



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

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## Council

Thursday 25 June 2020, 9.30am

Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council,  
Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington

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## Members

Cr Ponter (Chair)

Cr Staples (Deputy Chair)

Cr Blakeley

Cr Brash

Cr Connelly

Cr Gaylor

Cr Hughes

Cr Kirk-Burnnand

Cr Laban

Cr Lamason

Cr Lee

Cr Nash

Cr van Lier

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

# Council

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Thursday 25 June 2020, 9.30am  
 Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council,  
 Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington

## Public Business

No.	Item	Report	Page
1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public Participation		
4.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Council meeting of 11 June 2020</a>	20.206	4
5.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting of 11 June 2020</a>	PE20.207	9

## Strategy/Policy/Major Issues

6.	<a href="#">Re-budgeting of capital and operational expenditure from 2019/20 to 2020/21</a>	20.203	11
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14.	<a href="#">Proposed variation to the Wellington RLTP Programme 2018-21 – business case phases of the Wellington metropolitan rail network resignalling and train control system renewal</a>	20.165	449
15.	<a href="#">Submission on Proposed Plan Change 18: Plimmerton Farm to the Porirua City District Plan</a>	20.224	457

16.	Endorsement of Local Authority Remit on water bottling for Local Government New Zealand’s 2020 annual general meeting	20.221	477
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**Governance**

17.	Review of Council’s COVID-19 decisions	20.194	488
18.	WRC Holdings final Statement of Intent	20.169	494
19.	Wellington Water Committee meeting - 3 June 2020	20.212	513
20.	Regional Transport Committee meeting - 9 June 2020	20.214	516
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**Corporate**

22.	Health, safety and wellbeing update – May 2020	20.204	523
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**Resolution to exclude the public**

23.	Resolution to exclude the public	20.223	529
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**Public Excluded Business**

24.	Appointments to advisory bodies – June 2020	PE20.171	531
25.	Confirmation of the Restricted Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting of 11 June 2020	RPE20.220	537



**greater WELLINGTON**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL  
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Council meeting on 25 June 2020.

Report 20.206

## **Public minutes of the Council meeting on Thursday 11 June 2020**

All members participating by Zoom at 1.30pm.

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### **Members Present**

Councillor Ponter (Chair)  
Councillor Staples (Deputy Chair)  
Councillor Blakeley  
Councillor Brash  
Councillor Connelly  
Councillor Gaylor  
Councillor Hughes  
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand  
Councillor Laban  
Councillor Lamason (from 1.35pm)  
Councillor Lee  
Councillor Nash  
Councillor van Lier

All members participated at this meeting via Zoom, and counted for the purpose of quorum, in accordance with clause 25B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Public Business**

#### **1 Apologies**

There were no apologies.

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

There were no declarations of conflict of interest.

### **3 Public participation**

Tony Randle spoke to agenda item 6 – Draft Annual Plan 2020/21.

Cr Lamason joined the meeting at 1.35pm, during public participation.

### **4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of 21 May 2020 – Report 20.149**

Moved: Cr Kirk-Burnnand / Cr Staples

That the Council confirms the Public minutes of the Council meeting 21 May 2020 – Report 20.149.

The motion was **carried**.

### **5 Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of 21 May 2020 – Report PE20.150**

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Lee

That the Council confirms the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting 21 May 2020 – Report PE20.150.

The motion was **carried**.

## **Strategy, policy or major issues**

### **6 Draft Annual Plan 2020/21 – Report 20.163**

Greg Campbell, Chief Executive, and Alan Bird, outgoing Chief Financial Officer, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Blakeley/ Nash

That the Council:

- 1 Agrees to a rates increase for 2020/21 of an average of 3 percent for the Wellington Region (Option 1 – Preferred; paragraphs 29 to 37).
- 2 Agrees the content of the draft Annual Plan 2020/21 (Attachment 1), subject to any changes made at this meeting.
- 3 Notes the final Annual Plan 2020/21 and the related resolutions on rates and charges for 2020/21 will be presented to the 25 June 2020 Council meeting for formal adoption.
- 4 Notes that public consultation is not required on the Annual Plan 2020/21 under Option 1 as no significant or material changes have been proposed from Greater Wellington's Long Term Plan 2018-28.

The motion was **carried**.

### **7 Review of Council's Revenue and Financing Policy – Report 20.189**

Alan Bird, outgoing Chief Financial Officer spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Cr Lamason / Cr Brash

That the Council:

- 1 Notes that Council's Revenue and Financing Policy had a major review in 2018.
- 2 Notes that an additional benefit analysis so soon afterwards is unlikely to result in a significantly different outcome.
- 3 Agrees to a substantive review of the Revenue and Financing Policy in 2023.

The motion was **carried**.

## **Governance**

### **8 Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting 21 August 2020: attendance and proposed remit – Report 20.190**

Greg Campbell, Chief Executive, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Connelly

That the Council:

- 1 Approves the attendance of Councillors Staples, Blakeley and Nash, and Greg Campbell, Chief Executive, at the 2020 LGNZ AGM.
- 2 Nominates Councillor Staples as the Presiding Delegate for voting on behalf of the Council at the 2020 LGNZ AGM.
- 3 Nominates Councillors Blakeley, and Nash, and Greg Campbell, Chief Executive, as Alternate Delegates for voting on behalf of the Council at the 2020 LGNZ AGM if Councillor Staples is absent from the AGM.
- 4 Adopts the proposed remit (Attachment 1) to proceed to LGNZ for inclusion in LGNZ's AGM on 21 August 2020.
- 5 Notes that the proposed remit has the subject of the LGNZ Regional Sector Group.

The motion was **carried**.

## **Corporate**

### **9 Proposed change to the Local Government Funding Agency's debt to revenue covenants – Report 20.168**

Samantha Gain, General Manager Corporate Services, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Lamason / Cr Kirk-Burnnand

That the Council:

- 1 Agrees with the Local Government Funding Agency's proposal to increase the net debt / total revenue ratio from 250 percent to 280 percent.
- 2 Appoints Samantha Gain, General Manager Corporate Services, as proxy to vote on behalf of the Council at the Local Government Funding Agency's Special General Meeting on 30 June 2020, with Seán Mahoney, Manager Company Portfolio, as alternate.

The motion was **carried**.

## Resolution to exclude the public

### 10 Resolution to exclude the public – Report 20.174

Moved: Cr Gaylor / Cr Brash

That the Council excludes the public from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

Appointments to Public Transport Advisory Group

Chief Executive performance indicators for 2020/21

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific ground/s under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (the Act) for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

<b>Appointment to Public Transport Advisory Group</b>	
<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i>	<i>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i>
<p>Information contained in this report includes personal and identifying information about a proposed candidate for appointment. Withholding this information prior to Council's decision is necessary to protect the privacy of that natural person, as releasing the information would disclose their consideration for appointment as a member of the Public Transport Advisory Group.</p> <p>Council has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(a) of the Act (to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons).</p>

<b>Chief Executive performance indicators for 2020/21</b>	
<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i>	<i>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i>
<p>This report contains information relating to the current Chief Executive's performance agreement. Release of this information would prejudice the privacy of Greg Campbell, Chief Executive, by disclosing information pertaining to the employment relationship between the Chief Executive and the Council.</p> <p>Council has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override Mr Campbell's privacy.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(a) of the Act (to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons).</p>

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act or section 6 or section 7 or section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public.

The motion was **carried**.

The public part of the meeting closed at 2.45pm.

Councillor D Ponter  
**Chair**

Date:





**greater WELLINGTON**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL  
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Council meeting on 25 June 2020.

The matters referred to in these minutes were considered by the Council on 11 June 2020 in public excluded business. These minutes do not require confidentiality and may be considered in the public part of the meeting.

Report PE20.207

## **Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on Thursday 11 June 2020**

All members participating by Zoom at 2.45pm

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### **Members Present**

Councillor Ponter (Chair)  
Councillor Staples (Deputy Chair)  
Councillor Blakeley  
Councillor Brash  
Councillor Connelly  
Councillor Gaylor  
Councillor Hughes  
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand  
Councillor Laban  
Councillor Lamason  
Councillor Lee  
Councillor Nash  
Councillor van Lier

All members participated at this meeting via Zoom, and counted for the purpose of quorum, in accordance with clause 25B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Public Excluded Business**

#### **1 Further appointment to the Public Transport Advisory Group – Report PE20.172**

Margaret Meek, Business Advisor, Metlink, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Gaylor / Cr Connelly

That the Council:

- 1 Notes that the Public Transport Advisory Group's Terms of Reference provide for Council to appoint up to 20 persons to represent stated perspectives.
- 2 Notes an appointment process, including consideration of a shortlist by the Nominations Evaluation Group, occurred in accordance with Council's Policy on the Appointment of Non-elected Members to Committees, Subcommittees and Advisory Groups.
- 3 Notes the Nominations Evaluation Group recommends one appointment (Attachment 1)
- 4 Appoints Michelle Lewis to the Public Transport Advisory Group.
- 5 Notes that Greater Wellington continues to seek further applications for the following perspectives:
  - a Mana whenua, Maori
  - b Employers
  - c Business/retail

The motion was **carried**.

The Public Excluded part of the meeting closed at 2.50pm.

Councillor D Ponter  
**Chair**

Date:

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.203**



**For Decision**

## **RE-BUDGETING OF CAPITAL AND OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE FROM 2019/20 TO 2020/21**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise Council on expected underspends of budgeted operating and capital expenditure in 2019/20 and to seek approval for these underspends to be re-budgeted to 2020/21 and included in the Annual Plan 2020/21.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That the Council:

1. **Approves** the operating expenditure, as listed in Attachment 1 and Attachment 2, to be re-budgeted from 2019/20 to 2020/21 and included in the Annual Plan 2020/21.
2. **Approves** the capital expenditure items, as listed in Attachment 3 and Attachment 4, to be re-budgeted from 2019/20 to 2020/21 and included in the Annual Plan 2020/21.

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. It is normal practice each year, before the Annual Plan or Long Term Plan is adopted, for officers to recommend to Council those items that are required to be re-budgeted from the current financial year to the next.
3. The general principle followed is that if expenditure on a project cannot be completed in a given financial year, it can be re-budgeted to another year (normally the following one), provided it is still a Council priority and there is sufficient funding available. The process ensures that ratepayers are not rated twice for the same activity.

## **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

### ***Re-budgeted operating expenditure for projects - \$5.8 million***

4. The proposed re-budgeted operating expenditure is driven by the timing of:
  - a Strategy projects of \$1.5 million: primarily Spatial Planning, Regional Land Transport Plan, Sustainable Transport (Workplace and Business Travel), Active Transport, Cycle Skills, Analytics Unit, and Future of the Port programme
  - b Other significant items are the timing of debt-funded Project Optimus of \$3.5 million and the debt-funded Project NEXT National Ticketing Solution of \$0.6 million (both delayed to 2020/21).
5. The complete list of re-budgeted operating expenditure for projects, from 2019/20 to 2020/21, and explanations, is provided in [Attachment 1](#).

### ***Re-budgeted operating expenditure due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions - \$4.0 million***

6. In addition to the pre-COVID-19 re-budgets, significant operating expenditure has been deferred due to COVID-19 pandemic disruptions:
  - a Public Transport projects of \$1.9 million: primarily Wellington Station platform and toilet maintenance, Petone Station cleaning and minor maintenance, and rail network business case renewals
  - b Flood Protection projects of \$0.9 million mainly due to annual maintenance projects across all areas being disrupted due to COVID-19
  - c Land Management projects of \$0.8 million: as a result of delays in the Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative, Intensive Farming Plans and Riparian Programme, due to landowners' cancellations, and the deferral of previously planned work programme
  - d Bulk Water Supply projects of \$0.3 million: due to the Universal Water Meeting business case and Hutt Water Collection Area Possum Control programmes.
7. The complete list of re-budgeted operating expenditure, from 2019/20 to 2020/21, due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions is provided in [Attachment 2](#).

### ***Re-budgeted capital expenditure for projects - \$31.3 million***

8. There are changes to the timing of many projects and activity reviews that are driving the capex re-budgets. These changes include:
  - a Key Public Transport projects of \$18.7 million: Matangi heavy maintenance; station car park upgrades; driver toilets; bus, shelter and hub upgrades; Project NEXT Ticketing Solution; Real Time Information 2.0 projects, and on-board stop announcements
  - b Regional Parks upgrades and improvements of \$1.7 million: for the Queen Elizabeth Regional Park, Belmont Regional Park, Akatarawara and Gums loop swing bridge upgrade, and Birchville dam remediation works
  - c Regional Transport Software Model of \$1.0 million

- d Flood Protection projects of \$9.4 million: mainly due to Lower Wairarapa Valley Development improvement, RiverLink Programme, environmental strategy projects, development of flood management plans, and Pinehaven Stream improvement programmes
  - e Other items of \$0.6 million: due to the timing of Pencarrow lighthouse upgrade, hydrology network upgrade, Mako Moana motor replacement, and collaborative modelling project.
9. Finance has worked with managers to determine the impact on the 2020/21 work plan and the feasibility of delivering on these re-budgeted projects in line with the 2020/21 work-plan. As a result, we propose that some projects are moved to the 2020/21 financial year or out-years.
10. The complete list of re-budgeted capital expenditure for projects, from 2019/20 to 2020/21, and explanations, is provided in [Attachment 3](#).

***Re-budgeted capital expenditure due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions - \$6.8 million***

11. In addition to the pre-COVID re-budgets, significant capital expenditure has been deferred due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions:
- a Bulk Water Supply projects of \$3.9 million: chemical tanks, cross harbour pipeline, wells replacement, flume bridge, reservoir seismic strengthening work, and corrosion protection of the watermain network
  - b Key Public Transport projects of \$2.0 million: SW cars life extension, strength and access building and structures, Waterloo Railway Station renewal, and rail infrastructure improvements projects
  - c ICT capital projects of \$0.6 million including the radio network installation project
  - d Other items of \$0.4 million: air quality van replacement, air quality upgrades, hydrology network upgrade and collaborative modelling project, and Mangatere flood hazard assessment.
12. The complete list of re-budgeted capital expenditure, from 2019/20 to 2020/21, due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions is provided in [Attachment 4](#).

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

13. As part of the Council's normal year-end process, officers have reviewed the 2019/20 expected results and assessed the need for underspend in operating and capital projects for 2019/20.
14. Officers have examined the most recent project status information carefully and considered when individual projects can realistically be delivered. In many cases these timing changes simply reflect the latest project status information.
15. The proposed carryovers in **Attachments 1 to 4** are based on the year-end forecasts prepared in March and May 2020 for projects that were unlikely to be completed by 30 June 2020. The identified underspends are required to be added to the 2020/21

financial year capital and operating project list in order for Council to honour these commitments.

16. The debt-funded projects have minimal impact on debt as the impact is on the timing of financing required to enable project completion. The re-budgets enable the target years' budget to be updated without requiring more rates.
17. The actual underspend will be processed into the 2020/21 financial year.

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

#### **Consideration of climate change**

18. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

#### ***Mitigation and adaptation assessments***

19. The matters for decision in this report are of a procedural nature and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

#### **Decision-making process**

20. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government 2002.

### **Te hiranga**

#### **Significance**

21. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that these matters are of low significance due to their procedural nature.

### **Te whakatūtakitaki**

#### **Engagement**

22. Due to the low significance of the matters for decision, no external engagement was required.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

23. The actual operating and capital underspend will be confirmed after the year-end. Budgets will be amended in core financial systems and used for internal management reporting, regular reporting to the Finance, Risk and Assurance Committee and financial control for the 2020/21 financial year.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Re-budgeted operating expenditure for projects – 2019/20 to 2020/21
2	Re-budgeted operating expenditure due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions – 2019/20 to 2020/21
3	Re-budgeted capital expenditure for projects – 2019/20 to 2020/21
4	Re-budgeted capital expenditure due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions – 2019/20 to 2020/21

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	Sanja Lee, Financial Planning Manager Tony Stallinger, Chief Financial Officer
Approver	Samantha Gain, General Manager Corporate Services

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> Council is responsible, under section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002, for preparing and adopting an annual plan for each financial year, which includes the expected underspends in operating and capital expenditure. Carry forwards of expenditure from the previous financial year enables the Council to honour its stated priorities in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no specific implications to Māori.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> The identified underspends are required to be added to the 2020/21 financial year capital and operating project list in order for Council to honour these commitments as per its Long-Term Plan 2018-28.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> There was consultation with business unit managers on expected underspends in operating and capital projects.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no identified risks relating to the content or recommendations of this report.



## Attachment 1 to Report 20.203

## Re-budgeted operating expenditure for projects - 2019/20 to 2020/21

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
ICT	Project Optimus	Comprehensive design and implementation of the new ERP system for Greater Wellington Regional Council.	3,500,000	Work programme was delayed until January 2020, which has since gathered in momentum; however, we expect some delays due to the COVID-19 lockdown.
Strategic and Corporate Planning	Spatial Planning	Urban project in conjunction with Statistics NZ and Housing NZ on urban areas spatial planning.	200,000	Spatial planning for the Wellington Region is not complete, and we need to finalise the Regional Growth Framework and also implement the findings of the project and ensure alignment with other Greater Wellington strategies and plans.
Regional Transport	Regional Land Transport Plan	Three year regional transport work in conjunction with the National Land Transport Plan.	100,000	The project is experiencing delays in the scheduled work programmes due to resource constraints.
Sustainable Transport	Sustainable Transport (Workplace and Business Travel)	Three year sustainable transport work in conjunction with the National Land Transport Plan.	200,000	The project is experiencing delays in the scheduled work programmes due to resource constraints.
Sustainable Transport	Active Transport	Three year sustainable transport work in conjunction with the National Land Transport Plan.	133,311	The project is experiencing delays in the scheduled work programmes due to resource capability constraints.
Sustainable Transport	Cycle Skills	Three year sustainable transport work in conjunction with the National Land Transport Plan.	122,500	The project is experiencing delays in the scheduled work programmes due to resource constraints.
Biodiversity	Wetland Project	Greater Wellington Regional Council's Wetland Programme supports private landowners to protect and manage natural wetlands in the Wellington Region by providing advice and financial	144,975	Due to uncertainty around whether a number of the Wetland Programme landowners can complete proposed fencing and have it invoiced by 30 June 2020. Also, some landowners are unable to complete some of the restoration activities specified in their Restoration Management Plans - this is either due to the scale of the work or having limited resources and capacity to complete the

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
		incentives for the protection and/or restoration of natural wetlands.		work by the end of June 2020.
Regional Transport	Analytics Unit	Funding for the set-up of the Wellington Analytics Unit.	340,000	Third party contribution to the funding of the set-up of the Analytics Unit. Delayed until 2020/21.
Regional Transport	Analytics Unit	Funding for the set-up of the Wellington Analytics Unit.	150,000	Greater Wellington contribution to the funding of the set-up of the Analytics Unit. Delayed until 2020/21.
Future of Port	Future of Port	Project in conjunction with Wellington City Council, New Zealand Transport Agency and CentrePort to investigate options for Wellington Waterfront.	290,000	The project is currently delayed and awaiting agreement on the preferred location before the next phase of work can commence.
Public Transport	Project NEXT National Ticketing Solution	National Ticketing Solution procurement	590,000	The procurement and due-diligence phase of Project Next has experienced delays and this work is expected to commence in the new year.
<b>Total operating expenditure re-budgeted for projects from 2019/20 to 2020/21</b>			<b>5,770,786</b>	

## Attachment 2 to Report 20.203

## Re-budgeted operating expenditure due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions - 2019/20 to 2020/21

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Science	Soil Mapping for Ruamhanga, Porirua, Whareama and Tunui	Soil Mapping for Ruamhanga, Porirua, Whareama and Tunui	40,000	The project is contracted with Landcare Research, where the progress of work has been delayed due to the COVID-19 lockdown.
Science	Catchment Monitoring Porirua	Pouewe FMU Investigation: Science Investigations for Mahi Waiora Implementation Programme	38,000	Due to the COVID-19 lockdown, there has been delays with the progress in undertaking field and laboratory investigation contracted work due.
Land Management	Intensive Farming Plans	Farm Environment Plan contestable fund provides grant support for farm system improvements that will result in freshwater or biodiversity outcomes.	100,000	Landowner cancellations or deferral of previously proposed works due to drought conditions disrupting farm operations and/or the COVID-19 lockdown.
Land Management	Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative (WRECI)	Hill Country Erosion treatment programme	375,000	Landowner cancellations or deferral of previously proposed works due to drought conditions disrupting farm operations and/or the COVID-19 lockdown.
Land Management	Riparian Programme	Riparian enhancement and stock exclusion programme	321,000	Landowner cancellations or deferral of previously proposed works due to drought conditions disrupting farm operations and/or the COVID-19 lockdown.
Biodiversity	Wetland Programme	The Wetland Programme supports landowners to manage their wetlands	73,000	Annual operations further disrupted by COVID-19. Programme already re-budgeted by \$144,975.
Flood Protection	Flood Protection Maintenance works - UHCC	Flood Protection Maintenance works - UHCC	150,000	Annual maintenance operations disrupted by COVID-19.

<b>Department</b>	<b>Project name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Expenditure \$</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Flood Protection	Flood Protection Maintenance works - KCDC	Flood Protection Maintenance works - KCDC	200,000	Annual maintenance operations disrupted by COVID-19.
Flood Protection	Flood Protection Maintenance works – Lower Wairarapa Valley Development (LWVD)	Flood Protection Maintenance works - Lower Wairarapa Valley Development (LWVD)	150,000	Annual maintenance operations disrupted by COVID-19.
Flood Protection	Flood Protection maintenance works - Waiohine	Flood Protection Maintenance works - Waiohine	50,000	Annual maintenance operations disrupted by COVID-19.
Flood Protection	Flood Protection Maintenance works - Gladstone	Flood Protection Maintenance works - Gladstone	40,000	Annual maintenance operations disrupted by COVID-19.
Flood Protection	Flood Protection Maintenance works - Waipoua	Flood Protection Maintenance works - Waipoua	40,000	Annual maintenance operations disrupted by COVID-19.
Flood Protection	Flood Protection Maintenance works - Waingawa	Flood Protection Maintenance works - Waingawa	40,000	Annual maintenance operations disrupted by COVID-19.
Public Transport	Wellington Station platform and toilet maintenance	Build new public toilets at Wellington Station in platform office, refurbish clocks, and commence refurbishment of shelters	953,000	Due to COVID-19 the installation of the toilet block has been put on hold.
Public Transport	Station cleaning and minor maintenance	Cleaning station platform and toilets and minor station maintenance	50,000	Due to COVID-19 the completion of the Petone Station steel repairs and painting has been deferred.

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Public Transport	Rail - Network Business Case Renewals	Business Cases in relation to the level of renewal investment into the railway network as previously agreed with KiwiRail. This includes: track and permanent way, signals, telecommunications, traction and electrical, station platforms, structures, civils, route access and level crossings.	890,000	Due to COVID-19 substantial amount of planned work could not be completed and has therefore been deferred to the new financial year.
Flood Protection	Resource consents project	Operational consents for Flood Protection activities	200,000	Due to COVID-19 resource consent project have been disrupted and delayed.
Water Supply	Wellington Water - One Budget Controllable Costs	Universal Water Meeting Business Case	150,000	The Universal Water Meeting Business Case was delayed due to COVID-19.
Water Supply	Wellington Water - One Budget Controllable Costs	Hutt Water Collection Area Possum Control	144,200	Hutt Water Collection Area Possum Control programme was delayed due to COVID-19.
Flood Protection	Flood Protection Maintenance works - HCC	Flood Protection Maintenance works - HCC	40,000	Annual maintenance operations disrupted by COVID-19.
<b>Total operating expenditure re-budgeted due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions – from 2019/20 to 2020/21</b>			<b>4,044,200</b>	

## Attachment 3 to Report 20.203

## Re-budgeted capital expenditure for projects - 2019/20 to 2020/21

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Harbours	Pencarrow Lighthouse upgrade	Upgrade of navigation aids at Pencarrow heads. This is likely to involve changes to the tower, adding a new light, and replacing battery and solar panels	213,000	The lighthouse upgrade is dependent on dredging work programme done by CentrePort which has been delayed.
Harbours	Mako Moana motor replacement	Replace engine on a four metre aluminium pontoon	8,483	Boat motor replacement pushed out five years due to expected extended useful life of the motor (low running hours).
Science	Hydrology network upgrade	Hydrology network data logger renewals	64,000	Deployment of new data loggers for the hydrology network deferred by one year in order to strengthen ICT of the projects first and subsequently to ensure seamless operation.
Parks	Queen Elizabeth Regional Park Infrastructure Asset Management	QEP Mackays redevelopment, coastal retreat plan implementation, coastal track realignment	1,152,000	Procurement postponed due to COVID-19 and archaeological authority issues. Coastal Erosion implementation deferred one year to reduce capacity constraints and enable more time to complete planning processes.
Parks	Belmont Regional Park Infrastructure Asset Management	Stratton Street Valley track development and other tracks and structures	331,700	Stratton Street Valley Track development deferred one year until completion of the Parks Network Plan. Progress on other tracks and structures delayed by seasonal restrictions on work near streams and COVID 19 disruption.
Parks	Akatawara Infrastructure Asset Management	Bridge Road swing bridge upgrade and Birchville dam remedial works	155,600	The Birchville dam remedial works are subject to completion of investigation, prosecution and planning processes which are expected to occur

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
				from next year.
Parks	Wainui Infrastructure Asset Management	Gums loop swing bridge upgrade	32,500	The swing bridge upgrade was deferred by one year to enable other, higher priority projects to proceed.
Flood Protection	RiverLink Property Purchase	RiverLink property purchase	3,154,000	Purchase programme for RiverLink is based on a voluntary purchase approach. This means Greater Wellington Regional Council is subject to being approached by willing sellers. Re-budget is necessary because of the delays in willing sellers wishing to dispose of their properties.
Flood Protection	River Works Mouth to SH1	River Works Mouth to SH1. This project is part of the Otaki Flood plan Management Plan	330,200	Council is still committed to carrying out the Otaki Flood Management Plan. The project has been delayed due to a hold on the pending outcome of the Otaki Flood Management Plan review.
Flood Protection	River Works Chrystalls to Gorge	River Works Chrystalls to Gorge. This project is part of the Otaki Flood plan Management Plan	1,348,200	Council is still committed to carrying out the Otaki Flood Management Plan. The project has been delayed due to a hold on the pending outcome of the Otaki Flood Management Plan review.
Flood Protection	Otaki South Stop bank Improvements	The project is part of the Otaki Flood plan Management Plan. Specifically moving parts of the Otaki South stop bank away from the river	413,500	Council is still committed to carrying out the Otaki Flood Management Plan. The project has been delayed due to a hold on the pending outcome of the Otaki Flood Management Plan review.

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Flood Protection	Waiohine rive scheme capex	Implementing the outcomes of the Flood Management Plans (Ruamahanga whaitua catchment) - Waiohine river	408,800	There has been delays in the completion of the Waiohine Flood Management Plan.
Flood Protection	Te Kauru capex wbs	Implementing the outcomes of the Flood Management Plans (Ruamahanga whaitua catchment) - Te Kauru capex	300,000	There has been delays in the completion of the Te Kauru Flood Management Plan.
Flood Protection	FQCW Otaki Environmental Strategy (capex)	Fresh Water Quality - Otaki Environmental Strategy. Implement outcomes of Environmental Strategies and supporting community groups to enhance river environments	91,200	Projects affected by planting seasons and therefore the budget will need to fall across financial year-end May to August.
Flood Protection	Hutt / Wellington minor projects	Investigations work in the Hutt area including modelling, and detailed engineering investigations	100,000	Reprioritisation of projects has meant that investigation work in the Hutt area has been deferred until 2020/21. The Wairarapa community project has been the focus of the team during this period and these programmes have been extended in order to meet community needs. Anticipated additional investigation is required in the Hutt catchment in 2020/21, including sediment modelling in response to erosion.
Strategy	Regional Transport Software Model	Regional Transport Model	1,000,000	Greater Wellington funding has been pushed out to 2020/21 and 2021/22.
Flood Protection	RiverLink Design	Design and implementation of the RiverLink project	1,600,000	Design programme is behind schedule due to project partner's capacity constraints to deliver on the work programme.



Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Flood Protection	Lower Wairarapa Valley Development (LWVD) Improvements to gauging and monitoring	Implementation of flood monitoring site on the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development (LWVD)	102,200	Project is delayed due to resource constraints; however we are now in a better position for implementation as proposed. These are critical flood monitoring sites needing to be established and were identified as part of recent investigations as essential to provide better flood warnings for communities.
Flood Protection	Hutt Improvements to gauging and monitoring	Implementation of flood monitoring site in the Hutt	102,200	Projects delayed due to capacity constraints; however we are now in a better position to implement the project. These are critical flood monitoring sites needing to be established and were identified as part of recent investigations as essential to provide better flood warnings for communities.
Flood Protection	Kapiti Improvements to gauging and monitoring	Implementation of flood monitoring site in Kapiti	101,300	Projects delayed due to capacity constraints; however we are now in a better position to implement the project. These are critical flood monitoring sites needing to be established and were identified as part of recent investigations as essential to provide better flood warnings for communities

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Flood Protection	Waiwhetu Flood Management Plan	Development of the Waiwhetu Flood Management Plan	200,000	The forecast work for the 2019/20 has been led by Wellington Water Limited, however modelling programme has been affected by supplier availability. The main Greater Wellington project is now programmed to commence in 2020/21 and the programme expanded to deliver more investigation work in 2020/21 than originally budgeted. The value of \$200,000 should be re-budgeted into 2020/21 to allow for investigation work programme initially planned for the current year to be carried out next year.
Flood Protection	Pinehaven Stream Improvements	Implementation of the Pinehaven Stream Floodplain Management Plan (FMP). The implementation project involves a range of structural and non-structural measures designed to reduce the flood risk to the community in the catchment, which are described in the FMP	1,000,000	Programme delayed due to consent application and ECI process complications.
Flood Protection	Hutt Environmental Strategy Implementation	Implement outcomes of Environmental Strategies and supporting community groups to enhance the river environments	100,000	Project is affected by planting seasons mean that budget will need to fall across financial year-end in May to August 2020.
Public Transport	Station Carpark Upgrades	Upgrades to carparks at various rail stations	900,000	The project is experiencing delays with the contractor's scheduled work plan and this work is now expected to commence in the new year.

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Public Transport	Matangi Heavy Maintenance / Overhauls	Scheduled maintenance programme for the Matangi trains	288,000	The project is experiencing delays with the contractor's scheduled work plan and this work is now expected to commence in the new year.
Public Transport	Driver Toilets	Building toilet facilities for bus drivers	510,688	The project is necessary due to health and safety regulations, however the progress has been delayed, awaiting business case.
Public Transport	Waikanae and Paraparaumu bus hub and upgrades	Following NZTA's construction of the new Kapiti Expressway, State Highway 1 through Waikanae and Paraparaumu is to become a local road, managed by KDC. NZTA and KDC are therefore working on the road revocation and Waikanae and Paraparaumu Town Centre projects to improve facilities in the town centres. As part of these projects, the layout of the bus stops will change, therefore requiring changes to the bus stop infrastructure provided at the stops. Greater Wellington Regional Council is taking this opportunity to significantly improve the bus stop facilities.	755,344	The NZTA and KDC revocation and Town Centre projects have been delayed. As these projects are the catalyst for the new bus stop facilities, no work has been undertaken. The expenditure should be carried forward as the Town Centre projects are due to commence at a later date.
Public Transport	Porirua Station Shelter Upgrade	Porirua Station renewal of customer facility in bus area, including shelter and signage.	3,472,677	Currently in negotiation with NZTA to fall within the Bus Hub process. This will be confirmed next financial year when full Bus Hub costs are incurred.

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Public Transport	Project Next	National Ticketing solution. Creating a nationwide public transport ticketing system	10,000,000	The procurement and due-diligence phase of Project NEXT has experienced delays and this work is expected to commence in the new year.
Public Transport	RTI 2.0 - BI / Case mgmt / ERP tools	Discovery, development, procurement and implementation of an upgraded or replaced real time information (RTI) system for customers and operator performance measurement.	561,757	NZTA has agreed for the Business case stage to proceed and therefore the project is likely to increase in moment in the new year.
Public Transport	RTI 2.0 - interfaces for data sharing	The development of API's and protocols to enable an 'open' architecture for an upgraded or replaced RTI system. API's will enable RTI data to shared and used by third-party transit application developers and with GWRC to improve the flow and quality of data, and improve the quality and reach of real-time information to customers and operators.	611,376	NZTA has agreed for the Business case stage to proceed and therefore the project is likely to increase in moment in the new year.
Public Transport	RTI 2.0 - FTE SME - analysis & design	This code covers costs for contractors employed by GWRC to specifically work on RTI related projects, including Interfaces for data sharing, Upgrade of RTI channels and the On board/bus announcement system.	502,932	NZTA has agreed for the Business case stage to proceed and therefore the project is likely to increase in moment in the new year.

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Public Transport	On Board Stop Announcements	Development, procurement and implementation of technology and content to audibly and visually inform bus customers (through existing screens and speakers on buses) of bus stops along bus routes, and broadcast customer communications to customers. Primary purpose is to provide next stop announcements to blind and visually impaired travellers and passengers who are unfamiliar with the network. Other purpose is to provide information and communications to all customers.	1,107,738	NZTA has recently given a funding approval and therefore this project is now likely to start later in the current financial year.
Science	Collaborative Modelling Project, Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	Collaborative Modelling Project, Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Wellington / Hutt Valley)	300,000	The project is at scoping phase with a view to progress towards the end of the current year.
<b>Total capital expenditure re-budgeted for projects from 2019/20 to 2020/21</b>			<b>31,319,395</b>	

## Attachment 4 to Report 20.203

## Re-budgeted capital expenditure due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions - 2019/20 to 2020/21

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
ICT	ICT Capital Programme	The ICT Capital budget allocation	600,000	ICT delays on Capital Programmes due to COVID-19 lockdown and therefore some projects aren't expected to be completed on time. Delay in Radio Network install due to accessibility over the COVID-19 lockdown period.
Flood Protection	Mangatarere FHA	Mangatarere Flood Hazard Assessment (FHA)	100,000	The progress on the community project in the Wairarapa has been slowed down due to COVID-19 and the project team will not be meeting due to the lockdown.
Science	Van replacement	Air Quality van replacement	32,000	Insufficient time remaining due to lockdown for design and procurement of specialist air quality field monitoring vehicle (\$45,000 acquisition and \$13,000 disposal).
Science	Air Quality Upgrades	Air quality monitoring instrument renewals and site upgrades.	92,168	Delay of equipment purchase/delivery and disruption of services due to lockdown. The Science resource responsible for this project was seconded to WREMO full time.
Science	Hydrology network modem upgrade	Upgrade of 41 iQuest modems.	39,360	The upgrade to Sierra wireless modems was halted during the COVID-19 lockdown.
Science	Collaborative Modelling Project, Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	Collaborative Modelling Project, Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Wellington / Hutt Valley)	100,000	Project progress has been scaled back due to COVID-19 impact.
Public Transport	SW Cars - Life Extension	To increase the life of the SW & SE rail cars.	516,340	Project delayed due to COVID-19. Glass ordered from China has been delayed due to factories and testing facilities closing due to COVID-19.

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
Public Transport	Strength & Access-Buildings & Structures	Strengthening work to station buildings.	1,200,000	Due to COVID-19 there has been delays in the completion of Woburn North, Woburn South, and Wingate Bridge upgrades.
Public Transport	Renew Waterloo Railway station roof	Renewal of the roof at Waterloo Station.	186,805	Plans to refurbish the subway perspex roof were constrained due to requirements to meet modern building standards. COVID-19 further delayed efforts and therefore the project has been deferred to next year.
Public Transport	Rail Infrastructure Improvements <250k	Multiple smaller projects to replace rail infrastructure.	100,000	COVID-19 delayed completion of all planned network wide accessibility improvements.
Water Supply	Cathodic Protection	To provide secondary corrosive protection to sections of the GWRC watermain network.	368,500	Re-budget of annual budget due to consent compliance cost increasing and resulting design and scope changes. Underspend expected due to COVID-19. Carry over required to complete contract/fund works underway.
Water Supply	Chemical Tanks	Replacement and upgrade of chemical storage tanks at water treatment plants	245,000	Re-budget of annual budget due to consent compliance cost increasing and resulting design and scope changes. Underspend expected due to COVID-19. Carry over required to complete contract/fund works underway.
Water Supply	Cross Harbour Pipeline	Alternative water supply to the eastern suburbs of Wellington via a pipeline under the harbour from Seaview to Eastern suburbs.	1,321,000	A business case has been prepared to support the concept design. A draft version will be submitted to Greater Wellington Regional Council in mid-May. Underspend expected due to COVID-19 delays in the work completion.
Water Supply	GI and WL Wells Replacement	GI and WL production bores are coming to the end of their economic life and replacements	200,000	Re-budgeted due to scheduling, scope changes and to fund other forecasted overspends due to COVID-19.

Department	Project name	Description	Expenditure \$	Explanation
		of the assets are required to ensure sufficient water supply to meet existing and future water demand.		
Water Supply	Kaitoke Flume Bridge	Upgrade of the Kaitoke Flume carrying water to the Te Marua water treatment works to improve seismic resilience of the water network.	388,000	Site investigations have identified a fault beneath existing flume at the tunnel portal. Alternative options being developed. There has been a delay to commencing geotech investigations to confirm the stability of the rock faces at the tunnel portal. The cost estimate will be prepared when the geotech investigations are complete to inform the design and is expected to be complete in mid-June 2020. Geotech investigations are on hold because of lock down restrictions.
Water Supply	Relocate Kaitoke Main on SS Bridge	Replacement of the bulk water pipe bridge over Hutt River to improve seismic resilience to the water network.	812,000	The revised cost estimate has been presented to Greater Wellington Regional Council for approval before proceed with the consenting. A business case has been submitted to Greater Wellington Regional Council to support the need for the pipebridge. Delays due to COVID-19.
Water Supply	Wainuiomata TWR Seismic Strengthening	Seismic strengthening of the Wainuiomata reservoir.	370,000	Annual budget updated after updated physical work cash flow projection received from contractor. Underspend on revised budget due to COVID-19. Carry over required.
Water Supply	Waterloo WTP Ground Improvement	Soil resin injection of the ground beneath Waterloo WTP to prevent liquefaction in a major earthquake.	150,000	Re-budget of annual budget due to scope increase, approved by PCR. Underspend expected due to COVID-19. Carry over required to fund work underway.
<b>Total capital expenditure re-budgeted due to COVID-19 pandemic restriction from 2019/20 to 2020/21</b>			<b>6,821,173</b>	



**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.175**



**For Decision**

## **ADOPTION OF THE 2020/21 ANNUAL PLAN**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To present Council with the 2020/21 Annual Plan for adoption.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That the Council:

- 1 **Notes** that, in accordance with section 95(2A) of the Local Government Act 2002, no public consultation was undertaken in the preparation of the 2020/21 Annual Plan as no significant or material changes have been proposed from year three of Greater Wellington's 2018-28 Long Term Plan.
- 2 **Resolves**, in accordance with section 100(2) of the Local Government Act 2002, that it is financially prudent for Council to set a budget for 2020/21 that is not balanced.
- 3 **Adopts** the 2020/21 Annual Plan (Attachment 1).
- 4 **Delegates** to the Council Chair the ability to make minor editorial changes to the 2020/21 Annual Plan prior to publication to correct errors and improve public understanding.
- 5 **Notes** that separate papers are being considered at this Council meeting to set the:
  - a Wellington Regional Council rates for 2020/21 (Setting the Wellington Regional Council Rates 2020/21 - Report 20.210)
  - b wholesale water levy for 2020/21 (Wholesale water levy for 2020/21 and end of year adjustment for levy 2019/20 - Report 20. 209).

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. Section 95(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires a local authority to prepare and adopt an annual plan for each financial year.
3. Section 95(5) of the LGA indicates that the local authority shall present a full account of any changes from the long-term plan for the year in which the annual plan is being developed and to include all relevant financial and funding impact statements for the year in which the annual plan is being prepared. Section 95(6)(b) of the LGA also states

that appropriate reference needs to be made to the relevant parts of the relevant long-term plan.

4. Council reviewed the draft 2020/21 Annual Plan on 11 June 2020 (Draft Annual Plan 2020/21 - Report 20.163) and:
  - a Agreed to a rates increase for 2020/21 of an average of three percent for the Wellington Region
  - b Provided feedback on the content of the draft 2020/21 Annual Plan.
5. This report presents the final 2020/21 Annual Plan ([Attachment 1](#)) for adoption. Section 95(3) of the LGA requires that an annual plan is adopted before the commencement of the year to which it relates. For 2020/21 this means Council must adopt the annual plan by 30 June 2020.
6. At the Council meeting on 11 June 2020 the Council reviewed the draft 2020/21 Annual Plan (see paragraph 4) and noted that it has been prepared with a pragmatic approach to set out Greater Wellington's work programme for the coming financial year, whilst acknowledging the events and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as we assess these at the current time.

#### ***Related decisions at this Council meeting***

7. The setting of the Wellington Regional Council rates for 2020/21 is being considered by Council following the adoption of the 2020/21 Annual Plan (Setting the Wellington Regional Council Rates 2020/21 - Report 20.210).
8. Under section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Council must set its rates for the 2020/21 financial year by resolution. Rates must be set in accordance with the relevant provisions of Council's Long Term Plan and the funding impact statement in the related Annual Plan for Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington). The Annual Plan must be adopted before the rates can be set.
9. The wholesale water levy for 2020/21 is being considered by Council following the adoption of the 2020/21 Annual Plan (Wholesale water levy for 2020/21 and end of year adjustment for levy 2019/20 - Report 20. 209).
10. The Annual Plan outlines that the levy for the 2020/21 financial year will increase by 3.1 percent from the levy set for the 2019/20 financial year. Once the Annual Plan is adopted the water levy for 2020/21 can be set.

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

11. Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) will deliver a work programme with a reduced rates impact from that envisioned in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan – averaging a three percent increase across the Wellington Region. This equates to an average increase of \$0.21 per week (GST incl.) for residential ratepayers and \$1.18 per week (GST excl.) for business ratepayers, and an average decrease of \$0.18 per week (GST excl.) for the rural ratepayers across all the Wellington Region.
12. While Greater Wellington has made decisions that enabled it to achieve an average rates increase of three percent for 2020/21, Greater Wellington will be faced with

additional pressure on future rates levels as it develops the 2021-31 Long Term Plan. This is because the starting level of rates income for 2021/22 will be lower than previously forecast. We will aim to offset this pressure on rates as we prepare the detailed long term plan budgets and options for Council's consideration over the coming months.

13. As described in paragraphs 21 to 26 of Report 20.163, considered at the 11 June Council meeting, as a result of the average rates increase of three percent Greater Wellington will not have a balanced budget for 2020/21. Projected revenues are at 97 percent of projected operating expenditure for the year.
14. Officers have considered all the requirements of section 100(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 and are of the view that the budget remains financially prudent. In particular, this budget enables Greater Wellington's work programme to largely continue while helping support ratepayers who have been financially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions of the Government's alert level system. The 2020/21 budget deficit is not expected to continue into future financial years and the Council will remain in a strong financial position to service levels and assets throughout their useful lives.

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

15. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

#### ***Mitigation and adaptation assessments***

16. The matter for decision in this report is of a procedural nature, and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments

#### **Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process**

17. The matter requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government 2002.

#### **Te hiranga Significance**

18. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matter, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that the matter is of low significance. This is because there are no significant or material differences to the third year of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan, and the proposed rates increase is lower than what was initially planned and has been achieved without significant or material changes.

#### **Te whakatūtakitaki Engagement**

19. As there are no material or significant differences from Greater Wellington’s 2018-28 Long Term Plan, section 95(2A) of the LGA provides that no consultation on the annual plan is required. On 11 June 2020, Council agreed not to consult, but rather to engage with and inform the community of what is planned for 2020/21.
20. As well as providing Councillors and officers with regional fact sheets to highlight Greater Wellington’s continued investment across the Wellington Region, Greater Wellington also plans to use “owned” channels (website, social media, and internal communications) and “earned” channels (media releases) to engage and inform on key messages for the 2020/21 financial year. We also intend to provide the opportunity for people to provide early feedback on the direction of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

**Next steps**

21. Officers will prepare the final 2020/21 Annual Plan document for publishing in print and on Greater Wellington’s website.
22. Public engagement on the 2020/21 Annual Plan, as described in paragraphs 20 and 21, will commence.

**Ngā āpitihanga**

**Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Final 2020/21 Annual Plan

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writer	Zofia Miliszewska – Acting Team Leader, Corporate Planning and Reporting
Approvers	Tracy Plane – Manager Strategic and Corporate Planning Tony Stallinger – Chief Financial Officer (acting) Luke Troy – General Manager Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> Council is responsible, under section 95 of the LGA, for preparing and adopting an annual plan for each financial year.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> The implications for Māori are addressed in <b>Attachment 1</b> .
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> This is the 2020/21 Annual Plan. There are no significant changes to the levels of service as outlined in Greater Wellington's 2018-28 Long Term Plan.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> There was consultation with Finance, Strategy, and Communications and Engagement.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no identified risks relating to the content or recommendations of this report.



Te Pane Matua Taiao Mahere-ā-Tau  
GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL

# Mahere-ā-Tau 2020/21 Annual Plan 2020/21



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# He karere nā te Heamana me Te Tumu Whakarae | Message from the Chair and Chief Executive

## Kia ora koutou

As New Zealand and the world deals with extreme levels of uncertainty surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic and what this means for our immediate lives as well as our shared future, our focus remains on ensuring our region remains resilient and connected, and that it continues to thrive during these difficult times.

Following the triennial local government elections in late 2019, we welcomed in six new Councillors and, in turn, the Council appointed a new Chair. This new Council intends to continue to invest in the things that really matter to our extraordinary region: from improving the quality of our lakes, rivers and streams, protecting our environment from pests, maintaining our regional parks for everyone to enjoy, and improving our public transport network, through to building our region's resilience through our flood protection work and undertaking crucial climate change mitigation activities.

We are pleased to present our 2020/21 Annual Plan, which sets out the work programme and the budget for the year ahead (1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021). In 2020/21 we will progress the work planned for year three of our 2018-28 Long Term Plan with no significant changes. We have considered the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as we understand them today but note that we may not fully realise the impacts of this pandemic until later in 2020/21.

With increased costs associated with activities such as our public transport operation, implementing our Natural Resources Plan, and progressing our major projects such as RiverLink in Hutt City and Let's Get Wellington Moving in Wellington City we were facing a rates increase for 2020/21 which would have been unsatisfactory. In response to this we carried out a line-by-line review of all our activities in late 2019 to identify cost savings and efficiency improvements. In March 2020 with the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent Alert Level 4 Lockdown we began reviewing the impact that this situation will have on our activities, our budget and our communities. As a result, we have kept our rates increase for 2020/21 at a level that will ensure we can continue delivering our planned work programme while managing the increased costs and keep the burden on our communities at a minimum.

Over the past 12 months we strengthened our focus on climate change with our Council declaring a climate emergency for the region and committed the Council to becoming carbon zero by 2030. In the next 12 months we are looking forward to putting our climate change plans into action and shifting our focus back to the importance of us being an environmental management agency for the region.

Last year we also reviewed the Wellington City bus network, and made the necessary improvements to deliver reliable bus services to the city. In 2020/21 we will continue rolling out the review of the bus network to the rest of the region, ensuring we deliver an integrated and accessible public transport network.

We continue to partner with mana whenua and work alongside community groups, central government, local bodies and other organisations to deliver many of our programmes to achieve the best for everyone in our region.

In addition to delivering our programme of work for 2020/21 we will be turning our attention to planning for the next ten years and we look forward to engaging with our communities on the issues that are important to you to help inform our 2021-31 Long Term Plan. We encourage you to sign up to <https://haveyoursay.gw.govt.nz/> so that you don't miss the opportunity to be part of the conversations to help shape our region for the next ten years.

Ngā mihi



**Daran Ponter**  
Chair of Greater  
Wellington Regional  
Council



**Greg Campbell**  
Chief Executive





# He karere nā te Heamana o Ara Tahī | Message from the Chair of Ara Tahī

## Me huri whakamuri Ka titiro whakamua

He hiahia nōku ki te mihi ki ngā mana whenua katoa i pau te kaha ki te atawhai i ō tātou hapori ki te ārai atu i te mate urutā KOWHEORI-19. I ēnei wā tonu o KOWHEORI, ko te utu a te Māori, ko te kōkiri i te tino rangatiratanga. Nō roto tonu i ngā tikanga i hua ai te utu. Ko tōna tūāpapa ko te tangata; he kura te tangata ki te Māori. Huia katoatia ngā rangatira Māori, te hunga rangatahi me ngā pakeke ki te haumarū i ō rātou hapori whakaraerae, inarā ko ngā kaumātua – ā tātou mokopuna tae atu ki te hunga māuiui, kia tautokohia rātou katoa i tēnei wā. Kātahi rā te rangatiratanga ko tērā kia hāpaitia i a tātou e haere whakamua ana.

Kua werohia tātou e ngā rāhui a te Kāwanatanga (hei tauira, kia tokoiti ki ngā tangihanga), kia panoni ā tātou tikanga kia aukati i te hōrapa o te mate urutā (hei tauira, kia katia ngā marae) me te whakamātautau kia urutau ā tātou tikanga (hei tauira, ko te hongī, ko te harirū ērā) i te wā e manaaki ana i ngā whānau kirimate. Ko te whakamahi i te hangarau kia tau ki ngā kāinga o ngā whānau ngā momo hui (hei tauira, ngā hui whakamaumahara i a ANZAC) i āhei tōnu tātou ki te piri, ki te tautoko i tēnā, i tēnā o tātou.

I te nekehanga ki te Taumata Whakatūpato 2 kua āhua ngāwari ake ēnei wero engari kia mataara tonu, ā, kua āhei tātou ki te whakapau mahara i te nui o tēnei mate ki runga i a tātou me ngā akoranga hei para i te huarahi whakamua.

Nā ēnei wero tō tātou whakawhanaungatanga i pakari kia rite mō te whakamahere oranga i te aranga ake i te mate. I tēnei wāhanga, me noho tahi Te Pane Matua Taiao ki a tātou ngā hoapiri mana whenua ki te whakarite i ngā ara, i ngā hua ōhanga ā-rohe e hora ana i ngā painga ki tēnā, ki tēnā kia kaua ā tātou mokopuna e heke mai nei e whiwhi i te taiao pōhara i runga i te whāwhai o ngā tukanga whakaaetanga ā-ture.

Kia mahuta ake tā tātou titiro ki ngā rā ki tua mō te rohe me ō tātou tāngata, me mātua titiro whakamuri ki te whakanui i ngā mea i tutuki tahi ai i a tātou, he whakamaumahara hoki i a tātou nā te hononga kaha i taea ai e tātou ngā kaupapa nunui te whakaputa i runga i te whāinga kotahi.

Nō te tūranga o te Heamana o Ara Tahī, te pīrangī nei ki te whakamahi i te hononga mauroa i waenganui i te Kaunihera me ngā mana whenua o te rohe. Mō te rūranga ārahitanga ā-rohe mō te hoapiri mana whenua me te Kaunihera ka aro tahi tātou ki ngā take whairautaki hei take nui ki a tātou katoa. Kua maringanui tātou i te whaihua o te hononga ki Te Pane Matua Taiao nui ake i te 25 tau. Nō te waitohutanga o te Manatū Whakaaetanga i te tau 1993, i whakaae tātou ki ngā whāinga hei mahi tahi mō te rohe, kua kawea ake e tātou ngā kaupapa e poho korerū ai tātou.

He wā kia arotake, kia mihi hoki ngā kaupapa kua tutuki i a tātou me te mahara ake kia pēhea tēnei hononga mahi tahi mō ngā tau 25 e heke mai nei. Mā te mahi hei hoapiri e taea ai e tātou te ara ki

tua te whakarite e haumarū ai, e hūrokuroku ai te anamata. Nā te mahi ngātahi a ngā Mema Pōti me ngā mana whenua, i whakarite nei kia kaha ake te hononga hei te anamata, arā kia:

- mana tā tātou whai wāhi ki ngā whakawhitinga me ngā tikanga e whakatakoto ai i ngā whakataunga
- taea ai te mana me te aroha ki Te Ao Māori te whakatinana, mā reira e taea ai e tātou ngā hua pai katoa mō te Māori me te whānuitanga o ngā take o te rohe te tutuki – tō tātou taiao māori, he ahurea mārama kua paiherea me tētahi ōhanga e tino ora ana.

Hei tāpīringa, ko ia iwi mana whenua kua mahi tonu ki tētahi o Te Pane Matua Taiao me te mahi motuhake hoki mō ngā kaupapa pēnei i ō tātou pāka ā-rohe me te whakahaumarū i ō tātou hapori mō ngā pānga o ngā aituā ohotata ā-taiao, ētahi atu āhua anō hoki. I te tekau tau kua hipa ake, ko te aranga nui o te nuinga o ngā iwi ko te whakatahi i ngā take Tiriti o Waitangi o mua ki te Karauna. Hei te tekau tau ka heke mai, e tinga ana ka whakaoti haere tērā tukanga. Ka koke ake tātou ki tua ki te ao kua oti kē ngā kerēme te whakatahi, ka pīrangī tātou kia pono te hononga hei hoapiri e mahi tahi ana mō ngā kaupapa e whai hua ana ki a tātou tahi, kia puta te ōhanga Māori hei ohu whaimana i roto i te ōhanga whānui o te rohe.

I tērā tau, hei tohu i te tīmatanga o te huringa toru tau hou, i tū tētahi whakatahi mō ngā kaikaunihera me ō rātou whānau kia whakamanawhenuatia rātou ki tō tātou rohe. I te whakatahi, i āhei mātou ki te hora i ō mātou tūmanako mō te mahi tahi i runga i te rangapūtanga ki te Kaunihera.

Nā runga i te mahi a te kaitiaki e pīrangī ana tātou ki te whai wāhi ki ngā whakataunga e pā ana ki ō tātou whenua, ō tātou rerenga wai, ō tātou moana me ā tātou kararehe, ahakoa he pānga huringa āhuarangi, he kōwhiringa rānei mō te whakamahi i ō tātou wāhi tūmananui. He wā tēnei ka rikarika te ngākau, nā te mea ko te ture e kawea ana i ngā ara hou me te pīrangī kia rerekē hoki te āhua o te mahi tahi. Ko ngā panonitanga o nāianei, o te wā heke hoki ka pā pea ki ngā hononga o Te Pane Matua Taiao. Ka tatu atu ki Te Mana Whakahono-ā-Rohe (te whai wāhitanga o ngā iwi ki ngā whakaritenga) me ngā whakaritenga a te Marine and Coastal (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 e whakatinana ana i ngā ara hou e mahi tahi ai tātou.

Ka kaha mahi tahi te mana whenua me Te Pane Matua Taiao kia mārama ai ki ēnei āhua mō te rohe nei.

Ngā mihi

**Mahinarangi Hakaraia**  
Chair of Ara Tahī



## Look back and reflect So that we can move forward

I want to mihi to all of mana whenua for the ongoing work with our communities during the nations COVID-19 response. During this COVID times, the response from Maori has been to exercise tino rangatiratanga. This response has been founded on tikanga. It is premised on people, the biggest asset to Maori. Maori leaders, rangatahi and pakeke collectively have committed everything they can to protect their vulnerable communities, particularly kaumatua –and our mokopuna and ensuring that those with health conditions are supported and well during this time. It is this rangatiratanga that should be leveraged as we move into a new future.

We have been challenged with the Government restrictions (eg limiting numbers at tangihanga) forced us to change to prevent the spread of the virus (eg closing marae) and tested our ability to adapt our tikanga (eg hongī, hariu) in caring for grieving whanau. The use of technology to beam karakia directly into the homes of whanau for services (eg ANZAC remembrance services) enabled us to stay in touch and support each other.

The move to Level two has relaxed many of these challenges while requiring us to remain alert and has enabled us to reflect on the huge impact this event had on our everyday lives and the lessons learnt going forward.

All of these challenges strengthened our whakawhanaungatanga bonds in laying the foundations for the next post-recovery planning processes. This phase will require GW to work closely with us as mana whenua partners to ensure the regional economic drivers and outcomes are shared and equitable and balances the need to ensure that our mokopuna of the future do not inherit adverse environment outcomes due to the fast track consent legislative processes.

As we look to the future for our region and our people we have to first look back on the past and celebrate what we have achieved together, and remind ourselves that, through our strong relationship, we have been able to deliver ambitious projects based on our shared vision.

As Chair of Ara Tahi, I want to acknowledge the ongoing relationship between Council and mana whenua of the region. As the regional leadership forum for mana whenua partners and Council we are focused on the collective strategic matters that concern us all. We have enjoyed a productive relationship with Te Pane Matua Taiao (Greater Wellington) for more than 25 years. Since signing the Memorandum of Understanding in 1993, where we agreed on joint aspirations for the region, we have delivered projects that we can be proud of.

It is time to take stock - to acknowledge our achievements and to think about what we want the collective relationship to be for the next 25 years. As partners this will enable us to plan the next steps to build a secure and sustainable future.

Collectively, elected members and mana whenua have been planning for a stronger future as partners to:

- ensure we are actively engaged and involved in decision making
- enable Te Ao Māori to be recognised and valued so that together we can achieve the best outcomes for Māori across all aspects of our region – our natural environment, a connected cultural understanding and a thriving economy.

In addition, individual mana whenua iwi have continued to work separately and directly with Greater Wellington on projects including our regional parks and protecting our communities from the impact of natural and other emergencies. In the past decade, most of our iwi have had a major focus on settling our Treaty of Waitangi historical claims with the Crown. Within the next decade, that process is likely to be completed. As we move into the post-settlement world, we want our relationships to be one of true partnership working together on areas of mutual benefit where the Māori economy becomes a key player in our wider regional economy.

Last year, to mark the start of a new triennium, we commenced the triennium with a whakatau for councillors and their whānau and to welcome them as mana whenua to our region. The whakatau enabled us to set the foundation for how we wish to work in partnership with Council.

As kaitiaki we want to be involved in the decisions that affect our land, our waterways, our ocean and our wildlife, whether it is the impact of a changing climate or the ways we use our public spaces. We have already begun a process through Ara Tahi focused on designing our role as partners in the future decisions making processes of council. We look forward to a future where we sit alongside our partners to make the best decision for this region that are future focused and intergenerational, decisions that our mokopuna will acknowledge us for because it was the right decision to make.

This is an exciting time as legislation provides new opportunities and the need to work in different ways. Current and future changes to legislation are likely to impact on our relationships with Greater Wellington. This includes the Te Mana Whakahono-a-Rohe (iwi participation arrangements) and the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 provisions that enable new innovative ways of working together. Mana whenua and Greater Wellington will work together closely to understand what this means for the region.

Ngā mihi

### **Mahinarangi Hakaraia**

Chair of Ara Tahi



# He Whakarāpopotanga | Overview

**The 2020/21 Annual Plan reflects year three of Greater Wellington Regional Council’s 2018-28 Long Term Plan. Our 2018-28 Long Term Plan set the work programme and budget for the 10 year period.**

Whilst our context has changed over the last few years and new challenges have emerged, including COVID-19, we are planning to deliver what we said we would in our 2018-28 Long Term Plan. This continues with our programme of regional infrastructure, including significant investment in the public transport network, investment in our network of flood defences for vulnerable communities and our extensive programme of environmental work.

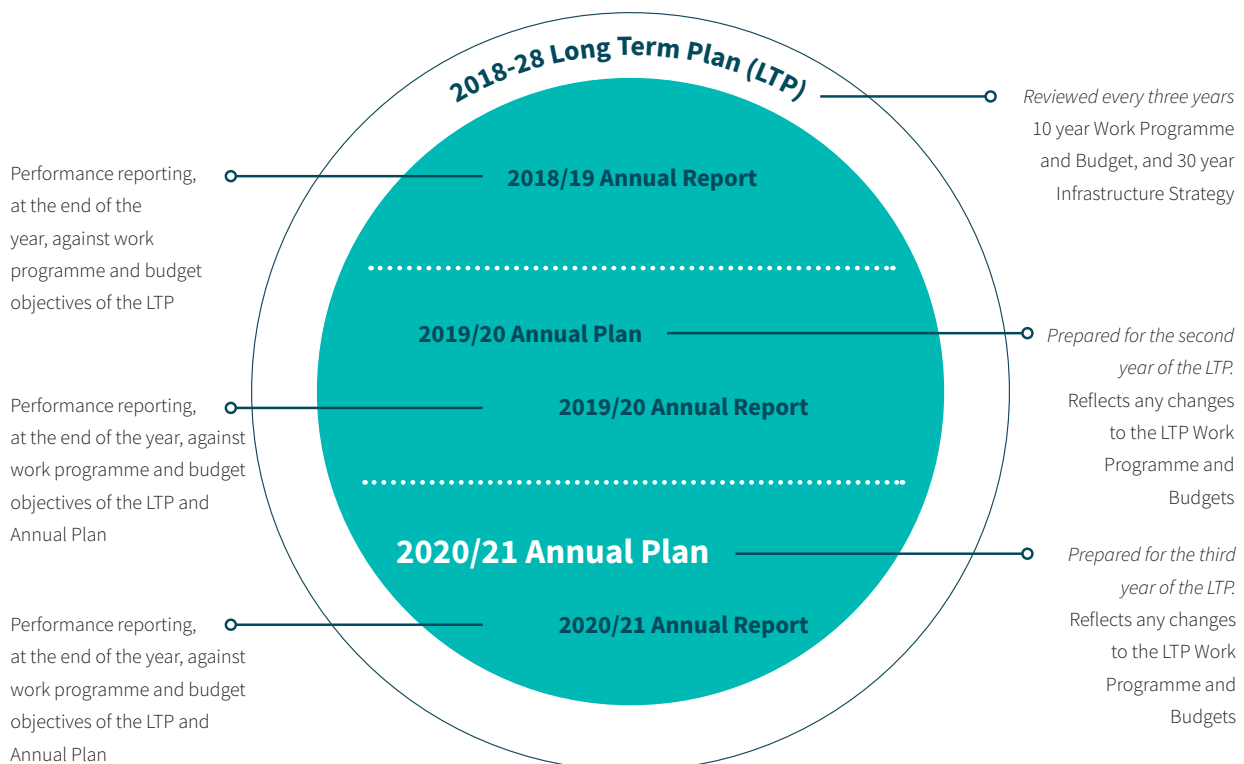
We have ensured that our programmes are designed to be as adaptable as possible, to allow for these changes. However we also recognise that it is important that Greater Wellington takes a lead role in economic recovery. Many of our programmes of work are essential components, necessary to underpin a recovery. We also fund key regional initiatives and regional economic development programmes.

We are delivering this programme with a reduced rates impact from that envisioned in the Long Term Plan – averaging a three percent increase across the region. This equates to approximately an average increase of \$0.21 and \$1.18 per week for the residential and business ratepayer respectively, and an average decrease of \$0.18 for the rural ratepayer region-wide. The specific rates for each part of the region and rating category can be found on pages 56-63 of this Plan.

We anticipate that our response to the impacts of COVID-19 will flow through into the Long Term Plan. We are starting to develop this Plan now and will seek to engage with the community to understand their priorities over the coming months. We encourage people to sign up to <https://haveyoursay.gw.govt.nz/> to have an input into the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

There are uncertainties that may affect the delivery of this Plan, many of them relating to the impacts of COVID-19, which are still emerging. These impacts include the uncertain scale of change to our regional economy and the financial consequences for the community as well as the significant uncertainty of how the community’s travel patterns will change.

The diagram below illustrates the how this Plan fits within the planning and reporting cycle:



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## Ko tā Te Pane Matua Taiao whakahoki ki te mate urutā

### KOWHEORI-19

## How Greater Wellington is responding to the COVID-19 pandemic

In March 2020 we found ourselves, like Councils across New Zealand, grappling with extreme levels of uncertainty surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, and what this means not just for our immediate lives but for our shared future.

Greater Wellington remains committed to our vision of ensuring our extraordinary region remains resilient and connected, and that it continues to thrive during these difficult times.

We continue to monitor the unfolding situation and operate within the requirements set out by Central Government, ensuring our essential services continue to safely operate within our communities, while the rest of our work is adapted to be delivered in new and different ways where necessary.

While we are unsure what the full extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be on our plans for 2020/21, we have made some assumptions and adjusted our Annual Plan accordingly. With the information we have at present, we have considered what activities or services might be reduced in scale, modified in some way or postponed due to the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our communities and on the national economy.

Council reviewed the options for reducing the economic impact of the pandemic on our ratepayers in 2020/21 and arrived at the decision to reduce the average rates increase from what was originally planned in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan. The average rates increase of three percent has been arrived at through a mixture of savings, use of reserves and borrowing. The decisions made to achieve this rates increase are within the limits of our Significance

and Engagement Policy and our Revenue and Finance Policy and, in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002, no formal consultation has been carried out for this Annual Plan.

We are committed to supporting the economic recovery by working with other councils across the across the region on a suite of proposals to central Government to boost economic recovery. We continue to assess and look for opportunities to boost economic recovery as we emerge from the restrictions from the COVID -19 Pandemic.

As one of the two settlers of the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust (Sky Stadium) we have responded to their request for financial support as they realise the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown has had on their operations. For 2020/21 Greater Wellington will be providing Sky Stadium with a loan of \$2.1m, that will only be drawn down when it is needed, which combined with a similar support package from their other settlor, Wellington City Council, will enable Sky Stadium to continue with essential seismic strengthening work and basic operations.

Our Public Transport operations continue to be impacted by the Alert Level restrictions. As the country begins to return to their workplaces and schools it is expected that demand for public transport will increase but it is also expected that many people will continue to work from home or will change their modes of transport to walking or cycling. We expect this will impact on our public transport revenue although it is too early to predict how significant this impact will be.

# He whakarāpopototanga Reti me ngā Panonitanga mō te Pūrongo ā-tau 2020/21






## Summary of Rates and their Changes for the 2020/21 Annual Plan

For Year three of our 2018-28 Long Term Plan Greater Wellington proposed an average rates increase of 6.3 percent. After reviewing our work programme and our budgets for 2020/21 in light of the current COVID-19 pandemic, Council adopted an average rates increase of three percent. This equates to approximately an average increase of \$0.21 and \$1.18 per week for the residential and business ratepayer respectively, and an average decrease of \$0.18 for the rural ratepayer across the whole region.

Your individual rate demand may differ from this percentage. This is due to the rate increase percentage being an average across the whole region. Each area within the region has a different set of inputs on which their rates are calculated.

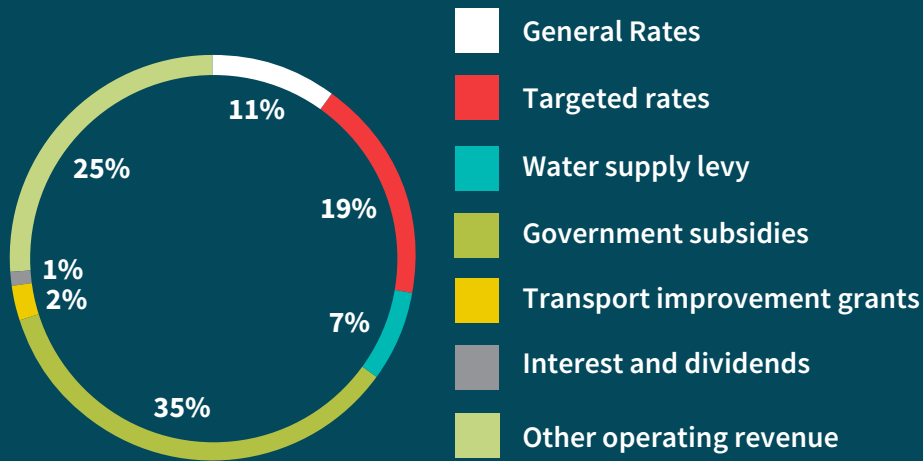
For example, in determining your individual rate for 2020/21, your property may have changed in value and/or specific area targets rating inputs (such as public transport rates, river management rates, or pest management rates) may be applicable to you. What this means is that your rates bill is likely to differ from that of your neighbour's and your neighbouring areas.

### What your rates pay for

 <b>10%</b> <b>Regional Leadership</b>	 <b>52%</b> <b>Public Transport</b>	 <b>21%</b> <b>Environment</b>	 <b>13%</b> <b>Flood Protection and Control Works</b>	 <b>4%</b> <b>Regional Parks and Forests</b>
General Rates and Targeted Rates	Targeted Rates	General Rates and Targeted Rates	General Rates and Targeted Rates	General Rates
Wellington Regional Strategy Emergency Management Democratic Services Relationships with Maori Regional transport planning and programmes Regional initiatives Capital projects	Metlink network planning and operations Metlink public transport network planning Rail operations and asset management Bus and ferry operations and asset management New public transport shelters, signage, pedestrian facilities, land and systems	Resource management Land management Biodiversity management Pest management Harbour management Environment projects	Understanding flood risk Maintaining flood protection and control works Improving flood security Hutt river improvements Otaki and Waikanae river improvements Wairarapa rivers improvements Other flood protection	Regional Parks Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Belmont Regional Park Queen Elizabeth Park Whitireia Park Pakuratahi Forest Akatarawa Forest Wainuiomata Recreation Area Kaitoke Regional Park East Harbour Regional Park Parks Other projects



## How do rates contribute to Greater Wellington's overall income?



# He aha ā mātou mahi mō tō tātou takiwā hei te 2020/21?

## Some of what we've got planned for our region in 2020/21

### Kāpiti Coast:

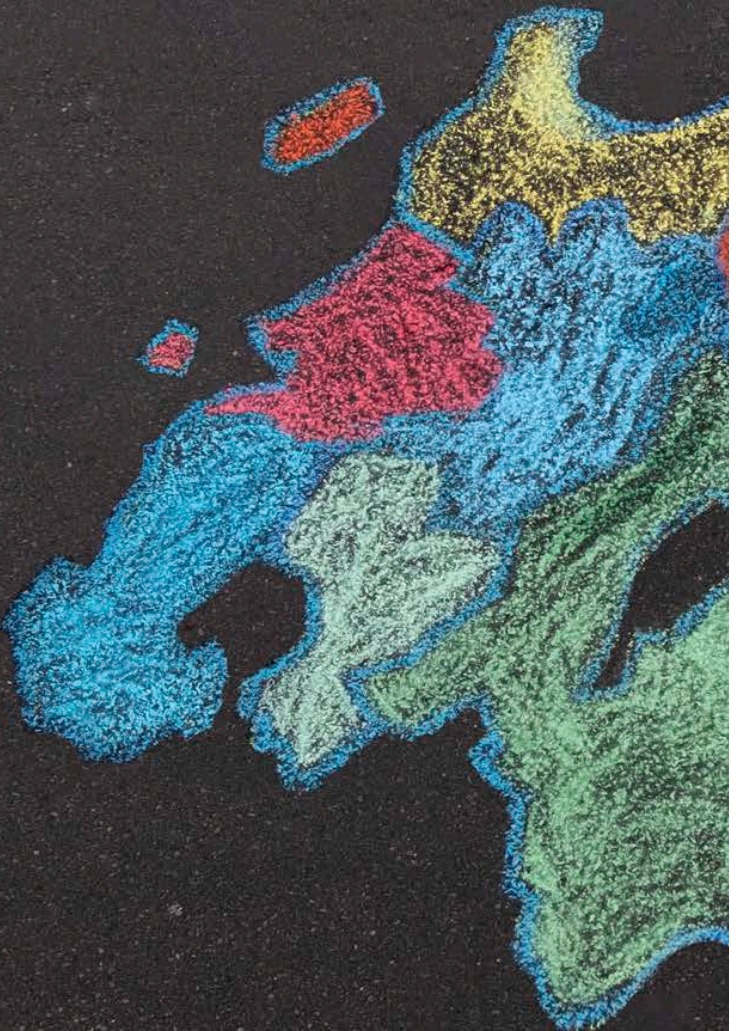
- Beginning the Kāpiti Whaitua Process.
- Implementing year one of the planned retreat of road, track and other visitor facilities from the Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP) shoreline between Raumati and Paekākāriki.
- Upgrading the Mackays Crossing entrance area at Queen Elizabeth Park to improve access for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.
- Establishing a new access track through the north eastern peatlands at QEP.
- Implementing the Ōtaki and Waikanae Flood Management Plans.

### Porirua:

- Continuing to support the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and catchment strategy and action planning to implement the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme.
- Renewing of the Setton Nossiter flood retention dam culvert.

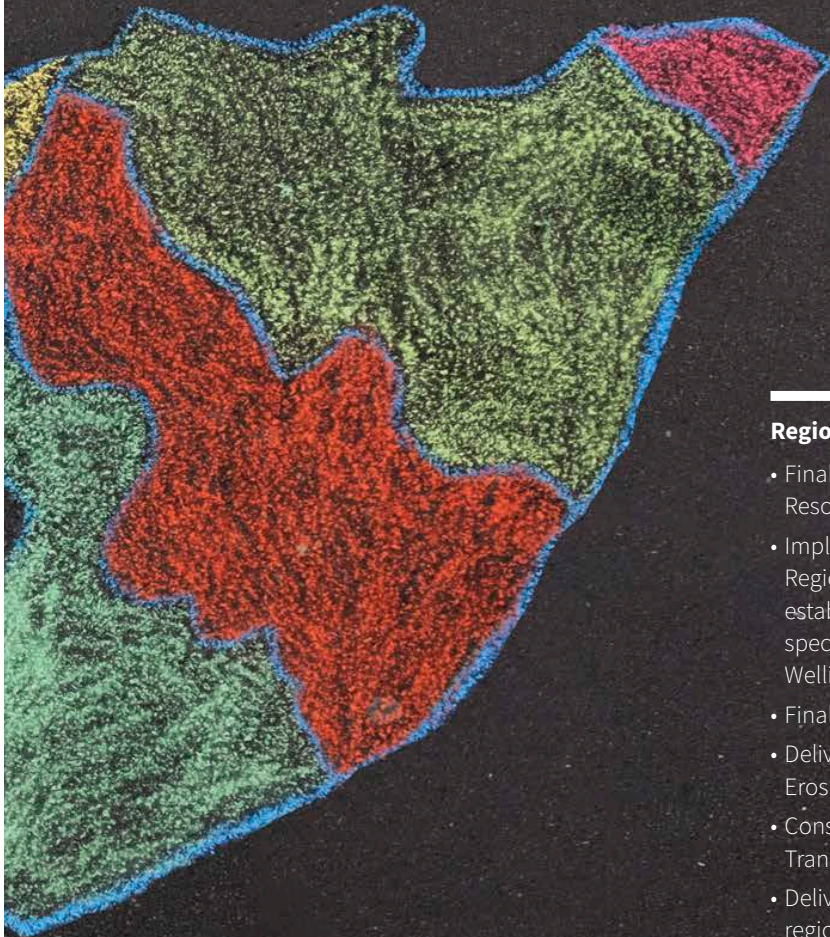
### Wellington City:

- Completing the Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme.
- Progressing pest-free status for parts of Wellington City.
- Delivering early works and completing the indicative business case for the large components of the Let's Get Wellington Moving programme, including Mass Transit.
- Developing and partially implementing on-bus real-time passenger information (next stop announcements) in Wellington city.



### Hutt City / Upper Hutt:

- Progressing the development of the RiverLink project.
- Continuing the double tracking of the rail line between Upper Hutt and Trentham.
- Commencing retirement and revegetation of the lower Kilmister block in Belmont Regional Park.



#### Wairarapa:

- Completing the soil mapping and production of electronic soil maps for the productive land in the Ruamahanga Whaitua Implementation Plan catchment.
- Continuing to provide efficient and effective scheme management services for Eastern Wairarapa catchment management schemes, maintaining community resilience, infrastructure protection and flood protection for key access assets.
- Completing and publishing the Waiohine Floodplain Management Plan.

#### Region Wide:

- Finalising and implementing the proposed Natural Resources Plan.
- Implementing year two of the Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan 2019- 2039, which establishes a framework for managing or eradicating specified organisms efficiently and effectively in the Wellington region.
- Finalising and implementing the Parks Network Plan.
- Delivering the second year of the Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative programme.
- Consultation and adoption of the Regional Land Transport Plan.
- Delivering behaviour change programmes across the region to encourage active travel and use of public transport, including Movin' March (promoting active travel to school); and a region-wide bike festival encouraging all aspects of bike riding for families and communities.
- Continuing to work with our partners, KiwiRail and Transdev, to modernise and improve resilience, infrastructure, capacity and punctuality of the rail network.
- Working with our bus operators to implement a number of improvement packages in order to continually improve bus service performance.
- Implementing a number of improvements to our water supply infrastructure.

## Ko ā mātou mahi | Our Role

Our vision for the region is:

**He rohe taurikura – ka tōnui, ka honohono, ka pakari hoki**

**An extraordinary region – thriving, connected and resilient**

We take care of the things that matter. We have a fundamental role in the region to support the nation's aspirations to improve the overall wellbeing of all New Zealanders. We provide the infrastructure, services and leadership to help connect and grow our region. Along with mana whenua, we are the guardians of the region's waterways and land.

We are part of a large network and system – mana whenua, community groups, central government, local bodies and other organisations – working together to achieve the best we can for everyone in this great region of ours.

Legislation directs the things we have to do and it is our role to work within this system and wider community, to establish and agree how and when those services and work programmes are delivered.

Greater Wellington has a role to play in achieving New Zealand's wellbeing goals. In the 2018-28 Long Term Plan we framed our priorities and work within five community outcomes and we believe these continue to provide a sustainable base in which to plan for the future of our region.



## Community Outcomes

<b>Strong Economy</b>	<b>Connected Community</b>	<b>Resilient Community</b>	<b>Healthy Environment</b>	<b>Engaged Community</b>
A thriving and diverse economy supported by high quality infrastructure that retains and grows businesses and employment	People are able to move around the region efficiently and communications networks are effective and accessible	A regional community that plans for the future, adapts to climate change and is prepared for emergencies	An environment with clean air, fresh water, healthy soils and diverse ecosystems that supports community needs	People participate in shaping the region's future, take pride in the region, value the region's urban and rural landscapes, and enjoy the region's amenities

## Strategic Priorities

In developing the 2018-28 Long Term Plan we focused our work programme on four key priority areas that the community told us are the things that matter.

<b>Fresh water quality and biodiversity</b>	<b>Regional resilience</b>	<b>Water supply</b>	<b>Public transport</b>
The quality of the fresh water in our rivers, lakes and streams is maintained or improved, and our region contains healthy plants and wildlife habits	Our infrastructure is resilient to adverse events and supports our region's economic and social development	The bulk water supply infrastructure consistently delivers high quality drinking water to the four city councils (Porirua, Hutt City, Upper Hutt and Wellington)	The Wellington region has a world-class integrated public transport network

Underpinning all of this work is how we respond to our changing environment. We have a responsibility to look ahead, to anticipate and consider how changes to our environment will impact the work we do. In our 2018-28 Long Term Plan we outlined eight areas we were anticipating change and how these changes will impact on our work. Please refer to pages 22-23 and 201-217 of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan for more detail on these Assumptions.

# A Snapshot of Te Upoko o Te Ika a Maui – Wellington Region

**3%** of New Zealand's total land area,  
**8,049 km<sup>2</sup>**

coastal marine area of  
**7,867km<sup>2</sup>**



**320km** of rivers and  
**280km** of stopbanks

**25** marae which include a mix of  
mana whenua and mātāwaka marae



We operate **20**  
harbour navigation lights

**3,600** bus,  
**380** rail, and  
**30** ferry journeys per weekday

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**83** two-car Matangi (electric) units and  
**24** locomotive hauled carriages

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**3,000** bus stops and shelters  
and nearly **50** Station assets

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**1.8 million**  
visits to our six regional parks each year

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Last year we carried out possum  
and mustelid control over almost

**123,000ha**

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**1,692** air, land and water  
monitoring sites throughout the region

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**21 million**  
data points collected each year to report  
on the state of our natural resources

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# Ko te Mahi Tahi ki te Mana Whenua | Partnering with Mana Whenua

For over a quarter of a century, mana whenua and Greater Wellington have worked together in an evolving partnership arrangement.

The recent changes in our environment has resulted in unprecedented changes to the way mana whenua partners engage and work with Greater Wellington and with each other in helping contain COVID-19. Mana whenua proactively adapted their tikanga by putting a rahui on their hongī and harirū tikanga processes in welcoming manuhiri. These new processes will help reduce the spread of the virus and protect whānau, hapū and iwi and the wider community. Mana whenua are currently considering the new Ministry of Health guidelines and the far reaching proposed changes to the tikanga associated with Tangihanga.

The relationships between mana whenua and Greater Wellington provide a way for us to engage directly on the issues that matter. Two key documents set out how we work together – a *Memorandum of Partnership*, signed in 2013, established a structural and operational relationship between Greater Wellington and mana whenua, and a *Māori Partnership Framework* (2016) which sets out how we will work together to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

Greater Wellington has six mana whenua iwi partners in our region who have kaitiaki roles and responsibilities over the land, waterways, animals and birds in their respective rohe. They are:

- **Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa**  
Represented by Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Charitable Trust
- **Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika**  
Represented by the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust
- **Ngāti Toa Rangatira**  
Represented by Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc
- **Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai**  
Represented by Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust
- **Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga**  
Represented by Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
- **Rangitāne o Wairarapa**  
Represented by Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc

We work with our mana whenua partners in a number of ways:

- Ara Tahi is a leadership forum that includes six mana whenua partners and Greater Wellington, which focuses on regional strategic matters of mutual concern.
- Council committees and advisory groups – they are involved in Council decision making as:
  - Council-appointed members nominated by Ara Tahi (e.g. Environment, Finance, Risk and Assurance and Transport and Climate Committees); and
  - as appointees nominated directly by mana whenua iwi: eg Te Upoko Taiao – the Natural Resources Plan Committee oversees Greater Wellington’s regulatory responsibilities in relation to resource management, including the review and development of regional plans. It comprises six elected Greater Wellington Regional Councillors and six appointed members from our mana whenua partners. Other examples include Wairarapa Committee; Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee; and Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga River Floodplain Management Subcommittee); and
- Direct relationships with mana whenua – on individual issues or programmes of work specific to one mana whenua partner, we work direct with the iwi concerned.

Greater Wellington’s partnership with mana whenua is guided by more than 25 statutes. The most important are the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002 including the amendments to each Act.





# Ko te Mahi mō te Āhuarangi | Climate Action

Climate change is arguably the biggest environmental challenge we have ever faced, and it affects everyone in the region. In the past twelve months the New Zealand Government has enacted its flagship Zero Carbon legislation and created the Climate Commission, and we've witnessed climate marches at scales that have brought our cities and towns to a stand-still. Pressure has been placed on our leaders over inaction, which resulted in many governments and local councils declaring climate emergencies over the last year, including Greater Wellington.

We are still experiencing the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of which will continue to be felt for some time to come. The reset required to move us out of the economic crisis we are facing also provides the opportunity to address the climate crisis. While we must prioritise our immediate COVID-19 recovery response to ease the economic pressures our communities are facing, our response can also future proof the region, by reducing the impact on the climate while assisting in our transition to a low emissions economy. We cannot afford to take our eye off the ball and lose sight of our long-term goals and vision for our region; a smart, innovative, low carbon economy. If we fail to avert the looming climate crisis while addressing the short term COVID-19 challenge, future generations will be burdened with the cost of both.

## Greater Wellington's climate emergency response

Greater Wellington's climate emergency declaration was strengthened by Council adopting two ten-point action plans – a Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan and a Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan. Implementation of these action plans are led through a cross-organisational programme of work across Greater Wellington's activities.

The Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan includes a target to reduce Greater Wellington's corporate carbon footprint to net zero by 2030, and provides a pathway to meet this target. The Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan supports activities to reduce carbon emissions in the region as a whole and improve our resilience to the effects of climate change which are now unavoidable for the region.

For the first time this Council has established a Climate Committee that is dedicated to tackling climate issues over the triennium. The committee oversees and informs the development and review of Council's strategies, policies, plans, programmes and initiatives from a climate perspective. It comprises eight elected officials, one or more mana whenua representatives and a non-elected climate expert appointed by Council. The committee will review the implementation and delivery of climate change policy and provide effective leadership on this for both Greater Wellington and the region.

Key initiatives for the year also include the early funding of a new contestable fund designed to accelerate carbon emissions reductions across the organisation. This fund will allow Greater Wellington to accelerate projects which will have a demonstrable impact on reducing our corporate carbon emissions, such as park restoration and electrification of our vehicle fleet.

It is intended that the fund could be funded from the sale of the emissions units that Greater Wellington received from the Government for its pre-1990 planted forests when the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme became operative. The sale of this asset will be considered through Greater Wellington's upcoming 2021-31 Long Term Plan consultation. Given the urgency of the climate challenge, we will start the fund this year by borrowing an initial \$2 million to speed up work we are already doing or have planned towards reducing Greater Wellington's carbon footprint.





# Ngā Mahi a Te Pane Matua Taiao | Activities of Greater Wellington Regional Council



# Te Taiao | Environment

We are responsible for regulating the use of the region’s natural resources.  
We do this through our work in five activity areas in the Environment group:

- Resource management
- Land management
- Biodiversity management
- Pest management
- Harbour management

**Some of our key Environment projects and programmes for 2020/21 include:**

Project / Programme	What we will deliver in 2020/21
<b>Whaitua Committee programme</b>	<p>We will continue to support and enable our Whaitua committees; groups of local people, iwi and councillors responsible for identifying ways to manage water use and maintain or improve the quality of streams, rivers and harbours in their area.</p> <p>In 2020/21 we will complete the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Committee Whaitua Implementation Programme and begin the Kāpiti whaitua process.</p>
<b>Proposed Natural Resources Plan (pNRP)</b>	<p>The pNRP is likely to be substantially operative by end of 2021, following the progression of the appeals process through the Environment Court.</p>
<b>Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative (WRECI) programme</b>	<p>We will deliver the second year of the WRECI programme which will include delivering the Hill Country Erosion Programme with MPI and treating at least 550 hectares of erosion prone land.</p>
<b>Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP)</b>	<p>We will implement year two of the Greater Wellington RPMP 2019- 2039, which establishes a framework for managing or eradicating specified organisms efficiently and effectively in the Wellington region. Implementing the Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise the actual or potential adverse or unintended effects of these organisms</li> <li>• Maximise the effectiveness of individual actions in managing pests through a regionally coordinated approach</li> <li>• Reverse the loss of flora and fauna in the managed high-value areas in the region</li> <li>• Progress pest-free status for parts of Wellington city.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) Programme</b>	<p>We will continue to deliver the KNE Programme, which protects and restores some of the highest value biodiversity areas in the region. Our Biodiversity department coordinates the programme across the region and develops operational plans for each individual KNE site detailing management activities targeted towards protecting or restoring the site’s values (eg, shore birds, wetlands, reptiles, rare plants) as well as the ecosystem it represents as a whole.</p>

There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2020/21 from what is published in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

Refer to **pages 27-46 of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan** for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for the Te Taiao – Environment Activity Group.

**Environment Prospective Funding Impact Statement**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>		
General rate	30,378	32,061
Targeted rate	671	765
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,929	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	7,535	6,770
Fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	5,094	4,039
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>46,607</b>	<b>43,635</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Payments to staff and suppliers	39,635	34,180
Finance costs	342	437
Internal charges and overheads applied	8,854	7,882
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>48,831</b>	<b>42,499</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>(2,224)</b>	<b>1,136</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>		
Increase / (decrease) in debt	2,676	1,097
Gross proceeds from asset sales	79	67
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>1,164</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>		
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
- to replace existing assets	2,966	2,168
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(2,435)	132
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Depreciation on Environment assets</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,292</b>

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

**Environment Prospective Funding Information**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Operating funding</b>		
Resource management	24,588	23,225
Land management	7,920	6,073
Biodiversity management	4,778	4,954
Pest management	6,939	7,026
Harbour management	2,382	2,357
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>46,607</b>	<b>43,635</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Resource management	24,967	22,473
Land management	9,177	5,947
Biodiversity management	5,070	4,901
Pest management	7,254	6,872
Harbour management	2,363	2,306
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>48,831</b>	<b>42,499</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
Environment projects	2,678	1,920
<b>Capital project expenditure</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>1,920</b>
Plant and equipment	5	5
Vehicles	283	243
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>2,168</b>

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.





# Ngā Papa Whenua | Regional Parks and Forests

We manage a network of regional parks and forests for everyone to enjoy:

- Queen Elizabeth Park
- East Harbour Regional Park (including Baring Head/ Ōruapouanui)
- Battle Hill Farm Forest Park
- Akatarawa Forest
- Belmont Regional Park
- Kaitoke Regional Park
- Pakuratahi Forest
- Wainuiomata Recreation Area
- Whitireia Park (under the direction of the Whitireia Park Board)

**Some of our key Regional Parks and Forests projects and programmes for 2020/21 include:**

Project / Programme	What we will deliver in 2020/21
<b>Planned retreat of road, track and other visitor facilities from the Queen Elizabeth Park shoreline between Raumati and Paekākāriki.</b>	We will implement the first year of the retreat plan which includes building new facilities and hard infrastructure works on roads, tracks and access ways.
<b>Upgraded entranceway at Mackays Crossing, Queen Elizabeth Park</b>	Upgraded vehicle access and parking, and safer connections for walkers, cyclists and horse riders both from and within Queen Elizabeth Park. A separate exit gate will enhance visitor flow to and from the state highway network.
<b>Park Master Plans</b>	We will complete the Parks Network Plan and commence the process of implementation through parks master planning with the community. The Parks Master Plans will map out the short, medium and long term changes in the parks land management, from grazed land to large scale restoration of forests and wetlands and complementary recreational opportunities.

There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2020/21 from what is published in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

Refer to **pages 49-59 of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan** for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for the Ngā Papa Whenua – Regional Parks and Forests Activity Group.

**Regional Parks and Forests Prospective Funding Impact Statement**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>		
General rate	5,803	6,544
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	254	272
Fines, infringement fees, and other receipts <sup>1</sup>	654	717
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>6,711</b>	<b>7,533</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,782	3,836
Finance costs	495	638
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,407	2,143
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>6,684</b>	<b>6,617</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>916</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>		
Increase / (decrease) in debt	2,740	1,346
Gross proceeds from asset sales	822	74
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>1,420</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>		
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
- to replace existing assets	3,656	2,325
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(67)	11
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>2,336</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Depreciation on Parks assets</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,293</b>

<sup>1</sup> This includes rental income and park activity fees.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

**Regional Parks and Forests Prospective Funding Information**

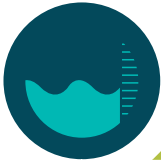
For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Operating funding</b>		
Regional Parks	6,711	7,533
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>6,711</b>	<b>7,533</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Regional Parks	6,684	6,617
<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	<b>6,684</b>	<b>6,617</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
Battle Hill Farm Forest Park	21	22
Belmont Regional Park	1,001	1,277
Queen Elizabeth Park	1,663	402
Whitireia Park	13	-
Akatarawa Forest	156	-
Wainuiomata Recreation Area	33	-
Kaitoke Regional Park	84	85
East Harbour Regional Park	210	215
Parks Other	235	76
<b>Capital project expenditure</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>2,077</b>
Vehicles	241	248
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>2,325</b>

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.



# Te Tiaki Me Te Arahi Waipuke | Flood Protection and Control Works

We are responsible for managing flood risk from the region's rivers and streams. Our flood protection and control work group includes three activities:

- Understanding flood risk
- Maintaining flood protection
- Improving flood security

## Some of our key Flood Protection and Control Works projects and programmes for 2020/21 include:

Project / Programme	What we will deliver in 2020/21
<b>RiverLink – Hutt river flood protection</b>	RiverLink is a project to deliver better flood protection, better lifestyle and improved transport connections in Lower Hutt.  In 2020/21 we will progress development of design and lodgement of resource consents, as part of RiverLink partnership with Hutt City Council and Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency.
<b>Carrying out hazard investigations and developing Floodplain Management Plans</b>	We will complete and publish the Waiohine Floodplain Management Plan.
<b>Implementing the outcomes of the Flood Management Plans</b>	We will implement the outcomes of a number of Flood Management Plans across Kāpiti, Porirua, Wairarapa and Upper Hutt.
<b>Implement outcomes of the Hutt, Waikanae, Ōtaki and Pinehaven Environmental Strategies and supporting community groups to enhance the river environments</b>	We will continue working with our partners and the community to implement the outcomes of Environmental strategies that enhance the river environments in the Hutt, Waikanae, Ōtaki and Pinehaven. This includes Trail safety and improvements.

There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2020/21 from what is published in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

Refer to **pages 75-88 in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan** for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for the Te Tiaki Me Te Arahi Waipuke – Flood Protection and Control Works Activity Group.

**Flood Protection and Control Works Prospective Funding Impact Statement**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>		
General rate	11,716	12,851
Targeted rate	8,458	9,143
Fines, infringement fees, and other receipts <sup>1</sup>	4,792	5,254
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>24,966</b>	<b>27,248</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Payments to staff and suppliers	13,726	10,511
Finance costs	5,162	6,353
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,060	3,615
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>22,948</b>	<b>20,479</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>6,769</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>		
Increase / (decrease) in debt	12,757	13,224
Gross proceeds from asset sales	101	105
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>12,858</b>	<b>13,329</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>		
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
- to improve the level of service	14,473	18,945
- to replace existing assets	1,418	308
Increase / (decrease) in investments	279	423
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(1,294)	422
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>20,098</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Depreciation on assets</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,785</b>

<sup>1</sup> This includes revenue from the sales of shingle, rental income and direct contributions from territorial authorities for flood protection work.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

**Flood Protection and Control Works Prospective Funding Information**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Operating funding</b>		
Understanding flood risk	2,600	2,862
Maintaining flood protection and control works	9,950	9,623
Improving flood security	12,415	14,763
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>24,965</b>	<b>27,248</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Understanding flood risk	2,175	2,264
Maintaining flood protection and control works	9,842	8,028
Improving flood security	10,930	10,187
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>22,947</b>	<b>20,479</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
Hutt river improvements	10,569	13,934
Otaki and Waikanae river improvements	1,282	1,931
Wairarapa rivers improvements	1,659	1,682
Other flood protection	4,651	1,398
<b>Capital project expenditure</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>18,945</b>
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	18	19
Vehicles	285	289
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>18,464</b>	<b>19,253</b>

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.



# Ngā Kaihautū o te Rohe | Regional Leadership

We coordinate regional leadership activities in partnership with other local authorities on a range of issues across the region. The Regional leadership group includes the following activities:

- Regional economic development and the Wellington Regional Strategy
- Relationships with Māori and mana whenua
- Emergency management
- Regional transport planning and programmes
- Democratic services
- Regional initiatives

**Some of our key Regional Leadership projects and programmes for 2020/21 include:**

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>What we will deliver in 2020/21</b>
<b>Economic Recovery from COVID-19</b>	We will seek to understand the impact that COVID-19 has had on Greater Wellington’s activities and the wider region, and we will take steps towards recovery as an organisation and a region.
<b>Regional Growth Framework and Economic Recovery</b>	We are taking part in a multi-agency project which will develop a growth framework for the Wellington region for the next 30+ years. This strategy will be completed this year.
<b>Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP)</b>	We will be engaging the public on the draft RLTP and plan to adopt the new RLTP by April 2021.
<b>Let’s Get Wellington Moving (LGWM)</b>	We will work with our partners, Wellington City Council and the NZ Transport Agency, on delivering a programme of early works and completing the indicative business cases for the large components of the LGWM Programme, including Mass Transit.
<b>Multi User ferry Terminal</b>	We will continue working with the other five partners to assess a preferred location for a Multi User Ferry Terminal and make recommendations on that project to the governance group. We will then commence planning for a preferred option.
<b>Lead legislation and policy advice on areas of implication for Māori</b>	Influencing and developing proactive and meaningful policy and strategy that reflects, serves and delivers for Māori.

There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2020/21 from what is published in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

Refer to **pages 107-122 in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan** for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for the Ngā Kaihautū o te Rohe – Regional leadership Activity Group.

**Regional Leadership Prospective Funding Impact Statement**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>		
General rate	9,558	10,002
Targeted rate	8,400	9,034
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,513	1,402
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	18	19
Fines, infringement fees, and other receipts <sup>1</sup>	2,831	2,864
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>23,320</b>	<b>23,321</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Payments to staff and suppliers	34,027	21,425
Finance costs	938	1,028
Internal charges and overheads applied	184	649
Total applications of operating funding	35,149	23,102
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>(11,829)</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>		
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	510	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	7,966	(191)
Gross proceeds from asset sales	30	31
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>8,506</b>	<b>(160)</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>		
- to replace existing assets	1,105	108
Increase / (decrease) in investments	(93)	(2)
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(4,335)	(47)
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>(3,323)</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Depreciation on Regional Leadership assets</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>504</b>

<sup>1</sup> This includes revenue from the territorial authorities to fund the amalgamated regional emergency management group.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.



**Regional Leadership Prospective Funding Information**

For the year ending 30 June

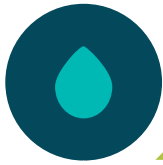
	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Operating funding</b>		
Wellington Regional Strategy	5,009	5,219
Emergency Management	4,093	4,135
Democratic Services	2,682	2,387
Relationships with Māori	1,038	1,312
Regional transport planning and programmes	5,592	4,908
Regional initiatives <sup>1</sup>	4,906	5,360
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>23,320</b>	<b>23,321</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Wellington Regional Strategy	5,108	5,332
Emergency Management	4,023	4,062
Democratic Services	2,604	2,308
Relationships with Māori	1,332	1,305
Regional transport planning and programmes	13,920	4,711
Regional initiatives <sup>1</sup>	8,162	5,384
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>35,149</b>	<b>23,102</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
<b>Capital project expenditure</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Plant and equipment	5	5
Vehicles	100	103
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>108</b>

<sup>1</sup> Regional initiatives includes the rates and expenditure associated with the Warm Greater Wellington Program. Only ratepayers participating in the scheme are charge a rate to recover the costs of the scheme.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.



## Ngā Puna Wai | Water Supply

We are responsible for collecting, treating and distributing safe and healthy drinking water to Wellington, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt and Porirua cities.

This work is carried out for us by Wellington Water.

### Some of our key Water Supply projects and programmes for 2020/21 include:

Project / Programme	What we will deliver in 2020/21
<b>Securing Wellington's water source – cross harbour pipeline or harbour bores</b>	We will complete the business case to test whether to proceed with this project, incorporating updated cost estimates; if the project proceeds, then preliminary design and consenting will commence during the year.
<b>Renewal of water treatment assets (Waterloo, Te Marua, Gear Island, Wainuiomata)</b>	As part of ongoing asset renewals we will replace the wells at Gear Island and Waterloo. We will also commence concept design, cost estimates and project planning for a capacity upgrade of Te Marua water treatment plant.
<b>Replace Kaitoke main on Silverstream bridge</b>	We will develop the detailed design, resource consenting and procurement for construction.

There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2020/21 from what is published in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

Refer to **pages 61-72 of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan** for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for the Ngā Puna Wai – Water Supply Activity Group.

**Water Supply Prospective Funding Impact Statement**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>		
Fines, infringement fees, and other receipts <sup>1</sup>	36,609	37,451
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>36,609</b>	<b>37,451</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Payments to staff and suppliers	22,232	20,467
Finance costs	5,097	5,782
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,469	2,198
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>29,798</b>	<b>28,447</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>6,811</b>	<b>9,004</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>		
Increase / (decrease) in debt	27,162	17,994
Gross proceeds from asset sales	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>27,162</b>	<b>17,994</b>
<b>Applications of capital funding</b>		
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
- to improve the level of service	7,919	3,666
- to replace existing assets	23,502	19,349
Increase / (decrease) in investments	3,061	3,983
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(509)	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>33,973</b>	<b>26,998</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Water supply levy</b>	<b>35,860</b>	<b>35,892</b>
<b>Depreciation on Water Supply assets</b>	<b>15,969</b>	<b>16,200</b>

<sup>1</sup> This includes the Water Supply Levy charged to Wellington, Upper Hutt, Hutt and Porirua City Councils.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

**Water Supply Prospective Funding Information**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Operating funding</b>		
Water Supply	36,609	37,451
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>36,609</b>	<b>37,451</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Water Supply	29,798	28,447
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>29,798</b>	<b>28,447</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
Water sources	-	21
Water treatment plants	3,979	1,650
Pipelines	9,892	17,088
Pump stations	1,405	251
Monitoring and control	345	188
Seismic protection	2,610	-
Other	13,134	3,760
<b>Capital project expenditure</b>	<b>31,365</b>	<b>22,958</b>
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	56	57
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>31,421</b>	<b>23,015</b>

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.



# Ngā Waka Tūmatanui | Metlink Public Transport

We manage the Metlink public transport network and deliver public transport services to the regional population. The Metlink public transport group includes three activities:

- Metlink network planning and operations
- Rail operations and asset management
- Bus and ferry operations and asset management

## Some of our key Metlink Public Transport projects and programmes for 2020/21 include:

Project / Programme	What we will deliver in 2020/21
<b>Review and adopt a new Regional Public Transport Plan</b>	We will consult on and adopt a new Regional Public Transport Plan.
<b>Provide digital information that keeps pace with customers' expectations of ease and responsiveness</b>	We will be upgrading and implementing new passenger information technology, including the development and partial implementation of the on-bus real-time passenger information (next stop announcements) in Wellington city, and discovery and procurement for the replacement of the aging real-time passenger information system.
<b>Unlocking capacity – rail network infrastructure improvements to remove constraints on increasing capacity at peak times</b>	We will continue working with our partners KiwiRail and Transdev to modernise and improve resilience, infrastructure, capacity and punctuality of the rail network. This work includes continuing the traction system upgrade on the Hutt and Johnsonville lines, and at Wellington Station, continuing double tracking the line between Upper Hutt and Trentham, Wairarapa track infrastructure renewals, improving turn back facility at Plimmerton, capacity improvements at Wellington Station and upgrades of station shelters.
<b>Install new, maintain and upgrade Metlink's station and network assets to meet service demands</b>	We will continue our programme of signage improvements, seismic strengthening, security-related and cycle storage facility improvements at select stations and upgrade toilet and platform facilities at Wellington Station in accordance with our Asset Management Plan (AMP).
<b>Review and improve levels of service across the bus network, with a focus on further enhancements to the Wellington city network</b>	Over 20/21, we will work with operators to implement a number of improvement packages in various parts of the network in order to continually improve bus service performance. This will include working with operators to ensure public transport services are delivered as contracted, and mitigating the effects of driver, fleet and other resource shortfalls.  We will determine additional fleet requirements to meet forecast patronage growth.

There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2020/21 from what is published in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

Refer to **pages 91-105 of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan** for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for Ngā Waka Tūmatanui – Public Transport Group Activity.

**Metlink Public Transport Prospective Funding Impact Statement**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>		
Targeted rate	76,798	78,511
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	175,412	76,830
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	104,419	99,738
Fines, infringement fees, and other receipts <sup>1</sup>	7,102	2,759
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>363,731</b>	<b>257,838</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Payments to staff and suppliers	328,654	215,856
Finance costs	12,004	14,731
Internal charges and overheads applied	12,223	10,477
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>352,881</b>	<b>241,064</b>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) of operating funding</b>	<b>10,850</b>	<b>16,774</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>		
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	14,300	30,947
Increase / (decrease) in debt <sup>2</sup>	173	11,443
<b>Total sources of capital funding</b>	<b>14,473</b>	<b>42,390</b>
<b>Applications of Capital Funding</b>		
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
- to improve the level of service	7,093	28,708
- to replace existing assets	901	3,648
Increase / (decrease) in investments <sup>2</sup>	17,689	26,651
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(360)	157
<b>Total applications of capital funding</b>	<b>25,323</b>	<b>59,164</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) of funding</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Depreciation on Public Transport assets</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>9,389</b>

1 This includes revenue from Greater Wellington Rail Limited for services provided to manage the rail assets.

2 Greater Wellington fully funds some public transport improvement expenditure at the time the expense is incurred, and recovers a share of the debt servicing costs from the NZ Transport Agency.

Where this expenditure is for rail rolling stock and infrastructure that will be owned by the 100% council subsidiary Greater Wellington Rail Limited it is treated as an investment in this subsidiary.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

**Metlink Public Transport Prospective Funding Information**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Operating funding</b>		
Metlink network planning and operations	23,485	24,020
Rail operations and asset management	227,302	132,399
Bus and ferry operations and asset management	112,944	101,419
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>363,731</b>	<b>257,838</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>		
Metlink network planning and operations	23,376	21,708
Rail operations and asset management	219,387	121,251
Bus and ferry operations and asset management	110,118	98,105
<b>Total applications of operating funding (excluding improvements)</b>	<b>352,881</b>	<b>241,064</b>
<b>Investments</b>		
Greater Wellington Rail Limited <sup>1</sup>	17,689	26,651
<b>Total investment expenditure</b>	<b>17,689</b>	<b>26,651</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
New public transport shelters, signage, pedestrian facilities, land and systems	7,994	32,356
<b>Total capital project expenditure</b>	<b>7,994</b>	<b>32,356</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>7,994</b>	<b>32,356</b>
<b>Total Investment in Public Transport Infrastructure</b>	<b>25,683</b>	<b>59,007</b>

1 Greater Wellington fully funds some public transport improvement expenditure at the time the expense is incurred, and recovers a share of the debt servicing costs from the NZ Transport Agency.

Where this expenditure is for rail rolling stock and infrastructure that will be owned by the 100% council subsidiary Greater Wellington Rail Limited it is treated as an investment in this subsidiary.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

# Tā te Kaunihera Rōpū me ngā Mahi Haumi | Council Controlled Organisations and investments




Greater Wellington’s investment portfolio consists of:

- Liquid financial deposits
- Contingency investments for flood protection and water supply
- Material Damage and Business Interruption Fund
- Administrative properties (e.g. depots)
- Forestry and business units
- Equity investments in the WRC Holdings Group (including CentrePort Ltd and Greater Wellington Rail)
- Local Government Funding Agency
- Wellington Water and the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA)

<b>WRC Holdings Limited (Holdings)</b>	Holdings monitors the performance of the investment group and is accountable to Greater Wellington. It owns 100 percent investment in Greater Wellington Rail Limited and 76.9 percent of the equity in CentrePort Limited.
<b>Greater Wellington Rail Limited (GWRL)</b>	GWRL owns and maintains Greater Wellington’s investment in rail service infrastructure assets. This includes rolling stock, carriages and physical assets including station buildings, carparks, bridges and subways.
<b>Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA)</b>	WREDA is owned 20 percent by Greater Wellington and 80 percent by Wellington City Council, reflecting funding proportions. WREDA’s focus is on shaping the regional destination story, advocating for major economic development projects and supporting businesses to upskill and grow.
<b>Wellington Regional Stadium Trust (Sky Stadium)</b>	The Sky Stadium is a regional facility, which provides a high-quality, multi-purpose venue for sporting and cultural events. It was created by an Empowering Act and established by Greater Wellington and Wellington City Council as joint settlors. The two councils jointly appoint trustees and also appoint one councillor each as a trustee. Greater Wellington is the Trust’s principal funder.
<b>Wellington Water</b>	Wellington Water is jointly owned by Greater Wellington, Wellington City, Hutt City, Upper Hutt, Porirua, and South Wairarapa Councils. Wellington Water manages the operations of water services on behalf of each Council and the Councils remain owners of the assets, investments and service levels. One Councillor from each Council sits on the Wellington Water Committee, alongside mana whenua representatives. The Committee appoints the independent directors of Wellington Water Limited.

For full details about Greater Wellington’s Council Controlled Organisations and Investments, please see **Section 6 pages 219-246 of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.**

# He pūrongo pūtea | Financial information



# Significant forecasting assumptions and risks | He whakapae matua me ngā tūraru

Refer to **Section 5, pages 201-217 of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.**

# He putunga tauākī pūtea | Total Council Financial Statements

Prospective Statement of Revenue and Expenses  
For the year ending 30 June

	2019/20 Budget \$000s	2020/21 Plan \$000s	2020/21 LTP \$000s
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
General rates	52,851	49,632	51,491
Targeted rates	86,832	94,326	97,454
<b>Regional rates</b>	<b>139,683</b>	<b>143,958</b>	<b>148,945</b>
Water supply levy	34,788	35,860	35,892
Government subsidies	80,759	180,853	78,232
Transport improvement grants	22,371	14,811	30,947
Interest and dividends	5,874	4,725	6,009
Other operating revenue	125,042	131,437	121,932
<b>Total operating revenue and gains</b>	<b>408,517</b>	<b>511,644</b>	<b>421,957</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>			
Employee benefits	52,263	56,755	50,381
Grants and subsidies	203,883	211,933	198,699
Finance expenses	24,382	21,664	23,432
Depreciation and amortisation	28,574	29,891	34,298
Other operating expenses	86,700	206,875	80,266
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>	<b>395,802</b>	<b>527,118</b>	<b>387,076</b>
<b>Operating surplus/(deficit) before other items and tax</b>	<b>12,715</b>	<b>(15,474)</b>	<b>34,881</b>
Other fair value changes	8,800	13,821	4,068
<b>Operating surplus / (deficit) after tax</b>	<b>21,515</b>	<b>(1,653)</b>	<b>38,949</b>
<b>Other comprehensive revenue and expenses</b>			
Increases / (decreases) in revaluations <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>21,515</b>	<b>(1,653)</b>	<b>38,949</b>

<sup>1</sup> The revaluations are primarily for property plant and equipment.  
All figures on this page exclude GST.

**Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity**

As at 30 June

	<b>2019/20 Budget \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Total opening ratepayers' funds</b>	<b>1,139,993</b>	<b>1,040,356</b>	<b>1,202,230</b>
Total comprehensive income	21,515	(1,653)	38,949
<b>Movement in ratepayers funds for year</b>	<b>21,515</b>	<b>(1,653)</b>	<b>38,949</b>
<b>Closing ratepayers' funds</b>	<b>1,161,508</b>	<b>1,038,703</b>	<b>1,241,179</b>
<b>Components of ratepayers funds</b>			
<b>Opening accumulated funds</b>	<b>364,224</b>	<b>252,902</b>	<b>422,772</b>
Total comprehensive income	21,515	(1,653)	38,949
Movements in other reserves	7,444	11,032	(363)
<b>Movement in accumulated funds for year</b>	<b>28,959</b>	<b>9,379</b>	<b>38,586</b>
<b>Closing accumulated funds</b>	<b>393,183</b>	<b>262,281</b>	<b>461,357</b>
<b>Opening other reserves</b>	<b>35,628</b>	<b>34,463</b>	<b>26,448</b>
Movements in other reserves	(7,444)	(11,032)	363
<b>Movement in other reserves for year</b>	<b>(7,444)</b>	<b>(11,032)</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>Closing other reserves</b>	<b>28,184</b>	<b>23,431</b>	<b>26,811</b>
<b>Opening asset revaluation reserves</b>	<b>740,141</b>	<b>752,991</b>	<b>753,011</b>
<b>Closing asset revaluation reserve</b>	<b>740,141</b>	<b>752,991</b>	<b>753,011</b>
<b>Closing ratepayers' funds</b>	<b>1,161,508</b>	<b>1,038,703</b>	<b>1,241,179</b>

**Prospective Statement of Financial Position**

As at 30 June

	<b>2019/20 Budget \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and other equivalents	26,254	23,837	19,724
Investments (current)	33,488	29,479	33,580
Other current assets	25,651	-	41,686
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>85,393</b>	<b>53,316</b>	<b>94,990</b>
Investments (non-current)	103,890	104,024	49,409
Investment in subsidiary	295,632	302,510	336,724
Property, plant and equipment	1,288,017	1,290,541	1,370,392
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>1,687,539</b>	<b>1,697,075</b>	<b>1,756,522</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,772,932</b>	<b>1,750,391</b>	<b>1,851,512</b>
<b>RATEPAYERS' FUNDS</b>			
Retained earnings	393,183	262,281	461,357
Reserves	768,325	776,422	779,822
<b>Total ratepayers' funds</b>	<b>1,161,508</b>	<b>1,038,703</b>	<b>1,241,179</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Debt (current)	126,800	126,800	126,800
Other current liabilities	43,281	66,670	42,642
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>170,081</b>	<b>193,470</b>	<b>169,442</b>
Debt (non-current)	441,343	518,218	440,894
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>441,343</b>	<b>518,218</b>	<b>440,894</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>611,424</b>	<b>711,688</b>	<b>610,336</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>1,772,932</b>	<b>1,750,391</b>	<b>1,851,515</b>

All figures on this page exclude GST.

**Prospective Statement of Cashflows**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2019/20 Budget \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash is provided from:			
Regional rates	139,683	143,958	148,945
Water supply levy	34,788	35,860	35,892
Government subsidies	103,130	195,664	109,179
Interest and dividends	5,874	4,725	6,009
Fees, charges and other revenue	125,042	131,437	121,932
	<b>408,517</b>	<b>511,644</b>	<b>421,957</b>
Cash is disbursed to:			
Interest	24,382	21,664	23,432
Payment to suppliers and employees	342,845	475,563	334,070
	<b>367,227</b>	<b>497,227</b>	<b>357,502</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>41,290</b>	<b>14,417</b>	<b>64,455</b>
<b>CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash is provided from:			
Investment withdrawals	-	5,400	-
Sale of property, plant and equipment	669	1,056	699
	<b>669</b>	<b>6,456</b>	<b>699</b>
Cash is applied to:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	81,250	78,248	81,721
Investment additions	20,590	17,689	26,651
	<b>101,840</b>	<b>95,937</b>	<b>108,372</b>
<b>Net cashflows from investing activities</b>	<b>(101,171)</b>	<b>(89,481)</b>	<b>(107,673)</b>
<b>CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash is provided from:			
Loan funding <sup>1</sup>	87,433	109,209	81,706
Cash is applied to:			
Debt repayment	23,336	21,703	38,065
<b>Net cashflows from financing activities</b>	<b>64,097</b>	<b>87,506</b>	<b>43,641</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>4,216</b>	<b>12,442</b>	<b>423</b>
Opening cash and cash equivalents	22,038	11,395	19,301
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>26,254</b>	<b>23,837</b>	<b>19,724</b>

<sup>1</sup> Greater Wellington now fully funds some public transport improvement expenditure at the time the expense is incurred, and recovers a share of the debt servicing costs from the NZ Transport Agency.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

**Prospective Debt**

As at 30 June

	<b>2019/20 Budget \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
Environment	7,634	8,816	9,332
Public transport	279,120	264,800	305,725
Water supply	103,846	126,808	126,924
Parks	11,751	12,317	13,837
Flood Protection and Control Works	120,271	120,960	136,092
Stadium	-	2,100	-
Regional leadership	17,871	24,295	20,201
Property and investments	34,781	30,479	33,980
Corporate systems	17,642	33,592	14,940
<b>Total activities debt</b>	<b>592,916</b>	<b>624,167</b>	<b>661,031</b>
Treasury internal funding and debt repayments <sup>1</sup>	(24,773)	20,851	(93,337)
<b>Total external debt</b>	<b>568,143</b>	<b>645,018</b>	<b>567,694</b>
External debt (current)	126,800	126,800	126,800
External debt (non-current)	441,343	518,218	440,894
<b>Total external debt <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>568,143</b>	<b>645,018</b>	<b>567,694</b>

<sup>1</sup> Greater Wellington manages community outcome debt via an internal debt function. External investments and debt are managed through a central treasury management function in accordance with the Treasury Management Policy.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Finance Lease Liability from service concession arrangements.

All figures on this page exclude GST.



**Prospective Funding Impact Statements**

For the year ending 30 June

	<b>2019/20 Budget \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 Plan \$000s</b>	<b>2020/21 LTP \$000s</b>
<b>Greater Wellington operations</b>			
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>			
General rates	52,851	49,632	51,491
Targeted rates	86,832	94,326	97,454
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	80,759	180,853	78,232
Interest and dividends from investments	5,875	4,725	6,009
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	104,236	112,415	106,992
Fines, infringement fees, and other receipts <sup>1</sup>	55,594	54,882	50,832
<b>Total operating funding</b>	<b>386,147</b>	<b>496,833</b>	<b>391,010</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>			
Payments to staff and suppliers	342,846	475,563	329,350
Finance costs	24,382	21,664	23,432
<b>Total applications of operating funding</b>	<b>367,228</b>	<b>497,227</b>	<b>352,782</b>
<b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>18,919</b>	<b>(394)</b>	<b>38,228</b>
<b>Sources of Capital Funding</b>			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	22,371	14,811	30,947
Increase / (decrease) in debt	56,653	76,475	44,005
Gross proceeds from asset sales	669	1,054	299
<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	<b>79,693</b>	<b>92,340</b>	<b>75,251</b>
<b>Applications of Capital Funding</b>			
Capital expenditure			
- to improve the level of service	52,243	49,877	51,319
- to replace existing assets	29,008	28,372	30,402
Increase / (decrease) in investments	24,805	24,729	31,395
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(7,444)	(11,032)	363
<b>Total Applications of Capital Funding</b>	<b>98,612</b>	<b>91,946</b>	<b>113,479</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(18,919)</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>(38,228)</b>
<b>Funding Balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Depreciation on council assets</b>	<b>28,574</b>	<b>29,891</b>	<b>34,298</b>
<b>Water Supply Levy <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>34,788</b>	<b>35,860</b>	<b>35,892</b>

<sup>1</sup> This includes the Water Supply Levy charged to Wellington, Hutt, Upper Hutt and Porirua city councils.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

# Ko ngā pūtea penapena | Financial reserves

**We have two types of council created reserves, which are monies set aside by the council for a specific purpose:**

- Retained earnings – any surplus or deficit not transferred to a special reserve is aggregated into retained earnings
- Other reserves – any surplus or deficit or specific rate set aside or utilised by council for a specific purpose. Reserves are not separately held in cash and funds are managed as part of Greater Wellington's treasury risk management policy.

**Other reserves are split in four categories:**

- Area of benefit reserves – any targeted rate funding surplus or deficit is held to fund future costs for that area
- Contingency reserves – funds that are set aside to smooth the impact of costs associated with specific unforeseen events
- Special reserves – funds that are set aside to smooth the costs of irregular expenditure
- Other reserves – expenditure that has been rated for one year when the project will not be completed until the following year.

<b>Council Created Reserves</b>	<b>Purpose of the Fund</b>	<b>Opening Balance Jul-20 \$000s</b>	<b>Deposits \$000s</b>	<b>Expenditure \$000s</b>	<b>Closing Balance Jun-21 \$000s</b>
<b>Area of benefit reserves</b>					
Public transport reserve	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the provision of public transport services is used only on subsequent public transport expenditure	9,282	226	(97)	9,411
Transport plan-ning reserve	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the provision of public transport planning services is used only on sub-sequent public transport planning ex-penditure	1,986	-	(1,295)	691
WREMO reserve	Contributions by other Local Authori-ties to run the WREMO	24	-	-	24
WRS reserve	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the Wellington Regional Strategy implementation is used only on subse-quent Wellington Regional Strategy expenditure	383	-	(100)	283
Catchment scheme reserves	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the provision of flood protection and catchment management schemes is used only on subsequent flood protec-tion and catchment management ex-penditure	6,161	692	(1,375)	5,478
<b>Contingency reserves</b>					
Environmental legal reserve	To manage the variation in legal costs associated with resource consents and enforcement	121	-	(121)	-
Flood contingen-cy reserves	To help manage the costs for the repair of storm damage throughout the re-gion.	5,858	294	(100)	6,052
Rural fire reserve	To help manage the costs of rural fire equipment.	78	2	-	80
<b>Special Reserves</b>					
Election reserve	To manage the variation in costs asso-ciated with the election cycle	51	72	-	123
Corporate sys-tems reserve	To manage the variation in costs asso-ciated with key IT infrastructure and software.	2,682	114	(2,338)	458
Long term plan reserves	To manage the variation in costs asso-ciated with the long-term plan process	507	170	(390)	287
Other reserve balances	Rebudgets and other funds	7,330	141	(6,927)	544
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>34,463</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>(12,743)</b>	<b>23,431</b>

# Ko te whakapuakanga ā-tau ki te tau mutunga 30 o Pipiri 2021 | Annual Plan disclosure statement for year ending 30 June 2021

## What is the purpose of this statement?

The purpose of this statement is to disclose the Council's planned financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings.

The council is required to include this statement in its annual plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations).

<b>Benchmark</b>		<b>Limit</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Met</b>
<b>Rates affordability benchmark</b>				
• income	limit on rates	\$221.6m	\$140.6m	Yes
• increases	limit on rates increases	\$6.7m	\$4.1m	Yes
<b>Debt affordability benchmark</b>				
	debt balance	\$800m	\$645m	Yes
<b>Balanced budget benchmark</b>				
		100%	97%	No <sup>1</sup>
<b>Essential services benchmark</b>				
	capital expenditure/depreciation	109%	177%	Yes
<b>Debt servicing benchmark</b>				
		30%	1.2%	Yes

<sup>1</sup> The Council adopted a lower rates increase for the 2020/21 Annual Plan due to economic fallout from the COVID-19 disruption requiring the Council to increase funding from reserves. In addition some of the operating strategic initiatives have been debt funded, which meant that the Council was slightly under delivering on the balanced budget benchmark. The Council is in a strong position to manage expenditure over and above delays to expenditure caused by the disruption itself.

## Ko ngā mōhiohio Reti | Rating base information

The Council is required to state in its Annual Plan the projected rating base within the region at the end of the preceding financial year.

### Project rating base for 2020/21

Rating units	203,995
Capital value	\$166.5b
Land value	\$80.7b

## He whakarāpopoto reti me ngā utu | Summary of rates and levies

Rates for Greater Wellington are mostly allocated to ratepayers on the basis of their capital values. Within the region, different territorial authorities undertake general revaluations at different times. To equalise the values, each year Council gets Quotable Value or another registered valuer to estimate the projected valuations of all the rateable land in the districts within the region. This means that rates are assessed on a consistent valuation basis, regardless of the timing of individual territorial authority revaluations.

The summary information in this section should be read in conjunction with the Funding Impact Statement and the Revenue and Financing Policy.

This table shows the rates and levies for Greater Wellington in 2020/21 with the changes from last year 2019/20. Rates comprise the general rate and various targeted rates. Greater Wellington also charges a water supply levy directly to the four city councils in the region, and they set their own rates to cover the cost of this levy.

The total rate increase in regional rates for 2020/21 is three percent. The water supply levy, which is charged to the four metropolitan city councils is proposed to increase by 3.1 percent to 2019/20. When the water supply levy is included, Greater Wellington Regional Council's overall increase is three percent.

Summary of rates and levies	2019/20 Plan \$000s	2020/21 Plan \$000s	Change \$000s	Change %
<b>General rate</b>	<b>52,851</b>	<b>49,632</b>	<b>(3,219)</b>	<b>(6.1%)</b>
<b>Targeted rates</b>				
Region wide targeted rates <sup>1</sup> :				
River management rate	6,989	6,873	(116)	(1.7%)
Public transport rate	69,788	76,798	7,009	10.0%
Wellington regional strategy rate	4,706	5,008	302	6.42%
Specific area targeted rates:				
Pest management rate	577	596	19	3.3%
South Wairarapa district – river rates	97	98	1	1.0%
Wairarapa scheme and stopbank rates	1,465	1,561	96	6.5%
<b>Total targeted rates <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>83,622</b>	<b>90,934</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
<b>Total regional rates</b>	<b>136,473</b>	<b>140,566</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Water supply levy	<b>34,788</b>	<b>35,860</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>Total regional rates and levies</b>	<b>171,261</b>	<b>176,426</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Warm Greater Wellington rates <sup>3</sup>	3,209	3,392		
<b>Total rates and levies</b>	<b>174,471</b>	<b>179,818</b>		

1 Region-wide rates are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates for pest management, Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and "Warm Greater Wellington", because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

2 This total excludes "Warm Greater Wellington" targeted rates because they only apply to ratepayers who participate in the scheme.

3 The Warm Greater Wellington scheme assists regional ratepayers to insulate their homes. Only ratepayers who participate in the scheme are charged this rate.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

## Impact on each city and district

Rates increases vary among cities and districts because of differing equalised capital values. Targeted rates are applied according to the Revenue and Financing Policy. The next page shows the different rates paid in each city and district.

Impact on each city and district	2019/20 Plan \$000s	2020/21 Plan \$000s	Change \$000s	Change %
<b>Region-wide rates<sup>1</sup></b>				
Wellington city	70,198	72,113	1,915	2.73%
Hutt city*	26,140	26,818	678	2.60%
Upper Hutt city	9,355	9,674	319	3.42%
Porirua city	10,639	11,070	431	4.05%
Kāpiti Coast district	11,265	11,677	412	3.65%
Masterton district	2,984	3,157	173	5.82%
Carterton district	1,396	1,430	34	2.46%
South Wairarapa district	2,353	2,367	14	0.62%
Tararua district	4	4	-	-
<b>Total region-wide rates</b>	<b>134,334</b>	<b>138,310</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>2.96%</b>
<b>Specific area targeted rates:</b>				
Pest management rate	577	596	19	3.29%
South Wairarapa district – river rates	97	98	1	1.03%
Wairarapa scheme and stopbank rates	1,465	1,562	97	6.62%
<b>Total regional rates</b>	<b>136,473</b>	<b>140,566</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>3.00%</b>
<b>Water supply levy</b>				
Wellington City Council	17,942	18,493	551	3.07%
Hutt City Council	9,221	9,506	285	3.09%
Upper Hutt City Council	3,513	3,622	109	3.10%
Porirua City Council	4,113	4,239	126	3.06%
<b>Water supply levy</b>	<b>34,788</b>	<b>35,860</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>3.08%</b>
<b>Total regional rates and levies<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>171,261</b>	<b>176,426</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>3.02%</b>
Warm Wellington rate <sup>3</sup>	3,209	3,392		
<b>Total rates and levies</b>	<b>174,471</b>	<b>179,818</b>		

\*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.

1 Region-wide rates are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates for pest management, Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and "Warm Greater Wellington", because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

2 This total excludes "Warm Greater Wellington" targeted rates because they only apply to ratepayers who participate in the scheme.

3 The Warm Greater Wellington scheme assists regional ratepayers to insulate their homes. Only ratepayers who participate in the scheme are charged this rate.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

## Residential region-wide rates

Region-wide rates are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates for pest management, Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and "Warm Greater Wellington", because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

Average value of residential property in each city or district	2019/20	2020/21
Wellington city	\$801,612	\$802,957
Hutt city*	\$477,016	\$627,429
Upper Hutt city	\$418,928	\$585,149
Porirua city	\$498,882	\$669,917
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$575,864	\$579,334
Ōtaki rating area	\$356,220	\$359,624
Masterton district	\$334,357	\$339,148
Carterton district	\$357,455	\$355,072
South Wairarapa district	\$419,560	\$421,910

2020/21 residential region-wide rates, for an average value residential property										
	General rate		River management rate		Public transport rate		Wellington regional strategy rate		Total region-wide rates	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Wellington city	\$293.19	\$265.83	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$257.07	\$293.68	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$567.16	\$576.47
Hutt city*	\$226.31	\$219.17	\$119.12	\$117.68	\$294.58	\$317.19	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$656.11	\$670.15
Upper Hutt city	\$203.79	\$202.77	\$47.15	\$50.78	\$289.64	\$314.85	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$556.67	\$584.51
Porirua city	\$233.69	\$229.99	\$2.63	\$2.50	\$340.22	\$364.13	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$592.64	\$612.72
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$240.58	\$228.42	\$59.96	\$55.59	\$196.34	\$232.73	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$512.98	\$532.84
Ōtaki rating area	\$148.82	\$141.79	\$37.09	\$34.51	\$96.23	\$102.08	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$298.24	\$294.48
Masterton district	\$140.81	\$137.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$47.63	\$61.68	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$204.53	\$215.50
Carterton district	\$150.15	\$141.72	\$3.62	\$3.57	\$70.91	\$80.23	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$240.79	\$241.62
South Wairarapa district	\$174.94	\$165.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$99.64	\$107.60	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$290.68	\$288.74

\*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.



**2020/21 residential region-wide rates per \$100k of valued residential property**

	General rate		River management rate		Public transport rate		Total region-wide rates excl Wellington regional strategy rate	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Wellington city	\$36.57	\$33.11	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$32.07	\$36.57	\$68.74	\$69.79
Hutt city*	\$47.44	\$34.93	\$24.97	\$18.76	\$61.76	\$50.55	\$134.17	\$104.24
Upper Hutt city	\$48.64	\$34.65	\$11.25	\$8.68	\$69.14	\$53.81	\$129.04	\$97.14
Porirua city	\$46.84	\$34.33	\$0.53	\$0.37	\$68.20	\$54.35	\$115.57	\$89.06
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$41.78	\$39.43	\$10.41	\$9.59	\$34.09	\$40.17	\$86.28	\$89.20
Ōtaki rating area	\$41.78	\$39.43	\$10.41	\$9.59	\$27.01	\$28.38	\$79.20	\$77.41
Masterton district	\$42.11	\$40.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.24	\$18.19	\$56.36	\$58.79
Carterton district	\$42.01	\$39.91	\$1.01	\$1.01	\$19.84	\$22.59	\$62.86	\$63.51
South Wairarapa district	\$41.70	\$39.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23.75	\$25.50	\$65.44	\$64.62

\*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.

All figures on this page include GST.

## Average rates for each area and category

These tables show the region-wide rates that are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates for pest management, Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and “Warm Greater Wellington”, because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

<b>Residential, including GST</b>	<b>Average capital value</b>	<b>Increase / (decrease) in 2020/21</b>	<b>Increase / (decrease) per week</b>	<b>Rates 2020/21</b>	<b>Rates per week</b>
Wellington city	\$802,957	\$9	\$0.18	\$576	\$11.09
Hutt city*	\$627,429	\$14	\$0.27	\$670	\$12.89
Upper Hutt city	\$585,149	\$28	\$0.54	\$585	\$11.24
Porirua city	\$669,917	\$20	\$0.39	\$613	\$11.78
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$579,334	\$20	\$0.38	\$533	\$10.25
Ōtaki rating area	\$359,624	(\$4)	(\$0.07)	\$294	\$5.66
Masterton district	\$339,148	\$11	\$0.21	\$215	\$4.14
Carterton district	\$355,072	\$1	\$0.02	\$242	\$4.65
South Wairarapa district	\$421,910	(\$2)	(\$0.04)	\$289	\$5.55

<b>Rural, excluding GST</b>	<b>Average capital value</b>	<b>Increase / (decrease) in 2020/21</b>	<b>Increase / (decrease) per week</b>	<b>Rates 2020/21</b>	<b>Rates per week</b>
Wellington city	\$1,020,000	(\$18)	(\$0.35)	\$405	\$7.78
Hutt city*	\$868,000	\$4	\$0.07	\$530	\$10.18
Upper Hutt city	\$863,000	(\$15)	(\$0.28)	\$455	\$8.76
Porirua city	\$1,356,000	(\$0)	(\$0.00)	\$599	\$11.53
Kāpiti Coast district	\$751,000	(\$12)	(\$0.23)	\$415	\$7.97
Masterton district	\$724,000	\$5	\$0.10	\$333	\$6.40
Carterton district	\$856,000	(\$3)	(\$0.06)	\$398	\$7.66
South Wairarapa district	\$949,000	(\$10)	(\$0.20)	\$429	\$8.24
Tararua district	\$1,067,000	(\$33)	(\$0.64)	\$401	\$7.71

<b>Business, excluding GST</b>	<b>Average capital value</b>	<b>Increase / (decrease) in 2020/21</b>	<b>Increase / (decrease) per week</b>	<b>Rates 2020/21</b>	<b>Rates per week</b>
Wellington city	\$2,462,000	\$102	\$1.97	\$2,115	\$40.68
Wellington city - CBD	\$2,947,000	\$316	\$6.08	\$9,462	\$181.96
Hutt city*	\$2,038,000	\$46	\$0.88	\$2,168	\$41.68
Upper Hutt city	\$1,876,000	(\$140)	(\$2.70)	\$1,877	\$36.10
Porirua city	\$1,734,000	\$31	\$0.59	\$1,611	\$30.98
Kāpiti Coast district	\$1,106,000	\$82	\$1.59	\$1,054	\$20.28
Masterton district	\$765,000	\$50	\$0.96	\$547	\$10.53
Carterton district	\$443,000	\$37	\$0.71	\$333	\$6.41
South Wairarapa district	\$673,000	\$28	\$0.54	\$510	\$9.81

These projected rates exclude the targeted rural pest and river management rates that are not charged to all ratepayers.

\*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.

## Rates calculator 2020/21

Rates calculator for residential region-wide<sup>1</sup> rates for the year 2020/21.

To calculate region-wide rates for all property types, use the calculator on our website [www.gw.govt.nz/regional-rates-calculator/](http://www.gw.govt.nz/regional-rates-calculator/)

Note: These calculations do not include Greater Wellington's targeted rates that are specific to individual properties, and they do not include rates set by city or district councils. Greater Wellington rates are set and assessed by Greater Wellington but are invoiced and collected by the relevant city and district Council within the region. This combined collection arrangement is cost effective and more convenient for ratepayers.

	2020/21 region-wide rates per \$100,000 of capital value		Enter the capital value of your property			Wellington regional strategy rate		Indicative rates on your property for 2020/21 1
Wellington city	\$60.69	x		÷ 100,000	+	\$14.00	=	
Hutt city*	\$90.65	x		÷ 100,000	+	\$14.00	=	
Upper Hutt city	\$84.47	x		÷ 100,000	+	\$14.00	=	
Porirua city	\$77.44	x		÷ 100,000	+	\$14.00	=	
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$77.56	x		÷ 100,000	+	\$14.00	=	
Ōtaki rating area	\$67.31	x		÷ 100,000	+	\$14.00	=	
Masterton district	\$51.12	x		÷ 100,000	+	\$14.00	=	
Carterton district	\$55.23	x		÷ 100,000	+	\$14.00	=	
South Wairarapa district	\$56.19	x		÷ 100,000	+	\$14.00	=	
<b>Hutt city example</b>	<b>\$90.65</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>\$350,000</b>	<b>÷ 100,000</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>\$14.00</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>\$331.26</b>
						<b>includes GST @ 15%</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>\$380.95</b>

1 Region-wide rates are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates for pest management, Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and "Warm Greater Wellington", because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

\*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.

# He Tauākī Pūtea mō ngā Hua | Funding Impact Statement

## Rating mechanism

This section sets out how Greater Wellington will set its rates for 2020/21. It explains the basis on which each ratepayer's rating liability will be assessed.

Funding mechanism	Groups of activities funded	Valuation system	Matters for differentiation/ categories of land	Calculation factor
<b>General rate</b>	Regional Leadership, Environment, Flood protection, Parks	Capital value	All rateable land, in Wellington city differentiated by land use	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value
<b>Targeted rates</b>	For more detail about each activity within these Groups of Activities, refer to the Activities of Greater Wellington section of this plan			
<b>Wellington regional strategy</b>	Regional leadership	Capital value for business	Where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value
		N/A for residential	Where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put	Fixed dollar amount per rating unit
		N/A for rural	Where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put	Fixed dollar amount per rating unit
<b>Warm Greater Wellington</b>	Regional leadership	N/A	Provision of service to the land	Extent of service provided calculated as a percentage of the service provided
<b>Public transport</b>	Public transport	Capital value	Where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value
<b>Pest management</b>	Environment	N/A	The use to which the land is put and the area of land within each rating unit	Dollars per hectare
<b>River management</b>	Flood protection	Capital value/ land value	Where the land is situated	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value / land value

<b>Funding mechanism</b>	<b>Groups of activities funded</b>	<b>Valuation system</b>	<b>Matters for differentiation/ categories of land</b>	<b>Calculation factor</b>
<b>Wairarapa river management schemes</b>	Flood protection	N/A	Where the land is situated (in some cases set under section 146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 using approved classification and differential registers) and/or the benefits accruing through the provision of services and in some cases use	Dollars per hectare in the area protected, or dollars per point attributed to each rating unit and in some cases a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part (dwelling) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Wairarapa catchment schemes</b>	Flood protection	N/A	Where the land is situated (in some cases set under S146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 using approved classification and differential registers) and in some cases use and land value	Dollars per hectare or cents per metre of river frontage in the area protected and in some cases a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part (dwelling) and cents per dollar of rateable land value <sup>1</sup>
<b>Wairarapa drainage schemes</b>	Flood protection	N/A	Where the land is situated (Set under S146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 using approved classification and differential registers)	Dollars per hectare in the area protected

<sup>1</sup> “Separately used or inhabited part (dwelling)” includes any part of a rating unit separately used or inhabited by the owner or any other person who has the right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence or other agreement. At a minimum, the land or premises intended to form the separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation or actual separate use. To avoid doubt, a rating unit that has only one use (i.e., it does not have separate parts or is vacant land) is treated as being one separately used or inhabited part (dwelling).

## Differential on the general rate

As outlined in the introduction of this Plan, Greater Wellington has differential factors to the general rate within Wellington City. The objective of the differential is to address the impact of the allocation of rates within Wellington city in accordance with s101 (3) (b) of the Local Government Act.

The following differentials within Wellington City are designed to ensure that different property rating types pay an equitable share of the increased cost of providing services in 2020/21.

<b>Residential</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Wellington CBD</b> .....	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Business</b> .....	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Rural</b> .....	<b>1</b>

The general rate for the other districts within the region is undifferentiated and rated at base category.

## Estimate of projected valuation

Greater Wellington uses an estimate of projected valuation under section 131 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recognise that valuation dates vary across the region.

## Uniform annual general charge

Greater Wellington Regional Council does not set a Uniform Annual General Charge.

## Lump sum contributions

Except as to a discretion to accept lump sum contributions for Warm Wellington rates, the Council will not invite lump sum contributions in respect of any targeted rates.

## Ko ngā momo Reti | Rates categories

Each rating unit is allocated to a differential rating category based upon location and/or land use for the purpose of calculating general rates or targeted rates based upon capital or land value. As Greater Wellington rates are invoiced and collected by each of the territorial authorities in the Wellington region, Greater Wellington is limited to using rating categories based on those used by each of the territorial authorities. Set out below are the definitions used to allocate rating units into rating categories.

### Category 1 – Rates based on capital or land value

Location	Use	Description
<b>Wellington city</b>	Regional CBD	All rating units classified as commercial, industrial and business properties within the downtown area boundary, currently shown on the Downtown Levy Area map of Wellington city. See map on page 76 for Wellington city downtown city centre business area.
	Wellington city business	All rating units classified as commercial, industrial and business properties in the rating information database for Wellington city outside the Downtown Levy Area map boundary
	Wellington city residential	All rating units classified as base (excluding rural and farm) in the rating information database for Wellington city
	Wellington city rural	All rating units sub-classified as rural or farm within the base category in the rating information database for Wellington city
<b>Lower Hutt city</b>	Lower Hutt city business	All rating units not classified as residential, rural or community facilities in the rating information database for Lower Hutt city
	Lower Hutt city residential	All rating units classified as residential or community facilities in the rating information database for Lower Hutt city
	Lower Hutt city rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for Lower Hutt city
<b>Porirua city</b>	Porirua city business	All rating units classified as business in the rating information database for Porirua city
	Porirua city residential	All rating units classified as residential in the rating information database for Porirua city
	Porirua city rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for Porirua city
<b>Upper Hutt city</b>	Upper Hutt city business	All rating units classified as business or utilities in the rating information database for Upper Hutt city
	Upper Hutt city residential	All rating units not classified as rural, business or utilities in the rating information database for Upper Hutt city
	Upper Hutt city rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for Upper Hutt city

<b>Location</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Kāpiti Coast district</b>	Kāpiti Coast district business	All rating units used for a commercial, business, industrial purpose or utility network activity in the Kāpiti Coast district rating information database
	Kāpiti Coast district residential	All rating units located in the urban rating areas, except those properties which meet the classification of rural, commercial, business, industrial purpose or utility network activity in the Kāpiti Coast district rating information database
	Kāpiti Coast district rural	All rating units classified in the rural rating areas for the Kāpiti Coast district
<b>Masterton district</b>	Masterton district business	All rating units classified as non-residential urban in the Masterton district rating information database
	Masterton district residential	All rating units classified as urban residential in the Masterton district rating information database
	Masterton district rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for the Masterton district
<b>Carterton district</b>	Carterton district business	All rating units classified as urban commercial, urban industrial or urban smallholding – greater than one hectare in the Carterton district rating information database
	Carterton district residential	All rating units classified as urban residential in the Carterton district rating information database
	Carterton district rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for the Carterton district
<b>South Wairarapa district</b>	South Wairarapa district business	All rating units classified as commercial in the South Wairarapa district rating information database
	South Wairarapa district residential	All rating units classified as urban in the South Wairarapa district rating information database
	South Wairarapa district rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for the South Wairarapa district
	Greytown ward	All rating units classified in the rating area of the Greytown ward in the rating information database for the South Wairarapa district
	Greytown urban	All rating units classified in the urban area of Greytown in the rating information database for the South Wairarapa district. (Prefaced Nos 18400 and 18420)
	Featherston urban	All rating units classified in the urban area of Featherston in the rating information database for the South Wairarapa district. (Prefaced Nos 18440 and 18450)
<b>Tararua district</b>		All rating units within the Tararua district area are classified as being within the boundaries of the Wellington region



### Category 1A – General rate Wellington city

The following differentials within Wellington City are designed to ensure that different property rating types pay an equitable share of the increased cost of providing services in 2020/21. This is a change for the Annual Plan 2020/21.

Location	Use	Description	Differential on the value for 2020/21
Wellington city	Regional CBD	As in Category 1 above	1.7
	Wellington city business	As in Category 1 above	1.3
	Wellington city residential	As in Category 1 above	1
	Wellington city rural	As in Category 1 above	1

The general rate is undifferentiated for other districts within the region.

### Category 2 – Public transport rate

Public transport is funded from a targeted rate, based on capital value, with differentials based on where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put. The table below shows the rates differentials to be applied in 2020/21 under the second year of the transition provisions in the Revenue and Financing policy.

Location	Use	Description	Differential on the value for 2020/21
Wellington city	Regional CBD	As in Category 1 above	6.87
	Wellington city business	As in Category 1 above	1.03
	Wellington city residential	As in Category 1 above	0.83
	Wellington city rural	As in Category 1 above	0.21
Lower Hutt city	Lower Hutt city business	As in Category 1 above	1.41
	Lower Hutt city residential	As in Category 1 above	1.21
	Lower Hutt city rural	As in Category 1 above	0.31
Porirua city	Porirua city business	As in Category 1 above	1.50
	Porirua city residential	As in Category 1 above	1.30
	Porirua city rural	As in Category 1 above	0.33
Upper Hutt city	Upper Hutt city business	As in Category 1 above	1.52
	Upper Hutt city residential	As in Category 1 above	1.32
	Upper Hutt city rural	As in Category 1 above	0.33

<b>Location</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Differential on the value for 2019/20</b>
<b>Kāpiti Coast district</b>	Kāpiti Coast district business	All rating units used for a commercial, business, industrial purpose or utility network activity in the Kāpiti Coast district rating information database	1.05
	Kāpiti Coast district residential excl Ōtaki	All rating units located in the urban rating areas except those properties which meet the classification of rural, commercial, business, industrial purpose, utility network activity or Ōtaki residential in the Kāpiti Coast District rating information database.	0.85
	Ōtaki rating area residential	All rating units located in the Ōtaki urban rating area except those properties which meet the classification of rural, commercial, business, industrial purpose, utility network activity or “Kāpiti Coast District Residential excluding Ōtaki” in the Kāpiti Coast District rating information database	0.60
	Kāpiti Coast district rural	All rating units located in rural rating areas except those properties that meet the classification of commercial, business, industrial purpose, utility network or community activity in the Kāpiti Coast district rating information database	0.22
<b>Masterton district</b>	Masterton district business	All rating units classified as non-residential urban in the Masterton district rating information database	0.62
	Masterton district residential	All rating units classified as urban residential in the Masterton district rating information database	0.37
	Masterton district rural	As in Category 1 above	0.16
<b>Carterton district</b>	Carterton district business	All rating units classified as urban commercial, urban industrial or urban smallholding – greater than one hectare in the Carterton district rating information database	0.72
	Carterton district residential	All rating units classified as urban residential in the Carterton district rating information database	0.47
	Carterton district rural	As in Category 1 above	0.18
<b>South Wairarapa district</b>	South Wairarapa district business	All rating units classified as commercial in the South Wairarapa district rating information database	0.80
	South Wairarapa district residential	All rating units classified as urban in the South Wairarapa district rating information database	0.55
	South Wairarapa district rural	As in Category 1 above	0.20

### Category 3 – Targeted rates based on land area, provision of service, land use or location.

Some targeted rates (either in whole or part) are allocated to differential rating categories (based on the area of land, provision of service, the use to which the land is put, or the location of the land) for the purpose of calculating pest management rates, catchment scheme rates, drainage scheme rates and river management scheme rates.

Some schemes have an additional fixed charge per separate use or inhabited part.

Rating units subject to river management scheme rates are shown within an approved classification register for each scheme. For more information on whether your rating unit is allocated to one or more of these categories, please contact Greater Wellington's Masterton office.

All rural rating units of four or more hectares are subject to the pest management rate, that is all rating units that are four hectares or more sub-classified as rural or farm within the base category in the rating information database for each constituent district.

### Category 4 – Flood protection – property rate for the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme

The Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme is a targeted rate allocated according to extent of services received (as measured in a points system) and in some cases an additional fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part.

Rating units subject to this rate are shown within an approved classification register for each scheme. For more information on whether your rating unit is located in this area and for the points allocated to your property, please contact Greater Wellington's Masterton office.

### Category 5 – Warm Greater Wellington rate

The Warm Greater Wellington rate is a targeted rate set on properties that have benefited from the installation of insulation provided by Greater Wellington in respect of the property. The rate is calculated as a percentage of the service amount until the service amount and the costs of servicing the service amount are recovered.

In the final year of payment, the rate may be the actual balance rather than a percentage of the service amount.

## Category 6 –Wellington Regional Strategy rate

The Wellington Regional Strategy rate is a targeted rate allocated on a fixed-amount basis for residential and rural ratepayers, and capital value for businesses. For residential properties the fixed amount per rating unit is \$14 plus GST and rural properties \$28 plus GST. This rate funds the Wellington Regional Strategy activities including funding for WREDA, the region's economic development agency.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Wellington city</b>	Regional CBD	As per differential category 1
	Wellington city business	As per differential category 1
	Wellington city residential	As per differential category 1
	Wellington city rural	As per differential category 1
<b>Lower Hutt city</b>	Lower Hutt city business	As per differential category 1
	Lower Hutt city residential	As per differential category 1
	Lower Hutt city rural	As per differential category 1
<b>Porirua city</b>	Porirua city business	As per differential category 1
	Porirua city residential	As per differential category 1
	Porirua city rural	As per differential category 1
<b>Upper Hutt city</b>	Upper Hutt city business	As per differential category 1
	Upper Hutt city residential	As per differential category 1
	Upper Hutt city rural	As per differential category 1
<b>Kāpiti Coast district</b>	Kāpiti Coast district business	As per differential category 1
	Kāpiti Coast district residential	As per differential category 1
	Kāpiti Coast district rural	As per differential category 1
<b>Masterton district</b>	Masterton district business	As per differential category 1
	Masterton district residential	As per differential category 1
	Masterton district rural	As per differential category 1
<b>Carterton district</b>	Carterton district business	As per differential category 1
	Carterton district residential	As per differential category 1
	Carterton district rural	As per differential category 1
<b>South Wairarapa district</b>	South Wairarapa district business	As per differential category 1
	South Wairarapa district residential	As per differential category 1
	South Wairarapa district rural	As per differential category 1
<b>Tararua district</b>		As per differential category 1

# He tauākī pūtea mō ngā Reti | Rates funding impact statements

The table below outlines the impact of rates in your city district.

Please also visit our rates calculator webpage to assess the impact of rates on your individual property:  
[www.gw.govt.nz/regional-rates-calculator](http://www.gw.govt.nz/regional-rates-calculator).

<b>General rate</b>	<b>2020/21 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Wellington city - CBD	0.04894	4,793,680
Wellington city - Business	0.03743	1,741,637
Wellington city - Residential	0.02879	16,758,631
Wellington city - Rural	0.02879	233,507
Hutt city*	0.03038	8,603,023
Upper Hutt city	0.03017	3,425,797
Porirua city	0.02985	4,196,225
Kāpiti Coast district	0.03429	5,170,524
Masterton district	0.03531	2,149,605
Carterton district	0.03471	968,119
South Wairarapa district	0.03402	1,587,385
Tararua district	0.03496	3,731
<b>Total general rate</b>		<b>49,631,864</b>

\*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

<b>Targeted rate River management rate based on capital value</b>	<b>2020/21 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Wellington city	0.00009	67,772
Hutt city*	0.01631	4,619,247
Upper Hutt city	0.00763	857,960
Porirua city	0.00032	45,532
Kāpiti Coast district	0.00834	1,258,244
Carterton district	0.00088	24,421
<b>Total district-wide river management rate</b>		<b>6,873,176</b>
Greytown ward	0.01192	95,344
<b>Total river management rates based upon capital value</b>		<b>6,968,520</b>

\*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.

<b>Targeted rate River management</b>	<b>2020/21 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Featherston urban: Donalds Creek Stopbank	0.00161	2,694
<b>Total river management rates based upon land value</b>		<b>2,694</b>
<b>Total river management rates</b>		<b>6,971,214</b>

<b>Targeted rate Warm Greater Wellington Based on extent of service provided</b>	<b>2020/21 Percentage of service provided</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
For any ratepayer that utilises the service	15.000%	3,391,733

All figures on this page exclude GST.

<b>Targeted rate Public transport rate</b>	<b>2020/21 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
<b>Wellington city</b>		
Regional CBD	0.26315	25,774,927
Business	0.03946	1,836,481
Residential	0.03180	18,514,128
Rural	0.00804	65,194
<b>Hutt city*</b>		
Business	0.05123	2,463,376
Residential	0.04396	10,151,810
Rural	0.01112	46,686
<b>Upper Hutt city</b>		
Business	0.05271	757,677
Residential	0.04682	4,135,815
Rural	0.01182	133,318
<b>Porirua city</b>		
Business	0.05440	757,428
Residential	0.04726	5,590,176
Rural	0.01196	100,034
<b>Kāpiti Coast district</b>		
Business	0.04313	634,127
Residential excl Ōtaki	0.03493	3,645,207
Residential Ōtaki rating area	0.02468	283,422
Rural	0.00886	179,607
<b>Masterton district</b>		
Business	0.02637	116,237
Residential	0.01581	441,235
Rural	0.00679	193,935
<b>Carterton district</b>		
Business	0.03002	30,192
Residential	0.01965	176,426
Rural	0.00767	137,406
<b>South Wairarapa district</b>		
Business	0.03235	68,320
Residential	0.02218	315,583
Rural	0.00821	248,820
<b>Total public transport rate</b>		<b>76,797,567</b>

\*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

<b>Targeted rate</b>		<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
<b>Wellington Regional Strategy rate</b>	<b>\$ per rating unit</b>	<b>Cents per \$ of rateable capital value</b>	<b>Revenue required \$</b>
<b>Wellington city</b>			
Regional CBD		0.00893	874,234
Business		0.00893	415,358
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		1,014,972
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		22,260
<b>Hutt city*</b>			
Business		0.00847	407,145
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		513,534
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		13,552
<b>Upper Hutt city</b>			
Business		0.00840	117,855
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		210,854
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		34,804
<b>Porirua city</b>			
Business		0.00832	115,844
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		247,170
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		17,276
<b>Kāpiti Coast district</b>			
Business		0.00956	140,493
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		294,098
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		71,288
<b>Masterton district</b>			
Business		0.00984	43,382
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		114,800
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		98,168
<b>Carterton district</b>			
Business		0.00967	9,728
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		33,838
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		49,812
<b>South Wairarapa district</b>			
Business		0.00948	20,026
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		45,906
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		81,256
<b>Tararua district – per rating unit</b>	\$28.00		252
<b>Total Wellington Regional Strategy rate</b>			<b>5,007,905</b>

\*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.  
All figures on this page exclude GST.



Targeted rate River management schemes 1		2020/21 \$ per hectare	2020/21 Revenue required \$
Waingawa	A	151.19740	5,129
	B	98.27825	12,807
	C	75.59870	8,633
	D	68.03885	159
	E	60.47890	10,149
	F	52.91905	1,374
	G	22.67965	1,063
	H	15.11970	2,549
			<b>41,862</b>
Upper Ruamahanga	A	148.97388	13,262
	B	124.14490	819
	C	99.31592	12,391
	D	74.48694	1,312
	E	49.65796	14,733
	F	24.82898	979
	S	1,398.87726	3,637
			<b>47,132</b>
Middle Ruamahanga	A	134.98357	5,446
	B	112.48633	6,135
	C	89.98908	460
	D	67.49174	7,636
	E	44.99449	1,357
	F	22.49725	6,645
	S	1,361.28366	2,859
			<b>30,537</b>
Lower Ruamahanga	A	68.86852	8,641
	B	59.03019	3,178
	C	49.19186	11,027
	D	39.35342	12,504
	E	29.51509	9,549
	F	19.67677	24,091
	SA	1,726.85845	4,317
	SB	863.42933	1,554
			<b>74,860</b>
Waiohine Rural	A	47.20599	5,309
	B	39.33829	15,058
	C	31.47069	40,217
	D	23.60299	8,753
	E	15.73530	12,553
	S	786.76657	13,454
			<b>95,344</b>

All figures on this page exclude GST.

Targeted rate River management schemes 1 (Continued)		2020/21 \$ per hectare	2020/21 Revenue required \$
Mangatarere	A	35.65896	765
	B	34.10851	7,147
	C	28.90368	456
	D	25.58138	1,838
			<b>10,206</b>
Waipoua	A	114.84504	10,049
	B	91.87603	27,593
	C	68.90703	1,547
	D	45.93802	13,654
	SA	3,881.76245	388
	SC	2,319.86986	232
			<b>53,463</b>
Kopuaranga	A2	123.98639	3,230
	A3	111.58873	7,689
	A4	61.99319	700
	A5	43.39526	2,505
	A6	24.79732	2,012
	B2	24.79732	1,520
	B3	22.32757	1,640
	B4	12.39866	115
	B5	8.67903	270
	B6	4.95950	596
	SA	155.10570	776
	SB	77.55790	1,086
Lower Taueru	A	5.06292	2,002
	B	1.01256	286
	C	0.50628	97
	S	253.14768	384
			<b>2,770</b>
Lower Whangaehu	A	22.25939	744
	B	17.80751	1,156
	C	13.35563	727
	D	8.90376	682
	E	4.45188	782
	S	111.29695	148
			<b>4,238</b>
<b>Total river management scheme rates 1</b>			<b>382,555</b>

All figures on this page exclude GST.

"Separately used or inhabited part" (dwelling) includes any part of a rating unit separately used or inhabited by the owner or any other person who has the right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence or other agreement. At a minimum, the land or premises intended to form the separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation, or actual separate use. To avoid doubt, a rating unit that has only one use (i.e. it does not have separate parts or is vacant land) is treated as being one separately used or inhabited part (dwelling).

<b>Targeted rate River management schemes 2</b>		<b>2020/21 \$ per dwelling</b>	<b>2020/21 \$ per point</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Lower Wairarapa valley Development Scheme	A		0.25310	731,159
	Sa	20.30000		8,465
	Sb	40.62880		91,902
<b>Total river management scheme rates 2</b>				<b>831,526</b>
<b>Total river management scheme rates</b>				<b>1,214,081</b>

<b>Targeted rate Catchment schemes 1</b>		<b>2020/21 \$ per hectare</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>	
Whareama	A	4.54890	3,254	
	B	1.75320	1,670	
	C	0.30690	13,987	
	D	0.00000	-	
	E	0.21850	3	
	F	0.17450	482	
			<b>19,396</b>	
Homewood	A	1.94035	4,453	
	B	1.84793	1,021	
	C	1.61690	5,922	
	D	0.23103	402	
			<b>11,798</b>	
Maungaraki	A	1.01000	3,339	
	B	0.50000	1,486	
			<b>4,825</b>	
Upper Kaiwhata	A	10.42267	340	
	B	4.55991	240	
	C	0.65137	624	
	D	0.39086	802	
	E	0.26061	428	
	F	0.13025	59	
			<b>2,493</b>	
Lower Kaiwhata	A	16.93853	778	
	B	7.41061	329	
	C	1.05866	1,227	
	D	0.63515	1,880	
	E	0.00000	-	
	F	0.21175	74	
			<b>4,288</b>	
<b>Catchment management scheme 1 rates</b>				<b>42,800</b>

All figures on this page exclude GST.

<b>Targeted rate Catchment schemes 2</b>		<b>2020/21 Cents per \$ of rateable land value</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Awhea-Opouawe	Land value	0.01584	10,734
Mataikona-Whakataki	Land value within scheme area	0.00530	3,934
<b>Catchment management scheme 2 rates</b>			<b>14,668</b>
<b>Targeted rate Catchment schemes 3</b>		<b>2020/21 \$ per dwelling</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Awhea-Opouawe	Charge per dwelling	\$140.20 / \$70.09	12,057
Maungaraki	Charge per dwelling	\$22.63	430
Mataikona-Whakataki	Charge per dwelling	\$15.30	2,750
<b>Catchment management scheme 3 rates</b>			<b>15,237</b>
<b>Targeted rate Catchment schemes 4</b>		<b>2020/21 Cents per metre of river frontage</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Maungaraki	River frontage	0.03608	1,718
<b>Catchment management scheme 4 rates</b>			<b>1,718</b>
<b>Total catchment management scheme rates</b>			<b>74,423</b>

All figures on this page exclude GST.

"Separately used or inhabited part" (dwelling) includes any part of a rating unit separately used or inhabited by the owner or any other person who has the right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence or other agreement. At a minimum, the land or premises intended to form the separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation, or actual separate use. To avoid of doubt, a rating unit that has only one use (i.e. it does not have separate parts or is vacant land) is treated as being one separately used or inhabited part (dwelling).

<b>Targeted rate Pump drainage schemes</b>		<b>2020/21 \$ per hectare</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Te Hopai	A	42.78100	53,332
Moonmoot pump	A	119.97500	27,321
Onoke pump	A	69.79500	49,794
Pouawha pump	A	105.29100	99,553
<b>Total pump drainage scheme rates</b>			<b>230,000</b>

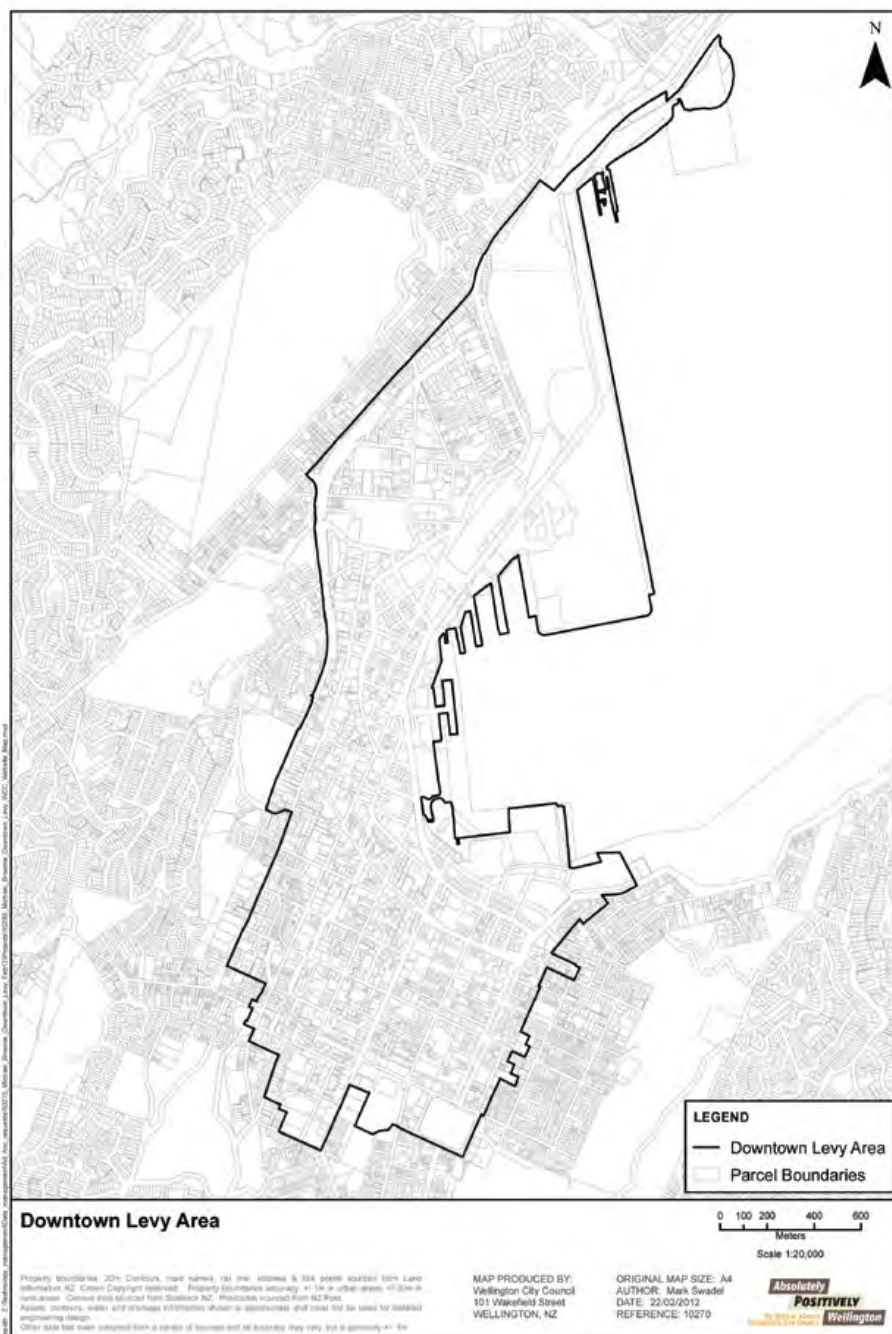
<b>Targeted rate Gravity drainage schemes</b>		<b>2020/21 \$ per hectare</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Okawa	A	7.22039	2,036
Taumata	A	6.50359	1,890
East Pukio	A	28.59027	3,245
Longbush	A	16.23474	3,542
	B	8.11737	1,020
Otahoua	A	33.33465	3,091
Te Whiti	A	9.83023	1,389
Ahikouka	A	27.98468	3,140
Battersea	A	15.56127	2,625
	B	12.88407	2,517
	C	10.03950	3,176
	D	6.02374	920
	E	5.18706	1,052
Manaia	F	5.01980	354
	A	23.43028	4,088
Whakawiriwiri	A	11.82235	8,522
<b>Total gravity drainage scheme rates</b>			<b>42,607</b>

<b>Targeted rate Pest management</b>		<b>2020/21 \$ per hectare</b>	<b>2020/21 Revenue required \$</b>
Rural land area. Land area of 4 or more hectares in all rural classified areas		0.98994	596,457
<b>Total pest management rate</b>			<b>596,457</b>

All figures on this page exclude GST.

# Ko te mapi o ngā utu o te Pokapū o Pōneke | Wellington City Downtown Levy Area Map

For the purposes of the Wellington City Downtown City Centre Business targeted transport rate, the downtown area refers to the area described by the following Wellington City Downtown Levy Area Map as amended by Wellington City Council from time to time.



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**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.210**



**For Decision**

## **SETTING OF WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL RATES FOR 2020/21**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise Council on the setting of rates and due dates for the payment of rates, and on authorising penalties for unpaid rates, for the 2020/21 financial year.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That the Council:

1. **Sets**, pursuant to sections 23 and 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the rates as set out in Attachment 1 for the period commencing 1 July 2020 and concluding 30 June 2021.
2. **Sets** the instalment due dates as set out in Attachment 2.
3. **Resolves**, pursuant to sections 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, to add penalties to unpaid rates as outlined in Attachment 2.
4. **Requests** officers to send a copy of these resolutions to all territorial authorities acting as our agents for rates collection.
5. **Requests** officers to place these resolutions on Greater Wellington's website.

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

##### ***Setting of rates***

2. Under section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (the Act), Council must set its rates for the 2020/21 financial year by resolution. Rates must be set in accordance with the relevant provisions of Council's Long Term Plan and the funding impact statement in the related Annual Plan for Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington).
3. Section 24 of the Act provides that in its rates resolution, Council must state the date on which the rates are to be paid or, if these are to be paid in instalments, the dates on which specified amounts must be paid.



**Defence land**

4. Section 22 of the Act requires that the general rate and targeted rates, set under section 16 of the Act, that are assessed for land owned or used by the Crown as an air force base, army camp, naval establishment, or other defence area must not exceed the amount of rates that would otherwise have been assessed if the rates were calculated on land value.
5. The only facility in the Wellington Region that qualifies for this adjustment, Trentham Camp in Upper Hutt, is part residential, part commercial and part rural. The effect of section 22 is to reduce the overall rates for Trentham Camp and adjust the cents in the dollar paid by other properties in Upper Hutt.

**Differential rating categories**

6. Council’s general rate is assessed on the basis of which district the land falls in using an “estimate of projected valuation” under section 131 of the Act. Equalisation is made to recognise the difference in valuation dates throughout the Wellington Region. The “cents in the dollar” calculation is made on the basis of the rateable capital values of properties as at 15 May 2020, supplied by each of the constituent authorities.
7. Different differentials are applied on the general rate within Wellington City only. The general rate for the other districts within the Wellington Region is undifferentiated and rated at base category. The differentials for the general rate within Wellington City are:

<b>Rating category</b>	<b>Differential rate</b>
Residential	1
Wellington CBD business	1.7
Business	1.3
Rural	1

8. Targeted rates are differentiated on a number of different matters:

<b>Funding mechanism</b>	<b>Matters for differentiation/categories of land</b>
Public transport	Where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put.
River management	Where the land is situated.
Wellington regional strategy	Where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put.
Wairarapa river management schemes	Where the land is situated (in some cases set under section 146 of the Act using approved classification and differential registers) and/or the benefits accruing through the provision of services and in some cases use.
Wairarapa	Where the land is situated (in some cases set under section 146 of the Act using approved classification and differential

<b>Funding mechanism</b>	<b>Matters for differentiation/categories of land</b>
catchment schemes	registers) and in some cases use and land value.
Wairarapa drainage schemes	Where the land is situated (set under section 146 of the Act using approved classification and differential registers).

9. For the public transport, river management and Wellington regional strategy rates, Council bases its differential rating categories on those used by each of the territorial authorities in the Wellington Region. Differential rating categories for the Wairarapa river management schemes, Wairarapa catchment schemes and Wairarapa drainage schemes are based on areas identified on the approved classification registers held by Council. The differential rating category for the Warm Greater Wellington rate is based on the service provided, calculated as a percentage of the service.

***Transition under the Revenue and Financing Policy***

10. In Greater Wellington's 2018-28 Long Term Plan, Council has adopted a Revenue and Financing Policy which provides for a six year transition to the full impact of the new public transport rate, and 2020/21 is the third year of this transition. The transition for each rating category in each location will be calculated as six differentials of approximately even size, applied annually using the equalised capital value for that year. The differentials are based on location and use to which the land is put.

***Authorisation of penalties***

11. Under sections 57 and 58 of the Act, Council may (by resolution) authorise the imposition of penalties on unpaid rates. In addition to penalties applied to rates that remain unpaid after the instalment due date, Council can authorise additional penalties to rates unpaid from a previous year or years. The unpaid date for additional arrears penalties is required by the Act to be set based on the date that rates are set and will not necessarily be the same as the dates set by the territorial authorities. The penalties resolution is required to state the date the penalty will be applied.

***Implications of collection arrangements***

12. Because Council has continued with arrangements for the collection of its rates (other than for properties within Tararua District), for practical purposes Council sets instalment dates and penalty provisions that are consistent with those set by the Wellington Region's territorial authorities. This approach means that different provisions apply throughout the Wellington Region, but that within a district there is consistency between the territorial authority and regional council provisions.

***Policies***

13. Council's Rates Postponement Policy contains a number of rating policies that specify the circumstances in which Council will remit or postpone rates.

## **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

### ***Setting of rates***

14. The rates are set in accordance with sections 23 and 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. Greater Wellington uses a rating model to determine the rates sought by each rating category or territorial authority to cover funding requirements for the forthcoming year.
15. Officers recommend that Council sets the proposed rates for the 2020/21 financial year ([Attachment 1](#)).

### ***Setting instalment dates and penalties on unpaid rates***

16. Officers recommend that in accordance with section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 Council sets the instalment due dates outlined in [Attachment 2](#).
17. Officers recommend that in accordance with section 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 Council resolves to add penalties to unpaid rates as outlined in Attachment 2.

## **Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications**

18. Greater Wellington will deliver a work programme with a reduced rates impact from that envisioned in the 2018-28 Long Term Plan – averaging a three percent increase across the Wellington Region. This reduction equates to an average increase of \$0.21 per week (GST incl.) for residential ratepayers and \$1.18 per week (GST excl.) for business ratepayers respectively, and an average decrease of \$0.18 per week (GST excl.) for the rural ratepayers across all the Wellington Region. The financial implications have been further elaborated in the Council report - Adoption of the 2020-21 Annual Plan (Report 20.175), also being considered at this meeting.

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

19. The matters for decision in this report were considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

### ***Mitigation and adaptation assessments***

20. The matters for decision in this report are of a procedural nature, and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments.

## **Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process**

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

**Te hiranga  
Significance**

22. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Council’s *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington’s *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that these matters is of low significance due to their procedural nature.

**Te whakatūtakitaki  
Engagement**

23. As there are no material or significant differences from Greater Wellington’s 2018-28 Long Term Plan, section 95(2A) of the LGA provides that no consultation on the Annual Plan is required. As Council agreed on 11 June 2020 not to consult, Greater Wellington will instead engage with and inform the community of what is planned for 2020/21. The engagement process has been further elaborated in Adoption of the 2020-21 Annual Plan (Report 20.175), also being considered at this meeting.

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

24. Assuming Council’s agreement with the matters for decision, Greater Wellington will then:
- a Notify the territorial authorities in the Wellington Region of these resolutions; and
  - b Place these resolutions on Greater Wellington’s website – this meets the notification requirement in section 23(5) of the Act.
25. Individual property owners will be notified of their rating liability when rates assessment notices are sent out.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	Setting of the Greater Wellington rates
2	Instalment due dates and penalties

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writer	Ashwin Pai – Financial Controller
Approver	Tony Stallinger – Chief Financial Officer Samantha Gain – General Manager Corporate Services

<p><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b>  <b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>Council is required to make the proposed decisions under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>There are no known implications for Māori.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>This relates to the 2020/21 Annual Plan. There are no significant changes to the levels of service as outlined in Greater Wellington’s 2018-28 Long Term Plan.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>We engaged with Finance and the Strategic and Corporate Planning department in preparing this report.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There are no known risks from the proposed decisions.</p>

## Attachment 1 to report 20.210



## Setting of Greater Wellington Rates:

## a. General rate

A general rate set under section 13(2)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of capital value on each rateable rating unit as follows:

General rate	2020/21 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value	2020/21 Revenue required \$
Wellington city - CDB	0.04894	4,793,680
Wellington city - Business	0.03743	1,741,637
Wellington city - Residential	0.02879	16,758,631
Wellington city - Rural	0.02879	233,507
Hutt city	0.03038	8,603,023
Upper Hutt city	0.03017	3,425,797
Porirua city	0.02985	4,196,225
Kāpiti Coast district	0.03429	5,170,524
Masterton district	0.03531	2,149,605
Carterton district	0.03471	968,119
South Wairarapa district	0.03402	1,587,385
Tararua district	0.03496	3,731
<b>Total general rate</b>		<b>49,631,865</b>

b. Targeted rate: Public transport

The following differential targeted rate is set under section 16(3)(b) and section 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of capital value on each rateable rating unit as follows:

Targeted rate Public transport rate	2020/21 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value	2020/21 Revenue required \$
<b>Wellington city</b>		
Regional CBD	0.26315	25,774,927
Business	0.03946	1,836,481
Residential	0.03180	18,514,128
Rural	0.00804	65,194
<b>Hutt city</b>		
Business	0.05123	2,463,376
Residential	0.04396	10,151,810
Rural	0.01112	46,686
<b>Upper Hutt city</b>		
Business	0.05271	757,677
Residential	0.04682	4,135,815
Rural	0.01182	133,318
<b>Porirua city</b>		
Business	0.05440	757,428
Residential	0.04726	5,590,176
Rural	0.01196	100,034
<b>Kāpiti Coast district</b>		
Business	0.04313	634,127
Residential excl Otaki	0.03493	3,645,207
Residential Otaki rating area	0.02468	283,422
Rural	0.00886	179,607
<b>Masterton district</b>		
Business	0.02637	116,237
Residential	0.01581	441,235
Rural	0.00679	193,935
<b>Carterton district</b>		
Business	0.03002	30,192
Residential	0.01965	176,426
Rural	0.00767	137,406
<b>South Wairarapa district</b>		
Business	0.03235	68,320
Residential	0.02218	315,583
Rural	0.00821	248,820
<b>Total public transport rate</b>		<b>76,797,566</b>

## c. Targeted rate: River management

The following differential targeted rates are set under section 16(3)(b) and section 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of capital value or land value on each rateable rating unit as follows:

Targeted rate	2020/21	2020/21
River management rate	Cents per \$ of	Revenue required
based on capital value	rateable capital	\$
	value	
Wellington city	0.00009	67,772
Hutt city	0.01631	4,619,247
Upper Hutt city	0.00756	857,960
Porirua city	0.00032	45,532
Kāpiti Coast district	0.00834	1,258,244
Carterton district	0.00088	24,421
<b>Total district-wide river management rate</b>		<b>6,873,176</b>
Greytown ward	0.01192	95,344
<b>Total river management rates based upon capital value</b>		<b>6,968,520</b>
Targeted rate	2020/21	2020/21
River management	Cents per \$ of	Revenue required
	rateable land	\$
	value	
Featherston urban: Donalds Creek Stopbank	0.00161	2,694
<b>Total river management rates based upon land value</b>		<b>2,694</b>
<b>Total river management rates</b>		<b>6,971,214</b>



## d. Targeted rate: Wellington Regional Strategy

The following differential targeted rate is set under section 16(3)(a) and section 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of capital value or a fixed amount per rating unit on each rateable rating unit as follows:

Targeted rate		2020/21	2020/21
Wellington regional strategy rate	\$ per rating unit	Cents per \$ of rateable capital value	Revenue required \$
<b>Wellington city</b>			
Regional CBD		0.00893	874,234
Business		0.00893	415,358
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		1,014,972
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		22,260
<b>Hutt city</b>			
Business		0.00847	407,145
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		513,534
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		13,552
<b>Upper Hutt city</b>			
Business		0.00840	117,855
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		210,854
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		34,804
<b>Porirua city</b>			
Business		0.00832	115,844
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		247,170
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		17,276
<b>Kāpiti Coast district</b>			
Business		0.00956	140,493
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		294,098
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		71,288
<b>Masterton district</b>			
Business		0.00984	43,382
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		114,800
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		98,168
<b>Carterton district</b>			
Business		0.00967	9,728
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		33,838
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		49,812
<b>South Wairarapa district</b>			
Business		0.00948	20,026
Residential – per rating unit	\$14.00		45,906
Rural – per rating unit	\$28.00		81,256
Tararua district – per rating unit	\$28.00		252
<b>Total Wellington regional strategy rate</b>			<b>5,007,903</b>

e. Targeted rate: Warm Greater Wellington

The following targeted rate is set under section 16(3)(b) and 16(4)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as a rate based on the extent of service provided (dollars), calculated as a percentage of the service. In the final year of payment, the rate may be the actual balance rather than a percentage of the service amount:

Targeted rate Warm Greater Wellington Based on extent of service	2020/21 Percentage of service provided	2020/21 Revenue required \$
For any ratepayer that utilises the service	15.000%	3,391,733

f. Targeted rate: Pest Management

The following differential targeted rates are set under section 16(3)(b) and section 16(4)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar per hectare on each rateable rural rating unit with a land area of 4 or more hectares as follows:

Targeted rate Pest management	2020/21 \$ per hectare	2020/21 Revenue required \$
Rural land area		
Land area of 4 or more hectares in all rural classified areas	0.98994	596,457
<b>Total pest management rate</b>		<b>596,457</b>

## g. Targeted rate: River management schemes (1)

The following targeted rates are set under sections 16(3)(b), 16(4)(b) and 146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount per hectare on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate		2020/21	2020/21
River management schemes 1		\$ per hectare	Revenue required \$
Waingawa	A	151.19740	5,129
	B	98.27825	12,807
	C	75.59870	8,633
	D	68.03885	159
	E	60.47890	10,149
	F	52.91905	1,374
	G	22.67965	1,063
	H	15.11970	2,549
			<b>41,862</b>
Upper Ruamahanga	A	148.97388	13,262
	B	124.14490	819
	C	99.31592	12,391
	D	74.48694	1,312
	E	49.65796	14,733
	F	24.82898	979
	S	1,398.87726	3,637
			<b>47,132</b>
Middle Ruamahanga	A	134.98357	5,446
	B	112.48633	6,135
	C	89.98908	460
	D	67.49174	7,636
	E	44.99449	1,357
	F	22.49725	6,645
	S	1,361.28366	2,859
			<b>30,537</b>
Lower Ruamahanga	A	68.86852	8,641
	B	59.03019	3,178
	C	49.19186	11,027
	D	39.35342	12,504
	E	29.51509	9,549
	F	19.67677	24,091
	SA	1,726.85845	4,317
	SB	863.42933	1,554
			<b>74,860</b>

Targeted rate		2020/21	2020/21
River management schemes 1		\$ per hectare	Revenue required
			\$
Waiohine Rural	A	47.20599	5,309
	B	39.33829	15,058
	C	31.47069	40,217
	D	23.60299	8,753
	E	15.73530	12,553
	S	786.76657	13,454
			<b>95,344</b>
Mangatarere	A	35.65896	765
	B	34.10851	7,147
	C	28.90368	456
	D	25.58138	1,838
			<b>10,206</b>
Waipoua	A	114.84504	10,049
	B	91.87603	27,593
	C	68.90703	1,547
	D	45.93802	13,654
	SA	3,881.76245	388
	SC	2,319.86986	232
			<b>53,463</b>

Targeted rate		2020/21	2020/21
River management schemes 1		\$ per hectare	Revenue required \$
Kopuaranga	A2	123.98639	3,230
	A3	111.58873	7,689
	A4	61.99319	700
	A5	43.39526	2,505
	A6	24.79732	2,012
	B2	24.79732	1,520
	B3	22.32757	1,640
	B4	12.39866	115
	B5	8.67903	270
	B6	4.95950	596
	SA	155.10570	776
	SB	77.55790	1,086
Lower Taueru	A	5.06292	2,002
	B	1.01256	286
	C	0.50628	97
	S	253.14768	384
			<b>2,770</b>
Lower Whangaehu	A	22.25939	744
	B	17.80751	1,156
	C	13.35563	727
	D	8.90376	682
	E	4.45188	782
	S	111.29695	148
			<b>4,238</b>
<b>Total river management scheme rates 1</b>			<b>382,551</b>

*h. Targeted rate: River management schemes (2)*

*The following targeted rate is set under sections 16(3) (b) and 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as a dollar amount per point on each rateable rating unit and in some cases a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rateable rating unit (dwelling) on any unit that has any residential use within the classified scheme area as follows:*

Targeted rate		2020/21	2020/21	2020/21
River management schemes 2		\$ per dwelling	\$ per point	Revenue required
				\$
Lower Wairarapa valley Development Scheme	A		0.25310	731,159
	Sa	20.30000		8,465
	Sb	40.62880		91,902
<b>Total river management scheme rates 2</b>				<b>831,527</b>
<b>Total river management scheme rates</b>				<b>1,214,078</b>

*i. Targeted rate: Catchment schemes (1)*

*The following targeted rates are set under sections 16(3)(b), 16(4)(b) and 146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount per hectare on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:*

Targeted rate		2020/21	2020/21
Catchment schemes 1		\$ per hectare	Revenue required
			\$
Whareama	A	4.54890	3,254
	B	1.75320	1,670
	C	0.30690	13,987
	D	0.00000	0
	E	0.21850	3
	F	0.17450	482
			<b>19,396</b>
Homewood	A	1.94035	4,453
	B	1.84793	1,021
	C	1.61690	5,922
	D	0.23103	402
			<b>11,797</b>
Maungaraki	A	1.01000	3,339
	B	0.50000	1,486
			<b>4,824</b>
Upper Kaiwhata	A	10.42267	340
	B	4.55991	240
	C	0.65137	624
	D	0.39086	802
	E	0.26061	428
	F	0.13025	59
			<b>2,493</b>
Lower Kaiwhata	A	16.93853	778
	B	7.41061	329
	C	1.05866	1,227
	D	0.63515	1,880
	E	0.00000	0
	F	0.21175	74
			<b>4,287</b>
<b>Catchment management scheme 1 rates</b>			<b>42,798</b>

## j. Targeted rate: Catchment schemes (2)

The following targeted rates are set under sections 16(3)(b) and 16(4)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of land value on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate Catchment schemes 2		2020/21 Cents per \$ of rateable land value	2020/21 Revenue required \$
Awheea-Opouawe	Land value	0.01584	10,734
Mataikona-Whakataki	Land value within scheme area	0.00530	3,934
<b>Catchment management scheme 2 rates</b>			<b>14,668</b>

## k. Targeted rate: Catchment schemes (3)

The following targeted rates are set under sections 16(3)(b) and 16(4)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rateable rating unit (dwelling) on any unit that has any residential use within the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate Catchment schemes 3		2020/21 \$ per dwelling	2020/21 Revenue required \$
Awheea-Opouawe	Charge per dwelling	\$140.20 / \$70.09	12,057
Maungaraki	Charge per dwelling	\$22.63	430
Mataikona-Whakataki	Charge per dwelling	\$15.30	2,750
<b>Catchment management scheme 3 rates</b>			<b>15,237</b>

## l. Targeted rate: Catchment schemes (4)

The following targeted rate is set under sections 16(3)(b) and 16(4)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act on any rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as based on the area of land within the rating unit that is protected by the Council's river management activity, calculated as cents per metre of the rating unit's river frontage.

Targeted rate Catchment schemes 4		2020/21 Cents per metre of river frontage	2020/21 Revenue required \$
Maungaraki	River frontage	0.03608	1,718
<b>Catchment management scheme 4 rates</b>			<b>1,718</b>
<b>Total catchment management scheme rates</b>			<b>74,421</b>



m. Targeted rate: Pump drainage schemes

The following targeted rates are set under sections 16(3)(b), 16(4)(a) and 146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount per hectare on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate Pump drainage schemes		2020/21 \$ per hectare	2020/21 Revenue required \$
Te Hopai	A	42.78100	53,332
Moonmoot pump	A	119.97500	27,321
Onoke pump	A	69.79500	49,794
Pouawha pump	A	105.29100	99,553
<b>Total pump drainage scheme rates</b>			<b>229,999</b>

n. Targeted rate: Gravity drainage schemes

The following targeted rates are set under sections 16(3)(b), 16(4)(a), 16(4)(b) and 146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount per hectare on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate Gravity drainage schemes		2020/21 \$ per hectare	2020/21 Revenue required \$
Okawa	A	7.22039	2,036
Taumata	A	6.50359	1,890
East Pukio	A	28.59027	3,245
Longbush	A	16.23474	3,542
Longbush	B	8.11737	1,020
Otahoua	A	33.33465	3,091
Te Whiti	A	9.83023	1,389
Ahikouka	A	27.98468	3,140
Battersea	A	15.56127	2,625
Battersea	B	12.88407	2,517
Battersea	C	10.03950	3,176
Battersea	D	6.02374	920
Battersea	E	5.18706	1,052
Battersea	F	5.01980	354
Manaia	A	23.43028	4,088
Whakawiriwiri	A	11.82235	8,522
<b>Total gravity drainage scheme rates</b>			<b>42,607</b>

## Attachment 2 to Report 20.210

**Instalment due dates and penalties:**

*All instalments are for an equal amount of the annual rates*

- a. *All rating units within Wellington City*

**Instalment penalty**

*A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:*

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	1 September 2020	6 September 2020
2	1 December 2020	6 December 2020
3	1 March 2021	6 March 2021
4	1 June 2021	8 June 2021

**Additional arrears penalty**

*An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 2 July 2020. The penalty will be added to rates on 28 July 2020. A further additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 28 January 2021 to rates from previous years to which a penalty has been added on 28 July 2020 that remain unpaid.*

- b. *All rating units within Lower Hutt City*

**Instalment penalty**

*A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below.*

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	20 August 2020	21 August 2020
2	20 October 2020	21 October 2020
3	21 December 2020	22 December 2020
4	22 February 2021	23 February 2021
5	20 April 2021	21 April 2021
6	22 June 2021	23 June 2021

**Additional arrears penalty**

*A penalty of 10% will be added to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years remaining unpaid at 20th August 2020. A further additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 22 February 2021 to rates from previous years to which a penalty has been added on 20 August 2020 that remain unpaid.*

- c. *All rating units within Upper Hutt City*

**Instalment penalty**

*A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:*

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>31 August 2020</i>	<i>1 September 2020</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>31 October 2020</i>	<i>3 November 2020</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>15 January 2021</i>	<i>18 January 2021</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>29 February 2021</i>	<i>2 March 2021</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>30 April 2021</i>	<i>3 May 2021</i>

**Additional arrears penalty**

*An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 2 July 2020. The penalty will be added to rates on 7 July 2020. A further additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 7 January 2021 to rates from previous years to which a penalty has been added on 7 July 2020 that remain unpaid.*

- d. *All rating units within Porirua City*

**Instalment penalty**

*A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:*

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>18 August 2020</i>	<i>19 August 2020</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>17 November 2020</i>	<i>18 November 2020</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>16 February 2021</i>	<i>17 February 2021</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>18 May 2021</i>	<i>19 May 2021</i>

**Additional arrears penalty**

*An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 6 July 2020. The penalty will be added to rates on 19 August 2020.*

- e. *All rating units within Kapiti Coast District*

**Instalment penalty**

*A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:*

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>9 September 2020</i>	<i>10 September 2020</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>9 December 2020</i>	<i>10 December 2020</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>9 March 2021</i>	<i>10 March 2021</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>9 June 2021</i>	<i>10 June 2021</i>

**Additional arrears penalty**

*An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 2 July 2020. The penalty will be added to rates on 3 July 2020.*

- f. *All rating units within Masterton District*

**Due date**

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>20 August 2020</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>20 November 2020</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>22 February 2021</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>20 May 2021</i>

*An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 2 July 2020. The penalty will be imposed on 5 January 2021.*

- g. All rating units within Carterton District

**Instalment penalty**

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	20 August 2020	21 August 2020
2	20 November 2020	23 November 2020
3	22 February 2021	23 February 2021
4	20 May 2021	21 May 2021

**Additional arrears penalty**

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 2 July 2020. The penalty will be added to rates on 3 July 2020.

- h. All rating units within South Wairarapa District

**Instalment penalty**

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	20 August 2020	21 August 2020
2	20 November 2020	23 November 2020
3	22 February 2021	23 February 2021
4	20 May 2021	21 May 2021

**Additional arrears penalty**

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 2 July 2020. The penalty will be added to rates on 2 July 2020. A further additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 5 January 2021 to rates from previous years to which a penalty was added on 2 July 2020 that remain unpaid.

- i. *All rating units within that part of Tararua District falling within the Wellington Region.*

***Instalment penalty***

*A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:*

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
<i>Current instalment</i>	<i>4 September 2020</i>	<i>7 September 2020</i>

***Additional arrears penalty***

*An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 2 July 2020. The penalty will be added to rates on 2 July 2020. A further additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 2 January 2021 to rates from previous years to which a penalty was added on 2 July 2020 that remain unpaid.*

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.209**



**For Decision**

**Wholesale water levy for 2020/21 and end of year adjustment for 2019/20**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose**

1. To set the wholesale water levy for the 2020/21 financial year and adjust the 2019/20 financial year levy apportionment.

**He tūtohu**

**Recommendations**

That the Council:

- 1 **Approves**, pursuant to section 91 of the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, the wholesale water contributions payable by constituent authorities as levies for 2020/21 as follows:

<b>Council</b>	<b>2020/21 Levy \$ (GST exclusive)</b>
Hutt City Council	9,373,092
Porirua City Council	4,219,305
Upper Hutt City Council	3,797,030
Wellington City Council	18,470,146
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,859,573</b>

- 2 **Approves** the end of year adjustments to the apportionment of levies for 2019/20 as follows:

<b>Council</b>	<b>2019/20 Adjustment \$ (GST exclusive)</b>	<b>Charge or refund</b>
Hutt City Council	(127,570)	Refund
Porirua City Council	(20,098)	Refund
Upper Hutt City Council	170,716	Charge
Wellington City Council	(23,048)	Refund

## Te horopaki

### Context

- Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) has discussed with its water supply customers (the four metropolitan city councils) the water supply levy (the levy) for 2020/21.
- Each of the four metropolitan councils is charged the levy based on the previous financial year's proportionate consumption of bulk water supplied by Greater Wellington.

## Te tātaritanga

### Analysis

#### *Proposed 2020/21 wholesale water levies*

- The proposed Annual Plan (Adoption of the 2020/21 Annual Plan - Report 20.175) outlines that the levy for the 2020/21 financial year will increase by 3.1 percent from the levy set for the 2019/20 financial year. If this proposal is approved, the levy for the 2020/21 financial year will be \$35,859,573 (GST exclusive).

Under the proposal, the levy applicable to each city council would be as follows:

<b>Council</b>	<b>2020/21 Levy \$ (GST exclusive)</b>
Hutt City Council	9,373,092
Porirua City Council	4,219,305
Upper Hutt City Council	3,797,030
Wellington City Council	18,470,146
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,859,573</b>

#### *Proposed end of year adjustment levies for 2019/20*

- At the beginning of each financial year an estimate of each city council's water consumption is calculated, and levies are raised based on the amount of water supplied in the previous financial year. Once the amounts of water actually supplied during the year are known, an adjustment to the levies is made at year end. The metering year ends on the last Wednesday of March and the volumes recorded are used to determine an end of year adjustment.
- The following table shows the proposed end of year adjustments to the levies. Consumption figures are reported to all metropolitan city councils weekly.

<b>Council</b>	<b>Adjustment for 2019/20 \$ (GST exclusive)</b>	<b>Charge or refund</b>
Hutt City Council	(127,570)	Refund
Porirua City Council	(20,098)	Refund
Upper Hutt City Council	170,716	Charge
Wellington City Council	(23,048)	Refund



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

7. The financial implications of the matters for decision are clear from the report and recommendations.

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

8. The matters for decision in this report were considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

***Mitigation and adaptation assessments***

9. The matters for decision in this report are of a procedural nature, and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments.

**Ngā tikanga whakatau**  
**Decision-making process**

10. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**Te hiranga**  
**Significance**

11. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matter, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that the matter is of low significance due to its procedural nature.

**Te whakatūtakitaki**  
**Engagement**

12. There has been communication with each of the four city councils regarding the increase in the bulk water levy for 2020/21, and the end of year adjustment for 2019/20.

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

13. Each of the four city councils will be advised directly of the contributions payable for 2020/21 and adjustments to the levies charged for 2019/20.
14. Although Greater Wellington's overall financial position does not change, some accounting adjustments are needed at the end of each financial year to reflect the amount of water actually consumed by each city. Accordingly, charges raised to the cities previously are revised. On 20 July 2020, refunds will be sent to Hutt, Porirua and Wellington City Councils. On the same day an invoice raised for Upper Hutt City Council will be due for payment.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writers	Brady Corkill – Management Accountant Stephen Hill – Strategic Business Partner
Approvers	Tony Stallinger – Chief Financial Officer Samantha Gain – General Manager Corporate Services

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> Council is responsible, under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, for approving the apportionment of wholesale water levies.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> While water holds a significance importance for Māori, there is no known significant implications arising from application of the wholesale cost apportionment formula.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> Apportionment of water levies is an essential part of the annual planning process.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> As the apportionment is a largely recurring technical matter, there has not been wide internal consultation in preparing this report.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no significant risks or impacts in relation to the matters being decided other than those relating to the accuracy of the calculations, which have been subject to internal review.

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.211**



**For Decision**

## **ALIGNMENT OF COUNCIL'S RATES POSTPONEMENT POLICY WITH TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. To advise Council on proposed amendments to Council's Rates Postponement Policy so that it aligns with changes to the related policies of the territorial authorities within the Wellington Region.

**He tūtohu**

### **Recommendations**

That the Council:

- 1 **Notes** that any proposed amendment to Council's Rates Postponement Policy (Attachment 1) requires public consultation with the community that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- 2 **Agrees** to a proposed amendment to Council's Rates Postponement Policy to remove Condition 4 and update the agreements with the territorial authorities that collect rates on behalf of Greater Wellington (paragraph 15).
- 3 **Agrees** to the proposed amendment in Option 3 – Align Council's Rates Postponement Policy with changes by individual territorial authorities (paragraphs 29 to 37).
- 4 **Agrees** the draft revised Council's Rates Postponement Policy (to be tabled as Attachment 2) for consultation.
- 5 **Agrees** to community consultation commencing in July 2020 on the proposed amendments to Council's Rates Postponement Policy.

**Te tāhū kōrero**

### **Background**

2. Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) has agreements with the eight territorial authorities in the Wellington Region to manage rates collection on its behalf. This has a number of benefits:
  - a For Greater Wellington, this means there is no requirement to maintain a separate rating information database and no staff to manage this and the

collection of rates. This results in lower cost to Greater Wellington, and therefore the ratepayers, in managing the collection of Greater Wellington rates

- b For ratepayers, this means that they only receive one rates invoice and have to make payment to one council, thus simplifying the process for them.
3. The Rates Postponement Policy (**Attachment 1**) enables Greater Wellington to postpone rates as appropriate and was approved by Council as part of the Long Term Plan 2018-28.
4. The Rates Postponement Policy is linked to the rates postponement policies of the Wellington Region's eight territorial authorities that collect rates on behalf of Greater Wellington. The Rates Postponement Policy states that:

Greater Wellington will postpone rates when the following circumstances are met:

  - (a) A territorial authority in the Wellington Region has postponed some or all of the territorial authority rates for the rating unit in the current rating year AND/OR
  - (b) The ratepayer is experiencing extreme financial hardship.
5. This approach of aligning the Rates Postponement Policy with the territorial authorities was adopted as it would be inefficient to have different rates postponement policies applying to the same ratepayer.

## **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

### ***Rates postponement for ratepayers aged 65 and older***

6. Three of the territorial authorities within the Wellington Region (Hutt City Council, Masterton District Council, and South Wairarapa District Council) now have policies that allow postponement of territorial authority rates for ratepayers aged 65 and older. This allows these ratepayers to postpone the payment of their rates when they are 65 and older.
7. Due to these policy changes, Council's Rates Postponement Policy is no longer aligned with all territorial authorities' rates postponement policies. The Rates Postponement Policy focuses on extreme financial hardship, irrespective of age, while these three territorial authorities' policies have a section that now focuses on age.
8. To date there has been limited uptake (five ratepayers in Hutt City) under the rates postponement policies focusing on those aged 65 and older.
9. Officers propose changing Council's Rates Postponement Policy to align with the territorial authorities by applying their policy approaches to the same regional ratepayers who are 65 and older.

### ***Rates postponement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic***

10. As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of territorial authorities within the Wellington Region have also implemented changes to their rates postponement policies to provide financial relief to their ratepayers.

11. The Council Chair has written to these territorial authorities indicating Greater Wellington's support for these updated policies and that Greater Wellington would apply the same policies to regional rates.

#### ***Statutory land charge***

12. When regional rates postponement is granted, the Rates Postponement Policy requires a separate statutory land charge to be taken by Greater Wellington at a cost to the regional ratepayer (see Condition 4).
13. When territorial authority rates postponement is granted, each territorial authority also takes a statutory land charge at a cost to the territorial authority ratepayer.
14. Greater Wellington's discussions with the territorial authorities have indicated a willingness to move to having only one statutory land charge, with any payments made against that charge being prorated between both Greater Wellington and the respective territory authority.
15. This change could be implemented by removing Condition 4 from the Rates Postponement Policy and updating the agreements with the territorial authorities that collect rates on behalf of Greater Wellington. The condition provides that:

Postponed rates will be registered as a statutory land charge on the rating unit title. This means that Greater Wellington will have the first call on the proceeds of any revenue from the sale or lease of the rating unit in accordance with section 90 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
16. We consider the proposed approach would streamline the process and reduce costs for ratepayers applying for rates postponement.

#### ***Requirement to consult on changes to the Rates Postponement Policy***

17. Greater Wellington continues to support the objective of aligning regional and territorial authorities' rates postponement policies so a consistent policy applies to the same ratepayers.
18. Section 102(4)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that Greater Wellington consult with the community on any changes to the Rates Postponement Policy.

#### ***Nga kōwhiringa***

##### **Options**

19. Officers propose the following options around the possible alignment of Council's Rates Postponement Policy with the territorial authorities' rates postponement policies.

##### ***Option 1 - Maintain Council's Rates Postponement Policy [No change]***

20. The Rates Postponement Policy requires financial hardship before a rates postponement is considered for those aged 65 and older.
21. This approach allows Greater Wellington to decide whether financial hardship exists and therefore exercise control over how the Rates Postponement Policy is applied.
22. Maintaining the Rates Postponement Policy would not follow Council's overall intention to align its policy with the policies of the territorial authorities.

23. By having inconsistent policies, ratepayers in those three territorial authorities are treated differently by the territorial authority and Greater Wellington when applying for rates postponement. This adds to the administrative burden in applying the Rates Postponement Policy. However, there is no change or additional administrative burden in relation to the other five territorial authorities (whose policies have not changed).
24. While maintaining the Rates Postponement Policy there are no material cost implications to Greater Wellington.

***Option 2 - Allow rates postponement for all regional ratepayers aged 65 years and older***

25. Council could change the Rates Postponement Policy to allow for the postponement of all regional rates for ratepayers 65 years and older without the current requirement to demonstrate financial hardship.
26. This would mean that the Rates Postponement Policy was now inconsistent with the five territorial authorities who have not adopted a 65 years and older policy.
27. By having consistent policies, ratepayers in the three territorial authorities are treated the same by the territorial authority and Greater Wellington when applying for rates postponement. This lessens the administrative burden in applying the Rates Postponement Policy in those areas. However, it creates an additional administrative burden in relation to the other five territorial authorities (whose policies do not include a '65 years and older' aspect).
28. Based on the current uptake in those three territorial authorities of the rates postponement for ratepayers 65 and older, we consider that there would be no material incremental costs to Greater Wellington from adopting Option 2.

***Option 3 - Align Council's Rates Remission and Postponement Policy with changes by individual territorial authorities [Preferred]***

29. Council could amend its policy to align with policy changes made by individual territorial authorities. The related amendment to the Rates Postponement Policy would be to replace the criteria with the following:

Greater Wellington Regional Council may postpone some or all regional rates when a territorial authority in the Wellington Region has postponed some or all of the territorial authority rates for the relevant rating unit in the current rating year and the Greater Wellington Regional Council, in its discretion, considers that postponement of regional rates would be fair and reasonable in the circumstances.
30. This amendment would then enable Greater Wellington, in applying the Rates Postponement Policy, to align with only those territorial authorities that have a policy for those aged 65 and older.
31. This option would also enable Greater Wellington to align its approach with the various COVID-19 relief packages that individual territorial authorities are looking to implement.

32. Officers recommend this option as it allows for alignment with all territorial authorities' rates postponement policies, provides for future flexibility, and is administratively efficient to implement and manage due to policy alignment.
33. This option provides simplicity, clarity and consistency to ratepayers who apply for a rates postponement. This is because Greater Wellington's and the territorial authority's approach will be the same, albeit that Greater Wellington maintains the discretion to reject an application approved by a local authority.
34. The disadvantages of this option are that the decision on whether to postpone rates is initially passed to the territorial authorities, diminishing Council's control over the process, and it continues an inconsistent approach across the region.
35. Based on the current low uptake in territorial authorities of the rates postponement for ratepayers aged 65 and older (see paragraph 8), there will be no material incremental costs to Greater Wellington from Council adopting this option.
36. The various COVID-19 relief packages being proposed by territorial authorities will result in a delay in the collection of rates and will therefore affect the cash flow of Greater Wellington. The level of this effect is difficult to assess at this time, but it should be noted the Greater Wellington has significant capacity to increase its debt level to cover any short term reduction in cash flows.
37. Having considered all these matters, officers consider that Option 3 is the best way to implement Council's objectives in relation to rates postponements without an excessive administrative burden on councils and ratepayers of the region.

#### ***Public consultation***

38. If the decision on this report is to change the Rates Postponement Policy, Council would consult with the community on a draft revised Rates Postponement Policy (**to be tabled as Attachment 2**) commencing in July 2020 as a stand-alone process.

#### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

##### **Financial implications**

39. The financial implications of each option are addressed in the Options section.

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

##### **Consideration of climate change**

40. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

##### ***Mitigation and adaption assessments***

41. No mitigation or adaption assessments are required for these decisions.



## **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

### **Decision-making process**

42. Subsections 102(3) and (4) of the Local Government Act 2002 require Greater Wellington to consult on any changes to the Rates Postponement Policy as follows:
- (3) A local authority may adopt either or both of the following policies:
    - (a) a rates remission policy:
    - (b) a rates postponement policy.
  - (4) A local authority—
    - (a) must consult on a draft policy in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 before adopting a policy under this section:
    - (b) may amend a policy adopted under this section at any time after consulting on the proposed amendments in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.
43. Section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002 sets out the principles of consultation.
44. The matters requiring decision in this report were also considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

## **Te hiranga**

### **Significance**

45. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matters for decision, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers recommend that these matters are of low significance, as there are limited financial implications and a positive impact on a section of the community.

## **Te whakatūtakitaki**

### **Engagement**

46. Engagement on the proposed changes to the Rates Postponement Policy will be carried out through a public consultation process in accordance with section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

## **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

### **Next steps**

47. Subject to the decisions within this report, a public consultation process will be designed.
48. Once public consultation has been completed, a report back to Council will be completed with a recommendation on proposed changes to the Rates Postponement Policy. This report back is likely to be for Council's meeting on 20 August 2020.

49. Once any changes to the Rates Postponement Policy are agreed, Greater Wellington will update the rates collection agreements with the territorial authorities to ensure these reflect that any payments on postponed rates are prorated between each territorial authority and Greater Wellington.

### **Ngā āpitihanga**

#### **Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Council's Rates Postponement Policy 2018
2	<b>To be tabled</b> - Draft revised Rates Postponement Policy

### **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

#### **Signatories**

Writer	Tony Stallinger – Chief Financial Officer
Approver	Samantha Gain – GM Corporate Services

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> Council is responsible for approving changes to its Rates Postponement Policy.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no known impacts for Māori.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> The Rates Postponement Policy is one of the supporting policies for Greater Wellington's Long Term Plan 2018-28.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> The Finance, and Strategic and Corporate Planning departments were consulted in preparing this report.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no specific risks arising from the matters for decision.

## Rates postponement

### Objective

To enable Greater Wellington Regional Council to retain its discretion to postpone the payment of rates.

### Criteria and conditions

Greater Wellington Regional Council will consider each application on its merit and postponement may be granted where it is considered that the application meets the following criteria and conditions.

#### *Criteria*

Greater Wellington Regional Council will postpone rates when the following circumstances are met:

- a) A territorial authority in the Wellington region has postponed some or all of the territorial authority rates for the rating unit in the current rating year AND/OR
- b) The ratepayer is experiencing extreme financial hardship.

#### *Conditions*

- 1) Applications for postponements must be made to Greater Wellington Regional Council in writing and contain supporting information demonstrating compliance with criteria.
- 2) Approval of rates postponements is for one year only. Applicants must reapply annually for a postponement.
- 3) The postponement of rates is a last resort and will be considered only after all other avenues to meet rates commitments have been exhausted.
- 4) Postponed rates will be registered as a statutory land charge on the rating unit title. This means that Greater Wellington Regional Council will have the first call on the proceeds of any revenue from the sale or lease of the rating unit in accordance with section 90 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
- 5) A fee may be charged in arrears on rates postponed, in accordance with section 88 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
- 6) The applicant may request a postponement of the payment of a lesser amount of rates than the full amount owing.

### Decisions

Decisions on the postponement of rates may be delegated to Greater Wellington Regional Council officers. All delegations will be recorded in the delegations register.

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.142**



**For Decision**

## **EMERGING STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE 2021-31 LONG TERM PLAN**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise Council on the emerging strategic framework and activity structure for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan, in order to proceed with the next phase of planning.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That the Council:

1. **Agrees** to endorse the emerging strategic framework for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan (as outlined in Attachment 1).
2. **Notes** that there will be further iterations to this strategic framework as officers continue to develop the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.
3. **Agrees** to the new activity group structure of Environment and Flood Protection, Regional Strategy and Partnerships, Public Transport / Metlink, and Water Supply for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan (paragraphs 17 to 27).

### **Te horopaki**

#### **Context**

2. Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) is currently developing its 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP), which sets out the Council's strategic priorities, activities, budgets and strategies for the next 10 years.
3. Greater Wellington has a complex operating environment, underpinned by numerous strategies, plans, legislative obligations, committed contracts and multi-agency commitments. Due to this complexity, there needs to be a clear LTP strategic framework to support planning and to communicate our overarching organisational strategy.
4. The LTP draws its direction from various strategies and plans that have been approved by Council, together with identifying any shifts in strategic priorities that the Council is seeking to make over the next 10 years. This direction is translated by the LTP as projects, budgets and activities, which are supported by clear levels of service and performance measures.

5. Clause 2 of Schedule 10 to the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires the LTP to identify the activities or activity groups a local authority intends to carry out during the LTP's duration.
6. Activity groups provide an important link between the LTP's strategic priorities and the implementation of the LTP. Once we describe why we carry out a particular activity, we can develop the levels of service the community can expect, and describe how the community will know these have been achieved through performance measures and targets. This structure is the essential link between strategy and operations, or strategy and implementation.
7. Activity groups support us to:
  - a Be transparent to ensure activities are easy to understand and there is an appropriate level of detail disclosed in the LTP
  - b Manage changes once the LTP has been adopted, giving oversight to what might be considered as an LTP amendment
  - c Provide context to how we fund our activities - rate funded activities are outlined in the LTP, whereas activities that are funded by overhead funding are not.
8. The LGA requires the LTP to have each of the following as a mandatory group of activities:
  - a Water supply
  - b Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage
  - c Stormwater drainage
  - d Flood protection and control works
  - e Provision of roads and footpaths.
9. Greater Wellington needs only give consideration to the water supply and flood protection and control works activity groups, as the other functions are held by territorial authorities.

## **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

### ***Developing a strategic framework***

10. In the last few weeks Council has had several workshops, led by the Council Chair, to consider Council's strategic priorities for the next three to ten years.
11. Through these workshops, Council workshopped its vision, which is a slight revision of the 2018-28 vision. This now reads '*An extraordinary region – thriving environment, connected communities, resilient future*'.
12. Council also refined and reduced its community outcomes, to align with the revised vision. The proposed new outcomes are: thriving environment, connected communities and resilient future.

13. Some overarching (or cross-cutting) strategic priorities have been identified by Council. These priorities will impact each activity group area, regardless of core functions. The proposed overarching priorities are: improved outcomes for mana whenua and Māori, responding to the climate emergency and reshaping the future post-COVID.
14. Strategic priorities have been identified for each of the activity groups, supported by key result areas which help us consider what success will look like in the future. This direction will inform officers when developing 10 year activity plans, budgets, levels of service and performance measures for the LTP.
15. These discussions have been summarised and collated into a document as the emerging strategic framework for the LTP ([Attachment 1](#)). Within this framework officers have also identified the existing strategies and plans which align with each activity group.
16. The strategic framework is in draft and is intended to provide direction to the LTP development process. Officers will continue to iterate and refine the strategic framework over the next 12 months. The final strategic framework will be confirmed when the LTP is adopted in June 2021, following formal consultation with the community.
17. This report is asking for endorsement of the emerging strategic direction to enable the next stage of LTP planning.

**Activity group structure**

18. It is important to adopt the activity group structure early on in the LTP planning process so officers can start developing 10-year budgets and programmes. This report outlines an initial proposal for the activity group structure. Any future changes to this structure will come back to Council for consideration.
19. The current activity group structure for the 2018-28 LTP is as follows:

<b>Environment</b>	<b>Regional Parks and Forests</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>	<b>Flood Protection and Control Works</b>	<b>Public Transport / Metlink</b>	<b>Regional Leadership</b>
Resource management Biodiversity management Land management Pest management Harbour management	Regional Parks and Forests	Water Supply	Maintaining flood protection and control works Understanding flood risk Improving flood security	Metlink network planning and operations Rail operations and asset management Bus and ferry operations and asset management	Wellington Regional Strategy Emergency Management Democratic services Relationships with Māori and mana whenua Regional transport planning and programmes

					Regional initiatives
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20. A new activity group structure is proposed for the 2021-31 LTP to better align with our day-to-day operations within Greater Wellington.
21. The first proposed change is to bring together all of our environment, catchment and flood protection activities under one group of activities. This will allow us to better integrate and demonstrate a holistic environmental management approach. In the LTP we intend to provide an overview of each activity group and the activities that sit within it, followed by a section explaining what these activities mean for each catchment area.
22. The second main change is to rename the ‘Regional Leadership’ group of activities as ‘Regional Strategy and Partnerships’. This is more descriptive of the work we do at a regional level.
23. ‘Water Supply’ and ‘Public Transport / Metlink’ will continue to be their own group of activities in the 2021-31 LTP.
24. The proposed activity group structure for the 2021-31 LTP is as follows:

<b>Environment and Flood Protection</b>	<b>Regional Strategy and Partnerships</b>	<b>Public Transport / Metlink</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>
Resource management	<i>Integrated spatial planning</i>	<i>Strategy and customer</i>	Water supply
Biodiversity management	<i>Regional climate change planning, collaboration and advocacy</i>	<i>Operations and commercial partnerships</i>	
Land management		<i>Assets and infrastructure</i>	
Pest management	Regional economic development - Wellington Regional Strategy		
Flood protection and control works	Emergency management		
Regional parks and forests	Democratic services		
Harbour management	Relationships with Māori and mana whenua		
<i>Climate change adaptation</i>	Regional transport planning and programmes		
	Regional initiatives		

25. This report recommends Council agrees to this new activity group structure for the 2021-31 LTP. The revised activity group structure will reduce the number of activity groups from six to four, which will have flow on benefits as we can simplify our quarterly and annual reporting structure. The italicised activities in the table above are



the proposed new activities for the 2021-31 LTP. Officers will provide future advice to Council on what will be contained within these activities.

26. Legal advice on the proposed activity structure (in paragraph 23) has been sought from Simpson Grierson. Simpson Grierson considers that this structure is compliant with the LGA and there is a low level of legal risk from the proposed activity structure. Early discussions have also been held with Audit New Zealand.

## **Nga kōwhiringa**

### **Options**

27. With all of our existing strategies and plans, contracts and commitments, we are not starting from a blank slate with our strategic direction. The direction set out in the emerging strategic framework is an evolution of the 2018-28 LTP.
28. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, officers had expected to undertake early engagement with mana whenua and with the community prior to developing the strategic priorities. Unfortunately we were not able to implement this plan in the way we expected.
29. But it is important to note that this emerging strategic framework is simply a starting point for LTP planning, and will iterate and evolve over the next 12 months. Some options for Council are outlined below.

#### ***Option 1 – Endorse the emerging strategic framework for the 2021-31 LTP [preferred]***

30. This option allows officers to continue with the next phase of LTP planning, which is to translate the emerging strategic direction into activities, budgets and projects, supported by levels of service and performance measures. Endorsing this direction at this meeting brings the project timeline back on track following delays due to COVID-19.

#### ***Option 2 – Not endorse the emerging strategic framework for 2021-31 LTP***

31. Council may prefer more time to discuss this emerging strategic framework before endorsing it. As many aspects of the LTP are reliant on having these priorities established, if this emerging direction is not endorsed there will be delays to the LTP timeline and risks to project delivery.

## **Ngā hua ahumoni**

### **Financial implications**

32. Translating this emerging strategic framework into 10 year budgets will be the next step in the LTP process. Officers do not yet understand the full extent of the financial implications. Identifying trade-offs and ensuring appropriate prioritisation will be required by Council as officers continue to develop the 2021-31 LTP.

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

### **Consideration of climate change**

33. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

#### ***Mitigation and adaptation assessments***

34. Climate change assessments are not required for this report.

## **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

### **Decision-making process**

35. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government 2002.

## **Te hiranga**

### **Significance**

36. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the LGA) of the matters for decision, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that these matters are of low significance, due to the preliminary nature of these decisions.

## **Te whakatūtakitaki**

### **Engagement**

37. This report has been assessed to be low significance, which meant no engagement was considered necessary.
38. As identified in this report, the next phase of this work is to engage with mana whenua, officers and the community to further iterate and refine the strategic framework. This engagement will include the implementation of a comprehensive communications and engagement approach developed by the LTP project team.
39. The formal consultation document, which will be released in March 2021, will include the strategic framework and activity structure, allowing our communities the chance to comment during the formal consultation process.

## **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

### **Next steps**

40. There are two key work streams which make up the next phase of planning. The first phase is to work with officers to translate the strategic framework into activities, budgets and initiatives.
41. The other work stream is to engage with mana whenua on their strategic priorities. Officers will also seek to better understand the views of the community through various surveys and engagement which are taking place in 2020.

42. Further workshops will be held with Council to discuss budgets, prioritisation and new initiatives. These workshops are likely to take place during September to December 2020 to provide a basis for consultation on the 2021-31 LTP in early 2021.

**Ngā āpitihanga**

**Attachment**

1	Draft strategic framework for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan
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**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writer	Tracy Plane – Manager Strategic and Corporate Planning
Approver	Luke Troy – General Manager Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>Council is responsible for deciding on strategic priorities and the activity group structure as part of developing Greater Wellington's 2021-31 LTP.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>These decisions do not have a direct implication on the rights or interests of Māori.</p> <p>We are mindful of creating a LTP that is relevant to Māori and where Māori can see themselves reflected. Taking a more holistic approach to our business in structuring the LTP activities brings how we express what we do at Greater Wellington closer to how our work is understood in te ao Māori. Beyond that, being clear about how our activities function within each of the five catchments in the Wellington Region and reporting our performance against those activities where possible at a catchment-specific level aligns better with the interests of mana whenua within their rohe.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>The report outlines the emerging direction for the 2021-31 LTP. It does not affect the 2018-28 LTP or 2020/21 Annual Plan.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>The emerging strategic framework was developed in conjunction with councillors and Chief Executive Officer, led by the Council Chair. Consultation occurred with the Executive Leadership Team, Chief Financial Officer, Te Hunga Whiriwhiri, Wellington Water, LTP project team, Biodiversity team and Strategic and Corporate Planning team.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>Simpson Grierson has provided legal advice to the proposed new group of activity structure. The legal risk is low.</p> <p>Greater Wellington's auditors are satisfied that this approach is comparable with other regional councils and won't dilute Greater Wellington's performance measurement framework.</p> <p>There are no health and safety implications.</p>

Draft strategic framework for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan

<b>Our Vision: An extraordinary region – thriving environment, connected communities, resilient future</b>			
<b>Our Purpose: Working together for the greater environmental good</b>			
<b>Our Community Outcomes</b>	<p><b>Thriving Environment</b> – healthy fresh and coastal water, air, soils, indigenous biodiversity and unique landscapes that support current and future community wellbeing, clean and safe drinking water, a prosperous low carbon economy</p> <p><b>Connected Communities</b> – vibrant and liveable region in which people can move around, with active and public transport choices, sustainable rural and urban centres that are connected to each other, including mana whenua and Māori communities</p> <p><b>Resilient Future</b> – safe, healthy and prepared communities, inclusive and equitable participation, adapting to the effects of climate change and natural hazards, resilient economic base, modern and robust infrastructure</p>		
<b>Overarching Strategic Priorities</b>			
<p><b>Improving outcomes for mana whenua and Māori</b> – proactively engage mana whenua in decision making, and incorporate Te Ao Māori and mātauranga Māori perspectives, so we can achieve the best outcomes for Māori across all aspects of our region</p> <p><b>Responding to the climate emergency</b> – meeting the challenge of climate change by demonstrating leadership in regional climate action and advocacy, and ensuring our operations are carbon neutral by 2030</p> <p><b>Reshaping the future post-COVID</b> – responding to the impacts of COVID-19 and support the region’s recovery and transition to a sustainable and low carbon economy</p>			
<b>Activity Group Strategic Priorities</b>			
<b>Environment &amp; Flood Protection</b>	<b>Regional Strategy &amp; Partnerships</b>	<b>Public Transport / Metlink</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect and restore our freshwater quality and blue belt</li> <li>Protect and restore indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem health</li> <li>Implementing nature based solutions to climate change</li> <li>Safeguard communities from major flooding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional economic development and recovery post COVID-19</li> <li>Integrated spatial planning</li> <li>Regional climate action through regional strategy, collaboration and advocacy</li> <li>Effective partnerships and co-designed agreements with mana whenua</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An efficient, accessible and low carbon public transport network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A clean, safe and sustainable future drinking water supply</li> <li>Reduce water demand to avoid unnecessary investment in water supply infrastructure</li> <li>A bulk water supply network that is respectful of the environment and plans for climate change</li> </ul>
<b>Key Result Areas</b>			
<b>Environment &amp; Flood Protection</b>	<b>Regional Strategy &amp; Partnerships</b>	<b>Public Transport / Metlink</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of the Ruamāhanga, Te Awarua-o-Porirua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua implementation programmes</li> <li>Climate change adaptation integrated within catchment management</li> <li>Work with others to develop and implement a Regional Biodiversity Framework</li> <li>Implement the Regional Pest Management Plan and support Predator Free Wellington initiatives</li> <li>Develop a blue belt strategy to restore coastal marine area</li> <li>Riverlink flood control works completed</li> <li>Re-forestation and protection and restoration of wetlands across our regional parks network</li> <li>Improve recreational enjoyment and environmental value of regional parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional economic recovery including low carbon economic transition</li> <li>Delivery and implementation of Let’s Get Wellington Moving</li> <li>Alignment of strategies and plans to the Wellington Regional Growth Framework</li> <li>Working collectively with partners to take regional climate action</li> <li>Collaborative decision making with mana whenua partners representatives on the Ara Tahī and other Council Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing public transport emissions by accelerating decarbonisation of the vehicle fleet</li> <li>40% increase in regional mode share from PT and active modes by 2030, including delivery and implementation of Let’s Gets Wellington Moving</li> <li>Continue to improve customer experience across all areas of the network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the reduction of the overall bulk water supply to the four metropolitan cities by 25% by 2030</li> <li>Reduce carbon emissions related to bulk water activities</li> <li>Ensure bulk water infrastructure provides for metropolitan urban growth</li> </ul>

Draft strategic framework for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan

<b>Groups of Activities (LTP 2021-31)</b>			
<b>Environment &amp; Flood Protection</b>	<b>Regional Strategy &amp; Partnerships</b>	<b>Public Transport / Metlink</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource management</li> <li>• Biodiversity management</li> <li>• Land management</li> <li>• Pest management</li> <li>• Flood protection and control works</li> <li>• Climate action</li> <li>• Regional parks and forests</li> <li>• Harbour management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated spatial planning</li> <li>• Regional economic development (Wellington Regional Strategy)</li> <li>• Emergency management</li> <li>• Democratic services</li> <li>• Regional Mana Whenua Partnerships</li> <li>• Regional transport planning and programmes</li> <li>• Regional climate change planning, collaboration and advocacy</li> <li>• Regional initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy and customer</li> <li>• Operations and commercial partnerships</li> <li>• Assets and infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulk water supply</li> </ul>
<b>Relevant Strategies and Plans</b>			
<b>Environment &amp; Flood Protection</b>	<b>Regional Strategy &amp; Partnerships</b>	<b>Public Transport / Metlink</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Policy Statement</li> <li>• Natural Resources Plan</li> <li>• Whaitua Implementation Programmes</li> <li>• Parks Network Plan</li> <li>• GW Pest Management Plan</li> <li>• Biodiversity Strategy</li> <li>• Key Native Ecosystem Plans</li> <li>• Climate Change Strategy 2015</li> <li>• Climate Emergency Action Plans 2019</li> <li>• Wellington Region Hazards Management Strategy</li> <li>• Floodplain Management Plans</li> <li>• Asset management plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wellington Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Wellington Regional Investment Plan</li> <li>• Wellington Regional Growth Framework</li> <li>• Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan</li> <li>• Memorandum of Partnership between Tangata whenua ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui 2013</li> <li>• Ruruku: A Māori Economic Development Strategy for Te Upoko o Te Ika</li> <li>• Māori Partnership Framework 2016-2026</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Land Transport Plan</li> <li>• Regional Public Transport Plan</li> <li>• Regional Rail Plan</li> <li>• Wellington Regional Park and Ride Strategy</li> <li>• Asset management plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Water Strategy</li> <li>• Drinking Water Safety Plan</li> <li>• Sustainable Supply</li> <li>• Wellington Water five year plan to reduce water demand</li> <li>• Wellington Water Asset Management Plan</li> <li>• Wellington Water Sustainable Water Policy</li> </ul>

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.177**



**For Decision**

## **DRAFT PARKS NETWORK PLAN 2020-30 - FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To present Council with the Draft Parks Network Plan 2020-30 and seek approval for public consultation in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977's processes.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That the Council:

- 1 **Approves** the Draft Parks Network Plan (Attachment 1) for public consultation.
- 2 **Approves** the Draft Greater Wellington Parks Concession guideline and fee schedule 2020 for public consultation (Attachment 2) in conjunction with the Draft Parks Network Plan.
- 3 **Agrees** to an eight week public consultation period starting in August 2020, followed by hearings, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977.
- 4 **Notes** that the 'All Park Directions' part of the Draft Parks Network Plan was approved by Council on 30 April 2020 (Draft Parks Network Plan 2020-30 – Strategic Directions - Report 20.89) and that minor changes agreed by Council at that meeting have been incorporated in Attachment 1.
- 5 **Agrees** that minor editorial changes to correct errors or improve understanding to the Draft Parks Network Plan may be made with the approval of the Council Chair, prior to publication for public consultation.
- 6 **Notes** that further proof reading will be undertaken for the Draft Parks Network Plan, and minor content changes made, before graphic design and publication for public consultation.
- 7 **Notes** that the implementation of the final Parks Network Plan, once publicly consulted on and approved at a later date, will be subject to the resources provided through the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

## Te tāhū kōrero

### Background

#### ***Parks Network Plan 2011***

2. The Parks Network Plan 2011 (the 2011 Plan) is a statutory plan for eight regional parks and forests; Akatarawa, Battle Hill, Belmont, Kaitoke, East Harbour, Pakuratahi, Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP) and Wainuiomata. They are managed collectively under the Reserves Act 1977, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 and the Local Government Act 2002.
3. Much has been achieved in Greater Wellington's parks over the past nine years since the current management plan was developed for Greater Wellington's park network. A short summary of these achievements is included in the introductory section of the Draft Parks Network Plan (the Draft Plan) and was previously summarised in the Discussion Document prepared in 2018 to support related public engagement and feedback.

#### ***Parks Network Plan review***

4. Community needs, aspirations and values change over time. The Department of Conservation's Reserves Act Guide identifies:

Management planning is intended to enable the administering body to establish the desired mix of uses and values for each reserve or group of reserves and set in place policy to guide day to day management. Determining community preferences, and establishing the best means to provide for them are essential ingredients for good management planning.

That guide also advises that councils are "required to draft management plans giving full consideration to any comments received as a result of public invitation".

5. A collaborative planning process commenced with Council, mana whenua and park ranger feedback about issues and opportunities via workshops and meetings in 2017. Public invitation for feedback was undertaken in 2018 and was the subject of previous Council reports and workshops. This feedback has been used to inform the development of the Draft Plan for regional parks and forests.

#### ***Draft Parks Network Plan 2020-30***

6. The Draft Plan ([Attachment 1](#)) follows a similar structure to the 2011 Plan, but overarching directions are simplified to six focused goals from eighteen principles. The Draft Plan connects Greater Wellington's work across a range of disciplines which come together in our regional parks network. The Draft Plan is also a statutory plan with key clear strategic directions to support Council, mana whenua partners and the community in coming together to work on and deliver conservation, recreation and community benefits in parks over the next ten years.
7. The All Park Directions section of the Draft Plan encompasses policies and actions for implementation applicable across the regional parks network. The Park Focus section outlines proposals for individual parks.



8. Key policy changes were approved by Council on 30 April 2020 (Draft Parks Network Plan 2020-30 – Strategic Directions - Report 20.89) and include:
  - a Strengthening of the application of environmental impact assessment processes
  - b Adopting a catchment-wide approach to reflect joined up planning and ecosystem management with others, including whitua planning and implementation
  - c Focus on restoration, supported by Greater Wellington programmes such as Key Native Ecosystems. Council’s investment in ecological restoration is significant. Public feedback in 2018 indicated that this is important and supported work in parks
  - d Limiting future stock grazing activities unless conservation or recreation benefits can be demonstrated through environmental impact assessment processes
  - e Identifying the primacy of maintaining public access to parks, reflecting the recreation purposes of most parks and forests
  - f Incorporating relevant policy directions from National Policy Statements and other Greater Wellington plans such as the Proposed Natural Resources Plan
  - g Developing new policy which supports dark skies and minimises light pollution in parks. Dark skies are recognised as an important natural landscape.

## **Te tātaritanga**

### **Analysis**

#### ***Introduction and Key Issues and Opportunities sections***

9. The Draft Plan is aspirational and long-term. It sets out key focus areas identified through public consultation and Council feedback.
10. The Introduction and Conservation, Recreation and Community Context section sets the scene for the Draft Plan. The theme guiding the planning process has been ‘*Everything is connected*’ which reflects the place of parks within broader ecological systems (ecosystems) and communities. A new vision has been developed to reflect the focus of Greater Wellington’s work in parks over the next ten years and beyond. This vision is:

*Restoring healthy ecosystems for the benefit of nature and people.*

*He waka eke noa – we’re all in this together, moving forward*

11. This vision identifies the importance of strong mauri in ecosystems to sustain life and nurture people. The restoration focus echoes the work we need to do together to return all our park ecosystems to self-sustaining and highly resilient states. Restoration work is long-term and can only be achieved with the support of others.
12. The Draft Plan defines core values for parks. Values were not directly defined in the 2011 Plan yet are the basis of conservation, recreation and community work in parks. Fundamentally parks protect intrinsic and non-intrinsic values relating to nature and culture (history, people, recreation, community). Identifying core values in the Draft Plan identifies common ground in conservation, recreation and community and helps

provide a filter for compatibility of uses and activities in planning, managing and using parks. These values are referred to throughout the Draft Plan.

13. This section also acknowledges our mana whenua partners and mahi tahi approach to working together. It explores a number of key issues and opportunities such as accessibility, trails and storytelling and proposed master planning processes. A key focus of the Draft Plan is the protection and restoration of indigenous ecosystems, responding to climate change and working more with others. Key opportunities are addressed in this section.

#### ***Draft goals***

14. The Draft Plan's goals set overall strategic direction for managing the park network over the next ten years. These goals relate to natural heritage, visitor experience, historic heritage and landscape, mana whenua partnerships, the 'way we work' and climate change. The three latter goals reflect the need to focus on and improve our work in responding to climate change, working alongside mana whenua and community partners so that their aspirations for parks and māramatanga are more fully integrated into our day-to-day park management approach. The 'way we work' goal is about supporting and enabling others in conservation and recreation work. Supporting natural heritage, landscape and recreation values in Greater Wellington's parks is enshrined in governing statues for parks. The Draft Plan identifies way to further enhance these goals.

#### ***Park Focus section***

15. The Park Focus section translates key goals into actions for each park for delivery in the short-, medium- or longer-term. This section identifies key features of parks for protection and enhancement. It also identifies a number of key opportunities such as development of 'key destinations' within parks to attract visitors, spread visitor load, and focus Greater Wellington's investment in high quality interesting and memorable experiences. Development and enhancement of key destinations will provide opportunities for community participation and Council's delivery of the four well-beings for communities identified in the Local Government Act 2002. Key destinations will support improved recreation enjoyment of parks. Key destinations are defined and mapped in this section along with a range of proposed amenity and public access improvements.
16. Improving public access to and within parks was identified by the public as being important during initial public consultation in 2018. The Parks Focus section has actions to support a range of improvements to ensure people can readily access parks and address key areas of inequality in access.
17. Trails are arguably the most significant recreation facility in parks. Used for a range of activities, these trails are integral to access. For activities such as mountain biking these trails are a destination in their own right. Public and officer feedback was drawn on to identify a range of possible trail improvements and general locations for new trails. These possible changes are identified in text and maps. It should be noted these possible changes are just options and will be subject to further processes to identify precise routes and the timing of implementation. Development proposals will be subject to Assessment of Environmental Effect (AEE) processes and in some parks

defined through master planning. An AEE Guideline has been developed as an appendix to the Draft Plan.

18. Maps also identify strategic restoration priorities for parks where restoration is the focus as stock grazing activities are phased out. These maps show high level science-based priorities and include areas already in the early stages of passive or active restoration. The maps provide a high level guide for restoration work prior to the next level of detail being developed through master planning processes. Improving environmental values across parks is a key outcome. Monitoring is proposed to track progress.
19. The Park Focus section identifies parks where master planning is proposed and outlines some of the key considerations for it. Master planning will provide the next level of detail and involve partner, stakeholder and broader community consultation to ensure that proposed changes meet needs. Master plans will provide development blueprints for parks where significant land use change or resolution of spatial issues such as orientation or facility development are proposed. These parks are QEP, Belmont, Wainuiomata and Battle Hill. A master plan has already been developed for Kaitoke and guides place development there. An explanation of master planning is provided in the Key Issues and Opportunities section of the Draft Plan and elaborated on further in an appendix.

#### ***Rules for use and development section***

20. This section of the Draft Plan is an update of the 2011 Plan's table of rules. Rules are grounded in policy and provide a quick reference for Greater Wellington officers and the public about appropriate uses and permission levels in each park. New activities have been added such as 'trail maintenance' which is now a recognised recreation activity.

#### ***Appendices***

21. Nine appendices support the Draft Plan. These include an AEE guideline, 'Restricted Activity' application guide, mana whenua statutory acknowledgements, a Heritage Features and Landscape Schedule, more contextual details for master planning, a brief outline of proposed Plan monitoring, property legal descriptions, and a glossary.

#### ***Draft Greater Wellington Parks Concession guideline and fee schedule 2020***

22. The current guideline and fee schedule was developed and approved by Council in 2013. Since then costs have increased and some activities have changed (as identified in the Rules for use and development section of the Draft Plan). The Concession guideline and fee schedule ([Attachment 2](#)) has been updated to enable concurrent public consultation with the draft management plan.

### ***Climate action***

23. On 21 August 2019, Council declared a climate emergency, set a target for carbon neutrality by 2030 and adopted two ten-point action plans to ramp up climate action.
24. The Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan has two clear actions relating to parks:
  - a Allocate resources to accelerate reforestation planting in regional parks, plan future phases, secure external funding where possible and develop agreements with the Department of Conservation regarding acquiring carbon credits associated with planting in Queen Elizabeth Park
  - b Review the future of grazing leases in regional parks as part of the review of the Parks Network Plan and options to use this land for native reforestation where appropriate to earn carbon credits.
25. Greater Wellington's 33,000 hectare of public park land play a key role in Greater Wellington achieving its climate goals, and the Draft Plan's directions and actions supports these goals.

### ***Implementation of the Draft Plan***

26. Actions will be implemented over the ten year life of the Draft Plan and beyond. Restoration work to self-sustaining states can take generations. Important intentions to achieve this have been set. Work will be undertaken as resource become available and is funded through the Long Term Plan, community or private sources. The Draft Plan identifies a range of opportunities for collaborative working with community and other partners to assist Greater Wellington in custodianship and enhancement of park values.
27. Greater Wellington is at the early stages of developing its 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP). The LTP includes Council's overarching strategic priorities, activities, levels of service and budgets for the next 10 years. There will be an opportunity to align the key initiatives outlined in the Draft Plan, to ensure implementation priorities are identified and funded through the LTP process.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

28. As the Draft Plan is signalling a shift away from business as usual, there will be costs associated. This is why we need to link the Draft Plan to the LTP process, to ensure projects are funded. Funding allocated through the LTP will determine the speed of implementation of the Draft Plan.

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

#### **Consideration of climate change**

29. The matter for decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

### **Mitigation assessment**

30. Addressing climate change-related impacts is one of the six overarching goals for parks in the Strategic Directions section. The Draft Plan has a range of actions for Greater Wellington to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions including native vegetation and wetland restoration in parks. Key supporting action is progressively restoring the approximate two thousand hectares of park land currently managed through commercial grazing activities, passively or actively in native vegetation. Restoring and enhancing high levels of ecosystem health across parks will also build their resilience in the face of more severe weather events as a result of climate change.
31. No mitigation assessment is required for these decisions.

### **Adaptation assessment**

32. Restoration work will provide the opportunity for carbon sequestration and future credits. The detail of these opportunities and emissions accounting from stock grazing activities will be presented through reports to the Climate Committee. The Draft Plan includes a range of actions relating to sustainability enhancements across parks.
33. No adaptation assessment is required for these decisions.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process**

34. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Te hiranga Significance**

35. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that these matters are of high significance. This is because the future of Greater Wellington's parks is of interest to many people in the Wellington Region including many members of the public who regularly recreate and volunteer in park conservation and recreation activities. In earlier public consultation to inform the Draft Plan development, over 345 members of the public provided feedback.

### **Te whakatūtakitaki Engagement**

36. A communications and engagement plan is being finalised to guide public consultation activities over the two month consultation period required by section 46(1) of the Reserves Act 1977. Collateral supporting communication will be developed such as a feedback form, posters for park and community notice boards and other material as required. Engagement with mana whenua partners is planned.

37. Engagement activities will include:

- Public notice as required by the Reserves Act 1977
- Publication on the Greater Wellington website and use of ‘Have your say’ feedback channels
- Direct email to over 650 people on the Parks Network Plan Review database, developed in the initial consultation
- Communication about the availability of the Draft Plan for review via active community groups
- Social media posts including push notifications (advertising)
- Media releases
- Park drop in sessions for key stakeholders and other face-to-face discussion opportunities (if alert level-appropriate)
- Possible Zoom chat room or online interactive maps feedback opportunities.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

**Next steps**

38. Officers will prepare the Draft Plan and supporting engagement material for a minimum two month period consultation period as required by the Reserves Act 1977. A public notice will be prepared and placed in newspapers of the Wellington Region.
39. Public consultation and engagement activities, as described in paragraph 37, will commence in early August 2020. This allows for minor editorial changes to the Draft Plan to be approved by the Council Chair, graphic design of the Draft Plan and preparation of supporting communication material to be finalised.
40. Following public consultation, Environment Committee hearings will be organised for submitters who wish to be heard. Council deliberations will follow and officers will prepare a hearing report which ‘summarises objections and comments and prepares recommendations to Council on extent to which they should be allowed or accepted or disallowed or not accepted’ (Department of Conservation Reserves Act Guideline).
41. Hearings and deliberations on the Draft Plan in October 2020 will allow final decisions to be incorporated into the 2021-31 LTP process.
42. The Final Draft Plan will be prepared by officers for presentation to Council for adoption based on Council decisions. The Minister of Conservation’s Delegations currently enable Council to approve statutory management plans under the Reserves Act 1977. The Department of Conservation has indicated that this may change in future.

**Ngā āpitihanga**

**Attachments**

Number	Title
1	Draft Parks Network Plan 2020-30
2	Draft Greater Wellington Parks Concession guideline and fee schedule 2020

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**  
**Signatories**

Writers	Fiona Colquhoun, Parks Planner Kyn Drake, Project Officer
Approvers	Luke Troy, General Manager Strategy Al Cross, General Manager Environment Management Tracy Plane, Manager Corporate and Strategic Planning Amanda Cox, Manager Parks

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>Council's approval of the Draft Plan for public consultation fits with its specific responsibilities to prepare management plans under the Reserves Act 1977.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>Working alongside mana whenua partners as manaaki whenua custodians is identified as a core goal in the Strategic Directions section of the Draft Plan.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>The matters for decision key contributors to further development of the new Parks Network Plan 2020, which is a core statutory plan for Greater Wellington.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>Internal consultation included nine officer workshops exploring issues raised by the public; co-working groups to develop each overarching goal, followed by numerous meetings, workshops and rounds of peer review on each section of the Draft Plan. Specific input and advice was provided by Park Rangers; maintenance officers and managers; and the Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Customer and Engagement, Strategy, Biosecurity, Legal, Land Management, Sustainable Transport, Land Management, Finance and Flood Protection departments. External expert peer review of the Strategic Directions section is also taking place.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts</i></b></p> <p>A number of judicious shifts in direction are signalled in the Strategic Directions section. These include working more with community, undertaking large scale restoration work with phasing out grazing and developing 'key destinations' in parks. There are financial and organisational implications for these shifts which are discussed in this report. The Draft Plan includes a range of actions for implementation over the next ten years and beyond for long-term work. Public consultation will determine if it meets community needs as proposed.</p>



A photograph of a gravel path winding through a lush, green forest with various trees and plants.

# **DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30**

***Restoring healthy ecosystems for the  
benefit of nature and people***

***He waka eke noa  
We're all in this together, moving forward***

Ehara ko te ia o te wai  
Ehara hoki ko te pupuhi o te hau  
Engari ko te whakatika kē o ngā rā  
Ka tae ora te waka ki uta

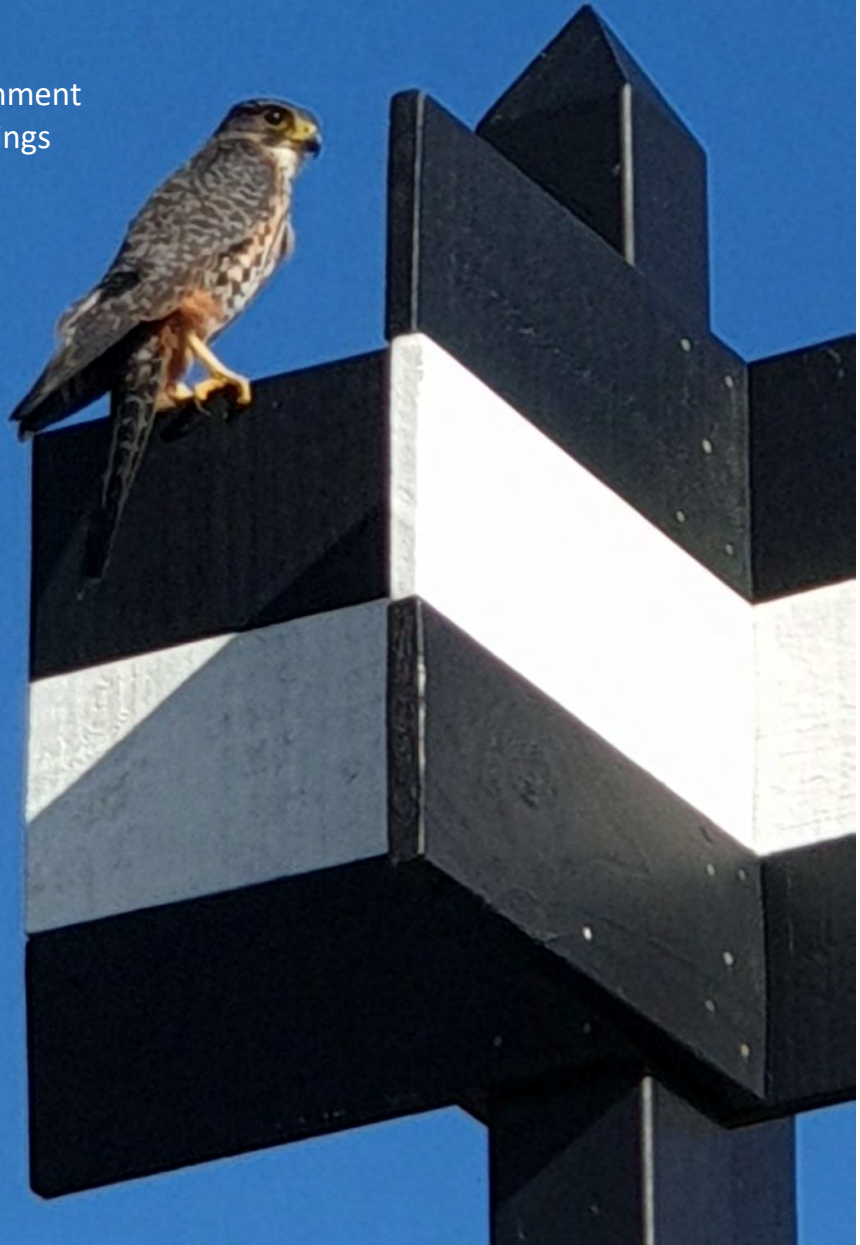
It is not the direction in which the current flows  
Nor is it the direction in which the wind blows  
Rather it is the setting of the sails  
That enables a canoe to reach its destination

## Mihi

**Toitu te whenua**  
**Toitū te mana**  
**Toitū te taiao**  
**Toitū te mauri ora**

Hold fast to the land  
Hold fast to our pride  
Hold fast to our environment  
Hold fast to all living things

Toitu is also a reminder that not only is our vision enduring, but that as people, we too must persevere in our pursuits. Toitū calls upon us all to do our part in the protection of whenua, the health of the waterways and to collectively work to uplift the mauri of the Taiao. This Parks Network Plan reflects the collective actions of us all.



## Chair's Foreword

Parks are at the heart of communities, they are places people love and spend time recharging in nature. Greater Wellington's network of parks are important for our regional community and important places for mana whenua of the region. They nurture life through mahinga kai, natural materials and people's connection with place. Healthy natural environments help ensure we have fresh clean water and air and provide important habitat for birds and animals to thrive.



It is over ten years since the first combined Parks Network Plan was developed. This was an important milestone that saw integrated and cohesive management for our network of regional parks. Whilst we have added some new parks since then, including Baring Head, and adapted the Plan to reflect new circumstances, this full review is the opportunity to take a fresh look at how we manage our parks.

When Greater Wellington asked the regional community what they valued most about parks in 2018, we heard a clear view about the importance of having a wide range of landscape settings to recreate in, the need to manage the natural environment, reduce pest plants and animals and help connect the green spaces of the region through improved public access to and within parks. We have used this feedback from over 350 people and organisations to help shape key shifts and identify directions in this new draft management plan.

Six core goals are defined which set the overall direction for our regional parks, including managing natural values, recreation experiences, and heritage and landscape. Overarching all Greater Wellington's work is a focus on planning for and adapting to the effects of climate change. For parks this means building response to climate change into everything we do, minimising emissions and making sure our environment and built assets are as resilient as possible. We also want to improve how we support and enable community participation in conservation and recreation work, noting that community support is integral to the success of our parks. Collaboration with mana whenua partners will enable shared success on our conservation and recreation goals.

We invite you to review the Draft Parks Network Plan 2020-2030 and let us know if we have the directions right. Does the Plan capture the right future for our regional parks? Will the actions in this Plan help to deliver the sort of parks you want to recreate in and love even more? Your feedback is important to us and we look forward to hearing from you

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Daran Ponter". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Daran Ponter

Chair Greater Wellington

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DRAFT

## 1. Introduction

### *E tūhonohono ana ngā mea katoa* *Everything is connected*

Conservation and recreation activities are at the heart of Greater Wellington's parks; places where native flora and fauna are protected and conserved, and people are free to enjoy a wide range of activities in a diverse range of landscape settings.

The Parks Network Plan (the Plan) is a composite statutory management plan for eight Regional Parks totalling approximately 33,000 Hectares of public land:

- Akatarawa Forest
- Battle Hill Farm Forest Park
- Belmont Regional Park
- East Harbour Regional Park
- Kaitoke Regional Park
- Pakuratahi Forest
- Queen Elizabeth Park
- Wainuiomata Recreation Area

The Plan is for all of Greater Wellington, mana whenua partners and community. It's about managing interactions people have caring for the whenua (the land mother earth, Papatūānuku).

Since the last Plan was developed in 2011 new challenges have emerged. The climate is changing more rapidly than predicted and severe weather events have periodically impacted parks. Recreation activities have diversified and some have become more popular. All types of cycling activities have surged in popularity, along with trail running and walking. Conservation and restoration work are growing recreation activities.

Increasing levels of awareness of environmental issues and challenges is good for parks. Conservation and recreation volunteers are helping reduce pest plants and animals to support biodiversity. Activities such as trail maintenance are becoming increasingly part of many people's everyday lives in the region too. People are passionate about parks and getting involved where they can. Volunteering in conservation and recreation has become an everyday activity. These positive shifts have created some challenges but also greatly increased opportunities for Greater Wellington's management of parks.



Conservation, recreation and community are the heart of parks. *He waka eke no, we're are all in this together*



## 1.1 Regional Parks

What are Regional Parks and how are they different to other parks? The purpose of individual parks is enshrined in their governing legislation (refer Appendix 8.). Most parks in the regional network are classified as recreation or scenic reserves for the purposes of recreation activities and conservation and enhancement of natural and cultural heritage values. A number of parks have water collection as part of their primary purpose, for example Kaitoke, Pakuratahi and Akatarawa parks are managed for recreation and future conservation of high quality drinking water. Forestry also has a role in Pakuratahi and Akatarawa. Greater Wellington's parks tend to be bigger than most city parks and sporting reserves and smaller than National and Forest Parks. Preserving and enhancing core values of parks is core to management and custodianship of parks for future generations. This Plan identifies core values for management, defines appropriate activities in the Rule for use and development section (Refer Section 8.) and processes to help ensure protection and enhancement of core values such as Assessment of Environmental Effects (Refer Appendix 2).

## 1.2 Preparing the Plan

In 2018 public feedback was sought to inform development of this new plan. To explore issues and opportunities and prompt feedback Greater Wellington asked the people of the Wellington region about the most significant issues facing regional parks, what people valued most and what could be done to improve parks. A discussion document and two supporting documents provided commentary about known issues and opportunities. After two months of consultation, involving a range of engagement activities across the region, hundreds of responses were received from the general public and stakeholders.

## 1.3 Looking back

### **The past ten years in Greater Wellington's parks**

Over the past ten years, the life of the current PNP, Greater Wellington has achieved a lot. There has been a steady and continued growth in numbers of people visiting parks from the region and further afield. Camping destinations have been upgraded in response to demand.

Partnering with community volunteers in conservation and recreation has been at the core of the efforts across the park. Partnering with others such as Million Metres at Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui has added charitable funds to the mix of resources and many community groups and other agencies have been involved here.

Native vegetation restoration work has been undertaken across parks, protecting high value ecological areas and supporting downstream water quality. Private benefactors have supported wetland and general native vegetation restoration work with generous donations. Weed removal and stream health improvements have taken place including removal of fish passage barriers and extensive planting of riparian areas to enhance habitat and aquatic ecosystem health.

Major road developments effected parks including the nationally significant Transmission Gully Motorway. Benefits of the project include significant visibility of QEP, Battle Hill and Belmont parks (when completed), large areas of project funded restoration plantings, wilding pine removal and recreation facility improvements such as trail development.

A wide range of works to support historic heritage assets took place. This included track and dam works in Belmont Park's Korokoro Valley, Birchville Dam, Akatarawa Forest access improvements, stream bank stabilisation work to protect at risk high value assets (the Pakuratahi Forks Truss Bridge and the main camping area at Kaitoke Regional Park, Perhams Road vehicle bridge at Akatarawa Forest, and the Plateau Road entrance area at Tunnel Gully) and replacement vehicle bridge over the Wainuiomata River located at Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui (East Harbour Regional Park). A new 'history of drinking water' museum was opened in the Wainuiomata Recreation Area helping make the Lower Dam area a must-visit destination. Other works in Belmont Regional Park involved safety work on some of the sixty four historic Belmont munitions bunkers. Along the historic Remutaka rail formation, Victorian-era culverts were preserved and native fish passage assistance installed. The Remutaka Rail Trail became part of one of New Zealand's national cycle ways.



Ramaroa, meaning eternal flame or guiding light, is the new community facility in QEP at MacKays Crossing. Ramaroa offers the community a large meeting room and new amenities. Naming the building Ramaroa reaffirms the significance of an ancestral connection for the local iwi, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Ngāti Haumia and Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai who helped plan the centre, designed the kowhaiwhai panels and whakairo (carving), and led the dawn opening ceremony. Working closely with mana whenua partners is integral to everyone's success.

Climate change has impacted parks and changes have had to be made as a result. At QEP a Coastal Erosion Plan was developed to manage coastal retreat in conjunction with mana whenua partners and others. Tracks are being relocated inland and other facilities moved. The six-kilometre Te Ara o Whareroa walking and cycling path was also opened here, extending from Paekākāriki to Raumati South. Approximately 60 children a day now use the path for their daily 'school commute' and the trail is estimated to be used by over 100,000 people a year. In other parks tracks have been developed and realigned for environmental protection. The Kaeaea Track was constructed, linking Muritai Park to the Main Ridge in the East Harbour Regional Park northern forest and a programme of track improvement was undertaken.

At Battle Hill, the Wellington branch of the Riding for Disabled Association moved into the park and built a large indoor arena offering therapeutic riding activities for their clients. The partnership with RDA supports strong community connections. To draw people to parks the Greater Wellington Great Outdoors Programme offers events such as Movies on the Parks and Battle Hill Farm Day attracting crowds of families during the summer months. The first "Dark Sky" event was held at the Wainuiomata Recreation Area, heralding a new connection with the astronomical community and deliberate planning to reduce the effects of light pollution on our natural environment.

Park rangers provided guided tours, supported events, compliance activities and a huge amount of maintenance to ensure that parks remain safe and accessible for many people.

#### 1.4 What we heard

- People value having Regional Parks and a variety of recreation opportunities and landscape experiences

- People are passionate about trails. improved trail connections to parks and varying trail experiences were suggested
- The places people visit regularly are valued highly, but a greater diversity of recreation experiences to attract repeat visits was sought. For example, suggestions were made for more shorter walks to viewpoints, play opportunities, storytelling, overnight stay experiences and improved accessibility of parks and facilities
- Members of the community expressed concerns about impacts from grazing activities on the environment, public access, soil and freshwater water quality and recreation experiences and restrictions
- People were interested in working more on pest animals, barriers to fish passage, gaps in biodiversity habitat. More restoration work was identified as a priority
- A more visible mana whenua presence in parks through storytelling or other activities was suggested as being valuable. Earlier in the consultation process, mana whenua in the region provided feedback about their values and aspirations for parks



QEP workshop exploring issues and opportunities with mana whenua partners and park stakeholders

Following public feedback a report was presented to Council in August 2018. Greater Wellington officers then discussed issues and opportunities raised through a series of workshops and prepared preliminary directions for the new plan which Council endorsed in December 2018. Council subsequently endorsed the Strategic Directions in April 2020.

### 1.5 Key Shifts

#### **A renewed focus on conservation, recreation, community and climate change**

Based on public and Council feedback and directions, key shifts signalled in this Plan focus on conservation and recreation and the way we work with mana whenua partners and community. Overarching all park work is a focus on planning for and adapting to the effects of changing climate. Six key goals are identified in the Strategic Directions part of the Plan and provide focal points for collaborative work.

Key shifts reflected through goals and actions include:

*Phasing out most livestock grazing activities to enable a concerted focus on restoring natural values across the park network including wetlands. This is long term work which will deliver many benefits including reduced carbon emissions (from drained peat wetlands) improved water quality, biodiversity, habitat connections as well as a more natural experiences of these places for people.*

*Developing key destinations in parks to focus work efforts to support high quality and memorable visitor experiences. This includes more storytelling, improved accessibility of facilities, new or upgraded facilities to enable better access and opportunities to partner with Greater Wellington so we can make best use of combined resources and efforts. It also involves considering some new recreation experiences.*

*Building on collaborative work with mana whenua partners and community conservation and recreation groups so that we can achieve greater benefits from parks together.*

*Building our response to climate change into more of the things we do in parks. This means minimising emissions, focusing on highly sustainable solutions, to build more resilient places and utilising education opportunities to raise awareness of important environmental issues.*

In a rapidly changing environment, higher degrees of agility and adaptively to change are required. The 'way we work' goal focuses efforts on collaboration and working more with others in this Plan. 'State of the parks' type monitoring and reporting is identified as an action so we can track progress towards achieving the goals outlined in this plan. In the spirit of mahi tahi partnerships this will include opportunities for citizen science monitoring wherever possible.

Greater Wellington's purpose is **'Working together for the greater good'** and vision for the region is **'An extraordinary region, thriving, connected and resilient'**. Parks of all sizes and purposes are an integral part of the greater good, delivering a wide range of benefits for the region; environmental, social and economic.

Greater Wellington's Long Term Plan outlines Council's activities and the outcomes it aims to achieve by coordinating future resources, including park operations. In 2020, the parks operating budget represents approximately 4% of the total annual Greater Wellington budget. A lot is achieved with this and the addition of 'community capital' through volunteer group partnerships in conservation and recreation makes a big difference. This includes the national 'Billion Tree's' programme, Million Metres programme, carbon neutrality acceleration funds, local philanthropy, the efforts of local conservation and recreation groups, corporate supporters and others. The Way we work goal of this plan outlines a range of opportunities for working more with community so that we can achieve more together.



Many of Greater Wellington's parks have facilities or attractions that serve the region such as the Wellington Tramway Museum and Eventing Wellington at QEP. Activities and facilities like these have economic and social benefits, drawing people to parks and forming part of each parks character. Proposals for new or redeveloped long term facilities should consider, protect and enhance core park values.

## 1. Key Issues and Opportunities

### 2.1 Conservation, recreation and community context

Greater Wellington's parks operate within the context of their purposes as defined by legislation, mana whenua, Council and community needs and wants, national and regional policy and broader social economic health and wellbeing. This section explores the recreation, conservation and community context for parks.

#### 2.1.1 Purposes & benefits of parks



***Ka ora te wai***  
***Ka ora te whenua***  
***Ka ora te whenua***  
***Ka ora te tangata***  
*If the water is healthy*  
*The land will be*  
*nourished*  
*If the land is nourished*  
*The people will be*  
*provided for*



Parks conserve important natural areas of biodiversity and a variety of ecosystems such as lowland forests, wetlands and dunes, streams and rivers which are home to a rich variety of plants and animals. They provide important green links between urban areas and small parks and the large Tararua and Remutaka Forest Parks.

Cultural features and historic sites in parks have special significance for mana whenua and represent the living history of our relationships with the land, or sense of place for residents of the Wellington region. Park landscapes form much of the scenic backdrops to Wellington city, the Hutt Valley, Porirua and Kāpiti Coast. For park visitors the park network offers a diversity of landscapes from lush bush to open areas, hill top views and coastal scenery. Cultural values relating to the appropriateness of discretionary public land uses such as grazing activities change over time. The directions of this plan will see some landscape change over time with a renewed focus on restoration activities and restoration of wetlands.

Biophilia, our inherent human need to connect with land, Papatūānuku, and nature is also known as wairuatanga; the spiritual connection between people and their environments. Going into green spaces, 'nature bathing', as well as simply knowing there are places where nature is preserved, is good for us. Absence is a condition called 'nature deficit disorder'.

The eight Regional Parks provide opportunities for a range of fun adventures. With approximately 500 kilometres of tracks for walking, running and riding there are lots of options and settings. Many parks have recreation club bases for activities such horse riding, model aeroplanes, kart and gun clubs and mountain biking hubs. Overnight stays, such as camping, are an important part of experiencing the joy of parks. Activities such as markets, festivals, music events, guided tours attract local and regional visitors and support the regional economy. Conservation activities and recreation facility development work are increasingly part of recreation experiences and a number of parks have plant nurseries to support restoration activities managed by volunteers. Activities such as these provide important opportunities for social connection and low-cost, purposeful engagement, which can have significant flow on benefits for individual mental health. This Plan identifies a number of opportunities for growing the connectedness between communities and parks to work towards shared goals together.

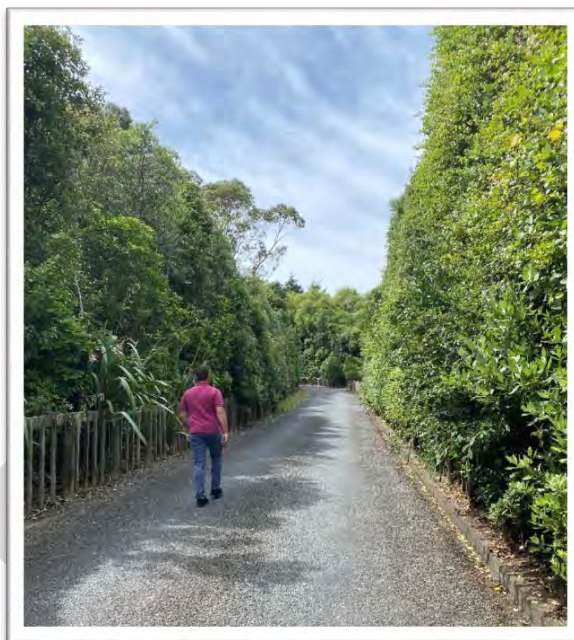
## 2.2 Recreation opportunities

### 2.2.1 Access

To be able to optimise full health and wellbeing benefits for people from investment in parks, good access to and within them and an equitable distribution of facilities appropriate to the place are required. Equity of access is identified as a core value for parks in this Plan. This means providing opportunities for everyone regardless of abilities, gender or ethnicity. Across Greater Wellington’s network of regional parks and their neighbouring communities there are key opportunities to improve equity of access and recreation facilities, particularly for the people of East Porirua, Kelson and Raumati South where park access has been constrained, recreation facilities are limited and natural values require restoration.

Improving access and amenity across parks is a key focus area of this Plan. Minimising barriers to access and participation to help ensure parks are well used by local communities and others deliver multiple and significant benefits.

The development and enhancement of ‘key destination’ experiences as focus points for parks is also proposed. This includes adaptive reuse of buildings such as cottages and sheds in parks. Park agencies throughout New Zealand and the world offer interesting places to stay in parks and these places are often a destination and draw card for visits. For some parks, such as Belmont and QEP master planning processes, undertaken in liaison with community, will explore and map possible improvements in more detail.



Opening this lush green main entry will transform easy access to the western part of Belmont Park in East Porirua and be the entry for the cross-park route to the Hutt Valley. There is a large gravel car park just a bit further up the hill.



Access to the tracks around Lake Kōhanga-piripiri, Parangarahu Lakes (East Harbour Regional Park) is easy now with this new barrier that stops vehicles but easily allows cyclists with heavy e-bikes. Simple changes such as this make a big difference to people’s experiences of parks.

### 2.2.2 Master planning

Master planning, also called landscape master planning, is a spatial planning process for parks where a wide range of values and interests in a place are considered and integrated before a ‘blue print’ future state map or series of maps is drawn. Good master planning process involves community input to identify needs and draw on science and heritage research. Masterplan maps are supported by a report which outlines rationale and details. This Plan has actions to develop master plans for a number of parks in the network. Master plans reflect the policy directions of strategic management plans such this one, but provide a lot more detail to guide works. They usually have a long term horizon, particularly where land use change is proposed or where resources are expected to be progressively sourced or provided by others.

### 2.2.3 Key destinations

The development and enhancement of a variety of key destinations across the park network is proposed. ‘Key destinations’ are unique and interesting experiences in regional parks. Some already exist and can be enhanced whilst others require more design and development. They are:

- ‘Must see’ places which draw people to parks
- Unique experiences
- Offer insight, depth of experience or opportunities for learning, including storytelling
- Have high quality facilities and services encompassing the whole experience from entry place to destination
- May be quirky, creative, fun or unexpected features, such as sculptures, play experiences or events
- Landscapes or heritage features such as wetlands, forest types, view points
- Long distance trails, short discovery trails, mountain bike trail hubs
- Places to stay, learning hub, recreation activity or learning hubs or significant events



The interesting and unique Belmont Bunkers have the potential to be a significant destination, achieved with simply by opening access to the large car park at the top of Hill Road from where an easy flat 2km circuit walk takes in 17 bunkers and the row of eight ‘magazines’ with stunning views.

Many key destinations already exists but could be enhanced with facility or service improvements such as trail upgrades or storytelling.

Key destination development will help Greater Wellington prioritise and focus resource investment to places where more health and wellbeing benefits can be derived and better ensure places are more evenly utilised. Key destinations will help draw more people to great places in parks and support richer experiences.

The different types of key destination are identified as follows:

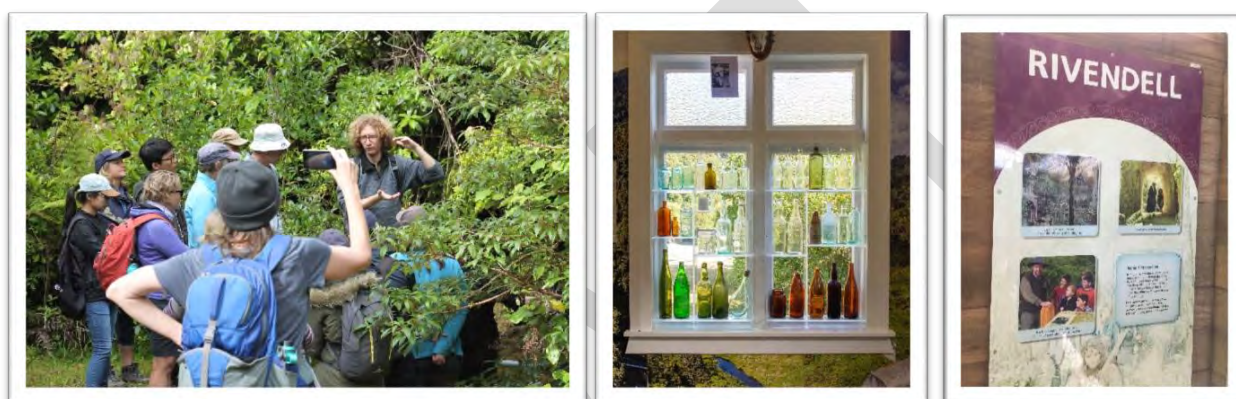
Table 1: Key destination types

Type	Description	Examples - current and proposed future
<b>Recreation hub</b>	Places with a focus on a particular recreation activity. Includes concession and licenced activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stratton Street Belmont mountain bike trails hub</li> <li>• Horse riding hubs Maymorn, Pakuratahi, QEP</li> </ul>
<b>Activity space</b>	Places with a particular purpose or focus for recreation, conservation or community activities, museums, concession experiences, adaptively re-used park buildings, camping areas, nature play spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battle Hill, Kaitoke, Dry Creek campgrounds</li> <li>• Ken Gray Education Centre, Battle Hill</li> <li>• Cottage stays, ‘green hubs’ (future) e.g. Light keepers cottages Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui, adaptively reused buildings e.g. woolsheds, Belmont</li> </ul>
<b>Journey</b>	Trails such as heritage routes, long distance journeys, short story telling trails, children’s discovery trails, trail events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remutaka Rail Trail</li> <li>• ‘Akatarawa Traverse’(future)</li> </ul>

Type	Description	Examples - current and proposed future
Landscape	Locally or regionally significant natural features, geology, viewpoints, wetlands, dark sky viewing, vegetation types, exotic plantings, fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech forest walks, East Harbour Northern Forest</li> <li>• 'Great Raumatī wetland', QEP (future)</li> <li>• Wainuiomata dark skies and museum (future)</li> </ul>
Heritage	Built and cultural heritage places or features, Māori heritage features, historic structures, sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Coach Road, Belmont (NZ Heritage List)</li> <li>• Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui light house complex</li> </ul>

### 2.2.4 Storytelling

Storytelling is important. Without it, understanding, appreciation and depth of meaning about our cultural and natural heritage and place can easily be missed. There are many opportunities to improve our storytelling in parks and support mana whenua partners in revealing their stories and connections to whenua. Much is hidden in the environment; story telling reveals it. Species of skink amongst boulder fields, peat wetlands and climate change, the life of former lightkeepers, heritage buildings, funny stories.



Storytelling in many ways to reveal the interesting and special things about parks, people and heritage

Storytelling can educate, entertain and excite a visitor enough to return or to explore more of the parks. People of all ages can learn and enjoy well-designed park storytelling. See the visitor experience and Park Focus sections for details about new proposals.

### 2.2.4 Trails

*“Trails are integral to the enjoyment and protection of our landscape and environmental assets and maintaining our connections with nature. Well-designed and maintained trails provide sustainable access to our special places.” Wellington Regional Trails Framework (2018)*

The park network has approximately 500km of trails and internal park roads offering people access to diverse landscapes and a wide variety of experiences. For some activities, such as mountain biking on hand crafted trails, are the destination and experience.

To minimise environmental impacts and maintenance shared use tracks are preferred by Greater Wellington to single use. However for enjoyment and safety single use tracks are appropriate in some areas and for some activities such as mountain biking. In some parks separating use time or types of uses is critical for safety, such as roads in parks where plantation forest harvesting is in progress. Greater Wellington aims to support a track network appropriate to the place, community and user group needs.

Parks and areas of park which are destinations for trail related activities are:

- Four wheel driving and motorcycling in Akatarawa
- Horse riding in Battle Hill, QEP, Belmont, and Pakuratahi
- Mountain biking in Belmont and Pakuratahi



- Easy cycling on undulating and flat trails in QEP, Wainuiomata and along the Remutaka Rail Trail, wide open hilly trails with broad vistas at Parangarahu Lakes, East Harbour
- Walking and tramping in mature forest in East Harbour, Northern Forest and Kaitoke
- Walking and tramping in regenerating forest in the eastern slopes of Belmont and the Battle Hill bush
- Accessible trails and visitor facilities at Wainuiomata for wheel chairs and mountain buggies

### A connected regional trail network

At the regional level, Greater Wellington is a key partner for the Regional Trails Framework (2018). This means working collectively with mana whenua partners, territorial authorities, communities and stakeholders to promote trails regionally, have seamless well-connected trails, barrier free access and trails that contribute to the regional economy. Key works for Greater Wellington arising from the Framework action plan are carried forward into this Plan. For example, developing the trail user experience on the Remutaka Rail Trail (part of the longer Remutaka Cycle Trail) with renewed storytelling and additional facilities.

#### 2.2.5 Play in nature and time in the wild

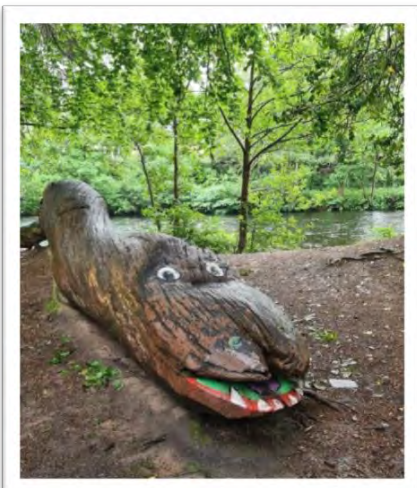
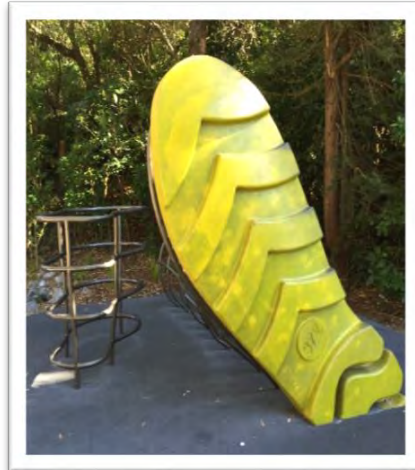
Being in natural places is good for everyone. For children, nature is an important place for children to grow and learn and is a great basis for imaginary play which helps develop social, cognitive and physical skills. Unstructured outdoor activities challenge children in very different ways to indoor settings and formal learning activities. This is well documented in research relating to the world healthy parks, healthy people global movement.

Popular informal nature play areas in regional parks include river swimming holes, good climbing trees and places where there are lots of natural materials to build play houses such as sticks on the beach or tree bark. At Battle Hill there is a swing in the campground and an old red tractor to climb on. In Belmont Regional Park a mountain bike skills track has been developed. Greater Wellington's events programme also offers a variety of activities to attract families to visit new places and try new activities. Purpose built or enhanced nature play spaces are currently limited across the network.

Public feedback to develop this Plan indicated that Greater Wellington could do more to attract and support family visits to parks. In response, the Park Focus part of this plan identifies a number of opportunities for developing and enhancing places for fun and enjoyable activities for children and adults. Possibilities can be explored with community and partners through master planning and other processes to determine the best fit for the park and help develop endorsed proposals.



*The Gums Picnic Area at Wainuiomata is a place where big and small kids make their own play houses with scented eucalyptus debris. This could also be a great place for a flying fox or swing to attract families from far and wide.*



The red tractor at Battle Hill. Swings such as this one can use local natural materials and are 'inclusive', allowing many children to play together. Simple logs can become local favourite imaginative play spaces.

### 2.3 Conservation opportunities

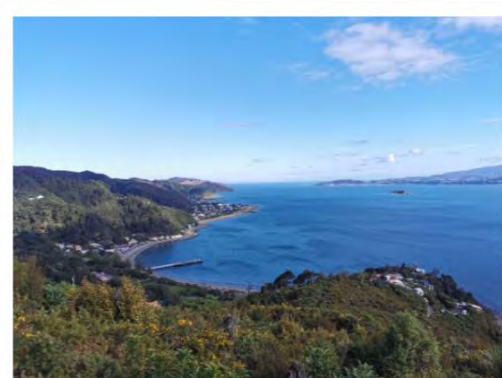
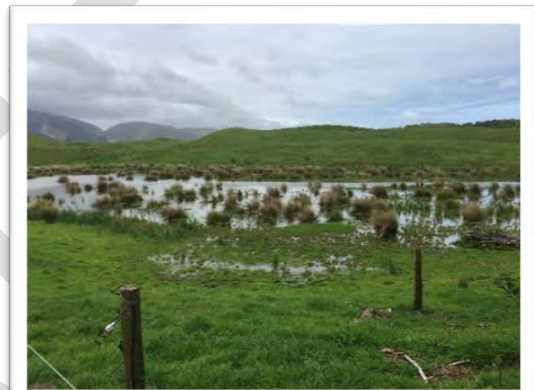
Improving the ecosystem health of parks is a core goal of this Plan. Across the parks network there are opportunities to support biodiversity, improve freshwater quality and minimise the activities causing impacts. Greater Wellington is prepared to phase out stock grazing and invest in restoration of park land.

The Strategic Directions of this Plan signals a shift away from reserve land management by stock grazing and a focus on restoration. Greater Wellington will progressively restore approximately the 2000 hectares grazed by stock largely with vegetation but considering recreation facilities and needs through master planning. This is a significant milestone in the management of parks and strongly supports Council's important climate change emergency response.

Phasing out stock grazing and non-recreation related horse grazing in parks (except Battle Hill) is proposed unless conservation and recreation benefits can be demonstrated through environmental impact assessment processes. There may be small areas where it is beneficial for the activity to continue, provided impacts can be avoided, minimised or mitigated. Stock grazing has been used as a land management tool in (via commercial licences) in Belmont, QEP, East Harbour Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui and Kaitoke parks. Restoration work in these parks will be a long term project, delivering huge benefits for nature and people.

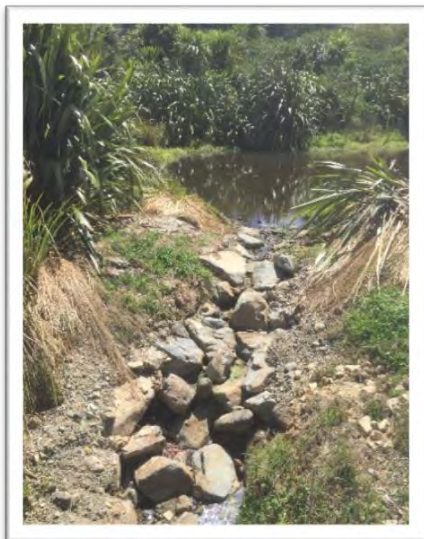
There are a number of benefits of ceasing grazing activities. This includes:

- Reduction in carbon emissions (grazing activities are estimated at 20% of total Greater Wellington emissions)
- The opportunity for passive restoration to get underway immediately, supported by park fire management plans and hazard reduction work
- Financial savings from costs associated with grazing licence activities and maintenance of infrastructure (which offers little public benefit)
- The ability to realise recreation use benefits from full recreation access to park land
- Social benefits associated with a renewed focus on conservation and recreation in parks for health and wellbeing.



Passive restoration in progress in East Harbour Regional Park and an ephemeral wetland in QEP

### Fish Passage



Updating culverts and stream crossings to support native fish passage is ongoing work.

Land and water quality impacts can also be reduced particularly in priority Whaitua catchments. In the short term, significant public access benefits can be realised from opening areas of park closed to the public. For example, approximately fifty percent of QEP at the Raumati South end of the park and the direct park entry point into western Belmont Park in Cannons Creek / Waitangirua.

It is important that restoration work takes place within Greater Wellington's strategic and policy framework. Detail of individual restoration processes in parks will be determined through master planning and site specific restoration plans where appropriate. These planning processes will involve partner and community engagement, consider park recreation use needs and be led by science and Mātauranga Māori knowledge. High level priorities for restoration of these parks have been identified by Greater Wellington environmental scientists and are mapped in this Plan.

Landscapes for restoration include a wide variety of wetland types including QEP's peat wetlands, small seepage wetlands, dune lakes and ephemeral wetlands and river flat areas. Original vegetation types will be restored wherever possible and include some unique vegetation. For example much of the headland of

Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui was once covered with grey scrub, a species well adapted to strong salt laden winds. Restoration work provides the opportunity to bring back forest and shrub lands, rare and threatened ecosystems.

#### 2.3.1 Fire

Modern landscapes, like those in our regional parks, that are still in native bush do not readily burn. However, there are also extensive areas of Regional parks that have been transformed through logging and clearance for agriculture. These areas tend to be more open and drier, with an abundance of fine fuels (like grasses and exotic shrubs) that can support the ignition of fires. Sources of ignition are also far more abundant as a result of human activity in the parks. Overall fire threat for the region is predicted to increase in some areas and periods of drought become more frequent and longer. In other areas rainfall is predicted to be higher, but overall rainfall patterns are changing, resulting in drier climates.

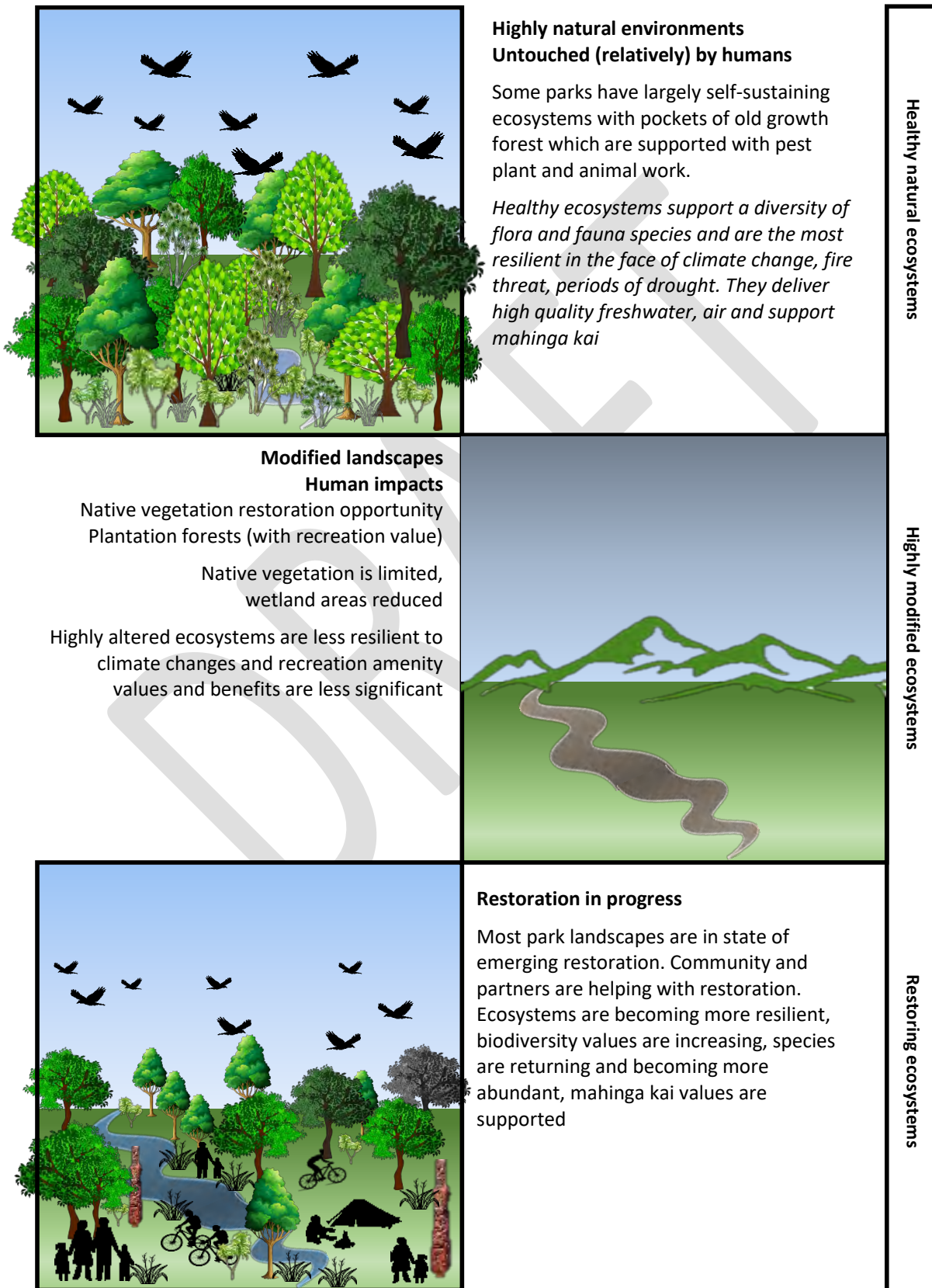
Fire threat needs to be actively managed to protect lives and property. The development of fire 'tactical response plans' is proposed for all parks. However, the most effective way to do this is to return the vegetation of parks to their natural states. This takes generations so other measures are required to mitigate the fire threat. The most important of these measures is fuel reduction, particularly through the control of highly inflammable exotic vegetation. This can be achieved by speeding up the natural recovery of forests by re-planting taller canopy tree species that will shade the exotics out. Where there is a desire to maintain open landscapes, exotic vegetation needs to be kept under control through other means. Pest plants need to be cleared and pastures grazed.

In addition to regulation (e.g. park rules) and education (e.g. signage), we need to prepare for unplanned fires. This requires a network of firebreaks to prevent the unchecked spread of fires to neighbouring properties, to protect infrastructure, and from which fires can be fought. It also requires the maintenance of equipment and response plans.

Figure 1.

### Restoring healthy environments for nature and people

This illustration reflects land use change over time. Work is continuous to restore healthy ecosystems



## 2.4 Community collaboration opportunities

### 2.4.1 Supporting and enabling communities in parks

Public feedback to develop this Plan indicated that there is a desire from many to have a greater level of participation in park conservation and recreation work. According to a key note speaker at the World Urban Parks Congress in Melbourne (October 2018) “park management paradigms have changed. Successful parks now are about management through collaboration which must be early and meaningful with the community”. Conservation and recreation groups are already highly active in most parks. At Parangarahu Lakes, a co-management plan with Taranaki Whānui mana whenua has been in place since 2014.

Wherever Greater Wellington works in highly collaborative ways the benefits are apparent. Community groups are helping to manage recreation activities and resourcing and undertaking natural and historic heritage restoration work. Supporting, recognising and rewarding the efforts of volunteers, park partners and other stakeholders so that they can be successful in park recreation and conservation work is critical to Greater Wellington’s own success as land and people manager and as custodian of parks for future generations. Supporting people to work in parks supports community health and wellbeing and the regional economy. Together a lot can be achieved. ‘The way we work’ is identified as a goal in this Plan to enable us to focus our efforts on collaborative ways of working. It supports Greater Wellington in enabling and empowering mana whenua partners, volunteers, business partners and others across parks in conservation and recreation work. More benefits from parks (healthy parks, healthy people) can be realised with enhanced connections with our communities and an approach that supports and enables participation.



The Friends of Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui are highly active leading native vegetation restoration work along the Wainuiomata River and coastal areas and heritage restoration works at the light house complex. Work is in progress on the ‘Power House’ as a story telling centre and the two former lightkeepers cottages are being restored for overnight park stays.

## 2.5 Climate change and sustainability

### 2.5.1 Climate change

Climate change is arguably the biggest environmental challenge of our time and it affects everyone in the region. It impacts the region’s indigenous biodiversity, primary industries, biosecurity, fresh water security, economy and population health and wellbeing. Climate change brings with it increased occurrence of flooding, storm surge and inundation from rising ground water levels and greater wildfire threat. Coastal, low-lying and flood-prone communities and infrastructure are already being impacted and other communities and the economy are vulnerable. Communities and the economy will be progressively affected with the majority of the population living on the coast or on the floodplains of major rivers.

Transformational change must take place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while also adapting to the impacts of climate change. GWRC declared a climate emergency in 2019 and adopted a Corporate Carbon

Neutrality Action Plan and a Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan. These are collectively referred to as the “Greater Wellington Climate Emergency Response”. These plans include a target to reduce corporate carbon emissions to net zero by 2030, and improve infrastructure and environmental resilience.

Climate change presents opportunities to deliver a cleaner and more resilient environment while ensuring solutions are fair and equitable, particularly for disadvantaged communities. Greater Wellington has a leadership role in parks as part of the regional transition to a low emissions economy. Guided by mātauranga Māori in our work natural solutions can be advanced. Plan proposals for land use change from farming activities to restoration of indigenous vegetation support this transition process. Restoring and enhancing wetlands is also important. With less than three percent of original wetlands left in the region, restoring and enhancing wetlands in parks is important as they make a significant contribution to increasing sequestration rates.



The QEP peat wetlands in their drained state are a significant source of carbon emissions. Restoring them is a priority for Greater Wellington, mana whenua and community partners.

Climate change impacts for parks include stronger and more frequent storms, higher rainfall levels and intensity, longer periods of drought and potentially more frequent and severe impacts on the natural environment and park infrastructure. Natural environments and plantation forests contribute to capturing and storing carbon. Parks with healthy ecosystems act as natural buffers and carbon stores and have an important role in helping to minimise the effects of climate change.

### 2.5.2 Sustainability

In line with becoming more resilient and adaptive to mitigating the effects of climate change is the need to be increasingly sustainable. A sustainable park is managed to preserve natural resources and promote a higher quality of life (Health and Wellbeing) for communities around them. To achieve sustainability and resilient outcomes for the region, it will require us to be more innovative. For example, relying on business as usual efficiencies will not enable us to limit our carbon to appropriate levels in order to mitigate climate change.

Outlined in section 6 of Greater Wellington’s procurement policy, at Greater Wellington, one of the key objectives in all procurement is to “Get the best results from our spending, including sustainable (social, environmental and economic) value-for-money over the lifetime of the goods, services, or works we buy (noting that best value is not always the cheapest price)”

Parks have the opportunity to create additional value using sustainability as part of the overall outcome, investing in well designed and appropriately sourced materials, demonstrating a commitment to reduce all forms of waste, and to reuse or recycle materials, facilities or infrastructure wherever possible.

Environmental sustainability is when all actions enhance and protect environmental health upon which human health and the economy depend. Examples include remnant vegetation protection, pest control, developing renewable resources, reducing pollution and reducing the carbon footprint in our environment. This applies particularly in the domains of sustainable land use, green economies, safeguarding ecosystem services, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies.

A healthy and satisfied population creates not only a more productive community, which in turn improves the economic growth, but also an enhanced quality of life leading to more sustainable development. By supporting local livelihoods we help create a vibrant economy and foster a long term sustainable economy

for the region. Promotion of the use of resources in an efficient and responsible way provides long-term benefits.

Social aspect of sustainability focuses on balancing the needs of the individual with the needs of others in a sustainable way. This means healthy family, community and individual inner-life over the long term; and preserving our rich and diverse cultural heritage, while fostering an atmosphere that encourages expression, communication and interaction in the arts, recreation and wellbeing of our residents and visitors.

## 2.6 Social change

Across the region, in times of health and climate crisis and prosperity collaborative relationships are integral to achieving shared goals and sustaining wellbeing. The Covid19 pandemic has seen significantly increased park use in parks easily assessable from residential areas with most parks seeing a quadrupling of use. Parks across the region, New Zealand and the world, have become highly valued as places of physical and mental health, refuge, respite as well as social connection (at an appropriate physical distance).



Keep your passing distance in times of pandemic. In 2020 parks became very important places for many people.

Feedback indicated many people were visiting some parks for the first time during the 'lockdown' period and discovered their local parks and trails. For a short period, streets and roads became safe shared paths. Bike use has grown further. There was an unprecedented opportunity to enjoy a period of 'natural quiet' and stillness when the hum of traffic and commerce was temporarily hushed. For many people recycling services were not been available and there was a significant focus on food supply. This has created heightened awareness of waste and food security and resulted in an upsurge in vegetable gardening and interest in growing food locally.

Post 'lockdown' parks also have a significant role in recovery. Supporting social health and wellbeing, local business, sustainability and resilience. It remains to be seen if there are significant social, economic and sustainability paradigm shifts resulting from the pandemic, but 'localism' appears to be an immediate focus. The ability of parks to provide sustainable benefits for people, communities and the environment of the region are profound, particularly where local communities are supported and enabled in parks.

The role of parks in health has become more significant; *"Now, more than ever, Regional parks must be understood as essential public infrastructure. Not unlike essential workers, their contributions during a pandemic should be celebrated, protected, and ultimately leveraged to support public health. We must shift our thinking to repurpose public spaces during times of crisis, restore their ecologies when the crisis abates, and adapt Regional parks to better accommodate urban populations (especially those who have been historically underserved) for the future"* <https://www.bostonglobe.com/2020/05/05/opinion/parks-are-essential-especially-during-coronavirus-pandemic/>

Other social changes include increased use of technological devices (e.g. drones), 'Instagrammability' of picturesque locations, social media driving visits to particular places and bringing together people across a range of physical locations and around particular causes. Population demographic changes and road developments such as Transmission Gully also influence park awareness and uses.

## 2.7 Other strategic directions

### 2.7.1 Greater Wellington's Biodiversity Strategy 2011-2022

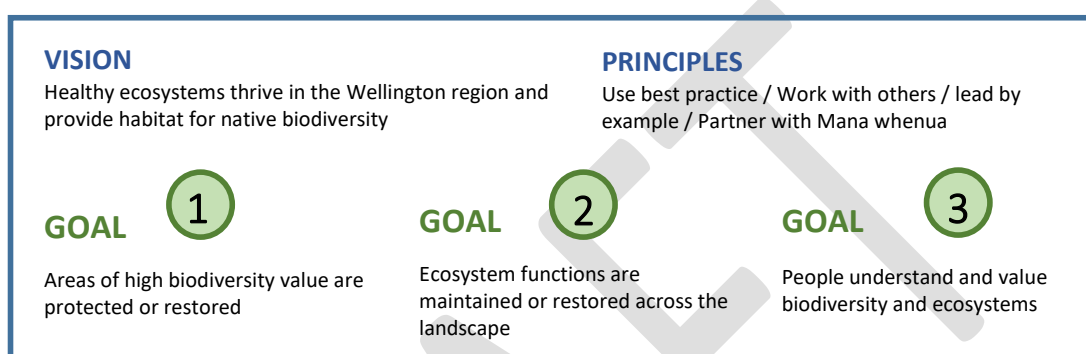
This Strategy guides Greater Wellington in protecting and managing biodiversity in the Region. The overarching vision "healthy ecosystems thrive in the Wellington Region and provide habitat for native biodiversity" applies to the full range of ecosystem types in the region, from remnants of original (pre-



human) ecosystems to modified environments such as plantation forest and farmed land. The vision is underpinned by four principles to guide how Greater Wellington's biodiversity-related activities are conducted; using best practice, working with others, leading by example, and partnering with mana whenua.

The Strategy has three goals which encompass the range of work undertaken by Greater Wellington to fulfil responsibilities for biodiversity in the Wellington Region (Figure 2). Maintaining and restoring ecosystem functioning and habitats includes providing habitat for native species and benefiting people by providing ecosystem services. Goal three underpins the other two and focuses on fostering understanding about biodiversity and the value of it to people. This goal recognises that Greater Wellington cannot achieve its vision for biodiversity without the support of others.

Figure 2. Greater Wellington's strategic approach to biodiversity



### 2.7.2 Greater Wellington's Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) 2019-2039

The RPMP provides a framework for managing or eradicating specified pest organisms in the region and contributes to achieving the vision and goals of the Biodiversity Strategy. Pest management in the region over the last 20 years has achieved significant improvements to the native biodiversity. With almost 200,000 Hectares under long-term pest animal control (including parks), the impacts of damaging species such as possums and mustelids have been reduced. Extensive pest management has resulted in the recovery of large areas of native bush and native bird species. Flowering rata is common again along with native mistletoe. The Plan identifies species classified as pests in Biosecurity Act 1993 and meeting prerequisite criteria for intervention. It aims to minimise the actual or potential adverse or unintended effects associated with these organisms, maximise the effectiveness of individual actions in managing pests through a regionally coordinated approach, reverse loss of biodiversity in managed high-value biodiversity areas in the region over the next 20 years and achieve pest-free status for a considerable area of the region.

### 2.7.3 Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP)

The PNRP looks at the environment as a whole and combines five previously separate plans for fresh and coastal water, air and soil and regulation of discharges onto land. Māori values for water are an important part of the PNRP. The plan is an expression of the partnership relationship Greater Wellington has with mana whenua at the regional level. It provides the mana whenua voice in the area of resource management particularly as it relates to their sites of significance. The PNRP has emphasis on the importance on the mauri, or life-giving properties of fresh and coastal waters and the individual and shared roles of the people of the region in taking care of the environment. The goals and actions of this Plan reflect the policies and rules of the PNRP because regional parks to help ensure good care for land, fresh water and cultural values. Regional parks are Greater Wellington's opportunity to show best practices and leading by example.

### 2.7.4 Key Native Ecosystems

The purpose of this Greater Wellington programme is to protect and restore representative examples of original indigenous ecosystem types of high value in the Wellington region. The Key Native Ecosystem (KNE)

Programme is a non-regulatory voluntary programme that seeks to protect some of the best examples of original (pre-human) ecosystem types in the Wellington region. It does this by managing, reducing or removing threats to their ecological values. Sites on both private and Greater Wellington-managed land with the highest biodiversity values have been selected for management. Staff in the Biodiversity Management team prepare and implement operational plans for managing each KNE site. These plans are reviewed every five years and operational works are reviewed annually.

## 2. Vision for parks

The theme for this management plan is *'everything is connected'* reflecting the place of parks within broader ecological systems (ecosystems) and communities. Ecosystems services include water, air and food and inputs and outputs are interconnected. From this comes the concept of **hauora pāka, hauora hunga / healthy parks, healthy people**

Restoring healthy natural environments for multiple benefits, including recreation activities and cultural heritage, is the focus for this management plan over the next ten years from 2020 to 2030, recognising that restoration work has a much longer term and that recreation needs, activities and social values can change in the short term. This vision summarise the key aspirations for parks over the next ten years.



### 3. Core values for parks

Regional parks are places where particular values are protected and enhanced. Many values are identified in governing legislation including the four aspects of community wellbeing – social, economic, environmental and cultural.

Fundamentally parks protect intrinsic and non-intrinsic values relating to nature and culture (history, people, recreation, community). Identifying core values in this Plan identifies common ground in conservation, recreation and community and helps provide a filter for compatibility of uses and activities in planning, managing and using parks. Identifying compatibility with core values can assist in prioritising uses and work. For example, if preserving and improving the natural environment is a core value for parks, then activities which contribute impacts must be minimised due to incompatibility.

Social values evolve with society over time. Some values can become stronger and more important over time. For example, improving resilience in the natural environment has become critical as the earth faces the consequences of human-induced climatic changes. Refer to the Glossary section for definition of values.

#### ***Ecosystem health, visitor experience, mana whenua and community partnerships are at the forefront of our work in regional parks***

- We protect, improve and nurture the natural environment in our care
- We provide for a diversity of satisfying and memorable recreation experiences and support full and easy public access to parks
- We work alongside mana whenua in the spirit of mahi tahi
- We connect with community and prioritise health and wellbeing
- We are good custodians and enrich Te Ao Tūroa/the long-standing natural world

#### ***We value the protection and enhancement of the environment of parks and forests for future generations***

- We support strong mauri; the fundamental essential life force of all that exists, and foster growth and health of living things
- We maintain a diversity of landscape types for people to enjoy
- Where the environment is degraded, we focus on restoration, prioritising high quality freshwater, protection of wetlands and rare ecosystems and work to minimise threats and impacts
- We prioritise achieving high quality freshwater and work to minimise threats and impacts
- In the face of ongoing climate change, we work to build ecosystem health and support resilience

#### ***We value high quality and diverse recreation experiences for health and wellbeing***

- Regional parks are easily accessible and we provide for people of all abilities
- Park experiences are simple, yet high quality experiences and are memorable
- Information about park experiences is readily available and high useable for visitors
- Parks feel safe for people to visit and enjoy
- Spirit of place; the uniqueness is recognised and celebrated
- We provide storytelling, events and other engagement activities to enable visitors to learn about what is special about places and features within parks
- We support the economy of parks and beneficial concession/ business activities
- In the face of ongoing climate change, we plan and manage our facilities for future resilience
- We support recreation and conservation clubs and groups to be successful in their activities

#### ***We value our cultural heritage and working alongside mana whenua / matauranga***

- Ngā kaupapa; the earth is nourished for life and mahinga kai is plentiful
- Māramatanga; knowledge and understanding grows and adapts to environmental and social changes
- Mana is enhanced where outcomes are shared and decisions are made in true partnerships, enabling park communities to prosper

- Wairua, the spiritual health and safety of people, is supported through healthy natural systems and activities in parks
- We consider, protect and where appropriate enhance cultural values through activities such as interpretation/ story telling
- We work together collaboratively to shape and create future states of parks for conservation, recreation and community benefits

#### We value collaboration and empowerment in the way we work

- We follow a benefits based approach with investment decisions prioritising natural and cultural values, and health and wellbeing through recreation experiences and community connections
- We work in a collaborative manner, based on our core values, optimising benefits for the environment and park visitors
- Respecting mana whenua and community we engage early in planning for parks
- We freely share and utilise the knowledge and expertise which ensures our approach is well informed
- Creativity is fostered and not feared
- Research and an evidenced based approach is core to our work. Innovative ways of working are supported wherever possible
- We consider and draw on local and international best practice for innovating our approach
- Our relationships are built on honesty, trust and transparency
- Safety is at the forefront of our work
- We monitor and measure our performance and strive to continuously improve by learning and improving from our challenges
- We plan strategically with an evidence based and adaptive approach
- We recognise contributions to conservation and recreation and demonstrably support our volunteer partners



*'No one will protect what they don't care about; and no one will care about what they have never experienced'*. David Attenborough. Learning opportunities and outdoor adventures in parks are important. Time in nature reduces public health costs associated with illness, inactivity, stress and anxiety. Wainuiomata history of drinking water museum.

## 4. Partnerships mahi tahi and community hapori

***Ma te kōrero ka mōhio, Ma te mōhio ka mārama, Ma te mārama ka mātau, ma te mātau ka ora ai tātou***  
*Through discussion comes awareness, through awareness comes understanding, through understanding comes wisdom, through wisdom comes wellbeing for all*

Mana whenua of the region have rich and significant historical and present day connections to land now managed as parks. Parks have highly valued taonga, archaeological sites, land and waterways continue to provide mahinga kai sustenance for people. Kaitiaki custodianship practices such as pa harakeke, Rāhui and science monitoring support natural values and their restoration. Iwi values associated with park land, the whenua and wider environment, include Mauri, Te Ao Tūroa, Mana, Māramatanga, Wairua and Whakapapa.



Good partnerships involve goodwill, consideration, time and work and are highly rewarding for all. This Plan outlines a range of actions to support kaitiaki partnerships across parks working on shared values and goals. Actions include supporting more mana whenua presence in the parks in a range of ways, making sure that all parks also have a Te reo Māori name and updating key signage to be bi-lingual. Greater Wellington's mana whenua partners with interests in parks are:

Mana whenua	Represented by	Area of interest	Regional Park
Ngāti Toa Rangātira	Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira Incorporated	Porirua, Wellington, Hutt Valley	Battle Hill, Belmont, Akatarawa, Queen Elizabeth, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi
Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST)	Wellington and Hutt Valley	Belmont, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, East Harbour, Akatarawa, Wainuiomata
Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai	Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust	Waikanae	Queen Elizabeth
Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga	Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki	Ōtaki	Interest in region wide Kaitiaki matters
Rangitāne o Wairarapa	Rangitāne o Wairarapa Incorporated	Wairarapa	Interest in Kaitoke and Pakuratahi
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa	Ngāti Kahungunu ki, Wairarapa Trust	Wairarapa	Interest in Kaitoke and Pakuratahi

## 5. All Park Directions

### ***Tē tōia, tē haumatia -***

*Nothing can be achieved without a plan, a workforce and a way of doing things*

Drawing on the vision for parks, ‘Everything is connected – Restoring healthy environments for the benefit of nature and people’, overarching goals for parks are identified here to provide strategic directions for work across the park network over the next ten years and beyond. These goals are intended to reflect community and partner aspirations for Greater Wellington’s parks, as expressed through public feedback. They are based on core conservation, recreation and cultural heritage values (refer Values section 4).

‘All Park Directions’ provide common ground for collaborative work by Greater Wellington, partners and community in addressing conservation and recreation challenges and opportunities. Goals are supported by objectives and actions for work. More detailed park-specific actions are identified in the individual park sections of this plan. How will we track our progress towards goals? ‘State of the Parks’ (environmental and social) periodic monitoring and reporting is identified as an action of this plan so we can track progress and adapt our approach along the way if needed. Things change and unforeseen events appear, such as the Covid-19 pandemic. With a mahi tahi partnership approach we will work together. He waka eke noa, working collaboratively, moving forward together.



*Te wai te ora, water is life. Volunteers help in kaitiaki and manaki whenua, land care and education activities throughout the park network. Restoration activities and working more with communities are core focus of this draft new Plan because ‘he waka eke noa, were all in this moving forward together’.*

## 6.1 All park goals



Conservation, recreation, health and wellbeing are primary values for Greater Wellington parks based on governing legislation; the Reserves and Conservation Acts, Wellington Regional Water Board Act and the Local Government Act. Conservation, recreation, landscape and heritage are day to day core business and reflected in the first three goals below. The other three goals relate to mana whenua partnerships, climate change and sustainability and 'the way we work- mahi tahi', doing more together. They are defined as goals so we can focus in these areas to support nature, people and community more.

## 6.2 Natural Heritage

### Core value:

*We value the protection and enhancement of the natural environment of parks for future generations*

### ***He tina ki runga, he tāmōre ki raro***

*In order to flourish above, one must be firmly rooted below*

Greater Wellington parks provide ecosystem services including freshwater, air purification, wind and noise reduction, carbon sequestration, microclimate regulation, wildlife habitat, social and psychological well-being of people and economic benefits. Parks and intrinsic biodiversity values are important natural capital for the Wellington region.

Whilst much of the 33,000 hectares of the Greater Wellington park network has vegetation cover, natural heritage is highly variable. There are large areas of rich native forest with high indigenous biodiversity values, many areas in the early stages of native vegetation regeneration and some highly prominent degraded areas, largely devoid of vegetation. Greater Wellington acknowledges that there is still much work to do in parks before high levels of natural heritage are restored across all parks. Restoring and enhancing wetlands and waterways and working alongside mana whenua and community partners is a key part of this work.

Outside parks, working with others to support good connecting 'biolinks' of native vegetation is an important part of a holistic approach to catchment management and part of broader Greater Wellington objectives for biodiversity and freshwater quality and biosecurity. Climate change accelerated changes such as pest plant competition and pest animal species distribution present ongoing challenges.

Work to restore natural heritage and improve natural environment resilience is a priority in this plan. Restoring vegetation in denuded areas offers the benefit of sequestering additional carbon from the atmosphere. Broad-scale restoration of the areas of park currently grazed by stock is proposed in this Plan. This key shift will help Greater Wellington visibly demonstrate good land care practice and deliver multiple ecosystem health, climate change mitigation and recreation benefits.

### 6.2.2 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

- 1P To protect, restore and/or maintain healthy ecosystems across parks for ecosystem service benefits taking a landscape, catchment wide approach encompassing:
  - Mana whenua values, mātauranga Māori knowledge and kaitiakitanga priorities
  - Innovation in restoration and eco-sourcing of seeds for restoration activities wherever possible
  - Greater Wellington and other biosecurity programmes
  - Engagement with stakeholders and the wider community
- 2P To carefully consider the indigenous biodiversity impacts of requests to translocate species into or out of parks
- 3P To take a catchment wide approach to support enhancement of ecological connections between natural areas within park catchments
- 4P To utilise environmental science knowledge in the restoration of natural heritage. Restoration opportunities are identified strategically, prioritising:
  - a. Benefits to overall natural heritage and the reduction of threats and impacts
  - b. Contribution to biodiversity, freshwater quality and Greater Wellington's carbon neutrality targets
  - c. Mana whenua values and kaitiakitanga priorities including sustainable customary use and mahinga kai
  - d. Areas previously grazed by stock for restoration and erosion prone land



- e. Threatened forest ecosystems and ecological corridor opportunities within and beyond park boundaries
- f. Community lead and resourced initiatives where appropriate
- 5P To demonstrate highly sustainable practice in land management following Greater Wellington and Territorial Authority policies and rules, including District Plans, Greater Wellington Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Biosecurity Strategy and the Biodiversity Strategy and other relevant plans and strategies are complied with and exceeded wherever possible. This includes vegetation clearance, earthworks, discharges and nutrient impacts to land and water, works in and around waterbodies and wetlands and activities in the coastal environment
- 6P To protect and restore soil health and minimise impacts on wetland soil types:
  - a. Using appropriate methods to minimise erosion
  - b. Undertaking soil quality restoration activities such as indigenous vegetation restoration
  - c. Restoring peat formation processes
  - d. Through AEE process, allowing beneficial and minimal impact land uses

**FLORA**

- 7P To protect and promote the health and extent of all indigenous flora
- 8P To protect notable and significant heritage trees in parks; identified using standardised methodologies

**FAUNA**

- 9P To minimise the use of pesticides and herbicides which have negative impacts on indigenous biodiversity including invertebrates (Also refer [policy 13P](#))
- 10P To protect and enhance habitat and extent for all native fauna



*Restoration opportunities and challenges are significant in Belmont Park. As grazing licence areas are reduced restoration of the large northern and western areas of the park will be able to get underway. Master planning is proposed for the park to create a blueprint for new facilities and to guide restoration work. Five park cottages could potentially be used as 'voluntourism' bases for community conservation work or other purposes such as park stay. Proposed master planning processes will provide opportunities for iwi, community, corporate sponsorship and other support.*

**THREAT AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT**

- 11P To support a precautionary approach to minimising impacts on natural, cultural, landscape and recreation values, also considering possible benefits, by incorporating the Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) into decision making processes (Refer AEE Guide, [Appendix 2.](#))
- 12P To apply the management effects hierarchy prioritising the avoidance of impacts, then minimising, then remedying informed by an AEE
- 13P To apply AEE process to review of all proposed annual grazing licence plans
- 14P To remove, redesign, upgrade or relocate existing facilities where they contribute to significant impacts on indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services
- 15P To minimise biosecurity threats through introduced materials
- 16P To ensure that the scale of new facility developments are appropriate and sympathetic to the setting:
  - a. Minimising the intrusion of built structures on the landscape unless it is appropriate to the setting e.g. art work or sculpture
  - b. Maximising multiple use facilities
  - c. Prioritising bridges for all new road and major track stream crossings where practicable, and where bridges are not practicable, prioritise stream simulation culvert design following the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines
- 17P To phase out livestock grazing (except Battle Hill) unless it can be demonstrated that there are significant nett recreation, conservation or community benefits, with full public access maintained, through AEE process.
- 18P To minimise the impacts of grazing at Battle Hill and where the activity is small scale and has demonstrable conservation, recreation, community or education benefits through AEE processes and sustainability management plans which include:
  - Protection of significant ecosystems or historical and cultural heritage features
  - Best practice in minimal impact land and water management practices and animal husbandry
  - Sediment and nutrient discharge and downstream effect minimisation



*Restoration opportunities and challenges are significant in Belmont Park. As grazing licence areas are reduced restoration of the large northern and western areas of the park will be able to get underway including wetlands in gullies. Master planning is proposed for the park to create a blueprint for new facilities and to guide restoration work. Five park cottages could potentially be used as ‘voluntourism’ bases for community conservation work or other purposes such as park stay. Master planning processes will provide opportunities for iwi, community, corporate sponsorship and other support.*

- Stock exclusion from all wetlands and streams including ephemeral areas; minimum 40 metre setback
  - Application of a 'right stock for the right place' approach (appropriate stock for land)
- 19P To prohibit agricultural grazing related operational activities deemed (through annual grazing licence plan AEE assessment) to be high impact or in sensitive sites
- 20P To avoid and reduce farming infrastructure investment (except Battle Hill) unless there are direct benefits for conservation, recreation or community activities:
- Avoid any additional investment in stock fences, shelter, or stock water facilities and services
  - Progressively remove fences not required for recreation or conservation purposes
  - Minimise impacts during phasing out of grazing licences
  - Adaptively reuse and recycle farming related infrastructure for conservation, recreation and community purposes

**PLANTATION FORESTRY**

- 21P To Minimise the impacts of forestry, prioritise the following per site for GW forestry management to be exemplar for waterway and soil protection :
- a. Use setbacks when replanting riparian areas with plantation forestry (minimum 40 metres from the bank of waterways wider than 1 metre)
  - b. Utilise existing access arrangements through plantation forestry areas
  - c. Restore areas with native vegetation when current forestry agreements expire
  - d. Progressively restore plantation areas with native vegetation, where they exist outside forestry agreements
  - e. Minimise sediment discharges and erosion contributing activities

<b>GOAL:</b> Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services			
<b>NATURAL HERITAGE</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Abbreviations:</b> KNE - Key Native Ecosystem AEE - Assessment of Environmental Effects CCIS - Climate Change Implementation Strategy DOC - Department of conservation PNRP - Proposed Natural Resource Plan		RPS - Regional Policy Statement TA's – Territorial Authorities WIP- Waitua Implementation Programme WRTF- Wellington Regional Trails Framework WREDA- Wellington Region Economic Development Agency	
<b>OBJECTIVE 1.</b> Support a range of programmes and works to remove or minimise threats to indigenous species and ecosystems			
A1	Develop and implement a strategy to control pest plants, animals and disease that threaten indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services in parks in conjunction with the KNE programme and community groups	Medium	Mana whenua
A2	Apply the effects management hierarchy to avoid, minimise and remedy the impacts of developments on biodiversity and ecosystem services by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake assessments of Environmental Effects (AEE) for all new and redeveloped facility and service proposals in parks</li> <li>• Review, develop and update standard operating procedures as required to ensure appropriate impact management, water sensitive design and effects management guidance</li> </ul>	Short - Long	Refer AEE Guide Appendix 2 Mana whenua, PNRP, Biodiversity Strategy

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<b>GOAL:</b> Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services			
<b>NATURAL HERITAGE</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retrospective apply the hierarchy to remove, redesign, upgrade or relocate existing facilities where they threaten indigenous biodiversity or ecosystem services e.g. erosion from tracks or roads</li> </ul>		
A3	Within parks identify and remove or remediate fish passage barriers with structures that meet the <i>New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines</i> <sup>1</sup>	Medium	Mana whenua
A4	Prioritise the installation of bridges first and then stream simulation culverts where practicable to minimise impacts on freshwater ecosystems where new road and major track stream crossings are required	Medium - Long	AEE process
A5	Develop and implement a planned approach to removing livestock and non-recreation related horse grazing from parks (except Battle Hill) to support conservation and recreation objectives	Short - Medium	Grazing licence holders, community, AEE process
A6	Incorporate Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) priorities and actions into park plans and work programmes, update the PNP and parks operational plans as appropriate	Short - Long	WIP
<b>OBJECTIVE 2.</b> Plan <u>restoration</u> activities in a holistic way considering scientific research, innovation, best management practice and recreation use needs			
A7	Through master planning, identify biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration priorities to restore resilient, representative natural ecosystems	Short	PNRP, NZ Biodiversity Strategy, mana whenua
A8	Identify indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services requiring restoration that will not be covered by master planning and develop site specific plans where required	Medium	Mana whenua
A9	Develop and implement habitat restoration plans to give effect to the restoration priorities	Short – Long	PNRP, Mana whenua
A10	Restore all wetlands and waterways where possible following identified priorities	Short-Long	PNRP, Mana whenua
A11	Develop species reintroduction plans to return species which are no longer able to disperse by natural processes. Refer Policy 10P	Short - Medium	GW Translocation policy, DOC, Mana whenua, stakeholders
A12	Improve ecological connections to parks where appropriate by working with neighbours and others within and across catchments, supporting the protection of areas of significant habitat wherever possible	Short-Long	Mana whenua, TA's, private landowners

<b>GOAL:</b> Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services			
<b>NATURAL HERITAGE</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
A13	Develop a fire management plan for all parks in line with their restoration plans, cultural heritage and visitor use	Short	Mana whenua, park neighbours, Emergency services
A14	Engage with neighbours, Territorial Authorities and others to ensure that activities around parks support their natural heritage values	Short-Long	TA, DOC, park neighbours, Mana whenua

### 6.2.3 Outcomes:

- A.** Natural heritage values are enhanced:
- i. Biodiversity values are improved, ecosystem resilience and mauri is strengthened
  - ii. All wetlands and waterways are protected with their riparian vegetation progressively restored, supporting mahinga kai species
  - iii. Human-induced sediment and nutrient loss are significantly reduced as formerly grazed areas are restored
  - iv. Activities in parks are appropriate for their natural heritage values
  - v. Pest plants, animals and disease are controlled to promote healthy natural ecosystems
  - vi. Neighbours are engaged to ensure that activities around parks support their natural heritage values

## 6.3 Visitor Experience

### Core value:

*We value having a diversity of satisfying and memorable recreation experiences, and support full and easy access to parks for health and wellbeing benefits*

### **Mauri tū mauri ora**

*An active soul is a healthy soul*

What makes a Greater Wellington park, and a 'regional' park, different to other parks? Governing statutes for parks define core values and legal names. The main focus is conserving natural heritage and providing for recreation activities. Many parks are further defined for purposes of recreation or scenery; places of enjoyment, fun, fitness, health, wellbeing and community involvement for the people of the region and visitors. Four parks in Greater Wellington's network are 'regional' by their gazetted name, others are 'forests', but all are referred to in this Plan as 'parks'. Greater Wellington's parks are larger than 'local' parks and smaller than most of the 'forest' and 'national' parks managed by the Department of Conservation.

In other parts of New Zealand, parks have been under pressure from high levels of visitation resulting in periods of diminished visitor experiences through crowding and other impacts. Some areas of Greater



*Developing and enhancing key destinations such as the gums picnic area at Wainuiomata, Belmont bunkers and low level trail connection at Parangarahu Lakes will encourage and enable more people to discover currently 'hidden gems' within parks. Developing destinations with good signs, storytelling and other facilities will help make experiences memorable and support participation in healthy outdoor recreation activities.*

Wellington's parks have short periods of high visitation, such as campgrounds or popular tracks. However

many parks have very few visitors a lot of the time. To realise more health and wellbeing benefits from investment in parks, the development and enhancement of 'key destinations' is proposed. Key destinations will support more park visits and offer a variety of interesting and memorable park experiences. They will help focus resources and support tourism visits, concessionaire activities and the regional economy. Development of key destinations may be lead be Greater Wellington or others, such as mana whenua, community or other partners.

If parks are to be better used and attractive as repeat visit destinations, good accessibility is critical. A range of actions to improve access to and within parks is proposed, along with development of a number of highly accessible destinations. Focusing now on accessibility and reducing barriers to access and participation, such as closed areas of parks, will mean use of parks by the region's ageing population is supported, and parks can deliver more benefits for people.

Trails are arguably the most loved recreation facility in parks. They support and enable so many recreation activities and deliver huge benefits for the investment required in development and maintenance. With huge growth in cycling and mountain biking, and hill climbing made easier by e-biking, some adjustments in the trail network are proposed. Actions and maps in park specific sections of this Plan identify proposals for change based on feedback received during initial public consultation.

In parks where land use change to focus on recreation and restoration is signalled (instead of stock grazing), the process of more detailed master plan blue print development is proposed. The master planning process will involve extensive mana whenua, stakeholder and public input and seek to address the inequalities in recreation facility provision identified in initial public consultation and provide detailed guidance for restoration work. Initial parks proposed for master planning are Queen Elizabeth, Belmont and Wainuiomata.

### 6.3.1 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

#### **PUBLIC ACCESS**

- 22P To maintain and prioritise public access for recreation and conservation activity use in parks unless:
- There are significant health and safety hazards which cannot be minimised or managed
  - The activity is managed via a concession or lease agreement which limits general public access
  - Restricting access is an obligation under a specific Act, such as the Biosecurity Act 1993, Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 or the Public Health Act 1956.
  - Continued access to an area of a park poses a threat to indigenous biodiversity, ecosystem services or cultural heritage
- 23P To work within mana whenua communication frameworks where rāhui are in place, support clear public communication about access restrictions and undertake education activities where appropriate
- 24P To maintain free of charge entrance to all parks (charges for facilities and services may be applied)
- 25P To limit motor vehicle access from after dusk to before dawn to protect core facilities and values
- 26P To ensure that the public are adequately informed about temporary closures, including an explanation of reasons and the length of time an area will be closed, using signs and other media

#### **VISITOR INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION**

- 27P To provide accurate, up to date and easily accessible recreation information including:
- Places and activities, key destinations and landscape settings for recreation
  - Hazards and safety
  - 'Share with care' for the environment and others
  - Temporary closures
  - Events

- 28P To provide and encourage high quality storytelling via a range of methods to reveal interesting, relevant and educational stories to visitors
- 29P To educate and encourage visitors to behave in ways which minimise their impacts on the environment, cultural values and other visitors enjoyment
- 30P To promote parks as places to learn about the environment, Mātauranga Māori, cultural heritage, native ecosystems and best practice in the sustainable management of land

#### **PUBLIC ART AND NATURE PLAY**

- 31P To encourage and support the development of temporary and permanent art and sculpture in parks for visitor enjoyment
- 32P To support and enable mana whenua partners in public art activities to contribute to the visibility and celebration of their histories and stories
- 33P To provide a range of fun, interesting and challenging nature play opportunities to support children and adult adventures in parks

#### **RECREATION ACTIVITIES, VISITOR ENJOYMENT AND SAFETY**

- 34P To provide multi-use shared facilities wherever practicable that foster friendly sharing behaviour to minimise visitor conflicts
- 35P To maintain a variety of recreation opportunities across the parks network for people of all abilities and provide appropriate supporting facilities
- 36P To utilise 'key destination' development as a way to promote, encourage and support park visits and high quality visitor experiences
- 37P To support the development of creative approaches and innovation in facility design and service provision, incorporating cultural heritage interpretation, art where appropriate, nature play and overnight experiences for visitor enjoyment and education
- 38P To monitor visitor and non-visitor needs and preferences and changes over time in social values relating to parks
- 39P To provide opportunities for park visitors with dogs and horses in a manner that minimises impacts on natural, cultural and recreation values
- 40P To support good access and facilities for horse riding and implement appropriate access management systems
- 41P To promote 'smoke free' parks and discourage smoking in parks following an educational approach

#### **FACILITIES**

- 42P To plan for new facilities and adaptive reuse follow AEE process, involve mana whenua and park partners and:
  - Best practice lighting design (following dark skies Policy 46P, 50P)
  - Universal design (for access), allowing for multiple use and supporting broader community use wherever possible
  - Water sensitive design
  - Sustainable design and procurement
  - Climate change impact accounting and minimisation
  - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
  - Landscape architecture and design
  - Heritage preservation including guidelines and UNESCO protocol
  - Siting and urban design principles
  - Partner and community engagement processes
  - Science based data
- 43P To ensure all parks have highly accessible trail opportunities which are barrier free including associated facilities
- 44P To prioritise the development and enhancement of shared trails, circuit trails, closing gaps in networks in parks and creating trail connections



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45P To encourage others and support the development and maintenance of off-road trails to parks, prioritising the connection of other areas of public open space and to public transport

<b>GOAL:</b> Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy			
<b>VISITOR EXPERIENCE</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Abbreviations:</b> DOC: Department of conservation TA's: Territorial Authority RLTP: Regional Land Transport Plan		WRTF: Wellington Regional Trails Framework WREDA: Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency)	
<b>Objective 3.</b> To enable a variety of visitor experiences a range of <u>facilities</u> and services are provided to support enjoyment, mental and physical health and wellbeing			
A15	Develop park-wide master plans to provide spatial blueprints for recreation and conservation facilities and activities in collaboration with mana whenua partners, stakeholders and community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise plans for QEP and Belmont to support land use change and development of new visitor facilities and natural heritage improvements</li> <li>• Develop a master plan for Wainuiomata to guide enhancement of the entry area, connection to the Lower Dam hub and natural and historic heritage features</li> </ul>	Short-Medium	Mana whenua
A16	Ensure facility and other relevant data is readily available for others to use (external) via open data initiatives	Medium	Open data
A17	Undertake ongoing (longitudinal) visitor monitoring and research to inform facility and service planning and identify changes over time	Short-Long	Mana whenua, Community
A18	Develop and implement a facility and furniture design guide considering 'Universal Design' principles. Incorporate universal design practice into parks asset management work	Medium	Asset Management Strategy
A19	Finalise and implement a Parks Sign Standard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement a sign plan for each park</li> <li>• Address visitor confusion with trap line tracks</li> <li>• Undertake periodic audits and seek public feedback to identify signage related issues</li> <li>• Consider the development of an emergency location marker system for visitor safety purposes</li> <li>• Implement effective tikanga reo rua bilingual signage by following the te reo Māori and Tikanga Policy</li> </ul>	Short	Mana whenua
A20	Investigate the development of a casual horse riding permit system such as 'parks horse riding pass' to help improve cross-country trail riding experiences for horse riders e.g. <i>Auckland Council's free of charge 12 month pass which enables riders to have streamlined access and receive information updates on temporary closures or biosecurity issues</i>	Short	Horse riders

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<b>GOAL:</b> Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy			
<b>VISITOR EXPERIENCE</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Objective 4.</b> Provide comprehensive, easily available and high quality <u>information</u> to support enjoyable and safe park visits			
A21	Undertake education activities to raise awareness of minimal impact recreation activity practice park-wide	Short-long	
A22	Inform visitors about the smoke-free policy through a range of media including signage, website and other information channels	Short	
A23	Ensure visitors have readily available feedback mechanisms and information is used to inform improvements where appropriate	Short-long	
<b>Objective 5.</b> Provide a variety of interesting and memorable visitor experiences in parks			
<b>ART</b>			
A24	Develop an operational policy to guide art and sculpture in parks	Short	
A25	Engage with mana whenua and mata waka in development of art in parks for cultural visibility, education and enjoyment	Medium	Mana whenua
A26	Encourage art in parks to attract visitors and support local talent:	Medium	Community
	a. Work with others to develop a wide range of temporary and/or permanent art in park features including sculpture, art classes, opportunities for artist in residence, facilities with creative attributes	Medium	Community
	b. Explore opportunities to introduce art that promotes nature play	Short-Medium	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders
	c. Work with others to develop landmark features in sight of the Transmission Gully motorway to create attractions to parks such as Belmont and Battle Hill		
A27	Develop educational or interpretive murals on park buildings including prominent utility structures and buildings	Short-Medium	Wellington Water, utility service providers
<b>STORYTELLING</b>			
A28	Develop interpretation plans for parks, places or key story themes as appropriate to guide work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through storytelling, promote awareness and understanding of key topics such as climate change, sustainability, revegetation, freshwater, dark skies, natural quiet, land care and sustainable farming practices</li> </ul>	Medium	Wellington Water, Mana whenua
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>			
A29	Identify, develop or support through master planning and other processes experiences to support mental health and wellbeing such as: quiet contemplative spaces e.g. labyrinth, dedicated natural quiet spaces, sensory spaces e.g. through identification and promotion or development	Medium	Man whenua, community, stakeholders

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<b>GOAL:</b> Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy			
<b>VISITOR EXPERIENCE</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
	of new places, social places to support social connections or come and try type events or volunteering opportunities		Parks marketing plan
<b>NATURE PLAY, HEALTH AND FITNESS</b>			
A30	Identify and develop a register of nature play and socially significant trees and other features in parks to support preservation, emotional capital for treasured places and future fun and enjoyment	Short	Mana whenua
A31	Investigate and develop simple and creative nature play spaces in liaison with others to attract and support family visits in parks	Short - Medium	Mana whenua, community
A32	Develop an operational policy to support the development of nature play spaces drawing on national and international guidelines and best practice	Short	Community, Mana whenua
A33	Investigate and develop outdoor fitness stations in easily accessible locations to support visits and encourage health, fitness and fun	Medium	Mana whenua, community
A34	Investigate and develop or enhance existing mountain bike skills tracks to support participation and enjoyment where locally appropriate	Medium	Mountain biking clubs, community
<b>PARK STAYS</b>			
A35	Identify new 'Approved site'* overnight stay opportunities to support greater diversity of park experiences, use and enjoyment e.g. scout/ adventurer opportunities, campervan/ tent, fully self-contained or limited facilities camping. *Refer section 8. Rules for Use and Development	Medium	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders
A36	Identify possible adaptive reuses of structures in parks for a range of accommodation options such as 'cottages on the park'/ 'green hub' conservation bases or education centres, event related stays or pop-up overnight opportunities Refer Policy 37P, 52P	Medium - Long	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders
<b>TRAILS</b>			
A37	Work with others to identify gaps in the trail network and connect trails to parks	Medium - Long	TA's RLTP private land owners
A38	Enhance trail experiences to support implementation of the Wellington Regional Trails Framework	Short-Medium	WRTF, WREDA
A39	Investigate and adapt the trail network to suit current needs through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of trail supply and demand</li> <li>• Planning for proposals as identified in this Plan</li> <li>• Consideration of the trail selection criteria in this Plan</li> <li>• AEE and community liaison processes</li> </ul>	Short- Long	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders
<b>Objective 5. Apply principles of universal design to park facilities and ensure a wide range of accessible recreation opportunities are provided</b>			
A40	Improve public access to enable more visitors to experience and enjoy use of parks:	Short	Farming licence

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<b>GOAL:</b> Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy			
<b>VISITOR EXPERIENCE</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate options to open vehicle access further into parks</li> <li>Open public access to areas of park closed for stock grazing licences in Belmont and Queen Elizabeth Parks</li> <li>Open daylight hour vehicle access to the top car park, Hill Road, Belmont and investigate other Belmont access improvement opportunities</li> </ul>		holders, park neighbours, utilities, community, stakeholders
A41	Investigate the establishment of an 'all abilities' user group or other peer review mechanisms to guide planning and development of barrier free sites and facilities	Short	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders
A42	Undertake an access audit to identify key issues and improvements to enable easier park access and more visits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritise removal of barriers to access such as styles, gates, narrow obstacles restricting primary users</li> <li>Adopt a whole of visitor experience approach</li> <li>Follow universal design practice with new and adapted facilities</li> </ul>	Short-Medium	All abilities user groups, Mana whenua, stakeholders
A43	In each park, develop at least one wheelchair accessible and a number of mountain buggy accessible key destination experiences (including associated facilities) e.g. view point, heritage feature, nature play space, nature trail, museum. Modify obstacles on trails that limit mountain buggy access.	Short-Long	All abilities user groups
A44	Reduce barriers and minimise the use of internal fencing in parks to support natural open landscapes amenity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where barriers are required, use less visually intrusive barriers such as vegetation, haha walls or bollards</li> </ul>	Short-medium	Master Planning
<b>Objective 6. Follow a strategic, planned and benefits based approach to new or enhanced visitor facilities</b>			
A45	Identify and develop or enhance a range of 'Key Destinations' in parks to attract visitors, enhance enjoyment and reduce pressures at popular sites Key destinations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different types of experiences such as night sky viewing, short and long walks and rides, heritage features, museums, highly accessible places, storytelling places, views etc</li> <li>Event and concession and tourism opportunities</li> <li>Adaptively reused park facilities, buildings e.g. park cottages for overnight stays, restoration project /community bases</li> </ul> In developing key destinations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop business cases</li> <li>Encompass AEE process where appropriate</li> <li>Work with others following placemaking type methods</li> <li>Look for opportunities for external funding or partnerships</li> </ul>	Short - Long	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders, private enterprise

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<b>GOAL:</b> Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy			
<b>VISITOR EXPERIENCE</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
A46	Through the development of a parks marketing plan, identify complimentary attractions and services for tourism packaging in conjunction with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a depth of information about parks and recreation experiences available such as landscape settings, recreation club/concession activities, barrier free facilities and experiences, key destinations, family friendly and nature play opportunities, mātauranga Māori knowledge, cultural and natural heritage values and sustainable land management</li> <li>Promote Key Destinations as they are developed and enhanced through a variety of media and methods</li> </ul>	Short	Mana whenua, DOC, WREDA, TA's
A47	In liaison with other agencies investigate the development of the greater Wellington area as a 'national park city' encompassing regional and other parks <i>National Park cities are 'a place, a vision and a city-wide community that is acting together to make life better for the people, wildlife and nature'</i> <i>National Park City Foundation</i>	Short	World Urban Parks, National Park City Foundation, WREDA, TA's, DOC

## 6.3.2 Outcomes:

- A. Park picnic and amenity areas are highly accessible for most people and trails meet a wide variety of visitor needs
- B. Key destinations within parks attract visitors and support the local and regional economy through tourism opportunities
- C. Park visitors report high levels of satisfaction with their experiences

## 6.4 Cultural Heritage Features and Landscape Values

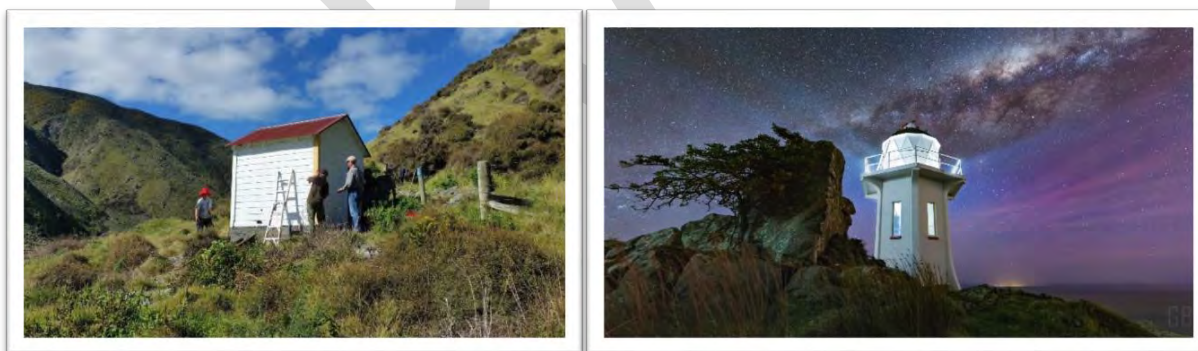
### Core value:

*We value the maintenance and enhancement of a diversity of landscape settings for different experiences in nature*

***Ki te kotahi te kakaho ka whati, Ki te kapuia e kore e whati***  
*Alone we can be broken. Standing together, we are invincible*

Greater Wellington's Regional Policy Statement 2013 recognises the importance of landscape to the people of Wellington; 'Landscapes influence our sense of identity and our experiences of the places in which we live. Landscapes also influence how visitors and people from other countries perceive us. We attribute different values to these landscapes, depending on their characteristics and our own culture, personal history, relationship with the land and notions about what is significant. While all landscapes have value, the significance of those values differs. It is important that this is recognised in the way the values of landscapes are assessed and managed. Landscapes are dynamic and change is inevitable; even without human activity or intervention'.

Before human settlement the Wellington region had extensive indigenous vegetation cover and many areas of wetland. Progressive human arrivals accelerated landscape change. From the earliest arrivals trading, cultivating and modifying the land for food and shelter supported life. Trail routes were formed, territory defended, taiao (nature) harvested and produce grown. Whanaungatanga (kinships) and whakapapa links to the land were formed and remain strong today. The regional landscape as we see it now is highly modified and urbanised through use and development. Vegetation cover varies from original forest, wetland and coastal dunes remnants to pine plantations, pockets of other exotic forest and large heavily grazed areas denuded of vegetation. Landscape change continues. In many areas deemed 'unproductive' for agriculture the land has been left to restore itself. Regeneration is often led by non-native species such as gorse which provides shelter for indigenous species to grow through. In less than a human generation, native bush and birds come back.



*Minimising light pollution and preserving dark night skies through lighting modifications is proposed in parks. Night visits to parks and overnight stays in parks make for memorable experiences. The Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui lighthouse is a key destination for day time visits. When the two lighthouse keeper's cottages are restored it will become a popular place for overnight stays. Greater Wellington has been working with the Friends of Baring Head to restore the historic lighthouse complex and indigenous biodiversity in the park. Supporting and enabling groups to lead conservation and recreation work is key direction of this plan.*

Greater Wellington parks offer a diversity of landscape settings for recreation activities. Public feedback in 2018 indicated that this is a highly valued feature for many people. Feedback also indicate that public perceptions of good land care, manaaki whenua, in parks has changed over the past ten years. Restoring

vegetated landscapes, supporting freshwater quality, habitat for native species, pest plant and animal reduction and mahinga kai gathering opportunities were important to many people.

Built features are an important part of the regions cultural heritage and park landscapes. Enhancement of historic heritage features through restoration, adaptive reuses and more on-site storytelling is proposed in this plan. As light pollution increases and activities change, preserving natural heritage features such as dark night skies and natural quiet experiences are values we seeking to preserve in parks. New policies have been developed and actions identify ways we can minimise light pollution and noise impacts for visitor enjoyment and wildlife conservation.

#### 6.4.1 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

- 46P To preserve and protect a diversity of landscapes across Greater Wellington parks including dark skies and those identified as having significant natural or cultural (encompassing recreation) values. Refer Heritage and Landscapes of Significance Schedule Appendix 4.
- 47P To identify, protect and preserve information and knowledge related to significant heritage sites and values of the parks according to national standards and mana whenua tikanga while having regard to privacy
- 48P To protect registered archaeological sites and follow appropriate Accidental Discovery Protocol
- 49P To allow planting of non-indigenous flora species, where:
- They support long term restoration efforts (e.g. nursery species) or minimise impacts in the shorter term such as erosion
  - They have specific purposes that native species cannot readily fulfil e.g. nitrogen fixing/nursery species, flood protection, rapid wind break, winter food source for birds and animals, amenity value, education, recreation, landscape protection or commemorative planting in designated areas
  - They pose a low threat to the surrounding indigenous natural heritage
  - They may be key destinations or attractions for visitors and have social amenity value for local communities including display plantings, arboretums, gardens, orchards, maze or labyrinths, or are part of art or sculpture works
  - They support restoration of native flora or fauna by providing habitat/food or shelter
  - They are part of community horticultural activities
- 50P To preserve the natural dark night sky where practical and avoid light pollution. Where exterior lighting is required for recreation or conservation activity use and safety/security purposes, it must:
- Follow the principles of 'Crime Prevention through Environmental Design' (CPTED) and safety considerations
  - Take active measures through procurement, retrofitting or modifying existing lighting where appropriate to minimise light pollution impacts. Consider removing lighting if appropriate
  - Use lighting only when needed, e.g. sensors or timers should be used where appropriate. In the case of road lighting utilise smart circuits/controls to automatically dim (50-30%) at 10pm
  - Only light the areas that require it and ensure spill light is controlled where possible
  - Use the minimum amount of light needed for safety and security
  - To help reduce blue light emission, luminaires with a nominal correlated colour temperature (CCT) of 3000k or less are preferred for all exterior lighting by installing 2200k road lighting as a first option. Up to 4k is allowable but only in high speed areas 80km/h
  - Select and install luminaires so that they emit zero upward light
  - Floodlighting must follow international standards for dark sky and identify park zones for different types of acceptable artificial light. Refer: [www.darksky.org](http://www.darksky.org)
  - Work with city councils to help ensure that retrofitted road lighting in parks meets these standards.

- 51P To consider when acquiring a lease, acquisition, right-of-way, caveat, exchange, purchase or gifting of land and associated infrastructure under public and private ownership:
- a. Assessment of Environmental Effects (including social, cultural and recreation values)
  - b. Recreation and public access and benefits, current or potential
  - c. Conservation benefits and protection of ecosystem services
  - d. Ecological values including enhancement of biolinks or aquatic ecosystems
  - e. Trail and sustainable transport connections to and within parks
  - f. Cultural heritage values and archaeological sites
  - g. Mana whenua and community needs and aspirations, co-management opportunities
  - h. Access and equity values
  - i. Landscape character and significance
  - j. Multi-use and broader community use as a priority
  - k. Tourism and economic benefits
  - l. Open space provision – quality and quantity
  - m. Property related benefits such as boundaries, continuity of open space
  - n. Other land management or planning mechanisms e.g. management by others, conservation covenant
  - o. Quantum and quality of open space for recreation and conservation
  - p. Climate change effects minimisation
  - q. Projected population and demographic changes
  - r. Local, regional and national significance
  - s. Offer sustainability benefits or reduction of impacts on land, freshwater and heritage values
  - t. Hazard minimisation benefits
  - u. Ongoing resourcing, asset maintenance requirements
  - v. Community perceptions, interests, advocacy and capital
  - w. Concessionaires feedback of proposals
- 52P To undertake *before* park land is deemed to be surplus and disposal processes commence:
- a. Detailed investigation and analysis of land status with respect to original acquisition, potential costs, benefits, opportunities for adaptive reuse, environmental role, community use or transfer to other government agencies
  - b. Assessment of regional open space priorities
  - c. Liaison with mana whenua and agencies including DOC, TA's and relevant NGO's
  - d. Public consultation and engagement processes following the Significance and Engagement Policy, noting that public land disposal is considered to be of significant public interest
  - e. AEE impact and benefit assessment process (refer Appendix 2.)
- 53P To consider the upgrade or development of new service utilities via PNP 'Restricted Activity' and AEE processes
- 54P To comply with legislation and regulations for the ongoing operation and maintenance of existing utilities as 'Allowed' activities with a focus on core value impact minimisation
- 55P To support memorial plaques and facilities where they offer demonstrable conservation, recreation or community benefits. Remove memorials, including plaques, deemed no longer appropriate and record their previous presence
- 56P To allow for the sustainable removal of natural materials for scientific research, education, conservation and ecological restoration projects authorised by Greater Wellington. Also refer *Rules for use and development*, section 8.



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<b>GOAL:</b> A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors			
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES &amp; LANDSCAPE VALUES</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Abbreviations:</b> DOC: Department of conservation PNRP: proposed Natural Resources Plan		RPS: Regional Policy Statement TA's: Territorial Authority	
<b>Objective 7.</b> To protect, and where appropriate enhance, a diversity of park landscapes and settings for enjoyable recreation experiences			
A48	Through master planning, identify long term spatial blue prints to preserve, enhance and restore natural landscapes and valued landscape features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work alongside mana whenua to encompass māramatanga and aspirations and environmental management plans</li> <li>Identify areas where minimal development will take place</li> <li>Areas for restoration are based on original landscapes</li> <li>Amenity plantings for diversity and visitor enjoyment e.g. arboretum, avenues, preservation of existing trees/ plants</li> <li>Consider sustainable transport and ecological connections within and beyond park boundaries</li> <li>Consider adjoining residential and urban growth and development areas</li> </ul>	Short - Medium	Mana whenua, community
A49	Undertake a park-wide landscape study to inform conservation and management of them. Identify landscapes and features of regional and local significance including 'outstanding natural features and landscapes', 'special amenity landscapes' and District Plan areas as being identified as significant (e.g. Significant Natural Areas), areas of significance to mana whenua. Include dark skies; maintenance, enhancement and identification lighting zones within parks if appropriate ( <i>refer Model Lighting Ordinance, International Dark Sky Association</i> )	Medium	RPS PNRP, mana whenua <b>Refer Appendix 4.</b>
A50	Identify ways to minimise light pollution in parks and enhance dark skies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a priority review all park flood lighting to identify and remedy those with high light pollution impact</li> <li>Follow exterior lighting policy in procurement decisions</li> <li>Develop an operational policy and guidance for external lighting in parks to minimise light pollution impacts</li> <li>Raise awareness of light pollution issues through education activities e.g. through community events, ranger talks, guided night walks, storytelling</li> <li>Collaborate with TA's, utilities other agencies and community groups to help minimise lighting impacts</li> <li>Provide guidance to applicants for concession and event permits for ways to minimise light pollution</li> </ul>	Short	Refer policy 46P, 50P Refer Rules Procurement policy, TA's
A51	Identify ways to maximise natural quiet for visitor enjoyment in parks and to reduce impacts on wildlife. Consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zonation of quiet areas in parks and consideration of the needs of others for quiet enjoyment of the outdoors e.g. via master planning</li> </ul>	Medium	

<b>GOAL:</b> A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors			
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES &amp; LANDSCAPE VALUES</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through procurement processes consider opportunities to reduce noisy activities e.g. battery powered tools instead fossil fuel powered machinery</li> </ul>		
A52	For other land owned by Greater Wellington consider opportunities to connect and manage, to support and enhance settings for recreation and conservation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where appropriate, develop Resource Statements and identify other planning and management support</li> </ul> <i>For example consider:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forests and river corridors managed by Greater Wellington</li> </ul>	Medium	Mana whenua
A53	Through open space planning and other processes consider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities for enhancing protection of significant wetlands and landscapes adjoining parks</li> <li>Recreation and biolink connections - connecting areas of open space through trails and biodiversity links. Refer Policy 1P, 3P, 4P</li> <li>Undertake reserve status checks for all parcels of land and identify classification changes/ additional classifications where appropriate</li> </ol>	Short-Long	
	d. Regional open space planning priorities and opportunities for the Greater Wellington park network	Short-medium	
<b>Objective 8.</b> A range of protection mechanisms are in place to protect significant historic heritage values from impacts			
A54	Develop conservation management plans for built heritage sites and assets where appropriate prioritising New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero and PNRP listed sites	Medium	PNRP, mana whenua
A55	Through asset management planning, improve the resilience of identified built heritage assets to withstand the effects of climate change, increased use and significant natural events	Short - Medium	RPS

#### 6.4.2 Outcomes:

- Significant landscapes, heritage features and assets are protected from inappropriate use and development (refer Appendix 4.)
- A diverse range of landscape settings are preserved across the Greater Wellington park network for current and future generations and significant cultural heritage features interpreted for park visitor appreciation and understanding

## 6.5 Mana Whenua Partnerships

### Core value:

*We value protecting and preserving our cultural heritage and working in partnership with mana whenua/ mātauranga*

***Ko tō hoe, ko taku hoe, ka tere te waka e***

*With your paddle and my paddle, the waka will travel quickly*

Greater Wellington parks contain important natural ecosystems and rich mana whenua cultural heritage. The importance of taking a holistic approach to kaitiakitanga and the management of resources within parks has been stressed by local iwi. This is reflected in the plan theme ‘Everything is connected’. Mana whenua have rich and significant historical and present connections to parks and places within them and key roles in preserving valued taonga such as park landscapes, waterways and kāinga and pa sites.

Despite the modifications to landscapes and streams of many parks, significant mahinga kai species remain which continue to be accessed by mana whenua and mata waka such as watercress, tuna/eel, inanga/ whitebait, kokopū, koura, kākahi and pātiki. In some parks pā harakeke support cultural harvest of plants used for weaving and other customary purposes. Historic walking routes and trails and many archaeological sites exist within parks. Protecting, preserving and interpreting these sites through storytelling is important for maintaining cultural connections.

Te Ao Tūroa, mana, māramatanga, wairua and whakapapa are values identified as being important. Of these values the concept of mauri recognises the interconnection between the various elements of the natural world, with the health of one element connected to the health of another. This is also the ‘healthy parks, healthy people’ approach to sustainable management of parks. Healthy mauri is often described as having the qualities of clean fresh water, abundant fish and bird life, kaitiakitanga practices to sustainably harvest and nurture nature. Greater Wellington’s Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) and mana whenua environmental management plans (as developed) identify core values. As identified below these are connectedness, identity, judgement based on knowledge and partnerships with mana whenua.



*A voyage is shaped by relationships. The route and destination may change as relationships evolve.*



*Improving freshwater quality to support mahinga kai gathering is important for many iwi. Kaitiaki monitoring activities help identify issues and highlight when changes in land use is making a difference to stream health.*

### 6.5.1 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

57P To follow a mahi tahi partnership approach to working alongside mana whenua supporting:

- Their expressed values and environmental management plans
  - Sites of significance and other taonga taking into account nationally and locally established protocols
  - Kaitiakitanga, traditional guardianship roles, maintenance of mauri and management and protection of wāhi tapu
  - Customary use of natural resources within the context of sustainable management
  - Planning in ways that enable mana whenua to articulate their tikanga and kawa
  - Early and ongoing engagement in the planning, development and day to day management of parks
  - Other opportunities for co-management as they arise
- 55P To fulfil co-management obligations under mana whenua partners’ Treaty of Waitangi settlement redress including co-management at Parangarahu Lakes via rōpu tiaki processes
- 56P To adhere to national established procedures where historic and cultural heritage features or artefacts are unearthed considering the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and Protected Objects Act 1975
- 57P To cease work in the vicinity of a discovery and follow the ‘Greater Wellington Accidental Discovery Protocol’, informing mana whenua of discoveries of Māori artefacts
- 58P To allow for the sustainable removal of natural materials for mana whenua customary purposes. Also refer *Rules for use and development*, section 8.
- 59P To promote use and understanding of te reo Māori through information, storytelling, events and other media and mechanisms
- 60P To follow the Greater Wellington te reo Māori and Tikanga Policy 2019-2022 and LINZ Geographic Place Name Board directions when naming places, areas, tracks or features, giving preference to names that reflect:
- Te reo Māori as identified by mana whenua
  - Natural and physical features
  - Local history and heritage
  - Cultural and community interests
  - An individual or organisation contributing significantly through gifting, sponsorship, personal commitment of time and energy or conservation, recreation or cultural heritage value advocacy
- 61P To consult when seeking new names, dual names or when renaming places or significant features, with mana whenua, stakeholder groups and the public where appropriate, considering the level of significance or interest in the name change

<b>GOAL:</b> Collectively we work together in mahi tahi partnerships, as kaitiatki guardians, nurturing strong mauri and enhancing parks for current and future generations		
<b>MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS</b> Actions	<b>TIME</b> (Years) Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	Notes
<b>Abbreviations:</b> PNRP: proposed Natural Resources Plan WIP: Waitua implementation plan		
<b>Objective 9.</b> Catchment-wide considerations are taken into account in planning and decision making about changes in land use, facilities and services		

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<b>GOAL:</b> Collectively we work together in mahi tahi partnerships, as kaitiaki guardians, nurturing strong mauri and enhancing parks for current and future generations			
<b>MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
A56	Encompass iwi Environmental Plans and Whaitua Implementation Programme Statements (or equivalent) in planning and operational work as they are developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update plans when necessary</li> </ul>	On-going	Māori Partnerships / Framework
A57	In collaboration with mana whenua and Mata Waka, identify and enable opportunities for iwi lead conservation, recreation or community health and wellbeing activities (supporting park values)	Short	Mana whenua, Mata Waka
A58	Recognise and provide for Kaitiakitanga at sites with significant mana whenua values (identified in PNRP and by mana whenua) in accordance with tikanga and kaupapa Māori as exercised by mana whenua and supported by Te Roopu Tiaki and other mahi tahi partnership arrangements	Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP
A59	Preserve, protect and where appropriate interpret, historic heritage values, sites or geological features (refer Appendix 4.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with mana whenua and community groups to identify, assess and interpret heritage sites or stories to park visitors</li> <li>Develop heritage management plans where appropriate to guide maintenance and protection works</li> </ul>	Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP
<b>Objective 10.</b> Mātauranga Māori knowledge is utilised to support planning and management to achieve shared goals			
A60	Apply Mātauranga Māori knowledge and methods to Nga Kaupapa restoration activities and monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support rekindling of traditional knowledge alongside modern research, connecting people with nature and care for Papatūānuku, mother earth</li> <li>Utilise science and research to inform and support, recognising interconnectedness of ecosystem services</li> <li>Commission site-specific studies and/or cultural studies to support <i>knowledge/ to matou whakapono</i> and management custodian practices where appropriate</li> <li>Utilise the Mahi waiora approach to assist in operational decision making where appropriate</li> </ul>	Short-Long	Mana whenua
A61	Establish which sites with significant mana whenua values need restoration and develop programmes for implementation with iwi	Medium	Mana whenua
<b>Objective 11.</b> To share knowledge and understanding access is enhanced and storytelling and maramatanga education activities support expression of cultural values			

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<b>GOAL:</b> Collectively we work together in mahi tahi partnerships, as kaitiaki guardians, nurturing strong mauri and enhancing parks for current and future generations			
<b>MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
A62	Make mana whenua cultural heritage visible in parks and support cultural understanding through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te reo names</li> <li>• Māori designs and artwork to foster awareness and appreciation of cultural values</li> <li>• Mana whenua lead storytelling/ heritage interpretation and maramatanga education activities including interpretation plans</li> <li>• Events</li> </ul>	Medium - Long	Mana whenua, GW Te reo Māori policy
A63	Support Māori customary use, harvest / Matariki and education activities considering sustainability of the resource, environmental and cultural benefits such as pā harakeke and other gardens for sustainable harvest	Short - Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP
A64	Develop cultural harvest plans/ operational policy to ensure the long term sustainability of traditional uses of resources from parks	Short - Medium	Mana whenua
<b>Objective 12. Work in mahi tahi partnership enabling ways, suiting local relationships and shared goals</b>			
A65	Embed mahi tahi in the way we work with enabling activities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-design a mahi tahi mutually beneficial approach to enable work on shared goals</li> <li>• Mana whenua leadership in community collaboration groups or equivalent for parks</li> <li>• Proposals to foster mana whenua connectedness and sense of place; wairua, spiritual health</li> <li>• Utilising a mahi waiora approach for decision making</li> </ul>	Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP
A66	Work with mana whenua to identify local features, opportunities for storytelling and cultural visibility within parks	Short-Long	Mana whenua

## 6.5.2 Outcomes

- G. Mana whenua tūrangawaewae is enhanced and visible; kaitiakitanga and connection to place is reported for parks
- H. Mana whenua kaitiakitanga/environmental plans and values are incorporated into park management and planning with a catchment wide and Ki uta ki tai/connected approach
- I. Mahi tahi partnerships and kaitiaki guardianship are evident as we work together towards shared goals and maintain and enhance the mauri of land and people

## 6.6 Mahi Tahī / The Way We Work

### Core value:

*We value collaboration and empowerment in the way we work with others, sharing common goals based on access and equity*

***He rau ringa e oti ai***  
*Many hands make light work*

The way we work, mahi tahī is identified as a goal in this Plan to enable Greater Wellington to focus effort on consistent collaborative ways of working with others. Working collaboratively we can build relationships, health and wellbeing and achieve more together. The way we work goal is about supporting and enabling the work of volunteers, park partners and other stakeholders to be successful in recreation, conservation activities and work in parks.

Parks reside within communities and the broader economy. In times of crisis parks are shown over and over again to be places of day to day refuge and respite and in some places, food security. More benefits from parks (healthy parks, healthy people) can be realised with better connections with our communities and an approach that supports and enables participation. Supporting and enabling recreation, conservation and community groups, finding easy pathways to participation, working creatively and pooling resources is critical to the success of Greater Wellington's custodianship of parks.

A range of actions below identify work to investigate and develop processes of change to support consistent approaches to collaboration with others across parks. In public feedback to develop the Plan inconsistencies in the way Greater Wellington works with others were highlighted and questioned. Building on processes and approaches which have been identified as working well is proposed; doing more of what works well and recognising and rewarding these efforts.

Accountability, transparency and reporting is important in the way we work. It helps identify inconsistencies, enables others to challenge assumptions and keep focus on core conservation and recreation values. 'State of the parks' type monitoring and reporting is identified as an action in this Plan so we can monitor progress towards achieving goals, report progress and adjust our approach where required.



*Supporting and enabling others in conservation and recreation work in parks supports overall community health and wellbeing and delivers multiple benefits for parks and people. The Way We Work section of the plan is about working together in conservation, recreation and community.*

### 6.6.1 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

- 77P To adopt and maintain a consistent, open and collaborative approach across parks to support and enable mana whenua partners, stakeholders, local communities and others to work towards shared goals
- 78P To adopt and maintain a learning approach, monitoring public and partner needs and aspirations and adapting management approaches based on science and research, being flexible to allow innovation
- 79P To build capacity and capability in supporting and enabling partnerships; empowering the community to achieve common goals based on access and equity principles
- 80P To support local leadership and innovation by enabling park partners where core values and goals are supported and appropriate management agreements are in place e.g. memorandum of understanding or partnership
- 81P To work with local communities, building and enabling sustainability practices and activities compatible with park values for health and wellbeing benefits
- 82P To work beyond park boundaries with others to achieve a catchment and ecosystem wide approach based on shared values and goals
- 83P To ensure domestic animals (including cats) are not effected by pest animal management activities by:
- Notifying the public of pest animal control operations through a range of media
  - Prohibiting all unaccompanied domestic animals from all parks (except where they are expressly permitted in the *Rules for use and development*. Refer section 8.). Domestic animal control methods are used to remove unaccompanied domestic animals
  - Educating local residents about the impact on native wildlife from unaccompanied and off-leash domestic animals in parks and the benefits of containment

#### PLANNING PROCESSES

- 83P To utilise master planning processes, working collaboratively with mana whenua partners, stakeholders and the community, to provide park-wide and place specific spatial blueprints for recreation and conservation facilities and activities in parks and to guide broader scale landscape restoration.
- 84P To follow current guidelines and standard operating procedures including, but not exclusive to:
- New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines
  - Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines such as '*A Guide to Preparing a Basic Assessment of Environmental Effects*' Ministry for Environment
  - *SNZ8630 Track and outdoor visitor structures*
  - *SNZ8603:2005 Design and application of outdoor recreation symbols*
  - Accepted NZ MTB track development and maintenance standards
  - Best practice in 'Crime Prevention through Environmental Design' (CPTED)
  - Best practice in Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)
  - *NZS 5828:2015 Playground equipment and surfacing* for nature play
  - International standards for minimising external light pollution
  - Resource Management Act related guidelines
  - Relevant Territorial Authority, Department of Conservation and other Central Government best practice guidelines
- 85P To meet, and exceed wherever practicable, the requirements of relevant statutes, National Policy Statements, other national policies and strategies and Greater Wellington policies, plans and strategies and consider network utilities and emergency service needs
- 86P To maintain the currency of the Parks Network Plan through periodic updates and undertake an overall review at least once every 10 years

#### CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION



87P To encourage and support new, creative and innovative approaches to conservation and recreation challenges and opportunities

#### TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING

88P To periodically and transparently report change against Parks Network Plan goals and outcomes to Council and the public through annual reporting processes

<b>GOAL:</b> Working collaboratively and consistently with others, following best practices, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities			
<b>MAHI TAHI - THE WAY WE WORK</b> Actions - Constructive partnerships, enabling in a catchment-wide context		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Abbreviations:</b> DOC: Department of conservation TA: Territorial authority PAMG: Parks agency managers group			
<b>Objective 13.</b> To achieve shared goals we have a consistent, open and collaborative approach in working with others			
A67	Enhance support mechanisms for <b>consistent collaborative approaches</b> for working with others such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A customer relationship management system or work flow models to support engagement activities</li> <li>Engagement planning activities</li> </ul>	Short	DOC, TA, Wellington Water, PAMG
A68	Investigate establishing community collaboration groups for parks to support cooperative working on plan goals. Consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-design processes and inclusivity with mana whenua, park stakeholders, general community representatives, and other agency representatives (e.g. TA's) with support from park rangers</li> <li>Establishment prior to the commencement of master planning processes and/ or major restoration projects</li> <li>Temporary working groups to address key challenges, issues or projects as needed</li> </ul>	Short	Mana whenua, GW Māori Partnerships Framework
<b>Objective 14.</b> Support and enable the work of volunteers and park partners so that they can be successful in achieving shared conservation and recreation goals			
A69	Investigate ways Greater Wellington can improve support to foster new, creative and innovative approaches to conservation and recreation challenges with volunteers and partners including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity and capability in community partnerships</li> <li>Park-wide programme approach options</li> <li>Volunteer training and skill development opportunities to support free sharing of experiences and ways of working e.g. seminars, mentoring, project management</li> <li>Facility and services to support others in leading conservation, recreation and education work in parks e.g. citizen science, environmental knowledge sharing, storytelling education hubs</li> <li>Collaborative working group options</li> </ul>	Short – Long	Volunteers, friends groups, stakeholders, clubs, schools, universities

<b>GOAL:</b> Working collaboratively and consistently with others, following best practices, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities			
<b>MAHI TAHI - THE WAY WE WORK</b> Actions - Constructive partnerships, enabling in a catchment-wide context		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localism opportunities (refer policy 77P, 79P, 81P)</li> </ul>		
A70	<p>Make a variety of volunteering opportunities available across parks and grow participation so it is easy for people to assist in conservation and recreation work such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Events and 'come and try' activities</li> <li>Promotion of volunteer opportunities</li> <li>Easily accessible, current and useable information on the Greater Wellington website or associated electronic media</li> <li>Clearly identified opportunities for philanthropic donations, sponsorship or in kind contributions</li> </ul>	Medium	Volunteer Strategy
A71	Identify ways to recognise and reward volunteer efforts e.g. promotion of volunteers achievements, learning opportunities, workshops, social gatherings, seminars	Short-medium	
<b>Objective 15.</b> Support recreation and conservation clubs, concessionaires and licence holders so they can be successful in providing enjoyable recreation experiences and undertaking conservation work			
A72	Support with activities e.g. participation in park collaboration groups where these are formed, training, resourcing, regular communication and liaison, grass mowing services where appropriate	Short-long	
A73	Work to improve sustainability practices and build resilience of facilities in response to climate change	Short - Long	Concessionaires, clubs, lease and licence holders, Climate Change Strategy, Asset Management Strategy
<b>Objective 16.</b> To bring together a range of work programmes and initiatives into a cohesive and coordinated approach to achieving conservation and recreation goals in parks, connected with broader Greater Wellington priorities			
A74	<p>Implement Plan priorities through Greater Wellington business planning, annual planning and long term planning processes encompassing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key destination development and enhancement</li> <li>Opportunities for contributions from others including community partners, corporate sponsors, Central Government grants, tourism concessions, urban renewal projects e.g. Porirua Project</li> <li>Master planning directions for particular parks</li> <li>Asset management planning</li> </ul>	Short - Long	Wellington Regional Growth Framework
A75	Monitor and report relationship health and satisfaction about the way we work with others:	Medium	

<b>GOAL:</b> Working collaboratively and consistently with others, following best practices, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities													
<b>MAHI TAHI - THE WAY WE WORK</b> Actions - Constructive partnerships, enabling in a catchment-wide context		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate review of relationship health into existing feedback mechanisms and/ or establish new measures with key partners</li> </ul>												
<b>Objective 17.</b> To monitor progress on achieving Parks Network Plan goals and adapt our approach where required to ensure efforts are achieving key outcomes													
A76	Establish a social and environmental science-led 'state of the parks' monitoring and reporting programme: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify monitoring and reporting methodology including identification of indicators of success, training requirements, existing data sets, opportunities for citizen science monitoring, reporting intervals and mechanisms, including Annual Report</li> <li>Undertake baseline monitoring for each of the All Park Direction goals</li> <li>Develop the programme in liaison with mana whenua and other park partners</li> <li>Through regular monitoring identify where issues are apparent and adaptation is required to achieve Plan goals</li> <li>Transparently report issues and progress to the public via Council</li> </ol>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Short</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Short</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Medium</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Medium</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Medium - Long</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Short		Short		Medium		Medium		Medium - Long		
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A77	For the benefit of future generations, visually record park landscape and cultural heritage features change over time (longitudinal) through photography: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify monitoring methodology including data points in landscape, opportunities for citizen/ community monitoring, monitoring intervals and reporting opportunities</li> <li>Utilise educational opportunities to promote conservation understanding through the monitoring project</li> <li>Promote land change as restoration efforts progress</li> </ol>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Short</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Medium</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Long</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Short		Medium		Long						
Short													
Medium													
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### 6.6.2 Outcomes

- J. Collaborative ways of working are embedded in the way we work with mana whenua, stakeholders and the broader community consistently across the Greater Wellington park network
- K. Volunteer numbers, the diversity of volunteering work experiences and volunteer levels of satisfaction are measured and grown
- L. Progress towards PNP goals and outcomes is monitored and periodically reported to Council and the public
- M. Neighbours are engaged to ensure activities around parks support their natural heritage values

## 6.7 Climate Change and Sustainability

### Core value:

*We value and utilise parks as a natural solution in helping to reduce the effects of climate change*

### ***Whaowhia te kete mātauranga***

*Fill the basket of knowledge*

Climate change is causing a wide range of impacts that affect virtually everyone and everything on Earth in increasingly detrimental ways. These range from more violent storms to severe flooding and longer lasting periods of drought. Extreme weather events are more frequent and widespread.

Greater Wellington parks are a vital and significant contributors towards helping us combat the effects of climate change in the region. Healthy parks can both minimise our contribution to climate change and increase resilience to its effects. A planned response is required for restoring habitats, adapting park facilities and modifying management practices to accommodate climate change impacts and minimise the risks. These efforts will also protect neighbouring communities and our precious freshwater and coastal ecosystems by reducing fire and flood risk, soil erosion and sediment flows. Parks also provide an opportunity for learning through storytelling and holding events that promote 'natural solutions' to climate change.

By restoring and protecting the parks ecosystems, we will be making a significant contribution towards reducing our region's carbon footprint. Some habitats can help remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and sequester it away, and in doing so become a 'carbon sink'. Where degraded and deforested land is restored, parks can help grow our regional carbon sinks. Forests are perhaps the best known ecosystem for performing this function, but wetlands also play a significant role. The protection and restoration of peatlands, which are a particular type of wetland, is especially important. These ecosystems act as substantial carbon sinks and will sequester carbon dioxide that would otherwise be released to the atmosphere for as long as they are kept in a healthy state. When these ecosystems are damaged and drained, they release carbon dioxide back to the atmosphere. This can continue for thousands of years until no organic material remains in the soil, so essentially they become a permanent 'carbon source'.

The concept that Regional parks are a 'natural solution' to reducing the impacts of climate change lies in the provisioning services of the whenua. Healthy, functioning ecosystems such as forests and wetlands increase the resilience of the land and soil to extreme weather. Strong, diverse and healthy ecosystems are resilient and better able to withstand the impacts of climate change such as increased flooding. Parks provide areas for flooding, reducing the impact on nearby settlements, properties and sensitive environments.

Greater Wellington has active climate change and natural hazards work programmes, and has been implementing its Climate Change Strategy since 2015. In 2019, Greater Wellington declared a 'climate emergency' and formally established a target for the organisation to become 'carbon neutral' by 2030. These announcements are backed by two action plans, a Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan and a Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan. These are collectively referred to here as Greater Wellington's Climate Emergency Response. These decisions signal a step change in how Greater Wellington addresses climate change. Several actions have implications for how we manage our parks.

Actions from the 'Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan' and the 'Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan' directly influence the day to day management and future states of Greater Wellington parks.

### **Sustainability**

There are many aspects to sustainability. Moving towards a 'circular economy' is one of them. "The circular economy aims to enable effective flows of materials, energy, labour and information so that natural and social capital can be rebuilt. It is characterised as an economy that is restorative and regenerative by design and which aims to keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value at all times. It works effectively at every scale" Intelligent assets: unlocking the circular economy potential, Ellen Macarthur Foundation (2016). At the park and community scale this broadly means preserving and enhancing natural

and social capital and minimising negative impacts on ecosystem services. In practical terms this means restoration work to support biodiversity and freshwater quality, land use change from farming, adaptive re-use of former farming buildings for community benefits, community participation and leadership in conservation and recreation work and mana whenua manaakitanga guidance.

Procurement is in essence the process a business undertakes to choose between different suppliers of goods and services. Choices in procurement of goods and services offers a significant opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing all forms of pollution, cleaning water ways, increasing indigenous biodiversity and providing equitable opportunities for all people are outcomes we all need to contribute to.

Greater Wellington strongly encourages all businesses involved in parks to thoroughly consider the sustainability impact over the lifetime of all goods and services they use. Greater Wellington supports procurement processes that increase sustainability outcomes over the goods or service lifetime, and/ or select suppliers of goods or services based on improved environmental and or social outcomes.

The following goal and its outcomes, objectives and actions reflect the important role of parks in supporting climate change response in the region. Achieving this will require some change in land use and park management. Restoring wetlands, phasing out stock grazing activities, progressively restoring natural heritage and adaptively re-using infrastructure for community benefit are key activities for the next ten years and well beyond.



Minimising waste, collecting rubbish and educating visitors about sustainability is constant and ongoing work in parks. At Battle Hill farming education activities are part of the park purpose, however carbon emissions from farming activities must be reduced in accordance with Greater Wellington policy and Corporate Neutrality Action Plan.

#### 6.7.1 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

- 89P To utilise the latest research and climate change modelling to inform planning of all activities and facilities in parks
- 90P To adopt circular economy principles of designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use, using highly sustainable products and regenerating natural systems
- 91P To build resilience of existing infrastructure and services (or remove or relocate it) to better withstand the impacts of climate change and natural hazards
- 92P To ensure new long term park infrastructure is highly sustainable, considers projected long term climate induced changes as well as other changes and natural hazards
- 93P To support Greater Wellington's organisational carbon neutrality targets and delivery of its climate emergency response
- 94P To prioritise restoration of natural heritage values particularly forests and peatland to increase natural carbon sinks

To display leadership in waste management and recycling through sustainability education, procurement processes and waste handling

<b>GOAL:</b> Parks are managed in highly sustainable ways, building environmental resilience as part of the natural solution to climate change								
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>					
<b>Abbreviations:</b> CCIS: Climate Change Implementation Strategy 2019 DOC: Department of Conservation PNRP: Proposed Natural Resources Plan								
<b>Objective 18.</b> To reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with park activities aiming for carbon neutrality and carbon sink growth in the longer term								
A78	Support the implementation of Greater Wellingtons <b>Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan</b> by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identifying ways to reduce carbon emissions across Greater Wellington parks in accordance with Greater Wellington policy</li> <li>b. Considering impacts on the carbon target(s), with a strong bias towards those options that will avoid, reduce or absorb emissions.</li> <li>c. Restoring native vegetation in the grazed areas of parks as licences phase out</li> <li>d. Allocating resources to accelerate reforestation planting, based on a planned approach, considering master planning directions.</li> <li>e. Working collaboratively with park partners</li> </ol>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Short</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Short</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Short</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Medium-Long</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Short - Long</td></tr> </table>	Short	Short	Short	Medium-Long	Short - Long	CCIS, DOC, Mana whenua, TA's
Short								
Short								
Short								
Medium-Long								
Short - Long								
A79	Support the implementation of Greater Wellingtons <b>Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan</b> by actively promoting native vegetation restoration, building partnerships which capitalise on the Billion Trees programme and expand permanent native forest habitat areas	Short - Long	Billion Trees programme					
A80	Quantify and fully offset embodied carbon and emissions from all park activities and new infrastructure considering Greater Wellington procurement policies	Short - Long	CCIS					
A81	At Battle Hill and in other areas where grazing may continue, adopt further agricultural and land care sustainability measures and follow peer reviewed AEE process for annual grazing operational plans. Investigate regenerative agriculture options at Battle Hill for sustainability and education purposes.	Medium	Licence holders, AEE process					
A82	Develop science lead restoration plans and restore former plantation pine forest areas (not under long term harvesting agreements) in native forest e.g. extending the Battle Hill bush	Long	Biodiversity Strategy					
A83	Explore opportunities to accelerate restoration programmes for priority areas such as wetlands via sponsorship/funding and community-lead efforts	Short - Long	Mana whenua, Community, stakeholders					
A84	Maintain native forest areas of park land in covenant for at least 50 years as part of the 'Permanent Forest Sink Initiative'	Short - Long	CCIS					

<b>GOAL:</b> Parks are managed in highly sustainable ways, building environmental resilience as part of the natural solution to climate change			
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
A85	Identify property parcels within parks where additional protection mechanisms are appropriate and proceed with protection	Medium	CCIS
A86	Protect and enhance existing forest carbon stores through biosecurity work to minimise threats to forest canopy and indigenous biodiversity	Short	Biodiversity Strategy
<b>Objective 19.</b> To improve resilience, risks from climate change-related impacts are identified and adaptation planning is integrated into 'business as usual'			
A87	Integrate climate change response into all planning and operational work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify, regularly monitor and certify overall stocks and flows of carbon of all parks/ecosystems to ensure maximum sequestering</li> </ul>	Medium	CCIS
A88	Integrate climate change threat minimisation into asset management planning and management	Short - Long	CCIS, Asset Management Strategy
A89	Implement the Queen Elizabeth Park 'Coastal retreat plan' 2019 to remove and relocate visitor facility and park operational infrastructure, accommodating coastal erosion and flood inundation processes	Short - Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP, Community, Stakeholders
<b>Objective 20.</b> To support climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, park visitor education opportunities are provided			
A90	Provide information, interpretation and education activities about climate change, ecosystem health and resilience and sustainability in parks	Short	CCIS
A91	Local climate change action is enabled via participation in conservation and recreation activities in parks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community connectedness is built using the multiple benefits of parks as a natural solution to climate change</li> <li>Community collaboration groups or other methods of bringing user groups together are utilised to expand and strengthen individual group efforts</li> <li>Organisations and individuals have opportunities to participate in improving the long term resilience and sustainability of the region through conservation work</li> <li>Mana whenua mātauranga Māori knowledge sharing is enabled and shared wherever appropriate</li> </ul>	Short - Long	CCIS, mana whenua
A92	Visitors are supported and encouraged to visit parks using low emission and carbon-free transport options	Short – Long	Metlink, Kiwirail, NZTA, other transport services
<b>Objective 21.</b> Demonstrate innovative and best practices in sustainable park management practices			

<b>GOAL:</b> Parks are managed in highly sustainable ways, building environmental resilience as part of the natural solution to climate change			
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY</b> Actions		<b>TIME (Years)</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
A93	Adaptively and creatively re-use park buildings including former grazing related infrastructure and other assets considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage values</li> <li>• Local community needs for facilities and recreation activities</li> <li>• Master planning processes</li> <li>• Education opportunities</li> <li>• Innovative approaches to remove and recycle redundant grazing licence area fences and other infrastructure</li> <li>• Art and culture opportunities</li> <li>• Key destination development opportunities</li> <li>• Park values and community health and wellbeing, in particular access and equity</li> </ul>	Short – Medium	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders, private enterprise
A94	Identify a range of options for improving sustainability practices in parks and showcasing sustainability to park visitors such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designing out waste and pollution</li> <li>• Renewable energy generation</li> <li>• Recycling and energy efficiency measures, keeping products and materials in use</li> <li>• School education opportunities and informal story telling</li> <li>• Sustainable land management practices, erosion reduction measures, restoration work / regenerating natural systems</li> <li>• Mana whenua kaitiakitanga activities</li> </ul>	Short – Long	Mana whenua

### 6.7.2 Outcomes

- M. Park environment and facilities have increased resilience to climate change effects
- N. Visitors to parks are more aware of the impacts of climate change and the importance of sustainable practices
- O. The resilience of natural heritage is improved across parks catchment-wide in liaison with mana whenua and others to reduce the threats presented by climate change and contribute to achieving Greater Wellington's defined emission reduction targets



## 6. Park Focus

***“I orea te tuatara ka patu ki waho***  
*A problem is solved by continuing to find solutions”*

Parks are a public space for people to enjoy and a high level of satisfaction has consistently been expressed which Greater Wellington, iwi partners, stakeholders and volunteers can all be proud of. Suggestions for improvement and great ideas for consideration have been received, and it is with these Greater Wellington has collaboratively formed this strategic management plan to be aspirational and inclusive.

This part of the Plan focuses on individual parks and identifies the key features that help make each park unique. All-park policies and strategic goals and objectives are drawn on to identify a range of short, medium and long term actions for work in each park. This work will help ensure that Greater Wellington parks deliver more conservation, recreation and community health and wellbeing benefits for the people of Wellington, visitors to the region and for a sustainable natural environment.

Many of the actions identified here will be able to be achieved within the life of this strategic 10-year Plan but for other actions, the horizon is beyond the life of this plan. Restoring the natural environment to function as a healthy ecosystem in a self-sustaining state can take decades and this is particularly the case for the areas of parks which have been grazed for many years and lack native seed sources. A shift to focus on restoration of these areas has been made through Plan policies and actions, maintaining farming at Battle Hill where it is part of the parks purpose.

Evolving landscape character, native flora and fauna and interesting built and natural features including the recreation facilities, are core characteristics of parks. For some parks landscape visual change is subtle, but for others, restoration work over the next ten years will see significant transformation. In Queen Elizabeth Park restoration of the extensive peat wetlands is proposed. In northern and western parts of Belmont and at Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui the bare hills, slopes and valleys will gradually see native vegetation cover return through plantings and natural regeneration processes supported by pest plant and animal work. Master planning processes will determine the recreation needs for these spaces to promote visitor use, and reduce unnecessary loss of vegetation.

. The development and enhancement of a diverse range of ‘key destinations’ to attract visitors and support interesting and high quality experiences is proposed. These key places will support tourism and intra-region visits. Making sure that parks are easy to get to and have few barriers to participation is critical for delivering health and wellbeing benefits from them. This includes opening up the areas of park currently closed for grazing activities and developing good facilities for recreation, as well as minimising entry obstacles and making sure that up to date information is easy to find. A renewed focus on storytelling is proposed along with seats, signage and improved amenities to support positive experiences in parks.

In the spirit of true manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga partnership, working alongside mana whenua is important to the way we work across parks and mostly not identified by local actions here. At the core of all the work progressing in parks are Greater Wellington’s relationships with our partners, stakeholders and the community. The work proposed in this Plan can’t be achieved without the generous support and work of conservation and recreation volunteers and others. This section has a range of local actions to support working together as we encourage the community to get involved. Greater Wellington’s parks have both local and regional focus. They are most well-known and frequently used by the people of the communities nearby but also popular day visit destinations. Many people assist with conservation and recreation work in parks. Volunteers and small business concessionaires tend to come from nearby communities too. A range of actions supporting local, regional and collective good are identified below. In parks where master planning is proposed (QEP, Belmont, Wainuiomata and Battle Hill), this process will involve public participation in reimagining underutilised areas of parks and provide the next level of detail in strategic planning for park facilities and services and restoration work.

*DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30*



Public feedback to develop the Plan was valuable. Submitters indicated that a focus on improving access within parks would significantly benefit people's use and enjoyment of them. Restoration works across parks, freshwater quality, connecting ecological corridors and opportunities for community participation stewardship were also key themes. As changes in recreation facilities are explored, pop-up event and 'open day' type opportunities can be a great way for people to see, feel and imagine different future states or arrangements.

## 7.1 Akatarawa Forest

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Ngāti Kahungunu, Rangitāne o Wairarapa

### *Healthy rich forests, remote and rugged - ready for the adventurous*

Akatarawa is located in the steep hill country of the Akatarawa Ranges, from the west of the Hutt Valley to the Kāpiti Coast. The forest covers 15,500 hectares and is the largest park managed by Greater Wellington. It contains pockets of original and larger regenerating lowland podocarp forest, as well as areas of exotic plantations. The forest has important environment, culture and heritage values, and provides for a wide range of recreation opportunities. The park is also a key motorised recreation destination in the lower north island (regionally significant). It provides a range of backcountry oriented four wheel driving and trail bike riding opportunities. Greater Wellington works closely with Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee (ARAC) to manage the network of tracks and roads to ensure that impacts from motorised recreation activities are minimised.

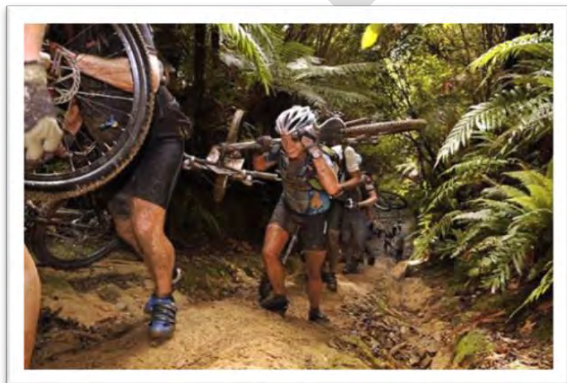
The indigenous biodiversity values are considered to be ecologically significant in the lower North Island. Akatarawa is held as a future drinking water supply catchment for Wellington with forests managed to ensure that they remain a sustainable source of fresh, clean water for the region when needed in the future. The park also has long term commercial exotic forestry plantations and for public safety reasons these areas have some public access limitations.

#### **Motorised recreation**



Akatarawa is the only park where permit based casual motorised recreation activities are allowed making it is a regional destination for this activity. The Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee (ARAC) help Greater Wellington in managing sustainable use of the park.

#### **Karapoti Classic - mountain biking**



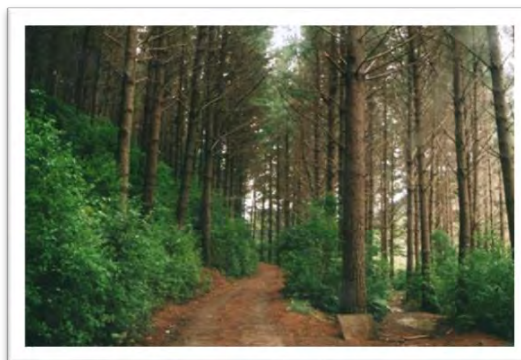
The Karapoti Classic is New Zealand's longest-running annual mountain bike event, beginning in 1986. This event that spans 50kms of challenging terrain, draws in competitors from all of the place every year.

#### **Heritage - Birchville Dam**



Scenic and historic Birchville Dam is one of the Akatarawa parks key destinations easily accessed from the Upper Hutt side of the park. Storytelling reveals its interesting history and role in drinking water collection for Wellington.

#### **Changing landscapes**



The commercial plantation areas are not publicly assessable during harvesting operations for public safety purposes. 4WD's are a permitted in these areas by permit.

**Native forest**



Old growth forest is preserved and protected for people to enjoy now and for future collection purposes.

**Martins River wetland**



Martins River is one of a number of major wetlands in the park and part of Akatarawa ecologically significant natural areas. They provide important habitat for native plants and animals

**Orange Hut**



ARAC (Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee) volunteers work extensively in the park to help develop and maintain facilities such as Orange Hut. This is hut mark 3 and provides day visit facilities for all park visitors including a toilet and BBQ area.

Title Holder	Legislative Status	Territorial Authority	Area	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington	Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 and subject also to the Greater Wellington (Water Board Functions) Act 2005	Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) and Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC)	Approx. 15,000 Ha	The land is held fee simple for the purposes of recreation, forestry and future water supply catchment	Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust Statutory acknowledgments. Refer Appendix 7.
<b>Key stakeholders</b>		<b>Activity</b>			
Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee (ARAC)		Motorised recreation			
Kapi-Mana Motorcycle Club (KMMC)		Motor biking/trail biking			
Four wheel drive and trail bike clubs		Motorised recreation			

<b>Core values and park characteristics</b>
<p><b>Heritage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future water supply area</li> <li>• Regenerated native forest and old growth areas including original montane</li> <li>• Regionally significant lowland forest and wetlands. (Whakatikei wetland)</li> <li>• Ecological link from Kāpiti Coast to the Tararua Range</li> <li>• Forest harvesting history and relics including dams and former logging tramways</li> <li>• Commercial pine plantations and other exotic forest including Californian redwood</li> </ul> <p><b>Recreation experiences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared trail network</li> <li>• Remote backcountry experiences, tramping and hunting</li> <li>• Motorised recreation by permit for 4WDing, motorcycling and quad biking on designated tracks</li> <li>• Karapoti Classic nationally significant mountain biking event</li> <li>• Horse riding including long distance connections to other parks</li> <li>• Orange hut (mark 111)</li> </ul> <p><b>Education and Conservation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birchville Dam, historic logging tramways and associated historic logging structures</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing forest ecosystem health to future water quality of the catchments</li> <li>• Minimal impact activity practice</li> </ul>
<b>Park Opportunities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key destinations development and enhancement</li> <li>• Cross-park, long distance walking and riding opportunities – Upper Hutt to the coast/ Battle Hill for motorcyclists, bike riders, horse riders</li> <li>• Sustainable adventure recreation destination promotion</li> <li>• Historic logging trail relics and storytelling opportunities</li> </ul>

### **Natural Heritage**

Past logging of podocarp from large areas of the Akatarawa Forest has left a mosaic of regenerating forest and shrub lands which are home for a high diversity of bird and insect life. The park also contains over 1,000 hectares of original lowland podocarp forest and 500 hectares of red beech/ miro/ rimu forest and small but significant, stands of the original montane totara/ kamahi and miro/ kamahi forest on high ridges around the peaks of Mounts Maunganui, Wainui, Titi and Barton. The park has a number of nationally and regionally significant wetlands. Three of these wetlands, Whakatikei Wetland (Draper's Flat), Martin's River Wetland and Whakatikei Headwater Swamp are identified as significant natural wetlands in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region.

The park provides an important ecological connection between the Tararua, Remutaka Ranges and Orongorongo forests. Approximately 3,000 hectares of exotic forests (pine and macrocarpa) include the Whakatikei, Valley View, Hukinga, Maungakotukutuku, Akatarawa Saddle and Puketiro blocks, which are managed primarily for commercial purposes but remain accessible for recreation activities outside active harvest times.

Protecting and sustainably managing forest ecosystems involves pest plant and animal management and a range of works in forestry operations such as erosion control. Works to minimise threats to the health of rivers, streams and wetlands. Managing recreation activities to educate people to ensure activity behaviour is mindful of protecting natural values and other people's recreation enjoyment.

### **Heritage, landscape and visitor experience**

The park is a popular hunting destination easily accessible from Upper Hutt. Akatarawa Park is a key destination for motorised recreation activities in the region (four wheel drive, quad bikes, trail bikes, highly powered bicycles) utilising the road and track network. It is also popular with mountain bikers and home to Australasia's longest running mountain bike race, the Karapoti Classic and multisport events. European

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settlers logged the area for its valuable rimu and totara timber resources and old logging tracks and milling relics are scattered throughout the forest. Close to Upper Hutt, the Cannon Point Walkway Trig and Birchville Dam are popular with walkers and bikers, while trampers and hunters use the more remote track network. There are interesting landscape destinations including redwood trees, wetlands and old growth forest. The Puketiro forest area is popular with horse riders. Greater Wellington works with the Forestry Right Holder to manage plantation forestry and recreation access to these areas.

**Community collaboration**

The Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee (ARAC) works alongside Greater Wellington to support sustainable motorised recreation use of the park. A memorandum of understanding and 'track protocol' are in place to guide collaborative work and the process of making changes to authorised roads and trails available for motorised and other recreation use. Other key relationships in management are with park neighbours, recreation clubs and conservation groups, other councils and DOC. Refer to the Rules for use and development section 8 of this plan for details of motorised recreation access.

<b>AKATARAWA FOREST</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Abbreviations:</b> ARAC: Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee DOC: Department of Conservation KCDC: Kāpiti Coast District Council		LUV: Light Utility Vehicles PNRP: Proposed Natural Resource Plan UHCC: Upper Hutt City Council WIP: Waitūia Implementation Programme	
<b>Natural heritage Goal:</b> <i>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>			
A1	Undertake wetland restoration and enhancements on the wetlands in the park including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>two nationally significant wetlands, Martin's River Wetland and Whakatikei Headwater Swamp</li> <li>three other biodiversity rich and significant wetlands; Whakatikei (Draper's Flat), McGhie's and Gratton's</li> <li>other smaller permanent and ephemeral wetlands</li> </ul>	Short-long	PNRP, KNE programme
A2	Minimise environmental impacts from commercial forestry use of park roads through a range of interventions including water sensitive design, AEE process, 'rock rip rap', compliance monitoring and other measures	Short-long	Forestry Agreements, park stakeholders
A3	Investigate options for monitoring and reporting the effects/ success of pest control programmes such as a small mammal monitoring programme with others	Long	Mana whenua, community, universities others, KNE programme
A4	Work with others to minimise threats and impacts of pest plants and animals to ecosystems health via Waitūia implementation and other programmes, adopting a catchment wide approach	On-going	DOC, KCDC, UHCC, WIP, KNE programme
A5	Investigate opportunities to establish a 'mainland island' to support native species restoration and utilise electronic remotely monitored traps	Medium-Long	Mana whenua, conservation, recreation groups, KNE programme
<b>Visitor Experience Goal:</b> <i>Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy</i>			
A5	<b>Key destinations</b>		

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<b>AKATARAWA FOREST</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
	Develop or enhance:		
	<b>a. Birch Ville Dam (heritage)</b> • Enhance access, amenity, storytelling and picnic facilities including connecting tracks	Short	UHCC
	<b>b. Cannon Point (landscape)</b> • View point. Enhance access trails, signs, add seats and storytelling	Medium	
	<b>c. Akatarawa Traverse (journey)</b> • Identify and promote a long distance walking/ riding trail from the Hutt River, Akatarawa to the coast at QEP (using existing trails), including Battle Hill connection. Support with appropriate facilities	Long	Walking and riding clubs
	<b>d. Karapoti road picnic area (activity space)</b> • Enhance to support the Karapoti Classic mountain bike race with timber harvesting relics, storytelling, car park improvements	Short	UHCC
	<b>e. Matai Flat (landscape)</b> • Develop a picnic area at Matai flat adjacent to Hukinga road	Medium	ARAC
	<b>f. Whakatikei wetland (landscape)</b> • Develop story telling focusing on wetland education	Long	ARAC
	<b>g. Timber tramways (heritage)</b> • Identify timber tramway trails to develop as heritage destinations with storytelling and other facilities	Long	Historical societies
<b>ACCESS</b>			
A6	Support horse riding activities with access, facility and other improvements such as: • Share with care signage and messaging • Gate access improvements • Facilities such as hitching rails at destinations and mounting blocks • Float parking facilities	Medium	Equestrian groups
A7	Improve weekend access for kayaking in the Wainui stream/river in the Puketiro plantation forest area	Medium	Kayak clubs
A8	Work with others to manage entrance areas to improve access, safety and information, particularly at Cannon Point, Karapoti, Campbell Mill road	Short	UHCC, park neighbours, KCDC, DOC
A9	Sign post and interpret the giant rata tree along the Pram track	Short	
A10	Improve telecommunications in the park for visitors and management purposes e.g. radio repeaters, mobile phone towers	Short	Utilities
<b>AMENITY</b>			
A11	Enhance Orange Hut in liaison with ARAC as a place to visit and stay	Medium	ARAC
A12	Work with others to minimise conflicts between different user groups. • Improve vehicle parking areas and other facilities as needed • Address other issues that require a collaborative approach, such as safety and security via passive and active surveillance	On-going	UHCC, KCDC, DOC, neighbours
A13	Improve facilities, such as toilets, at park entrances including: • Maungakotukutuku Road, Raumati • Tulsa Park and Bridge Road (Totara Park and Upper Hutt)	Medium	Upper Hutt City Council and private land owners
<b>STORYTELLING</b>			

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<b>AKATARAWA FOREST</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
A14	Develop freshwater storytelling about the purpose of park (future water collection) for key destinations such as Birchville Dam	Medium	Wellington Water
A15	Identify a range of opportunities to raise awareness and understanding about conservation, freshwater and heritage values of the park as a 'future water collection area' with park users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>biosecurity threats, transmission of pathogens, sediment, via vehicles, equipment and other means</li> <li>Minimising impacts from illegal access, poaching and vandalism</li> </ul> Clearly identify sensitive no-go areas for high impact activities and educate about their importance	Medium	Stakeholders, neighbours, PNRP
<b>TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)</b>			
A16	Utilise and update the 'Track Protocol' as required for change proposals for the motorised recreation trail network in the park incorporating no-nett loss for vegetation maintenance work	Short	
A17	Investigate possible link trails between Akatarawa and Battle Hill from the privately owned Fern Hill and Judgeford forests for walking and cycling	Medium	Private land owners
A18	Improve trail links and access between the Hutt Valley and Kāpiti Coast via Akatarawa, Battle Hill and Queen Elizabeth Parks working with other landowners, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coast to Upper Hutt trail via Pram track</li> <li>Coast to Battle Hill trail (refer Battle Hill and Akatarawa maps)</li> </ul>	Medium	DOC
A19	Develop short highly accessible trails at key entrances including Upper Hutt, Karapoti Road	Medium	UHCC
<b>Cultural Heritage Features and Landscape values Goal:</b> <i>A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors</i>			
A20	Change the park name to 'Akatarawa Regional Park' to reflect its equal place in Greater Wellington's network of public open space.	Medium	Mana whenua
A21	Develop a conservation management plan for historic Birchville dam	Medium	
A22	Develop a conservation management plan for the historic timber logging tramways and any associated historic logging relics and structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detail their significance, opportunities for interpretation</li> <li>Identify possible opportunities shared mountain biking walking tracks and storytelling opportunities</li> </ul>	Short	
<b>The way we work Goal:</b> <i>Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities</i>			
A23	Work with ARAC to support and enable sustainable motorised recreation use of the park via a current Memorandum of Understanding/ Co-operation	Ongoing	ARAC
A24	Work with motorcycle and mountain bike clubs to collaborate on recreation and conservation work and issues such as minimising impacts and sharing with care	Short	Park stakeholders
A25	Consider the establishment of a community collaboration group comprised of all park stakeholders and partners to work on common goals, focusing on core values	Medium	Stakeholders and community

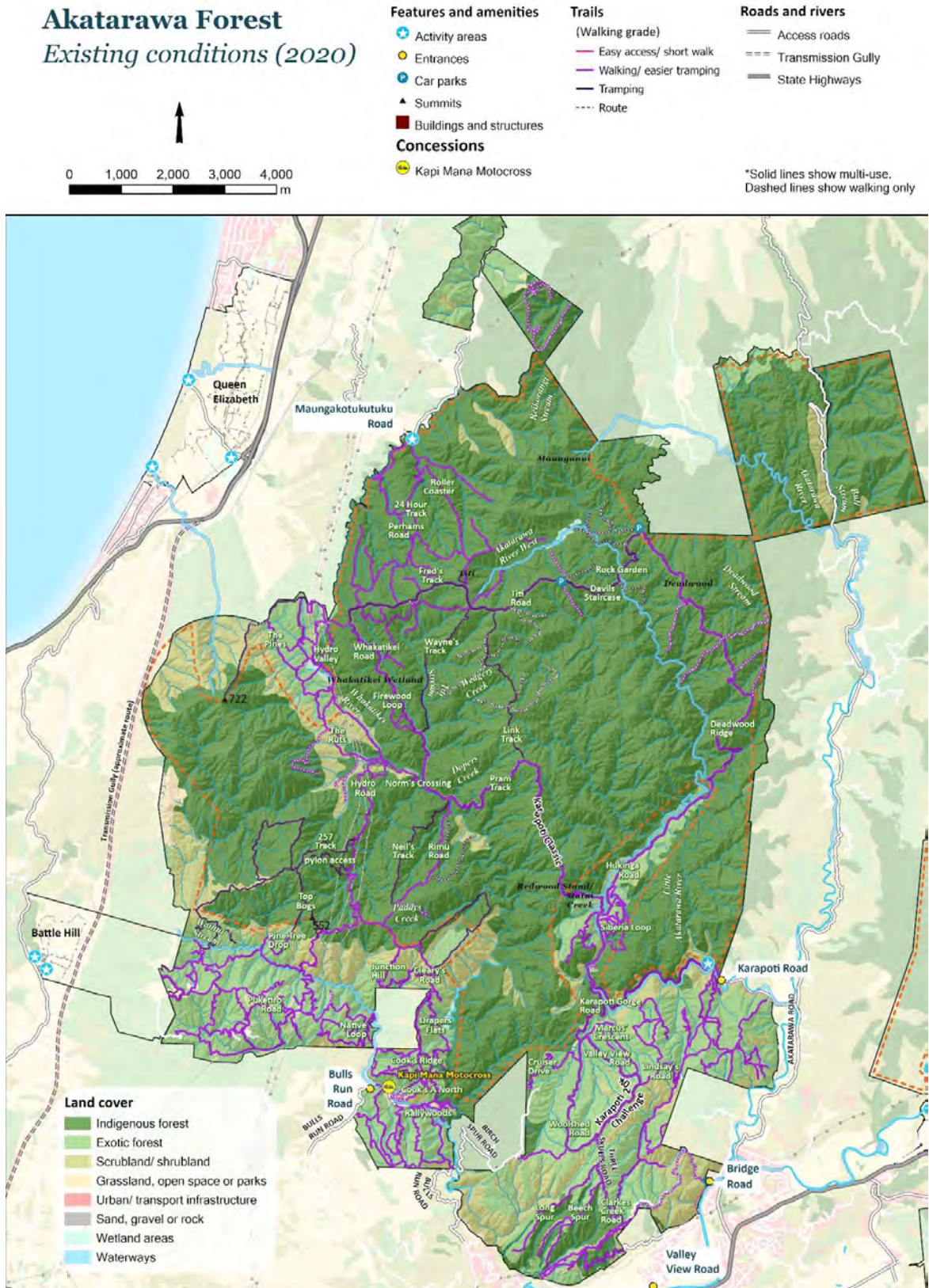


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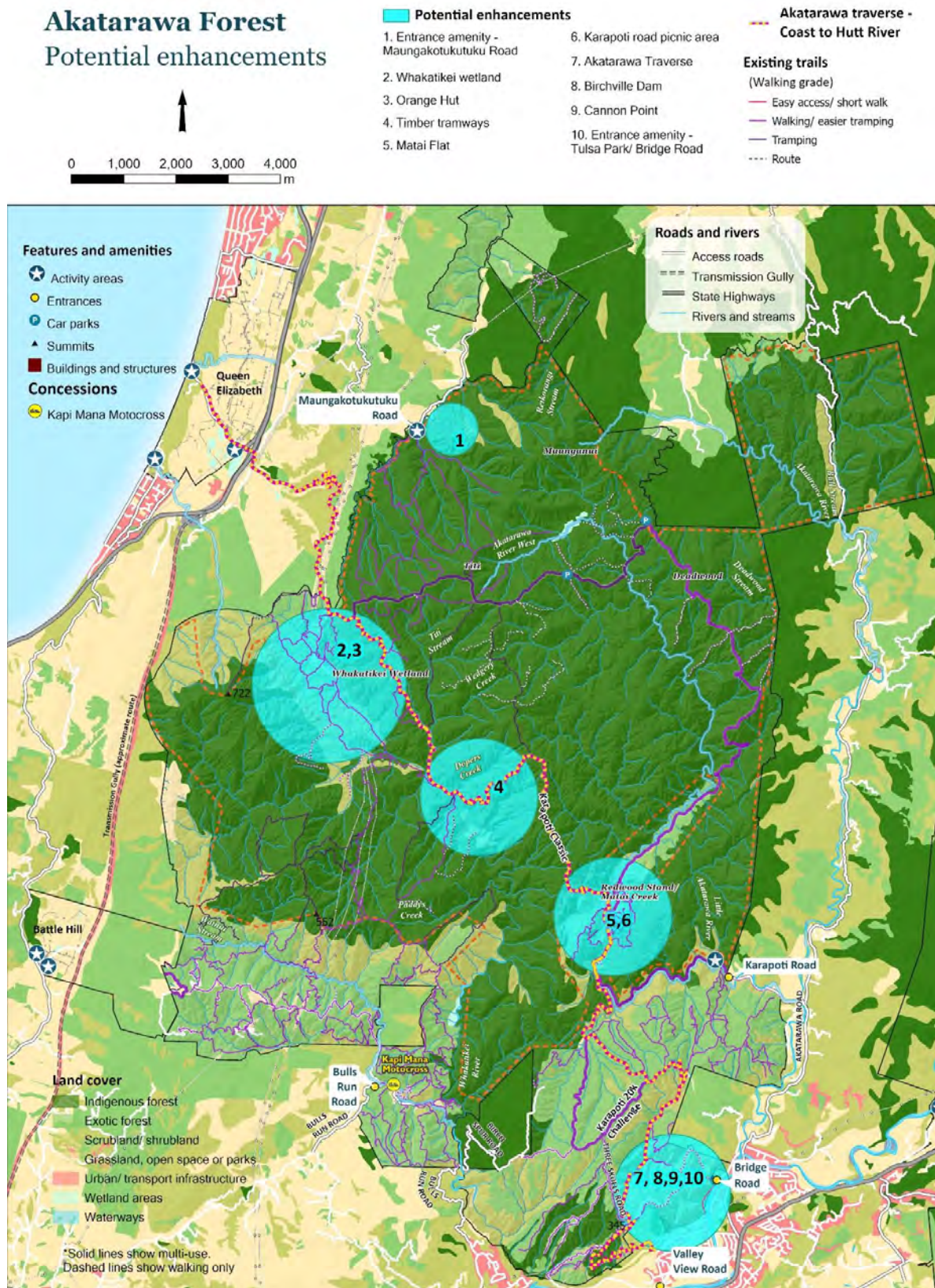
<b>AKATARAWA FOREST</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
A26	Work with horse riders to ensure a co-ordinated approach to access and shared use	ongoing	Equestrian groups
A27	Identify and support opportunities for park stakeholder collective collaboration on recreation and conservation issues and opportunities (plan actions) through gatherings, workshops and other means	Short	Mana whenua

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Map 1. Akatarawa Existing Conditions



Map 2. Akatarawa Potential Enhancements



## 7.2 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira

### ***Camping, horse riding, farming, heritage - fun activities in open landscapes***

Battle Hill Farm Forest (Regional) Park, purchased in July 1987, is reserved for farming education purposes. Visitors can experience farm animals, camp overnight, walk in regenerating native forest and ride horses or bikes in open spaces or through a plantation forest. Equestrian activities are a key focus with Battel Hill Eventing, pony clubs and the Wellington Group, Riding for the Disabled (RDA) based here. The parks location on the Paekākāriki Hill Road makes it accessible by car from Wellington city and the Kāpiti Coast. The park offers opportunities to learn about land care practices such as fish passage, riparian planting and farming practices.

Transmission Gully motorway passes through the park making it highly visible to passing motorists (once open). Battle Hill connects directly with Akatarawa providing access for walkers, bikers and horse riders via a motorway underpass and through the pine forest area. There are connections to the Kāpiti Coast and Queen Elizabeth Park via Mount Wainui and the Department of Conservation's Whareroa Farm. The park is rich in Māori and European history; its name originating from a significant battle site above the remnant bush reserve. Various tributaries of the Horokiri Stream cross the park and connect with Pāuatahanui inlet and Te Awarau-o-Porirua / Porirua harbour.

### **Camping**



Battle Hill is a popular camping destination. A range of minor facility enhancements are proposed to support enjoyable experiences.

### **Horokiri Stream - Eels**



The stream is a great place to see long finned eels (Tuna) and for water play near the campground. Minimising agricultural runoff and stream bank erosion is important for downstream water quality, and for these slippery, slimy residents.

### **Cultural Heritage**



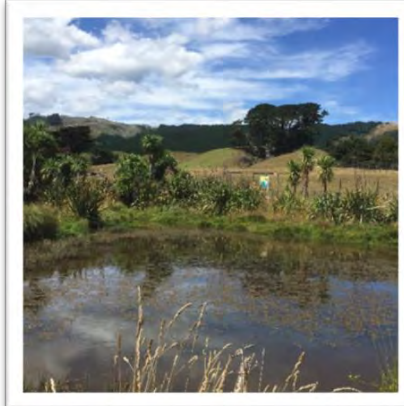
Commemorative stone, carved by Rangi Skipper at the battle site the park is named after. This hill was the site of a clash between Ngāti Toa Rangatira and combined British and other iwi troops in 1846. A site that is now protected for visitor to learn about New Zealand history. The Plan aims to make mana whenua presence in the park more visible to visitors

### Farming Heritage



Battle Hill is a working farm with sheep, chickens and other farm animals. Farming education activities are part of the parks purpose. A park for visitors to get up and close to animals and learn about farming in New Zealand.

### Wetlands



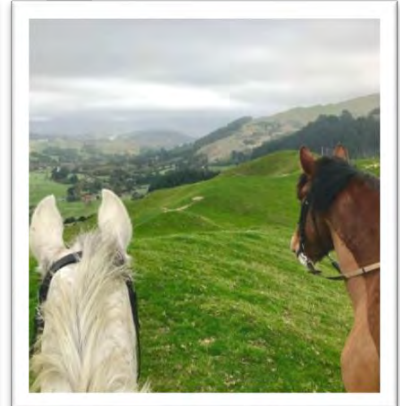
The park has a number of wetlands and areas of regenerating natural bush. Plantings to reduce hillside erosion and other land care practices, such as good fish passage in streams can be seen.

### Events and storytelling



The park is a key event destination. With Transmission Gully Motorway traversing the park, the opportunity exists for signage or sculptures to help identify it to passing motorists.

### HORSE RIDING



Horse riding activities are hugely popular at Battle Hill including Pony Club, Riding for Disabled, casual riding and overnight stays using the camp ground. Battle Hill is a key regional destination for riding with connections to Akatarawa and beyond. The park hosts three regional one day events annually.

### Fun in the park



The Plan aims to make the park an even more fun place for families and children with more themed nature play

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Title Holder	Legal Status	Territorial Authority	Area	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington	Administered under Local Government Act 2002 and Reserves Act 1977.	Porirua City Council (PCC).  Designations: Whole park and Transmission Gully, Porirua City Council District Plan.	Approx. 480 Ha	Recreation, 'Working farm visitor experience', Forestry and scenery	Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statutory acknowledgment. Refer Appendix 7.
<b>Key stakeholders</b>		<b>Activity</b>			
Battle Hill Eventing Incorporated		Equestrian			
Pāuatahanui Pony Club		Equestrian			
Pāuatahanui Primary School		Arbour Day conservation			
Wellington Group Riding for Disabled		Equestrian			
Mana Lions Club		Conservation			
Stock grazing licence		Farming			
<b>Core values and park characteristics</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equestrian casual riding destination and pony club facilities and activities</li> <li>• Historic farm homestead and woolshed</li> <li>• Battle site and farming heritage features</li> <li>• Farm animals, deer, eels in the stream</li> <li>• Stream-side camping</li> <li>• Native forest remnant and walking trails</li> <li>• Plantation forest mountain bike and horse riding trails</li> <li>• Nature play opportunities</li> <li>• Airstrip related recreation activities such as drone racing</li> <li>• Sustainable land care demonstration including fish passage, riparian plantings</li> <li>• Events and festival spaces</li> <li>• Family friendly destination</li> </ul>					
<b>Opportunities</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase numbers of people visiting the park via destination development and promotion works</li> <li>• Nature play destination for families</li> <li>• Comprehensive and interesting story telling through a range of different media and methods</li> <li>• Equestrian destination development through a range of improvements</li> <li>• Camping destination improvements and increased capacity</li> <li>• Promote awareness of Battle Hill and Akatarawa to passing motorists in Transmission Gully</li> <li>• Master planning to identify better park orientation and longer term blueprint for recreation and conservation improvements</li> <li>• Compatible re-use of the homestead building to support community engagement with the park</li> </ul>					

**Natural heritage**

The small forest remnant of 35 hectares, located to the north of the park entrance, is dominated by tawa and titoki, with kohekohe on the upper slopes. It is regionally significant for its population of the rare *Rhabdothamnus solandri*. In swampy lower areas kahikatea, pukatea and swamp maire are present. A number of monitoring activities take place including school groups and citizen science pest monitoring, including stream health and sediment monitoring.

**Visitor experience**

Battle Hill is a camping destination beside the pretty Horokiri Stream with adjoining native remnant bush. It's also a key location for events such as markets, multisport, drone racing and farming events. People visiting

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the park can see sheep and cattle. The Ken Gray Education centre in the woolshed offers a classroom space for learning. Eels in the Horokiri Stream are a popular nature based attraction for the park.

Battle Hill is home to many equestrian groups including Riding for Disabled Wellington Group, who offer therapeutic riding activities. Battle Hill offers a range of trails for mountain biking, walkers and horse trail riders.

### Heritage and landscape

Battle Hill is the site where, on the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1846, the first shots were fired in an engagement between on one side, a mixed Government force of Māori, police and British troops, and, on the other side, a party of Ngāti Toa, Ngāti Rangatahi, and Whanganui Māori under the Ngāti Toa chief Te Rangihaeata. The subsequent battle and siege lasted eleven days. The battle took place near a pa on a steep ridge near the summit now known as Battle Hill. The government forces were unsuccessful and Te Rangihaeata's forces withdrew. Battle Hill was bought from the Crown in 1987 to provide public access to a working farm and link with Akatarawa Park.

The park landscape has open fields, plantation forest and a native forest remnant. The original homestead features in the entrance area. Pocket restoration plantings and erosion control plantings are maturing. Harvesting of plantation forest will commence in 2021 resulting in temporary landscape change similar to adjoining privately held pine forest. Farming education activities are part of the parks purpose. Currently sustainably practices such as good fish passage design are demonstrated in wetlands and streams of the park. The school room in the Ken Gray education centre is a focal point for farming education activities and 'Nature School' activities.

<b>BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>			
<b>Acronyms:</b> WRDA: Wellington Riding for Disabled association PPC: Pāuatahanui Pony Club NZTA: New Zealand Transport Authority		KCDC: Kāpiti Coast District Council UHCC: Upper Hutt City Council MTB: Mountain bike	
<b>Natural heritage Goal:</b> <i>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>			
A28	Develop a new 'Park environment plan' to guide sustainable land management in conjunction with progressive restoration work. The plan will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guide restoration based on priority native vegetation types and expand existing areas of native forest and vegetation, such as the forest remnant</li> <li>• Include exotic species planting in amenity areas to maintain some farm character</li> <li>• Prioritise activities that support freshwater quality and mahinga kai</li> <li>• Reference the species list developed by the Wellington Botanical Society</li> <li>• Guide and support minimal impact erosion control, riparian land care</li> <li>• Expand visitor experience with farm animals</li> <li>• Identify stock mix and numbers, nutrient budgets</li> <li>• Consider recreation activity needs and master planning processes</li> <li>• Supporting ecological connections beyond park boundaries</li> <li>• Reflect Whaitua programme goals and implementation recommendations (using this modelling and other knowledge)</li> </ul>	Short	Mana whenua, park stakeholders, neighbours, KNE programme

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<b>BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve consultation with partners, stakeholders and community in the process of plan development</li> <li>Be updated after master planning is completed for the park</li> </ul>		
A29	Broaden stock exclusion zones in and near wetlands of all types and sizes and riparian zones, replanting with native species to support freshwater quality	Medium	Park stakeholders, KNE programme
A30	Work to minimise potential downstream effects from forestry harvesting and neighbouring properties such as sediment to Porirua Harbour and illegal rubbish dumping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant buffers with native species</li> <li>Undertake education activities through collaboration</li> </ul>	Ongoing	PCC, park neighbours, NZTA, PNRP, KNE programme
<b>Visitor Experience Goal:</b> <i>Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy</i>			
A31	Develop a master plan to provide a spatial blueprint for the park in collaboration with mana whenua community partners considering key issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of visitor orientation and easy navigation and identification of key destinations</li> <li>Native and exotic plantings, such as arboretum, and restoration opportunities</li> <li>Signage and storytelling improvements</li> <li>Investigate different uses of facilities such as the homestead</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of cultural heritage features</li> <li>Opportunities for further non-native amenity and arboretum type plantings for future generations to enjoy</li> </ul>	Medium	Mana whenua, stakeholders and community
A32	Renew the focus of Battle Hill as a destination for visitors to see a range of farm animals and for learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a planned approach to support a visitor experience focused operating model</li> </ul>	Medium – long	
A33	Through master planning or other processes encourage visits to Battle Hill as an events destination and support through facility improvements where needed	Medium	PCC, WRDA, park stakeholders
A37	Encourage concessionaire activities to support visitor experience, such as food vendors, equipment rental, tour guiding	Short - Medium	
A34	<b>Key destinations</b> Develop or enhance via placemaking methods and process: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Battle Hill camp ground (Activity space)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance camping area with additional toilets, picnic tables and other facility improvements</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Historic battle site (heritage)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop signage and storytelling to enhance the educational experience at the battle site. Improve the summit heritage trail with seats.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	Medium	Local schools, community service groups, horse riders
		Short	Mana whenua



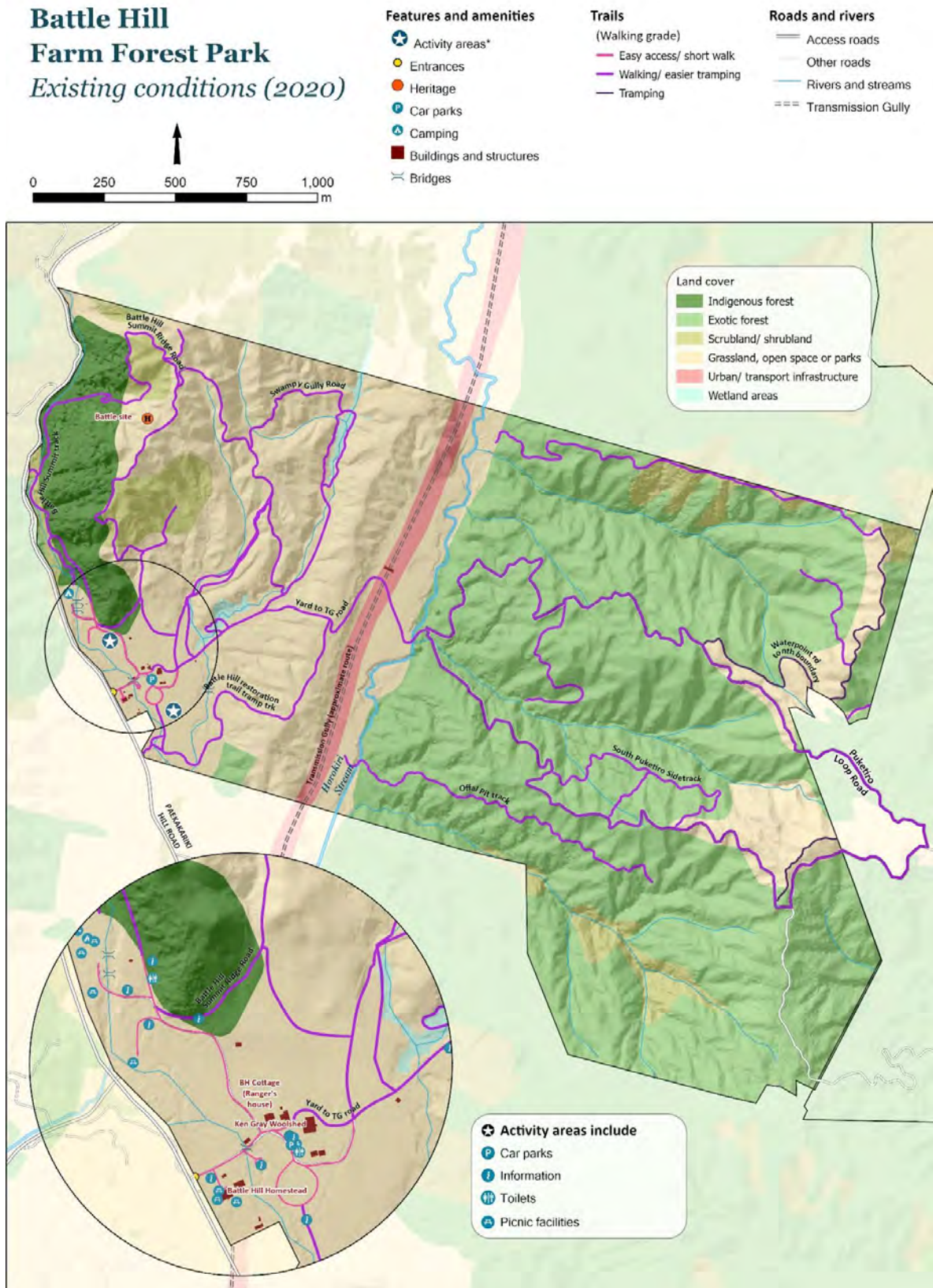
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<b>BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
	<p><b>c. Nature play (activity space)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop nature play features within the park in liaison with local schools, WRDA and others. Consider interesting (non-invasive) exotic specimen trees/ plants and moving existing play structures such as the red tractor near the Dell</li> </ul> <p><b>d. Forest trails (recreation)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop or enhance additional mountain biking and horse trails in the plantation forest areas to support longer visits and a diversity of different trail experiences, in liaison with local trail groups and recreation clubs.</li> </ul>	Medium	Local schools, community service groups, concessionaries, WRDA, Pāuatahanui Pony Club
		Short-Medium	MTB clubs, Mana Cycle Group, equestrian clubs
<b>ACCESS</b>			
A35	Improve the ease of visitor movements around the park by making it more accessible and providing easy to follow signs	Short	Master planning, park stakeholders
A36	Promote awareness of the park to passing motorists on Transmission Gully motorway through signage, sculpture, restoration plantings and other approaches	medium	Mana whenua, stakeholders, community
<b>AMENITY</b>			
A37	Enhance horse riding facilities including accessible gates, mounting blocks, wash down facilities	Medium	KNE programme, biosecurity
A38	Increase capacity and enhance camping facilities and experiences with improvements including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional toilets, picnic tables and BBQs / fire places</li> <li>• Flat motorhome and caravan parking spaces</li> <li>• Facilities to support overnight equestrian visitor stays</li> </ul>	Medium	
<b>TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)</b>			
A39	Investigate highly accessible and sensory trail opportunities	Medium	WRDA
A40	Enhance and extend to create a short highly accessible trail and picnic area alongside the Horokiri stream from the Dell area to east.	Medium	
A41	Add seats with backs and storytelling along trails at key points	Short	
A42	Develop and enhance shared trail connections between Battle Hill, Belmont and QEP via the most direct off-road routes, working with neighbours to improve accessibility	Medium	NZTA, TAs private land owners,
A43	Support the establishment of a shared track to the coast or joining the Escarpment track. Also refer 'Akatarawa Traverse' and Akatarara map	Long	Private land owners, NZTA, KCDC, PCC
A44	Explore options for an easy access circuit walking track along the Horokiri stream east and west branches including seats and storytelling or discovery features	Long	WRDA
A45	Investigate a potential new link track through woodlot post harvesting from 'restoration trail'	Medium	KNE programme
A46	Potential new track to create bush reserve short circuit walk from campground through regenerating area.	Medium	KNE programme

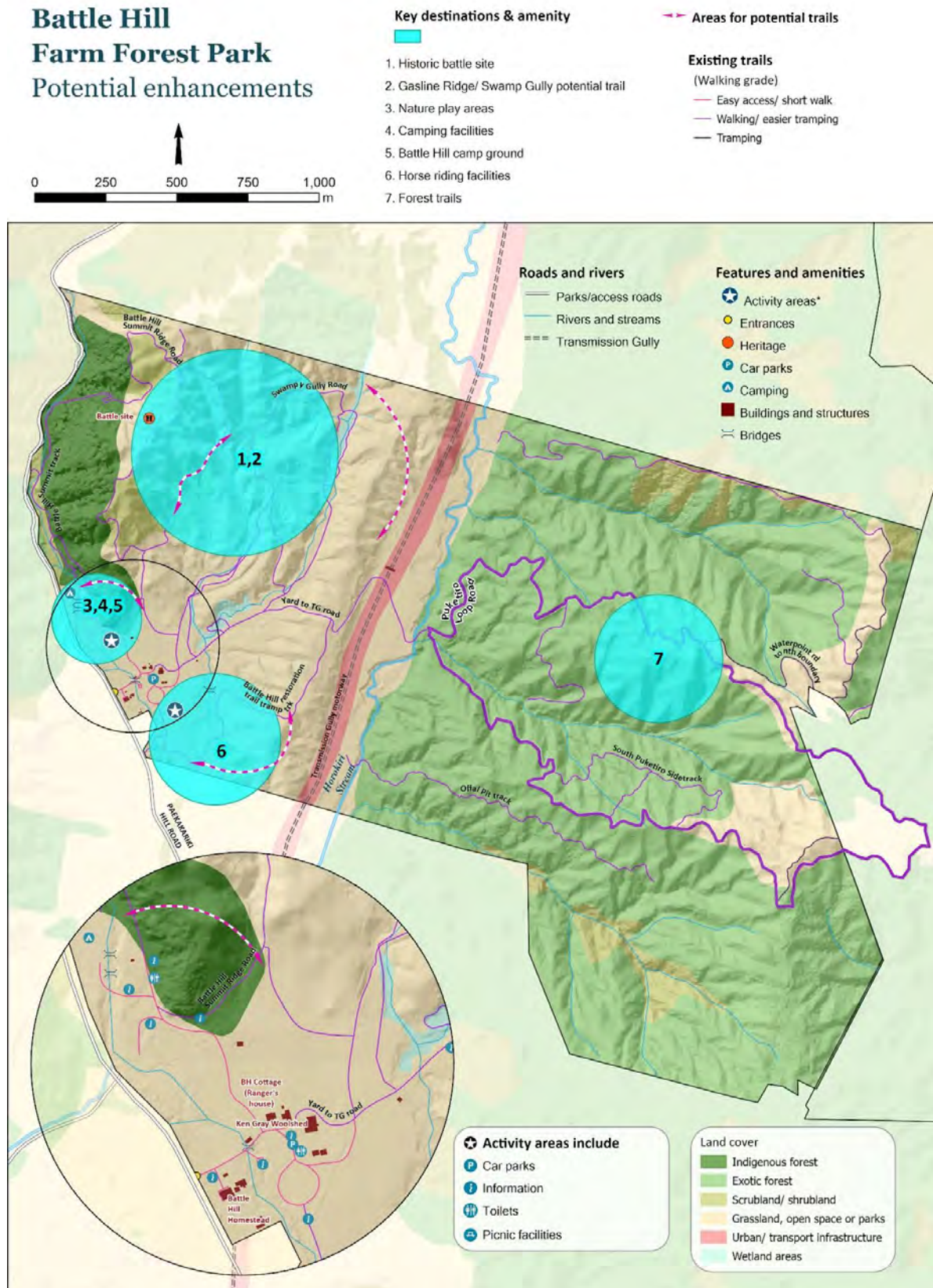
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<b>BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A47	Potential new link track between 'wetlands walk' and 'summit loop' or Gasline Ridge to Swampy Gully	Medium	KNE programme
<b>Cultural Heritage Features and Landscape values Goal:</b> <i>A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors</i>			
A48	Support mana whenua in identifying a dual Māori name for the park	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira
A49	Support additional Ngāti Toa Rangatira to reveal stories to visitors in the park or other works such as art or sculpture	Medium	Ngāti Toa Rangatira
A50	Work with Ngāti Toa Rangatira to support their kaitiakitanga activities	Short-long	Ngāti Toa Rangatira
A51	Reveal farming heritage stories and develop displays with historic farming equipment	Medium	
A52	Review and update heritage management plans for heritage assets and archaeological sites	Medium	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, historical societies
A53	Renew the vehicle bridge over Horokiri Stream and ensure it has separated pedestrian and horse access	Long	PNRP, Asset Management Plan
<b>The way we work Goal:</b> <i>Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities</i>			
A54	Explore options for the establishment of a friends group or collaboration group to enable regular community participation, provide structured engagement between groups and support working together towards achieving key goals for the park. Invite park neighbours and businesses to further support the park	Medium	Private land owners, other agencies, recreation, conservation groups
A55	Support freshwater objectives by working with adjoining property owners on a catchment wide basis through Whaitua programme and other work	ongoing	Whaitua, neighbour, PNRP
A56	Work with community to invite creative solutions to enhancing the park as a destination such as through arts and culture	Medium	Local community, PCC
A57	Work with other groups and agencies to bring regional events, arts, culture and conservation activities to the park	Medium	Mana Whenua Community, stakeholders, others
A58	Work with and support park concessionaires including WRDA such as through promotion, volunteering, events, sustainable transport to the park	Ongoing	Stakeholders
A59	Promote good practices in mixed farm stock and equine land management to visitors such as citizen science opportunities	Short-medium	Park stakeholders
A60	Continue aquatic and biodiversity monitoring and make results readily available to park visitors and local schools for learning opportunities	Ongoing	PNRP
A61	Work to improve agricultural efficiency measures to support actions in response to Greater Wellington's Climate Emergency declaration and achieve its carbon neutrality goal by 2030	Short – Long	Park Environment Plan

Map 3. Battle Hill Existing Conditions



Map 4. Battle Hill Potential Enhancements



## 7.3 Belmont Regional Park

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

***A vast park where natural habitat is returning with the help of community.  
Heritage features, open hill tops and vistas and a wide variety of trails.***

Belmont Regional Park occupies many of the steep hills and valleys between Porirua and the Hutt Valley and includes the upper catchments of Duck and Cannons Creeks, Takapu, Korokoro, Speedy's and Belmont Streams. The Transmission Gully motorway traverses the park via the Duck Creek gully making it highly visible to motorists (when open).

Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui are mana whenua for the park. Places important to mana whenua include the Korokoro Stream (known as Te Korokoro o te Mana - the throat of "Te Mana"), freshwater catchments of the park, walking routes and archaeological sites such as Pareraho pa. Ongoing restoration of native vegetation and improvements in freshwater quality will help to support habitat for mahinga kai.

Significant features are trig points with panoramic views, an ancient boulder field, sixty four historic World War II munition stores, the NZ Heritage listed Old Coach Road and the historic Woollen Mills and Korokoro dams. The most popular recreation activities are walking, including with dogs, running, mountain biking, horse riding and restoration work to restore the bushland, wetlands and streams of the park. The vegetation of southern areas of the park is largely regenerating native bush. The north eastern areas around Hill Road and Speedy's Stream, Kelson have significant areas of regenerating bush. The northern and western areas have small pockets of native vegetation and landscape (in 2020) of much of this area is dominated by stock grazing and wide open vistas. This Plan signals land use change to native vegetation restoration to support biodiversity, freshwater, visitor experience and help build ecosystem resilience.

Master planning is proposed for the whole park in collaboration with community to determine more detailed guidance for recreation facilities and guide park-wide larger scale restoration work. Master planning will explore the next level of detail for recreation facilities such as trails, possible adaptive reuses of park buildings, areas of focus for restoration work and heritage considerations.

### Heritage bunkers

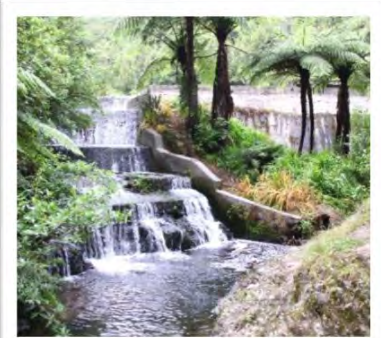


The World War II munitions stores (magazines or bunkers) are a key heritage feature of the park but are little known about or visited. The Plan proposes opening vehicle access to the large car park at the top of Hill road (currently known as the 'farm hub'). This will enable many people to easily visit the interesting bunkers and see and explore this rugged park landscape as it transforms over time through restoration activities. Proposed master planning processes will help identify key changes here.

**Restoration: Habitat, freshwater and cultural heritage**



**Heritage Dams - Korokoro and Woollen Mills Dams**

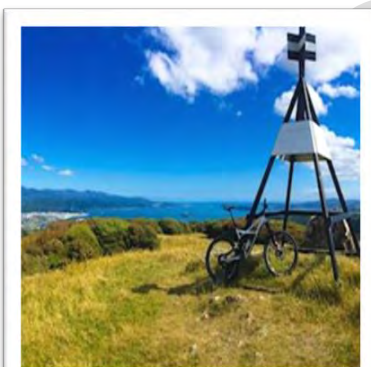


The grazed hills of the park have many streams and wetlands form part of the headwaters of the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara catchments. Long term work to restore this environment will improve downstream freshwater quality, reduce sediment erosion and provide increasingly valuable habitat for native fauna. The restoration challenge is significant; a combined and sustained effort is required. Overall restoration priorities are mapped in this Plan, including increasing mana whenua presence in the park. Options for restoration are numerous and will be explored in more detail through master planning.

Two picturesque and historic dams are accessed through regenerating bush. They are key destinations in the eastern part of the park. Sediment deposits have transformed Korokoro Dam into a shallow wetland for wading birds.

**Access to the park in Porirua**

**Recreation**



The Belmont Trig is the highest point in the park and attracts many fit and determined walkers, runners and mountain bikers. It's a photographer's delight with panoramic views and ever changing scenery.



For many years the Waihoura Crescent entry point for the park has been closed to the public. However with the stock grazing licence concluding in late 2020 this entry can be developed for easy access into the park. Proposed master planning processes will involve working with community to develop a blue print plan for recreation and habitat restoration work here and adaptive reuses of a range of park buildings here. This entry can become the start of the cross-park route for cyclists from Porirua to the Hutt Valley, passing under the motorway and exiting at Hill Road, a journey of approximately 5km. The best route will be determined through master planning.



## Trails



The park is a key destination for mountain biking in the Wellington region. BAMBAs (Belmont Area Mountain Biking Association) have developed a network of tracks of all different grades radiating from the Stratton Street hub. As farming is phased out across the northern and western areas of the park, the opportunity exists to design a new sustainable trail network and provide good access to the park for mountain biking from Porirua. Park trail network changes and enhancements will be explored through master planning processes.

## Conservation volunteering



A range of conservation and recreation groups have been working hard in the park for many years having been making a huge difference in recreation facilities, weed management, native vegetation restoration and heritage preservation

## Transmission Gully



Transmission Gully motorway transects Belmont park along Cannons Creek and Duck Creek making it highly visible to a huge number of passing motorists. There are three underpasses for park visitors and management vehicle access. Restoration plantings are taking place beside the new motorway.

## Rare Birds



Kārearea, the NZ falcon are now a common sight in the park thanks to habitat restoration efforts and pest animal trapping. A raptor that feeds predominantly on live prey, they nest in a variety of locations, from within the epiphytes that grow in large trees to on the ground under small rocky outcrops. Where they nest on the ground they are well known for attacking intruders, including humans, with aggressive dive-bombing strikes to the head.

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

Title Holder	Legislative Status	Territorial Authority	Area	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. Held under the Reserves Act 1977 as recreation and scenic reserve	Hutt City Council (HCC), Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (WCC)  Designations: Transmission Gully. (PCC and HCC)	3,292 Ha	Recreation, conservation	Ngāti Toa Rangatira And Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust Statutory acknowledgments. Refer Appendix 7.  Heritage NZ List site- Old Coach Rd
<b>Key stakeholders</b>			<b>Activity</b>		
BAMBA (Belmont Area Mountain Bike Association)			Recreation		
Belmont Pony club			Recreation		
Equestrian grazing licence			Recreation		
Friends of Belmont Regional Park			Conservation		
Friends of Maara Roa			Conservation		
Hill Road Community Group			Community, conservation, recreation		
Korokoro Environmental Group (KEG)			Conservation		
Pareraho Forest Trust			Conservation		
Service utilities – First Gas, Transpower, Wellington Electricity, North Power			Gas and electricity utilities		
Stock grazing licence holders			Commercial farming		
<b>Core values and park characteristics</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regenerating native forest, remnants of older growth forest in Lower Speedys and Belmont streams, Korokoro catchment, community led restoration areas</li> <li>Historic cross park Māori routes and pa sites</li> <li>Historic water supply dams- Woollen Mills and Korokoro, heritage NZ listed Old Coach Road</li> <li>64 historic WWII munition bunkers and ‘magazines’</li> <li>Geological features including penepalin remnants of Boulder Hill (442m), fossil filled gullies and remnants of greywacke of Belmont Block Field (part) and Hill Road Block Field (part)</li> <li>Wind-swept hill tops including five key peaks- Belmont (456m), Cannons Head (390m), Belmont Road Trig (382m), Round Knob (410m), Stony Knob (395m)</li> <li>Broad harbour vistas (Wellington and Porirua)</li> <li>Farmed hills and gullies denuded of vegetation, many fences and gates</li> <li>Shared trails – walking, running, horse, MTB</li> <li>Mountain biking trail network and hub, horse riding trails and facilities</li> <li>Multiple entry points, east –west trail connections between Porirua and the Hutt valley</li> <li>Dry Creek camping area for tents and motorhomes</li> <li>Speedys Stream Gorge and picnic area</li> <li>Park buildings including sixty four bunkers, five park cottages, two woolsheds, shearers quarters, Stratton Street woolshed community facility, ‘Bomb lab’ (museum development in progress) and various sheds</li> <li>Core utility services traversing the park (gas, electricity, emergency access Belmont Road)</li> <li>Transmission Gully motorway passing through park</li> </ul>					
<b>Opportunities</b>					
<i>Master planning</i>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park-wide landscape master planning following a mahi tahi collaborative approach to develop a strategic park wide blue print for recreation facilities and restoration of grazed areas following science led priorities</li> <li>Exploring a range of possible adaptive reuses of park buildings and structures for community recreation and conservation purposes through master planning</li> </ul>					



- Work alongside the long term urban renewal 'Porirua Project' for Cannons Creek and Waitangarua to identify opportunities for enhancing the park for local residents and others
- Enhance access and direct trail connections from neighbouring residential areas including Kelson, Whitby, Pāuatahanui, Cannons Creek and Waitangarua, Takapu Road, Hill Road, Belmont road and neighbouring park residential developments. Improve entry facilities and services

#### *Restoration*

- Park-wide science led restoration work, particularly for northern and western areas through variety of methods (encompassing a well-designed trail network, storytelling and appropriate recreation facilities via master planning)
- Identification of further opportunities for community led restoration work and partnerships with others

#### *Climate change*

- Through restoration there will be a significant opportunity to contribute to meeting GW's climate change target for carbon neutrality in 2030

#### *Historic heritage*

- Heritage education opportunities e.g. museum development, storytelling, interpreted heritage trails

#### *Recreation and amenity*

- Development and promotion of key destinations in the park including easy access to the munitions bunkers, an East Porirua focal point in the park and enhancement of existing key sites
- Improvements in orientation and directional signs, storytelling of key features
- Removal of redundant internal park fencing will create an open park landscape as grazing is phased out
- Promote the park to passing motorists on Transmission Gully with landscape features, sculpture or signs or other features

### **Natural heritage**

In 2020 there is approximately 1354 hectares or 38% of the park is commercially grazed with beef and sheep stock. The rest is regenerating native forest through passive and active processes supported by pest plant and animal management including Greater Wellington's Key Native Ecosystem programme and community trapping and pest plant work. Regenerating native vegetation dominates the Korokoro and Dry Creek valleys. Small blocks of wilding radiata pine remain, such as near Buchannans Road but there are also thirty year old stands of regenerated native bush in this area. There are a number of lowland indigenous bush remnants supporting native flora and fauna. Land use in the headwaters of the many small streams of the park has a significant effect on downstream water quality. Further work to protect and restore riparian areas, with ongoing citizen science monitoring is required to support improvements in freshwater quality. Park and community conservation and recreation groups support restoration works and are making steady progress.

### **Visitor Experience**

The park offers a variety of experiences through regenerating bush and open pasture land. The Stratton Street mountain bike trail hub and network is regionally significant and growing, offering trails for all abilities from a skills track to technical downhill. Trails leading to historic Korokoro and Woollen Mills dams are very popular. The many hill tops are popular destinations for harbour vistas and at the top of Hill Road, sixty four World War II ammunitions bunkers are a landscape feature to explore. Native bush regeneration is in progress at different stages across the park lead and supported by local groups. In western Belmont, East Porirua, four underpasses under Transmission Gully motorway will enable trails to be reconnected. While direct access to the park here has been limited, the future conclusion of grazing activities will enable new direct easy access via Waihoura Crescent. The park here is popular with dog walkers and runners. Horse riding activities are popular throughout the park. The Puke Ariki Traverse long distance trail enables people to traverse the whole park from south to north and is an important trail in the regions longer distant trail network. Overall the park features multiple entrances from neighbouring communities and some very good public transport access via buses and a railway train station close to the Dry Creek and Korokoro entrances.

### **Heritage and landscape**

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

The park is significant for mana whenua for many reasons including mahinga kai, freshwater, historic place and routes and local recreation. Heritage features are significant in the park and include old Māori walking routes from the Hutt Valley to Porirua, New Zealand Wars heritage sites, the heritage listed Old Coach Road, the Korokoro and Woollen Mills concrete gravity dams built in the early 1900's and sixty four munitions bunkers from World War II. Significant geological features include the peneplain boulder field ranging from south of Hill Road to north of Boulder Hill. Belmont Regional Park's first management plan in 1977 supported open space and recreation. With the park management focus shifting to park-wide restoration and key destination type recreation facilities, current farming buildings will become part of the parks history as adaptive reuses are identified through master planning processes. The Stratton Street Woolshed is a great example of re-use as an important community facility for education, events and meetings. Belmont hill tops offer panoramic views. Maintaining these open hill top vistas is identified as an important consideration in proposed master planning to guide restoration work.

### Community collaboration

The park has many committed conservation and recreation groups actively working to restore habitat, improve freshwater quality, preserve historic heritage and develop, maintain and improve recreation facilities. The Friends of Maara Roa have been active in the Cannons Creek catchment for over twenty years removing weeds and undertaking restoration plantings. The Friends of Belmont, Pareraho Forest Trust and others groups are involved in pest animal management and restoration work. They are important partners in helping planning future changes and supporting restoration work park-wide. The Belmont Area Mountain Bike Association (BAMBA) have been instrumental in developing a mountain bike trails hub at Stratton Street and trail network in the park. The opportunity exists for groups to work together through master planning processes and implement Plan actions through collaborative approaches towards shared conservation, recreation and compatible community goals.

### Master planning for the park

Master planning for the whole park will enable recreation facilities and services, utility services, community aspirations, heritage values, freshwater and restoration priorities to be discussed and synthesised to create a spatial blue print to guide development in the park. It will ensure a strategic approach and also support external funding bids. With a refocus on conservation and recreation for the park and phasing out of stock grazing, detailed planning work is required to identify and guide changes.

This Draft management plan provides policy directions, identifies high level restoration priorities and a range of actions for implementation. Detailed master planning is proposed to work out the next level of detail in a spatial way through landscape master planning. The master planning process will include extensive mana whenua partner, public and stakeholder engagement. It will capture key aspirations and help identify the supporters and helpers for transforming the park for a lot more conservation and recreation benefit.

Opening the main park entry in Waihoura Crescent will enable the public to explore and reimagine this area of park and help inform the subsequent master planning process. The Porirua urban renewal and adventure park projects are relevant connections to master planning here.

<b>BELMONT REGIONAL PARK</b> <b>Actions</b>	<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ years	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Abbreviations:</b> NZTA: New Zealand Transport Authority      UHCC: Upper Hutt City Council WIP: Whitua Implementation Plan          HCC: Hutt City Council PCC: Porirua City Council                    MTB: Mountain bike TA: Territorial Authority                      BAMBA: Belmont Area Mountain Bike Association		
<b>MASTER PLANNING - OVERARCHING PRIORITY ACTION FOR PARK</b>		
Landscape master planning is proposed to develop a blue print, encompassing recreation activity and facility needs and the long term progressive restoration of native vegetation and wildlife habitat in the		

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>BELMONT REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ years	
park. Planning for new trails and trail realignments is important in this process to avoid the need for future vegetation removal, minimise erosion from steep road and trails and realign trails to achieve more accessible and gentle gradients before large scale restoration activities commence.			
A62	<p>Develop a master plan for the <b>park west of Transmission Gully</b> with a focus on areas closest to adjoining residential areas to identify a conservation/ recreation focused blue print for revitalisation of the park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflecting mana whenua aspirations for the park</li> <li>• Identifying a range of public access improvements including existing car park facilities at Waihora Crescent</li> <li>• Reflect Whaitua programme goals and implementation recommendations (using this modelling and other knowledge)</li> <li>• Wetland and forest restoration opportunities following overall strategic priorities in this Plan</li> <li>• Map new and enhanced trails throughout this part of the park for development prior to restoration activities commencing</li> <li>• Explore possible adaptive reuses of various park buildings for conservation, recreation and community purposes</li> <li>• Identify new accessible trail opportunities from adjoining residential areas</li> <li>• Natural hazard management including fire threat</li> </ul>	Short	<p>Porirua side of park</p> <p>Refer Section 2 and Appendix 1.</p>
A63	<p>Develop a master plan for the park <b>east of Transmission Gully</b> identifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mana whenua aspirations for the park</li> <li>• Additional 'Key destinations' (to those below)</li> <li>• Explore possible adaptive reuses of various park buildings for conservation, recreation and community purposes</li> <li>• Reflect Whaitua programme goals and implementation recommendations (using this modelling and other knowledge)</li> <li>• Wetland and forest restoration opportunities following overall strategic priorities in this Plan</li> <li>• Where further detailed site specific guidance for restoration is required such as detailed restoration plans</li> <li>• Opportunities for art in the park such as community initiatives or events, sculpture, trails, iwi story telling trails</li> <li>• Hazard management including fire, buried ordinance etc.</li> </ul>	Short	<p>Hutt Valley side of park</p> <p>Refer Section 2 and Appendix 1.</p>
A64	<p>Implement the directions of the <i>Offset Planting Plan, Landscape Master Plan</i>, Boffa Miskell, 2018 also considering the <i>Draft Hill Road Project Plan</i>, GWRC, 2009 for the Hill Road and Belmont stream areas, expanding the restoration area to existing fence lines avoid further investment in fencing.</p>	Short	<p>Pareraho Trust, Friends of Belmont, Hill Road Community Group, Million Metres</p>
<p><b>Natural heritage Goal:</b>  <i>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i></p>			

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>BELMONT REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>								
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ years									
A65	Guided by master planning and identified environmental science priorities, progressively restore vegetation across the park. Refer Belmont Restoration priorities map, Polices 1P, 3P, 4P, 6P, 10P, 49P. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop site specific restoration plans as required</li> <li>Increase pest plant and animal management work to support restoration efforts as identified through planning processes</li> <li>See external support to accelerate restoration efforts</li> </ul>	Short - Long	Mana whenua, community and corporate partners, KNE Programme								
A66	Develop a fire management 'tactical response plan' to guide ongoing fire threat management work e.g. firebreaks, 'green vegetation' firebreaks	Short	Emergency response agencies, park neighbours, KNE programme								
A67	Prioritise work to improve catchment freshwater quality by implementing policies and priority actions of the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua	Short – Medium	Whaitua Implementation Plans (WIP), PNRP, KNE programme								
A68	Implement the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua recommendation 'Greater Wellington prioritises opportunities to mitigate sediment loss from erosion prone lands in council administered parks within the Whaitua'	Medium	PNRP, Whaitua Implementation Plans (WIP)								
A69	Support volunteers in pest animal and plant management work guided by Greater Wellington's biosecurity plan and programme work	Short - Long	community groups and others, KNE programme								
A76	Support fauna translocations which follow Greater Wellington policy and procedures (refer Policy 10P)	Short - Long	KNE programme								
A70	Encourage the movement of birds in the open areas to be restored with native vegetation through a variety of methods such as pocket planting of particular species for food, perches to help birds disperse seed, plantings of fast growing species for shelter	Short - Medium	Community groups, KNE programme								
A71	Support native reptile (lizard, gecko) habitat in boulder field and other rocky areas with impact minimisation work and plantings to support habitat	Medium-long	Community groups, KNE programme								
<b>Visitor Experience Goal:</b> <i>Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy</i>											
A72	<b>Key destinations</b> Develop or enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a) Stratton Street mountain bike hub (Recreation)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enhance facility and amenities such as trailhead shelter, map kiosk and bike wash facilities at the woolshed</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>b) Korokoro Valley (heritage)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance with storytelling</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>c) Oakleigh Street picnic area (Activity space)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance amenity and considering nature play options</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>d) Belmont taumata (Landscape)</b></li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Short</td> <td>BAMBA, Stakeholders, Community</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Short</td> <td>Mana whenua</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>BAMBA, recreation,</td> </tr> </table>	Short	BAMBA, Stakeholders, Community	Medium		Short	Mana whenua	Medium	BAMBA, recreation,	
Short	BAMBA, Stakeholders, Community										
Medium											
Short	Mana whenua										
Medium	BAMBA, recreation,										

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>BELMONT REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ years	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the five highest peaks of Belmont as a collective for peak bagging (mini 'Munro's' <a href="http://www.visitscotland.com">www.visitscotland.com</a>) and enhance with access, amenity and storytelling improvements. Belmont Trig, Boulder Hill, Cannons Head, Round Knob, Stony Knob, Waitangarua high point (227m). Add elevation and heritage interpretation signs and seats, enhance connecting trails where appropriate</li> </ul>		conservation groups
	<p><b>e) Puke Ariki traverse (Journey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance and promote the track as a more significant trail attraction. Update signs, add shelters, storytelling, consider some realignments</li> </ul>	Short	Recreation, conservation groups
	<p><b>f) Kelson picnic area (Activity space)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance the lower Speedy/ Belmont stream area for swimming, picnics and walks. Interpret historic Māori routes and maintain key viewpoints.</li> </ul>	Medium	Pareraho Forest Trust
	<p><b>g) Porirua to the Hutt Valley connection (Journey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a cross-park route for cyclists via Waihoura Crescent and Hill Road entries and existing park roads and trails with signage, shelter planting, bike-fix it station, facility improvements. Identify the route name with mana whenua.</li> </ul>	Short	PCC, HCC, NZTA, park stakeholders, Porirua Project
<b>Identify details via master planning:</b>			
	<p><b>h) Hill Road heritage hub (Heritage)</b></p> <p>Develop an easy access circuit trail (following existing routes) to the magazines from the top of Hill Road car park suitable for families and others. Interpret the 'magazines' and other munition bunkers enroute with storytelling and other creative approaches. Add signs, seats and remove redundant farm fences. Convert woolshed toilets to public access. Investigate adaptive reuse or removal of woolshed post grazing licence use.</p>	Medium - Long	Master planning Pareraho Forest Trust
	<p><b>i) Park buildings and structures (Activity space)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore a range of options for adaptive reuse of park buildings through master planning process with community</li> </ul>	Long	Master planning Pareraho Forest Trust
	<p><b>j) Waitangarua entry hub (Activity space)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop the main western entry at Waihora Crescent with accessible short and longer walks, wetland restoration, adaptive re-use of the range of park buildings here</li> </ul>	Medium - Long	Master planning, PCC, Porirua Project
<b>ACCESS</b>			
A73	Open the park directly to visitors at Waihora Crescent, Waitangarua and enable use of existing parking area. Install orientation signage and identify other facility or service needs through master planning with mana whenua and community	Short	Master planning, mana whenua
A74	Improve public access to the park from adjoining residential areas in East Porirua (Tawa, Cannons Creek, Whitby and Waitangarua, other residential developments) in liaison with others identifying new trail connections or routes from residential streets	Short	PCC, Porirua Project, WCC, DOC, master planning

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>BELMONT REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ years	
A75	Utilise the Greater Wellington events programme to enable people to experience the park via four wheel driving opportunities on park roads	Ongoing	4WD clubs
A76	Enable more visitors to easily access and enjoy the munitions bunker area of the park by opening dawn to dusk public vehicle access to the large car park at the top of Hill Rd. Improve the car park, shelter, signs, toilets and other amenity improvements	Short	Park groups and licence holders
A77	Replace entry barriers (e.g. stiles over fences) with accessible ones (for mountain buggies and people with limited mobility) at all entries throughout the park including adjoining PCC parks	Short	PCC, HCC
A78	Encourage park visits with open days/ weekends and other promotions to enable more visitors to access to the park and get in involved in conservation and recreation activities	Short	Community, grazing licence holders
A79	Improve Belmont Road northern park access and vehicle parking utilising opportunities with neighbouring residential developments	Short -Long	PCC, private land owners
A80	Develop direct trail access to the park via a new walking/ cycling bridge over Speedys Stream for the residents of Kelson e.g. cable/ suspension bridge over gorge	Long	Pareraho Forest Trust, community groups
A81	Improve the Cornish Street (Korokoro) entrance as opportunities present in liaison with adjoining land owners	Long	Other land owners
<b>AMENITY</b>			
A82	Enhance Dry Creek picnic area with facilities such as nature play, storytelling or dog agility equipment	Short	Community groups
A83	Explore options for a toilet and other trail facilities in the Kelson area as part of a new local trail network (see Belmont Potential Enhancements map)	Long	HCC
A84	Post Transmission Gully motorway completion, enhance the Takapu Road entrance facilities and promote this park access to Porirua, Tawa residents	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, NZTA, PCC
<b>STORYTELLING</b>			
A85	Develop an interpretation plan (storytelling) plan for the park identifying key locations for particular stories and possible methods and media for interpretation	Short-Medium	
A86	Promote the park to passing motorists on Transmission Gully motorway through large visible signage or sculptures	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, NZTA, PCC
<b>TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)</b>			
A87	Improve east-west, cross park trails to develop a Porirua to Hutt Valley cross park route for cyclists	Medium	Master planning
A88	Improve park cycling and walking route connections and open space areas via on-road routes, and trails such as the Hutt River Trail, Wellington city's 'Outer Green Belt' trail network	Medium	Regional trails framework, TAs
A89	Investigate and identify a number of short loop trails at all entrances for families and others. Support with interesting features such as weta hotels, storytelling where appropriate	Medium	Master planning, community partners

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

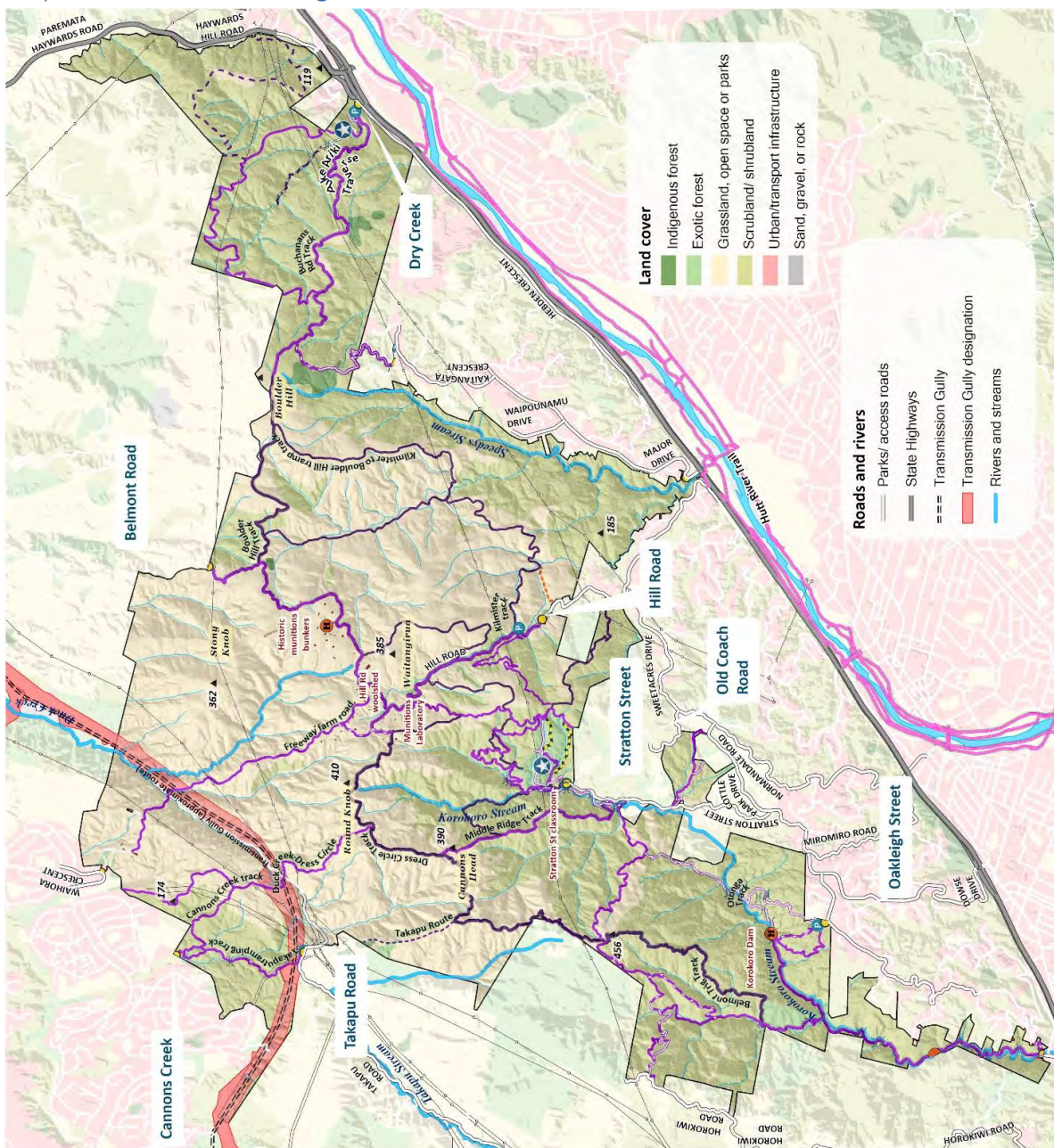
<b>BELMONT REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ years	
	Investigate and develop key trails to support the parks regionally significant mountain bike trail network including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stratton to Trig Midpoint</li> <li>• Dam/Trig Connector</li> <li>• Belmont Trig G2 - Two way</li> <li>• Belmont Trig G3 – Downhill</li> <li>• Belmont Trig G4 – Downhill</li> <li>• Middle Ridge G2 - Two way</li> </ul>	Short-Medium	BAMBA, community groups
A90	Work with mana whenua, recreation, conservation and community groups to improve the trail network across the park considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New trail hubs such as the top of Hill road, Waitangarua, Kelson</li> <li>• Trail development to link to Porirua/Rangituhi trails</li> <li>• Trail gradient and surface upgrades and realignments to easier standard and to minimise erosion for a wide range of users</li> <li>• Enhancements in the middle ridge area of the upper Korokoro catchment (Stratton St)</li> <li>• Enhancements on the southeast, east and north east slopes of Belmont Trig</li> <li>• Trail development and gorge bridge access for the Kelson area to enable easy access from the suburb to the park</li> <li>• Kelson short walks, lower Belmont and Speedys stream area, Kaitangata entrance new connecting trails</li> <li>• New trails to create access to Stony Knob</li> <li>• Connection tracks to residential areas in Whitby, Judgeford, Waitangarua as part of neighbouring developments</li> </ul>	Short	Master planning, mana whenua, BAMBA, park stakeholder groups, park neighbours
<b>Cultural Heritage Features and Landscape values Goal:</b>			
<i>A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors</i>			
A91	Rename or identify dual te Reo Māori / English names for key locations in the park such as the proposed cross-park route, top of Hill road visitor hub (currently 'farm hub') etc.	Short - Medium	Mana whenua
A92	Through master planning identify the key landscape features for enhancement and further protection (refer Appendix 4 Heritage and Landscapes of Significance Schedule)	Medium	Master planning
A93	Develop a full conservation management plan for WWII munition bunkers considering interpretation opportunities and adaptive reuse possibilities. Draw on Heritage Assessment, volumes 1 and 2, 2006.	Medium - Long	Post master planning
A94	Develop a conservation management plan for Old Coach Road (HNZ Listed site) to identify aspects of significance and guide preservation and enhancements	Long	HNZ
A95	To improve amenity, as farm stock are removed from the park, remove fences not required for park boundaries, conservation or recreation	Short – Long	Grazing licence holders

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>BELMONT REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ years	
	activities to create an open landscape look and feel. Minimise gate closures and new fencing		
A96	Develop a hazardous waste management plan considering register of historic sites, considering possible leaching from historic rubbish dumps, former military sites, areas where recreation facilities will be developed or adapted and habitat restoration areas	Short	TA's
<b>The way we work Goal</b>			
<i>Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities</i>			
A97	Support mana whenua in identifying a dual te reo Māori name for the park	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui
A98	Support the establishment of a community collaboration group to help work through a master planning processes and work towards shared goals for the park implementing the Parks Network Plan	Short	Stakeholders, community, mana whenua
A99	Develop strategic conservation partnerships to help deliver broad scale restoration work of the farmed areas considering master planning and restoration planning directions.	Medium	External sponsors, funding partners
A100	Work with Porirua City Council and the Porirua Project to identify a range of changes to realise more community, recreation and conservation benefits from this part of Belmont Park	Short	PCC, Porirua urban renewal project
A101	Support action in response to Greater Wellington's Climate Emergency declaration and achieve its 2030 carbon neutrality goal by accelerating destocking of grazed areas of the park following priorities identified in this Plan and master planning. Accelerate restoration work following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental Science priorities (refer Belmont Restoration Priorities map)</li> <li>- A pragmatic approach avoiding further investment in farming related infrastructure such as fences</li> <li>- Master planning directions for recreation and community facilities and uses</li> </ul>	Short – Long	Master planning, climate change action plan, park partners



Map 5. Belmont Hill Existing Conditions



# Belmont Regional Park

## Existing conditions (2020)

### Features and amenities

- Activity areas\*
- Entrances
- Heritage
- Car parks
- Summits
- Buildings and structures
- Bridges

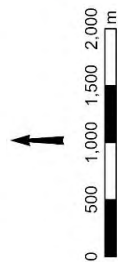
### Activity areas include

- Car parks
- Information
- Toilets
- Picnic facilities

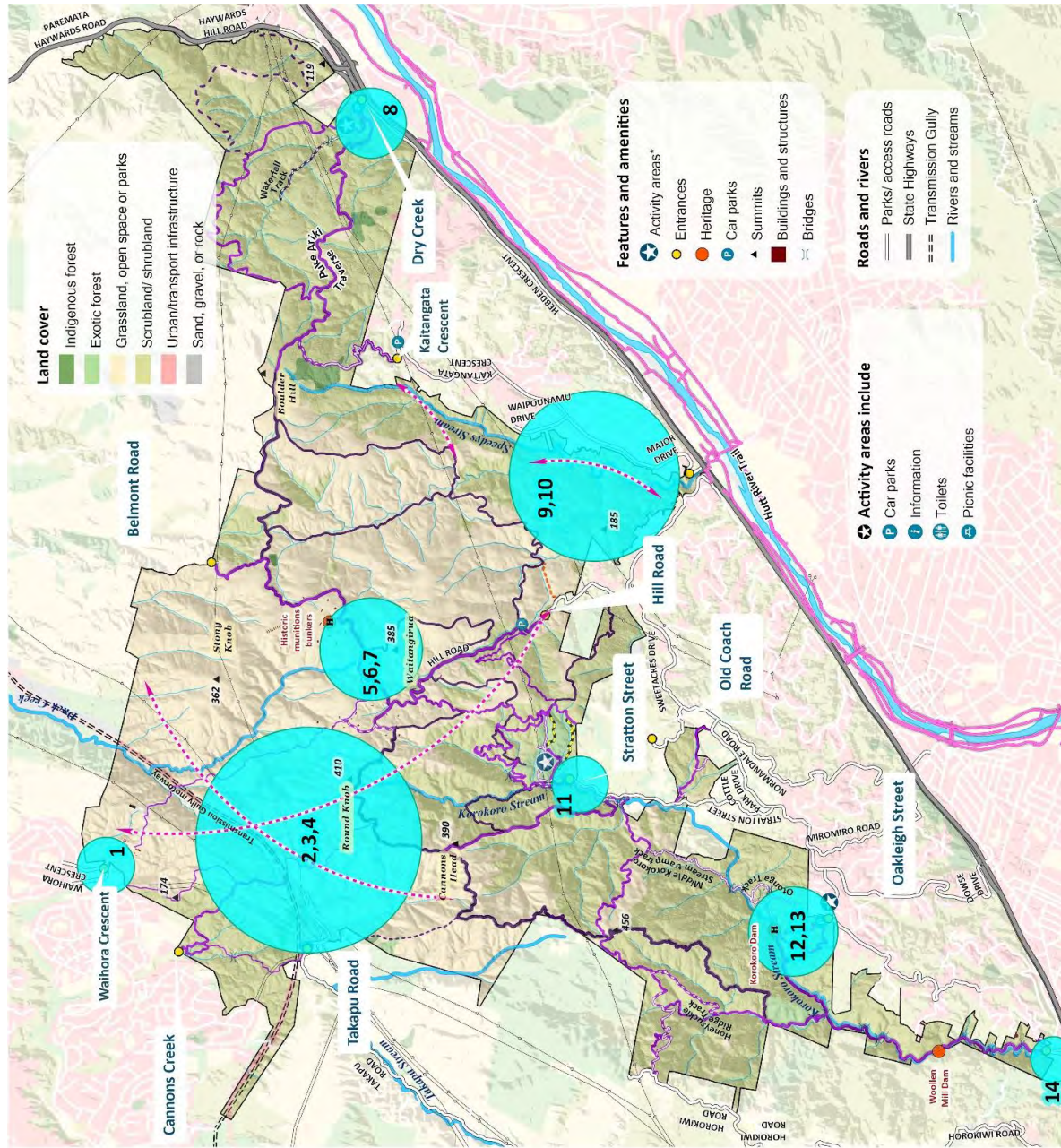
### Trails

- Walking grade
- Easy access/short walk
- Walking/easier tramping
- Tramping
- Route
- Mountain biking only
- Horse trail

\*Walking only tracks are shown overlaid with dashed white lines



Map 6. Belmont Hill Potential Enhancements



## Belmont Regional Park Potential enhancements

### Enhancement areas

1. Waitangarua entry hub
2. Poritua to the Hutt Valley connection
3. Peak Bagging
4. Takapu Road entrance
5. Puke Ariki traverse
6. Park buildings - adaptive reuse
7. Hill Road heritage hub
8. Dry Creek picnic area
9. Kelson picnic area
10. Kelson area
11. Stratton Street mountain bike hub
12. Korokoro Valley
13. Oakleigh Street amenity
14. Cornish Street amenity

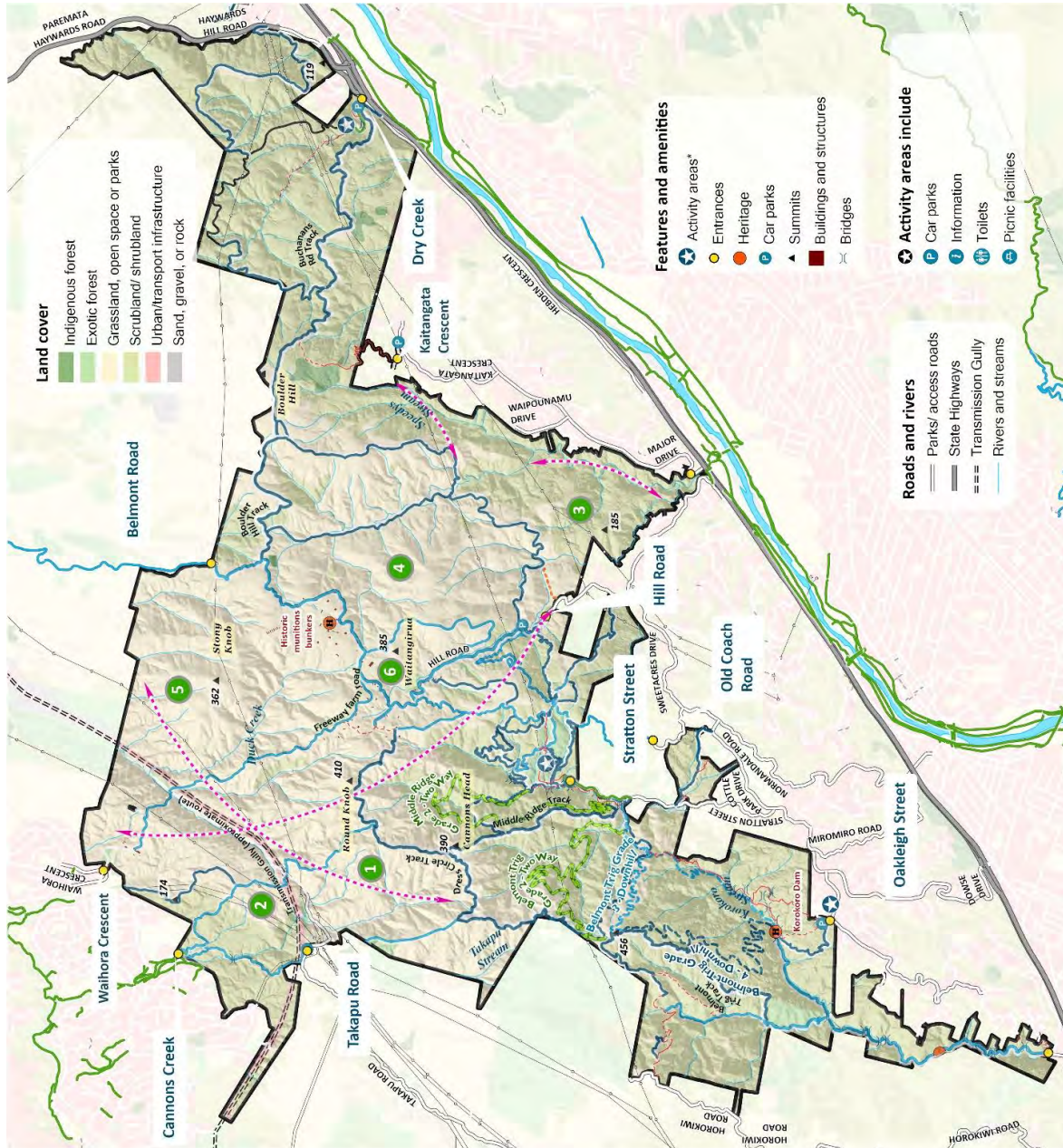
### Areas for potential trails

#### Existing trails (Walking grade)

- Easy access/ short walk
- Walking/ easier tramping
- Tramping
- Route
- Mountain biking only
- Horse trail



Map 7. Belmont Potential Trail Enhancements



## Belmont Regional Park Potential trail enhancements

Trail development identified in five key areas of the park (labelled) through the master planning process. Most trails are shown by mountain bike grade, unless walking only.

1. Takapu Road trails
2. East Porirua trails
3. Kelson/ Hill Rd network
4. Eastern Belmont trails
5. Northern Belmont trails
6. Porirua to Hutt Valley commuter route

**Cycle trails**

**Proposed**

**Mountain bike grade**

- Easy
- Intermediate
- Advanced
- Expert

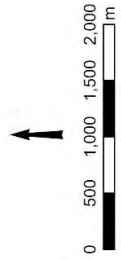
**Existing**

**Mountain bike grade**

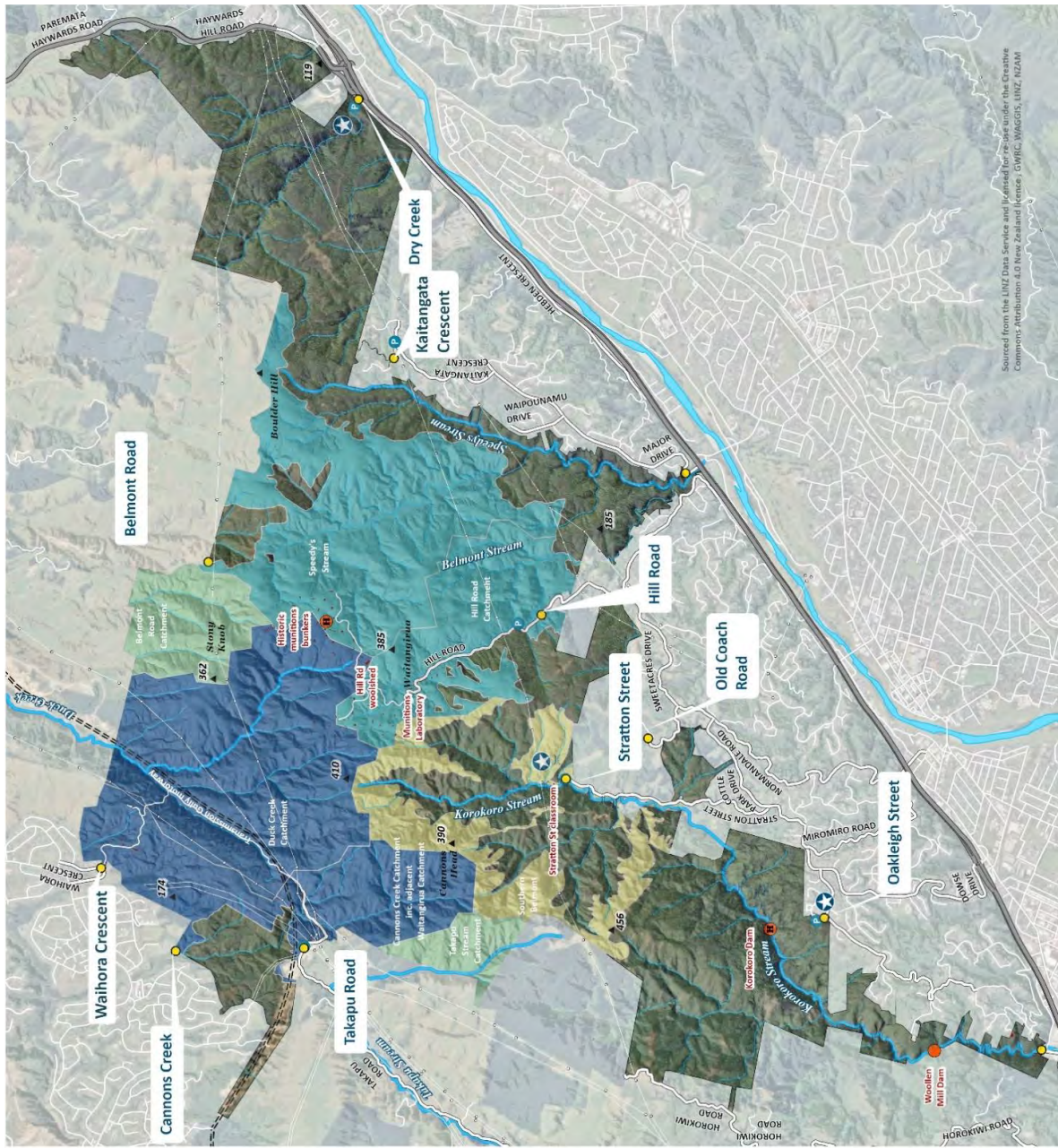
- Easy
- Intermediate
- Advanced
- Expert
- Ungraded

**Potential trail connections (multi-use)**

- Walking only



Map 8. Belmont Restoration Priorities



# Belmont Regional Park

## Restoration priorities

### Restoration areas

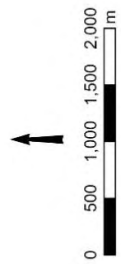
- Priority
- First
  - Second
  - Third
  - Fourth

### Features and amenities

- Activity areas
- Entrances
  - Heritage
  - Car parks
  - Summits
  - Camping
  - Buildings and structures
  - Bridges

### Roads and rivers

- Parks/ access roads
- State Highways
- Transmission Gully
- Rivers and streams



## 7.4 East Harbour Regional Park

In partnership with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

### *Northern Forest*

***Old forest, birdlife and sensational harbour vistas accessed by well-graded trails***

### *Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui*

***Rich in history, a dramatic landscape gradually restoring, close to Wellington but with a far away feeling.  
Restored by community***

### *Parangarahu Lakes (Co-management Plan vision)*

***Kōhanga-piripiri – Kōhanga-te-ra - Kohanga Ora.***

***Nests nurturing life and wellbeing***

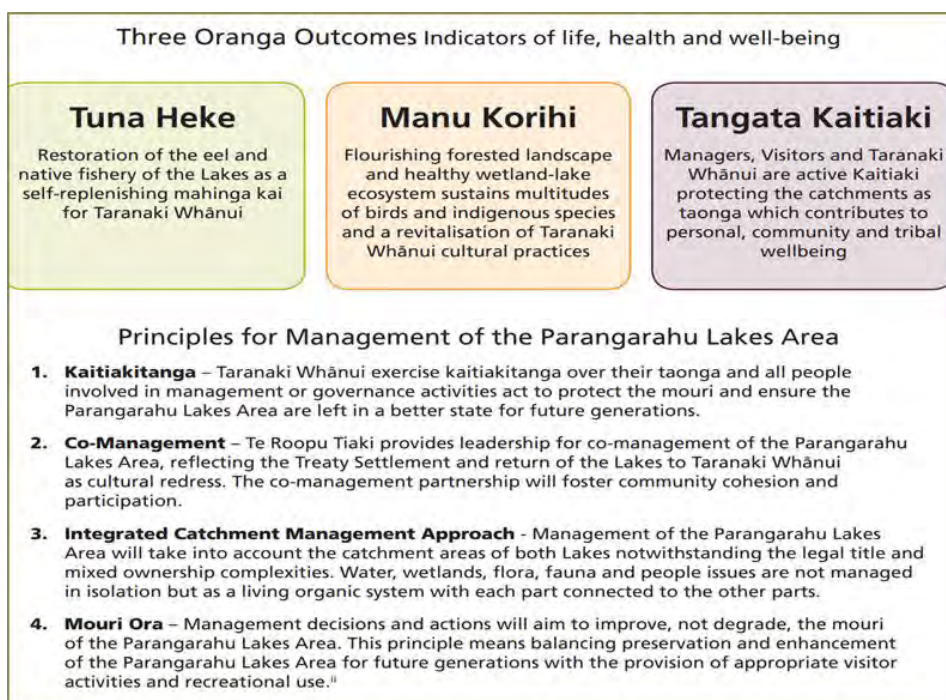
East Harbour Regional Park is located on the eastern side of Wellington Harbour and is made up of three separate blocks: the Northern Forest, the Parangarahu lakes and Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui. There are high levels of mana whenua and general community engagement in managing all areas of this park, including a co-management plan for Parangarahu Lakes with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST).

**Northern Forest** - The northern forest cover the steep hills between Eastbourne, eastern bays and Wainuiomata and are covered in regenerating beech/ rata forest. The valley floors contain lush lowland podocarp/ broadleaf forest. The forest comprises the hills behind Days Bay through to Eastbourne which form part of the scenic backdrop of the Wellington Harbour. Many of the region's native forest bird species are present here. To support the biodiversity the majority of the Gollans Valley is managed as a "mainland island" with an extensive programme of pest animal control and monitoring supported by volunteer group Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO).

The eastern harbour hills have been popular for recreation activities since the late 1800's. The Butterfly Creek picnic area was developed in the early 1900's as a stop-off for people walking through to the Remutaka Ranges. Many of the tracks in this part of the park have been upgraded to minimise environmental effects from runoff and erosion, and improve accessibility. Some opportunities for track realignments exist as well as heritage interpretation of significant features. The park is also used for multisport events.

**Parangarahu Lakes** – The Parangarahu Lakes are accessed via one of the flattest coastal bike rides in the Wellington region. Lakes Kōhanga-piripiri and Kōhanga-te-ra are nationally significant indigenous ecosystems (Schedule F1, PNRP) with important native plants and wildlife. The Lakes are classified as Scientific Reserves under the Reserves Act and managed with mana whenua under a co-management plan, reflected in this plan. Important historic sites include the Heritage NZ listed (old) Pencarrow Lighthouse. The Lakes are easily accessible by cycling or walking eight kilometres from the car park at Burdans Gate, along the gravel Pencarrow Coast Road (managed by Hutt City and has limited vehicle access). The Lakes are an undiscovered gem for many people in Wellington, yet are one of the most interesting and scenic landscapes in the region. The Lakes became a Regional Park in 1991 and stock grazing stopped in 2004. Vegetation plots and natural processes, have allowed the bush to regrow and thrive with the support of pest plant and animal management (KNE programme and other work) and some pockets of active planting of 'seed source' species. Mana whenua and community groups are active in leading and supporting restoration work here.

**Mana whenua partnership** - Greater Wellington and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST) jointly manage the Parangarahu Lakes through Te Rōpū Tiaki or guardianship group established in 2012. The Rōpū Tiaki objectives are to implement the long-term vision of the Parangarahu Lakes Co-Management Plan, 2014. The core directions of the co-management plan are encompassed within this Plan. Based on the vision above of nurturing life and wellbeing, the co-management plan identifies key outcomes for this part of the park as:



### Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui

Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui is a highly visible headland seen from much of Wellington city. Whilst visibly distant the parks entry points can be accessed within an hour's drive from the city. A very active Friends group have lead much of the landscape and heritage restoration work with the support of Greater Wellington. The Friends advocated for the restoration and redevelopment of the former lighthouse keepers cottages and associated complex and have been highly involved in this work. The lighthouse complex is historically significant for being one of the few intact complexes remaining in NZ. Adjoining land owned by Maritime New Zealand and others includes the operational lighthouse and a NIWA climate monitoring station. Geologically the land form is significant for its uplifted marine terraces and fault line.

### Natural and historic heritage significance

Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui coastline, including the Wainuiomata River Estuary and mouth are listed as significant habitats for indigenous birds in the PNRP, with nine threatened or at risk species resident or visiting. The park is also important habit for many species of lizard in rock scree and escarpments. Whilst much of the escarpment has been impacted by stock grazing activities over a long period, the valley escarpment is identified as having very high ecological values containing threatened plant and animal species. Some areas have now been fenced and protected from further stock impacts for over five years. The park has areas of 'grey scrub', a rare plant community in decline, adapted to the frequent storm and salt-laden Cook Strait environment. Balancing open landscape values, protection of marine terraces, fire risk and restoration at Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui will be a challenge. The Friends group has been highly active in weed removal and pest animal management as well as lighthouse complex restoration work, obtaining many grants for restoration and storytelling. *'Baring Head ecological values', Philippa Crisp (2011).*

Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui is identified as a site of significance to Taranaki Whānui in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan. The lighthouse complex at Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui is a Heritage New Zealand registered archaeological site. Planning and management of the park is guided by a range of detailed heritage reports and plans which support conservation, restoration and adaptive re-use or new development of the park and its features in a way that respects and retains heritage values. The landscape significance of Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui is identified as of 'outstanding aesthetic value for unhindered views from the lighthouse station of Cook Strait through to the South Island and across the harbour mouth to south of Wellington'.

'Research Report on Heritage Features Baring Head, Wellington'. New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga (2011).

The most significant built heritage values are attributed to the lighthouse (outside the park), its associated buildings and WW11 relics and fabric within the park. (Significant values are defined in more detail in Appendix 4 Heritage Schedule.) The light keepers' complex encompasses:

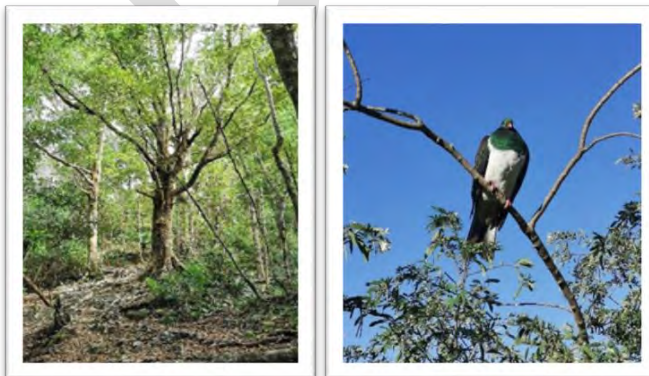
- Two former light keepers' cottages
- Diesel generator house and office (the Power House)
- Vehicle garage
- Former WAAC barracks foundations
- Shelterbelt 'significant element' and other vegetation and landscape elements of the light keepers complex. *Head/Ōrua-pouanui Lighthouse Compound Heritage Plan' Boffa Miskell (2014).*

### **Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui restoration**



Native vegetation restoration activities have been in progress across the park for many years, led by the Friends group. Within the historic lighthouse complex the restoration focus is a mix of native and non-native to representative of the period when the lighthouse was staffed. The lighthouse itself and the NIWA climate monitoring facility are outside the park boundary.

### **A Forest of birds**



Native birds are returning to Eastbourne in greater numbers thanks to the help of volunteer efforts in pest animal and plant management and restoration work

### Baring Head Lighthouse complex restoration



Stay in a room with a stunning view? The entire lighthouse complex is historically significant as one of the most intact examples remaining in NZ. The Friends of Baring Head have been leading much of the restoration work to transform the two light keepers cottages into overnight stay accommodation and the former diesel generator 'Power House' into a storytelling day visitor hub.

### Parangarahu Lakes



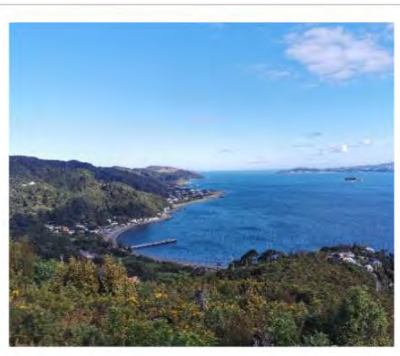
Parangarahu Lakes are managed collaboratively by Greater Wellington and PNBST via a co-management plan developed in 2014. Iwi and local conservation groups have taken the lead for much of the restoration work here since stock grazing was ceased in 2005.

### Old Pencarrow lighthouse



The upper level, Old Pencarrow lighthouse no longer operates but is a destination for many park visitors offering panoramic views back to Wellington and the South Island.

### Northern Forest



Mature beech and podocarp forest offers city escapes with stunning harbour vistas.



## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

Title Holders	Legislative Status	Territorial Authority	Area	Reserve purposes	Heritage
Greater Wellington Regional Council Crown - Department of Conservation Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST) Heritage NZ (Old Pencarrow Lighthouse) Hutt City Council	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. Held under the Reserves Act 1977 as Scenic, Scientific, Recreation and Esplanade reserves.	Hutt City Council (HCC)	Northern Forest 1620 Ha  Parangarahu Lakes 423 Ha  Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui 295 Ha Total: 2339	Recreation, conservation, scenery, wildlife	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust Statutory Acknowledgement (refer Appendix 7)  NZ Heritage List: Old Pencarrow Lighthouse
<b>Key stakeholders</b>		<b>Activity</b>			
East Harbour Environmental Association		Conservation			
Eastbourne Community Board		Community			
Eastbourne Forest Rangers		Conservation			
Friends of Baring Head		Conservation			
Love Wainuiomata		Community			
Lower Hutt Forest and Bird		Conservation			
Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO)		Conservation			
Maritime New Zealand		Heritage/Science			
NIWA		Research/ Science			
Resident associations		Community			
Wainuiomata Community Board		Community			
Wellington Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club		Recreation			
<b>Core values and park characteristics</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality beech and broadleaf forest, mainland island conservation work</li> <li>• Walking trails with harbour views</li> <li>• Nationally significant lakes and regenerating forest</li> <li>• Co-management of Parangarahu Lakes with mana whenua, PNBST Lighthouses and heritage features at Parangarahu Lakes and Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui</li> <li>• Kaitiakitanga restoration work across three sections of park by highly engaged and supportive groups</li> </ul>					
<b>Opportunities for the future of the park - aspirations for long term enhancements for parks</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail improvements for access, amenity and environmental protection in the Northern Forest. Mountain bike trail improvements, Wainuiomata side. Accessible trails.</li> <li>• Promote and improve access to Parangarahu Lakes including filling gap in lower level circuit trail.</li> <li>• Develop further amenities at the lakes. Mana whenua opportunities</li> <li>• Progressive restoration to high levels of ecosystem health in all areas of the park</li> <li>• Restoration of lighthouse complex at Baring Head</li> <li>• Connecting Baring Head and the lakes via the Pencarrow Coast Road</li> </ul>					

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
<b>Abbreviations:</b> EHEA: East Harbour Environmental Association FOBH: Friends of Baring Head F&B: Forest and Bird HCC: Hutt City Council NZ: New Zealand TTT: Tupoki Takarangi Trust		HNZ: Heritage New Zealand MIRO: Mainland Island Restoration Group NIWA: National Institute Of Water And Atmospheric Research PNBST: Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust WCB: Wainuiomata Community Board WMTBC: Wellington Mountain Bike Club	
<b>Natural Heritage Goal:</b> <i>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>			
<b>All East Harbour</b>			
A102	Implement the 'Key Native Ecosystem' Plan priorities to minimise pest plant and animal threats in liaison with community and other partners	Ongoing	MIRO, FOBH, PNBST, KNE programme
A103	Support a catchment wide approach to conservation and restoration activities in the Gollans and Wainuiomata valleys, Kōhanga-piripiri catchment	Ongoing	PNRP
<b>Northern Forest</b>			
A104	Raise awareness and understanding of the values of old growth forest, recreation use and biosecurity impacts to support good stewardship	Short - Long	MIRO, EHEA, PNBST, WMTBC, Love Wainui, HCC, others
A105	Support mainland island work with community partners including reintroduction of native fauna where appropriate	Ongoing	Mana whenua, MIRO
A106	Support pest plant and animal threat reduction work by key partners and trial new approaches to improve effectiveness and efficiency	Ongoing	MIRO, neighbours
<b>Parangarahu Lakes</b>			
A107	Support native vegetation restoration through a range of works including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active replanting work</li> <li>Pest plant and animal work</li> <li>Catchment wide work</li> </ul>	Medium	PNBST, MIRO, KNE programme
A108	Protect park natural heritage values and visitor enjoyment from stock intrusion impacts through the development of better boundary fences, gates and other means	Short	Park neighbours
A117	Prioritise the reintroduction of taonga species into the lakes for cultural benefit as outlined in Action 1.7 of the Parangarahu Lakes Area Co-Management Plan 2014	Medium	PNBST
A109	Work with others to protect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dotterel breeding habitat and feeding areas along the coast such with measures such as signs, fences</li> <li>Cushion fields, muehenbeckia spp and other threatened and at risk plant species through access planning</li> </ul>	On-Going	HCC, MIRO, PNBST, Pencarrow Lodge, TTT

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A110	Support Hutt City and others in managing legal vehicle access to the park along the coast road	On-Going	HCC, PNBST, Pencarrow Lodge, TTT
<b>Baring Head/ Ōrua-Pouanui</b>			
A111	Restore the original lowland titoki/ Ngaio forest of the central and northern plateau and escarpment areas through passive and active methods to improve ecosystem health, biodiversity values, visual amenity and demonstrate mahi tahi kaitiakitanga responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop a long term restoration plan to guide and support restoration efforts encompassing pest plant and animal management. Encourage the movement of birds in the open areas with pocket plantings and perches to help birds them disperse seed and support passive restoration efforts</li> <li>b. Develop a fire management ‘tactical response plan’ to guide ongoing fire threat management work e.g. firebreaks, ‘green vegetation’ firebreaks, native vegetation restoration</li> <li>c. Restore all wetland areas throughout the park including ephemeral seepage wetlands along the plateau and escarpment areas</li> </ul>	Refer Restoration Priorities Map	
		Short	FOBH, KNE programme
		Short	park neighbours
		Medium	FOBH
A112	Support important lizard habitat in rocky areas through a range of conservation interventions such as maintenance of low level vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide supporting educational opportunities for park visitors</li> <li>• Manage pest animals that prey on lizards and other important native species</li> </ul>	Ongoing	KNE programme, FOBH
A113	Support awareness of aquatic ecosystem health of the Wainuiomata River such as citizen science initiatives, storytelling ring and educational activities with upstream residents and park visitors	Ongoing	FOBH, PNRP
A114	Support the Te Whanganui-A-Tara Whaitua work for freshwater quality improvements in the Wainuiomata river catchment	Ongoing	Park neighbours, PNRP
<b>Visitor Experience Goal:</b>			
<i>Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy</i>			
<b>East Harbour – all</b>			
A115	Improve provision of vehicle parking areas where practicable at park entrances	Medium	HCC
A116	Investigate ‘park and ride’ opportunities from Eastbourne to the lakes and Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui with mana whenua and others	Medium	PNBST, HCC, tourism operators
A117	Work with adjoining landowners to investigate possible trail connections between the three areas of park (Northern Forest, Parangarahu Lakes and Baring heads/Ōrua-Pouanui)	Long	HCC, private land owners, PNBST

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A118	Develop a programme of photographically recording of restoration change over time and use it in storytelling for visitors to foster understanding of biodiversity	Short	
A119	Support the volunteer groups with a variety of opportunities for involvement in restoration and recreation activities throughout the park	Short	Stakeholders, community, volunteer groups
A120	Extend track user visitor monitoring to the Wainuiomata tracks in Northern Forest, Lakes and Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui to inform management and planning work	Short	
<b>Northern Forest</b>			
A121	Investigate development of a 'marked route' access from behind the Wainuiomata Golf Course, linking into the existing track network in the northern forest along the ridgeline	Long	HCC, private lands owners, WMTBC
A122	Review seasonal recreation hunting activities in the park	Long	Public consultation
A123	<p><b>Key destinations</b> Develop or enhance:</p> <p><b>a. Beech walk circuit trail (Journey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigate a lower level contour trail connecting to existing trails, accessible from the Days Bay ferry</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Butterfly Creek (Journey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Renew picnic facilities, storytelling</li> </ul> <p><b>c. Main ridge track (Journey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote as a long walk with storytelling and key rest stops with seats.</li> </ul> <p><b>d. Wainuiomata circuit walk and Lowry Trig (Journey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the scenic circuit walk options to Lowry Trig via Main Ridge and Track Lees Gove, Fern Gully or Zig Zag tracks. Enhance harbour views at Lowry Trig</li> </ul>	<p>Long</p> <p>Short</p> <p>Long</p> <p>Medium</p>	<p>WMTBC, MIRO, EHEA</p> <p>MIRO, EHEA</p> <p>WMTBC, MIRO, EHEA</p> <p>WMTBC, WCB, Love Wainuiomata</p>
<b>ACCESS</b>			
A124	Work with community groups and associations to enhance park entrances, modify barriers to ensure they are highly visible and mountain buggy accessible and promote trails to local community	Short	WMTBC, WCB, Love Wainuiomata
A125	Improve signage leading to all track entrances from Muratai Road and bus stops e.g. on-road arrows/logo's		HCC, trail groups
A126	Improve access and visibility of the Puriri Track entrance. Work with HCC to extend formed track to the footpath on the Wainuiomata road and make the access barriers bike friendly	Short	WCB
A127	Improve the Zig Zag track entrance visibility from Fraser Street and Wainuiomata road	Short	Love Wainuiomata, WCB
A128	Improve the visibility of signage to the Fern Gully Track (Gardner Grove, Wainuiomata) and define the track entrance clearly with fencing to distinguish from adjoining private land	Short	WCB

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
<b>STORYTELLING</b>			
A129	Develop a simple interpretation/storytelling plan for the Northern Forest	Medium	
<b>TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)</b>			
A130	Improve riding experience on southern portion of Rata Ridge	Medium	
A131	Investigate the development of a link track between Howard Road and Ngaumatau Road	Medium	Residents association
A132	Add seats with backs/ picnic facilities and storytelling at lookouts	Short - Medium	ECB, WCB
A133	Work with recreation and conservation groups to sustainably manage the Rata ridge track and limit inappropriate use and track changes	Short	EHEA, WMTBC, MIRO
A134	On the Wainuiomata side of the park improve signage and visibility of entrance tracks and promote trail these local opportunities to the community	Short	Love Wainuiomata, MIRO, HCC
A135	Investigate a shared track for walking and cycling as alternative to the Fire Break Track between Stanley St, Wainuiomata and the Zigzag track. (This will reduce environmental impacts and create a more gentle contoured track)	Medium	Love Wainuiomata, WMTBC, WCB
A136	Investigate a short accessible loop associated with the Cheviot Track	Short	Residents Association, ECB
A137	Improve accessibility with steps or other environmental protection measures on the Ferry Road Tramping Track close to the Main Ridge Track and add seats at some harbour view points	Medium- long	ECB
A138	Work to improve access to the park and the Puriri Track from the Wainuiomata Road	Medium	WTP, HCC, WMTBC
A139	Upgrade the bait line track along Gollans Stream to create a connection with Butterfly Creek and the Wainuiomata Coast Road in liaison with park groups	Long	MIRO
A140	Fence park entry areas to define the public park land and the park entry points at Kowhai Street and Vermont Grove. Add signs and enhance trails which connect to the Main Ridge Track to create a local walking circuit walk	Long	WMTBC, WCB
<b>Parangarahu Lakes</b>			
A141	<b>Key destinations</b> Develop or enhance:  <b>a. Lakes vista lookout (landscape)</b> - Bluff Point, the 96m high point to the south of Old Pencarrow Lighthouse offers panoramic views. Investigate a connection with lower Kōhanga-piripiri track to create a circuit and realign the existing lighthouse and Bluff Point	Short - Medium	PNBST, MIRO

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>			
	tracks for environmental protection and visitor enjoyment purposes. Add seats and storytelling.		
	<p><b>b. Lake circuit (journey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Close the gap in the easy grade circuit trail around Lake Kōhanga-piripiri with a lower contour track from the eastern side of the Cameron Wetland boardwalk to the Cameron Ridge track near the lake (refer Parangarahu Lakes Potential Enhancements map). Add storytelling. Work with Hutt City to improve the trail experience enroute to the trail (Pencarrow Coast Road).</li> </ul>	Medium	PNBST, MIRO, HCC
	<p><b>c. Lakes bird hide and shelter (heritage)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With PNBST and others investigate a viewing hide close to lake wildlife and storytelling/ picnic shelter at a location such as Koutu Kawau/ Shag Rock, Lake Kōhanga-te-ra which can be used as an orientation and interpretation hub for visitors and possible tours</li> </ul>	Medium	PNBST, MIRO
A142	Work with others to develop toilet facilities in an appropriate location for environmental protection and visitor enjoyment near Lake Kōhanga-piripiri entrance	Medium	HCC, PNBST
A143	Remove redundant internal stock fences to enhance amenity	Medium	MIRO, PNBST
A144	Support visits to the Parangarahu Lakes and Baring Head /Ōrua-pouanui through events programme activities. (Refer: Objective 7, Parangarahu Lakes Co-Management Plan),	Short	PNBST
A145	Support mana whenua with opportunities that enable more visitors to see and experience the Lakes such as bike hire, other concessionaire services	Long	PNBST
<b>AMENITY/ TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)</b>			
A146	Install bike rails for visitors to secure their bikes at key trail points in the park	Short	PNBST
A147	Install signage at the (lower) Pencarrow Lighthouse and at the walking track access point beside the coast road to encourage people to visit and explore the Parangarahu Lakes. More clearly identify the easier trail opportunities at the lakes for cyclists and walkers.	Medium	PNBST, HCC
A148	Install seats with backs and picnic tables at view points and other attractive locations e.g. the Lake Kōhanga-te-ra eastern track. Add a seat or picnic table in shade near the junction of the Valley View Hill Track.	Short	PNBST, MIRO
<b>STORYTELLING</b>			
A149	Worth with and support PNBST to reveal stories to park visitors s to visitors	Medium	PNBST, MIRO, community groups

<b>EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A150	Work with others to enhance 'Great harbour way' storytelling along Pencarrow coast	Long	PNBST, HCC, MIRO,
<b>Baring Head/ Ōrua-Pouanui</b>			
A151	<p><b>Key destinations</b> Develop or enhance:</p> <p><b>a. Lighthouse complex (heritage)</b> Complete restoration works underway to restore heritage precinct (refer action below)</p> <p><b>b. WWII lookout (heritage)</b> - Enhance wayfinding to Trig Point from lighthouse complex, add storytelling and seats</p> <p><b>c. Pump house circuit trail (journey)</b> - Develop an easy access track with natural and historic heritage storytelling via the Pump House to create a circuit (refer action A170 below for bridge).</p> <p><b>d. Fitzroy Bay lookout (landscape)</b> - Develop the Fitzroy Bay lookout on the bridle trail as circuit walk destination from the main car park. Add seat/ picnic table and storytelling</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Long</p> <p>Long</p>	<p>FOBH, PNBST</p> <p>FOBH, PNBST</p> <p>FOBH, PNBST</p> <p>FOBH, PNBST</p>
A152	<p>Complete restoration of the light house complex including heritage interpretation and heritage plantings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restore light keepers cottages for overnight booked accommodation</li> <li>Complete the Power House day visitor hub with storytelling</li> <li>Develop the children's Discovery Trail</li> <li>Complete restoration of the Garage as a conservation volunteer base</li> <li>Provide basic facilities to support limited basic camping stays for conservation volunteer work</li> <li>Restore the complex shelter belt and gardens based on the weeding and planting plan, maintaining non-invasive heritage plants</li> <li>Support the FOBH in their fundraising opportunities</li> </ul>	Short – Medium	FOBH, PNBST
<b>ACCESS</b>			
A153	Upgrade the internal park road for overnight stay visitor access to the lighthouse complex including passing bays. Investigate shorter term safety improvements	Medium	Neighbours, easement holders
A154	Investigate the further improvement of the internal Baring Head access road to support adjoining land access if the Fitzroy Bay coast road becomes inaccessible in future	Long	PNBST, HCC, neighbours, easement holders
<b>TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)</b>			
A155	Support the proposed future extension of the Ngā Haerenga / Remutaka Cycle Trail via Baring Head. Work in liaison with partner agencies for the coast road 'Heartland ride'	Medium - Long	HCC, Love Wainui, NIWA, NZ Police, Maritime NZ,

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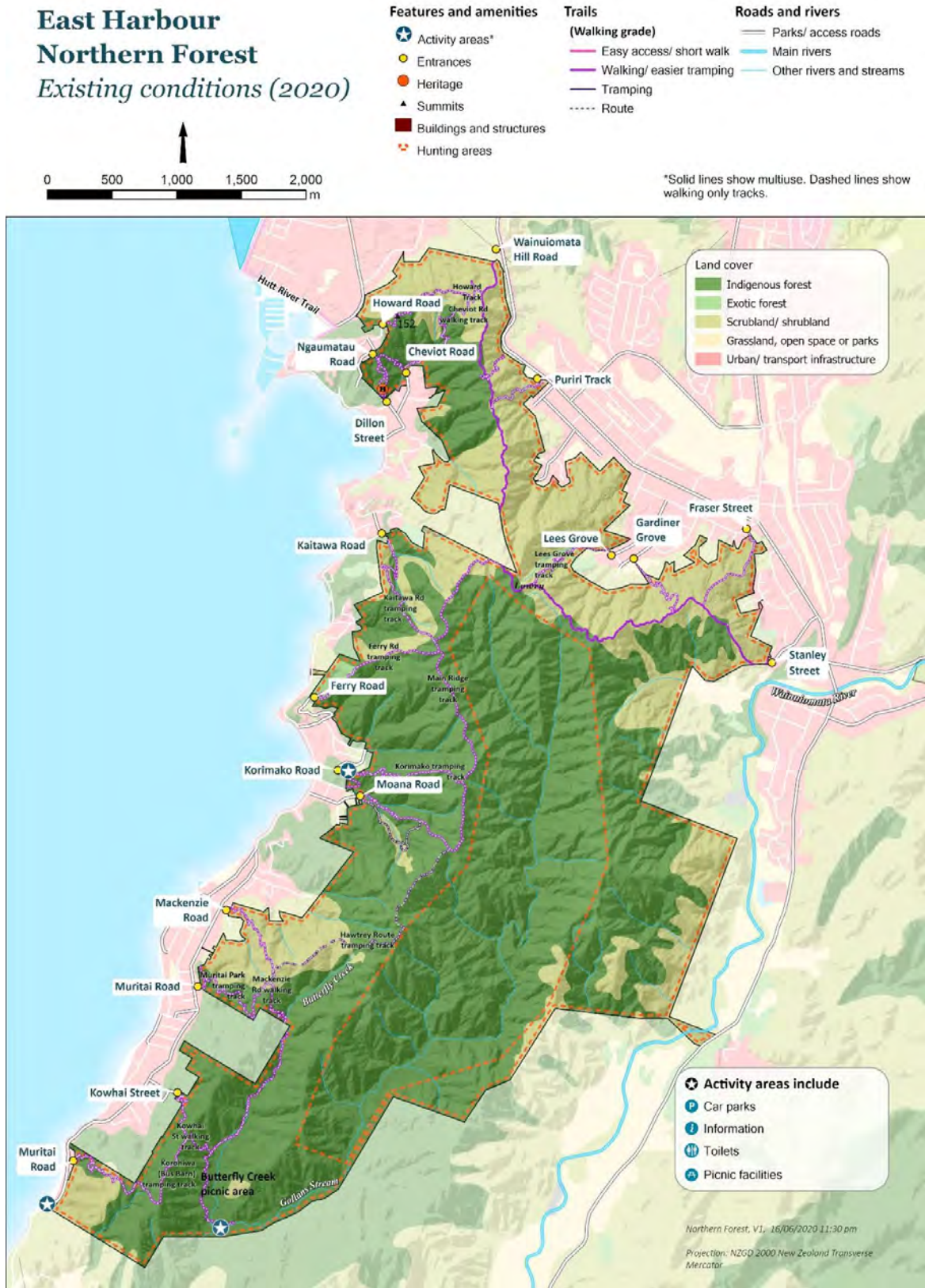
<b>EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
			FOBH, NZCT, trail groups
A156	Develop a walking/cycling bridge near the Wainuiomata River mouth car park to improve access to the park and support a circuit trail to the Pump House	Medium - Long	FOBH, PNBST, PNRP
A157	Work with adjoining land owners to develop Remutaka Cycle trail connections	Short	Takurangi Block
A158	Develop the ridge top shared trail from the management road to the Trig Point and lighthouse to walking track standard. Refer Potential Enhancements map.	Long	FOBH, trail groups
A159	Develop a new track to create river circuit track from both car parks (via new bridge). Refer Potential Enhancements map.	Long	
<b>Cultural Heritage Features And Landscape Values Goal:</b>			
<i>A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors</i>			
<b>East Harbour – all</b>			
A160	Maintain scenic view points from key locations for visitor enjoyment and include seats or story telling where appropriate	Short - Long	Mana whenua
A161	Consider additions, agreements or other mechanisms to create ongoing ecological and recreation connections between the three parts of East Harbour park	Long	
<b>Northern Forest</b>			
A162	Support mana whenua in identifying a dual Māori name for Northern Forest	Short	PNBST
<b>Parangarahu Lakes</b>			
A163	Maintain scenic view shafts from Old Pencarrow Lighthouse and other key viewpoints for visitor enjoyment	Long	
A164	Liaise with Heritage NZ in works associated with improving amenity and trail access in the vicinity of Old Pencarrow Lighthouse	Medium	HNZ, HCC
<b>Baring Head/ Ōrua-Pouanui</b>			
A165	Develop conservation management plans to guide management of heritage assets where appropriate such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baring Head WWII relics</li> </ul>	Short - Medium	
A166	Work towards improvements in visitor access and neighbour amenity to the lighthouse complex including possible easement changes or land exchange	Long	Park neighbours, community
<b>The Way We Work Goal:</b>			
<i>Working Collaboratively And Consistently With Others, We Enable Learning And Build Strong Partnerships To Deliver More Conservation And Recreation Benefits For Parks, People And Communities</i>			
<b>All East Harbour</b>			



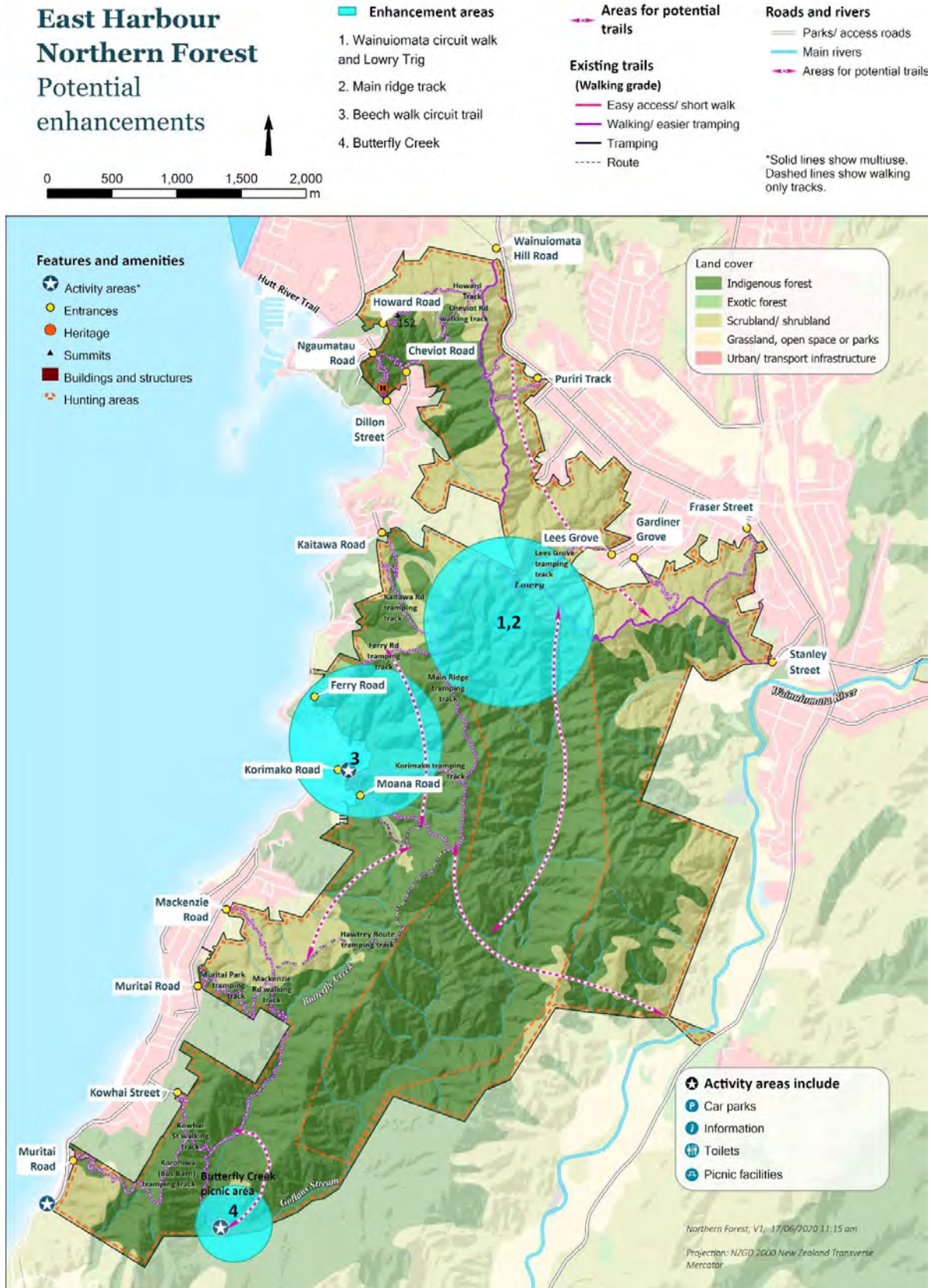
## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A167	Develop new partnerships in recreation, tourism and conservation to support core park values, catchment wide outcomes and regional economic benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support ecotourism operator product development where appropriate</li> <li>• Support PNBST lead initiatives in tour guiding, storytelling and other enterprise</li> <li>• Connect conservation projects through engagement or expertise</li> <li>• Support works and initiatives that reduce the effects of climate change</li> </ul>	Short-Medium	PNBST
A168	Work with neighbouring land owners to ensure all boundary fences and gates are stock proof ( <i>attention to Parangarahu lakes area</i> )	High Priority Short	Park neighbours, restoration groups
<b>Northern Forest</b>			
A169	Continue to support conservation partnerships with Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) and East Harbour Environmental Association support biodiversity and reduce threats	Ongoing	MIRO, Conservation groups
<b>Parangarahu Lakes</b>			
A170	Continue to honour and implement the directions and detailed actions of the Parangarahu Lakes Area Co-Management Plan 2014 and support Rōpū Tiaki co-management work	Ongoing	PNBST
A171	Work with others to improve aquatic ecosystem health of the lakes and fish passage in and from the lakes	Ongoing	DOC, Hutt City PNBST, Fish & Game, MIRO, others
<b>Baring Head/ Ōrua-Pouanui</b>			
A172	Support the Friends of Baring Head in conservation and restoration efforts throughout the park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide facilities to support work such as overnight stays</li> <li>• Plans and standards/guidelines to support work</li> <li>• Expert advice and training opportunities</li> </ul>	Ongoing	FOBH
A173	Work collaboratively with other agencies at Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui to maintain or enhance amenities and views from the lighthouse complex	Ongoing	NZ Police, Maritime NZ, GNS NIWA, HNZ, DOC

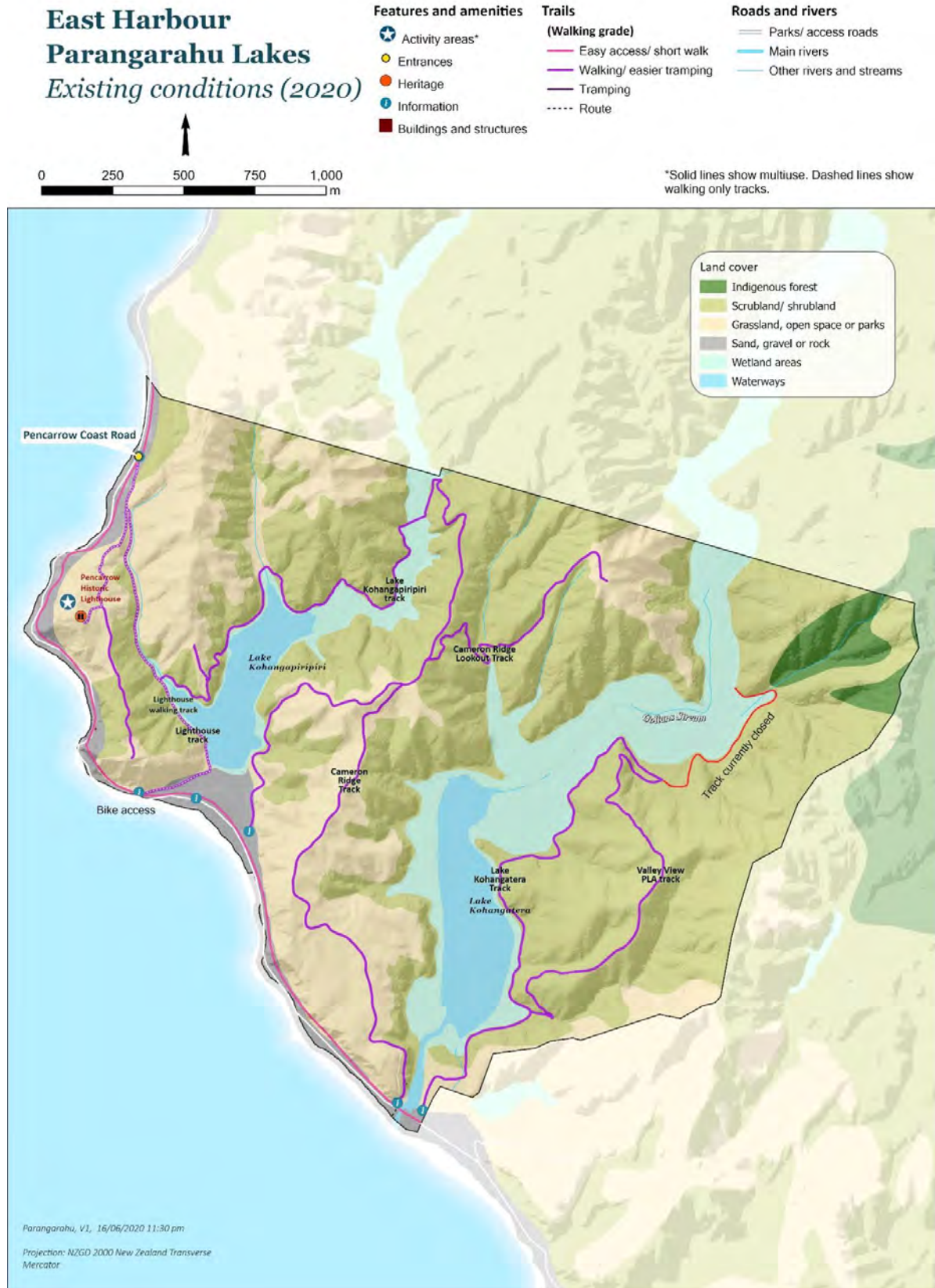
Map 9. Northern Forest Existing Conditions



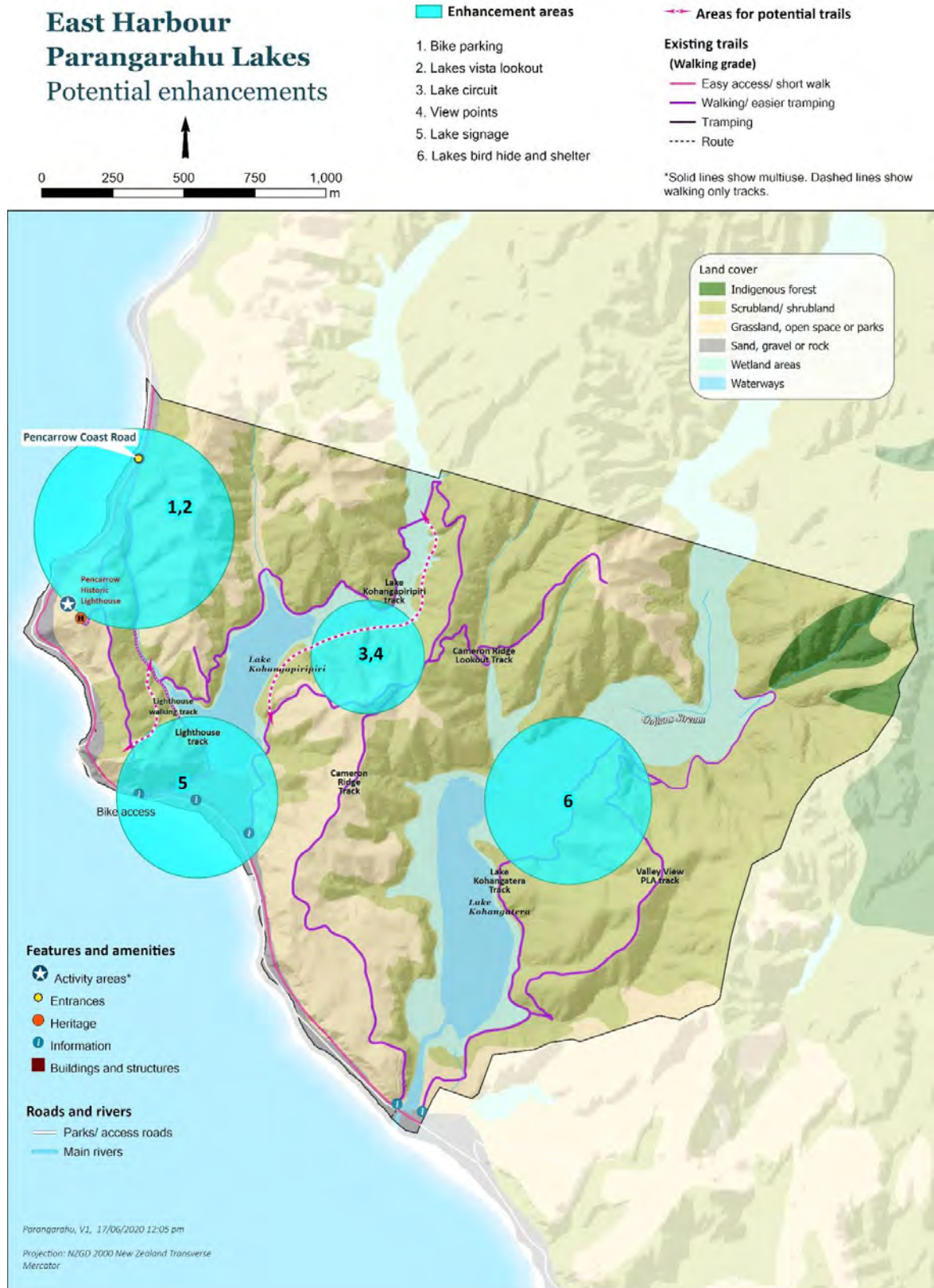
Map 10. Northern Forest Potential Enhancements



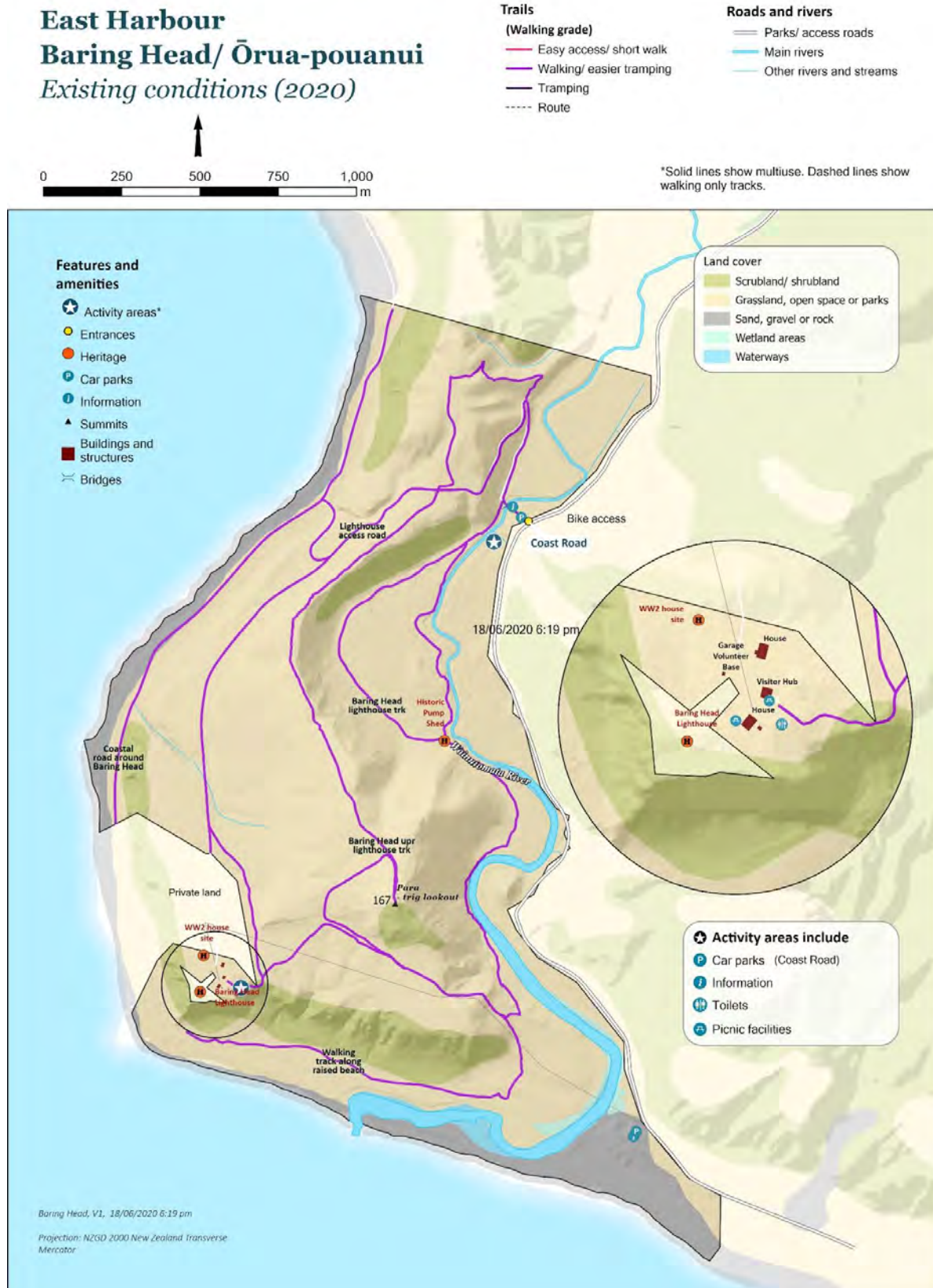
Map 11. Parangarahu Lakes Existing Conditions



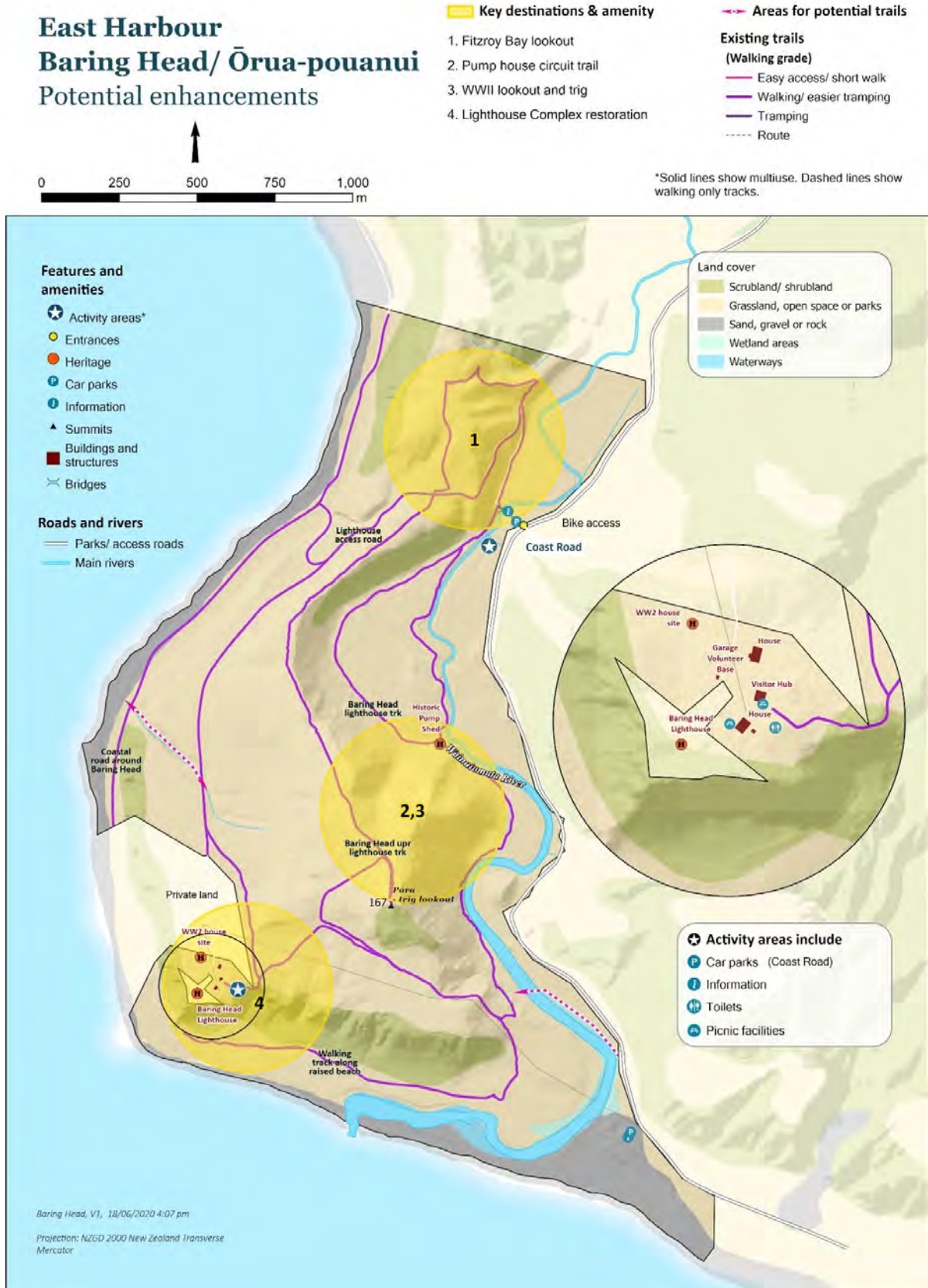
Map 12. Parangarahu Lakes Potential Enhancements



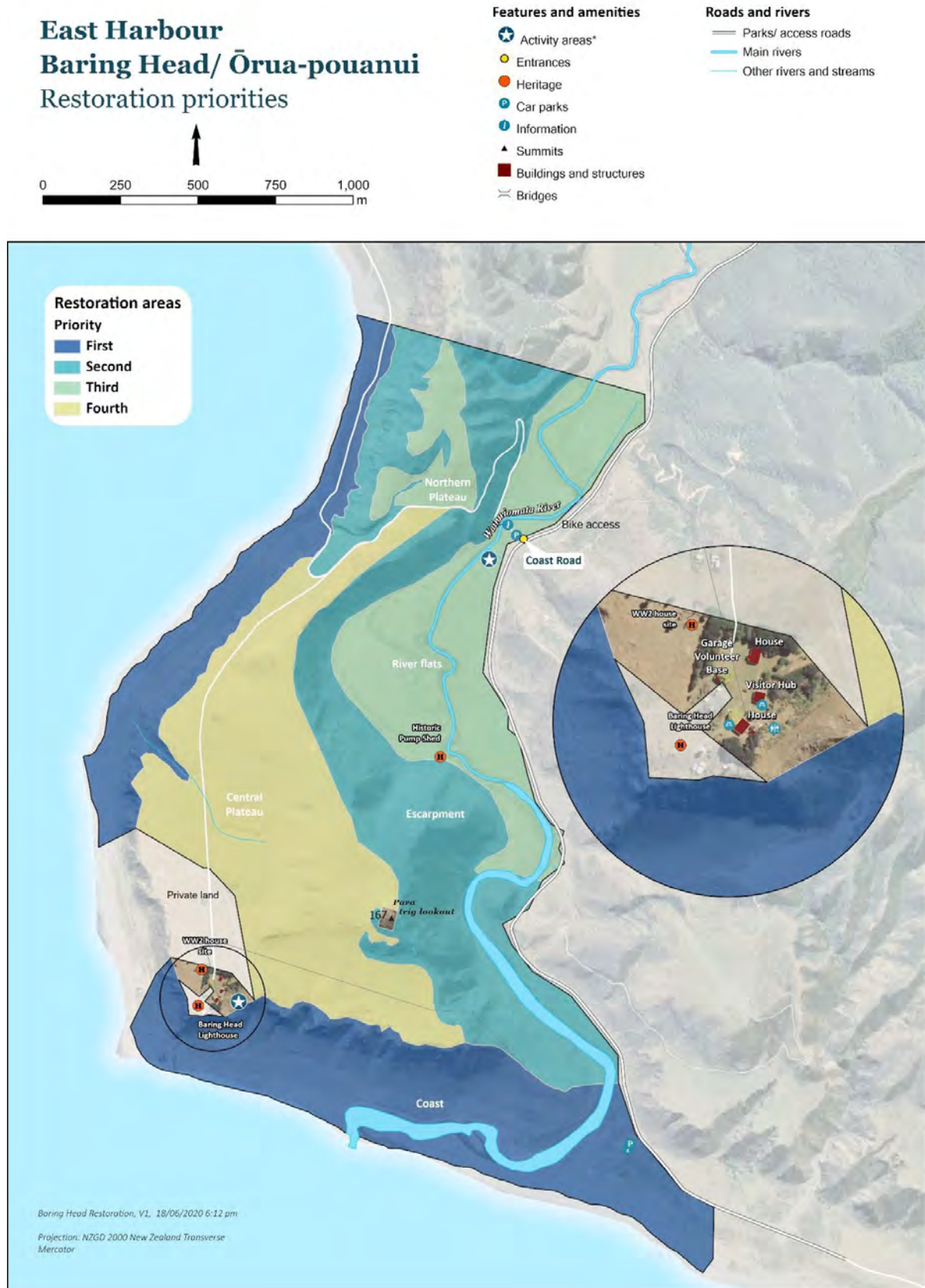
Map 13. Baring Head / Ōrua pouanui Existing Conditions



Map 14. Baring Head / Ōrua pouanui Potential Enhancements



Map 15. Baring Head / Ōrua pouanui Restoration Priorities





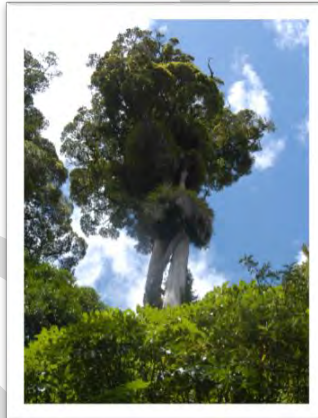
## 7.5 Kaitoke Regional Park

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Ngāti Kahungunu, and Rangitāne o Wairarapa

### *A place to explore, relax and camp beside magnificent forest and clear waterways*

Kaitoke Regional Park is part of the southern foothills of the Tararua Ranges and borders the Hutt Water Collection Area (which has its own management plan). The rainforest walks, Pakuratahi river walks and accessible trails are key features of the park. The Hutt and Pakuratahi rivers are also key features of the park along with their river side flats which are popular for camping and picnicking. The lower hills of the park are covered in native podocarp and beech forest and offer a range of short walks and more challenging tramps. Native birds including kereru, fantails, grey warblers, tūi, bellbirds and rifleman are common and freshwater fish species include bullies, koaro and freshwater crayfish. It is a popular destination for Lord of the Rings fans, flocking to see 'Rivendell'. In the Te Marua section of the park there is a matai-totara bush remnant, two drinking water holding reservoirs, a water treatment plant, river access and open grassy areas for dog walking.

#### Trails through rainforest



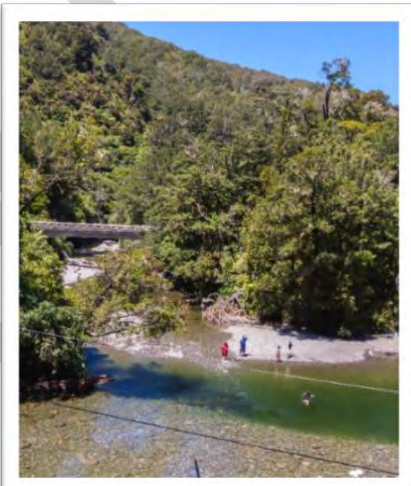
Walks range from short and accessible with storytelling to strenuous tramping tracks through beech and 1000 year old podocarp forest

#### Lord of the Rings



The blockbuster film trilogy, 'Lord of the rings' had Rivendell scenes filmed in Kaitoke Regional Park. It's now a pilgrimage site for fans from around the world coming to see and explore the park. The park has continued to be a popular film set location, with its old growth forest, beautiful terrain and its cascading rivers.

#### River play



The rivers in Kaitoke have great swimming holes and are popular when it's warm. Fish can be seen in the clear waters.

#### Camping



The Kaitoke campground is one of the most popular in the region. Its scenic, quiet and a great place for families and motorhome stays. Facilities include six powered sites and cooking shelters.

**Te Marua timber trails**



Logging tramways are found throughout the forest of Te Marua area. This tramways bridge over the Hutt River at Te Marua was destroyed by floods in 1939. Opening some tramway trails as heritage walking tracks may help to preserve this history in the park. <https://uhcl.recollect.co.nz/nodes/view/28643>

**Water supply**



Both parts of the park support drinking water supply infrastructure with water drawn from the Hutt River catchment. At Te Marua small reservoirs hold water a treatment plant supports drinking water quality. Photo: NIWA

Title Holder	Legislative Status	Territorial Authority	Area	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC)	Approx. 2,860 Ha	Recreation, forestry and water supply	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Statutory acknowledgments. Refer Appendix 7.
<b>Key stakeholders</b>		<b>Activity</b>			
Hutt Valley Pony Club		Recreation			
NTRAILZ		Recreation (MTB)			
Plateau School		Education/ conservation			
Upper Hutt Forest and Bird		Conservation			
Wellington Botanical Society (BOTSOC)		Conservation			
Wellington Water		Utility			
<b>Core values and park characteristics</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality beech and broadleaf forest</li> <li>• Matai-totara bush (Te Marua Bush) fragment</li> <li>• Large flat camping areas with kitchen facilities</li> <li>• Rainforest walks</li> <li>• River swimming and rafting, scenic river viewing from bridges</li> <li>• Water supply infrastructure</li> <li>• Geological features and timber logging relics</li> <li>• Lord of the Rings and Hobbit, 'Rivendell' film tourism iconic location</li> </ul>					
<b>Opportunities</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop key destinations such as high point views, renewed storytelling and easy to intermediate trails</li> <li>• Connect Kaitoke, Te Marua and Pakuratahi via easy grade trails through Greater Wellington owned land currently held for future water supply purposes</li> <li>• Enhance formal nature play opportunities for campers and day visitors</li> </ul>					

- Amenity and safety improvements at Te Marua e.g. drinking water / educational related murals on the sides of prominent water supply buildings, vegetation management or trail realignments
- Restoration of stock grazed areas or recreation uses
- Further drinking water conservation and education stories
- Facilities for events e.g. park movies, mobile stage

**Natural heritage**

The forests of the park connect with and support the adjoining water collection area. Maintaining optimum forest health through threat (pest plant and animal, fire, biosecurity) minimisation work is important for water quality and supply. This work supports biodiversity and means people can see and hear a variety of local birds and animals. Different types of native bush offer habitat diversity including beech, podocarp and a matai remnant forest.

**Visitor experience**

Kaitoke is a key family friendly destination in the region and popular with international visitors on Lord of the Rings film site pilgrimages. The park is renowned for its beautiful riverside camping areas and old growth forests. Short walks are readily accessible for people all ages and fitness levels and the Hutt and Pakuratahi Rivers provide popular places to play and swim. The Hutt River offers trout fishing opportunities, while the gorge is popular for experienced white water recreation such as rafting and kayaking. Tramping, mountain biking, dog walking and horse riding are also popular activities, and high view points in the park offer grand Hutt Valley vistas.

**Heritage and landscape**

The park has a range of natural and built heritage features as well as more recent film industry related heritage. Water supply infrastructure was completed in 1957 and remains in the park servicing Wellington with drinking water. In 1976 the Wellington Regional Planning Authority identified the public land as a potential regional park because of its native forests, recreation and education opportunities. The area became a park in 1983 and facilities and popularity have grown over time to become one of Wellingtons most popular close to home camping places as well as a popular stop for tourists. Maintaining access for servicing drinking water supply infrastructure remains a priority.

**Mana whenua partnership**

Historic sites of significance to mana whenua are limited, as there were few early permanent Māori settlements in the area. Māori moved through the area when travelling to the Wairarapa and the west coast. Four iwi retain mana whenua over the park lands and it remains popular for mahinga kai and social gatherings.

**Community collaboration**

Whilst local groups and schools are involved in conservation and recreation activities in the park, the distance from larger urban neighbourhoods remains a barrier. The opportunity exists for more community involvement through works such as restoration of the grazed areas of the park, trail improvements, storytelling, art works, events and festivals.

<p><b>KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK</b> Actions</p>	<p><b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+</p>	<p><b>Notes</b></p>
<p><b>Abbreviations:</b> KNE: Key Native Ecosystem F&amp;B: Forest and Bird CPTED: Crime Prevention through Environmental Design UHCC: Upper Hutt City Council BOTSOC: (Wellington) Botanical Society</p>		
<p><b>Natural heritage Goal</b> <i>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i></p>		

<b>KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
A174	Minimise threats to drinking water supply and treatment facilities in the park and adjoining catchments through ongoing management work	Ongoing	Wellington Water
A175	Work towards managing threats to indigenous ecosystem health by supporting the KNE programme and associated pest plant and animals programme work	Ongoing	KNE programme
A176	Work with park neighbours and others to improve 'biolinks' and habitat connections for wildlife, reduce barriers to fish passage and manage key biosecurity threats	Ongoing	Park neighbours
A177	Identify and facilitate opportunities for local involvement in conservation activities, citizen science, schools education and drinking water conservation and education	Short – medium	Local schools, groups, clubs
A178	Support conservation and recreation groups in restoration of the Te Marua bush	Ongoing	BOTSOC
A179	Support the Te Whanagnui-A-Tara Whaitua implementation plan as relevant to the park	Long	Whaitua Implementation Programme
A180	Investigate restoration or recreation options for the grazed park land north of Waterworks Rd. Refer Action A199.	Short - Medium	BOTSOC
<b>Visitor Experience Goal:</b> <i>Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy</i>			
A181	Enhance camping experiences: a. Explore options for changing rooms being added to existing buildings and places for solar showers b. Improve accessibility of facilities following principles of universal design c. Foster use of the walk-in camping areas through facility enhancements d. Provide information and storytelling in a range of languages for campers e. Investigate possible glamping facilities to diversify camping experiences f. Develop concessionaire facilities such as bases for food, coffee trucks g. Continue to enhance top terrace amenity with plantings and pest plant control	Short	Disabled Access groups
		Short	Disabled Access groups
		Short	
		Medium	
		Long	
		Short	
		Short-Medium	NZDF, Schools
A182	<b>Key destinations</b> Develop or enhance: a. <b>Camping (recreation)</b> - refer action above b. <b>Rivendell (heritage)</b> - enhance with updated storytelling and associated accessible nature trails c. <b>Nature play (activity space)</b> - Investigate nature play options for campers and others		
		Medium	Film Wellington
		Medium	Local schools, community

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<b>KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	
	<b>d. River play (activity space)</b>		groups, service clubs
	- Promote the Hutt and Pakuratahi rivers as nature immersive experience. Investigate options to facilitate seasonal disabled access to the river services e.g. all terrain buggy, rubber mats	Long	All-abilities access groups
<b>ACCESS AND AMENITY</b>			
A183	Update the existing masterplan for the park to reflect emerging needs and opportunities as the works of the current plan are completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the vicinity of Pakuratahi forks identify areas for seasonal vehicle closures to minimise congestion at peak times</li> <li>- Promote off-peak visits with events and other methods</li> <li>- Identify any further facility requirements to support a more diverse range of events</li> </ul>	Long	
A184	Identify a range of improvements to water systems, waste disposal and septic tanks to better support the number of people visiting the park	Short	
A185	Identify new uses for the grazed areas of the park (north of waterworks road). Work with recreation and conservation groups through a local public engagement process to determine best options for these areas. Refer Kaitoke Potential Enhancements map). If plantings are proposed develop a planting and maintenance plan	Medium	Mana whenua, stakeholders, community, recreation and conservation groups
A186	Undertake a range of improvements at Te Marua to improve amenity and 'feelings of safety' following the principles of 'Crime Prevention through Environmental Design' (CPTED). Consider educational murals and art works, vegetation trimming to create better surveillance, car park and trail improvements/ realignments	Short	Wellington Water, community groups, stakeholders
<b>STORYTELLING</b>			
A187	Undertake education activities and promote drinking water conservation through ranger talks, murals on water supply related buildings and structures, interpretation panels and other media	Short— Medium	Wellington Water, schools
A188	Interpret interesting park landscape features to park visitors such as Geological features such as the Pleistocene gravel exposures, fault terraces at Te Marua, Kaitoke Hill, Southern Ridge and Wellington Fault line, River Terraces, vertical strata visible from the Kaitoke weir and Putaputa catchment	Medium- Long	
A189	Renew and update interpretation on existing trails and develop new story trails	Short- medium	
<b>TRAILS (Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process, also refer maps)</b>			
A190	Improve accessibility of trails and associated facilities such as bridges and car parks	Short	NTRAILZ

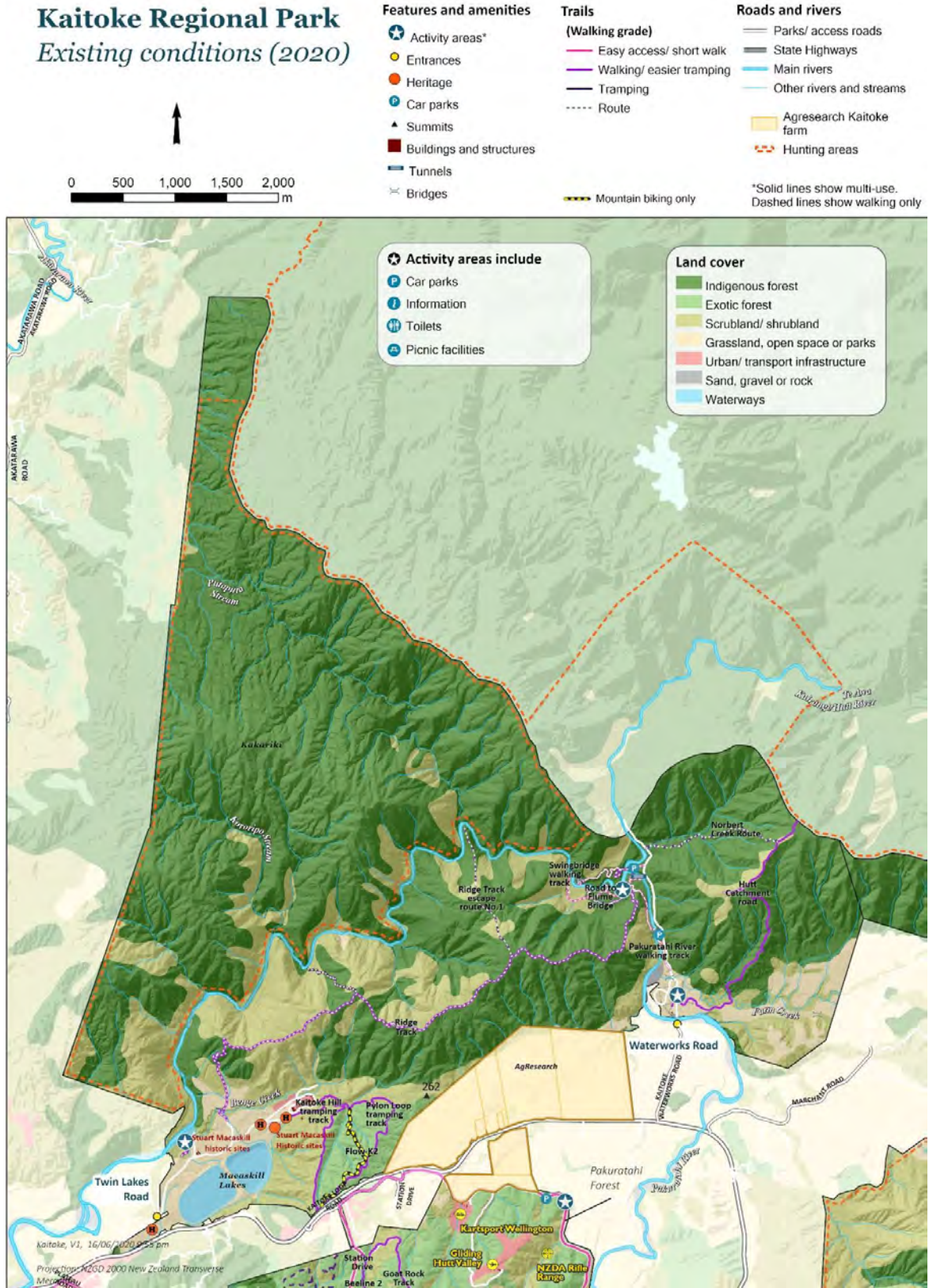
## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	
A191	Identify a low level marked route from Pakuratahi Forks to create a circuit with the Ridge Track	Long	
A192	Work with others to develop easy to intermediate mountain biking trails in Te Marua forest area	Medium	NTRAILZ
A193	Explore options to develop a mini mountain bike skills track for campers	Medium	NTRAILZ
A194	Develop a view point on the Ridge Track, accessible as a short walk from the campground and add seat(s) and storytelling	Long	
A195	Enhance access to the Te Marua bush logging tramway and interpret to visitors	Long	
A196	In liaison with Wellington Water and Ag research, investigate and develop trails to create safe off-road connections between the camping area of Kaitoke, Te Marua trails and the Remutaka Rail Trail (via an existing State Highway Two underpass) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The Wellington water land is held and identified for "Future Water Supply Purposes". Ensure that any planned recreation enhancements do not affect the future development of water supply works</i></li> </ul>	Medium	Wellington Water, Ag research
A197	Review trails in the Te Marua area and improve off-road access to the Hutt River trail and Pakuratahi	Short	NZTA, UHCC, , private land owners
<b>Cultural Heritage Features and Landscape values Goal:</b>			
<i>A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors</i>			
A198	Develop a combined conservation management/ interpretation plan for significant heritage features including Bengie Homestead site, logging tramways and geological features such as the Pleistocene gravel exposures and fault terraces at Te Marua	Medium	
<b>The way we work Goal:</b>			
<i>Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities</i>			
A199	Identify and provide a range of volunteering opportunities in the park to support health and wellbeing	Short	community
A200	Work with Wellington Water to maintain (areas closed to the public for water supply purposes), access to infrastructure and provide storytelling to visitors about achieving high quality drinking water	Ongoing	Wellington Water
A201	Undertake ecological restoration in association with community groups at Te Marua Bush and Te Marua Remnants	Medium	BOTSOC
A202	Support DOC in delivery of Project Kaka across the Tararua Ranges	Ongoing	DOC
A203	Work with adjoining property owners on a catchment wide approach to support freshwater objectives	Ongoing	Private land owners, other agencies

<b>KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	<b>Notes</b>
A204	Encourage campers to minimise their waste and recycling and continue to innovate to improve service efficiencies	Short - Long	

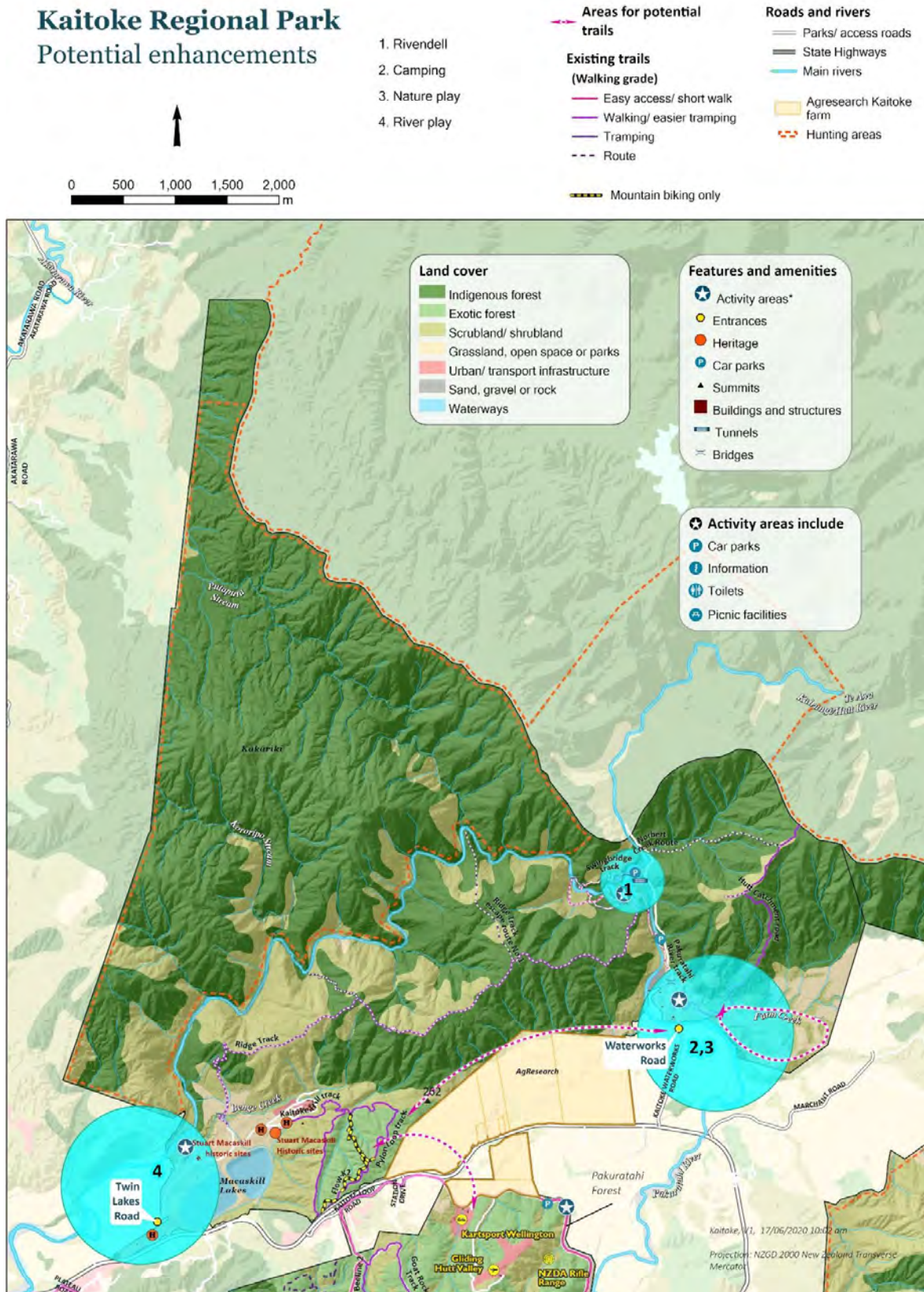
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Map 16. Kaitoke Existing Conditions





Map 17. Kaitoke Restoration Priorities



## 7.6 Pakuratahi Forest

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Ngāti Kahungunu, and Rangitāne o Wairarapa

### *Historic rail trail, mountain bike trails, recreation clubs, mixed forests*

Pakuratahi is home to the historic Remutaka Rail Trail which is part of The New Zealand Cycle Trail network (known in Māori as Ngā Haerenga / 'The Journeys'). Other key features of the park are the Tunnel Gully picnic area, Mount Climie, Remutaka Road Summit and Trig. The park has a network of mountain bike trails, recreation clubs and large areas of native and exotic radiata plantation forest. It is also very popular with dog walkers, horse riders, and hunters. Pakuratahi forms part of an important ecological link between Remutaka and Tararua Forest Parks (managed by DOC) and Kaitoke Regional Park. It is the only park in Greater Wellington's network with a sub-alpine area at Mt Climie.

#### Mountain biking



Local trail group Ntrailz have helped developed a significant network of mountain biking trails in the forest with a trail hub at Tunnel Gully. This area is a regional mountain biking destination

#### Remutaka Rail Trail



The Remutaka Rail Trail, part of the Remutaka Cycle Trail is a nationally significant recreation experience with interesting railway heritage relics including several tunnels and a historic Howe truss bridge

#### Tunnel gully picnic area



Tunnel Gully is a key destination for the park, attracting visitors for picnics, walks and rides

**Recreation clubs - rifle range, karting, gliding**



Pakuratahi is home to a rifle range, gliding club and go karting club which support important regional recreation activities

**Mt Climie**



A strenuous walk or ride up Mount Climie rewards with panoramic views and a sub-alpine landscape. Periodic four wheel driving events enable easier access.

**Off road trail connection to Kaitoke Regional Park**



An off road trail connection is possible between the rail trail and the Kaitoke camping area via Greater Wellington owned land held for future drinking water storage lakes. Opening this link will create safe walking and riding between the two parks.

Title Holder	Legislative Status	Territorial Authority	Area Size	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. The land is held fee simple under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972. Also subject to the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.	Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC)	Approx. 8,000 Ha including 775Ha plantation forest	Recreation, forestry and water supply	Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statutory, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust And Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Statutory Acknowledgements. (refer Appendix 7)
<b>Key stakeholders</b>		<b>Activity</b>			
Forest and Bird, Upper Hutt		Conservation			
NTrailZ		Recreation (Mountain biking development)			
Gliding Hutt Valley		Recreation			
Hutt Valley New Zealand Deer Stalkers Association		Recreation			
Kart Sport Wellington		Recreation			
New Zealand Cylce Trail		Recreation			
Plantation forest licence holders		Commercial forestry			
Utility services including telecommunications		Essential services, telecoms			

Core values and park characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future water supply catchments including old growth remnants</li> <li>• Part of an ecological link with the Hutt and Wainuiomata catchments and adjoin DOC managed conservation forest parks with beech stands, wetland habitat</li> <li>• Mountain biking, horse riding, walking trail recreation destination</li> <li>• Altitudinal changes in vegetation to Mt Climie snow tussock land</li> <li>• Historic Remutaka Rail Trail/ National NZ Cycleway and associated historic structures including tunnels (one 584m long), culverts, bridges (including oldest truss type in NZ, Howe bridge) and relics</li> <li>• Recreation club bases – karting, rifle and pistol range, gliding</li> <li>• Tunnel Gully mountain bike trail network</li> <li>• Extensive horse riding opportunities in Maymorn Forest, Mangaroa Forest and through Tunnel Gully</li> <li>• Commercial pine forest plantation and operations</li> </ul>
Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a safe off-road shared trail between Pakuratahi and Kaitoke parks via Greater Wellington owned land held for future water supply purposes</li> <li>• Development and enhancement of mountain biking and horse riding trail network and associated facilities</li> <li>• Heritage storytelling</li> <li>• Promote Mt Climie as a destination for the park</li> <li>• Enhance and promote Tanes Track as a great short walk key destination</li> <li>• Enhance and promote Remutaka Cycle Trail in conjunction with key partners</li> </ul>

### Natural heritage

Pakuratahi occupies part of the Kaitoke basin and Pakuratahi catchment area. Ecological values include a regionally significant remnant wetland at Ladle Bend and the upper part of the catchment (approximately 3,000 hectares) contains regionally significant beech stands and the only snow tussock in the Remutaka Ranges. The park supports native bird and fish populations, including whitehead, rifleman, tomtit and five species of bully, as well as dwarf galaxiid.

### Visitor experience

The park can be accessed by train from Maymorn Station, Upper Hutt, by shared trail via the Hutt River trail and connections, and by vehicle at Plateau Road (Tunnel Gully), places along State Highway 2, and also Cross Creek, Featherston on the Remutaka Rail Trail.

The rail trail is a key feature of the park and part of the NZ Cycle Trail network of twenty two great rides. The Pakuratahi River runs adjacent to the trail and has popular picnic and camping sites. The Tunnel Gully and Station Drive area is popular for picnicking, dog walking, mountain biking and events. The Maymorn forest area is popular with horse riders, walkers and a key link to the park for the cycle trail. The park currently connects to Te Marua via on-road links and an underpass under State Highway 2 but another valuable connection to Kaitoke is identified in this Plan.

### Heritage and landscape

The Remutaka Rail Trail formation, tunnels at Maymorn, Pakuratahi and the Summit and the Howe truss bridge are of historic significance. The rail trail provides a key walking and cycling connection to the Wairarapa. Native forest of particular significance includes the alpine tussock land of Mt Climie which also has leases for regional communication masts. The Te Ara Tirohanga (formerly Remutaka Trig Track) climbs to subalpine vegetation and offers spectacular views over the southern Wairarapa. Exotic plantation stands are found mainly in the central part of the forest, just south of State Highway 2 (approximately 775 hectares).

### Mana whenua partnership

Māori sites of significance are limited as there were few early permanent Māori settlements in the area. Māori moved through the area travelling to the Wairarapa and coast. It remains an area of mahinga kai

gathering, hunting and fishing. Ngāti Toa Rangātira and the various Wellington based Taranaki iwi retain mana whenua over the lands and Wairarapa iwi share interests.

### Community collaboration

Forest and bird undertake pest animal trapping in the Tunnell Gully area. The NTrailZ mountain bike group is highly active in trail development and maintenance in the Tunnel Gully area. Collaboration opportunity exists for implementing key actions of the Plan such as the proposed new connection to Kaitoke Regional Park, wetland restoration and other conservation work.

PAKURATAHI FOREST Actions		TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	Notes
<b>Abbreviations:</b> UHCC: Upper Hutt City Council                      KNE: Key Native Ecosystem                      SWDC: South Wairarapa District Council DOC: Department of Conservation                      HCC: Hutt City Council			
<b>Natural Heritage Goal:</b> <i>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>			
A205	Maintain and improve forest health by supporting the KNE programme work to ensure the park can maintain its primary purpose as a sustainable source of secure, fresh and clean drinking water for the region	Ongoing	Conservation and recreation groups
A206	Protect and restore wetlands throughout the park and interpret to park visitors	Medium - Long	PNRP
A207	Investigate options for accommodating fish passage wherever possible where there are culverts	Medium	
<b>Visitor Experience Goal:</b> <i>Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy</i>			
A208	<b>Key destinations</b> Develop or enhance in accordance with the placemaking methods and process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a. Tane's Track (landscape)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance Tane's Track with storytelling and promote as a landscape experience</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>b. Mt Climie (journey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote Mt Climie for its trail experience with panoramic views and add storytelling</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>c. Tunnel Gully picnic area (activity space)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance facilities and amenities</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>d. Remutaka Rail Trail (journey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve visitor experience with car park security, campy facility improvements, updated storytelling and circuit trail connections (Goat Rock Track and Back Road, Ladle Bend).</li> <li>- Connect with Kaitoke Park via other Greater Wellington owned land (via Highway underpass)</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>e. Te Ara Tirohanga track (landscape)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the Te Ara Tirohanga (formerly Remutaka Trig Track) to the Remutaka summit for panoramic views and a SH2 highway break</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
		Short	
		Medium	
		Medium	Local community
		Medium	NZCT, UHCC, HCC
		Short	NZTA, TA's

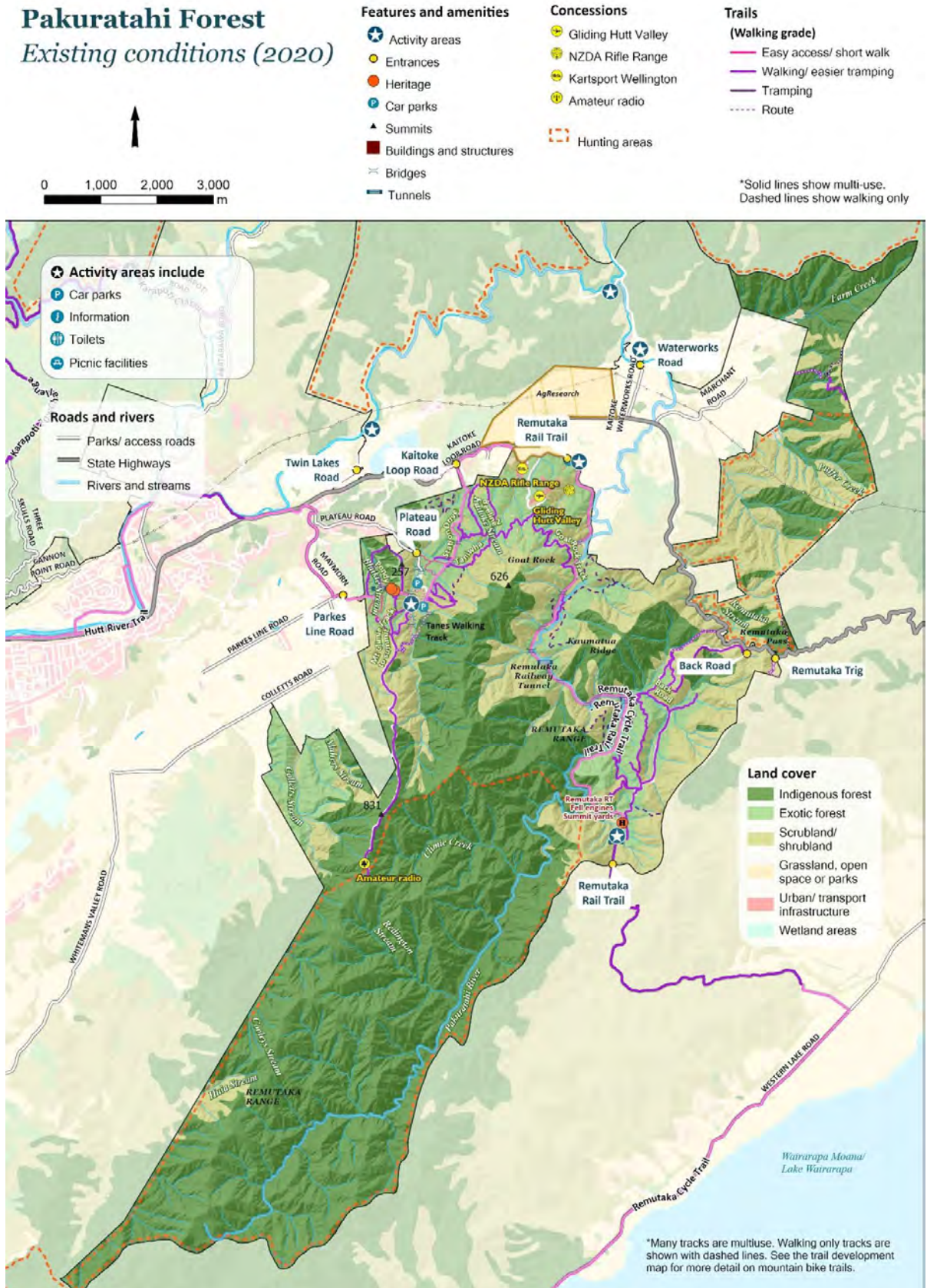
## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

PAKURATAHI FOREST Actions		TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	Notes
	<b>f. Tunnel Gully MTB hub (recreation)</b> - Work with NTrailZ in sustainable trail development of the MTB trail network	Short - Long	NTrailZ
<b>ACCESS, AMENITY, STORYTELLING</b>			
A209	Identify a range of opportunities to raise awareness and understanding about conservation, freshwater and heritage values of the park as a 'future water collection area' with park users including biosecurity threats	Medium	Park stakeholders
A210	Identify opportunities to promote awareness and use of the park to the people of Wellington and visitors through events programme activities and concessionaires	Short	Park stakeholders
A211	Work to promote awareness of plantation forestry operational closures for public safety	Ongoing	Park stakeholders
<b>TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)</b>			
A212	Develop and implement the Experience Plan for the Remutaka Rail Trail including camping, storytelling and signage	Medium	DOC, HCC, UHCC, SWDC, Wellington NZ, Destination Wairarapa, trail groups
A213	Improve safety and security at car parks and trail heads throughout the park	Short	
A214	Develop a safe off-road shared trail between Pakuratahi and Kaitoke ( <i>refer action in Kaitoke Regional Park focus section</i> )	Medium	Wellington Water, AgResearch, NTrailZ
A215	Improve access and facilities for horse riding in Maymorn plantation forest, Kaitoke loop gate and Mangaroa forest subject to periodic or localised restrictions for safety purposes	Short	Recreation clubs, Kiwi Rail
A216	Investigate a circuit walk at Windy Saddle (Refer Potential Enhancements map)	Long	
A217	Investigate a viewpoint walk from Remutaka Rail Trail to Goat Rock via an old tramping (Refer Potential Enhancements map)	Long	
A218	Develop a Backcountry campsite in Back Road near the stream (Refer Potential Enhancements map)	Medium	
<b>Cultural Heritage Features and Landscape values Goal:</b> <i>A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors</i>			
A219	Change the name to 'Pakuratahi Regional Park' to reflect its place in the regional network of open space	Short	
A220	Develop an application, in liaison with DOC, for Heritage NZ listing of the Remutaka Rail Trail as a 'heritage area'	Long	Heritage NZ, DOC
A221	Support and provide for water supply infrastructure as required	Ongoing	
A222	Protect and enhance the historic heritage features of the rail trail formation and associated historic structures from inappropriate use or development including:	Ongoing	

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>PAKURATAHI FOREST</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain native vegetation buffers as per policy 21P</li> <li>• Maintain the formation as shared use recreation trail</li> <li>• Progressively replacing non-forestry Right pine trees with native vegetation and manage wilding pines</li> </ul>		
A223	Protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development	Ongoing	
<b>The way we work Goal:</b> <i>Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities</i>			
A224	Identify further opportunities for collaboration to implement actions of this plan with park user groups and community groups and provide opportunities for groups to 'cross pollinate' and learn more about areas where they can assist	Short - Long	Mana whenua, stakeholders and community
A225	Work with adjoining property owners on a catchment wide basis to support Greater Wellington and Whaitua freshwater quality objectives and develop and enhance local recreation opportunities such as trails, complementary activities e.g. Mangaroa and Maymorn valley bridle way proposals	Ongoing	UHCC, private land owners, other agencies, conservation and recreation groups
A226	Continue to work with plantation Forestry Right holders and park stakeholders about sustainability measures and recreation use of the forest	Short - Long	
A227	Work with and support NTrailZ and others to educate park users about minimal impact recreation activity practice	Short - Long	NTrailZ, other stakeholders

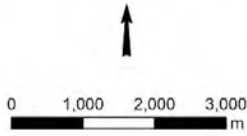
Map 18. Pakuratahi Existing Conditions





Map 19. Pakuratahi Restoration Priorities

# Pakuratahi Forest Potential enhancements



### Key destinations & amenity

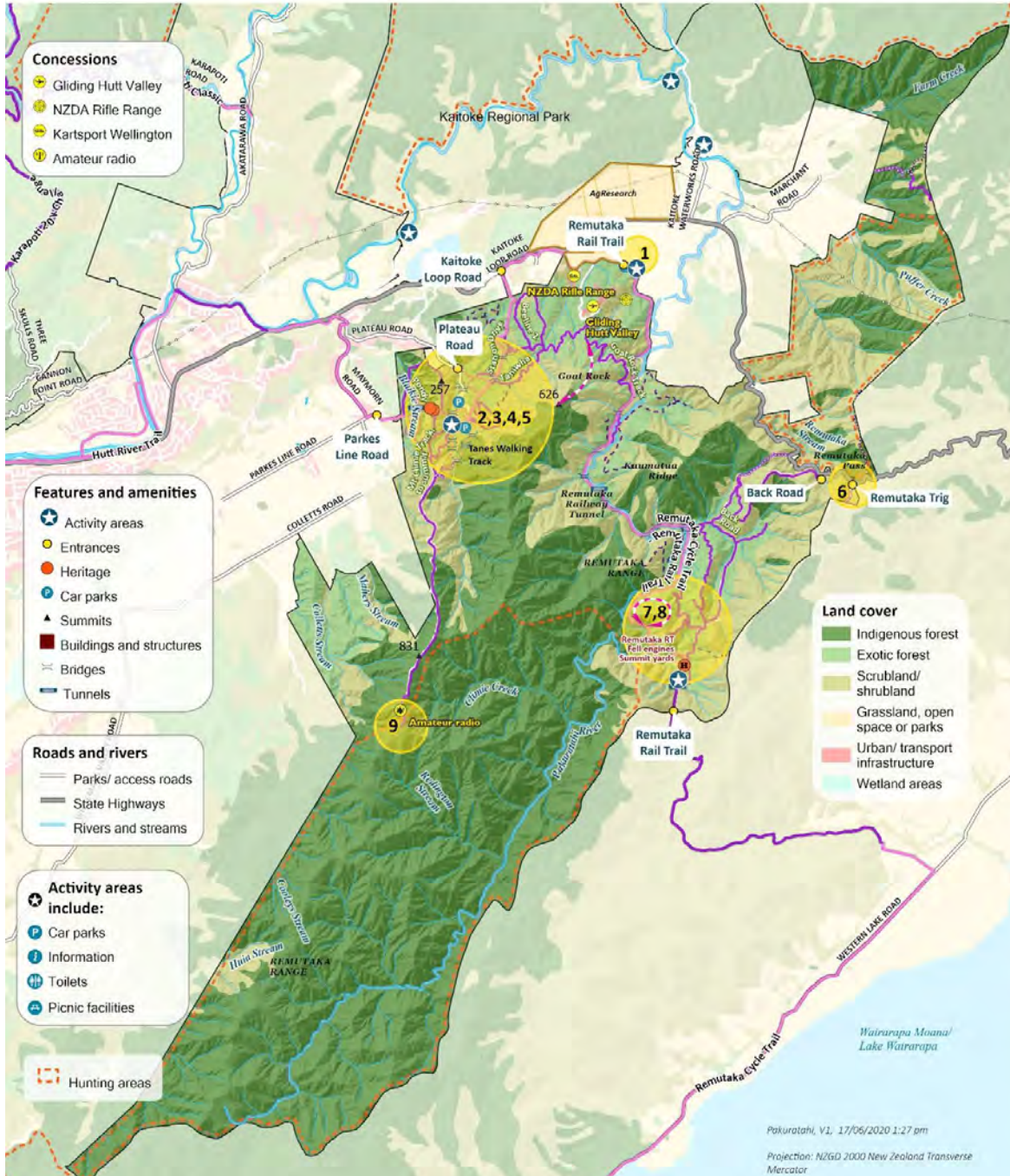
1. Remutaka Rail Trail
2. Remutaka Rail Trail to Goat Rock
3. Tunnel Gully MTB hub
4. Tunnel Gully picnic
5. Tane's Track
6. Remutaka summit
7. Backcountry campsite
8. Windy Saddle
9. Mt Climie

### Areas for potential trails

#### Existing trails (Walking grade)

- Easy access/ short walk
- Walking/ easier tramping
- Tramping
- Route

\*Solid lines show multi-use. Dashed lines show walking only



Map 20. Pakuratahi Potential Trail Enhancements

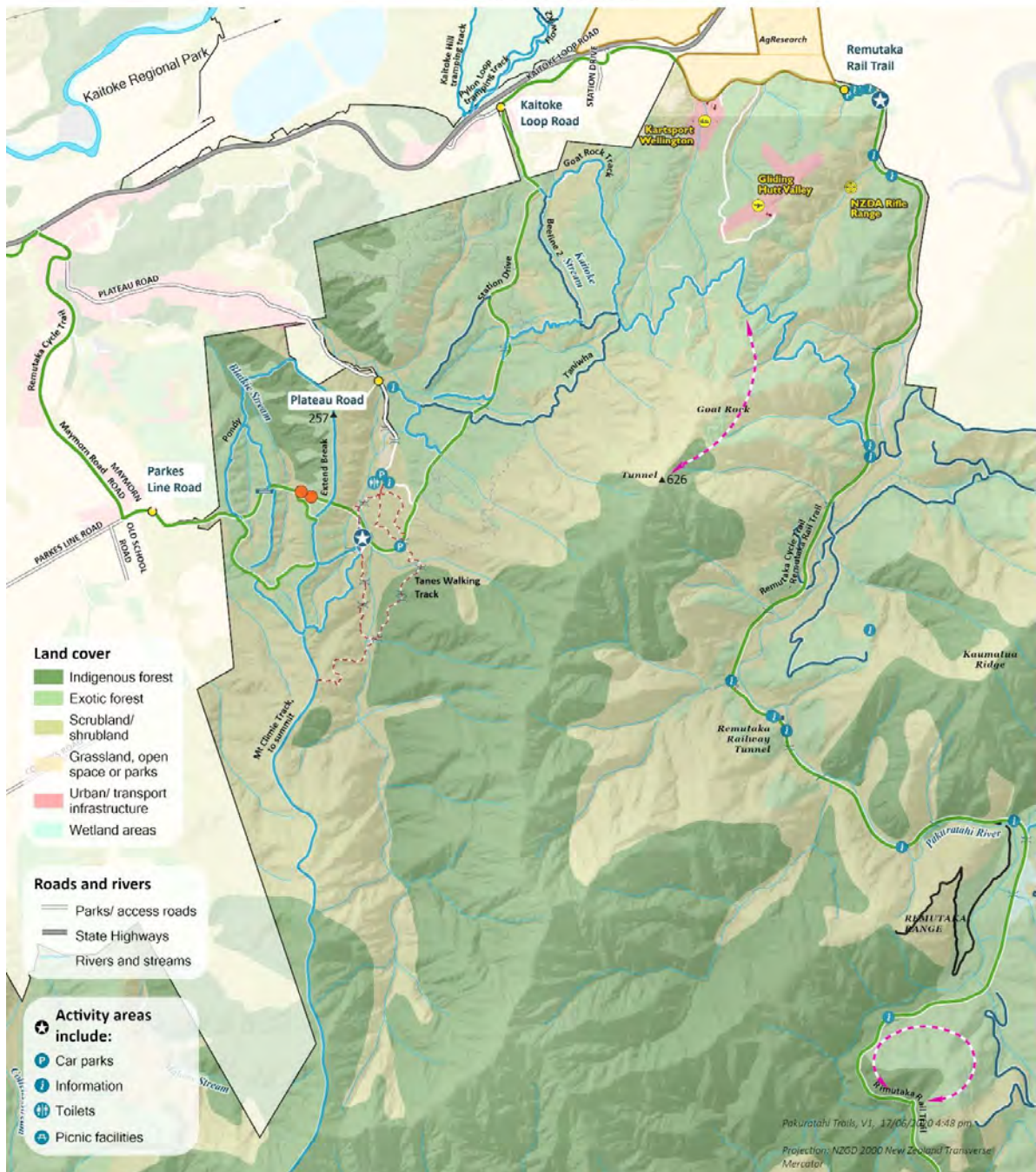
# Pakuratahi Forest

## Potential trail enhancements

### Tunnel Gully area



- Cycle trails**
- Existing
- Mountain bike grade**
- Easy
- Intermediate
- Advanced
- Expert
- Ungraded
- Walking only
- Potential trail connections (multiuse)**
- ★ Activity areas
- Entrances
- Heritage
- Car parks
- Information
- Toilets
- ▲ Summits
- Buildings and structures
- ⌘ Bridges
- Gliding Hutt Valley
- NZDA Rifle Range
- Kartsport Wellington



Pakuratahi Trails, V1, 17/06/2020 4:48 pm  
 Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

## 7.7 Queen Elizabeth Park

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngati Houmea hapu) and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai

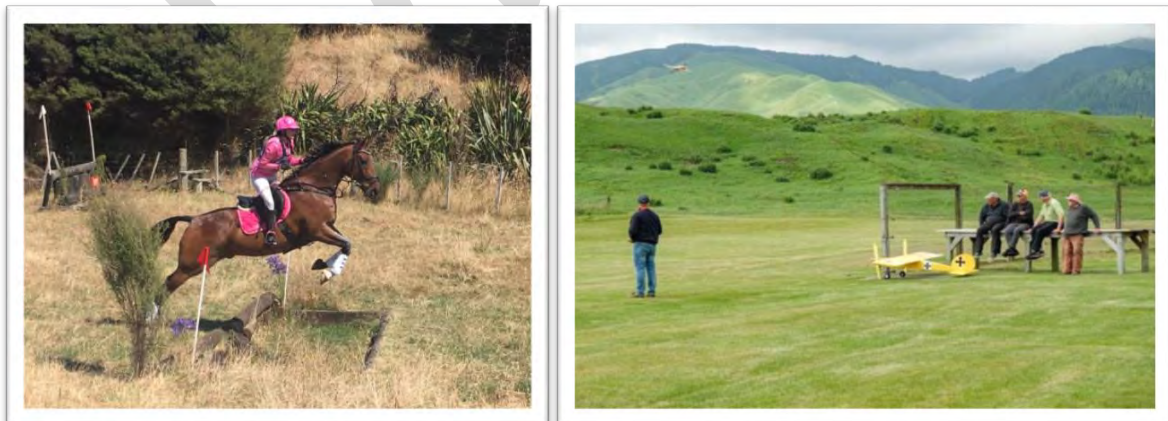
***A place where communities connect and enjoy accessible trails and recreation activities, nurturing strong mauri by restoring the environment together***

QEP is a large, relatively flat coastal park notable for its easy walking, running and riding trails, equestrian clubs and significant community engagement in native vegetation restoration work. The park has a diverse range of coastal landscape and habitats and is of great significance for mana whenua who maintain strong connections with the park. Community stewardship of the park is high. The whole park is classified as recreation reserve, owned by the Crown (DOC) and managed by Greater Wellington with parcels of Ngāti Toa Rangatira owned land at the southern end. The park is visited by many Kāpiti Coast residents on a daily basis and is a regional summer beach destination for others. It's location on State Highway 1 with a park entry at MacKay's Crossing entry make it a popular highway short stopping place.

The Kāpiti Coast has the highest proportion of retired people in the region which provides a ready pool of enthusiastic volunteers to lead and support conservation and recreation work in the park. The park land has a long history of human occupation, horticulture and agriculture which saw much of the native vegetation removed and most of the parks wetlands drained over time. In 2020 the focus has shifted to restoration. Restoring areas of the park to a more natural state will reduce climate changing carbon emissions from the drained peat wetland, support ecosystem health and biodiversity. It will also mean more areas of the park can be open for public enjoyment and benefit. The deliberate shift in focus to restoration and recreation is an important and significant step towards building environmental resilience and social connections for the park and its supporting communities.

The policy directions and actions in this Plan are the first step in this process. To work out the details and guide progressive restoration and recreation facility development, the development of a park-wide blue print master plan is proposed as a priority action commencing in late 2020. Master plan development will draw on public feedback received to develop this Plan, the many heritage studies and reports relevant to the park area and involve extensive public participation. This spatial blue print will guide collaborative work to improve park values and help to ensure that the approach to restoration and recreation work is science-led, reflects mana whenua heritage, community aspirations and brings together the many small plans for different parts of the park.

### Recreation



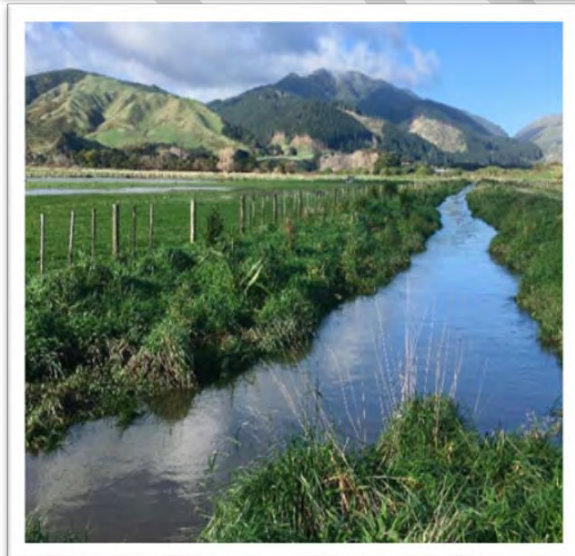
Kāpiti Aeromodellers, two equestrian clubs (Eventing Wellington and Raumati South Pony Club) and a horse trail riding business (Kāpiti Stables) are based in the park. The park has the potential to become a key equestrian hub for the Kāpiti Coast with trail riding connections to Akatarawa and Battle Hill parks.

### Conservation volunteering



The Friends of QEP, nursery group and many community and corporate volunteers work in the park progressively restoring habitat. Larger scale restoration work will become possible as stock grazing activities are phased out.

### Restoration and conservation



Much of the north eastern area of the park is a drained peat wetland which means that after heavy rains the area is rapidly inundated. Agricultural drains established many years ago allow water to drain rapidly and roads such as State Highway One contribute to a lot of runoff in the park. Progressively restoring wetlands and natural water flows over time will deliver benefits including wildlife habitat, increasing mahinga kai abundance, new recreation experiences and building natural resilience and emissions reduction to help minimise the effects of climate change. Drained peat wetlands are known to emit carbon. Master planning and hydrological studies are proposed to guide the progressive restoration of wetlands will also act to sequester carbon from the atmosphere as a natural solution.

**US Marines history**



The park has significant military history with two WW11 camps operating here. Storytelling and a remodelled hut reveals some of this history. A third camp was located in Whareroa Park managed by DOC.

**The Coast and climate change**



Ongoing coastal erosion and storm surge events are changing the coastal area and it is receding. As a result trails and car parking areas are being relocated inland. Restoring coastal dunes and riparian areas of streams and rivers throughout the park will help build their resilience to withstand more frequent and intense storm events.

**Club room and community facility**



The current Paekākāriki Surf Life Saving Club building has reached the end of its asset life. A new facility is proposed further inland behind the dunes closer to Wellington road. This facility is expected to be multi-use for the community.

Title Holder	Legislative status	Territorial Authority	Area	Purpose	Heritage
Department of Conservation Crown land, controlled and managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council	Classified as recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. Administered under Local Government Act 2002. Conservation Act 1987 applicable.	Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC)	Approx. 638 Ha	Recreation, conservation	Ngāti Toa Rangatira / Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Statuary Acknowledgement (Refer appendix 7)
<b>Key stakeholder</b>		<b>Activity</b>			
Friends of QEP		Conservation, recreation, community			
Kāpiti Biodiversity Trust		Conservation			
MacLean Trust		Conservation			

QEP Nursery and restoration group	Conservation
US Marines Trust	Heritage
Eventing Wellington	Recreation - equestrian
Kāpiti Aeromodellers	Recreation
Kāpiti Pony Club	Recreation - equestrian
Kāpiti Stables	Commercial recreation
Paekākāriki Surf lifesaving club	Community
Utilities (gas, electricity)	Essential services
Wellington Tramway Museum	Heritage and recreation
<b>Core values and park characteristics</b>	
<p><b>Natural heritage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive peat wetlands, dune systems Whareroa and Wainui streams, agricultural drains</li> <li>• Coastal dunes and dune lakes and bush remnant</li> <li>• Ecological links to Whareroa Farm, Akatarawa, Battle Hill and Mataihuka and Paekākāriki Escarpments</li> <li>• Progressive restoration plantings and wetland recovery</li> </ul> <p><b>Cultural heritage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A landscaped reshaped by human settlement, horticulture and agriculture</li> <li>• Vistas to escarpments, Akatarawa and Kāpiti Island</li> <li>• Significant place of residence for early Māori with associated features, including historic pa; Wainui, Whareroa, Tipapa, urupa and middens</li> <li>• A place for mahinga kai and natural material gathering</li> <li>• Mana whenua owned land within park, urupa and places of significance</li> <li>• Wellington Tramway Museum (regional) and tram track from Mackays Crossing to Whareroa Beach</li> <li>• Historic World War II United States Marine camps (McKays, Paekākāriki)</li> </ul> <p><b>Community</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community restoration plantings and wetland restoration work, sponsored restoration works (e.g. McLeans Trust)</li> <li>• Many local park visits from neighbouring communities and region wide for recreation activities and clubs</li> <li>• High engagement and local vision in park. Friends group and volunteer plant nursery supporting restoration plantings</li> </ul> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy trails for walking and cycling, beach access. Easy access drive in to areas of park</li> <li>• Many picnic areas and inland picnic areas, grassy open space</li> <li>• Recreation clubs – aero modellers, surf lifesaving, equestrian</li> <li>• Horse ride tours, equestrian events, pony club and casual rides</li> <li>• Trail connections to Whareroa farm (DOC), Akatarawa Park and Battle Hill</li> </ul>	
<b>Opportunities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen mauri and biodiversity by restoring peat wetlands, dunes and bushland in liaison with community and other partners. Regional wetland, water bird viewing destination</li> <li>• Raumati South gateway entry and green hub with adaptive reuse of buildings, 'closed' areas of park open for public use as park transitions from farming land uses</li> <li>• Trail connections, heritage interpretation, nature play spaces, wider variety of recreation experiences shaped and supported by local community through collaborative master planning processes</li> <li>• Mana whenua kaitiakitanga and sense of place in the park</li> <li>• Café or food truck base opportunities</li> <li>• New Paekākāriki Life Saving Club room supporting community uses</li> </ul>	

**Natural heritage**

The parks natural values have been highly modified by horticulture, agriculture and influenced by neighbouring road and service development works over many years, as well as a period of significant military use. However the coastal dune system of the park remains intact with coast to inland dunes intact; one of the last areas on the Kāpiti Coast. Bush remnants in the park provide habitat and seed sources. A kahikatea bush remnant and small area of restored wetland in the MacKay's Crossing area supports biodiversity recovery in the park. Coastal dunes support spinifex, pingao and shore bindweed feature in the foredunes, while the back dunes which are less vulnerable to sand drift and erosion have large areas of muehlenbeckia, taupata, harakeke (flax) and bracken. Bird life in the park is supported by the mahoe, kawakawa and kaikomako tree bush remnants. Wetland and coastal birds include as pukeko, little blue penguins, dabachick, paradise ducks and non-native species such as Canada goose.

The 2012 Heritage Framework for the park identifies that *'QEP offers outstanding opportunities to create continuous corridors of habitat from the coast and dunes, across coastal wetlands and low altitude streams to kohekohe forest in Whareroa Farm and north to the Mataihuka escarpment area. Behind these areas there is almost continuous linkage to Maungakotukutuku, Akatarawa and Tararua forests'*. It provides an outline of key influences on the park and identifies key themes for storytelling and areas for redevelopment of facilities such as the MacKays Crossing entry area. The development of the Ramaroa meeting space and ranger office was part of this direction. Large scale restoration work was foreseen in the 2006 management plan for the park which proposed network of restoration, riparian and wetland restoration planting to create an almost continuous a network of linked habitat through the flat eastern parts of the park.

The Queen Elizabeth Park Sustainable Land Use Plan developed in 2012 identifies *'restoring the original network of inland lakes and wetlands that would have provided foods sources and transport links for Māori. Establishment of small groves of native species within the farm landscape helps provide a more "porous" and linked landscape for birds and other wildlife. The restoration of a riparian and wetland network along waterways and drains flowing into the Whareroa Stream provides corridors from the coast to forest remnants on Matai huka, Whareroa Farm and beyond. The diversity of rich habitat that can be provided across this park, from coastal scrub, to podocarp forest, to wetlands and coastal forest provides opportunity for very high future biodiversity values'*. These directions remain current today and, in the face of climate change and ongoing emissions from drained peatlands, have become an even higher priority. With the 2019 Climate Change Emergency declared by Greater Wellington, working on overall restoration of peat wetlands is an important step towards meeting Greater Wellington meeting carbon neutrality targets and biodiversity objectives.

Local community groups such as the QEP restoration groups, Kāpiti Biodiversity Trust, Friends of the park and others are heavily involved in environmental restoration activities. In 2017 another supporter, the Maclean Trust, contributed significant resources to commence habitat restoration works in 23 hectares of the north east corner of the park. The important dune lands of the park are part of a key native ecosystem where work is ongoing to reduce the threat of pest animals and plants.

Understanding about and importance of peat wetlands has become more prominent in the face of ongoing climate change. Restoration of the parks peat wetlands has become a focal point for many people. Lack of awareness and understanding of wetlands is not unusual. According to the United Nations Environment Program *'A lack of appreciation of this unique ecosystem and a lack of awareness of the benefits of peatlands mean that they have been severely overexploited and damaged by drainage, agricultural conversion, burning and mining for fuel. About 15 per cent of the world's peatlands, covering less than 0.4 per cent of the global land surface, have been drained. This has released huge amounts of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, from the carbon stored within peat soils into the atmosphere. When drained or burned for agriculture (as wetlands often are) they go from being a carbon sink to a carbon source, releasing into the atmosphere centuries of stored carbon. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from drained and burned peatlands equate to 10 per cent of all annual fossil fuel emissions'*. [www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/peatlands-store-twice-much-carbon-all-worlds-forests](http://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/peatlands-store-twice-much-carbon-all-worlds-forests).

### Heritage and landscape

Ngāti Toa Rangātira and hapu of Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai (north of Whareroa stream) people lived in and near the park for several hundreds of years with major settlements at Wainui and Whareroa, and now in adjoining communities. Extensive wetlands were connected by streams canoed by Māori. Pa sites and an urupa are present in the park.

By the mid-1800's most of the wetlands were drained and forest cleared to allow for agriculture. During World War II the park's sandy beach and rural surrounds were an ideal training ground for American troops preparing to fight in the Pacific. Military practice saw some alteration of dune lands. From 1942 to 1944 over 15,000 United State Army Marines were housed at the park in three camps. Camp Russell was built near the MacKay's Crossing entrance, Camp Paekākāriki was in the area that is now the southern entrance and Camp MacKay was located over State Highway 1 on the present day Whareroa Farm. After the departure of the Marines the Government considered what it would do with the land it had temporarily acquired. It was considered for housing but in 1951 Cabinet directed that a second committee of representative departments and local councils be formed to develop a park "*for the purpose of recreation and for the health and welfare of the population*", named it after Queen Elizabeth II and established a Park Board to manage it. During the 1950-60's recreation facilities were developed, including a motor camp at Paekākāriki and tramways museum at MacKays Crossing was established after trams were removed from the streets of Wellington. Management agencies for the park have changed over time. Adjoining QEP to the east, Whareroa farm (managed by the DOC) was managed as one unit with QEP by the Department Lands and Survey from the 1950's to 1970's, then Kāpiti Coast District Council managed the park in the 1980's before it was transferred to Greater Wellington in the mid-1990's.

### Visitor experience and recreation

The park is popular for beach visits and picnics with views of Kāpiti Island. The terrain of the park is relatively flat making it a great place for easier walking and riding on park trails. The area has a Tramway Museum and working tramline, US Marines storytelling, accessible trail, horse riding stables and a contemporary design ranger office and community meeting room 'Ramaroa', completed in 2017. Wellington Eventing hold regular equestrian events here and maintain a cross-country jumps course. The beach and picnic areas at the end of Whareroa Road are very popular in summer. In 2016 a trans-park shared path, 'Te Ara o Whareroa' opened providing a recreation link and cycle commuter direct route between Raumati South and Paekākāriki. The park's location beside State Highway 1 and entry hub with toilet facilities at Mackays Crossing make it a popular short stop place for passing motorists and visitors. Park picnic facilities and trails at this southern end of the park are popular with locals and visitors. The Paekākāriki Surf Life Saving Club is located here. A Kāpiti Coast District Council park abuts QEP and the campground and has a hall and other facilities. There are four minor entry points to the coastal dune areas and trails at the northern end of the park but no main entry hub similar to the southern end of the park. Creating an entry with a range of supporting facilities here is a key opportunity. The Kāpiti Pony club also grazes horses here and has some facilities. Opportunities exist to improve public access and recreation facilities here in liaison with the local community via master planning processes.

### Master planning for the park

Over recent years members of the community have expressed concerns about the sustainable management and the park such as carbon emissions from drained peat wetlands and lack of public access to commercially grazed areas. As a result of these concerns a more detailed level of public engagement was undertaken during the pre-consultation period to develop this Plan in 2018 (refer Greater Wellington website for Council report summary of submissions). One to one conversations were held with mana whenua and all park stakeholder groups including local community associations. Key aspirations for the park were captured and a workshop was held to explore issues in more detail. The overarching opportunities for change and conservation and recreation benefits are identified in actions below. This detailed feedback will be carried forward to help inform the proposed overall landscape master plan 'blue print' for the park, which will also include extensive mana whenua partner, public and stakeholder engagement.



## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK Actions		TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	Notes
<b>Abbreviations:</b> KNE: Key Native Ecosystem FQEP: Friends of Queen Elizabeth Park NZTA: New Zealand Transport Authority			
<b>MASTER PLAN - OVERARCHING PRIORITY ACTION FOR PARK</b>			
<b>NOTE:</b> Landscape master planning is proposed to develop a blue print for the park encompassing and identifying wetland, dune land priorities, recreation facility and activity needs with a long term horizon for restoration work			
A228	Develop a <b>landscape master plan</b> considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration of wetlands, dune lands and vegetation throughout the park following science-led priorities and KNE plans</li> <li>• Where further site specific guidance for restoration is required</li> <li>• Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Te Ātiawa Whakarongotai aspirations for the land they own within the park</li> <li>• Natural hazard management including fire, flooding, buried ordinance, tsunami etc.</li> <li>• Additional 'Key destinations' (to those identified below)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Facilities such as trails, bird hides, storytelling, equestrian facilities relocated out of low lying areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Exploring a range of adaptive conservation, recreation and community reuses of park buildings</li> <li>• Non-native amenity plantings where appropriate</li> <li>• Cultural site considerations in liaison with mana whenua</li> <li>• Opportunities for art in the park such as community initiatives or events, sculpture or nature play, mana whenua story telling</li> </ul>	High Priority Short	Refer Appendix 1.  New QEP collaboration group
<b>Natural heritage Goal:</b> <i>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>			
A229	Progressively reduce grazed areas classified as originally being wetland and over time restore hydrological functions and native flora following original habitat classification, water sensitive design, hydrology best practice and science expert advice	Short-Medium	Master planning, Kāpiti Biodiversity Project, NZTA, wetland experts
A230	Restore native riparian habitat along the full length of all waterways (streams and drains) considering pocket plantings of nursery species for birds	Short-medium	
A231	Recreate inanga spawning habitat on the Whareroa and Wainui Steams	Medium	Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Toa Rangatira
A232	Continue to protect and restore existing wetlands by controlling ecological weeds and pest animals and undertaking revegetation	Ongoing	KNE
A233	Support coastal dune resilience to erosion and restore native coastal habitat along the length of the park by removing ecological weeds, planting native sand binding plants and re-contouring the dune form where advantageous.	Short - Medium	

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
A234	Protect and enhance little blue penguin and other coastal bird habitat by educating dog owners about the threats their animals pose	Ongoing	Community associations
A235	Where continual erosion is occurring, including sand blow outs, remove impacts such as stock or weeds and restore to native habitat	Short	Conservation groups, KNE plan work
A236	Implement relevant recommendations of the Kāpiti Whaitua implementation programme once developed (integrated catchment management planning). Reflect Whaitua programme goals and implementation recommendations (using this modelling and other knowledge)	Long	
A237	Develop a weed management plan for the park to support restoration work park-wide	Short – Medium	Regional Pest Management Plan, KNE planning
A238	Develop a fire management ‘tactical response plan’ to guide ongoing fire threat management work e.g. firebreaks, ‘green vegetation’ firebreaks to support progressive restoration of native vegetation in the park in conjunction with restoration planning work	Short	Master planning, emergency response agencies, park neighbours
A239	Continue to support community groups focused on pest management to reduce pest animal threats	Ongoing	Community groups
A240	Continue to support the QEP restoration groups and others to grow plants for restoration efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-design planting plans and provide technical advice</li> <li>- Promote volunteering opportunities</li> <li>- Provide facility infrastructure e.g. aquatic plant growing facilities or relocation to a ‘green hub’ area if developed through adaptive reuse of former farm buildings</li> </ul>	Ongoing	
A241	Identify a range of sustainable land use improvements to minimise impacts on soil and water health from recreation related horse grazing and incorporate changes into licences as they are reviewed if appropriate	Short	20 years+ of horse grazing in same paddocks concerns
A242	Protect and improve freshwater biodiversity through the implementation of a sustainable ‘farm environment plan’ for areas where grazing may activities continue including horse grazing	Short	Biodiversity, park stakeholders
A243	Encourage the movement of birds in the open areas that are to be restored with native flora by installing a range of bird perches to help them disperse seed and help passive restoration efforts	Short - Medium	Community groups
A244	Support fauna translocations which follow Greater Wellington policy and procedures (refer Policy 2P, 10P)	Ongoing	Translocation Policy
<b>Visitor Experience Goal:</b> <i>Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy</i>			
<b>KEY DESTINATIONS</b>			
A245	<b>Key destinations</b> Develop or enhance:		

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
<b>a. Paekākāriki picnic area (activity space)</b>	- Paekākāriki picnic area facility improvements e.g. BBQ's and shelters and nature play, Camp Paekākāriki storytelling, Paekākāriki Surf Lifesaving Club connections. Refer Coastal Retreat Plan 2019	Short - Medium	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders
<b>b. Raumati South picnic area (activity space)</b>	- Develop a northern park community hub and picnic facilities, adaptively reusing park buildings. Connect to the progressively restored peat wetlands with circuit trails	Short – Medium	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders, NZTA, KCDC, local schools
<b>c. Wetland discovery (landscape)</b>	- Develop trails, boardwalk, bird hides, storytelling trails as the peat wetlands of the park are progressively restored	Short - Long	Master planning, Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, community groups, park stakeholders, NZTA, local schools
<b>d. Whareroa beach picnic area (activity space)</b>	- Enhance Whareroa Road beach picnic area with facilities attractive all-year e.g. nature / adventure play, music event space, food truck staging/ cafe facilities. Consider coastal retreat	Medium	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders
<b>e. Mackays heritage hub (heritage)</b>	- Implement QEP heritage plan for Camp Russell military heritage at McKay's Crossing, Tramway Museum and Kāpiti Stables	Short	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders Wellington Tramway Museum
<b>Identify details via master planning:</b>			
<b>f. Equestrian central (recreation)</b>	- Explore options through master planning for co-location and improvement of equestrian facilities for all groups (refer action A243 xx) to enhance the park as a casual riding and equestrian sports destination	Short - Long	Master planning, equestrian groups, KCDC, community service clubs
<b>g. Local harvest (heritage)</b>	- Work with mana whenua and community groups develop the park as a place of sustainable food harvest through freshwater quality improvements	Short - Long	Mana whenua, master planning, community groups, park stakeholders
<b>h. Family cycling (recreation)</b>	- Enhance the park as an easy cycling destination accessible by public transport. Investigate options through master planning such as skills and pump tracks, other trail facilities, more circuit trails and link improvements to Whareroa.	Short- medium	Mana whenua, master planning, community groups, park stakeholders
<b>i. Play and creativity (recreation)</b>	- Through master planning processes identify a range of fun and interesting play and contemplative spaces throughout the park	Short - Long	Mana whenua, master planning, community groups, park stakeholders

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK</b> Actions		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>
	<b>j. Old dairy hub (activity space)</b> - Explore a range of possible adaptive reuses of park buildings in the northern park for community education, conservation or recreation purposes through master planning	Medium - Long	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders, KCDC, local schools
<b>ACCESS</b>			
A246	Open public access to areas closed for stock grazing licence activities and enable visitors to use the whole park for recreation and conservation activities as land use transition occurs	Short - Medium	Master planning
A247	Develop a northern entry and amenity area at Poplar Ave within master planning processes (as above) and include parking and signage	Medium	Master planning, pony club
A248	Develop a signage plan for the park to improve orientation and wayfinding (referencing Heritage Framework themes 2012)	Short	
A249	Remove and recycle redundant gates, fences and other barriers not required for conservation and recreation activities. Remove obstacles and barriers to access on trails throughout the park following principles of universal design. Progressively remove fences not required for conservation or recreation purposes	Short – Long	
A250	Investigate a range of possible public transport connection improvements to support park visits	Long	GW Public Transport
<b>AMENITY</b>			
A251	Investigate options for supporting equestrian events further	Long	Equestrian groups
<b>TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)</b>			
A252	Consider the identified community proposals for trails and improvements through the proposed master planning process for the park including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy and intermediate ‘single track’ trails to enable QEP to become a key ‘family trails’ destination for Wellington</li> <li>• Fitness/activity stations along trails or at hubs to encourage participation, mountain bike fun tracks e.g. pump tracks, skills tracks</li> <li>• A ‘Source to sea’ nature trail following streams from Whareroa to the beach</li> <li>• Bridle way trails for horse riders</li> <li>• Walking and riding links for non-motorised recreation to Whareroa Farm (DOC) to Akatarawa Forest and Transmission Gully</li> <li>• Interpretive trails, quiet places along trails e.g. sensory trails, labyrinth for quiet contemplation, music points, nature play areas/ trails, fitness trails, educational trails</li> </ul>	Short	Service clubs, sponsors, DOC, NZTA, KCDC
<b>STORYTELLING</b>			
A253	Work with mana whenua and park stakeholders to develop a story telling framework and action plan for the park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw on the five key ‘heritage themes’ identified in the <i>Queen Elizabeth Park Heritage Framework 2012</i></li> </ul>	Ongoing	Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Houmea hapu) and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai

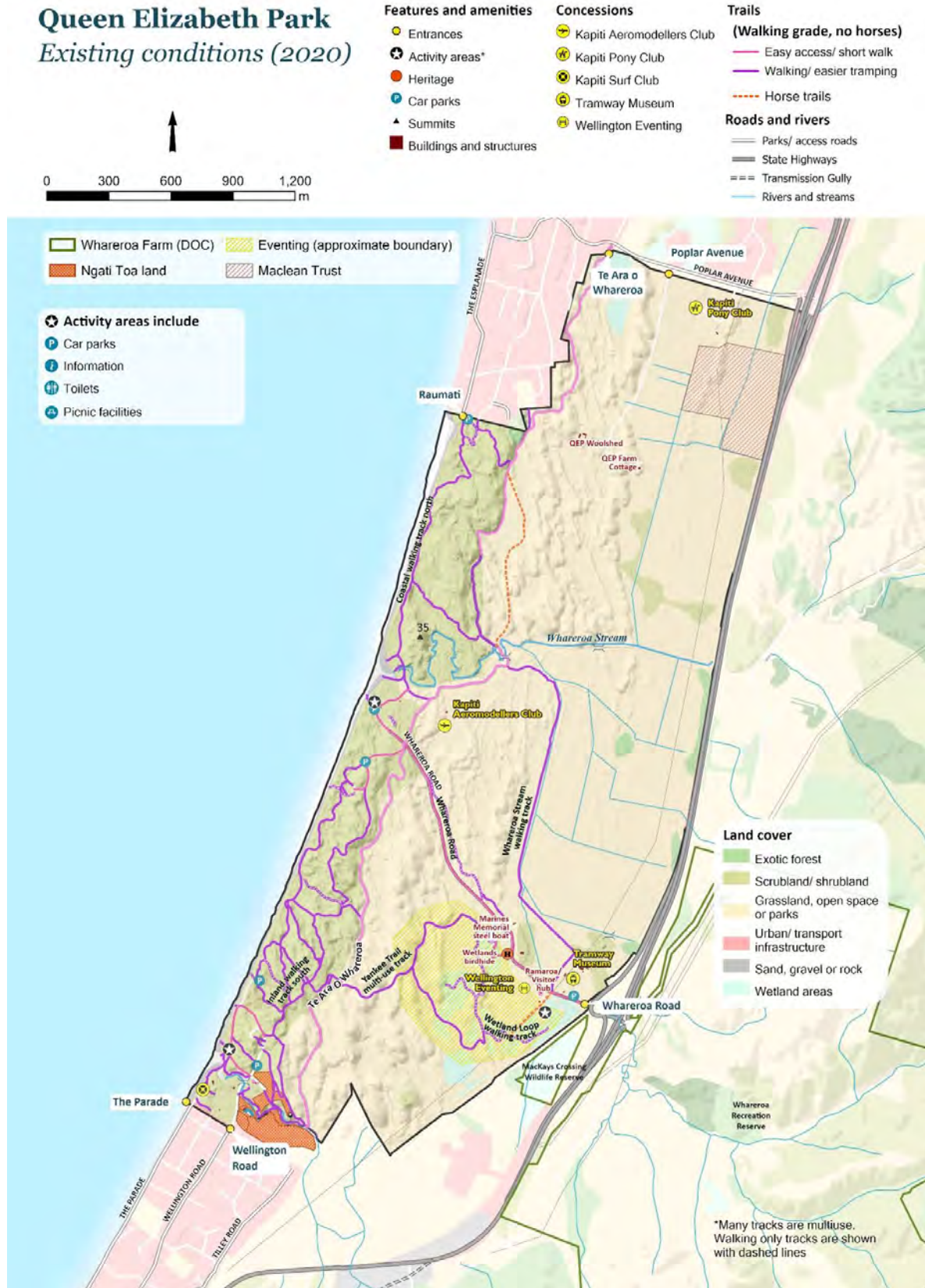
## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify targeted education opportunities including peat wetland restoration and climate change carbon benefits</li> </ul>		
A254	Investigate the development and installation of a large sculpture visible from State Highway One to identify the park to passing motorists and train passengers	Medium	External sponsors, and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai
A255	Investigate the development and installation of art/ sculpture, grass mound type amphitheatre, band rotunda or other facilities to support arts and culture events	Medium	Master planning
<b>EVENTS</b>			
A256	Identify drawcard events such as music festivals, markets, fun runs, multisport, community mass planting through community collaboration	Ongoing	Community groups, KCDC
<b>Cultural Heritage Features and Landscape values Goal:</b> <i>A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors</i>			
A257	Support mana whenua in identifying a new dual Te Reo Māori name for the park and formalise through legal process.	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Houmea hapu) and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai
A258	Implement the QEP Coastal Erosion Plan 2019 for the southern end of the park relocating facilities in response to climate change	Short - Medium	
A259	Work with others to reinstate historic clusters of (non-invasive) poplar trees along the southern side of Poplar Avenue within the park in Raumati South	Medium	KCDC, Paraparaumu Raumati Community Association, local schools, Kāpiti Pony Club
A260	Develop a hazardous waste management plan considering register of historic sites, considering possible leaching from historic rubbish dumps, former military sites, areas where recreation facilities will be developed or adapted and habitat restoration areas	Short	Hazard planning
A261	Develop and implement conservation management plans to ensure protection of significant cultural heritage sites and/ or assets in liaison with mana whenua and others, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The modified landscapes of Whareroa and Wainui pa's</li> <li>The US Marine camp sites</li> <li>MacKay's Crossing Stables (listed as barn – horse stables under the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan)</li> </ul>	On-going	Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Houmea hapu) and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, US Marines Trust, concessionaires
A262	Work with park neighbours to manage (including removal) encroaching structures in the park (refer Rules Section 8.2)	Short-Medium	Park neighbours
<b>The way we work Goal:</b> <i>Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities</i>			

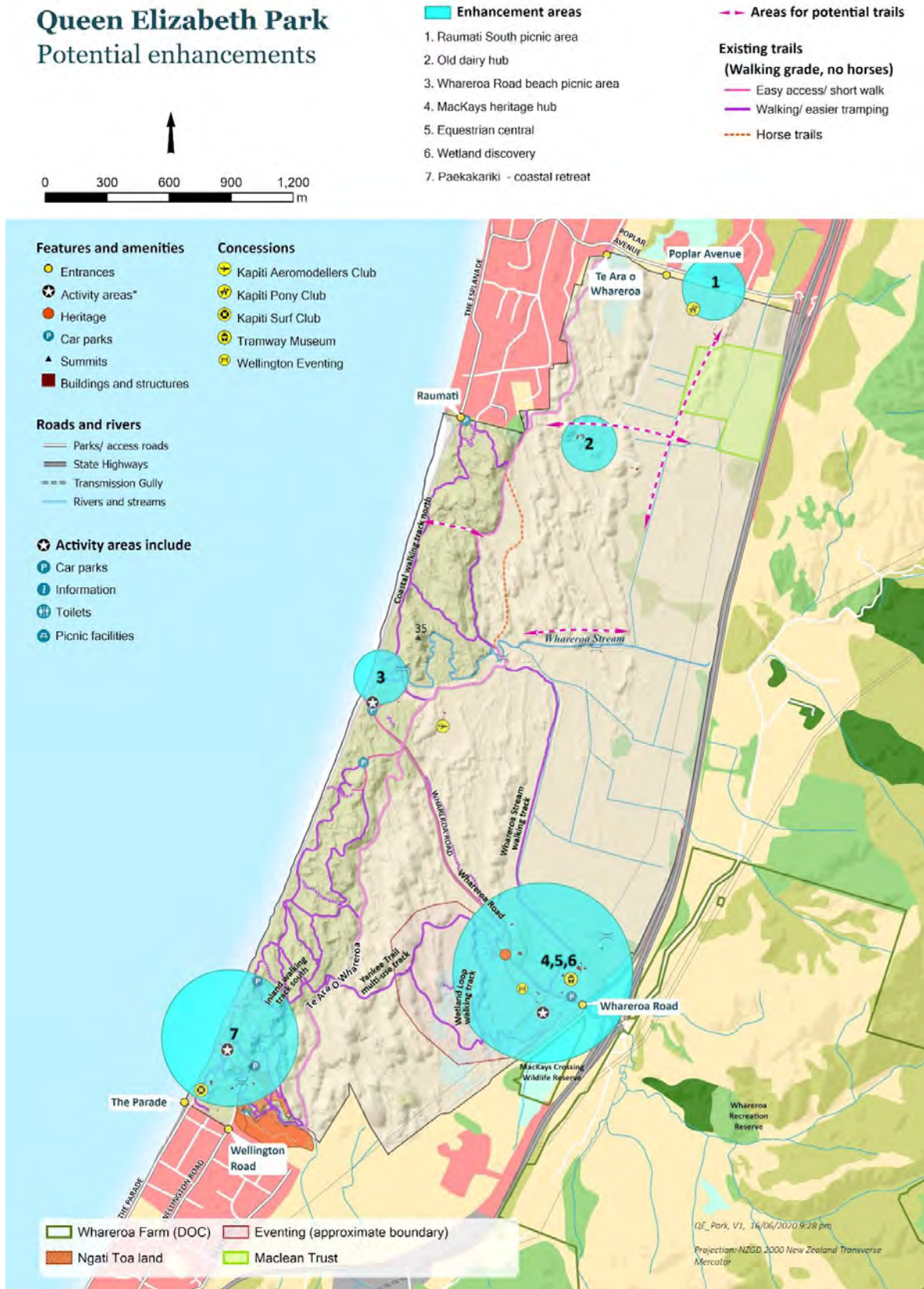
## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK Actions		TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	Notes
A263	Support for mana whenua interests in the park and katiatki activities as expressed through their environmental management plans and ongoing engagement	Ongoing	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Te Ātiawa Whakarongotai
A264	Support Ngāti Toa Rangatira in the development of their land within the park (refer Existing Conditions map) and in realising expressed aspirations in their 'Environmental Management Plan' 2019		Te Ātiawa Whakarongotai
A265	Support Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai in realising their so that 'Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai are able to protect the spiritual and emotional wellbeing of their people and all visitors to the park' and 'The Park and Whareroa catchment are nationally recognised due to them being returned to their natural state' Values and Aspirations Relating to QE Park Statement 2018	Ongoing	Te Ātiawa Whakarongotai
A266	Support the work and activities of recreation and conservation concessionaires to enable them to be successful e.g. promoting and support via events and engagement activities, participation in collaborative opportunities, appropriate facility enhancements	Ongoing	Park stakeholders
A267	Support the establishment of a community reference/ collaboration group for the park to support <i>master planning</i> processes and day to day operations, work on shared goals and community health and wellbeing	Short	Community Boards, all park concessionaires, key stakeholder groups
A268	Work with adjoining land owners and residents in managing park conservation, heritage, recreation and community connections and weed and rubbish dumping in the park	Ongoing	DOC, KCDC, NZTA, Whareroa Guardians, park neighbours
A269	Work with utility companies, NZTA and others to identify strategic opportunities for supporting conservation and recreation work in the park where mitigation and offsetting work is required	Ongoing	NZTA
A270	Support action in response to Greater Wellington's Climate Emergency declaration and achieve its 2030 carbon neutrality goal by accelerating destocking of grazed areas and reducing stock intensity. In conjunction, accelerate restoration work following science priorities (refer Restoration Priorities map) and a planned approach identified through master planning (encompassing cultural heritage values, recreation use and facilities). Avoid additional investment in fences where stock and horse grazing remains	Short – Long	
A271	Increase the areas of non-forest land reforested and increase Greater Wellington's participation in the NZ ETS as a permanent post-1989 forestry activity earning carbon units	Ongoing	

Map 21. QEP Existing Conditions

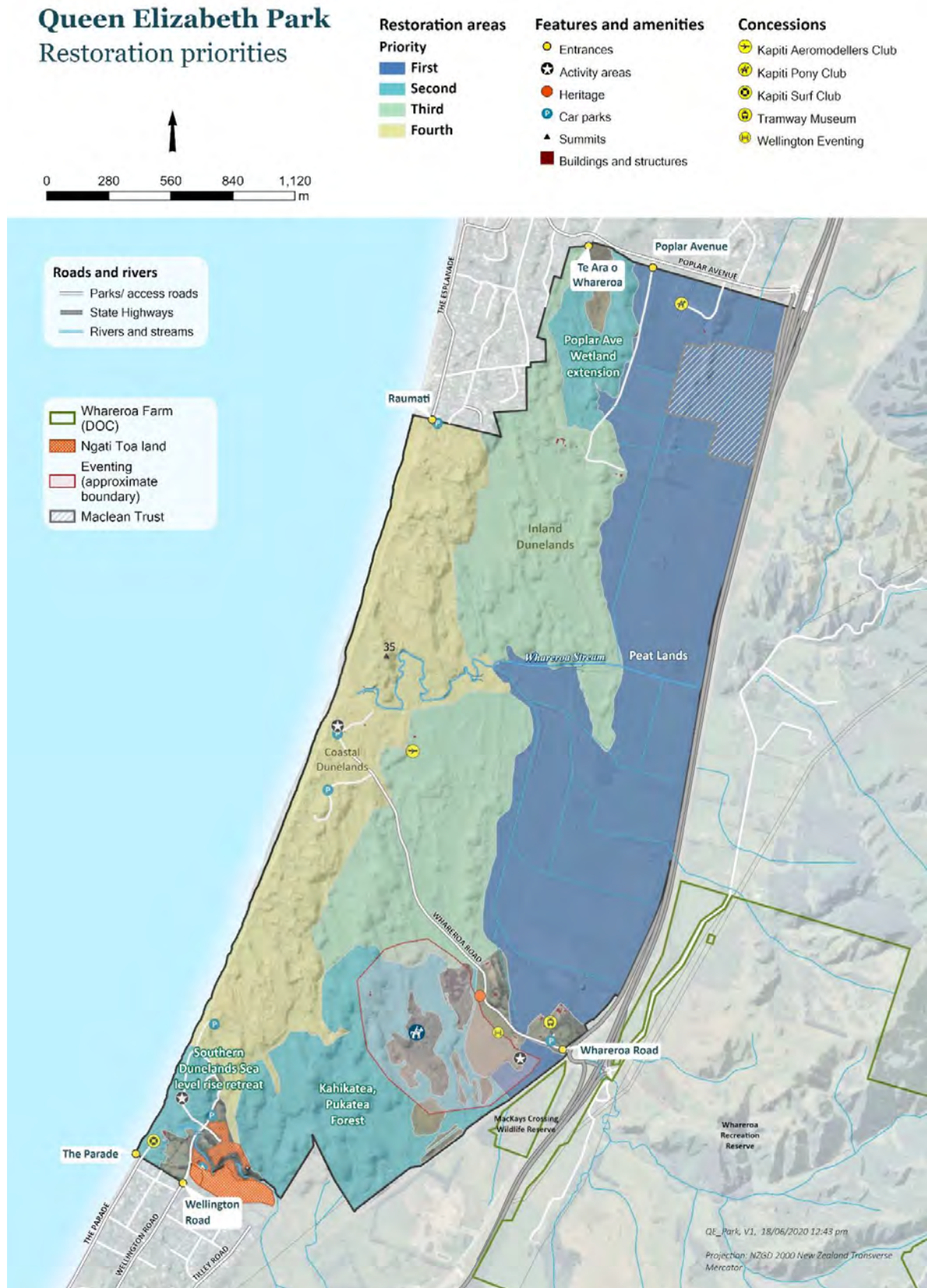


Map 22. QEP Potential Enhancements





Map 23. QEP Restoration Priorities



## 7.8 Wainuiomata Recreation Area

In partnership with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

**Dark skies, deep forests, water supply heritage features, river swimming and accessible trails for all**

**Ahakoā he iti he pounamu**  
*Although it is small, it is a treasure*

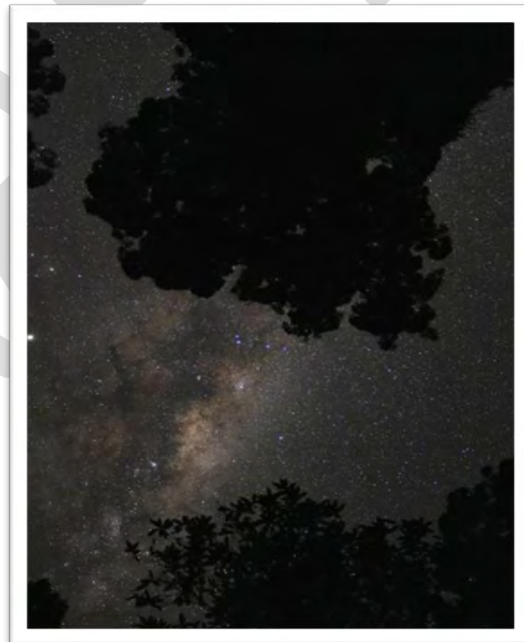
Wainuiomata park has a lot to offer in a small area. Much of its history is linked to drinking water supply for Wellington and forest conservation work. It is well loved and used by people living nearby but has been little known by many others. The park is on the southern edge of Wainuiomata at the foot of the Remutaka Range. It offers people short walks, dark night skies, the possibility of seeing many birds and a rich drinking water history featuring a historic dam, many artefacts and a museum. There are seasonal opportunities for guided walking tours into the adjoining water catchments with their old growth forests. The lower dam area is a key destination for visitors, as is the scented (eucalyptus) gums picnic area and summer swimming holes along the Wainuiomata River.

**Museum**



The museum in the park offers the opportunity to learn about the parks history, drinking water and biodiversity conservation

**Dark sky viewing**



Look up and learn about the night sky. Dark skies with little 'urban glow' light pollution are a key feature of this park. A dark sky education centre is proposed and star gazing events are very popular here.

### Creativity



Local native birdlife mural in nearby Homedale Village. There are a number of park buildings with 'blank canvas' walls ready for water and natural heritage educational murals like this one.

### Gateway to the old growth forest water



The park is also the entry point for seasonal guided tours into the old growth forest Wainuiomata and Orongorongo water collections areas.

### The river



There are popular swimming holes along the Wainuiomata River. Enhancing facilities to support environmental protection is proposed

### Wetlands



The lower dam has become important wetland habitat for a range of birds supported by regenerating native bush

### Master Planning



The park entry area is a blank canvas of opportunity to design picnic, play and other facilities with good access to the Wainuiomata River. A key aspiration is to have park-wide accessible facilities for people of all abilities.

**Gums picnic and play area**

The Gums Picnic Area already has great nature play with a ready supply of fallen bark but enhancements are proposed such as seats, a swing or other simple facilities

<b>Title Holder</b>	<b>Legislative Status</b>	<b>Territorial Authority</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Reserve Purpose</b>	<b>Heritage</b>
Greater Wellington	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. Held under the Wellington Water Board Act 1972 Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, and Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.	Hutt City Council (HCC)	340 Ha	Recreation, forestry and water supply	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust Statutory acknowledgment (refer Appendix 7)
<b>Key stakeholders</b>		<b>Activity</b>			
Good Nature		Conservation			
Love Wainuiomata, Wainuiomata Community Board		Community			
Forest and Bird		Conservation			
MIRO		Conservation			
Remutaka Conservation Trust		Conservation			
Wainuiomata Historical Society		Heritage			
Wellington Astronomical Society		Recreation			
Wellington Water		Utility service			
Zealandia		Conservation			
<b>Core Values and Park Characteristics</b>					
<b>Heritage</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engineering heritage for water collection and the people who worked to build infrastructure of the catchments</li> <li>• Gateway to the old growth Wainuiomata/ Orongorongo drinking water catchment forests</li> </ul>					
<b>Education and Conservation</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Base for tours into old growth forest, regenerating forest, wetland</li> <li>• Kiwi conservation area with intensive and extensive pest animal management</li> <li>• Learning about drinking water hub – museum, interpretation and guided tours</li> </ul>					
<b>Recreation experiences</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly accessible local park walks</li> <li>• River swimming holes and water play</li> <li>• Scented eucalyptus/ gum tree picnic area and landscape feature</li> <li>• Dog walking in entrance area</li> </ul>					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark sky viewing, within minimal light pollution and storytelling, events</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Showcasing and interpreting the parks' dark sky and stargazing opportunities. Developing a night sky education museum</li> <li>• Make the entry welcoming with amenity plantings, easy river access, picnic, nature play and other options identified through master planning with community</li> <li>• Make the water supply buildings more attractive with educational murals</li> <li>• Fostering more visitor use of the Lower Dam park hub with a range of enhancements in liaison with Forest and Bird, Wellington Astronomical Society and others</li> <li>• Loop track to the Lower Dam</li> </ul>

### **Natural heritage**

The Lower Dam wetland provides important local habitat for native wildlife and is a key destination for visitors to learn about the natural environment. The narrow valley has some mown flats and eucalyptus stands, while the valley sides are a mix of established and regenerating native bush. Extensive pest animal management takes place to support native species including kiwi (particularly in the upper catchment and adjoining hills). Dogs must be on lead in the park because kiwi are sometimes present.

### **Visitor experience**

The park is a popular destination for local residents and some from further afield with a range of short and longer walks. In the summer swimming holes along the Wainuiomata River are popular with visitors who can spend many hours in the park. The car park and entry is undeveloped with an open grassy area (the Triangle Paddock) popular with dog walkers. The Gums Picnic Area has is a local destination for picnics and play in nature with good shade, great scents in an open grassy area. A proposed linking trail will connect the area with the Lower Dam and provide a longer circuit trail opportunity. The valley floor in the park is relatively flat, providing more easily accessible tracks. The lower dam has become a story telling hub for drinking water and natural heritage with a museum and interesting relics. Further storytelling and access enhancements are proposed to help make the park as whole an accessible destination for visitors.

### **Heritage and landscape**

There are a number of interesting historic features in the park relating to the development of drinking water infrastructure. In 1884 a concrete-faced earth dam known as the Lower Dam was constructed followed by the Morton Dam in 1911, currently just outside the park within the restricted public access water collection area. Both have been decommissioned with drinking water extraction taking place from weirs in both the Orongorongo and Wainuiomata Rivers, upstream from the park. Morton Dam can be visited in the summer on guided ranger-lead tours which also visit old growth forest within the adjoining Wainuiomata Mainland Island.

### **Mana whenua partnerships and community collaboration**

Historic Māori sites of significance are limited in the park but the hills and valleys were traversed between the Wairarapa and Te Whanganui a Tara (Wellington Harbour). The area has been a place of rich mahinga kai gathering and high levels of freshwater and forest ecosystem health supports these activities. PNBST retain mana whenua over these lands. Community interest and involvement in the park is high with Forest and Bird, Wellington Astronomical Society, Remutaka Conservation Trust, Wainuiomata Historic Society and many other groups involved in conservation and recreation activities.

### **Master planning for the park**

A master plan is proposed for this park, in particular to address the 'blank canvas' grassy open space area in the entry and to resolve a number of access issues such as drawing visitors deeper into the park and providing orientation to the water catchments. The planning process will have strong engagement with mana whenua, stakeholder and the public/community to develop it. The master plan will provide a blue print for progressive development works to make this park even more of an iconic Wellington 'local gem' attraction.

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

<b>WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA</b>		<b>TIME</b> Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	<b>Notes</b>											
<b>Actions</b>														
<b>Abbreviations:</b> DOC: Department of conservation HCC: Hutt City Council KNE: Key Native Ecosystem														
<b>Natural heritage Goal:</b> <i>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>														
A272	Support avifauna recovery programmes and initiatives for ecosystem health values	Medium												
A273	Investigate using aquatic plants to help improve and enhance freshwater quality	Medium												
A274	Increase distribution and abundance of threatened native animals in line with biosecurity measures	Long	KNE programme, Forest & Bird											
A275	Investigate the options for the removal of trout upstream of the lower dam in areas where public access is restricted	Long	Fish & Game, DOC											
A276	To engage the community in conservation management activities including volunteering opportunities	Short	Forest & Bird											
<b>Visitor Experience Goal:</b> <i>Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy</i>														
A277	<p><b>Key destinations</b> Develop or enhance:</p> <p><b>a. Wainuiomata River picnic area (activity space)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a landscape design for the park entry area identifying enhancements such as picnic, play, trails, amenity plantings, events space, accessible river access, facility building/BBQ</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Lower dam heritage hub (heritage)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Add other heritage relics and storytelling. Explore ways to enhance access and foster visits to the lower dam visitor hub e.g. additional water heritage features, storytelling, trail connections</li> </ul> <p><b>c. Night sky (landscape)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the park as a key Wellington night sky viewing destination with a new dark skies museum, interpretation and other features</li> </ul> <p><b>d. Gums picnic area (activity space)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explore options for enhancement such as nature play, picnic tables, seating</li> </ul> <p><b>e. Morton Dam (heritage)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigate options for a short accessible walk to view the historic dam with storytelling</li> </ul> <p><b>f. Sledge Track viewpoint (landscape)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a viewpoint and connect with lower dam area via a new track to enable off-road access via trails to the Lower Dam area. Add natural heritage storytelling, e.g. plant identification</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Short</td> <td>Love Wainuiomata, local schools, groups</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Short</td> <td>Wellington Water, historical society, Love Wainuiomata, Forest &amp; Bird</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>International Dark Sky Association, Wellington Astronomy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>Love Wainuiomata, local schools</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long</td> <td>Wellington Water, historical society, master planning</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Short</td> <td>Forest &amp; Bird</td> </tr> </table>	Short	Love Wainuiomata, local schools, groups	Short	Wellington Water, historical society, Love Wainuiomata, Forest & Bird	Medium	International Dark Sky Association, Wellington Astronomy	Medium	Love Wainuiomata, local schools	Long	Wellington Water, historical society, master planning	Short	Forest & Bird
Short	Love Wainuiomata, local schools, groups													
Short	Wellington Water, historical society, Love Wainuiomata, Forest & Bird													
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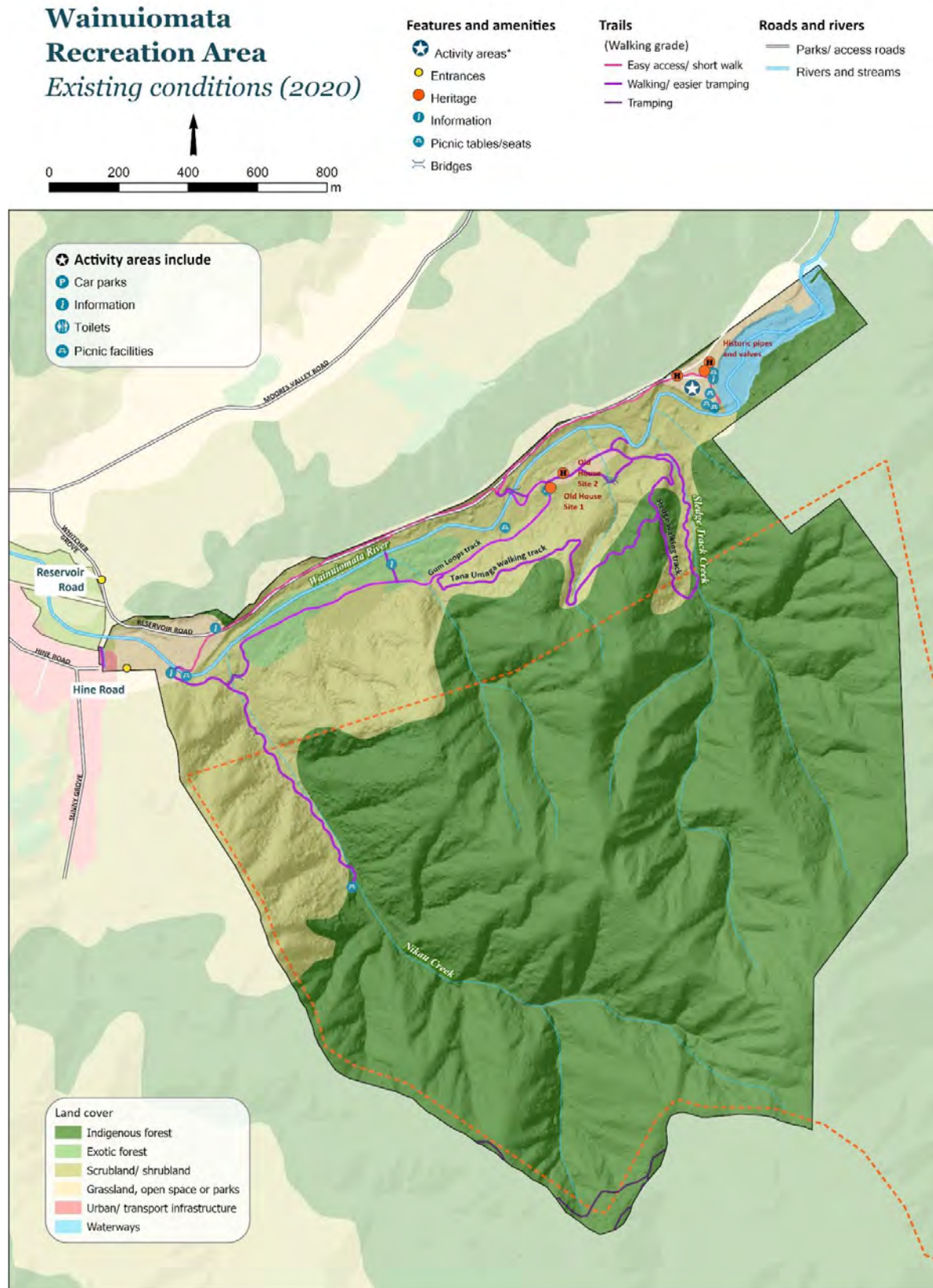
<b>WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A278	Enhance connections with adjoining parks and other reserves to support consistent visitor experiences and improve accessibility	Medium	HCC
<b>ACCESS &amp; AMENITY</b>			
A279	Upgrade the swing bridge over the river (near old house sites) with a more accessible one	Short	
A280	River swimming holes - enhance with toilet, seats, picnic tables	Short	
<b>TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)</b>			
A281	Develop a highly accessible circuit trail for people of all abilities, associated storytelling and facilities to the a Wainuiomata river viewing area from the main car park to provide a 'forest bathing' nature experience	Long	Disability groups, service clubs, Love Wainuiomata, WTP
A282	Develop new loop track and bridges from Lower Dam area to a new track leading to the pā harakeke and Sledge track and a circuit east of the lower dam, then crossing the Wainuiomata River.	Short	
A283	Develop the Nikau Track as a short circuit walk	Short - Medium	
A284	Enhance connections with adjoining residential areas to encourage more local park visibility and use e.g. signage, trail enhancements	Medium	UHCC, DOC, adjoining land owners
<b>STORYTELLING AND PROMOTION</b>			
A285	Work with Wellington Water and community groups to develop murals about drinking water and heritage on water utility buildings in the park.	Short	Wellington Water, community artists
A286	Establish native plant interpretation trails with plant labels and demonstration planting in the entrance area for educational purposes	Medium	
A287	Work with Wellington Water and others to provide more learning opportunities for visitors about the work of maintaining high quality drinking water and freshwater in the broader catchments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate and interpret water sensitive design in infrastructure development and management at key sites</li> <li>• Support Wellington Water key messages about drinking water through storytelling activities in the park</li> </ul>	Medium	Wellington Water, Asset Maintenance, Community groups and associations
A288	Promote the key destination of the park including the dark sky viewing opportunities and water heritage	Medium	Customer Engagement
<b>Cultural Heritage Features and Landscape values Goal:</b>			
<i>A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors</i>			
A289	Change the name to 'Wainuiomata Regional Park' for consistency and to reflect its place in the regional network of open space.	Short	
A290	Work to gain 'International Dark Sky Park' status for the park in liaison with supporting partners	Short	Wellington Astronomical Society, HCC, DOC, Wellington

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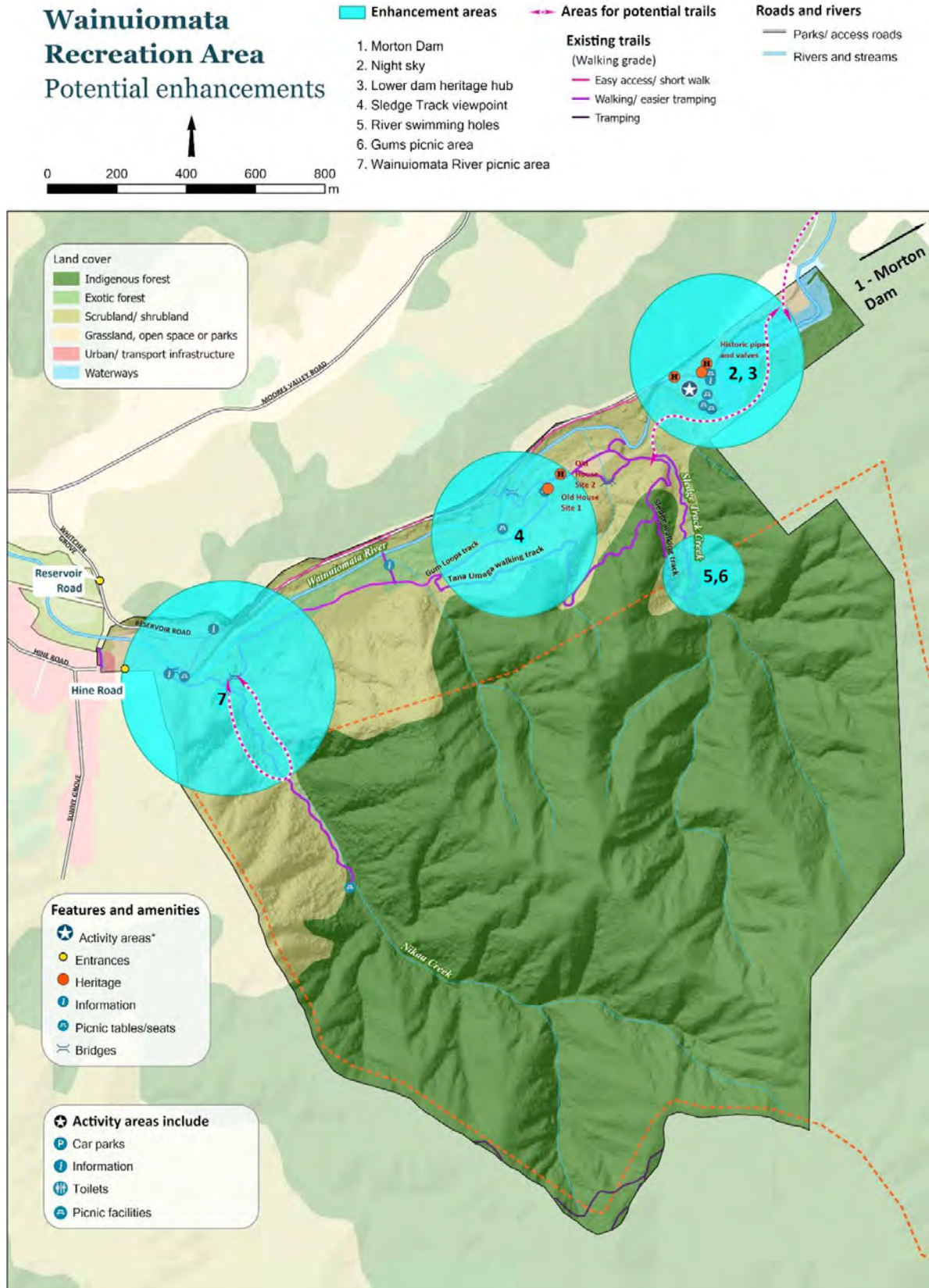
<b>WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA</b>		<b>TIME</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Actions</b>		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop education opportunities and storytelling as part of place making activities for so the park can be a key dark sky viewing destination close to Wellington</li> <li>Minimise light pollution impacts to protect the dark sky of the park, by retrofitting or shielding floodlights / security lighting, following international standards for dark sky zones</li> <li>Work with park neighbours and Hutt City to minimise light pollution</li> </ul>		Water, Private land
<b>The way we work goal</b>			
<i>Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities</i>			
A291	Ensure an integrated approach to environmental and recreation management on a catchment scale	On-going	HCC, DOC
A292	Work with the community Hutt City, DOC and others to minimise the threats of domestic dogs and cats on kiwi and other native species through educational and other activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate establishing citizen dog rangers to support kiwi protection</li> <li>Support Remutaka Conservation Trust to promote kiwi conservation work and education activities</li> </ul>	Medium	HCC, DOC
A293	Investigate the options for conservation or recreation adaptive reuse of park buildings such as dark sky museum (key destination), park house, murals on buildings	Long	Wellington Water, Love Wainuiomata, Forest and Bird, Wellington Astronomy
A282	Support a collaborative approach to implement the actions of this plan, particularly where pooling of skills and resources is beneficial such as conservation and recreation enhancements. As the Wainuiomata area population grows, investigate interest in establishing a park friends group to coordinate and support efforts	Ongoing	Conservation, recreation, community groups
A294	Pool resources with others to provide local training, skill development and networking opportunities for volunteers and/or different volunteer groups	Medium	
A295	Work with Forest and Bird to establish the nursery and other volunteers to enhance the Lower Dam wetland area	Short - Medium	Forest & Bird



Map 24. Wainuiomata Existing Conditions



Map 25. Wainuiomata Potential Enhancements



## 7. Rules for Use and Development

This section of the Plan outlines the rules relating to the provision and management of activities in parks. Activity permissions are identified as being 'Allowed', 'Managed', 'Restricted' or 'Prohibited' based on reserve purposes and compatibility with core park conservation and recreation values. Not all activities are available in all places or at all times of year. An impact and benefit assessment approach guides these rules. For all park activities, a sustainable and minimal impact, mindful approach is encouraged; sharing parks with care for the environment, heritage values and respect for other park visitors' quiet enjoyment.

Enforcement of activities in regional parks is via the Greater Wellington Regional Parks, Forests and Reserve Bylaws 2016 and other statutes such as the Trespass Act 1980.

### Allowed activities

'Allowed' are generally considered compatible with park values but may be subject to some restrictions or activity conditions to minimise impacts and support general park visitor enjoyment. Allowed activities are typically informal, have low impact on park values and other users and are the most compatible with the reserve purpose. Bookings or specific approval is generally not required. Allowed activities may be subject to other authority rules or permit requirements.

### Managed activities

'Managed' activities are identified as those identified as having possible impacts core park conservation, cultural and recreation values. Managed activities include formal events, more intensive use of particular places, one-off activities or activities that may present a threat to park values or possible conflict with other visitor enjoyment. Approval for managed activities is a permit, concession agreement, short term licence or other agreements issued by a Greater Wellington park ranger or authorised officer. Activities considered to be medium or high impact may require an 'Assessment of Environmental Effects' (AEE) to be prepared and submitted. Refer to the AEE Guide, Appendix 2. Applications for managed activities should be discussed with a park ranger in the first instance.

### Restricted activities

'Restricted' activities are those that are considered to have level of impact on core park values or are identified in the Reserves, Local Government, Conservation or other relevant Acts as requiring authorisation via **licence, lease** or other contractual agreement. Each application is considered on its merit, compatibility and appropriateness to the location and park conditions. Public notification may be required, for example if the activity is deemed to be medium to high impact or of longer term duration. Applications for activities identified as 'prohibited' will not be accepted.

Restricted activities are managed via contractual agreements, including easement, licence or lease and subject to any conditions required by Council and ongoing reporting and audit processes. Applications for activities which cannot demonstrate how they support or enhance park values may be declined.

Preference will be given to licenses over lease agreements in order to priorities and maintain full public access within parks. Preference will be given to facilities or activities which are compatible with park values, support multiple/ shared use and offer broader community health and wellbeing benefits.

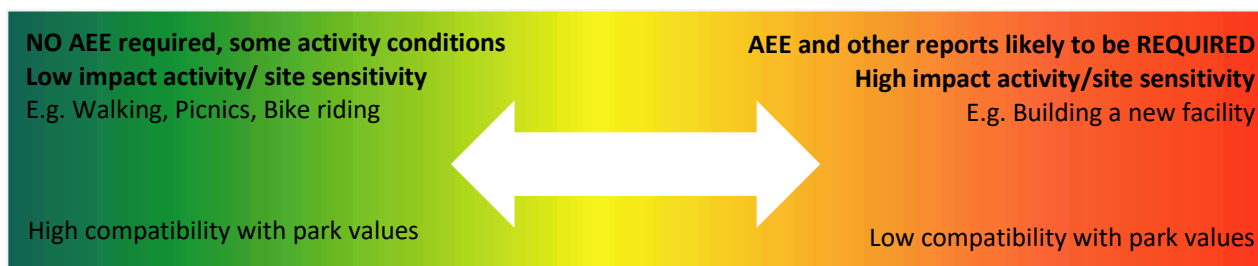
Restricted activity applicants must discuss proposals with Greater Wellington **before** submitting an application. The following information is required but not limited to:

- Comprehensive information about proposals as outlined in the '*Restricted Activity Application Guide*'. Refer Appendix 3.
- An *Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE)* which is commensurate with the scale and nature of the proposal is likely to be required. Refer AEE Guide Appendix 2.
- Identification of how the emissions and impacts will be avoided, minimised and mitigated in order to comply with *Greater Wellington's Carbon Neutrality and Sustainability policies*
- Identification of business management sustainability practices including procurement and waste minimisation

Applications for restricted activities will be publicly notified when:

- a. The term sought exceeds 10 years
- b. The activity occurs on land held under the Reserves Act or Conservation Act and public notification is required under those Acts
- c. Where it falls under Section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002
- d. The activity is considered to be high impact on park values or of low benefit.
- e. It involves an easement or land exchange
- f. It involves stock and non-recreation or community related horse grazing
- g. In the opinion of Greater Wellington to be in the public interest

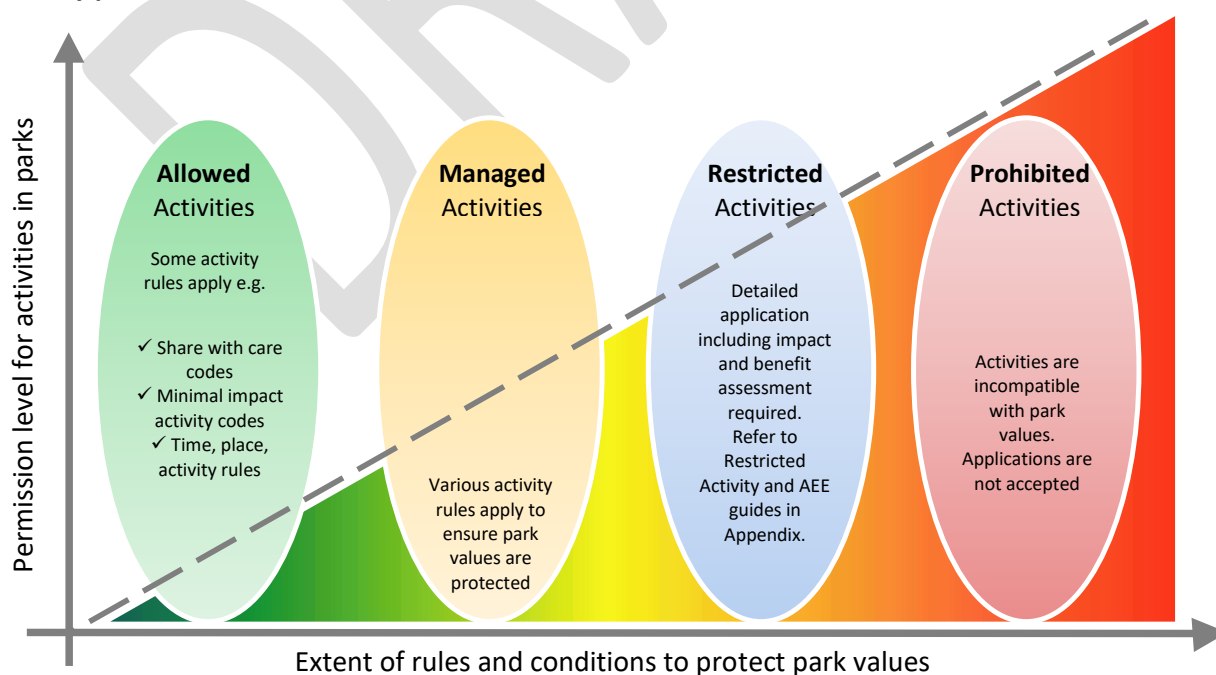
**Assessments of benefits and possible effects**



**Prohibited activities**

‘Prohibited’ Activities are those considered to be inappropriate because of their likely impact on natural, cultural or recreation values, are incompatible with the park purpose(s), characteristics or other allowed activities, or are not permitted by other policies, rules or statutes. Applications for prohibited activities will not be accepted by Greater Wellington. Where exemptions exist for prohibited activities at particular parks they are noted in the tables below. Access to areas within parks may also become temporarily restricted when a formal mana whenua rāhui is in place.

**Activity permission levels**



### 8.1 Activity permissions

Check the permission level of different activities here and refer to Section 8.2 for further explanation where noted. Permission for activities not identified here please contact the park ranger.

Table 2.

Park Activity		Akatarawa <i>Excludes Pine Forest Areas</i>	Battle Hill	Belmont	East Harbour Northern Forest	East Harbour Baring Head/Orua-pouanui	East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes	Kaitoke	Pakuratahi <i>Excludes Pine Forest Areas</i>	Queen Elizabeth	Wainuiomata	Rule Notes
#		😊 ALLOWED	⚙️ MANAGED	⚠️ RESTRICTED	🚫 PROHIBITED							
1.	Abandoning animals	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	
2.	Access – pedestrian, bicycles etc.	😊*	😊*	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊*	😊	😊	*Refer notes re commercial pine plantation
3.	Access – private vehicle on park roads	😊*	😊*	😊	N/A	⚙️	🚫	😊	😊*	😊	⚙️	*Refer notes re commercial pine plantation
4.	Accommodation (cottages, cabins, glamping)	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	Refer notes
5.	Aircraft landings	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	Except for emergency purposes
6.	Animals/pets - domestic (excludes dogs/horses)	🚫	⚙️*	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	Includes unaccompanied animals *educational purposes
7.	Art activities (Drawing and painting etc.)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	
8.	Art – public art and sculptures	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	Installations. Refer notes
9.	Biking - cycling mountain bike	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	Refer notes
10.	Boating, waka, kayaking, rafting	😊	N/A	N/A	😊	😊	🚫*	😊*	😊	😊	🚫	*Some prohibitions. Refer notes: 'Swimming and Boating'
11.	Burial or spreading of ashes or body parts	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫	🚫*	🚫	*Except at urupa or reinternment of mana whenua koiwi
12.	Camping - Designated campgrounds, Approved sites	⚙️	😊	⚙️	⚙️	⚙️	🚫*	😊	😊	⚙️	⚙️	Glamping, refer Accommodation *Refer notes
13.	Camping – backcountry	😊	🚫	🚫	😊	🚫	🚫*	😊	😊	🚫	🚫	Refer notes

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Park Activity		Akatarawa <i>Excludes Pine Forest Areas</i>	Battle Hill	Belmont	East Harbour Northern Forest	East Harbour Baring Head/Orua-pouanui	East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes	Kaitoke	Pakuratahi <i>Excludes Pine Forest Areas</i>	Queen Elizabeth	Wainuiomata	Rule Notes
#		☺ ALLOWED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	■ PROHIBITED	
14.	Commercial activities – low-medium impact	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes, Events and Appendix 2 AEE Guide
15.	Commercial activities – high impact	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Refer notes, Events and Appendices 2 and 3
16.	Conferences / meetings (park venues)	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Bookings may be required
17.	Customary kaitiaki activities - Mana whenua and mata waka	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	Refer notes as conditions apply
18.	Dog walking	☺	■	☺	☺	☺	■	☺	☺	☺	☺	Refer notes
19.	Dogs – guide dogs and disability assistance	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	Refer notes
20.	Drone/ UAV, model aeroplane flying	☺	☺	☺*	☺*	☺*	☺*	☺	☺	☺*	☺	*Refer notes. Restrictions apply
21.	Education activities - formal	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	Bookings required for ranger talks. Refer notes
22.	Encroachments	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	See notes
23.	Erection of dwellings, building structures or shelters	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Private dwellings/ structures Prohibited
24.	Events - non-commercial under 30 people	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	Follow 'Share with care' behaviour code
25.	Events – 31+ people non-commercial (E.g. Weddings)	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Concession permit may be required
26.	Events – Commercial	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes 'Commercial Activities'
27.	Filming - commercial	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes

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Park Activity		Akatarawa <i>Excludes Pine Forest Areas</i>	Battle Hill	Belmont	East Harbour Northern Forest	East Harbour Baring Head/Orua-pouanui	East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes	Kaitoke	Pakuratahi <i>Excludes Pine Forest Areas</i>	Queen Elizabeth	Wainuiomata	Rule Notes
#		☺ ALLOWED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	■ PROHIBITED	
28.	Filming / photography (non-commercial)	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
29.	Fires	■	☺*	■	■	■	■	☺*	■	■	■	*Designated areas. Refer notes
30.	Fires – gas barbeque / portable stove	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	■	☺	☺	☺	☺	Must be attended at all times
31.	Fireworks	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
32.	Firearms (except permitted hunting)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	R*	■	■	*Recreation firearms club only. Refer notes: 'hunting'
33.	Fishing – eel, whitebait	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
34.	Fishing – sports fish	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☀*	☺	☺	☺	☺*	*Refer notes
35.	Forestry – commercial	R	R	R	■	R	R	R	R	R	■	Refer notes
36.	Fossicking/ prospecting (metal detecting)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
37.	Games – informal groups	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	
38.	Gardens, orchards	■	☀	☀	■	☀	■	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
39.	Geocaching	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	Refer notes
40.	Golf (practice)	■	☀	☀	■	■	■	☀	■	☀	■	Designated sites only if applicable
41.	Grazing - horses for recreation purposes	■	☀	☀	■	■	■	☀	☀	☀	■	
42.	Grazing stock - cattle, sheep, horses, other	R	☀	R	■	R	■	R	R	R	■	Refer notes
43.	Honey bees / Bee keeping	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	AEE required with all applications
44.	Horse riding	☀	☺	☺	■	☀	■	☀	☀	☺	■	Refer notes
45.	Hunting: duck shooting	■	■	■	■	☀	☀	■	■	■	■	Refer notes

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#		☺ ALLOWED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	■ PROHIBITED	
46.	Hunting: deer, goats	☀	■	■	☀*	■	■	☀	☀	■	■	Refer notes
47.	Hunting: pigs	☀	☀	■	■	■	■	☀	☀	■	■	Refer notes
48.	Hunting: all other	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
49.	Land/asset – swap, disposal or acquisition	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Refer notes
50.	Laser pointers/ devices	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Except management purposes
51.	Lighting – Permanent	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	Refer notes
52.	Lighting – Temporary	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
53.	Memorials	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
54.	Mining, quarrying, mineral exploration	R	■	■	■	■	■	R	R	■	■	Refer notes
55.	Motorised recreation: <b>Class A</b> (Club or Casual)	☀	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Refer notes: 'motorised recreation'
56.	Motorised recreation: <b>Class B</b> (Special Events)	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	■	☀	☀	■	☀	Refer notes: 'motorised recreation'
57.	Natural resource harvesting (cultural & non-commercial)	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
58.	Natural resource harvesting (commercial)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Except: native seed sourcing for planting programmes via permit
59.	Nature play spaces / Play areas	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
60.	New recreation activities	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Assessed case by case, and added in Plan updates
61.	Non-biodegradable	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Rapidly biodegradable



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#		☺ ALLOWED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	☀ MANAGED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	R RESTRICTED	
	celebration - Confetti, glitter, balloon release											and non-toxic material is permitted
62.	Nurseries (plant)	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	
63.	Orienteering/rogaining	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	
64.	Paragliding, hang gliding, para shoot landings	☀	☀	☀	■	☀	■	■	☀	■	■	Designated sites by permit
65.	Picnics	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	
66.	Recreation devices (e.g. electric skateboards)	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	Refer Notes
67.	Recreation and conservation volunteering	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
68.	Renewable energy generation (medium large scale)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Refer notes
69.	Renewable energy generation (small scale)	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
70.	Research activities	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	
71.	Rock climbing / bouldering	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	
72.	Smoking (incl. vaping)	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
73.	Sponsorship or funding for park projects	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes: 'Memorials, personal memorials/ sponsorship'
74.	Swimming	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	■	☺*	☺	☺	☺	Refer notes: 'swimming and boating'
75.	Utility services, new or upgrades	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Refer notes
76.	Utility services, maintenance	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes

#	Park Activity	Akatarawa <i>Excludes Pine Forest Areas</i>	Battle Hill	Belmont	East Harbour Northern Forest	East Harbour Baring Head/Orua-pouanui	East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes	Kaitoke	Pakuratahi <i>Excludes Pine Forest Areas</i>	Queen Elizabeth	Wainuiomata	Rule Notes
		☺ ALLOWED	☀ MANAGED	R RESTRICTED	■ PROHIBITED							
77.	Vegetation management	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	Refer notes
78.	Walk, hike, tramp, run	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	Except on dedicated mountain bike or horse trails

### 8.2 Activity notes

This table provides the additional information for some activities. Activities, regardless of their permitted status, may have exceptions or conditions of use to ensure that impacts to the environment are minimised and visitors have a safe, enjoyable experience.

Fees apply for some activities. Refer to the 'Greater Wellington Parks Concession Guideline and Fee Schedule 2020' on the Greater Wellington website for information [www.gw.govt.nz](http://www.gw.govt.nz)

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<b>ACCESS (Public)</b>	
Maintaining full public access is a primary value of Greater Wellington's parks. Access to some areas may be periodically restricted for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Events</li> <li>b. Managing threats to public safety, cultural or natural values</li> <li>c. Managing natural hazards</li> <li>d. Where rāhui are in place</li> </ul> Where access restrictions are in place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. Signage and website notices will clearly identify the change including an explanation and the length of time access is restricted</li> <li>f. Relevant park partners, stakeholders and utility service providers will be informed prior to closure</li> </ul> Ongoing closures of areas of park are limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g. Rangers residence areas</li> <li>h. Storage, equipment and office areas</li> <li>i. Wahi tapu areas identified by mana whenua</li> <li>j. Concessionaire facilities / leased areas (unless permitted by the concessionaire)</li> <li>k. Dusk to dawn vehicle access</li> </ul>	<b>ALLOWED – All parks</b>
For public health and safety, all recreation activities are prohibited in commercial pine plantation areas <b>during harvesting or working operational hours</b> . Park visitors must take note of information notices displayed at park entry point for permitted access times, warnings and changes of conditions or rules. Questions about access should be directed to park rangers.	<b>PROHIBITED - commercial pine plantation areas of Akatarawa, Pakuratahi, Battle Hill during harvesting operation hours</b>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<b>ACCOMMODATION</b>	
<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Park cottages, cabins, huts, glamping opportunities, permanent, pop-up or events:</li> <li>b. East Harbour, Baring Head Lighthouse complex garage hut</li> <li>c. Other park structures suitable for glamping activities</li> </ul> <p>Fees apply - comparative market rates variable per facility. Discounted rates for conservation/recreation groups undertaking work supporting park values and Parks Network Plan goals.</p>	<b>MANAGED</b> - All parks
<b>ART (Public art and sculptures)</b>	
<p>Public art in parks is supported and encouraged. Each proposal will be individually assessed considering Policies 31P, 32P, 37P and operational policy including public safety, appropriateness to the landscape and social setting</p>	<b>MANAGED</b> - All parks
<b>BIKING - CYCLING OR MOUNTAIN BIKE</b>	
<p>All cyclists and mountain bikers must 'share with care' for others and the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Follow share with care and minimal impact behaviour codes apply</li> <li>b. Riders should stay on designated tracks</li> </ul> <p>Cycling and mountain biking includes all types of bicycle (including e-bikes, bikes with tag-a-long's), except those defined as Motor Vehicles, Moped or Mobility Devices in the Land Transport Act 1998.</p>	<b>ALLOWED</b> - All parks
<b>CAMPING</b>	
<p>Camping is allowed in the following <b>Designated campgrounds</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Kaitoke camping area</li> <li>b. Battle Hill camping area</li> <li>c. Belmont, Dry Creek camping area</li> </ul> <p>Camping is allowed in the following <b>Approved sites</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Akatarawa, Orange Hutt</li> <li>b. Pakuratahi, Ladle Bend and Remutaka Rail Trail Summit</li> </ul> <p>The maximum stay period for camping is forty days within a twelve month period for each camping area, including a maximum of fourteen days in the period 20 December to 31 January.</p> <p>Fire bans must be observed</p> <p>Motor homes, campervans and caravans may be restricted to some locations or conditions</p> <p>Fees may be payable</p> <p>Subject to other park-specific conditions.</p>	<b>ALLOWED</b> - Battle Hill, Kaitoke and Pakuratahi

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p>Camping at <b>Approved sites</b> may be permitted in identified areas and subject to particular restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. East Harbour, Baring Head (sites to be determined) for Remutaka Cycle Trail users and rock climbers</li> <li>e. Belmont, at sites to be identified through master planning processes</li> <li>f. Queen Elizabeth Park, for limited purposes (e.g. scouts, adventurers) at sites to be identified through master planning processes</li> <li>g. Wainuiomata, associated with night sky events</li> <li>h. For Scout or Adventurer purposes where the activity is fully self-contained (including human waste) or associated with park amenities/ facilities</li> </ul> <p>*Includes camping associated with park facilities, structures or events</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> – Akatarawa, Belmont, East Harbour Northern Forest and Baring Head, Pakuratahi, Wainuiomata</p>
<p>*Except mana whenua wananga at East Harbour, Parangarahu Lakes. Parangarahu Lakes Co-management Plan 2015 applies</p>	<p><b>PROHIBITED</b> – East Harbour, Parangarahu Lakes</p>
<b>CAMPING – BACK COUNTRY SITES</b>	
<p>Back country sites or areas are defined as those no closer than 500 metres from any road entrance, track or structure. The following rules apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Carry in and out all equipment and rubbish</li> <li>j. Leave no trace of visit</li> <li>k. No open fires</li> <li>l. Human waste must be buried at least 100m away from any waterway or a ‘poo tube’ carried. Only rapidly biodegradable toiletry materials are permitted to be buried. All other products must be carried out.</li> <li>m. Maximum consecutive stay period at any one site is five nights in back country</li> </ul>	<p><b>ALLOWED</b> – Akatarawa, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi</p>
<b>COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES – Low-medium impact, short term</b>	
<p>Proposals for activities assessed as being low-medium impact or at sites with low-medium sensitivity may be managed as concessions, other permit or licence (except grazing activities – refer high impact below). Includes mobile trader casual use, less than 12 months. AEE may be required. Refer AEE Guide Appendix 2.</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> - All parks</p>
<b>COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES – High impact, site sensitivity or long term</b>	
<p>Proposals for activities assessed as being high impact or at sites with high sensitivity are identified as Restricted Activities and require an AEE. This includes all grazing activities (commercial, recreation, land management). Refer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Restricted Activity introductory section above</li> <li>b. Appendix 3. Restricted Activity Guide</li> <li>c. Appendix 2. AEE Guide</li> <li>d. Greater Wellington Parks Concession Guidelines (GW website)</li> </ul>	<p><b>RESTRICTED</b> - All parks</p>
<b>CUSTOMARY KAITIAKI ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Mana whenua and mata waka kaitiaki activities are permitted subject to tikanga being followed and park management approval</p>	<p><b>ALLOWED</b> - All parks</p>
<b>DOG WALKING</b>	
<p>Dog activities in parks are subject to the Dog Control Act 1996 and the Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2016.</p>	<p><b>ALLOWED</b> – Akatarawa, Belmont, East Harbour</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p>Dogs are allowed under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Dogs must be 'under control' of a person at all times. This is defined by Greater Wellington as <i>being on a leash or under voice control and carrying a leash, within sight of handler and not behaving in an intimidating manner, causing nuisance or harm to other people, animals or wildlife</i></li> <li>b. People bringing dogs into parks must collect and remove their dogs poo from parks, unless dog poo bins are provided in the park</li> <li>c. Hunting purposes (where a hunting permit allows the use of a dog)</li> </ul> <p>Dogs may be restricted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. In amenity areas such as campgrounds</li> <li>e. To protect native wildlife e.g. wetlands, bird habitat</li> <li>f. On a seasonal basis e.g. breeding season for birds</li> <li>g. In areas specified in this Plan</li> <li>h. In areas or at times incompatible with other uses, e.g. events</li> <li>i. Commercial dog walking activities require a concession permit</li> </ul> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>j. Guide dogs and disability assistance dogs in harness are exempt from these conditions</li> <li>k. Designated areas for dog walking or on/ off leash areas may be identified in parks</li> </ul>	<p>(except Parangarahu lakes) Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, Queen Elizabeth and Wainuiomata</p>
<p>Wildlife and Scientific Reserves (can be within areas of park) *Except Guide and Disability Assistance dogs</p>	<p><b>PROHIBITED</b> – Battle Hill, Parangarahu Lakes</p>
<p><b>DOGS - DISABILITY ASSISTANCE</b></p>	
<p>Guide dogs and disability assistance (certified to assist a person with a disability) are permitted in all parks at all times</p>	<p><b>ALLOWED</b> – All Parks</p>
<p><b>DRONE/ UAV FLYING</b></p>	
<p>Flying a drone/ UAV is permitted provided Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) NZ rules and <i>Greater Wellingtons Drone / UAV guidelines</i> are complied with, refer <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz">www.gw.govt.nz</a></p> <p>Drone flying is <b>not permitted</b> at the following locations or times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Designated campgrounds or approved campsites or over park cottages</li> <li>b. Picnic areas</li> <li>c. Dams, wetlands and nesting or roosting bird habitat areas</li> <li>d. During park events without permission</li> <li>e. Areas identified as 'Controlled Airspace' without CAA permission. Controlled Airspace encompasses Baring Head, Parangarahu Lakes and parts of Northern Forest in East Harbour and northern parts of QEP</li> <li>f. Other areas identified in CAA rules</li> </ul> <p>Note: Designated areas for drone/ UAV flying may be identified in parks</p>	<p><b>ALLOWED</b> – All parks</p>
<p><b>EDUCATION ACTIVITIES (Formal)</b></p>	
<p>Contact park ranger Also refer Natural Resource Harvesting</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> – All parks</p>
<p><b>ENCROACHMENTS</b></p>	
<p>Historic encroachments exist and are not authorised unless Reserves Act or other Act processes have been followed. Historic encroachments will be addressed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Removal as a primary priority at the encroacher's expense within a specified timeframe. The encroachment may otherwise be removed</li> </ul>	<p><b>PROHIBITED</b> - All parks</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p>by Council, at the encroacher's expense. Encroaching buildings or structures must not be extended in any way.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of the Fence Act 1978 or Trespass Act 1980</li> <li>Incorporation of assets into the reserve as public property</li> <li>Authorising a gardening licence, only if activity is beneficial for recreation or conservation values, for example maintenance of fire breaks. All retrospectively authorised encroachments will be charged a ground rental at market rates.</li> <li>In exceptional circumstances only; land acquisition or exchange, including boundary changes, where it will be the most beneficial outcome for conservation, cultural or recreation values.</li> </ol> <p>Encroachments will be noted on Land Information Memoranda for the property involved</p> <p>New encroachments are not permitted.</p>	
<b>EVENTS (large group, non-commercial)</b>	
<p>Permits are required for large (31 people+) and formal events. Conditions apply including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium to high impact may require a concession application, AEE or be declined</li> <li>Some park facilities may require booking and have a fee</li> <li>Group size and locations may be limited to protect park values</li> <li>Seasons or time of year restrictions may apply</li> </ul>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> – All Parks Also refer Commercial activities</p>
<b>FILMING (also refer Greater Wellington Parks Concession Guidelines)</b>	
<p><b>Non-commercial</b> Low impact, educational and non-commercial activities require a permit. Medium to large scale activities may be subject to AEE processes</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> – All Parks Refer AEE guide <a href="#">Appendix 2</a></p>
<p><b>Commercial</b> Greater Wellington recognises the economic value to the region of filming in nature based locations. In conjunction with Screen Wellington and Film NZ, filming activities in parks will be facilitated where impacts on park values can be minimised and subject to the Greater Wellington 'Filming Protocol'. The protocol aligns with the Film NZ and the DOC's Code of Practice: 'Filming on Public Conservation Lands' and reflects film industry sustainability commitments.</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> - All parks Refer AEE guide <a href="#">Appendix 2</a></p>
<b>FIRES</b>	
<p>Open fires are only be permitted in designated areas at Battle Hill and Kaitoke campgrounds subject to park ranger approval. Fires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be attended at all times</li> <li>Are subject to regional fire authority restrictions</li> <li>Must be extinguished when requested to do so by an Authorised officer</li> </ol>	<p><b>ALLOWED</b> – Battle Hill, Kaitoke campgrounds</p>
<b>FISHING (recreation)</b>	
<p><b>Sports fish</b> include species of trout, salmon, perch and tench subject to Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A licence from Fish and game New Zealand is required for freshwaters</li> <li>Introduction of noxious fish to waterways is not permitted</li> </ol> <p>Wainuiomata park – no fishing in dams. Fishing in Wainuiomata River downstream from the Lower Dam is permitted.</p>	<p><b>ALLOWED</b> - All parks</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p><b>Sports fish</b> include species of trout, salmon, perch and tench subject to Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A licence from Fish and game New Zealand is required for freshwaters</li> <li>Introduction of noxious fish to waterways is not permitted</li> </ol> <p>Parangarahu Lakes are classified as scientific reserve.</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> - Parangarahu Lakes</p>
<p>Fishing for native whitebait and eels in parks is discouraged because these species are in a state of decline nationally.</p> <p><b>Whitebait</b> - Department of Conservation (DOC) manages the whitebait fishery via the Whitebait Fishing Regulations 1994. The activity is only permitted between 15 August and 30 November annually.</p> <p><b>Long fin eels and short finned freshwater eels</b> (known as 'tuna' in Te Reo Māori). The Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) manages Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983 and the Recreation Fishing Rules. A daily limit applies. Check with MPI for the latest information.</p> <p>*Parangarahu Lakes, excluding fishing associated with Taranaki Whānui kaitiaki activities (refer Parangarahu Lakes Co-management Plan 2015).</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> – by Department of conservation (DOC) and Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)</p>
<p>Fishing for native species is not permitted at Parangarahu Lakes which are classified as Scientific Reserve. The Reserves Act 1977 identifies that 'The indigenous flora and fauna shall as far as possible be preserved and the exotic flora and fauna shall as far as possible be exterminated' S21(2). Excluding that associated with Taranaki Whānui kaitiaki activities, by permit. Refer Natural Resource Harvesting.</p>	<p><b>PROHIBITED</b> – East Harbour, Parangarahu Lakes</p>
<p><b>FORESTRY</b> (Commercial)</p>	
<p><b>Pine Plantation Areas</b> - All public recreation access in these areas are prohibited during forestry operational hours, this includes harvesting areas and trucking routes (park roads). Other parts of plantation forest open for recreation.</p>	
<p><b>GARDENS / ORCHARDS</b> (Community)</p>	
<p>All community gardens and orchards are subject to AEE process. A licence application is required, refer Licences and Leases. Other agreements may apply e.g. MOU. They are permitted in Recreation, Scenic type (1b only, not 1a), Historic and Local Purposes Reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. Permitted in parks managed under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972.</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> – Battle Hill, Belmont, East Harbour (Baring Head), Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, QEP, Wainuiomata</p>
<p><b>GEOCACHING</b></p>	
<p>Geocaches are permitted under the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All caches must be safely and publicly accessible areas</li> <li>Caches must not contain prohibited substances, offensive items or contain items that may attract wildlife.</li> <li>Caches must be placed so that they do not impact natural, historic or cultural values</li> </ol> <p>Inappropriately located caches or contents will be removed without notification.</p>	<p><b>ALLOWED</b> - All parks</p>
<p><b>GRAZING</b></p>	
<p><b>Horse grazing for recreation purposes</b></p> <p>Horse grazing which directly supports horse riding activities in parks is permitted at Belmont, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi and QEP. Horse grazing is a high impact activity and licence applications and renewal are subject to AEE process.</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> – Battle Hill, Belmont, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi and QEP</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p><b>Stock grazing</b> Farming education activities are part of the reserve purpose at Battle Hill. AEE processes, Greater Wellington carbon neutrality policies, carbon accounting, offsetting and sustainability practices apply. Refer Policies 89-94P</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> – Battle Hill</p>
<p>Stock grazing (including horses, non-recreation value) is a high impact activity. Applications for new stock grazing licences will not be accepted unless in accordance with Policies 17P, 18P, 19P, 20P. The following rules apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full public access must be maintained other than in equipment/ agrichemical storage areas or short, temporary closures for public safety. Grazing licences must accommodate recreation activities (including dog walking).</li> <li>Small scale grazing for open space management, ridge top views or geological feature viewing is limited to low impact stock types and numbers, e.g. Boulder Hill, Belmont</li> <li>Rights of licence renewal will not apply. Leases will not be issued.</li> <li>AEE processes, Greater Wellington carbon neutrality policies, carbon accounting, offsetting and sustainability practices apply to all licences. Park fire management plans apply.</li> </ol>	<p><b>RESTRICTED</b> – Akatarawa, Belmont, East Harbour Baring Head/ Orua pouanui, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi and QEP</p>
<p>Stock grazing (including recreation related horse grazing) is prohibited to protect conservation and cultural values</p>	<p><b>PROHIBITED</b> – Akatarawa, East Harbour (Northern Forest), Parangarahu Lakes, and Wainuiomata</p>
<p><b>HORSE RIDING</b></p>	
<p>Horse riding may be restricted to some locations or conditions in parks. The following general rules apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow ‘share with care’ and minimal impact behaviour codes</li> <li>Casual riding is allowed on designated shared trails</li> <li>Horse riders must not allow their horses to poo near waterways</li> <li>Horse riders must remove their horse’s poo from the formed surfaces of trails, car parks, amenity and other areas. Poo must be deposited in bins for horse poo where this facility is provided</li> <li>Horse riders must approach other visitors at a walking pace</li> </ol> <p>Horse riding events or in groups of more than 15 horses and people (including trail rides) require park ranger notification and may require a permit and have fees applied.</p> <p>Horse riding is not permitted on the coastal dune area at Queen Elizabeth Park.</p>	<p><b>ALLOWED</b> - Battle Hill, Belmont, Queen Elizabeth Parks</p>
<p>Horse riding may be undertaken by permit in Akatarawa, East Harbour, Baring Head, Kaitoke and Pakuratahi</p> <p>Pakuratahi:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riding is not permitted on the Mt Climie Road and beyond Pakuratahi Tunnel on the Remutaka Rail Trail</li> <li>No horse access and use from Rail Trail Kaitoke entrance to Goat rock road junction.</li> </ol> <p>East Harbour, Baring Head:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riding is not permitted on the park road, coastal dunes and beach areas and crossing adjoining private land</li> </ol> <p>Other place-specific rules also apply</p>	<p><b>MANAGED</b> – Akatarawa, East Harbour (Baring Head), Kaitoke and Pakuratahi</p>



ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<b>HUNTING</b>	
Hunting for recreation purposes does not take priority over Greater Wellington's other pest animal management activities.	
<b>Duck shooting - Parangarahu Lakes</b> Permits administered through Fish and Game New Zealand and require hunters to attend an induction. Fish and Game Hunting licences identify species that can be shot and rules regarding notifications of hunting times. Greater Wellington undertakes biosecurity work and identifies exclusion zones for duck hunting. Exclusion zones are subject to change at any time.	<b>MANAGED</b> – East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes, Wainuiomata River Baring Head
<b>Deer and goats (ungulates)</b> By permit for identified species considering seasons, ecosystem health, recreation values, public perceptions of safety, biodiversity management objectives and other park-specific considerations. NZ Firearms Code must be followed. Recreation hunting does not take priority over other pest animal management work. *East Harbour Northern Forest backcountry areas only as defined by permit conditions. To be phased out by 2025	<b>MANAGED</b> – Akatarawa, East Harbour (Northern Forest)*, Kaitoke, and Pakuratahi
<b>Pigs (ungulates)</b> By permit and without the use of firearms. Pig dogs must be fitted with working GPS tracking collars at all times. Subject to further park-specific permit conditions.	<b>MANAGED</b> - Akatarawa, Battle Hill, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi
<b>Hunting (all other)</b> – Pest control purposes (Biosecurity) E.g. pest animal trapping	<b>MANAGED</b> – All Parks
<b>LAND/ASSET – EXCHANGE, DISPOSAL OR ACQUISITION</b>	
Primary consideration is to be given when making decisions, to the land tenure and associated provisions in legislation for an area within the park. In particular, the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002, Reserves Act 1977 and the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972. Public notification is required. Refer Policy 51P, 52P	<b>RESTRICTED</b> – All parks
<b>LIGHTING</b>	
<b>Permanent lighting</b> General permanent park lighting for recreation and conservation facilities (new and/or upgraded), (including concessionaire, licence, lease facilities and park buildings) must follow lighting related policies of this plan and where practical international best practice for minimising light pollution.	<b>ALLOWED</b> – All parks
<b>Temporary lighting</b> Lighting for events, emergency purposes or other, should take permanent lighting approaches for minimising light pollution wherever possible.	<b>MANAGED</b> - All parks
<b>PARK MANAGEMENT PURPOSES</b>	
Exceptions to rules to support Greater Wellington's day to day park management work: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drones/ UAVs subject to CAA rules</li> <li>Domestic animals (e.g. dogs, chickens, cats) are permitted within rangers residential areas provided they are contained at all times</li> <li>Boating activities on wetlands, dams</li> <li>Use open fires for operational purposes where the necessary fire permits have been obtained from the relevant authority</li> <li>Dogs for professional hunting purposes or farm management purposes in areas where grazing licences are in place</li> </ol>	<b>ALLOWED</b> - All parks

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<b>MEMORIALS, PERSONAL MEMORIALS AND SPONSORSHIP</b>	
<p>Memorial plaques and activities may be permitted where there are demonstrable conservation, recreation or community benefits. For example, donation of recreation or conservation related assets or services such as <b>tree planting</b>, seats, sculptures, shelters, other facilities providing benefits which support park values.</p> <p>The following conditions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. They are associated with beneficial outcomes for conservation, recreation and cultural values and the creation of new or improved assets or services which are needed in the park or park network</li> <li>b. The person(s) has contributed in a significant way to conservation, recreation, heritage or cultural events or provided other donations.</li> <li>c. The design and location of the asset and associated plaque: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Should be consistent or complimentary with the character of the place and not cause displacement of other park activities or cause public offence</li> <li>b. Must not damage natural or heritage features or places or the structure on which the asset/ plaque is placed</li> <li>c. Must not be prominent e.g. front o seat</li> <li>d. Must not limit public access</li> <li>d. Stand-alone memorial plaques are not permitted</li> <li>e. Tree species and designated planting sites must be approved</li> <li>f. Sponsorship acknowledgement signs/media will be determined on a case by case basis considering core park values. Naming rights will only be considered for significant contributions and mana whenua consulted.</li> <li>g. Maintenance requirements may be defined for plaques, memorials and commemorative structures where there is agreement between the contributing party and Greater Wellington</li> <li>h. May be removed if social values change and a memorial is deemed no longer appropriate</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<b>MANAGED</b> - All parks
<b>MINING, QUARRYING OR MINERAL EXPLORATION</b>	
<p><b>Small scale</b> quarrying may be permitted under the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Extraction is for Greater Wellington maintenance, cut/ fill of earthworks is less than 10m<sup>3</sup> and where an AEE indicates the effects are less than minor</li> <li>b. Where the work is for park road or track management purposes</li> </ol>	<b>RESTRICTED</b> – Akatarawa, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi
<p>Mining, quarrying or mineral exploration activities are prohibited in parks managed under the Reserves and Conservation Acts, except areas classified as Local Purpose Reserve where the activity is compatible with the identified local purpose.</p>	<b>PROHIBITED</b> – Battle Hill, Belmont, East Harbour and QE, Wainuiomata
<b>MOTORISED RECREATION</b>	
<p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Light Utility Vehicles (LUVs), also known as side by sides, go karts and larger LUVs are considered the same category as 4WD's for access and management purposes.</li> <li>• Motorised recreation includes petrol/ other volatile fuel powered bicycle and highly powered e-bikes with power outputs exceeding that of the Land Transport Act definition of a bicycle</li> </ul>	

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p><b>Category A</b>            Motorised recreation <b>Category A</b> is permitted only on specified tracks in Akatarawa or on additional tracks identified through the Track Protocol assessment process. Additional access restrictions (temporary and permanent) may occur for management purposes including: Management activities such as forestry, pest management, track maintenance, environmental monitoring and precautionary threat minimisation as well as public events and safety.            Follow the <b>Tread Lightly</b> code:  <b>T</b> - Travel and recreate with minimum impact  <b>R</b> - Respect the environment  <b>E</b> - Educate yourself, plan and prepare before you go  <b>A</b> - Allow for future use of the outdoors, leave it better than you found it  <b>D</b> - Discover the rewards of responsible recreation</p>	<p><b>MANAGED - Akatarawa</b>             Refer Akatarawa Existing Conditions map</p>
<p><b>Category B</b>            Motorised recreation (ON TRACK ONLY) <b>Category B</b> permits 4WD events in some parks as a concession activity. Impacts must be managed via conditions following AEE process</p>	<p><b>MANAGED – Akatarawa, Battle Hill, Belmont, East Harbour (Parangarahu Lakes, Baring Head), Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, and Wainuiomata</b></p>
<p><b>NATURAL RESOURCE HARVESTING</b> (Cultural and non-commercial)</p>	
<p>Removal of natural materials (including seed sourcing and harvesting of exotic species not offering habitat value) may be allowed by permit / approval under the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mana whenua for customary purposes</li> <li>Scientific research, formal education, cultural/ social purposes, conservation and ecological restoration projects</li> <li>Greater Wellington conservation management purposes</li> <li>Where the harvest activity is identified as being sustainable</li> <li>Where the activity is not prohibited by reserve classification or other rules or statutes</li> </ol> <p>Permission is subject to other rules in this Plan, other Greater Wellington policies and plans, other relevant legislation. Permit fees may apply.  <b>Note:</b> Also refer Firewood harvesting</p>	<p><b>MANAGED - All parks</b></p>
<p><b>NATURE PLAY SPACES / PLAY AREAS</b></p>	
<p>Community initiated development of nature play spaces are supported but some conditions may apply. Key considerations are safety, park setting and maintenance. <i>'NZS 5828:2015 Playground equipment and surfacing'</i> standard may apply in some circumstances.</p>	<p><b>ALLOWED - All parks</b></p>
<p><b>RECREATION DEVICES</b> (Excluding drones/ UAV's)</p>	
<p>Recreation devices include scooters, skateboards, balls, frisbees, sports equipment etc. Device users must 'share with care' for others and the environment. If riding, ride in a careful and considerate manner and at a speed that doesn't cause a hazard to other users of trails or park roads.</p>	<p><b>ALLOWED – All parks</b></p>
<p><b>RECREATION AND CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERING</b></p>	
<p>Volunteer support for Greater Wellington's recreation and conservation management work is highly valued e.g. track maintenance, restoration, biosecurity work.            Health and Safety Act 2015, Memorandums of Understanding, Co-operation and other agreements, policies and procedures apply.</p>	<p><b>MANAGED - All parks</b></p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<b>RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION</b>	
<b>Small and community-scale</b> renewable energy generation is permitted subject to AEE and compatibility with core park values.	<b>MANAGED</b> - All parks
<b>Medium and large scale</b> renewable energy generation includes large scale wind or solar farms. Each proposal will be assessed on a case by case basis via AEE process, taking into account land legal status, effects on park values and characteristics, appropriate design principles and all other relevant policies and outcomes of this plan. Refer Ministry for Environment National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011.	<b>RESTRICTED</b> – All parks
<b>SMOKING</b>	
Smoking is discouraged in Greater Wellington’s parks and at shared facilities. This is to ensure they are attractive and safe places for all people to enjoy without the impacts of passive smoking, cigarette butts or threat to the environment from fire. Smoking includes vaping and e-cigarettes. Refer also Smoke Free Environments Act 1990.	<b>MANAGED</b> – All parks
<b>SWIMMING AND BOATING</b>	
To minimise threats to drinking water quality swimming, kayaking, waka and other boating is prohibited in any water catchment dam, water reservoir or water supply facility except for authorised research purposes.	<b>PROHIBITED</b> - Macaskill Lakes at Kaitoke Regional Park, Parangarahu Lakes and Wainuiomata lower dam
<b>UTILITY SERVICES</b>	
Utility services such as power, gas and water traverse parks and provide essential services to the population of Wellington. Greater Wellington will comply with relevant legislation and regulations for the operation and maintenance of network utilities and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Maintain safe distances from network utilities for activities and developments</li> <li>b. Removal and management of vegetation near utilities including transmission lines, underground services and pipelines</li> <li>c. Maintain communication about changes, events, planned activities between agencies (except in cases of emergency where Greater Wellington will be informed as soon as practical).</li> <li>d. Liaise with utilities in relation to significant restoration plantings and proposed new facilities</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGED</b> – All parks
<b>New and upgraded utilities*</b> Subject to a lease, licence or an easement considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. They cannot be avoided or reasonably located outside park land, or if they are specifically provided for, as a purpose for which the park is held</li> <li>b. They are subject to impact assessments considering park values</li> <li>c. Where impacts cannot be avoided, are subject to impact minimisation and where appropriate offsetting with the aim of overall nett gain benefits</li> <li>d. It is consistent with policies in this management plan and they are of a scale, nature, colour and intensity of use that relates to, and is integrated with, the existing landscape</li> <li>e. Public access to utilities is to be denied only where necessary for the protection of public safety or the security or competent operation of the activity concerned</li> </ul>	<b>RESTRICTED</b> – All parks  *Unless other Acts apply or overrule


ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f. They are located in, or added to, an existing structure or facility and use existing access options wherever possible</li> <li>g. The works are of national interest</li> <li>h. Are subject to fees and may require a bond where appropriate for the construction of utilities.</li> <li>i. Where native vegetation is removed, mitigation or compensation measures will be required</li> <li>j. Site restoration works including landscaping and ongoing maintenance may be required</li> <li>k. Must be wherever possible, inconspicuous in the landscape setting</li> <li>l. Cables must be located underground wherever possible</li> <li>m. Must be publicly notified where the proposal may significantly alter the nature, scale or intensity of the effect on the park or impact park neighbours</li> </ul>	
<b>VEGETATION MANAGEMENT</b>	
<p>The removal or trimming of vegetation is allowed subject to Greater Wellington AEE processes <b>and</b> guidelines or agreements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Health, safety and emergency response</li> <li>b. Biosecurity and biodiversity work (e.g. route access)</li> <li>c. Network utilities</li> <li>d. Maintenance of views, tracks and park facilities</li> <li>e. Maintenance of historic heritage structures and geological features</li> <li>f. Management purposes supporting core park values</li> <li>g. MOU's or other agreements</li> </ul>	<b>MANAGED – All parks</b>


## Appendix One: Recreation management context


### Master planning processes, placemaking, key destination development


Adopting a ‘multi-benefit focused approach’ helps address equity issues through master planning processes to ensure positive changes for the environment for nature and people and communities. It also helps gain support from external partners and stakeholders and demonstrate that parks are a vital community and economic infrastructure. A multi-benefit approach means consideration of changes which positively influence health, economy, active transport and climate resilience. It can be used to help determine the highest priorities for investment planning. Cost estimates for implementation are included as well as possible lead and support roles.


Development and implementation of park master plans with mana whenua and community can be transformational and deliver multiple benefits:

 Health and wellbeing, community connections. The process of master planning brings people together to explore options and opportunities for parks and allows collaborative shared vision to emerge. It’s a placemaking process and ensures that new or adapted park facilities and works are highly relevant to people’s current needs. It makes sense to have facilities shaped by the people who use them. Local people know their parks well, use them more than others, are often the park volunteers and can be great at drawing resources to deliver masterplan works.

 Restoring degraded environments to deliver strong ecosystem service outputs such as high quality freshwater, thriving biodiversity and activities such as nature based tourism requires a lot of focused effort. High level science-led restoration priority maps identify the most important areas of initial restoration in the parks with stock grazed areas. Master planning processes will further identify and inform restoration work and support strategic and well-informed restoration planning. Restoring and supporting environmental health in parks provides flow on benefits for people. Healthy park environments are more resilient to natural disasters and the effects of climate change.

 Economic benefits. Park master planning processes can identify opportunities for local businesses in parks and park developments support the local economy. For example adaptive reuse of park cottages is proposed in this Plan along with the development of key destinations, both offering possible significant economic and community benefits. Great park amenity can increase local property values.

 Active transport and trail experiences. Enhancing access and trail connections are key actions in this plan. In parks such as Belmont, master planning processes will help identify a trail network encompassing a range of experiences through the grazed areas where current roads or stock tracks are steep and often in exposed places. Identifying a new trail network before broad scale active and passive restoration commences is important so that regenerating bush doesn’t have to be removed later.

 Land uses and facility developments must consider climate change and resilience. Doing work which builds resilience of park infrastructure and the natural environment is a key component of addressing the effects of climate change and reducing carbon costs. Sustainability, climate change response, education opportunities and community partnerships are key considerations in master planning.

Placemaking is both an overarching idea and a hands-on approach for improving a public place. The Project for Public Spaces, [www.pps.org](http://www.pps.org) identifies a range of other attributes for places or areas of parks which support health and wellbeing and build communities this includes:

**Accessibility** – enhancing access to and within parks with trail and public transport connections. Promotion and good consistent and comprehensive recreation information. Designing facilities following universal access and safety by design principles to reduce barriers to participation.

**Mix it up and embrace unique character** – providing a variety of places which are different or unusual. Places with interesting character may have local mana whenua identity, be heritage buildings or land forms, public art works, museums or storytelling walks. Fun nature play spaces can be a primary attraction to parks for families and carers.

**Energised shared spaces or ‘sweets spots’** – focal points where people come together for events, volunteering, growing plants, heritage restoration works, overnight stays or use recreation hub facilities.

**Empowering champions for health** – supporting and enabling volunteer and community group activities in parks has flow on effects for people and mental health including shared purpose and happiness.

**Supporting economic values** - parks can directly and indirectly support local businesses via concessionaire services, recreation club activities, events which require equipment sourced from other businesses in the local economy.

Processes such as Investment Logic Mapping (ILM) can be used to prioritise works based on benefits supporting core park recreation, conservation and community values. Key significant investments identified in this Plan may be funded through Greater Wellington’s long term planning process. Proposed enhancements may also be funded through a range of external funding sources, to be explored in liaison with park partner groups and others. The development of key destinations provides opportunities for community partners to assist through investment, expertise or on-site efforts.

### Trail development protocol

This protocol is intended to aid decision making with key criteria and considerations for assessing opportunities related to trails. It provides guidance in the form of Principles for consideration in changing or creating tracks in Greater Wellington’s parks. The Principles are supported by key criteria to evaluate proposals and aid decision making. Minimising the impacts of tracks and the detrimental effects of use is important for protection of core park values and experiences for everyone who visits. The Protocol is adapted from the track protocol developed for the Akatarawa Forest (Regional) Park. The Protocol applies to:

1. Trails and tracks formed for other uses that may be appropriate for general recreation use such as farm tracks in grazed areas of park or historic routes which may have become overgrown such as early Māori routes, logging tramway routes or tracks formed by stock
2. Proposed new trails

#### Principles:

1. AEE (assessment of environmental effects) - process must be followed and nett benefit demonstrated. Refer Appendix 2.
2. Public Safety - safety of the public in the park is a primary consideration
3. Assessment process - changes to tracks and new track proposals will be assessed against key criteria and consider risk and impacts. Refer below.
4. Future Maintenance - maintenance requirements will be based on Greater Wellington’s annual asset maintenance plans
5. Track Closure - tracks may be closed in part or in whole, temporarily or permanently
6. Communication – all significant changes will involve opportunities for partner, stakeholder engagement at an early stage

### Track Assessment Criteria

The following key criteria supports initial assessment of track and trail changes and new developments. New trail proposals and significant changes in trails will require the preparation of an AEE. Refer to the AEE Guide, Appendix 2. If changes are proposed at particular locations on tracks, the track as a whole should be considered, not just a component of it.

Criteria	Consider
Strategic fit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consistency with Parks Network Plan (PNP) goals, policies and actions and other GWRC plans, policies and strategies. <i>Proposed changes should not be contrary to the directions of statutory plans.</i></li> <li>- Fit with park values and purpose</li> <li>- Fit with what is already offered</li> <li>- Ability to fill gaps in trail network, types of trail or offer a unique new experience such as a key destination</li> </ul>
Ecological value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of indigenous forest, high priority indigenous areas and significant areas and features</li> <li>- Key Native Ecosystem outcomes</li> <li>- Significant ecological features identified in District Plans (UHCC and KCDC)</li> <li>- Significance of ecological values and sites along or near a track</li> <li>- Presence of tracks offering a similar experience nearby</li> <li>- Stream crossings and watercourses nearby and any downstream effects</li> <li>- Accumulated effects</li> <li>- Environmental protection benefits (from realignments)</li> </ul>
Landscape & Geological features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of steep forested valleys and crest of hilltops</li> <li>- Significant landscape District Plan overlays</li> <li>- Effects on landscape and geological features</li> <li>- Soil composition and structure and its ability to withstand use and erode</li> <li>- Accumulated effects</li> </ul>
Cultural value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sites of importance to iwi. <i>Consult with iwi</i></li> <li>- Significant modified landscape features or structures</li> <li>- Effects on other historic and cultural features /registered archaeological sites</li> <li>- Opportunities restore or showcase historic features</li> <li>- Accumulated effects</li> </ul>
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Benefits for recreation use and enjoyment</li> <li>- Key destination or tourism potential</li> <li>- Local community use benefits</li> <li>- History of use or conflicts and vandalism</li> <li>- Access to key features e.g. unique forest, views, heritage relics</li> <li>- Connecting or linking track which provide circuit opportunities</li> <li>- Recreation event use</li> <li>- Frequency/volume of track use (including likely use)</li> <li>- Compatibility of different user groups using or likely to use track</li> </ul>
Safety and other uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Importance of the track for emergency service access</li> <li>- Use for environmental monitoring sites and biodiversity operations</li> <li>- Other agency infrastructure and access such as utilities</li> <li>- Effects on other users, park neighbours, concessionaires, user groups</li> </ul>
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Benefits for conservation, recreation enjoyment, heritage preservation, management, emergency service access etc.</li> <li>- Benefits should outweigh the possible impacts of the proposed change</li> </ul>



## Appendix Two: Manaaki paka / caring for parks

### A guide for Assessments of Environmental Effects (AEE) and benefits in regional parks

#### 1. Introduction

Protecting and enhancing the land, or whenua, cultural heritage values and providing good public access and recreation facilities is core to Greater Wellington’s custodianship of regional parks. To ensure park values are protected, a precautionary approach is required in assessing the merit of new proposals, redevelopments, and in Greater Wellington’s day to day management of parks. Following good assessment and day to day processes help to ensure that impacts on park values are minimised.

This guide to preparing assessments of environmental effects is intended to help identify key considerations and support a consistent approach to the process of assessing possible effects and also benefits on core park values in order to protect and enhance them.

Protection and enhancement of core park conservation (natural and cultural heritage), recreation and community values is essential in consideration of new or adapted activities in parks.

Each activity and site is different and many activities can happen routinely, permitted with agreed conditions to ensure that important values are protected and effects are minimised.

Table 1. Activity permission approach in parks. Refer section 8. ‘Rules for use and development’



#### Who is this guide for?

Working in a sustainable way is for everyone, across all activities in parks. Utilising AEE processes helps ensure better outcomes for parks and people and ensures a consistent and transparent approach in minimising unwanted effects and maximising possible benefits.

Many regional parks are also classified as recreation and scenic reserves which provide a wide range of benefits for the health of people and the land. This guide outlines requirements for traditional AEE processes and broadens it to encompass consideration of possible recreation, social, economic and community impacts and benefits. This reflects the core park values and benefits based approach adopted in this Plan, and its holistic vision- **Everything is connected- Restoring healthy environments for nature and people.**

#### 1.1. What are core park values?

Core park values are identified here in summary and outlined in detail in section 4 of the Plan.

**Values for parks and people**

**Ecosystem health, visitor experience, mana whenua and community partnerships are at the forefront in stewardship of regional parks**

- We protect, improve and nurture the *natural environment* in our care, minimising impacts and building resilience
- We provide a diversity of satisfying and memorable *recreation experiences*, and support full and easy public access to parks for appropriate recreation activities

- We work alongside *mana whenua* in the spirit of mahi tahi
- We connect with *community* and prioritise health and wellbeing based on access and equity
- We take pride in being *good custodians* and foster understanding about Te Ao Tūroa / the long-standing natural world

Compatibility with core park values reflects the general appropriateness of different activities in parks. The *Rules for use and development* section of the Plan identifies a hierarchy of permissions for activities. The most compatible activities are 'allowed' with few restrictions. 'Managed' activities require some rules to be followed to ensure impacts are minimised. Activities identified as 'restricted' will have a significant level of management applied including AEE related requirements. Applications for activities identified as 'Prohibited' will not be accepted for consideration by Greater Wellington.

## 2. How will developing an AEE help my proposal and when should it be undertaken?

The Ministry for the Environment's guide to preparing an AEE identifies that *'An AEE is the process of preparing a written statement identifying the effects of your proposed activity or activities on the environment. If your proposal is going to have negative effects, it is also the process of identifying how these can be avoided or reduced.'*

*Preparing an AEE is a valuable way of recognising possible problems that may slow or stop the council processing your application. It will help you understand the potential effects of your proposed activity on the environment. It can also be used to get people involved in assessing those effects openly and positively. This gives people confidence that your assessment is being done in a sound and unbiased way, and reduces the chances of new issues being raised after you have lodged your application'.*

Start the process of developing an AEE early so it helps inform your thinking from the outset, particularly for proposals involving structures of any sort. An AEE will:

- ✓ Help you to identify, and understand the positive and adverse effects of your proposal and learn about values that are important in parks
- ✓ Help test the appropriateness of proposed activities and concept designs, and explore options
- ✓ Provide a process of engagement with others and consideration of their views such as mana whenua, other activity groups, park neighbours and others
- ✓ Help clarify requirements for potential avoidance, minimising, remedying and monitoring the effects of your activity

A good quality AEE will help Greater Wellington process your application as quickly and efficiently as possible. Applications which are deemed to require an AEE, but do not supply one will not be accepted for consideration. AEE of poor quality, comprehensiveness or insufficient detail will mean delays, potential increased costs, increased chance of modifications, and if the proposal is publicly notified, potentially less support for it.

## 3. When should impact assessment processes be followed?

Quite simply, all the time, but in different ways, refer Table 2 below.

This guide is for anyone and everyone involved in work in regional parks. There are particular requirements for some activities as identified in policy and rule sections of this Plan. Each activity and site or park is different. For many routine, low impact activities in less sensitive sites AEE process is simple and straightforward. For facility or asset upgrades, for example those requiring resource consent, the process is more involved. For activities identified as being 'Restricted' in *Rules for use and development* section of the Plan, full AEE are generally required, for example, proposals for long-term facilities in sensitive sites.

Public transparency of good governance and day to day management practice is important; this means AEE processes also apply to Greater Wellington’s own management of parks and consenting where required by other legislation, plans or rules. Proposals from external parties should be discussed with park rangers in the first instance who will seek advice from Greater Wellington biodiversity and environmental science officers or park planners.

Table 2. Activity rules or conditions to protect park values

ALLOWED activities	MANAGED activities	RESTRICTED activities
<p><b>Effects managed</b> All activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ ‘Share with care’ codes apply</li> <li>✓ ‘Minimal impact activity codes apply</li> <li>✓ Place specific rules use rules apply</li> </ul> <p>Some activities/ places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ranger notifications / permission may be required for large group activities</li> <li>✓ Annual permits for particular recreation activities e.g. access permits</li> </ul>	<p><b>Effects managed via conditions e.g.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Specific park, site, event, seasonality conditions may apply</li> <li>✓ Health and safety plan, traffic management plan</li> </ul> <p><b>! Medium to high impact activities or use of sensitive sites may require AEE. Refer Table 3.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Tracks, routes identified</li> <li>✓ Vehicle/ drone related conditions</li> <li>✓ People / participant number limits may apply</li> <li>✓ Equipment and materials conditions may apply</li> <li>✓ Sustainable practice conditions e.g. non-permanent route markers, environmentally friendly product use, rubbish management</li> <li>✓ Fees / bonds may apply – Refer <b>Regional Parks fee schedule</b></li> <li>✓ Ranger supervision/ assistance including fee may apply</li> <li>✓ Special Conditions may apply</li> </ul>	<p><b>! AEE required</b> <b>! Follow this guide</b></p>
<b>Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaws 2016 apply in all parks</b>		

**4. How do I work out what sort of impact assessment process is required?**

Research to find out about the core conservation, recreation and cultural heritage values of the area or park. Refer to the park specific information in this Plan, the rules and policies. Also refer to the individual ‘**Resource Statements**’ and **Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) plans** for each park on Greater Wellington’s website.

After the important values to be protected are identified, refer to the table below and consider the possible impacts and benefits of the proposal or activity. Use this assessment to help understand the compatibility and appropriateness of the activity, likely need for an AEE and the scale of it.

High benefit, low impact activities are most compatible with conservation and recreation values

High impact, low benefit activities are less likely to be appropriate in parks and see more activity conditions applied

**5. How comprehensive does the AEE need to be?**



High impact activities will always require an AEE and may not be permitted if they are incompatible with park values or if remedy of effects cannot be achieved

The more significant the proposal and the more significant the place or site values, the more thorough the AEE needs to be. That is the scale and nature of the AEE needs to be in proportion to the proposal. For large or sensitive activities we recommend you find an expert to help you prepare your AEE. For small-scale activities, you may be able to prepare your own AEE. We recommend you use Greater Wellington’s basic template on the website.

**What needs to be included in the AEE?**

No matter how large or small the proposal, an application and AEE should cover the following:

1. Describe your proposal in detail referencing to the park(s) of interest
2. Describe the proposed site(s) within a park
3. Include maps, drawings and photographs
4. Detail your rationale for selection of the park and place and consideration of alternatives
5. Detail the possible impacts and benefits considering but not limited to the considerations outlined below
6. Identify measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects
7. Identify how core park values and the Parks Network Plan vision (refer Plan) are supported. Benefits for conservation, recreation and community need to be identified
8. Identify how the proposal will comply with all relevant PNP policies, other Council policies, bylaws and relevant legislation
9. Identify possible monitoring of temporary and ongoing effects
10. Don’t forget community and sustainability. Greater Wellington is working for the greater good. How will the proposal affect and benefit the greater good of people and parks working together in conservation and recreation?



Wellington Riding for Disabled at Battle Hill went through a long and thorough proposal development and AEE process with many people to identify the best site in the park for a large indoor riding arena and associated facilities. This new activity in the park and facilities fit in well and have delivered many benefits for the group, park and community.

**6. AEE considerations**

Table 3. What to consider in AEE

Identify key values for protection and considerations	Identify possible benefits	Identify ways adverse effects will be avoided, minimised or remedied
<p><b>Natural values</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the ecological values of the place and how they may be impacted</li> <li>• Include threatened flora or fauna species</li> <li>• Consider the broader regional context too</li> <li>• Detail any proposed vegetation removal</li> <li>• Detail any proposed ground disturbance/ excavation and impacts</li> <li>• Identify any discharges, erosion threats and possible impacts on aquatic species, streams, wetland, rivers</li> </ul>	<p>Identify how the proposal will create benefits e.g. support land restoration, freshwater quality, flora, fauna, biosecurity, improve fish passage</p>	<p>Avoiding impacts should be considered first. Are there other locations, places? Key Native Ecosystem plans should be reviewed</p>

Identify key values for protection and considerations	Identify possible benefits	Identify ways adverse effects will be avoided, minimised or remedied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify possible threats e.g. from pest plant and animal species</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Cultural heritage and landscape values</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the landscape setting</li> <li>Engage with mana whenua and address their expressed needs/ values for particular places or culturally sensitive areas. Identify details of engagement and their feedback. A cultural values report (resourced by applicant) may be required for significant proposals</li> <li>Check for registered archaeological sites and have a detailed supporting report produced if required</li> <li>Identify heritage features and possible impacts</li> <li>Will there be any change to landforms, geological features, reduction of natural character?</li> <li>Consider lighting and impacts on dark night skies and nocturnal animals. Include a lighting plan if appropriate</li> <li>Consider noise impacts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify benefits for conservation, recreation, visitor awareness and understanding of cultural heritage features of landscapes</li> <li>How will local iwi be involved? Do you have their support for the proposal?</li> <li>How will proposed structures be sensitive and compatible with existing park features?</li> <li>Identify material palette's for structures and proposed landscaping which will help 'fit' with park landscape/ aesthetic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to individual 'Resource Statements' and KNE operational plans for parks on the Greater Wellington website</li> <li>Identify measures such as use of an 'accidental discovery protocol'</li> <li>Identify compatible colour schemes</li> <li>Can existing structures/ features be adaptively reused?</li> <li>Will building footprints be consolidated?</li> <li>Provide landscape plans using an skilled landscape architects or designer</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cumulative effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some effects compound over time. Identify any cumulative effects</li> </ul>	There may be cumulative benefits e.g. more people visiting a park	Identify possible short and long term measures
<p><b>Public access and visitor recreation enjoyment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify how other visitors/ users be effected</li> <li>Will there be full public access be maintained?</li> <li>Identify impacts on peak visit periods such as parking</li> <li>Identify use of existing facilities and impacts</li> <li>Identify noise impacts</li> <li>How compatible is the activity with existing uses and park values?</li> <li>Will crowding issues be created?</li> <li>are there likely to be any economic impacts (or benefits)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify how public access and visitor enjoyment will be enhanced and benefit from the activity/ proposal</li> <li>Will it attract more or different visitors?</li> <li>Will there be opportunities for education, storytelling, learning about conservation?</li> <li>How does the proposal support diversity and inclusiveness (people of all ages and abilities)?</li> <li>How does the proposal support or enhance overall community wellbeing?</li> <li>Are there direct or indirect benefits for communities or conservation / recreation groups? E.g. volunteering?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the proposal encompass enhancement of core values?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Park management impacts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify possible impacts on conservation work, recreation clubs, day to day park management work</li> <li>Will there be maintenance implications?</li> <li>If facilities are proposed, to what NZ standards or codes will they be constructed and maintained?</li> </ul>	Identify benefits for park management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What Parks Network Plan policies and actions does the proposal support? That is, how does it help achieve our goals</li> </ul>

Identify key values for protection and considerations	Identify possible benefits	Identify ways adverse effects will be avoided, minimised or remedied
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify NZ standards and codes to be followed</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climate change and sustainability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify carbon emissions and offsetting activities. Include embodied carbon in materials used for structures</li> <li>Identify natural hazards, threat levels and risks (likelihood). Consider fire, flood, seismic events and other natural hazards</li> <li>Identify business management sustainability practices including procurement and waste minimisation</li> <li>How is <a href="#">resilience built into the proposal e.g. location, emergency response use of facilities</a></li> <li><a href="#">Identify</a> waste disposal, use of materials/ products vehicles and equipment, travel, transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there carbon sequestration or storing opportunities?</li> <li>Are highly sustainable materials/ activities proposed?</li> <li>Will the proposal enhance sustainable travel/ transport (including to park) options?</li> <li>Will it support visitors behaving in more sustainable ways? e.g. travelling by active transport</li> </ul>	<p>Identify threat avoidance, minimisation and mitigations proposed</p>

## 7. Who resources an AEE and what process should be followed?

Applicants must commission their own AEE using suitably qualified professionals. However initial advice is available from Greater Wellington's officers across a range of subject matter expert areas. An initial scoping park visit and discussion should be arranged with Greater Wellington officers via Park Rangers. This 'scoping stage' will also help you determine whether or not resource consents are likely to be required from territorial authorities or Greater Wellington. It is easier and less costly to identify important considerations and where activity clashes or issues may be at this stage than later on when the project becomes more developed. It will also help you identify where additional resources need to be allocated for detailed supporting information or studies e.g. ecology, archaeology, climate change impact reports.

## 8. What supporting information will be required?

An initial discussion and site visit with Greater Wellington rangers and other officers will help identify what reports are likely to be required. Dependant on the site and the proposal supporting information or reports may be required such as:

- Ecology report detailing site flora or fauna site assessments
- Archaeological/ cultural values
- Hydrology report or wetland studies
- Landscape designs illustrating facility and site context, fit with park landscape and amenity values, material and colour palettes, relationship to other park facilities and public access
- Fire threat management
- Climate change impacts
- Sustainability assessment/ report including carbon accounting, offsetting proposed, health safety provisions embodied in the proposal through design
- Traffic management
- Economic/ community benefits analysis

These reports should be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals and peer reviewed for quality assurance purposes. Sometimes this work can be desk top reviews of existing published material (secondary research). Other times primary research may be required at a particular time of year, for example a flora study in summer.

If a resource consent is required for the proposal from a territorial Authority or Greater Wellington, the preparation of this consent material will likely address a lot of the environmental effect questions. However further detail is likely to be required to address public access, recreation and social values.

In addition, applications for activities that are deemed high impact or in sensitive sites are expected to include letters of support from mana whenua.

Pre application liaison with other effected parties such as park neighbours or stakeholders will also help identify issues to be addressed in applications.

#### **9. Does the AEE need to be peer reviewed?**

Whilst not essential it is always a good idea to have reports reviewed by other suitably knowledgeable or qualified subject matter experts. Document who has undertaken the peer review, their qualifications and their recommendations if they haven't already been included in your proposal. Identify any actual or potential conflicts of interest.

#### **10. What process will Greater Wellington follow with the AEE?**

Depending on the scale of proposal and site or activity sensitivity and possible effects, the AEE will be considered within the context of the broader application. Site visits with officers may be required so that challenges and opportunities can be further explored.

If there are impacts that cannot be 'avoided' 'minimised', or 'remedied', 'offsetting' may be required and this can be explored in discussions with officers. Greater Wellington may identify a programme of outcome monitoring too.

Public notification may be required for all higher impact activities. Refer to Policies and Rules in the Plan for details. Consultation will be required at final proposal stage. However if the proposal is significant, earlier additional engagement activities may be recommended or required, particularly with mana whenua and sensitive sites or values.

#### **11. Where can I go for further information about AEE development?**

Talk to the ranger for the park, check the Greater Wellington website for [resource statements and Key Native Ecosystem Plans for parks, find a simple AEE form and other information go to www.gw.govt.nz](#) or email [parksplanning@gw.govt.nz](mailto:parksplanning@gw.govt.nz)

Refer to the following useful documents:

DOC website guidance: [www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/apply-for-permits/managing-your-concession/environmental-impact-assessment/](http://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/apply-for-permits/managing-your-concession/environmental-impact-assessment/)

<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/ae-gguide-aug06.pdf>

**EIANZ guidelines for use in New Zealand: terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems**, March 2015.

[www.eianz.org/document/item/2827](http://www.eianz.org/document/item/2827)

Key Native Ecosystem Plans. These sites can be found using the GW Regional Maps Gallery ([mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc](http://mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc))

For a list of principles to be applied when proposing mitigation or offsets refer to the **proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region**, Schedule G

## Appendix Three - Restricted Activity Application Guide

Activities that are 'restricted' are identified in Section 8 *Rules for use and development*.

Those that are considered to have higher risks and impacts on core park values (refer section 4) or are identified in the Reserves, Local Government, Conservation or other relevant Acts as requiring authorisation via **concession, licence, lease** or other contractual agreement.

Each application is considered on its individual merits, compatibility and appropriateness to the location and park conditions. Some applications may need to be publicly notified, and can be either approved, subject to conditions, or declined. Compliance with Greater Wellingtons Carbon Neutrality and Climate Change Policies and the rules of all other statutory plans and strategies is required. Greenhouse gas emission off-setting may be required. Greater Wellington will manage restricted activities via contractual agreements (including concessions, easement, licence or lease) with any conditions required by Council including reporting and audit processes.

Preference will be given to licenses over lease agreements in order to prioritise and maintain full public access within parks. Preference will also be given to facilities which support multiple use and offer broader community wellbeing benefits.

Restricted activity applicants must discuss proposals with Greater Wellington before submitting an application. The following information is required but not limited to:

- a. Comprehensive information about the proposal
- b. Detail of conservation, recreation and community health and wellbeing benefits and impacts of the proposal. Impacts or benefits for public access and other park user recreation experiences must be outlined.
- c. An outline of the broader social, environmental and economic context relating to the proposal e.g. climate change project effects, catchment considerations for freshwater, major nearby infrastructure works or proposals, Territorial Authority planning matters, projected population demographic changes etc.
- d. An Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) which is commensurate with the scale and nature of the proposal; refer AEE Guide Appendix 2. AEE's in this context also encompass recreation, cultural and community values
- e. Quantification and identification of how any greenhouse gas emissions and impacts will be avoided, minimised and mitigated in order to comply with Greater Wellington's Carbon Neutrality and Sustainability policies
- f. Identification of business management sustainability practices including procurement and waste minimisation

Applications for restricted activities will be publicly notified when:

- h. The term sought exceeds 10 years
- i. The activity occurs on land held under the Reserves Act or Conservation Act and public notification is required under those Acts. Where it falls under Section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002
- j. The activity is considered to be high conservation, recreation impact and low benefit
- k. In the opinion of Greater Wellington to be in the public interest
- l. Requests for easements are considered moderate-high impact.

#### **Assessing benefits and impacts of activities & new proposals**

Each activity proposal is assessed on its merits and appropriateness for a particular park. Activity applications likely to be managed through a concession or licence may require an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) to be submitted with the application. The following table is a reference for applicants to self-assess the need for an AEE. It does not replace Greater Wellington's assessment of proposals.

#### **Considerations for compatibility with core park values and scale of AEE**

To help identify the compatibility of the proposal with park values (refer section 4) the quick reference table below may assist in identifying the need for an AEE and the scale of it.

- High benefit, low impact activities are most compatible with conservation and recreation values



- High impact, low benefit activities are less likely to be appropriate in parks and see more activity conditions applied.

The following table illustrates the types of activities and compatibility with conservation and recreation values based on risk and possible benefit.

	Potential impacts on core park values				
High - Benefits for core park values - Low	<b>LOW IMPACT, LOW BENEFIT</b> Less relevant to park locations	Military training on off event	Large scale film shoot using many vehicles	Car racing event on park road	<b>HIGH IMPACT, LOW BENEFIT</b> Stock grazing licence
	Conference events	Sports fishing competition	Pop up vehicle motor show	Night time lantern festival	Off road motorcycle event
	Scout jamboree	Beehives	Commercial dog walking	One off rodeo event	Plantation forestry
	Short, small scale film shoot about birds	Wedding	Kiwi spotting event	Recreation hunting	Horse grazing licence
	School cross country run	Naturists walk in the park	Food truck	Drone racing event	Night time bonfire event
	<b>HIGH BENEFIT, LOW IMPACT</b> Native plant nursery, exercise classes, plein air (outdoor) painting art classes	Orienteering event	Search and rescue training with helicopter	Large scale music event	<b>HIGH IMPACT, HIGH BENEFIT</b> Large scale, long running film shoot

### Restricted Activity Application Guide

#### Background

Summarise the proposal:

- Describe in brief
- Include location and area to be occupied in square metres
- Purpose of activity, duration/frequency of the activity etc.
- Identify number of participants/ club members
- Outline buildings, facilities, services proposed or park facilities to be used
- Outline length of current tenure and terms (if relevant)
- Identify the length of lease/ licence sought
- Reference supporting documents supplied with the application, e.g. Document 1. Assessment of Environmental Effects, Document 2. Heritage impact assessment/ archaeological report etc.

#### Legal status and consistency with reserve classification and relevant Acts

- Identify the legality of the proposal in relation to the land status, the legislation it is managed under and how the proposal meets the requirements of this legislation. E.g. *The land is owned by the Department of Conservation, classified as Recreation Reserve and controlled and managed by GWRC. The proposed activity is (identify), which is a recreation activity identified in the PNP as being permitted in this reserve.* This information is contained in the Parks Network Plan
- Identify how the proposed activity supports is compatible with the purposes of the reserve classification under the Reserves Act (if this applies). The Reserve classification is identified in the Parks Network Plan. The most common classification is 'recreation reserve' but other classifications include 'scenic' and 'historic' reserve.
- Identify if the proposal is consistent with all additional Acts that guide GWRC in the management of the area of interest, including the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002, Queen Elizabeth II

National Trust Act 1977 and the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005 and all other relevant legislation and bylaws. Appendix 2 of Parks Network Plan contains this information.

- Note: if the land is DOC owned (e.g. Queen Elizabeth Park and parts of Belmont and East Harbour parks) your application may also need to address the requirements of 'Part 3B Concessions' of the Conservation Act 1987. Refer to Section '17S Contents of application', see: [Conservation Act](#). If the proposed activity is significant and the location sensitive an environmental impact assessment may be required. The DOC website has guidance: <http://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/apply-for-permits/managing-your-concession/environmental-impact-assessment/>

#### **Identify the degree the proposal is consistent with park characteristics and policies / strategic fit**

- Explain how the activity is aligned with the management focus of the park. Refer to the relevant park section of the **PNP** and provide commentary
- Identify relevant GWRC **proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region Schedule** policies and rules and how these requirements will be met. Identify if Territorial Authority **District Plan** consent is required and how the requirements of the plan will be met
- Identify other GWRC policy, bylaws, plans and strategies directions relevant to the proposal and their applicable rules or guidelines, and how the proposal will address them. Eg Biosecurity, Biodiversity, Climate Change strategies.

#### **Consideration of alternative locations**

- Identify why this park and particular site within the park? Describe the process for determining the location, and outline an analysis of alternative locations.

#### **Effects on the park, natural, cultural and historic heritage values**

The assessment of environmental effects (AEE) should be provided and be commensurate with the scale and nature of the proposal. If site values and likely effects are more than minor e.g., require earthworks and/or vegetation clearance. Detailed environmental effects assessments should be undertaken by appropriate professionals.

For details about Ecological Impact Assessments please refer to the **EIANZ guidelines for use in New Zealand: terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems**, March 2015.

<https://www.eianz.org/document/item/2827>

At a minimum a proposal should:

- Include an assessment of natural heritage values. Commission an AEE if the proposal and site values are significant or highly sensitive. Sensitive sites include coastal areas, archaeological rich areas, and terrestrial aquatic areas, high activity areas such as park entrance or hubs. Many of these sites are identified in the Parks Network Plan, the Proposed Natural Resources Plan and Greater Wellington's Key Native Ecosystem Plans. These sites locations can be found using the GW Regional Maps Gallery ([mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc](http://mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc)).
- Identify and describe the flora and fauna and overall biodiversity values present at the site and nearby, and any biosecurity issues.
- An assessment of cultural and historic heritage values. This includes the effects on landscape values including vistas. Identify if there are any registered archaeological sites nearby. Commission an archaeological survey and report if appropriate
- Identify GWRC and District Plan rules which apply to the proposal and how they will be met
- An assessment of landscape values, how these are affected by the proposal
- Identify any noise, safety or discharge effects
- Identify and consider and cumulative effects
- Identify short and long term affects
- Identify how effects will be minimised or mitigated

If vegetation is proposed for removal, identify vegetation offsets proposed and an offset ratio to achieve appropriate nett gain. E.g. 3:1. Offsets should be like for like, e.g. wetland for wetland. For further information about offsets and mitigation refer to the **proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region** Schedule G ([http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Plans--Publications/Regional-Plan-Review/Proposed-Plan/Chapter-12-Schedules\\_2.pdf](http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Plans--Publications/Regional-Plan-Review/Proposed-Plan/Chapter-12-Schedules_2.pdf))

- Identify any other proposed minimisation or mitigation measures
- Identify any proposed monitoring of effects

#### **Effects on park infrastructure and park operations**

- Discuss these with parks staff
- Identify the effects on park infrastructure and services and how these effects will be minimised or mitigated.

#### **Extent the proposal affects current or future public access and affects others (such as park neighbours and stakeholders)**

Assess the effects of the proposal on public access, park visitors and others:

- Outline the current recreation use of the area. Identify recreation facilities and activities that take place in or near the site for the proposal and how these will be affected
- Identify effects on public access
- Discuss the proposal with concessionaires/ licensees operating within the park who may be effected by the proposal and identify how effects will be minimised or mitigated
- Identify effects on conservation group's short and long term objectives (such as restoration activities)
- Identify effects on park neighbours
- Identify consultation undertaken with other affected parties
- Identify proposed minimisation and mitigation measures

#### **Benefits for the park, visitors and community including tangata whenua**

- Outline how and why the proposal is beneficial for the park, park visitors and others e.g. economic benefits, health benefits etc.
- Outline what consultation has taken place with iwi and stakeholders such as conservation groups and recreation clubs active in the park.

#### **Degree to which applicant promotes appropriate behaviour/ environmental stewardship**

- Outline the operational components of the proposed activity, how these will occur and what measures / actions will be undertaken in relation to sustainability and social capital
- Identify climate change effects relevant to the proposal and minimisation or mitigation measures proposed
- Reference Resource Management Act consent requirements if appropriate.

#### **Degree of risk created by activity**

- Identify risks associated with the proposal, their consequences and how these will be minimised or mitigated
- Identify risks to environment, cultural and historic heritage, park visitor safety and enjoyment, park operations, park neighbours and others.

#### **Other information**

- Refer to the requirements outlined in PNP section 7.4.5 and 7.4.7
- Identify other consents required
- Provide evidence of appropriate public liability insurance and rural fire insurance
- Include a business plan
- If the activity uses public roads, include a traffic management plan

- Provide information about the operational history of your organisation and identify referees

#### **Communication and engagement**

- If the proposal is likely to be publicly notified, present the proposal and summary information in a format suitable for public notification. This means concise and relevant information with appropriate maps, photos and illustrations in PDF file format. The GW Regional Maps Gallery ([mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc](http://mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc)) can be used to create maps.

#### **Fees**

The concession fee guideline on the Greater Wellington website identifies applicable fees:

[www.gwrc.govt.nz/concessions-and-permits](http://www.gwrc.govt.nz/concessions-and-permits)

#### **Application timeframe**

Applicants are encouraged to develop detailed and comprehensive information answering the key information required above. Timeframes for processing applications will depend on the nature of the proposed activity, its complexity and level of impact and benefit and the completeness of the application.

For events allow:

- a. One month prior to any small (less than 150 people) activity/event
- b. Two months prior to any large activity event (greater than 150 people) or concessionaire type activity
- c. At least six months for any easement, licence or lease

Applications lodged for activities which cannot comply with the timeframes will be considered by additional fees may apply.

Decisions on whether to grant or decline an application for a concession, easement, lease, or licence shall be made in the following manner:

- A. Where the park is held under the Local Government Act 2002, or is held freehold by Greater Wellington, or under the Wellington Region Water Board Act or its amendments, then Greater Wellington shall make decisions with regards to the Policy 51P, 52P
- B. Where the park is either gazetted under the Reserves Act 1977 or held as 'manage and control' under the Reserves Act 1977 or for where the Reserves Act 1977 requires the decision to be made by the Minister of Conservation then Greater Wellington shall forward its recommendations to the Minister of Conservation to make the final decision.

There are a number of existing activities on the parks that are generally compatible with the vision and outcomes sought for parks but offer an exclusive service to a selected group. The most appropriate way of providing for these existing activities and any future proposed activities of this type is by way of a licence. Leases grant a legal right to occupy land covered by the agreement. The lessee is able to carry out activities as of right when provided for under a lease without further reference to the Council, and to restrict public access to the leased land. Greater Wellington will only consider leases in exceptional circumstances, and will give preference to licences over leases.

#### **Explanations**

##### **Restricted - imposition of conditions**

When approving restricted activities, Greater Wellington can impose conditions that include, but are not limited to:

- a. Location and duration
- b. Number of people who may participate
- c. Time of day and year the activity may be undertaken
- d. The use of park facilities or services
- e. Health and safety related conditions
- f. Restriction of public access

- g. Measures for mitigating adverse effects on the environment and natural and heritage resources including Climate Change related emission off-setting and compliance with Greater Wellington Sustainability Policy
- h. Measures for monitoring the effects of the activity and reporting
- i. A trial period to assess the effects of the activity on park visitors and the environment
- j. Payment of bonds, application fees, activity fees, and/or market based rents based on Greater Wellington rental policy
- k. Inclusion of termination provisions for leases and licences where the land is required for future recreation or other public purposes
- l. Compliance with all relevant Greater Wellington policies, bylaws and management plans, and/or local authority plans
- m. An initial basic rate for leases and licences for where there are no applicable existing leases or licences by a registered valuer, to be assessed in light of the current market value of any equivalent leases and licences
- n. Any other matter Greater Wellington considers relevant to ensure the activity is compatible with the outcomes of this plan.

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## Appendix Four - Heritage and landscapes of significance schedule

Many areas within the parks network have sites of significance due to the natural values, cultural values, historical values or social values placed upon them. These sites are recognised by Greater Wellington (as well as Territorial authorities) and are to be protected from inappropriate use or development for future generations.

### Compliance with legislation

Greater Wellington must administer the parks and reserves in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act and the Reserves Act. There are also number of statutes that may be applicable to work affecting heritage places in the parks and forests. These are the Historic Places Act, the Resource Management Act, the Protected Objects Act and the Building Act. The Reserves Act does not allow for any work in the reserve that would contravene any provision of the Historic Places Act 1993.

Historic heritage is defined in the Resource Management Act (section 2) as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:

- a. Archaeological
- b. Architectural
- c. Cultural
- d. Historic
- e. Scientific
- f. Technological

and includes —

- g. Historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and
- h. Archaeological sites; and
- i. Sites of significance to Māori, including wahi tapu; and
- j. Surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources

Greater Wellington's Regional Policy Statement 2013 categorises landscapes broadly categorised into three groupings:

1. 'Outstanding' natural features and landscapes. These are considered to be exceptional and iconic, and while not necessarily pristine, they are landscapes in which natural elements and processes dominate. Protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is required under the RMA.
2. 'Special amenity' landscapes are identified as being highly valued for their visual and physical attributes which contribute to landscape amenity and the quality of the environment. They are widely recognised and highly valued by the community which can manifest in different ways and change over time with monitoring of social values required.
3. 'Other landscapes' contribute to the amenity and character of the region and are managed through the general amenity provisions in Territorial Authority plans. Impacts on these landscapes are not considered to be a regionally significant issue.

### New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangī Kōrero sites:

- Old Pencarrow Lighthouse, East Harbour Regional Park. Category 1 Historic Place. Listing number 34 (Maritime New Zealand owned located within Parangarahu lakes, East Harbour Regional Park)
- Old Coach Road, Belmont Regional Park

## Greater Wellington Heritage and Conservation plans/documents

Park	Site	Document Name/Year
All Parks	Parks Network	Regional Parks: Heritage, Archaeological Sites, Mary O’Keeffe (2005)
Battle Hill	Western zone	Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Concept Plan: Western Zone (1999)
Belmont	Belmont Magazines (bunkers)	Belmont Magazines, Belmont Regional Park Heritage assessment, Vol 1. And 2. Ian Bowman. (2006)
East Harbour	Baring Head <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz/redevelopment-reference-material/">http://www.gw.govt.nz/redevelopment-reference-material/</a>	Baring Head Interpretation Plan (Powerhouse displays and Settlement displays) (2018) Heritage Strategy for Cottage Redevelopment (Studio Pacific Architects, 2015) Baring Head Project GWRC Concept Design Cost Plan (WT Partnership, 2015) Landscape and Cottage Plan (1-10) (2015) Lighthouse Compound Heritage Plan, Boffa Miskell, (2014) Cultural Values Report (Raukura, 2011) Research Report on Heritage Features (NZHPT: Cox, Kelly and Wagstaff, 2011) Inspection of World War II Structures (Opus, 2010) Baring Head Keepers Houses Building Inspection Report (Hutt City Council, 2010)
Pakuratahi	Remutaka Cycle Trail	RCT Experience Plan (2018)
Queen Elizabeth Park	QEP Heritage Framework	QEP Heritage Framework, Boffa Miskell, (2012)
	Coastal walkway	QEP Coastal Erosion Plan (2019)
Wainuiomata	Lower Dam wetland area	Restoration Management Plan for Wainuiomata Waterworks Swamp Lower Wetland (2019)

**AKATARAWA FOREST**

More information: Regional Forest Lands Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2008)

Landscape or Heritage	Attributes of significance
Native forest - Indigenous bird, fish and macroinvertebrate habitat	Threatened Species: kaka (nationally endangered) New Zealand falcon (nationally vulnerable) kereru (gradual decline) yellow crowned ka -ka -riki (gradual decline) long finned eel (gradual decline) giant kokopu (gradual decline) dwarf galaxiids (gradual decline) koura (gradual decline)
Mt Wainui - Lowland to montane miro rimu/ kamahi forest on lower hill slopes; montane halls totara – kamahi forest on upper hill slopes	Regional example of montane miro-kamahi forest. Contains rare ferns and original pre-European forest types for the area. Relatively unmodified on upper slopes. Snow grass species are found at the summit. Adiantum fulvum (regionally sparse) Adiantum viridescens (regionally sparse) Streblus banksia (nationally sparse)
Mt Barton, Maunganui, Titi and Wainui Summits - Hill slopes and summits: Montane miro-kamahi forest. Main ridges: Montane Halls totara – kamahi forest.	Representative examples of montane podocarp – broadleaved forest types, little modified from pre-European times. Hall's totara-kamahi forest occurs on only two peaks in the Region - Mt Wainui and Maunganui. Maunganui and Wainui summits identified in the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan's Heritage Register (E17)
Upper Akatarawa Valley - Lowland to montane red beech/ rimu/kamahi forest and rimu/ rata/ hinau/ kamahi forest. Lowland podocarp/ kamahi forest; lowland to montane hard beech forest; montane kamahi forest	One of few remaining large areas of reasonably unmodified native forest. Contains stands of Hall's totara. Important habitat and natural corridor values. Identified in the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan's Heritage Register (E17). Significant species: Brachyglottis kirkii var kirkii – Kirks Tree Daisy (nationally serious decline, regionally critical) Drucella integristipula (a threatened liverwort only known from a handful of sites in New Zealand) Trichomanes strictum – fern (nationally sparse, regionally data deficient) Trichomanes colensoi – fern (nationally sparse, regionally critical) Trichomanes elongatum – fern (regionally critical), Grammitus pseudociliata – strap fern (regionally deficient data) Hymenophyllum atrovirens (nationally sparse, regionally critical)
Akatarawa, West Deep Creek, Plateau - Unmodified red beech forest with some podocarp forest to the north	Ka-ka-riki are present in numbers. Identified in the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan's Heritage Register (E17)
Draper's Flat Martin's River Whakatikei Headwaters Valley View - Raupo wetland Kahikatea swamp Kahikatea, sphagnum moss Manuka, sphagnum moss	These wetlands all provide important examples of threatened wetland ecosystems. Martin's River and Whakatikei headwater wetlands have been



	identified as wetlands of national importance for biodiversity
<b>Assets</b>	
Birchville Dam Clarkes Stream, Bridge road.	(PNRP) Historic Heritage and freshwater sites. The Birchville Dam, completed in 1931, is a water supply dam on Clarke's Stream, a west bank tributary of the Hutt River north of Upper Hutt.

**BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK**

More information: Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2006)

	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Landscape or Heritage</b>	
Native Bush Remnant (referenced in Porirua City District Plan as SES 139) - coastal native vegetation  35 Ha remnant block of coastal native vegetation located in the western part of Battle Hill	Contains the last self-sustaining population of the rare plant 'Rhabdothamnus solandri' in the region. High habitat values, particularly in conjunction with adjacent neighbouring bush block.
Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation	High value biodiversity
Swampy Gully Wetland and restoration plantings - progressively restored wetland located on a tributary of the Horokiri Stream	Wetland restoration area with locally sourced species, with future habitat values.
Approximately 10 Ha of progressively restored wetland located on a tributary of the Horokiri Stream	Rehabilitation of ecosystem integrity through maintenance of water quality and habitats.
Horokiri Stream, tributaries and riparian plantings (1.5 hectares of restored riparian plantings)	Habitat for rare or threatened native fish and macroinvertebrate species, including long finned eel and giant kokopu, lamprey and koura. Horokiri Stream and tributaries drain the hills above Transmission Gully and the Horokiri Valley into the Pāuatahanui Inlet.
Puketiro Forest Riparian Remnant – within plantation forestry (17.5 Ha)	Regionally rare or threatened species or scarce habitat types
Battle Hill heritage site	(PNRP) Battle Hill Farm Forest Park has great historical significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira as it was the site of an important battle between Government forces and a party of Ngāti Toa Rangatira and other iwi, under Te Rangihaeata, hence the name "Battle Hill"
<b>Assets</b>	
Battle Hill Homestead	The European style homestead and gardens (pastoral character)
Heritage areas, including farmyard, historic farm buildings and the cemetery	The collection of farming infrastructure that showcases the agricultural tradition which is the backbone of New Zealand. Today it serves as an interesting educational experience for visitors

**BELMONT REGIONAL PARK**

			Significance			
<b>Landscape or Heritage</b>						
Boulder Hill 442m and Hill road area peneplain remnants. Belmont (456m), Cannons Head (390m), Belmont Road Trig (382m), Round Knob (410m), northeast of Hill Road (362m) and ITA (362m)			Glacial feature of the solifluction debris tongue. Remnants of greywacke of Belmont Block Field (part) and Hill Road Block Field			
The fault-related features of Korokoro Stream, Dry Creek and Takapu Stream, as well as the notched ridges and spurs along the western hills of Lower Hutt			"Fossil gullies" (filled with soil and associated materials from surrounding hills). The fault-related features of Korokoro Stream, Dry Creek and Takapu Stream, as well as the notched ridges and spurs along the western hills of Lower Hutt			
<b>Assets</b>						
WWII munitions bunkers and associated facilities			World War II bunkers that were used for storing ammunition			
Lower dam in Korokoro Valley			(PNRP) The Korokoro Dam is important as the first mass concrete gravity dam in New Zealand, giving it high historic and technological values. In addition, it is well integrated into a beautiful bush setting, with its spillway acting as an almost natural waterfall, so that the structure has strong aesthetic values.			
Upper reservoir and dam in Korokoro Valley						
Petone Woollen Mills Weir			(PNRP) The weir at Korokoro is one of the few tangible reminders that survive of the Petone Woollen Mills, one of Petone's great industrial complexes and the lifeblood of the community through much of the 20th century. It is a well-engineered, functional and unobtrusive manmade feature in a natural landscape of some beauty.			
Old Coach Road and associated early settler homestead sites within the park			New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangī Kōrero site. Old Coach Road is the original horse and cart track used to move between the Hutt Valley and Pāuatahanui.  The Friends of Belmont Regional Park had the road officially recognised as a historic site in 2005.			
Māori historical tracks – Hill road area			Routes between Hutt valley and north, cuttings			
<b>Protected and managed natural areas</b>						
GW Environmental Management Areas	Department of Conservation Ecosites	District Plan Status	Conservation Covenant	Reserve Status Reserves Act 1977	Ecological Values (All Lowland Forest or Scrubland on Hill Country)	
1. Korokoro Valley 2. Stratton Street	Korokoro Stream Bush (400 hectares)	SNR 26 Hutt City DP	Department of Conservation	Recreation Reserve *	Rimu-rata/tawa-kohekohe forest remnant Broadleaf regenerating forest, Nikau regeneration	

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					Species: Forest gecko, New Zealand pigeon. Freshwater fish: giant kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, koaro and long finned eel
3. Speedy's Bush	Speedys Bush (40 Ha)	SNR 49 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Pukatea/tawa forest remnant. Broadleaf regenerating forest. Freshwater fish: giant kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, koaro and long finned eel
4. Landcorp Remnants	Hill Road Bush (70 Ha)	SNR 63 Hutt City DP	Yes (4 plus 1) Belmont Road (D) 0.37 Ha (E) 0.46 Ha (F) 1.57 Ha (G) 7.45 Ha (H) 23.20 Ha Pursuant Sec 77 Reserves Act 1977		Broadleaf regenerating forest (mahoe, tawa)
5 Kilmister Block Bush	Belmont Saddle Bush (15 Ha)	SNR 2 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Broadleaf regenerating forest (rimu, pigeonwood)
	Belmont Road Bush A (5 Ha)	SNR 2 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Regenerating broadleaf forest. Coprosma areolata shrubland.
	Belmont Road Bush B (5 Ha)	SNR 2 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Regenerating broadleaf forest. Coprosma areolata shrubland.
6. Boulder Hill Bush	Boulder Hill Bush (200 ha)	SNR 3 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve	Tawa/miro forest remnant Regenerating broadleaf forest. Species: New Zealand pigeon
7. Dry Creek Bush	Belmont Bush (60 Ha)	SNR 1 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve	Pukatea-matai/tawa forest remnant Species: New Zealand pigeon

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	Haywards Shrubland (200 Ha)	SNR 17 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve	Regenerating shrubland
8. Cannon's Creek Bush	Cannons Creek Bush (50 ha)	SES 12 Porirua City DP	Yes, Cannon's Creek (B) 11.3 Ha	Landscape Protection Area - Porirua City	Tawa-kohekohe forest remnant
		SES 12 Porirua City DP	Yes- Takapu Road (A) 29.2 Ha	Landscape Protection Area - Porirua City	Regenerating broadleaf forest
9. Nikau Remnant	Belmont Hills Bush (10 Ha)	Wellington City Council - Not in District Plan	Yes-nr, Round Knob (C) 9 Ha Pursuant Sec 77 Reserves Act 1977		Regenerating broadleaf forest (Nikau, broadleaf)
10. Duck Creek					Rare and threatened native freshwater fish
11. Boulder Hill remnant					Podocarp remnant with broadleaf
Abbreviations: *Reservation in process, <b>SNR</b> Significant Natural Area, <b>SES</b> Significant Ecological Area, <b>SSWI</b> Sites of Special Wildlife Interest					

**EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK**

More information: East Harbour Regional Park Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2007)

<b>Significance</b>	
<b>NORTHERN FOREST</b>	
<b>Landscape or Heritage</b>	
Northern Forest and Gollans Valley Remote Area - The forested hills overlooking Eastbourne and Wainuiomata	Predominantly covered in lowland beech forest. 264 species of native vascular plants recorded in area, including 10 regionally threatened species and one endemic species ( <i>Libertia edgariae</i> ). One of the richest orchid floras for an area of this size with 33 species recorded. Wide range of native bird species present: tui, bellbird, grey warbler, fantail, silvereye, rifleman, tomtit, shining cuckoo, kereru, whitehead, morepork, long-tailed cuckoo and New Zealand falcon. Good numbers of <i>Wainuia</i> sp. land snails present. Forest Ringlet butterfly. Northern rata ( <i>Metrosideros robusta</i> ) found throughout hills. There are large stands of terrestrial rata, but epiphytic rata are also present. Podocarps present: mature rimu ( <i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i> ), miro ( <i>Stachypitys ferrugineus</i> ), matai ( <i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i> ) and kahikatea ( <i>Dacrycarpus dacrydiodes</i> ). Pukatea also common emergent species. 86 species of moss have been

	recorded in Butterfly Creek area and 105 species of fungi in the park as a whole.
Gollans Stream, Butterfly Creek	Nine species of native freshwater fish have been recorded in Gollans Stream and Butterfly Creek. Some of these species may no longer be present because of built and natural barriers at the coast that restrict fish migration between freshwater and the sea
<b>Assets</b>	
?	
<b>PARANGARAHU LAKES</b>	
<b>Landscape or Heritage</b>	
<p>Parangarau Lakes, wetlands and catchments</p> <p>Kōhanga-piripiri – freshwater lake fed by Cameron Creek. Lake is about 13 Ha, and 1-2 metres deep with 43 Ha of wetland.</p> <p>Kōhanga-te-ra – slightly more brackish than Kōhanga-piripiri. Fed by Gollans Stream. 17 Ha with 150 hectares of wetland.</p>	<p>Wetlands support highly indigenous plant communities in a relatively unmodified state – identified as wetlands of national importance for biodiversity. There are a number of regionally threatened species, including two aquatic plants – <i>Lepilaena bilocularis</i> and <i>Ruppia polycarpa</i> and three semi-aquatics – <i>Crassula kirkii</i>, <i>Glossostigma diandrum</i> and <i>Ranunculus macropus</i>. Also regarded as locally significant are – <i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i> (sea holly), <i>Glossostigma elatinoides</i>, <i>Gratiola sexdentata</i>, <i>Limosella lineate</i> (mudwort) and <i>Scheonoplectus validus</i> (clubrush). 30 bird species have been recorded for the two lakes. Native fish, including long finned eels, giant kokopu and bullies. Gravel beaches are outside the park but are important because they preserve a unique record of historical uplifts, support a rare biotic community (including <i>Muehlenbeckia ephedroides</i>) and are a natural water levelling mechanism for the lake and gateway for fish populations.</p> <p>The Lakes are separated from sea by raised shingle beaches.</p> <p><b>Ngā Mahi a ngā Tūpuna:</b> The lakes are significant to Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui and they were received back by the iwi through the treaty settlement process because of their significance for the iwi identity.</p> <p><b>Te Mahi Kai:</b> The lakes were a superior fishery for Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui. Fish included eel, mullet, kahawai and whitebait. Karaka groves were planted alongside the lakes as a food source and the tributaries contain watercress. The raupō beds were used and summer camps were used by whanau as they fished not only the lakes but the sea.</p>

	<p><b>Wāhi Whakarite:</b> This is a place of ritual related especially to the mahinga kai activities. The presence of the dendroglyphs require rituals specific to them and provide a place of wānanga. Rituals are still undertaken by whanau today.</p> <p><b>Te Mana o te Tangata:</b> The fishery of the lakes enabled Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui to manaaki manuhiri who came in peace to Te Whānganui a Tara and supported the early growing of wheat in Fitzroy Bay.</p> <p><b>Te Manawaroa o Te Wai:</b> The water quality of the lakes is already very high and the iwi along with the co-management partner Wellington Regional Council have drafted a management plan jointly to support the ecology.</p> <p><b>Te Mana o te Wai:</b> Parangārahu lakes support the identity of Te Ātiawa ki Te Whānganui a Tara/Taranaki Whānui as a place that enables the protection of the iwi in times of attack working closely with Oruaiti, Te Mahanga and Whetu Kairangi Pā across the harbour entrance on the Miramar Peninsula.</p> <p><b>Wāhi Mahara:</b> The lakes are crucial to iwi story of ahikaa in Te Whānganui a Tara and are used for oral traditional knowledge both of history and environmental matters.</p>
<b>Assets</b>	
Old Pencarrow lighthouse (Maritime NZ land and managed)	HNZ Listed historic lighthouse
<b>BARING HEAD/ ŌRUA-POUANUI</b>	
<b>Landscape or Heritage</b>	
Biodiversity	<p>The rare spotted skink (<i>Oligosoma lineocellatum</i>) present. Contains grey scrub community (proposed conservation status of Serious Decline) dominated by Grey's groundsel (naturally uncommon), matagouri (regionally rare), Clematis afoliata and some mistletoes. Regenerated forest at the northern end included a grove of karaka trees.</p> <p>Listed in Hutt City Council District Plan as significant natural resource site.</p> <p>Previously recorded as a major nesting site for blackbacked gulls.</p>
Coastal platform - Raised shingle beach and rock stacks	The shingle beaches provide habitat for the coastal Notoreas moth (chronically threatened), variable oystercatcher (at risk), banded dotterel (nationally vulnerable), Cook Straight Blue Penguin, Caspian tern (nationally vulnerable), katipo (chronically threatened), red admiral butterfly and Myers'

	cicada (At risk) as well as lizard species. Cushion plants and rare ecosystems of native sand binding plants are present as well as Muehlenbeckia complexa and mingimingi at the toe of the scarp
Valley escarpment Steep screes extending from the top of the marine terrace to the river flats.	Contains grey scrub community (proposed conservation status of Serious Decline) dominated by Grey's groundsel (naturally uncommon), matagouri (regionally rare), Clematis afoliata and some mistletoes. High lizard numbers recorded including spotted skinks. Regenerated forest at the northern end included a grove of karaka trees.
Coastal escarpment The cliffs from the toe of the scarp to the marine terrace above	Species present here are not found elsewhere on the property. Mainly divaricating shrubs such as mingimingi and pohuehue Muehlenbeckia complexa) with flaxland dominating further up the slopes. Species recorded include Pimelea carnosia hybrid, tupata (Coprosma repens), speargrass (Aciphylla squarrosa) and species of fern.
Lake Kōhanga-te-ra and Gollans Stream Stream Lake Kōhanga-te-ra, Gollans Stream and all tributaries Lake Kōhanga-te-ra, Gollans Stream and all tributaries.	(PNRP) Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems Representativeness and diversity
Archaeological sites	Collective significance of the area, including recorded Māori sites and 'considerable cultural significance to mana whenua associated with centuries of use by successive iwi'
Marine Terrace - Two uplifted marine terraces	Listed in Hutt City Council District Plan as a significant natural resource site
The Wainuiomata River  Lower reaches of the river including a tidal estuary with gravel bar at the mouth.	Listed as a Water of National Importance. It contains a number of native fish species: short and long finned eel, inanga, lamprey, common, giant and red fin bully and giant kokopu. Muehlenbeckia astonii (nationally endangered) present. Grey duck (nationally critical). Feeding & roosting site for various coastal birds e.g. Pied stilt, gulls, terns
<b>Assets</b>	
Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui Lighthouse complex  <i>'Research Report on Heritage Features Baring Head, Wellington'</i> . New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga (2011).  <i>'Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui Lighthouse Compound Heritage Plan'</i> Boffa Miskell (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic lighthouse complex Light keepers' cottages 1 and 2</li> <li>• Diesel generator house and office (the Power House)</li> <li>• Vehicle garage</li> <li>• Shelterbelt 'significant element' and other vegetation and landscape elements of the lightkeepers complex</li> <li>• Former WAAC barracks foundations and observation post building remains</li> </ul>

	<p>The lighthouse (outside park land) and light keepers cottages are important elements in aesthetic landscape and architectural value. The World War II military building remains of concrete structures and foundations maintain 'conspicuous marks on the landscape'</p> <p>Historic significance of the lighthouse as the first electrically powered, manned light to be built in New Zealand for 22 years (1935) and the first manned light to be fully automated. The 'collection of buildings that make up the lighthouse station are notable for their relative completeness and integrity'. Military defence significance with World War II 'Fortress Observation Point' (built in 1935), naval signal station and WAAC barracks foundation concrete remains.</p>
	<p>Social value of the lighthouse station and environs to former lighthouse keepers and families, locals and visitors.</p>
	<p>Scientific value (outside the park on Maritime NZ land) as the site of scientific work since 1946 in the same location – the former naval signal station and now NIWA complex contributing to global scientific studies into the human impact on the earth's atmosphere.</p>
	<p>Technological significance of the lighthouse as the first lighthouse powered by electricity, via a diesel generator ushering in the era of conversion to electricity of lighthouses.</p>

**KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK**

<b>Significance</b>	
<b>Landscape or Heritage</b>	
Kaitoke Hill	Primarily a plantation forestry, it provides some recreation opportunities for walking, mountain biking and horse riding. This area is also a corridor connecting access to the Tunnel Gully, Pakuratahi Forest area.
Putaputa catchment	High value biodiversity and a clean water supply
The Pleistocene gravel exposures and fault terraces at Te Marua	These are important for scientific and landscape purposes and are prominent and easily accessible to the public
Indigenous forest along the southern ridge and the Hutt Gorge	High value biodiversity
Pakuratahi bluff and loess deposits	Key geological features, important for scientific and landscape purposes
Vertical strata visible from the Kaitoke weir	Key geological features, important for scientific and landscape purposes



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Fault preservation site behind the Te Marua Plant (an example of an offset Ohakea terrace and riser)	Key geological features, important for scientific and landscape purposes
<b>Assets</b>	
Lord of the rings film set	Kaitoke became the scene for 'Rivendell' in the hit movie franchise 'Lord of the Rings'. Now a popular site for fans to visit
Benge Homestead	Significant heritage site Te Marua

## PAKURATAHI FOREST

	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Landscape or Heritage</b>	
The Mt Climie ridgeline	The backdrop to Upper Hutt City and northern skyline of Wellington city
Areas of the Pakuratahi Forest visible from State Highway 2	
The upper Pakuratahi valley	A remote wilderness area that is largely unmodified
<b>Assets</b>	
Remutaka Rail Trail and associated features, including bridges, culverts and other relics	The rail trail and associated features a regionally significant for their railway heritage assets. The rail trail is nationally significant for recreation and tourism as part of the NZCT network.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK

	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Landscape or Heritage</b>	
Wainui Pa and Whareroa Pa	Cultural heritage site (PNRP) Ngāti Toa Rangatira have a strong historical, cultural, and spiritual association with the area which comprises Queen Elizabeth Park. The park is located within a historic Ngāti Toa Rangatira reserve and includes the two settlements of Wainui and Whareroa. The park is included in the northern end of the reserve established in 1847 for Ngāti Toa Rangatira
United States Marine camps	Between 1942 and 1944 over 15,000 American troops were stationed at QEP, (Camp Mackay and Camp Paekākāriki) to protect against the Japanese invasion. The camps went up in a record six weeks, bringing monumental social change to the Wellington region.
Wainui Stream - to QEP boundary	(PNRP) pā, wai māori, wai ora, kai awa, rongoā, puna raranga, mahinga mataitai, nohoanga, taunga ika, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi maumahara

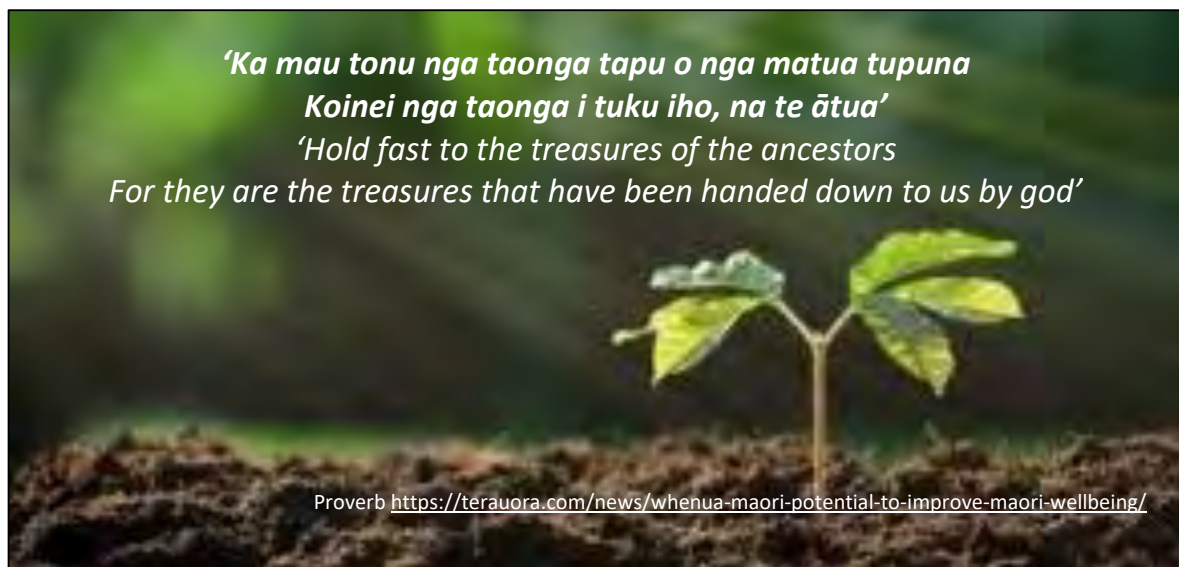
Queen Elizabeth Park Bush and Wetlands	(PNRP) Representativeness and diversity
<b>Assets</b>	
Tramway Museum	Trams have been in operation on a line through the park since 1965. The Wellington Tramway Museum is a not-for-profit incorporated society which built, owns, and maintains the tramway, offering the public a unique tram experience
Budge House/Miriona's home (ranger's residence)	Strong ties to mana whenua
MacKay's Crossing Stables	(listed as barn – horse stables under the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan)

**WAINUIMATA RECREATION AREA**

	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Landscape or Heritage</b>	
The dark sky	The parks location within valley surroundings, offers visitors an opportunity to experience a night sky relatively free from light pollution while only being 30mins drive from the Capital city. Great for astrophotography and dark sky observing events
Pocket eucalyptus plantation	There are mown flats and eucalyptus stands, while the valley sides are regenerative native bush. The eucalyptus offer an exotic canopy and fragrance, not found in other areas of the parks network. The area is a popular area for nature play
Wainuiomata river	The earliest settlements were based around the river where the timber mills supplied the Wellington region where the demand was great in the 1850s and 1860s.
<b>Assets</b>	
The lower dam, Morton Dam and the Orongorongo tunnel/pipelines	In 1879 the Wellington ratepayers voted to extend their water supply, and by 1884 a dam was built. This dam was replaced in 1910 with the Morton Dam since decommissioned, while the Orongorongo tunnel and pipelines were implemented by 1926

## Appendix Five - State of the Parks

### Monitoring and reporting



The Plan defines policies and strategic directions for Greater Wellington's work in delivering outcomes sought by Council and community over the next ten years. Monitoring on key indicators enables visibility of progress towards goals and helps to ensure that work being undertaken supports the outcomes sought. It presents the opportunity to periodically adapt to changing circumstances and knowledge and community needs for their parks. Monitoring and reporting is an integral part of planning and managing parks. Reporting progress periodically helps to ensure transparency in the use of public funds and provides greater visibility of the important work Greater Wellington delivers.

'State of the Parks' monitoring and reporting is used to:

1. Provide to Council, partners, stakeholders and the public a snapshot of status and progress and in work on preserving and enhancing park values, PNP goals and outcomes
2. Identify key issues and challenges arising which may require adaptation in planning and management approach
3. Highlight park stewardship activities and accomplishments (benefits) to maintain or improve the state of regional parks for health and wellbeing of land and people (healthy park, healthy people)
4. Summarise, clearly and simply communicate complex scientific, scholarly and park operations factual information and expert opinion using non-technical language in a visual format to a wide audience

#### Plan policy directions and actions for State of the Parks

The principal measure of management performance will be the extent to which the management objectives and other outcomes set out in this Plan are being achieved. A number of actions in the Plan outline further details. Relevant policies and actions include but are not limited to the following.

It is an action of the Plan to develop the science-led methodology and programme:

Policy 88: To periodically and transparently report change against Parks Network Plan goals and outcomes to Council and the public through annual reporting processes.

36P: To monitor visitor and non-visitor needs and preferences and changes over time in social values relating to parks

78P: To adopt and maintain a learning approach, monitoring public and partner needs and aspirations and adapting management approaches based on science and research, being flexible to allow innovation

A17: Undertake ongoing (longitudinal) visitor monitoring and research to inform facility and service planning and identify changes over time

A60: Apply Mātauranga Māori knowledge and methods to Nga Kaupapa restoration activities and monitoring:

- Support rekindling of traditional knowledge alongside modern research, connecting people with nature and care for Papatūānuku, mother earth
- Utilise science and research to inform and support, recognising interconnectedness of ecosystem services
- Commission site-specific studies and/or cultural studies to support *knowledge/ to matou whakapono* and management custodian practices where appropriate
- Utilise the Mahi waiora approach to assist in operational decision making where appropriate

A75: Monitor and report relationship health and satisfaction about the way we work with others: Incorporate review of relationship health into existing feedback mechanisms and/ or establish new measures with key partners

**A76: Establish a social and environmental science-led 'state of the parks' monitoring and reporting programme:**

- Identify monitoring and reporting methodology including identification of indicators of success, training requirements, existing data sets, opportunities for citizen science monitoring, reporting intervals and mechanisms, including Annual Report
- Undertake baseline monitoring for each of the All Park Direction goals
- Develop the programme in liaison with mana whenua and other park partners
- Through regular monitoring identify where issues are apparent and adaptation is required to achieve Plan goals
- Transparently report issues and progress to the public via Council

A77: For the benefit of future generations, visually record park landscape and cultural heritage features change over time (longitudinal) through photography:

- Identify monitoring methodology including data points in landscape, opportunities for citizen/ community monitoring, monitoring intervals and reporting opportunities
- Utilise educational opportunities to promote conservation understanding through the monitoring project
- Promote land change as restoration efforts progress

A87: Integrate climate change response into all planning and operational work: Identify, regularly monitor and certify overall stocks and flows of carbon of all parks/ecosystems to ensure maximum sequestering

### Methodology

It is expected that monitoring draws on existing data sets and programmes wherever possible. However some primary data collection may be required and appropriate. For example, the management plan monitoring programme may provide opportunities for mana whenua partner and community lead science or social monitoring. Science lead methodology for monitoring and reporting will be developed as an action of the Plan. A range of existing Greater Wellington research and monitoring programmes will be reviewed to identify the extent of relevant existing primary data and suitability as key indicators for monitoring and reporting. Meaningful, indicators that are reliable and accurate will be defined and the need for any additional data collection identified. Environmental pressures may be explored such as:

- Habitat loss

- Habitat fragmentation
- Pest plants and animals and possibly plant disease
- Unplanned fires
- Soil impacts (accelerated loss, mass movement and health)
- Unsustainable use (of species and resources – e.g. through uncontrolled developments or over grazing).
- Quantum measures such as progress on areas in states of restoration through mapping the extent of indigenous habitats from aerial imagery and rehabilitation plans
- Aquatic ecosystem / wetland extent or health
- Surveillance, measuring changes resulting from drivers/pressures such as climate change



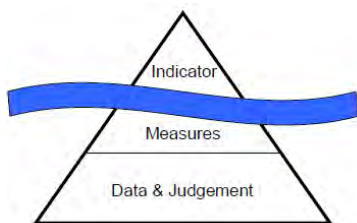
Good wayfinding signs are a key contributor to satisfying visits to parks

Social science related ‘satisfiers’ and ‘dissatisfiers’, such as:

- People’s satisfaction with park experiences, repeat visits, accessibility, aspects of quality of experience
- Relationship health with key partners
- Volunteer participation and satisfaction

Greater Wellington’s existing monitoring programmes include KNE small mammal monitoring and environmental health monitoring of indigenous forests and wetlands. These programmes can be used to help describe the pressures and state of the habitats in the parks. This type of monitoring and reporting is common across park agencies in NZ and around the world. Examples of other agency work can be found here:

- National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior Natural Resource Stewardship and Science: <https://www.nps.gov/nature/state-of-the-park.htm>
- Peak District National Park (UK): <https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/state-of-the-park-report>
- New South Wales Government (Australia): <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sop/index.htm>
- Parks Canada Agency (Canada): <https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/agence-agency/bib-lib/rapports-reports/parcs-parks>. The following excerpts from a summary of a Parks Canada State of the Parks report are provided as a reference for the style of evaluation proposed and commonly used. <https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/agence-agency/bib-lib/rapports-reports/parcs-parks>



Condition		Trend	
<i>Good:</i> the condition of the indicator/measure is satisfactory		<i>Improving:</i> the condition of the indicator/measure is improving.	↑
<i>Fair:</i> there is concern regarding the state of this indicator/measure		<i>Stable:</i> the condition of the indicator/measure is not changing.	↔
<i>Poor:</i> the condition of the indicator/measure is poor or low		<i>Declining:</i> the condition of the indicator/measure is declining.	↓
<i>Not rated:</i> there is insufficient information to determine condition		<i>Not rated:</i> there is insufficient information to determine trend.	N/R

Table ES1. State of the park summary for Tuktut Nogait National Park of Canada.

Indicator	State	Rationale
<b>Ecological Integrity</b>		
Tundra		This assessment is based on: Good and stable assessments for the peregrine falcon breeding pairs, plant productivity, timing of green up and permafrost measures; and a Fair and declining assessment for the Bluenose-West caribou population measure.
Freshwater		Both the condition and trend of the freshwater indicator are "Not Rated" due to insufficient biological information. Four measures are or will be used to assess the freshwater ecosystem: water quality; benthic invertebrates; river flow; and lake properties.
<b>Cultural Resources</b>		
Condition of Resources		Cultural resources in the park include 409 known archaeological sites. None are threatened by human or natural processes. Objects are secure and stable.
Management Practices		Some archaeological sites are being monitored for threats. A cultural resource management strategy is in development.
<b>Visitor Experiences</b>		
Visits	Not applicable 	Park visitation is extremely small. Visitor numbers from 2008 to 2011 show a decline. Variable factors and the short visitor season affect the year to year number of visits. Factors include costs and availability of transportation into the park, and unpredictable Arctic weather.
Learning		All visitors felt that they learned something about the natural and cultural heritage of Tuktut Nogait. Every visitor goes through a park orientation before going into the park.
Enjoyment		All visitors enjoyed their visit as based on post-trip census.
Satisfaction		All visitors were very satisfied after visiting Tuktut Nogait as based on post-trip census.
Meaning		All visitors considered the park meaningful to them as based on post-trip census.
<b>External Relations</b>		
Appreciation and Understanding		Education programs are well established in western Arctic and Déline schools. Engaging the public in the region has been a focus of external relations, but the park is not well known to many Canadians.
Support		The External Relations and Visitor Experience realignment in Parks Canada has provided new capacity and direction in the western Arctic for stakeholder and public engagement. Collaboration in park management is achieved through co-operative management and involvement of local community.

## Appendix Six - Legal Descriptions

## Parks property information

#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
<b>Abbreviations:</b>		WCC: Wellington City Council		KCDC: Kāpiti Coast District Council		
GWRC: Greater Wellington Regional Council		UHCC: Upper Hutt City Council		HCC: Hutt City Council		
DOC: Department of conservation		PCC: Porirua City Council		Ha: Hectares		
Park		Akatarawa Forest				
1	WN41D/398	Lot 1 DP 71399 and Section 1 Titi District	5578.4817	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
2	WN25A/637	Part Section 64 Horokiri Valley District	28.8532	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
3	WN20C/506	Sections 3, 4 and 5 DP 670, Block I Akatarawa Survey District	114.6778	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry purposes
4	WN20C/507	Lot 12 DP 611 Block I Akatarawa Survey District and Lot 15 DP 669 Block XIII Kaitawa Survey District	217.9738	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
5	WN437/58	Sections 408 and 411 and part Sections 402 to 407, 409, 410 and 412 Hutt District Block II Akatarawa Survey District	900.0209	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply and purposes set out in part II of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Supply Act 1927	
6	WN19C/1400	Lot 1 DP 631 and part Sections 6 to 10 on DP 4705 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	471.1553	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
7	WN26D/778	Part Sections 383, 384 and 387 Hutt District, Block VI Akatarawa Survey District	32.3353	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
8	WN411/118	Sections 11 to 13 and part Sections 6 to 10 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District, DP 631 and Sections 1 to 5 Block X Akatarawa Survey District, DP 613	1634.1813	GWRC	Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 197224	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
9	WN437/134	Sections 1 to 5 Block V Akatarawa Survey District, DP 614 and Sections 1 to 7 Block VI Akatarawa Survey District, DP 620	2165.4750	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry and purposes set out in part II of the	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
					Wellington City and Suburban Water Supply Act 1927	
10	WN488/297	Part Section 15 Block I Akatarawa Survey District, DP 10581	87.1085	GWRC	Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation and water supply vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	
11	WN814/4	Section 18 Block I, Section 8 Block VI, Sections 18 to 20 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	50.3833	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry as a reserve for water supply purposes pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
12	WN226/68 Part	Section 354 Hutt District	60.4736	GWRC	Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
13	WN20B/569	Sections 358, 359, 362 and 363 Hutt District and parts closed road	267.2480	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
14	25848	Lots 6 and 7 DP 613, Lots 1 and 2 DP 9869, part lots 1 and 2 DP 9905 and 9906, Sections 10 to 16, 18, 19, 32, part sections 20 to 22 Block XIII, Sections 1 and 2 Block XIV and part section 421 Hutt District, Lots 1, 7 and 8 DP 306622 all in Blocks X, XIII and XIV Akatarawa Survey District	1607.9796	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
15	WN31A/562	Section 21 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	1.7839	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
16	WN48A/529	Section 30 and part Section 31 Block X Paekākāriki Survey District and part Section 1 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	94.2877	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
17	WN618/54	Sections 33 and 35	63.4572	GWRC	Fee simple for	Balance land



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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
		Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District			the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	occupied for plantation forestry
18	WN18B/965	Part section 5 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	113.3120	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
19	WN22D/167	Sections 3, 6, 34 and 36 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District and Lot 1 DP 47348	152.1830	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
20	WN26A/229	Part sections 7 and 8 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	53.4300	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
21	WN16C/728	Sections 2 and 3 Block VII Paekākāriki Survey District on DP 610 and Lots 3, 4 and 10 DP 8106	852.9418	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
22	WN18B/963	Section 12 Block VII Paekākāriki Survey District	83.7699	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
23	WN20C/477	Sections 2 and 3 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	257.9870	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
24	WN22B/305	Lot 2 DP 48535	38.2200	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
25	WN22B/306	Lot 3 DP 48535	39.8700	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
26	WN22B/797	Sections 967 and 968 Hutt District, Block II Akatarawa Survey District	0.1806	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
27	WN25C/984	Part Section 380 Hutt District	0.0573	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
28	WN326/97	Section 354 Hutt District, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District and Closed Road adjoining or passing through	0.1780	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
29	WN451/130	Part Section 355 Hutt District, being all DP 10570, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District	0.9965	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
30	WN506/162	Lot 25 DP 12486	0.2051	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and	

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
					water supply	
31	WN518/249	Lots 26 and 27 DP 12486, being part Section 354 Hutt District, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District	0.4540	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
32	WN548/170	Lot 28 and part Lot 29 DP 12486, being part Section 354 Hutt District, (Town of Birchfield Extension No. 11)	0.5600	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
33	WN11A/1351	Lot 29 DP 12486	0.4426	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
34	WN10D/832	Part Section 413 Hutt District and parts of a closed road, Block II Akatarawa Survey District	95.3794	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply, vested pursuant to the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>14970.67 Hectares</b>			
<b>Park</b>		<b>Battle Hill Farm Forest Park</b>				
		Two anomalies in the legal boundary line deserve note. Firstly, the 3.2 kilometre straight line on the park's northern boundary is interrupted by a re-entrant strip corresponding to a truncated remnant of "paper road". Secondly, the historic cemetery, together with an access strip, is excluded from the park, although physically incorporated within it.				
35	WN31C/915	Lot 1 on DP 41131 and Lots 1, 6, 7 and part Lot 2 DP 8107	501.0568	GWRC	Includes 33 ha on western boundary classified Scenic Reserve (1)(a). Shown as A on SO 37316 NZ Gazette 2010 page 3043. Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>501.06 Hectares</b>			
<b>Park</b>		<b>Belmont Regional Park</b>				
36	NZG 1989 No. 107 page 2757	Sections 255, 256, 257, 258, 263 and 264 and part Sections 14, 197, 198, 200, 200A, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265 and 437 Hutt District in Blocks III and IV Belmont Survey District	532.6687	DOC  GWRC Appointed to control and manage NZG 1991 No. 80 page 1765	Recreation reserve	
37	WN10A/755	Lot 31 DP 33346	0.5663	GWRC	Fee simple for the purpose	
38	WN19B/69	Pt Sec 14-16 & Pt Sec 20 Horokiwi Road District	105.9142	GWRC	Scenic Reserve 19 (1)(b)	Administering Body powers and responsibility for

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
						management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
39	NZG 1911 page 704	Section 7 Maungaraki Village	45.1576	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
40	WN55/284	Section 5 Maungaraki Village	33.6647	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
41	NZG 1911 page 704	Section 4 Maungaraki Village	35.5111	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
42	WN56A/130	Lot 30 DP 53592	9.7605	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
43	NZG 1911 page 704	Section 8B Maungaraki Village	0.8299	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
44	NZG 1904 page 1479	Part Section 3 Maungaraki Village	79.2678	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
45		Lot 122 DP 28287	0.8299	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water supply proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
46	WN488/71	Section 29 Maungaraki Village, SO 14759	15.9244	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
47	WN831/28	Section 39 Maungaraki Village	28.1307	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
48	WN911/42	Part Section 78 Hutt District	6.8392	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
49	Deed Registry 148/438	Parts Section 78 Hutt District	1.1550	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
50	NZG 1951 page 1601	Section 104 Korokoro Settlement	7.5292	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water supply proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
51	WN101/136	Part Subdivision A Section Hutt District	3.0655	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
						GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
52	WN567/420	Part section 110 Korokoro Village	1.8288	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
53	WN37C/95	Lot 2 DP 66704	1.3763	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
54	WN13C/81	Lot 4 DP 41482	2.2937	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve NZG 1981 page 1340	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
55		Lot 30 DP 51125	16.1968	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
56		Section 6 Maungaraki Village	22.7753	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve NZG 1911 page 3015	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
57		Part Section 8A Maungaraki Village, SO 14762	4.0469	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve NZG 1911 page 3015	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
58		Part Section 8A Maungaraki Village	19.8296	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Public Recreation reserve NZG 1981 page 3015	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
59		Lot 1 DP 79235	9.4830	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Scenic reserve NZG 1979 page 1387	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
60		Lot 1 DP 15865 and Lot 1 DP 15895	2.2484	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
61		Section 133 Korokoro Settlement	2.0892	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested	Scenic reserve NZG 1956 page 1188	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
				in GWRC		Agreement dated 22 November 2004
62		Lot 3 DP 79178	0.7830	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
63		Lot 4 DP 74170	0.8800	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Local Purpose reserve – Esplanade Reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
64	WN37C/96	Lot 3 DP 66704	0.2104	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Esplanade reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
65	WN16A/1270	Part Sections 333, 334, 336 and 431, part DP 3015, part Lot 2 DP 14817 Hutt District	141.5066	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
66	WN25B/233	Part Section 436 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 10984	58.8817	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
67	WN25B/234	Section 430 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 11410	63.7379	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
68	WN25B/235	Part Sections 345, 346, 433, 434 and 435 Block III Belmont Survey District	108.0879	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
69	WN25B/236	Part Sections 341 and 342 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 21903	10.2901	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
						GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
70	WN12D/56	Section 429 Hutt District, SO 10984 and Section 785 Hutt District, SO 25911	36.9503	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
71	WN20A/1000	Sections 675, 676 and part Section 677 Hutt District	40.7359	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
72	WN936/19	Sections 325 and 428 and part Section 315 Hutt District, SO 35419	174.2732	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
73	WNA3/623	Lots 2, 3 and 4 DP 336385 (Limited as to parcels) (formerly part sections 314, 425 and 426 Hutt District)	64.9786	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
74	WN352/116	Part section 183 Hutt District, Block IX Belmont Survey district	3.2122	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
75	WN59A/838	Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 DP 91313	14.1914	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
76		Part Section 51 Hutt District	1.9040	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation	Administering Body powers and

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
					reserve	responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
77	WN59A/838	Lots 3 and 6 DP 91313	3.9620	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	
78	20A/210	Part Lot 1 DP 42107	0.6109	HCC	Fee simple for Housing purposes proposed to be recreation reserve	
79	WN55D/468	Lot 34 DP 88394	0.0728	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	
80	65646	Lot 38 DP 36810	0.1483	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
81	WN56B/16	Lot 10 DP 88491	4.7580	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
82		Part Lot 1 DP 22417	1.3108	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
83		Lots 52 and 53 DP 23934	2.0879	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
84		Lot 26 DP 8466	1.5899	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
85	Being balance of 12C/1398	Lot 7 DP 49151 Pt Sections 14-16 Belmont Survey District	109.0495	WCC	Fee simple. Proposed to be gazetted as Reserve	Proposed that GWRC Manage as part of Belmont Regional Park under agreement
86	WN18B/966	Section 40 Normandale Settlement, Blocks VIII and IX Belmont Survey District	157.4985	GWRC	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	
87	WN18B/967	Part Section 41 Normandale Settlement, Block VIII Belmont Survey District	135.6661	GWRC	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	
88		Lot 22 DP 53605	20.5778	DOC, Vested in HCC. Proposed to be vested	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an



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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
				in GWRC		Agreement dated 22 November 2004
89		Part Lot 1 DP 52494	23.3163	DOC, Vested in HCC. Proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
90	NZG 2005 page 2499	Sections 25, 27 and 30 and part sections 26, 28, 29 and 31 Horokiwi Road District	279.6376	DOC GWRC appointed to control and manage NZG 2005 page 2499	Recreation Reserve	
91	510286	Sections 2 and 3 SO 36635, Sections 4, 5 and 6 SO 36636, Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 SO 36637 and Section 3 SO 368657	1025.0082	GWRC	Fee Simple held for the purpose of recreation reserve	
92	510285	Section 2 SO 368657 and Sections 1 and 2 SO 413953	44.2292	PCC	Fee Simple held for the purpose of recreation reserve	Proposal for Administering Body powers and responsibility for management to transfer to GWRC from PCC by Agreement pursuant to Section 17 LGA
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>3519.13 Hectares</b>			
<b>Park</b>		<b>East Harbour Regional Park</b>				
<b>Northern Forest</b>						
93	486137	Sec 131, 132 and 133 Harbour District	34.7113	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of Sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 No.118 page 3257	Formerly Marine Drive Recreation Reserve. GWRC pipe runs between blocks
94	WN8A/1461	Section 115 Harbour District SO 28270	43.6555	DOC	Scenic reserve – Classified for purposes of Sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZ Gazette 2006 page 3527	unnamed Scenic Reserve on schedule as potential cultural redress for PNBST
95	488806	Lot 35 DP 1714	0.5167	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 No.118 page 3257	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
96	WN404/96	Lot 36 DP 1714	1.1609	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 No.118 page 3257	

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
97	WND3/1011	Lot 1 DP26137	4.5666	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 1987 page 963 & NZG 2006 page 3257	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
98	488807	Lot 6 DP 13855	0.2737	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
99	488808	Lot 47 DP 11205	50.7494	Vested in GWRC GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528)	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
100	488809	Part Lot 4 DP 12030	65.9412	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
101	488803	Lot 1 DP 42208	0.1784	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly Cheviot Road Scenic Reserve
102	WN15C/1192	Lot 15 DP42970	0.3007	DOC	Scenic reserve	On schedule as potential cultural redress for PNBST
103	NZG 1919 No. 110 page 2775	Sections 38, 40 and part Section 35 Harbour District SO 10756	90.7629	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288 Ha. Subject to finalisation of survey and completion of exchange involving a small part of reserve, between Crown and HCC. Once exchange has been completed, the reserve will be reclassified for Scenic Reserve and vested to GWRC
104	WN469/285	Sections 92, 93, 94 & 95 Harbour District	20.9989	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288 Ha. Subject to finalisation of survey and completion of exchange involving a small part of reserve, between Crown and HCC. Once exchange has been completed,

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
						the reserve will be reclassified for Scenic Reserve and vested to GWRC
105	WN501/280	Lot 6 DP 4468	0.5557	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	
106	WN493/283	Part Section 45 Harbour District SO 10686	3.1600	HCC	Reserve for the preservation of scenery	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
107	NZG 1939	No. 50 page 1938 Section 102 and Part Section 103 Harbour District	0.0445	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as Recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	
108	NZG 1908	No.73 page 2504 Sections 42 & 43, and Part Sections 44, 46 & 48 Harbour District	211.5641	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as Recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288
109	NZG 1936	No.9 page 140 Part Section 47 Harbour District	19.3010	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	
110	WN483/41	Part Lot 268 DP 993	0.5018	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288
111	WN437/249	Lot 1 DP10555	0.5819	HCC	Fee Simple	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
112	WN7A/604	Pt Sec 31 Harbour District DP7015 SO 10686	0.3832	HCC	Quarry Reserve Subject to Reserves and Domains Act 1953	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
113	WN354/149	Pt Sec 41 Harbour District SO 10756	5.6623	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
114	WN352/187	Section 43 & 44, Pt Sec 40 & 42 Wainuiomata District SO 10755	329.8795	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
115	WN24B/514	Lot 1 DP53598	22.5604	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
116	WN24B/515	Lot 2 DP 53598	1.1248	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
117	WN30C/888	Lot 1 DP 59024	13.1403	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
118	WN6A/343	Sec 77 & 78 Harbour District SO 23718	86.8547	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
119		Lot 8 DP 48950	0.2355	HCC	Reserve for recreation and public enjoyment	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management

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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
						transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
120	WN33B/777	Lot 1 DP 53556 and Part Lot 1 DP 51972	191.4687	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2000 page 4269	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
121	WN54B/641	Sections 29, 30 & 32 and Pt Sections 28, 31, 33, 34 and 35 Harbour District SO 10755 and SO 10686	253.3383	HCC	Pt Sec 28 H.D.- Land acquired for Plantation reserve, NZ Gazette. 1918 p 1071	To be declared a scenic reserve by HCC under the provisions of Sec 14 Reserves Act  Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
122	480938	Lot 2 DP 420853 and Lot 3 DP 83139	45.5968	GWRC	Scenic reserve	Subject to Reserve Act 1977
123	WN485/47	Pt Sections 45 and 46 Wainuiomata District, Block I Pencarrow Survey District	117.4606	GWRC	Fee simple	Land behind Wainuiomata golf-club
124	WN20B/122	1 Pt Sections 7 & 8 Wainuiomata District in Block XVI Belmont Survey District & Block I Pencarrow Survey District.	3.7159	GWRC	Fee simple	Access arm behind Wainuiomata golf-club
125	WN38D/49	Lot 2 DP 66889	0.6750	GWRC	Fee simple	Coast Road block adjacent to Wainuiomata golf-club
126	WN271/19	Part Lot 1, 5 and 6 DP 4468 being part Sections 37 and 39 Harbour District	2.7415	HCC	Fee simple	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>1620.1 Hectares</b>			
<b>Parangarahu Lakes Area</b>						

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
127	488810	Sec 2 Block V Pencarrow Survey District	14.3157	Vested in GWRC GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528)	Pencarrow Head Recreation Reserve	Pencarrow Head Recreation Reserve. Does not comprise footprint of land around lighthouse
128	WN41A/384	Section 3 SO 406982 (Formerly Lot 1 DP74247)	362.4813	GWRC	Parangarahu Recreation Reserve NZG 1995 No. 50 page 1285	Parangarahu Recreation Reserve
129		Section 1 SO 409042	1.26	Crown - DOC	Government purpose (wildlife management) Reserve.	Dryland Outlet of Lake Kōhanga-te-ra. Proposed to be vested in GWRC as Scientific Reserve
130		Water and air above Lot 9 DP 53891 & Section 1 SO 406979	12.30	Crown - DOC	Scientific Reserve	Water and air column above lakebed of Kōhanga-piripiri. Proposed to be vested in GWRC
131		Water and air above Section 2 SO 409042	33.06	Crown - DOC	Scientific Reserve	Water and air column above lakebed of Kōhanga-te-ra. Proposed to be vested in GWRC
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>423.42 Hectares</b>			
<b>Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui</b>						
132	556278	Part Lot 1 DP 72418, Survey District	10.5892	Crown – Vested in GWRC	Classified as Recreation Reserve by NZG 1995 p 324	Baring Head Lighthouse & escarpment.
133	WN42B/597	Lot 4 DP 59276	284.6000	GWRC	Classified as Scenic Reserve 1(a) by NZG 2011 p 3957 Corrected in New Zealand Gazette, 4/7/2013, No. 85, p. 2310	Main Block – Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui. Subject to Reserve Act 1977
134	NZG 1995 Page 1364	Part Parangarahu 1A3, Block VIII Pencarrow Survey District	0.4046	Crown – Vested in GWRC	Recreation Reserve	Observation Bunker Site – Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>295.6 Hectares</b>			
<b>Park</b>		<b>Kaitoke Regional Park</b>				
135	WN16B/1131	Section 4 DP 1820, Blocks XI & XII, Akatarawa Survey District	1255.6889	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Part Hutt Gorge, waterworks, indigenous forest
136	WN20C/1015	Section 3 DP 1820, Blocks XI & XV, Akatarawa Survey District	394.9731	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. South of the Hutt Gorge

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
137	WN37A/679	Sections 1 & 2 SO 36338	7600.1000	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Park's northern area, title extends into Hutt Water catchment
138	WN30B/396	Section 953 Hut District, Sections 4 & 5 Block XI, Sections 8 & 9 Block VII Akatarawa Survey District, Lot 2 on DP 1820 and Lot 2 DP 615	1155.6768	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Northern part of Putaputa catchment
139	WN589/41	Part Section 1 Block II Akatarawa Survey District, part Sections 5, 6 & 7, Block VII Akatarawa Survey District and Lots 1 and 2 DP 10208	595.1281	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Part Western Hutt catchment
140	WN821/44	Part Sections 8 & 30 Pakuratahi District and Part old river bed situated in Blocks XII & XVI, Akatarawa Survey District	17.5052	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Rangers house, upper and lower terraces
141	241576	Lot 1 DP 3179	6.8594	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. Te Marua Flats next to Quesnell
142	WN20C/1017	Part Section 182 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	31.5655	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. South of Hutt Gorge
143	WN20C/1018	Lot 31 DP 111, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	0.3607	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill
144	WN20C/497	lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 9,10, 20, 28, 32, 33, 34, & 36 and part Lots 2, 6, 25 & 38 on DP 111 and Part Section 420 Hutt District	108.5511	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply and Plantation Forestry purposes. Kaitoke Hill behind lakes
145	WN20C/498	lot 30, DP 111 Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	0.7298	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. Adjacent State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill
146	WN20C/499	lots 1 & 19, DP 111, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	0.3876	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. Adjacent State Highway 2,

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020-30

#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
						Kaitoke Hill
147	WN21B/552	Pt Sections 113 & 114 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	9.9975	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply Intake site	
148	WN22D/381	Pt Sections 113, 114, 181, 182 and Section 974 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	94.9314	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. Paddocks between access road and State Highway 2 at foot of Kaitoke Hill
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>11,272.46 Hectares</b>			
<b>Park</b>		<b>Pakuratahi Forest</b>				
149	WN44B/133	Lot 1 DP 77737 and lot 3 DP 61445	333.2182	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes.
150	649519	Lot 2 and Part Lot 1 DP 47840, Section 2 and Part Section 1 SO 30094 and part Section 787 Hutt District	6837.8595	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes.
151	18204	Part Lot 1 DP 87590 and Section 1 SO 37898	20.0749	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of scenic reserve per section 19(b) Reserves Act 1977 by NZG 24/7/2014, p2210	Gifted to GWRC by Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of NZ
152	WN48C/988	Part Section 23 Pakuratahi District	32.6190	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of scenic reserve per s19(b) Reserves Act 1977 by NZG 24/7/2014, p2210	Gifted to GWRC by Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of NZ
153	649520	Section 10-11, 14, 16 SO 459776	11.6622	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of scenic reserve per s19(b) Reserves Act 1977 by NZG 24/7/2014, p2210	Gifted to GWRC by Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of NZ
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>7235.43 Hectares</b>			
<b>Park</b>		<b>Queen Elizabeth Park</b>				
154	453989	Sections 2, 3, 99 and 100 Block II Paekākāriki Survey District and Part Lot 15 DP 5751	654.5687	DOC  GWRC appointed to Control and Manage – NZGs 1990 No. 145 page 2983 and 9317187.1	Recreation Reserve	
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>654.57 Hectares</b>			



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#	Title	Legal Description	Area Hectares	Land Owner	Land Status	Comments
<b>Park</b>		<b>Wainuiomata Recreation Area</b>				
155	WN21D/577	Part sections 26, 34, 35 and 67 and Part Sections 68 and 69 Block XVII Belmont Survey District and part Section 94 Wainuiomata District	244.1856	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
156	WN29C/243	Part Section 94 Wainuiomata District, Block XVII Belmont Survey District	22.1843	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
157	WN38C/705	Section 1 SO 36269	270.0000	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
158	WN648/43	Sections 2 and 3 Block XVII Belmont Survey District and Section 2 Block X Remutaka Survey District	152.1896	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
159	WN704/51	Part Section 74 and Parts section 34 Wainuiomata District	31.3364	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>719.90 Hectares</b>			

## Appendix Seven - Statutory Acknowledgments

### Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika)

Claims Settlement Act 2009

#### Statutory acknowledgement

##### 23 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

- 1) The Crown acknowledges the statements of association
- 2) In this Act, **statements of association** means the statements—
  - a) made by Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with each statutory area; and
  - b) that are in the form set out in Part 2 of the documents schedule of the deed of settlement at the settlement date.

##### 24 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

- 1) The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are to—
  - a) require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, as provided for in sections 25 to 27; and
  - b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees, as provided for in section 29; and
  - c) enable the trustees and any member of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 30.
- 2) This section does not limit sections 33 to 35.

##### 25 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- 1) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in forming an opinion, in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991, as to whether the trustees are persons who may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area.
- 2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

##### 26 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- 1) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether the trustees are persons having an interest in proceedings greater than the public generally in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area.
- 2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

##### 27 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- 1) If, on or after the effective date, an application is made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area,—
  - a) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of that Act in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area; and

- b) the Environment Court, in determining under section 59(1) or 64(1) of that Act any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.
- 2) In this section, **archaeological site** has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

### **28 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans**

- 1) On and from the effective date, each relevant consent authority must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover a statutory area.
- 2) The information attached to a statutory plan must include the relevant provisions of sections 23 to 31 in full, the descriptions of the statutory areas, and the statements of association.
- 3) The attachment of information to a statutory plan under this section is for the purpose of public information only, and the information is not—
  - a) part of the statutory plan, unless adopted by the relevant consent authority; or
  - b) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991, unless adopted as part of the statutory plan.

### **29 Distribution of resource consent applications to trustees**

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years from the effective date, forward to the trustees a summary of resource consent applications received by that consent authority for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) The information provided under subsection (1) must be—
  - a) the same as would be given under section 93 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to persons likely to be adversely affected, or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority; and
  - b) provided as soon as is reasonably practicable after each application is received, and before a determination is made on the application in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (3) The trustees may, by notice in writing to a relevant consent authority,—
  - a) waive their rights to be notified under this section; and
  - b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, a regional council dealing with an application to carry out a restricted coastal activity in a statutory area must be treated as if it were the relevant consent authority in relation to that application.
- (5) This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to—
  - a) notify an application in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991;
  - b) form an opinion as to whether the trustees are persons who may be adversely affected under those sections.

### **30 Use of statutory acknowledgement**

- (1) The trustees and any member of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika may, as evidence of the association of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions to, and in proceedings before, a relevant consent authority, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area.
- (2) The content of a statement of association is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
  - a) relevant consent authorities;
  - b) the Environment Court;
  - c) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga;

- d) parties to proceedings before those bodies:
  - e) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the statutory acknowledgement may be taken into account by the bodies and persons specified in that subsection.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
- a) neither the trustees nor members of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika are precluded from stating that Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika have an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
  - b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

### **31 Application of statutory acknowledgement to river, stream, or harbour**

In relation to a statutory acknowledgement, — harbour includes the bed of the harbour and everything above the bed river or stream—

- a) means—
  - (i) a continuously or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, including a modified watercourse; and
  - (ii) the bed of the river or stream; but
- b) does not include—
  - (i) a part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned by the Crown; or
  - (ii) land that the waters of the river or stream do not cover at its fullest flow without overlapping its banks; or
  - (iii) an artificial watercourse; or
  - (iv) a tributary flowing into the river or stream

### **32 Authorisation to enter into and amend deed of recognition**

The Minister of Conservation may—

- a) enter into a deed of recognition with the trustees, in the form set out in Part 3 of the documents schedule of the deed of settlement, in respect of the land within the following statutory areas:
  - (i) Remutaka Forest Park:
  - (ii) Wainuiomata Scenic Reserve:
  - (iii) Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve; and
- b) amend the deed of recognition by entering into a deed of amendment with the trustees.

### **50 Bed of Lake Kohangapiripiri and Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land**

1. The part of Lake Kohangapiripiri that is Section 1 SO 406979 ceases to be held under the [Public Works Act 1981](#) for the purposes of a main sewer outfall.
2. The reservation of the Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land as a local purpose (esplanade) reserve subject to [section 23](#) of the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.
3. The fee simple estate in the part of Lake Kohangapiripiri that is Section 1 SO 406979 and in the Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land vests in the Crown as Crown land subject to the [Land Act 1948](#).
4. Any reservation of Lake Kohangapiripiri as a government purpose reserve for wildlife management purposes subject to [section 22](#) of the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.
5. The fee simple estate in the bed of Lake Kohangapiripiri and the Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land vests in the trustees.
6. The bed of Lake Kohangapiripiri and the Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land is not rateable under the [Local Government \(Rating\) Act 2002](#), except under section 9 of that Act.
7. Subsections (1) to (6) are subject to the trustees providing the Crown with the registrable covenant referred to in [section 49\(6\)](#).

### **51 Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri Scientific Reserve**

1. The Crown stratum above the bed of Lake Kohangatera and the bed of Lake Kohangapiripiri is declared a reserve and classified as a scientific reserve subject to [section 21](#) of the Reserves Act 1977.
2. The reserve created by subsection (1) is named Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri Scientific Reserve, despite [section 16\(10\)](#) of the Reserves Act 1977.

**Statements of Association**

The traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual associations of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika with a particular area or site.

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## Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Claims Settlement Act 2014

### Statutory acknowledgement

#### 24 Interpretation

- 1) In this Act, **statutory acknowledgement** means the acknowledgement made by the Crown in section 25 in respect of each statutory area, on the terms set out in this subpart.
- 2) In this subpart,— **coastal statutory area** means a statutory area described in Schedule 11 under the heading “Coastal statutory areas” **relevant consent authority**, for a statutory area, means a consent authority of a region or district that contains, or is adjacent to, the statutory area **statements of association** means the statements—
  - a) made by Ngāti Toa Rangatira of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with the statutory areas (except the coastal statutory areas); and
  - b) that are in the form set out in part 2.1 of the documents schedule of the deed of settlement

**Statements of coastal values** means the statements—

- a) made by Ngāti Toa Rangatira of their particular values relating to the coastal statutory areas; and
  - b) that are in the form set out in part 2.2 of the documents schedule of the deed of settlement
- statutory area** means an area described in Schedule 1, with the general location (but not the precise boundaries) indicated on the deed plan referred to in relation to the area.

#### 25 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges the statements of association and the statements of coastal values.

#### 26 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are—

- a) to require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, as provided for in sections 27 to 29; and
- b) to require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications, or copies of notices of resource consent applications, to the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust, as provided for in section 31; and
- c) to enable the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust and members of Ngāti Toa Rangatira to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Toa Rangatira with a statutory area, as provided for in section 32.

#### 27 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust is an affected person in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area and for which an application for a resource consent has been made.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### 28 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust is a person who has an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest that the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory

area. (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **29 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

- (1) If, on or after the effective date, an application is made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area,—
  - a) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of that Act in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area; and
  - b) the Environment Court, in determining under section 59(1) or 64(1) of that Act any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.
- (2) In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

### **30 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans**

- (1) On and from the effective date, each relevant consent authority must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover a statutory area.
- (2) The information attached to a statutory plan must include—
  - a) the relevant provisions of sections 24 to 33 in full; and
  - b) the descriptions of the statutory areas wholly or partly covered by the plan; and
  - c) any statements of association or statements of coastal values for the statutory areas.
- (3) The attachment of information to a statutory plan under this section is for the purpose of public information only and, unless adopted by the relevant consent authority as part of the statutory plan, the information is not—
  - a) part of the statutory plan; or
  - b) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

### **31 Provision of summaries or notices of certain applications to trustee**

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years starting on the effective date, provide the following to the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:
  - a) if the application is received by the consent authority, a summary of the application; or
  - b) if notice of the application is served on the consent authority under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a copy of the notice.
- (2) The information provided in a summary of an application must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under section 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991, or as may be agreed between the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust and the relevant consent authority.
- (3) A summary of an application must be provided under subsection (1)(a)—
  - a) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the consent authority receives the application; but
  - b) before the consent authority decides under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether to notify the application.
- (4) A copy of a notice of an application must be provided under subsection (1)(b) no later than 10 working days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.
- (5) This section does not affect a relevant consent authority's obligation,—
  - a) under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to decide whether to notify an application, and to notify the application if it decides to do so; or

- b) under section 95E of that Act, to decide whether the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust is an affected person in relation to an activity.

### 32 Use of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust and any member of Ngāti Toa Rangatira may, as evidence of the association of Ngāti Toa Rangatira with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions to, and in proceedings before, a relevant consent authority, the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area.
- (2) The content of a statement of association or statement of coastal values is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
  - a) relevant consent authorities;
  - b) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991;
  - c) the Environment Court;
  - d) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga;
  - e) parties to proceedings before those bodies;
  - f) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.
- (3) However, the bodies and persons specified in subsection (2) may take the statutory acknowledgement into account.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
  - a) neither the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust nor members of Ngāti Toa Rangatira are precluded from stating that Ngāti Toa Rangatira has an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
  - b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

### 33 Trustee may waive rights

- 1) The trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust may waive the right to be provided with summaries, and copies of notices, of resource consent applications under section 31 in relation to a statutory area.
- 2) The trustee may waive the right to have a relevant consent authority, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga have regard to the statutory acknowledgement under sections 27 to 29 in relation to a coastal statutory area.
- 3) Rights must be waived by written notice to the relevant consent authority, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga stating—
  - a) the scope of the waiver; and
  - b) the period for which it applies.
- 4) An obligation under this subpart does not apply to the extent that the corresponding right has been waived under this section.

## Statements of Association

### Queen Elizabeth Park

Ngāti Toa Rangatira have a strong historical, cultural, and spiritual association with the area which comprises Queen Elizabeth Park. The park is located within a historic Ngāti Toa Rangatira reserve and includes the two settlements of Wainui and Whareroa. The park is included in the northern end of the reserve established in 1847 for Ngāti Toa Rangatira. The area contains a number of significant Ngāti Toa Rangatira wāhi tapu, including urupa and kainga. It is not uncommon for koiwi and taonga Māori to be discovered within the park. In 2006, the prow of an early waka was discovered and retrieved from the mouth of the Wainui stream. Ngāti Toa Rangatira still maintain an urupa located near the Wainui stream. Ngāti Toa Rangatira made initial contact with the area during a taua in 1819. Te Rauparaha, perhaps looking to the future, instructed Te Rako, a Ngāti Toa Rangatira chief, to remain in the area. However it was not until after the Battle of Waiorua in 1824 that Ngāti Toa Rangatira settled the area. At that point the land was apportioned by Waitohi, sister of



Te Rauparaha and mother of Te Rangihaeata, to the various Nihoputa groups for settlement. Waitohi was a highly respected and influential rangatira who played an important role in the political affairs of Ngāti Toa Rangatira. From the 1820s and 1830s the area was settled by many other iwi/hapu at the invitation of Ngāti Toa Rangatira. Ngāti Haumia, a hapu of Ngāti Toa Rangatira, also remained in occupation of the area until the late nineteenth century. Queen Elizabeth Park has remained an important kainga of Ngāti Toa Rangatira/Ngāti Haumia. Ngāti Toa Rangatira currently operate the Paekākāriki Camping Ground. The park is still used by members of Ngāti Toa Rangatira for cultural purposes.

#### **Battle Hill Farm Forest Park**

Battle Hill Farm Forest Park has great historical significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira as it was the site of an important battle between Government forces and a party of Ngāti Toa Rangatira and other iwi, under Te Rangihaeata, hence the name “Battle Hill”. Along with the rich history associated with the name, Battle Hill was also a site that was not settled, so was still rich with native vegetation housing native bird species such as Karearea (New Zealand Bush Falcon) and the North Island Kaka. The fauna were able to feast upon the rich offerings of the bush and iwi were also able to collect rongoa (traditional Māori medicine) from the forest. The Te Puka and Horokiri Streams running near and through sections of the park were rich with kaiawa such as tuna and inanga and can still be fished further downstream outside of the park today. Battle Hill is regarded as a waahi tapu site for Ngāti Toa Rangatira given the ferocity of the Battle that occurred here. According to iwi tradition, Ngāti Toa Rangatira lives were lost on Battle Hill during this period. These lives and the battle which Ngāti Toa Rangatira participated in at this site establish a perpetual connection between Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Battle Hill. The origins for the events that took place there lie in the escalating conflict between the Crown and Māori over the ownership of Harataunga (the Hutt Valley). After several violent skirmishes between the Crown, settlers and Māori in the Hutt, the Crown decided to attack Te Rangihaeata, who they held responsible for the conflict. In 1846, Crown forces moved to the Porirua region in pursuit of Te Rangihaeata, who had built a stockaded pa at Pāuatahanui named Mataitaua. Te Rangihaeata, realising that Mataitaua pa would probably fall to the cannons of the HMS Driver, sought refuge in the dense Horokiwi forest and established a series of defences on Battle Hill. Crown forces pursued Te Rangihaeata and attacked the hill defences. Return fire from Te Rangihaeata halted the attack, killing three Government troops. Sending to Porirua for backup mortars, the government force settled into a siege and bombarded Te Rangihaeata’s pa for several days not knowing that Te Rangihaeata had tricked them into believing he and his men were on one part of the hill when they were elsewhere. Eventually Te Rangihaeata decided to move north to Poroutawhao and vacated his position.

#### **Hutt River and its tributaries (Kaitoke Regional Park)**

The Hutt River (Te Awa Kairangi) is of historical and cultural importance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira. The iwi claim an association with the Hutt River from the time of their participation in the invasion of the Hutt Valley during 1819 and 1820. During that campaign, the taua marched around the western side of Te Whanganui a Tara, defeating the local iwi as they went. When the war party reached the Hutt River, they constructed rafts which they used to aid them in their invasion of the Hutt Valley. Although Ngāti Toa Rangatira did not remain in the area after this invasion, the Hutt River continued to be important to the iwi following their permanent migration and settlement in the lower North Island in the late 1820s and early 1830s. The relationship of Ngāti Toa Rangatira to the Hutt Valley and River was not one defined by concentrated settlement and physical presence. Rather, the iwi felt their claim to the land was strong based on the powerful leadership of Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata and the relationship they had with iwi residing in the Hutt Valley who had been placed there by Ngāti Toa in the 1830s. For some years these iwi in the Hutt Valley paid tribute of goods such as canoes, eels and birds to Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata. Ngāti Toa Rangatira have a strong historical connection with the Hutt River and its tributaries, and the iwi consider that the river is included within their extended rohe and it is an important symbol of their interests in the Harataunga area. Te Awa Kairangi was traditionally an area for gathering piharau, or the freshwater blind eel, as well as tuna (eel) from its tributaries. Harataunga also supported flax plantations, which were used by early Māori for trading with settlers. The River was also of great importance as it was the largest source of freshwater in the area. The river was also an important transport route, and small waka were used along the length of Te Awa Kairangi.

Expressed interest in Pakuratahi and Kaitoke

## **Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua)**

Claims Settlement Act 2017

### **Statutory acknowledgement**

#### **28 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown**

The Crown acknowledges the statements of association for the statutory areas.

#### **29 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement**

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are —

- a) to require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, in accordance with sections 30 to 32; and
- b) to require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees, in accordance with sections 33 and 34; and
- c) to enable the trustees and any member of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua with a statutory area, in accordance with section 35.

#### **30 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

1. This section applies in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
2. On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to the activity.
3. Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### **31 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

1. This section applies to proceedings in the Environment Court in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
2. On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public.
3. Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### **32 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement**

1. This section applies to an application made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area.
2. On and from the effective date, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in relation to the application.
3. On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area—
  - (a) in determining whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision; and
  - (b) in determining, under section 59(1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, an appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application.

4. In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

#### **34 Provision of summary or notice to trustees**

1. Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years on and from the effective date, provide the following to the trustees for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:
  - a) if the application is received by the consent authority, a summary of the application; or
  - b) if notice of the application is served on the consent authority under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a copy of the notice.
2. A summary provided under subsection (1)(a) must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under section 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991 or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority.
3. The summary must be provided—
  - a) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application; but
  - b) before the relevant consent authority decides under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether to notify the application.
4. A copy of a notice must be provided under subsection (1)(b) not later than 10 working days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.
5. The trustees may, by written notice to a relevant consent authority,—
  - a) waive the right to be provided with a summary or copy of a notice under this section; and
  - b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.
6. This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to decide,—
  - a) under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether to notify an application;
  - b) under section 95E of that Act, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity.

#### **35 Use of statutory acknowledgement**

1. The trustees and any member of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua may, as evidence of the association of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area that are made to or before—
  - a) the relevant consent authorities; or
  - b) the Environment Court; or
  - c) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga; or
  - d) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991.
2. The content of a statement of association is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
  - a) the bodies referred to in subsection (1); or
  - b) parties to proceedings before those bodies; or
  - c) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.
3. However, the bodies and persons specified in subsection (2) may take the statutory acknowledgement into account.
4. To avoid doubt,—
  - a) neither the trustees nor members of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua are precluded from stating that Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua has an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
  - b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

## Appendix Eight: Governance and History of Regional Parks

The origin of lands managed today by Greater Wellington Regional Council as a network of regional parks and forests can be traced back to the 1880s parks movement. The parks that we have today are a result of the largely western school of thought that evolved in Europe, Canada and the United States of America. In these very early days, parks were largely a means to provide the common people a respite from the crowding and pollution due to industrialisation.

By 1911 urban populations in New Zealand outnumbered their rural counterparts. The concept of protection forests to moderate flooding, reduce erosion and ensure good water quality were generally well understood.

Many provincial towns and cities depended on water supplies from forested catchments such as the Korokoro Catchment (now part of Belmont Regional Park), Karori and Wainuiomata/Orongorongo Valleys. This was formalised through the establishment of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Board in 1927. Lands vested in this authority included the Hutt, Akatarawa, Whakatikei and Pakuratahi catchments.

The period from the 1920s to the 1950s was characterised by growing demand for greater quantity and quality of water for the growing urban areas of the Hutt Valley and Wellington. Management of forest lands was recognised as being essential to assure future water supplies to the cities. This growing urban community was also seeking an outlet for its leisure interests and an assurance that these opportunities would be protected at a regional level. Public demand for increased access reflected wider societal changes across New Zealand. The formation of tramping clubs, increased urbanisation and greater affluence resulted in growing and diverse range of recreation pursuits were being sought.

The early 1970s were characterised by a perceived decrease in landscape resources, lack of recreation resources and restricted rights of access. In the Wellington region the demand for public access to land for recreation was not reflected in how water catchments were managed. Water Board policy right through until the 1970s largely excluded public from these lands. Forestry and water supply security remained paramount. Forestry rangers were tasked with patrolling council lands to ensure the public did not gain access to prohibited areas, and to prosecute offenders wherever possible.

The Local Government Act 1974 empowered the Wellington Regional Council to hold, manage and purchase land for regional parks. The 1976 Wellington Regional Planning Authority document ***Regional Parks for the Wellington Region*** recognised that a growing regional population, wealth, mobility and attitudes towards leisure and the environment created demand for outdoor recreation opportunities in the region. This document identified the need for “semi-remote” outdoor recreation opportunities, particularly on the fringe of urban areas, thus paving the way for the regional parks network we recognise today. The document set the agenda for the formation of what was to become the Wellington Regional Council Parks.

Department and the regional parks and forests network. The original proposal for regional parks intended to encompass five different landscape types, identified at Kaitoke, Belmont, East Harbour, Queen Elizabeth Park and Makara. The proposal for the parks network did not include Water Board land (with the exception of Kaitoke, where it sat outside the catchment area). The conflicts and pressures arising from urban demands on rural land were very pronounced in the 1970's, with farms such as the Department of Lands and Survey Waitangirua Farm (now part of Belmont Regional Park) reporting increased trespass, vandalism and damage to property and stock through increasing public access pressures. The 1976 document recognised the need to manage these and other issues by creating a network of regional parks. Managed public access through a regional park network was seen as the key to addressing the conflicts and demands of public access to lands in the periurban Wellington region. A concurrent theme running through the document recognised the need to protect and conserve significant regional landscapes, as well as natural and cultural features. Managed public access was always regarded as going hand in hand with this concept.

In 1980 the Wellington Regional Council was formed, amalgamating the functions of the former Regional Water Board and Planning Authority. Progress towards the creation of a regional parks network built

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momentum from this point on. A dedicated Parks Department operating within the Wellington Regional Council was created to manage and oversee the establishment of the regional parks and forests network.

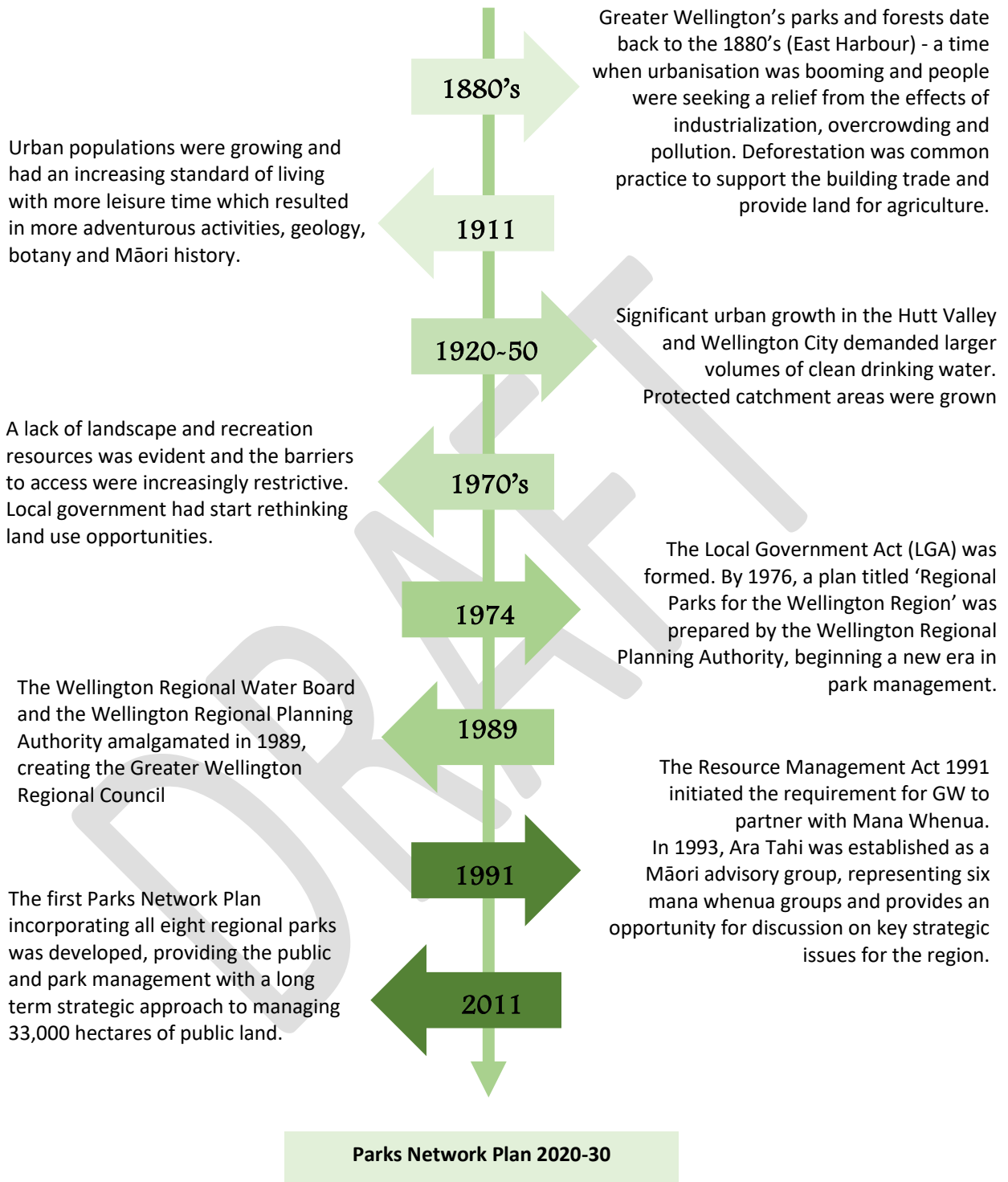
By the late 1980s, many of the original Planning Authority recommendations for establishing a Regional Park network were moving closer to becoming a reality. The Parks Department established the groundwork for Battle Hill, Belmont, Queen Elizabeth and Kaitoke Parks. Pencarrow, or East Harbour Regional Park, took a little longer to become part of the park network. A regional park at Makara did not eventuate. A regional asset, the Greater Wellington parks network is the result of forethought by government authorities and a public voice which recognised the importance of protecting open space.

Management plans and resource statements were developed for each of the parks. In 2011 the first combined management plan for eight parks and forests was developed. In 2014 the first co-management plan was developed with Port Nicholson Block Trust (PNBST) for Parangarahu Lakes. The 2011 Parks Network Plan was updated in 2016 and a new Plan developed in 2020 based on public, partner and stakeholder feedback.

For further information about the history of each park, refer to the park description in this plan, or the individual park resource statements on the Greater Wellington website [www.gw.govt.nz](http://www.gw.govt.nz)

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**The evolution of Greater Wellington’s parks**



**Local Government Act 2002**

This Act provides a framework for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of their communities through a sustainable development approach. The Act sets out principles and consultation requirements for local authorities in performing their functions. The only specific provisions relating to parks are about restrictions on disposal. It requires local authorities to consult before selling any park or part of a park that is not a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. This Act also allows regional councils to apply for regional parks to be protected in perpetuity through an Order in Council and also create bylaws for managing reserves.

*Application:* Battle Hill, 'Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2016'

**Reserves Act 1977**

This Act provides for the acquisition of land for reserves, and the classification and management of reserves (including leases and licences). The majority of Greater Wellington's parks classified under the Reserves Act reserves are "recreation" reserves, with some scenic and local purpose. Refer 'Parks Property - Legal Descriptions' Appendix 6.

(17) Recreation Reserve classification:

(1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as recreation reserves, for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreation activities, including recreation tracks in the countryside.

(19) Scenic Reserve classification:

(a) for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest:  
 (b) for the purpose of providing, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public interest.

*Application:* All parks

**Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972**

This Act sets out Greater Wellington's legal responsibilities and powers over the forest lands. Greater Wellington officers and rangers are empowered by the Act's bylaws to control activities in the forests. In 2005 a local Bill was passed by Parliament allowing renewable energy generation to take place on land designated for water catchment or forestry purposes. This resulted in the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.

*Application:* Akatarawa, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, Wainuiomata

**Conservation Act 1987**

This is the underlying Act for any land owned by the Crown. The Conservation Act was developed to promote the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources. To achieve this, the Act established the Department of Conservation, bringing together under one department the conservation functions formerly managed by five different government agencies. Many parks within the network contain land vested in the Crown. Refer 'Parks Property - Legal Descriptions' Appendix 6.

*Application:* Belmont, East Harbour, Queen Elizabeth

**Resource Management Act 1991**

This plan must comply with regional and district plans prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991. Greater Wellington parks are located in a number of districts and therefore subject to the district plans (namely those of Wellington City, Porirua City, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City and Kāpiti Coast District Councils).

*Application:* All parks

**Other relevant legislation include:**

- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983
- Historic Places Act 1993
- Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992
- Building Act 1991
- Crown Minerals Act 1991
- Treaty of Waitangi (State Enterprise) Act 1998
- Fencing Act 1978
- Public Works Act 1981
- Trespass Act 1980

Other regulatory considerations relate to network utility providers, designations, roading and transportation, and Crown policies for settling claims under the Treaty of Waitangi. Iwi management plans provide another significant policy consideration. Greater Wellington has a number of important policies and requirements that affect the management of parks.



## Appendix Nine - He Kuputaka / Glossary

TE REO MĀORI	
<b>Hapū</b>	Sub tribe with common interest in land
<b>Iwi</b>	Tribe, people
<b>Kaitiaki /kaitiakitanga</b>	Managing and conserving the environment as part of a reciprocal relationship, based on the Māori world view that humans are part of the natural world (guardianship/custodianship/stewardship).  Kaitiakitanga has its foundation in the world view that all life and the elements within the natural world which support life, such as land and water, are connected. Greater Wellington Regional Policy Statement 2013
<b>Kotahitanga</b>	Unity, cohesion and collaboration
<b>Kōiwi</b>	Bones, human remains
<b>Mahinga kai</b>	Traditional food and other natural resources
<b>Manaakitanga</b>	The ethic of holistic hospitality whereby mana whenua have inherited obligations to be the best hosts they can be
<b>Mana whenua</b>	Iwi having authority over land
<b>Mātauranga Māori</b>	The knowledge, comprehension, or understanding of everything visible and invisible existing in the universe
<b>Mauri</b>	Life principles present in all things
<b>Pāka</b>	Park, <b>papa rēhia park</b> , recreation area
<b>Papatūānuku</b>	In Māori tradition, Papatūānuku is the land. She is a mother earth figure who gives birth to all things, including people. Trees, birds and people are born from the land, which then nourishes them. Some traditions say that the land first emerged from under water
<b>Rāhui</b>	A form of tapu restricting the use of land, sea, rivers, forests, gardens and other food resources. It can include prohibitions on people gathering food for a specified period after a death, or the conservation of species through prohibitions on the harvest of kai moana (sea food)
<b>Rangatiratanga</b>	The right to exercise authority and self-determination within one's own iwi / hapū realm
<b>Rongoa</b>	Traditional Māori medicine
<b>Tangata whenua</b>	People of the land
<b>Taonga</b>	Treasure, artefacts
<b>Taonga raranga</b>	Woven treasures
<b>Wairuatanga</b>	The immutable spiritual connection between people and their environments

<b>Whanaungatanga</b> A relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging
<b>Wāhi tapu</b> A place sacred to Māori

GENERAL TERMS
<b>Abandon</b> Any vehicle or thing that is left in a park, forest or reserve after dusk without approval from an authorised officer to do so
<b>Act</b> The Local Government Act 2002 and amendments
<b>Afforestation/ Deforestation</b> Replanting trees/ removing trees
<b>Aircraft / UAV</b> Unmanned aircraft have the same meaning as in Part 1 of the Civil Aviation Authority of New Zealand Civil Aviation Rules
<b>Animal /Fauna</b> Any member of the animal kingdom, including any mammal, bird, finfish, shellfish, reptile, amphibian, insect, or invertebrate, and includes their young or eggs and the carcass or its constituent parts, but does not include humans
<b>Authorised officer</b> Any person appointed by the Council as an enforcement officer under section 177 of the Act and includes any Police Constable
<b>Backcountry</b> More than two kilometres from park facilities such as tracks
<b>Bog Lands</b> Bogs are peat-accumulating systems fed only by rainwater and thus have very low nutrient levels. They are usually strongly acid, and water flow is restricted. The water table is either at or just below the surface and remains relatively constant. <i>Land care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson</i>
<b>Catchment wide/ integrated catchment management</b> Whole of water catchment approach. A holistic and integrated approach to resource management acknowledging the connection between land and waterways and what happens on and within them
<b>Citizen science</b> Science initiatives lead or supported by the public, schools or stakeholders
<b>Collaboration</b> The process that makes it possible to reach a goal that cannot be achieved by one person or agency alone. This implies a need for negotiation and agreement about the goal and strategies. Partners work together by sharing expertise, resources, and responsibility for achieving the goal
<b>Commercial activity</b> Any activity where the purpose is to operate a business and/or obtain profit or gain from its operations utilising the Greater Wellington parks and forests, including conducting a trade, business or occupation on Greater Wellington owned or managed land, or profit and private benefit are involved
<b>Concession</b> A concession is an official authorisation for an individual or group to undertake an activity and/or event on land owned or managed by GWRC and is a formal relationship between both parties and recognises their obligations. Concessions include permits, leases, licences, easements. Refer: Greater Wellington Parks and Forests Concession Guideline (on website)
<b>Council</b> Greater Wellington Regional Council or an officer authorised to act on its behalf
<b>Dark Skies</b> Places where the darkness of the night sky is relatively free of interference from artificial light
<b>Deeds of Recognition</b>

<p>An agreement between the administering Crown agency and a claimant group in recognition of their special association with a site as stated in a Statutory Acknowledgement, and specifying the nature of their input into the management of the site</p>
<p><b>Designated and Approved sites</b>                  Greater Wellington may provide ‘designated’ or ‘approved’ sites in some parks for group or individual activities in order to protect resources or the quiet enjoyment of other park users. Individual rules for may be identified. Designated or approved sites may be identified to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Provide certainty of use of a site e.g. camping</li> <li>B. Provide for a demand from large and organised groups e.g. picnic area</li> <li>C. Minimise conflict or improve safety of use between park users for different activities, e.g. drone racing</li> <li>D. Concentrate activities in locations where adverse impacts from the activities are less likely to occur e.g. event space</li> <li>E. Manage use at particular times or to particular activities e.g. scout group camping</li> </ul>
<p><b>Disability Assistance Dogs</b>                  Dog Control Act 1996 No 13 (as at 01 April 2011), Public Act, Section 75 Disability assist dogs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Any disability assist dog accompanying and assisting a person with a disability, or accompanying a person genuinely engaged in the dog’s training, may enter and remain – (a) in any premises registered under regulations made under section 120 of the Health Act 1956; or in any public place.</li> <li>B. However, the person whom the dog is accompanying must comply with any reasonable conditions imposed by the occupier or person controlling the premises or place in relation to the entry or presence of the dog.</li> <li>C. This section overrides any enactment or bylaw prohibiting or regulating the entry or presence of dogs in relation to the premises and places referred to in subsection (1).</li> </ul> <p>In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—                  disability assist dog means a dog certified by one of the following organisations as being a dog trained to assist (or as being a dog in training to assist) a person with a disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Hearing Dogs for Deaf People New Zealand:</li> <li>B. Mobility Assistance Dogs Trust:</li> <li>C. New Zealand Epilepsy Assist Dogs Trust:</li> <li>D. Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind:</li> <li>E. Top Dog Companion Trust: an organisation specified in an Order in Council made under section 78D</li> </ul>
<p><b>Easement</b>                  Identifies a right of access over or through land and may allow for the installation of pipelines, cables/overhead wires or utility services</p>
<p><b>Ecological corridor</b>                  A functional zone of passage between several natural areas for a group of species dependent on the ecosystem</p>
<p><b>Emergency services</b>                  Police, New Zealand Fire Service or Ambulance personnel and ancillary services such as search and rescue</p>
<p><b>Encroachment</b>                  The unauthorised occupation or use of any part of a reserve</p>
<p><b>Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE)</b>                  A process to identify and determine possible effects and impacts of activities or proposals for change. Also known as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).</p>
<p><b>Fens</b>                  Fens have a predominantly peat substrate, although the peat is shallower and more decomposed than in bogs. They are fed by both rain and groundwater, resulting in low to moderate nutrient and acidity levels. The water table is typically just below the peat surface with small but noticeable fluctuations. Land care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson.</p>
<p><b>Forest health</b>                  Includes work related to caring for the health of the forest through pest control, vegetation surveys and monitoring</p>
<p><b>Geocaching</b>                  An outdoor treasure hunt with the aim of finding hidden containers known as caches or geocaches</p>
<p><b>GPS</b>                  Global positioning system</p>
<p><b>GIS</b>                  Geographic information system</p>
<p><b>Ha-ha</b></p>

A type of sunken fence/wall. It involves digging a deep, dry ditch, the inner side of which would be built up to the level of the surrounding turf, usually with either a dry-stone or brick wall
<p><b>Impacts and effects</b> Common definitions: <i>Effect</i> - a change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause <i>Impact</i> - have a strong effect on someone or something, a marked effect or influence Impacts and effects in the Plan include both positive and adverse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary or permanent</li> <li>• Past, present or possible future</li> <li>• Cumulative which arise over time or in combination with other effects regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency</li> <li>• Potential effects of high probability, or low probability which has a high potential impacts such as sensitive sites</li> <li>• Encompasses possible displacement and impacts on quality of visitor experience or ecosystems</li> <li>• Those which are incongruent with widely held social values</li> </ul> <p>Greater Wellington's Regional Policy Statement (2013) identifies as a "<b>significant effect</b>" as <b>impact that is outside the limit of acceptance which then must be avoided, remedied or mitigated back below this 'acceptable limit'. If this cannot be undertaken the project or activity may not be approved</b>".</p> <p>In this Plan 'high impact' activities in parks are identified as human actions that result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modification or destruction of ecosystems by pest plants and animals, grazing animals and clearance of indigenous vegetation, including maintenance of degraded states</li> <li>• Contamination of aquatic ecosystems by sediment, pollutants and nutrients, including ongoing</li> <li>• Modification of ecosystems or sensitive sites as a result of development</li> <li>• Draining wetlands, channelling or piping of natural waterways, including maintenance of drained states</li> <li>• Contamination of ecosystems by unfiltered discharges'.</li> </ul> <p>Adapted from the Regional Policy Statement. Also refer AEE Guide Appendix 2.</p>
<p><b>Lease</b> Exclusive rights to occupy buildings or a specified area of land. Leases are granted according to the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and/or Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005</p>
<p><b>Licence</b> Allows the right to occupy or work in an area but not necessarily to the exclusion of the public or other licensees. Licences may allow temporary modifications to the land, such as re-locatable buildings, campsites or facilities. Licences are granted according to the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and/or Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005</p>
<p><b>Litter / Rubbish</b> Shall have the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Litter Act 1979</p>
<p><b>Low impact activity</b> Activities that are considered to result in little or no significant environmental/social impacts</p>
<p><b>Mainland islands</b> Forms of conservation management which aims to protect and restore habitats on the mainland through intensive management of introduced pests. "Mainland island" habitats are manageable areas, isolated by means of fencing, geographical features or more commonly, intensive management</p>
<p><b>Management plan</b> A functioning management for any regional park, forest, recreation area or reserve owned or managed by the Council</p>
<p><b>Marshes</b> Marshes are characterised by large periodic fluctuations of water table or water level. They can experience water-level drawdowns that result in portions drying out and exposing the mineral substrate but the soil usually remains moist. They have a lower overall water table than swamps, higher nutrient levels and a higher pH. Ephemeral wetlands are a subset of the marsh type in which ponding and drying out occur on a seasonal basis. In more extreme cases, the vegetation alternates between aquatic and terrestrial. <i>Land care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson.</i></p>
<p><b>Master planning (Park)</b> A master plan is a blueprint for developing the future directions of parks. It includes analysis, recommendations, and proposals and is based on mana whenua and public input, surveys, planning initiatives, existing development, physical characteristics, and social and economic conditions. It should highlight the current zoning regulations and relevant/applicable planning policies, as well as any particularly important opportunities and constraints relevant</p>
<b>Memorials</b>

A statue, structure or plaque established to commemorate people and events. They include personal memorial plaques on visitor assets such as seats, sculpture, tree planting
<b>Mining / quarrying</b> An invasive process or industry for obtaining natural resources
<b>Natural resources</b> Includes native and exotic vegetation, seeds, stone, earth, pounamu, shells, mud, wood etc.
<b>Nature play and nature play spaces</b> Activities that get children active or thinking freely and creatively outdoors. Play activities build physical and mental skills and confidence. Nature play spaces encompass natural and manufactured equipment supporting play in natural environment settings.
<b>Network Utilities</b> Includes works undertaken by network utility operators, as defined in Section 166 of the Resource Management Act, including: A. Navigation and survey aids, beacons and meteorological activities B. Services reticulation networks of local authorities C. All structures necessary for the operation of the network utility D. Privately owned aerials and antennas; and E. The operation and maintenance of the network utility Note: this does not include road infrastructure. Network Utility Operation/ Operator has the same meaning as in Section 166 of the RMA
<b>Non-commercial activity</b> Includes any activity: A. Where a private individual, club or any organisation will not profit or gain from the use of Greater Wellington's parks and forests B. A person undertaking the activity or event, or any of the subjects are not receiving any form of payment or gain for the activity C. Where there are more than 50 participants (with the exemption of motorised recreation) D. Subject to standard terms and conditions for use of parks/forests
<b>Notable trees</b> are defined as those that have been assessed to be visually, ecologically, culturally or historically important and/ or identified in District Plans. These trees strengthen sense of place and contribute to the quality and diversity of the environment.
<b>Nuisance</b> Shall have the meaning given to it by section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and includes a person, thing, or circumstance causing distress or unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of any person
<b>Open Space</b> Open space as defined in the Wellington Open Space Strategy & Action Plan is any area of land or water with recreation, ecological, landscape, cultural and/or historic value that provides public access
<b>Partnership</b> Cooperative between two or more parties with a common goal, who combine resources to establish a mutual direction or complete a mutually beneficial project
<b>Passive Recreation</b> Includes activities such as walking, cycling, nature observation and picnicking. Passive recreation provides important benefits for mental health and stress reduction
<b>Permits</b> A written authority for entry or to enable an activity or event to be undertaken on a park area for a limited period
<b>Plant /Flora</b> Any member of the plant kingdom; and includes any alga, bacterium or fungus, and any part of or seed or spore from any plant.
<b>Regional park, forest or reserve</b> For the purposes of this Plan, a regional park is an area of land recognised for its natural, recreation, cultural and heritage values, or other reason, and under the management of Greater Wellington. This includes: A. Land that is a regional park of the Council pursuant to section 139(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 B. Land that the Council controls and manages as administering body pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977 or any other statute or authorisation

<p>C. Land that is a regional forest held under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 as future water collection areas, water collection areas, forestry areas, recreation areas or other areas under this Act's control</p> <p>D. Land that is held under the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 for flood and erosion control purposes and either owned or managed by the Council</p>
<p><b>Renewable electricity generation</b> Generation of electricity from solar, wind, hydroelectricity, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, or ocean current energy sources. Small and community-scale distributed electricity generation means renewable electricity generation for the purpose of using electricity on a particular site, or supplying an immediate community, or connecting into the distribution network</p>
<p><b>Seepages</b> Seepages occur on slopes with an active steady flow of groundwater and sometimes surface water. They are typically small, localised wetlands that feed, drain or occur within other wetland types. <i>Land care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson</i></p>
<p><b>Shallow water</b> Shallow water wetlands are characterised by the presence of open standing water, generally less than a few metres deep. This includes intermediate-size water bodies not large enough to be considered lakes or lake-like, though more significant than just smaller water bodies and leads (channels of open water). Also included are the margins of lakes, rivers, and estuary waters. Nutrient levels and water chemistry are basically those of the water as opposed to the substrate. <i>Land care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson</i></p>
<p><b>Sign</b> Any display of posters, placards, hoardings, handbills, writings, pictures, images, murals and logos or devices, (including but not limited to blimps, balloons, flags, sandwich boards and banners) for advertising or other purposes together with any frame or support</p>
<p><b>Social Values</b> Evolving moral principles defined by society dynamics, conditions, traditions and cultural beliefs. These values are implicit guidelines that provide orientation for key decision making processes within organisations</p>
<p><b>Sustainable management</b> Defined in the Resource Management Act as '<i>Managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while: (a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and (b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and (c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment</i>'.</p>
<p><b>Statutory Acknowledgements</b> Acknowledgement of areas or sites with which claimant groups have a special relationship, and will be recognised in any relevant proceedings under the Resource Management Act</p>
<p><b>Swamps</b> Swamps are relatively high in nutrients, supplied by nutrients and often sediment via surface runoff and groundwater from surrounding land. Substrates are typically a combination of mineral soils and well decomposed peat. The water table is usually above some of the ground surface, though due to large, seasonal fluctuations can periodically be much higher or lower. <i>Land care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson</i></p>
<p><b>Translocation</b> The managed movement of live indigenous plants or animals (taonga) from one location to another. Translocation covers the entire process, including planning, the transfers, release, monitoring and post-release management.</p>
<p><b>Universal Design</b> The principles of universal design are used to address the barriers faced not only by people with a disability but also by the broader population. Universal design principles are applied not only to physical places and objects, but also services, technology and education</p>
<p><b>Utility</b> Refer to "Network Utility"</p>
<p><b>Values</b> Values are anything at all that your brain assigns value you to, which is a very broad set of things. Intrinsic values are something you would still value even if you got absolutely nothing else from it. For example, many people value knowing that highly natural environments are protected from inappropriate use and development and that public parks are</p>

## DRAFT Parks Network Plan 2020/30

<p>available to recreation in even though they may not visit them. They value nature and public land for its own sake without use. Protecting the environment is an intrinsic value.</p> <p>In this Plan context the values defined are a mix of 'intrinsic' or 'terminal' values which reflect the end points in our value system that all our other values are aiming at and 'non-intrinsic' or 'instrumental values' which contribute as means to achieve other ends. For example, community participation in park management is valued as a means to achieving preservation of the natural environment and provision of recreation opportunities for subsequent health and wellbeing.</p>
<p><b>Vehicle and Motor vehicle</b> Both have the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998</p>
<p><b>Water Sensitive Design</b> The retention and protection of streams avoids engineered flood management approaches because stream corridors can be designed to allow flood flows to be conveyed safely. It also leads to a shift in asset types, the use of smaller pipes and smaller devices which are significantly cheaper to build. Valuable land can be used more efficiently as smaller devices can be located within the road corridor, stream corridors and private lots</p>
<p><b>Backcountry</b> Backcountry sites or areas are defined as those no closer than 500 metres from any road entrance, track or structure.</p>
<p><b>Written approval</b> Approval given by the Council as set out in clause 1.5 to undertake a specific activity set out in part 4 of this Bylaw</p>

TE REO PROVERB	ENGLISH MEANING	REFERENCE
E tūhonohono ana ngā mea katoa	Everything is connected	
He rau ringa e oti ai	Many hands make light work	<a href="https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm">https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm</a>
He tina ki runga, he tāmōre ki raro	In order to flourish above, one must be firmly rooted below	<a href="https://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/mana-wahine-day-porirua">https://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/mana-wahine-day-porirua</a>
He waka eke noa	We're all in this together, moving forward	<a href="https://kupu.maori.nz/kupu/He-waka-eke-noa">https://kupu.maori.nz/kupu/He-waka-eke-noa</a>
I orea te tuatara ka patu ki waho	A problem is solved by continuing to find solutions	<a href="https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm">https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm</a>
Ki te kotahi te kakaho ka whati, Ki te kapuia e kore e whati	Alone we can be broken. Standing together, we are invincible	<a href="https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&amp;objectid=10685361">https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&amp;objectid=10685361</a>
Ko tō hoe, ko taku hoe, ka tere te waka e	With your paddle and my paddle, the waka will travel quickly	<a href="https://teara.govt.nz/en/whenua-how-the-land-was-shaped/print">https://teara.govt.nz/en/whenua-how-the-land-was-shaped/print</a>
Manaaki whenua, manaaki tangata, haere whakamua	Care for the land, care for the people, go forward	<a href="http://www.ourlandofmilkandhoney.com/maori-proverb/">http://www.ourlandofmilkandhoney.com/maori-proverb/</a>
Mauri tū mauri ora	An active soul is a healthy soul	<a href="https://www.mentalhealth.org.nz/home/news/article/253/whanau-challenged-to-korero-mai-korero-atu-mauri-tu-mauri-ora">https://www.mentalhealth.org.nz/home/news/article/253/whanau-challenged-to-korero-mai-korero-atu-mauri-tu-mauri-ora</a>
Tē tōia, tē haumatia	Nothing can be achieved without a plan, a workforce and a way of doing things	<a href="https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm">https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm</a>
Whaowhia te kete mātauranga	Fill the basket of knowledge	<a href="https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm">https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm</a>



greater WELLINGTON  
REGIONAL COUNCIL  
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Attachment 2 to Report 20.177

# Draft Greater Wellington Parks Concession guideline and fee schedule 2020

**DRAFT**



## 1. Introduction

This guideline and fee schedule identifies fees and process for applications for concessions in regional parks. It should be read in conjunction with the:

- a. Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan 2020-2030 (PNP) and associated appendices (including AEE Guideline and Restricted Activity Guideline)
- b. Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2016.

### 1.1 What is a concession?

A concession is an official authorisation (agreement) for an individual or group to undertake an activity and/or event on land owned and/or managed by Greater Wellington. It is a formal relationship between the concession holder and Greater Wellington, ensuring that both parties are aware of their obligations.

Concessions include:

- Permits
- Leases
- Licences
- Easements

Where the term concession is used in these guidelines it includes all of the above forms.

The purpose of Greater Wellington's concession process is to ensure that compatible activities are carried out in a way that protects core park conservation, recreation, heritage, cultural and social values (refer to the Draft Parks Network Plan 2020-2030).

The process of assessing a proposal and issuing a concession permit enables Greater Wellington to determine the appropriateness of particular activities in particular places and identify use conditions to ensure possible adverse effects are minimised. For example, events and general informal park recreation activities.

### 1.2 What activities require a concession?

The Parks Network Plan, Rules for use and development section classifies activities in parks as having different levels of permission. These are:

**Allowed activities** – are largely informal, unstructured activities traditionally associated with parks and compatible with core park values e.g. dog walking, mountain biking, picnics, nature play.

**Managed activities** – include formal events, more intensive use of particular places, one-off activities or activities that may present a threat to park values such as conflict with other visitor enjoyment. Approval for these activities is via a concession permit, short term licence or other agreements issued by a Greater Wellington park ranger or authorised officer.

Activities considered by Greater Wellington to have medium to high levels effects or in sensitive sites may require 'Assessment of Environmental Effects' (AEE) and other material supporting an application to be prepared and submitted. Refer to the PNP AEE Guide, Appendix xx. Applications for managed activities should be discussed with a park ranger in the first instance. Application fees apply for some managed activities. A fee may be charged for permits e.g. camping, collection of natural materials.

**Restricted activities** – are those considered to have medium to high level effects on core park values or are identified in the Reserves, Local Government, Conservation or other relevant Acts as requiring authorisation via licence, lease, easement or other contractual

agreement. For example, permanent structures or buildings, exclusive use of an area for an extended period of time, high impact activities such as horse or stock grazing.

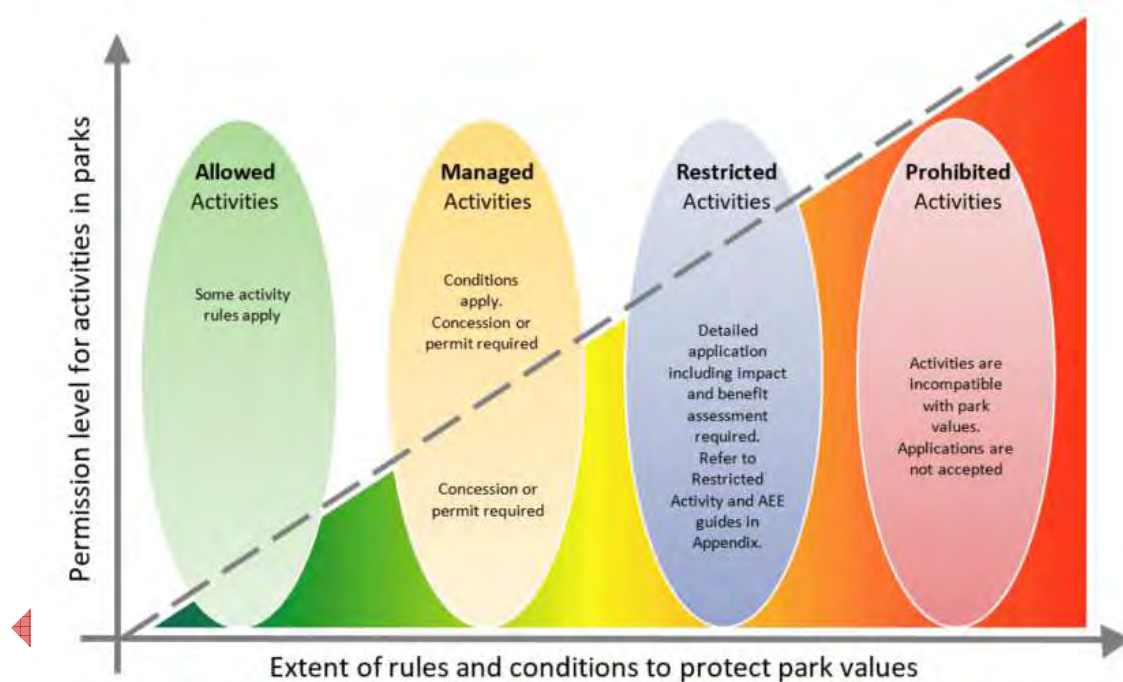
Each application for a restricted activity is considered on its merit, compatibility and appropriateness to the location and park conditions. Public notification may be required.

Restricted activities are managed via contractual agreements, including easement, licence or lease and subject to any conditions required by Council and ongoing reporting and audit processes. Applications for activities which do not demonstrate significant support or enhancement of park values may be declined.

Fees are charged for restricted activity applications and ongoing fees apply e.g. annual lease or licence fees.

**Prohibited activities** –these activities are considered to be incompatible with park values and applications are not accepted.

Figure 1. Activity permission levels



### 1.3 What fees charged for concessions and permits?

Different fees apply to different activities. They cover Greater Wellington’s administrative costs for assessing and processing applications, ongoing costs in managing concession use of parks and fee contributions for use of public land. Fees apply for private gain from use of public assets and land. Fees may be discounted or waived where there is public conservation, recreation or community benefit from the activity. Fee types include:

- Application or renewal fee
- A park user or permit fee
- A rental fee
- A short notice fee

Table 1. Fee types and activities

Activity type	Application / renewal fee	Permit fee	Park user fee	Rental	Late notice fee	Easement
<b>Allowed</b>	No	No	No	No	No	NA
<b>Managed</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA
<b>Restricted</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes

#### Notes

1. Annual or monthly rentals are charged for licence and lease agreements. They are generally set at a market rate and reviewed periodically. Where reliable market information is not readily available, rental reviews may be assessed by an index based method.
2. Charges for the granting of easements include a one-off payment and annual maintenance fees on some instances. Easements are not generally subject to a review.

#### 1.4 Fee concessions or waivers

Greater Wellington will consider waiving application fees in full or in part in certain circumstances.

Application fees will NOT be charged:

- For non-commercial events with less than 30 participants
- For schools or for other education-related groups where the activity supports awareness and understanding of park values
- Where Greater Wellington initiates an expression of interest or tender process for a specified activity and where the activity is low impact/ site sensitivity.

Fee waivers or discounts may be considered for:

- Schools, charities, community groups and not-for profit groups with events of less than 150 participants
- Non-commercial events with less than 150 participants
- Non-commercial events or activities exclusively associated with children/ youth under 18 years of age
- Small scale photography (as defined in Glossary)
- Events or activities fundraising solely for charitable purposes
- Facility use fees e.g. meeting rooms for community groups
- Low impact films (as defined in Glossary)

## 2. Processing applications

### 2.1 Information required to be submitted with a **Managed** activity application

Greater Wellington's website has permit application forms and advice.

Application details must include proposed:

- Event type
- Location
- Day and time
- Map of routes, tracks for recreation/sport events
- Identification of park facilities to be used or temporary facilities
- Numbers of expected participants
- Numbers of expected spectators and organisers
- Number of stall holders
- If a fee will be charged for participants
- Identification of health and safety practices
- Traffic management plan or security practices

- Possible impacts and benefits related to park values
- Where applicable, additional information may also be required:
- **A health and safety plan** for events or activities, including filming
  - Evidence of current public liability insurance (\$2m) with evidence fire cover is included
  - An approved traffic management plan, in accordance with the New Zealand Transport Agency’s Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management (COPTTM refer: [www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/code-temp-traffic-management/](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/code-temp-traffic-management/)), when the event will:
    - a) Close off a park or adjoining road to vehicle traffic
    - b) Disrupt vehicle traffic in any way (i.e. stopping, closing a road or slowing traffic flow for a period of time)
    - c) Block a footpath to pedestrian traffic resulting in pedestrians needing to find an alternative route.
  - Written confirmation of current public liability insurance cover considered adequate for the activity
  - A business plan for larger events
  - Proof of non-commercial nature such evidence of not-for-profit status and/or of being a registered charity

**2.2 Decisions and conditions**

Applications for concessions may be approved, approved with conditions, or declined by Greater Wellington. Conditions for concessions will identified which protect the park environment, cultural and recreation values, health, safety and well-being of other users and to accommodate park operations. Conditions or restrictions may be imposed on permits as per the policies and Rules of the operative Parks Network Plan. These may include:

- Group size
- Time of the day and duration of the activity
- Location (ensuring there is no conflict with other users)
- Season or time of year
- Infrastructure conditions (any use of tents, marquees, stages etc.)
- Park value related conditions (mitigating or minimising impacts).

**3. Managed activity concession fee schedule**

All fees include GST. Initial application fees, permit fees, and late notice fees are payable at the time of application and are non-refundable. Bonds are also payable at the time of application. All other additional charges will be invoiced.

Note: a half day is less than 4 hours duration and a full day 4 hours or more.

Managed activity - Applications	Fee
Managed activity application fee	Commercial activities - \$175 Filming – commercial \$500 (refer below) Non-commercial activities with over 150 participants - \$100
Renewal of concession – commercial or non-commercial	\$50
Permit fees managed activities, non-commercial activities with more than 30 participants	\$50
Low impact filming application fee (non-student)	\$50
<b>NON-COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	
Managed activities - Park user	Fees
<b>Ranger assistance</b>	

General concession support above normal duties, at discretion of the ranger. Includes independent groups and commercial research programmes	\$100 per ranger hour
Schools	Free, first two hours. \$50 per hour 2+ hours.
Special interest groups E.g. Forest and Bird, historic societies, conservation groups, botany clubs, universities.	First two hours - free More than two hours - \$100 per ranger hour
Accommodation- cottages, huts, cabins, glamping. Discounted rates for conservation /recreation groups undertaking work supporting Parks Network Plan 2020-2030 goals.	Comparative market rates apply
Camping permit- Designated campgrounds (refer Parks Network Plan)	Children under 5 – free of charge <i>Unpowered sites</i> \$8 per adult per night \$4 per child per night under 16 years old. If unsupervised, particularly 14-16 year old, adult rates apply) <i>Powered sites</i> \$16 per adult per night \$8 per child per night under 16 years old.
Camping – Approved sites (refer Parks Network Plan)	Free
Camping – Backcountry	Free
Hunting permit	Free
<b>Filming</b>	
Conservation/educational/recreation promotion (supporting park values - refer Parks Network Plan 2020-2030)	\$400 per day or to be negotiated depending on size and nature of filming. Preparation / clean up fees may apply
Filming by students for education purposes	To be negotiated depending on size and nature of filming. Preparation / clean up fees may apply
<b>Motorised recreation</b>	
Four wheel drives /motorised vehicles, motorbike and trail bike permit (non-commercial club events)	Free
Horse riding – events and trekking (more than 30 horses and people)	Events \$5 per person Rally/practice \$3 per person
Guided tours/ activities of more than 150 participants	\$5 per participant – full day \$2.50 per participant – half day
Natural material collection permit	\$100
<b>Picnic areas or space reservations for groups</b>	
<i>Kaitoke:</i> Shelter facility 1 Shelter facility 2 Shelter facility 3 (top terrace) Bookable for groups of 25 or more, week days only	Flat fee \$40.00
<i>Queen Elizabeth Park</i> Picnic area booking 30+ people Space must be booked with ranger	Free

<i>Other parks</i> Any sites, 50 people minimum for booking	Free
<b>Weddings</b>	
Ceremony only – less than 50 people	\$50
Ceremony and function – less than 50 people	\$100
Ceremony only	\$200
Ceremony and function	\$500 (plus bond at Ranger discretion)
<b>COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	
<b>Ranger assistance</b>	
General concessionaire support above normal duties (at ranger discretion)	\$100 per ranger hour
Festivals/events	10% of gross receipts and any associated mobile traders or \$2.50 per person
Guided tours/ activities, commercial passenger vehicle conveyance	\$2.50 per person
Motorbike and trail bike - commercial	\$15 per bike – full day \$10 per bike – half day
4WDs/motorised vehicles - commercial	\$40 per vehicle – full day \$25 per vehicle – half day
Park user fees	\$5 per participant – full day \$2.50 per participant – half day
<b>Park facilities</b>	
Battle Hill - Ken Gray Education Centre Belmont - Stratton Street Old woolshed QEP - Kotare Room, Ramaroa All parks – ranger offices and park cottages	<i>Non-commercial</i> 4 hours or less \$50 Daily \$180 3-5 day use \$300 maximum <i>Commercial</i> 4 hours or less \$180 Daily \$360 3 day use \$1000 5 day use \$1500 Bond may apply
<b>Filming</b>	
Advertising commercials	\$500 per day
Television (other than news/current affairs)	\$500 per day
News/current affairs	Nil fee
<i>Feature films</i>	
Application fee	\$500
Full day	\$800
Half day	\$500
Two hours	\$400
More than 10 days	Rate to be negotiated
<i>Low impact films</i>	To be negotiated depending on size and nature of filming. Preparation / clean up fees may apply
<b>Photography</b>	
Full day	\$300
Half day	\$150
12 month landscape photography permit (single photographer, limited props/ equipment)	\$800
<b>Mobile traders e.g. food / coffee cart, equipment hire</b>	
Casual use – less than 12 months	\$50 per session or 10% of gross receipts

Casual use – more than 12 months. (Note: Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) required. Refer Parks Network Plan	As above and assessed on case by case basis
High-impact collecting and research permit	\$100
<b>Late notice applications</b>	<b>Fees</b>
Late notice fees of will be charged for applications received after specified timeframes: 1. Applications for concessions must be received at least one month prior to any event or activity (for less than 150 participants) 2. For events or activities with more than 150 participants the application must be received at least two months prior 3. Short term licences and easements require at least three months for processing application	\$250
<b>Bonds</b>	
Greater Wellington may require a bond to be lodged for a concession as part of the approval. The purpose of a bond is to provide additional security from loss or damage of a park area or facilities.  Greater Wellington will refund bonds in full or in part at the conclusion of the concession dependant on the state of the area of park and facilities. Reinstated to original condition is expected wherever possible.	Bonds are payable at the time of application and may be between \$200 and \$4,000, dependent on the level of possible impact on park values. A bond of less than \$200 may be applied for low impact/ site sensitivity, non-commercial activities.

#### 4. Restricted Activities

Refer the Parks Network Plan 2020-2030 for detail and definition of Restricted Activities.

##### Fee schedule

Activity	Fee
Restricted activity – Application fee (deposit) for non-notified and low impact	\$1,800
Restricted activity – Application fee (deposit) for notified and moderate-high impact	\$5200
Additional officer time	\$130.00 per hour
Disbursements – includes advertising expenses, copying, hearing costs (other than officer time)	At cost
Hearing time (one officer)	\$2500 per half day
Hearing time (consultant)	At cost
Consultants	At cost
Mana whenua advice or engagement costs	Applicant cost (not via Greater Wellington)
Preparation of supporting documentation for application requested by Greater Wellington	Applicant cost
DOC charges	At cost
Renewals - leases, licences, easements	\$130.00 per hour

Renewals - permits only	\$100
Late notice fee	\$500
Applications involving Greater Wellington and other agencies (e.g. DOC or TA land)	Pro rata fee according to the proposed use of other public lands
Bonds	\$200 minimum to \$5000 dependent on AEE assessed level of impact
Beehives Also refer Parks Network Plan 2020-2030	Per hive rates and/or percentage of harvest share

#### 4.1 What do the charges cover?

Applicants are charged for the costs incurred in assessing and making decisions on applications for leases, licenses and easements for restricted activities. Charges cover administration, assessment, and peer review and travel time associated with site visits. External peer review or advice where required will be charged at consultant cost. Consultation with mana whenua is required for most Restricted Activity applications and for all leases, easements and longer term licence. Mana whenua direct costs may be passed on to applicants.

Where the processing costs of the application exceed estimate, additional charges are made for actual and reasonable costs. Where the processing costs of the application are less than the initial deposit fee, a refund will be made.

#### 4.2 How are the charges applied?

Application fees must be paid when an application is submitted and are not refundable if an application is declined or withdrawn. Where application processing costs exceed the initial application fee, an additional charge is made for actual and reasonable costs. Where application processing costs are less than the initial application fee, a refund will be made. Where an application is withdrawn, the cost of processing the application up to that point will be calculated and a refund or additional charge made as appropriate.

#### 4.3 How are application charges calculated?

Actual and reasonable costs are charged for leases, licenses or easements. Based on:

- Fees are based on time to process an 'average' concession application.
- The first four hours spent by planning, property and parks staff in preliminary application discussions is free of charge.
- Costs of up to one staff member at a hearing. Note that if a staff member is required to provide secretarial assistance to a Hearing Panel their time spent at the hearing will not be charged
- Where a consultant is used to process an application because in-house time is not available, the officer charge out rate is applied
- Where external specialist consultant expertise is required to process an application or attend hearings, the full cost of the consultant is charged
- Where DOC charges are incurred by Greater Wellington as a result of processing or approving an application, the full cost of these DOC charges will be billed to the applicant

#### 4.4 Notification

Applications for restricted activities will be publicly notified when:

- The term sought exceeds 10 years
- The activity is deemed to be medium to high impact on park values or required by policy in the Parks Network Plan



- The activity occurs on land held under the Reserves Act and public notification is required under that Act
- It falls under section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002
- In the opinion of Greater Wellington to be in the public interest
- It receives requests for easements that would significantly affect park land and current users

Greater Wellington will provide a detailed cost estimate for a notified application if requested and can arrange for additional charges to be paid in instalments for applicants who do not want to receive a large account for additional charges at the end of the process.

In some instances, where there is not the Delegation under the Reserves Act 1977 for Greater Wellington to make a decision, the application for a lease, licence or easement will be referred to the Minister of Conservation. The Department of Conservation will consult with Greater Wellington (as manager of the land) in making a decision. In these instances, all administration fees associated with a concession are charged by the Department of Conservation.

## 5. Monitoring of concessions

Periodic audits will be undertaken of concession activities based on assessment of impacts and compliance with conditions as outlined in agreements e.g. mitigation measures and / or State of Parks monitoring and reporting as outlined in the Parks Network Plan. Fee revisions may also occur for any fees contained within this policy.

When renewal applications for concession are received, Greater Wellington will review the performance of the concession holder based on the following:

- Ongoing appropriateness of the activity in relation to park values, Greater Wellington policies and complaints, damage or breaches of the concession agreement conditions
- Outstanding financial balances with Greater Wellington
- Impacts on park values in relation to the scale, frequency, location
- Compliance with all relevant Council policies, bylaws, management plans and legislation.

## 6.0 Glossary

### Commercial activity

Any activity where the purpose is to operate or promote a business and/or obtain profit or gain from its operations utilising the GWRC parks and forests including conducting a trade, business or occupation on GWRC owned or managed land, or where profit and private benefit are involved.

### Concession

A concession is an official authorisation for an individual or group to undertake an activity and/or event on land owned and/or managed by GWRC. A concession is a formal relationship between the concession holder and GWRC, ensuring that both parties are aware of their obligations. Concessions include permits, easements, leases, and licenses.

A concession is as referred to in sections 2, 53 and 59 of the Reserves Act 1977.

### Easement

A right of access over or through land and may allow for the installation of pipelines, cables/overhead wires or utility services

### **Feature film**

Also called a motion picture or movie with a running time long enough to be considered the principal or sole film to fill a program. Also includes short film and documentaries

### **Lease**

Exclusive rights to occupy buildings or a specified area of land. Leases are granted according to the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and/or Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, and/or Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.

### **Licence**

Allows the right to occupy or work in an area but not necessarily to the exclusion of the public or other licensees. Licences may allow temporary modifications to the land, such as re-locatable buildings, campsites or facilities. Licences are granted according to the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and/or Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, and/or Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.

### **Low budget films**

Those undertaken by students for education purposes

### **Low impact films**

Less than ten crew/talent, limited and small props and equipment and vehicles, less than five vehicles in total, no generators or lighting

### **Non-commercial activity**

Includes any activity:

- Where a private individual, club or any organisation will not profit or gain from the use of GWRC parks and forests
- A person undertaking the activity or event, or any of the subjects are not receiving any form of payment for the activity
- Where there are less than 30 participants (with the exemption of motorised recreation)
- Subject to standard terms and conditions for use of parks/forests.

### **Non-notified application**

An application for a concession for a restricted activity that is not publicly notified.

### **Notified application**

An application for a concession for a restricted activity that is publicly notified.

### **Permits**

A written authority for entry or to enable an activity or event to be undertaken on a park area for a limited period.

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.222**



**For Information**

## **WELLINGTON REGIONAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT PLAN REVIEW**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. The purpose of this report is to inform the Council that Greater Wellington has restarted the review of the Wellington Regional Public Transport Plan (PT Plan). This report outlines the approach, tasks and timeframes for the review.

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. The current PT Plan was adopted in 2014.
3. In 2018 Greater Wellington commenced a review of the current PT Plan. However, on 8 May 2019, the Sustainable Transport Committee resolved to delay the development and release of a draft PT Plan for public consultation until the new Council triennium (see Report 19.130 *Public Transport Plan Review – update*).
4. On 20 February 2020, the Transport Committee adopted a set of strategic priorities for the 2019-22 triennium; one of its strategic priorities was to adopt the Regional Public Transport Plan, to deliver on stated targets by June 2021.
5. In order to meet this strategic priority, the review of the PT Plan has restarted.

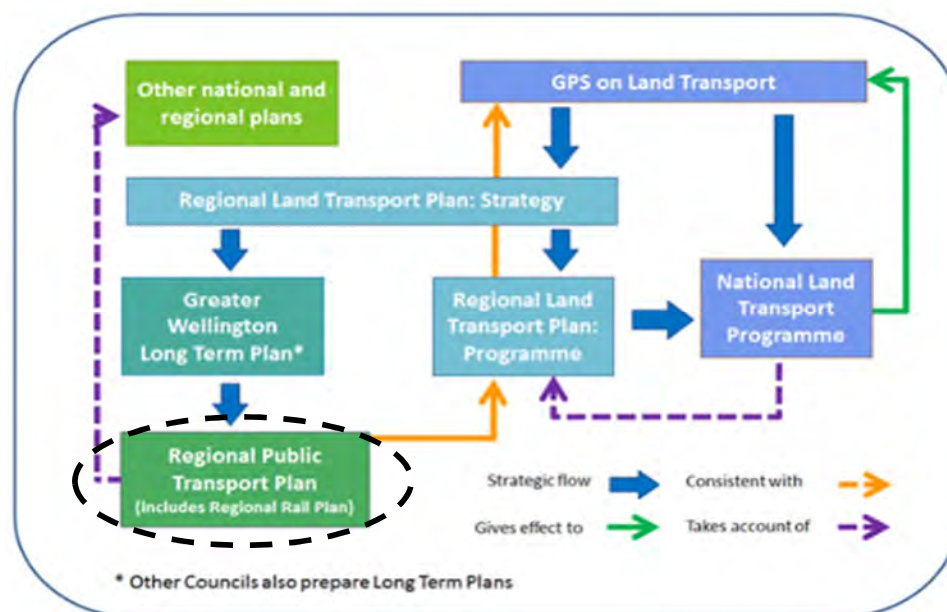
#### ***Purpose of the PT Plan***

6. The statutory purpose of the PT Plan (s 117 of the Act) is to provide:
  - a a means for encouraging regional councils to engage and work with public transport operators and territorial local authorities in developing public transport services and infrastructure
  - b a means of the public in the region on the development and operation of public transport in the region
  - c a public record of the public transport services that are integral to a regional network, their arrangement into units for contracting purposes, and the policies and procedures that apply to these services. PT Plans also provide a record of the infrastructure (e.g. bus stops and stations) and information (e.g. timetables and frequencies) that supports Metlink services.
7. The development of a PT Plan is influenced by the high level strategic direction, targets and performance measures for public transport set out in the Regional Land Transport

Plan, the Long Term Plan, and the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (see Figure 1).

8. Within this framework, the PT Plan is largely an action-oriented document. It sets out focus areas, objectives, policies and actions for public transport in the Region, providing the 'blueprint' for where we want to take public transport over the next 3 to 10 years. The PT plan incorporates the key elements of the Regional Rail Plan.

**Figure 1 Where PT Plan sits in Land Transport Planning Framework**



**Content requirements**

9. Under section 120 of the Act, a PT Plan must:
  - a describe the public transport services that are integral to the public transport network, and provide an outline of the routes, frequencies and hours of operation of these services
  - b arrange the public transport services into units (for contracting purposes)
  - c identify the units (and Total Mobility services) that will be financially assisted
  - d specify objectives and policies for public transport (and Total Mobility) services
  - e include policies relating to units on:
    - i accessibility, quality and performance
    - ii fares, including the basis for setting and reviewing fares
    - iii the process for establishing units and for procuring units
    - iv managing, monitoring and evaluating the performance of units
  - f include a policy on determining whether a proposed variation to a public transport plan is significant.

10. The Act provides considerable scope for a PT Plan to include other matters relevant to public transport. A PT Plan may:
  - a describe exempt services, but must not make them subject to objectives and policies (s 120(c))
  - b state or describe any other matters that the regional council thinks fit (s 120(d)). For example, a PT Plan could include specific consultation on issues and proposals related to public transport (e.g. key initiatives, the Regional Rail Plan, or proposed new routes).
11. Although a PT Plan must in general be consistent with the Regional Land Transport Plan, it may include matters outside the scope of the Regional Land Transport Plan (s 124(a)). This means a PT Plan may describe opportunities for improvements that are not included in the Regional Land Transport Plan (such as unfunded projects or future proposals). Such initiatives may be included to obtain public feedback, or to indicate they are under investigation, or may be considered in future.

#### ***Consultation - legislative requirements***

12. The Act outlines the approach to consultation when reviewing the PT Plan. There are two key aspects to consider:
  - a When preparing a PT Plan (early engagement) – statutory stakeholders (operators, Regional Transport Committee, local councils, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, Minister of Education, and KiwiRail) must be consulted.
  - b When adopting a PT Plan (public consultation)- Councils are required to formally consult with the public before adopting a PT Plan. Councils must follow the Local Government Act 2002 consultation principles in section 82, and may instead use the special consultative procedure in sections 83 and 87.

#### **Review of the PT Plan**

##### ***Scope of the review***

13. The review is considering the future direction for public transport in the Region over the next ten years (from 2021-31). This will include giving effect to the high level strategic direction being developed for the 2021 Long Term Plan and 2021 Regional Land Transport Plan.
14. The review provides an opportunity to reset how we respond to current and future challenges, including climate change and the longer term COVID-19 impacts (e.g. on travel patterns, patronage and revenues).
15. A key focus of the review will be to ensure the PT Plan policies remain current, and reflect our strategic direction, including delivering on the Council's priorities and focus areas.

##### ***Engagement approach***

16. Initial early engagement with statutory and other key stakeholders (e.g. Ara Tahi) was undertaken over 2018/19, with the aim of involving these stakeholders early in the planning process, and good feedback was received.

17. We will continue to engage with key stakeholders, using existing forums and processes (such as the Public Transport Advisory Group) where possible.
18. Public consultation on the draft PT Plan is proposed to be undertaken over February – April 2021 once the draft PT Plan is approved for public consultation. The Transport Committee has the authority to approve the draft PT Plan for consultation.
19. To avoid consultation fatigue we are seeking opportunities to undertake concurrent public consultation (e.g. on the draft PT Plan and the Long Term Plan). The project schedule has enough flex to accommodate this.

### **Timeframes**

20. The stages, tasks and timeframes for the restarted review are summarised in the table below.

<b>Stages</b>	<b>Key Tasks</b>	<b>Timeframes</b>
1. Plan and Scope	Scoping and planning the review	March/April 2020 (largely completed)
2. Strategic Direction	Strategic framework and focus areas for review	May - June 2020
3. Early engagement	Discussions with key stakeholders, including statutory stakeholders	July-August (ongoing as required).
3. Draft PT Plan	Preparation of draft PT plan, including policies	September - Dec 2020
4. Public Consultation	Public consultation on draft PT Plan (as per Consultation Plan)	Feb - April 2021
5 Adopt PT Plan	Public hearings, recommendations for changes based on public submissions, preparation of final PT Plan, and adoption of PT Plan	May- June 2021

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

21. The cost associated with undertaking a review of the PT Plan has been budgeted for in the Annual Plan 2020/21.

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

22. Climate change and the implications of climate change from public transport initiatives and policies will be an important consideration in the review of the PT Plan.
23. The matter for decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

***Mitigation and adaptation assessments***

24. The matter for decision in this report is of a procedural nature, and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments.

**Ngā tikanga whakatau**

**Decision-making process**

25. The subject matter of this report commences a decision-making process that will lead to the Council making a decision of high significance within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.
26. The decision-making process is explicitly prescribed by section 125 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 and must include consultation in accordance with the consultative principles specified in section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002, or the special consultative procedure in sections 83 and 87 of the Local Government Act.

**Te whakatūtakitaki**

**Engagement**

27. Engagement on this matter is not necessary.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

**Next steps**

28. Refer to paragraph 20 above.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writer	Viviane Maguire – Advisor, Metlink Strategy and Investments
Approvers	Tim Shackleton – Manager, Metlink Strategy and Investments Scott Gallacher – General Manager, Metlink

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The Transport Committee is responsible for preparation of the Wellington Regional Public Transport Plan (including variations) and recommend its adoption by Council.</p> <p>This report is being submitted to the Council as the next Transport Committee meeting is not until 13 August 2020.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>Mana whenua are key stakeholders and will be consulted throughout all stages of the PT Plan</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>The PT Plan will align with the Long Term Plan.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>Internal consultation has included relevant staff within Metlink, Statutory Planning and Regional Transport.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There are no known risks and impacts related to the matters set out in this report.</p>



**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.165**



**For Decision**

**PROPOSED VARIATION TO THE WELLINGTON RLTP PROGRAMME 2018-21 –  
BUSINESS CASE PHASES OF THE WELLINGTON METROPOLITAN RAIL NETWORK  
RESIGNALLING AND TRAIN CONTROL SYSTEM RENEWAL**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose**

1. To advise Council on approving a variation to the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan Programme 2018-21 (the RLTP Programme) to include business case phases of the Wellington Metropolitan Rail Network Resignalling and Train Control System Renewal.

**He tūtohu**

**Recommendations**

That the Council:

1. **Adopts** the proposed variation to the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan Programme 2018-21, as set out in Attachment 1, to include business case phases of the Wellington Metropolitan Rail Network Resignalling and Train Control System Renewal
2. **Agrees** to the Council Chair forwarding the adopted variation to Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, requesting that the variation is included in the National Land Transport Programme.

**Consideration by committee**

2. The proposed variation to the RLTP Programme was recommended to Council by the Regional Transport Committee at its meeting on 9 June 2020 (Proposed Variation to the Wellington Land Transport Plan Programme 2018-21 – Business case phases of the Wellington Metropolitan Rail Network Resignalling and Train Control System Renewal - Report 20.164).

**Te tāhū kōrero**

**Background**

***Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan Programme***

3. The Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) 2105 (was updated by a mid-term review in June 2018. Part of that update was the development of a new programme section for 2018-21 (the RLTP Programme).

4. The RLTP Programme contains all the land transport activities proposed to be undertaken throughout the Wellington Region, and the regional priority of significant activities (costing over \$5 million).
5. The activities in the RLTP programme are submitted by the Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (the Transport Agency) and approved organisations under the Land Transport Management Act 2003 (the LTMA). These approved organisations include the eight territorial authorities, Department of Conservation, and Greater Wellington Regional Council.

#### ***Process for considering a variation***

6. Section 18D of the LTMA states that if a good reason exists to do so, the Regional Transport Committee (the Committee) may prepare a variation to the RLTP during the six years to which the RLTP applies. This variation can be at the request of an approved organisation or the Transport Agency, or on the Committee's own motion.
7. Section 18D(4) of the LTMA requires the Committee to consider any variation request promptly.
8. Section 18D(5) of the LTMA notes that consultation is not required for any variation that is not significant or that arises from the declaration or revocation of a state highway.
9. The Committee determines if a proposed variation is significant in accordance with its significance policy adopted under 106(2) of the LTMA and included in the RLTP (see Appendix B - page 191).
10. The application of section 18B of the LTMA provides that, where the Committee recommends the proposed variation:
  - a The Committee must forward the proposed variation to Council
  - b Council may, after considering the proposed variation *either*:
    - i Approve the proposed variation, without modification *or*
    - ii Refer the proposed variation back to the Committee asking that it reconsider one or more aspects.

#### **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

##### ***Proposed variation and significance***

11. The details of the proposed variation are set out below, along with an assessment of the significance of this variation.
12. The Committee assessed the significance of the proposed variation, for the purpose of consultation, against the RLTP significance policy.

13. Information on the proposed variation is set out below and in [Attachment 1](#):

<b><i>Business case phases of the Wellington Metropolitan Rail Network Resignalling and Train Control System Renewal</i></b>
<b>Request by:</b> Greater Wellington Regional Council, acting on behalf of KiwiRail.
<b>Details of the subject activity:</b> Indicative and detailed business cases for the renewal and upgrade the Wellington Metro Rail Network (WMRN) Signalling and associated Train Control system. The exact format of the system will be determined through the business case process.
<b>Description of variation:</b> To add a new activity to the RLTP programme as a non-prioritised activity.
<b>Reason for the variation:</b> The business case development for the Rail Network Resignalling and Train Control System Renewal was not expected to commence within the six years of the RLTP programme at the time the RLTP was finalised. However, due to regulatory pressure, as well as accelerated growth in rail, there is now justification to begin the business case for this project.  The Transitional Rail Fund was created in the April 2018 Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (GPS), so this activity was not eligible for inclusion in the RLTP programme. Further changes to the funding and planning framework for rail have also been signalled recently through the draft GPS 2020, and draft New Zealand Rail Plan.
<b>Estimated total cost:</b> \$3.7 million.
<b>Proposed timing and cash-flow:</b> Business case development and associated technical studies (including modelling) are anticipated to start as soon as possible and run for two years.  Approximately \$2 million of expenditure is expected in 2020/21. This is made up of the Indicative business case at \$650,000 and the start of work on the detailed business case and associated technical studies. The detailed business case and technical studies are anticipated to be completed in 2021/22.
<b>Funding sources:</b> National.

14. The following tables indicate the Committee’s consideration of the key factors in making determinations about significance and consultation:

<b>1 Key considerations in determining significance – would the proposed variation:</b>		
Materially change the balance of strategic investment?	No	The proposal cost is \$2 million. This will not impact the balance of the RLTP programme.
Negatively impact on the contribution to Government or GPS objectives and priorities?	No	The proposed variation relates to a project that will make a positive contribution towards the GPS objectives through improving urban rail services for passengers accessing housing, major employment areas and major metropolitan areas. The proposed WMRN Signalling and Train Control systems will both provide improved safety and service reliability, but also enable

<b>1 Key considerations in determining significance – would the proposed variation:</b>		
		subsequent investment to increase rail service capacity to meet demand growth.
Affect residents?	No	The business case phase of the project will not have an impact on residents. Effects through the construction phase are yet to be determined but are likely to be minor.
Affect the integrity of the RLTP, including its overall affordability?	No	The proposed variation is not expected to affect the integrity of the RLTP or its overall affordability.

<b>2 Several types of variations are considered to be generally not significant in their own right. Are the proposed variations:</b>	
An activity in the urgent interests of public safety?	No
A small scope change costing less than 10 percent of estimated total cost, or less than \$20 million	No
Replacement of a project within a group of generic projects by another project?	No
A change of the duration or priority of an activity in the programme which does not substantially alter the balance of the magnitude and timing of activities in the programme?	No
The addition of an activity previously consulted on in accordance with sections 18 and 18A of the LTMA and which comply with section 20 of that Act?	No
<i>Note: A variation that is assessed as meeting any one of these criteria will generally not be considered significant, however the key considerations in the first table should still be assessed.</i>	

<b>3 Other considerations</b>	
What are the likely impacts, time delays or cost on public safety, economic social, environmental wellbeing as a consequence of undertaking consultation?	Consultation could delay funding approval for business case development, and consequently implementation of renewals to train control and signalling systems. Improved signalling and train control systems will improve the safety of the rail network, and enable additional capacity through more efficient operations.
What are the relative costs and benefits of consultation?	Consultation is unlikely to result in benefits. This variation seeks funding for business case development. The amount of funding sought is not significant and the project will not impact on residents. Implementation funding will be consulted on as part of the development of the RLTP 2021.

<b>3 Other considerations</b>	
To what extent has consultation with the community or relevant stakeholders been undertaken already?	KiwiRail and Greater Wellington have already engaged with rail operators and relevant government agencies. This work is included within the draft New Zealand Rail Plan which has undergone public consultation.

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

15. The financial implications of the proposed variation are stated in paragraph 13.

**Ngā tikanga whakatau**  
**Decision-making process**

16. The matters for decision in this report are subject to the legislative requirements of sections 18B, 18D and 106(2) of the LTMA. The specific requirements are stated in paragraphs 6 to 10.
17. To give effect to section 18D(5) of the LTMA, the Committee determines if a proposed variation to the RLTP is significant, in accordance with its significance policy adopted under 106(2) of the Act and as included in the RLTP.

**Te hiranga**  
**Significance**

18. The Committee determined, given the assessment in paragraph 14, that making the proposed variation is not significant.

**Te whakatūtakitaki**  
**Engagement**

19. Given this determination, the Committee concluded that consultation is not required.

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

20. If Council adopts the proposed variation (**Attachment 1**), the Council Chair will then forward the variation to the Transport Agency to consider for inclusion in the National Land Transport Programme for funding.
21. There is no obligation on the Transport Agency to vary the National Land Transport Programme to include the new activity. However, the Transport Agency must give written reasons for any decision not to do so.

**Ngā āpitihanga**  
**Attachment**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Proposed RLTP programme variation – business case phases of the Wellington Metropolitan Rail Network Resignalling and Train Control System Renewal

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**  
**Signatories**

Writer	Amy Helm – Senior Strategic Advisor, Regional Transport
Approvers	Grant Fletcher – Manager, Regional Transport Luke Troy – General Manager, Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> Under section 18D of the LTMA, the Regional Transport Committee is responsible for preparing variations to the RLTP, and for recommending these to Council for its approval. Under section 18B of the LTMA, Council can either adopt the proposed variation or refer the matter back to the Committee for further consideration.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no known impacts for Māori from the proposed variation.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> The proposed variation contributes to the RLTP 2015.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> No internal consultation took place, as this is a procedural report to update the RLTP programme.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no risks related to the matter for decision.

**Attachment 1 to Report 20.165**

**Proposed RLTP programme variation – Business case phases of the Wellington Metropolitan Rail Network Resignalling and Train Control System Renewal**

Organisation	Project name	Description	Activity stage/phase	Start year	End year	Cost (\$m) 2018/19	Cost (\$m) 2019/20	Cost (\$m) 2020/21	3 year cost (\$m)	Total projected cost (\$m)	BCR	Assessment Profile	Funding Source(s)
Greater Wellington Regional Council / KiwiRail	Wellington Metropolitan Rail Network Resignalling and Train Control System Renewal	New Signalling and associated train control system for Wellington Rail Network.	Business Case	2020/21	2021/22	0.00	0.150	2.350	2.500	3.700	TBD	VHL*	National Land Transport Fund
<b>Significant activity?</b>		No											



**Council**  
**26 June 2020**  
**Report 20.224**



**For Decision**

## **Submission on Proposed Plan Change 18: Plimmerton Farm to the Porirua City District Plan**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To provide Council with a draft submission on Proposed Plan Change 18: Plimmerton Farm to the Porirua City District Plan for feedback and approval to submit.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That the Council:

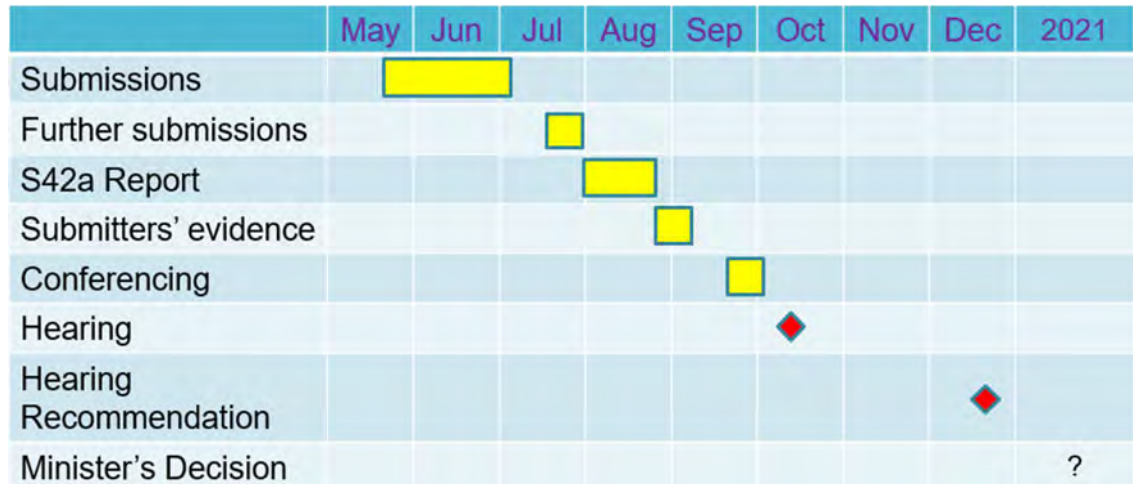
1. **Notes** that a sub-group of Councillors has received a briefing of the proposed Plan Change, workshopped the submission points, and provided input into and feedback on the draft submission.
2. **Considers** the draft submission on Proposed Plan Change 18: Plimmerton Farm to the Porirua City District Plan and provides any feedback.
3. **Approves** the submission on Proposed Plan Change 18: Plimmerton Farm to the Porirua City District Plan.
4. **Authorises** the Manager, Environmental Policy to lodge the submission with Porirua City Council on behalf of Council, with any minor changes and corrections.

### **Te horopaki**

#### **Context**

2. Plimmerton Farm is located beside State Highway 1 north of Porirua, and is owned by Plimmerton Farm Ltd. It has a site area of 385 hectares and is the largest single rural landholding in the Plimmerton area. The land is currently zoned 'rural' under the Operative Porirua City District Plan but has been identified as a growth area of Porirua City since 2009.
3. Porirua City Council made a request to the Minister for the Environment to use the Streamlined Planning Process instead of the usual (Schedule 1) Plan Change process under the Resource Management Act. Council agreed to support Porirua City Council's application via a letter to the Minister for the Environment in August 2019 [Report 19.310 refers].

4. The process directed by the Minister was gazetted on 6 May 2020, and the proposed Plan Change was notified on 20 May 2020. The process involves many of the same steps as the usual Schedule 1 process, with shorter timeframes. The key difference is that the Minister makes the final decision on the Plan Change, and appeal rights are limited to points of law.
5. Submissions on the proposed Plan Change close on 2 July 2020, with Hearings likely to be over two days in October. The remaining steps and timeframes are in the diagram below:



**Te tātaritanga  
Analysis**

6. The Plan Change for Plimmerton Farm has been well signalled, and Greater Wellington has had significant input into the provisions.
7. Due to the timing of the submissions, a sub-group of Councillors (Councillors Brash, Kirk-Burnnand, Lee and Staples) was established to provide input into the submission. The sub-group received a briefing from Porirua City Council on the proposed Plan Change and workshopped the submission points. The sub-group reviewed a draft of the submission prior to its inclusion with this report. The sub-group and staff intend to visit the site on 22 June 2020. The draft submission is attached as [Attachment 1](#).

**About the proposed Plan Change**

8. The proposed Plan Change seeks to establish a new zone in the Porirua City District Plan, the Plimmerton Farm Zone. Within the zone, there are four precincts in total: three with a mix of residential densities and a commercial precinct.
9. The new zone is intended to provide for urban development including housing, a retirement village, and a commercial area. It has water sensitive design principles embedded to protect sensitive receiving waters, as well as protection and augmentation of Significant Natural Areas, including wetlands that form part of the Taupō Swamp Complex.

### **Council submission**

10. In general, Greater Wellington considers that the Plan Change is consistent with the relevant regional planning documents, including the Regional Policy Statement and the Proposed Natural Resources Plan.
11. The key areas of interest for Council within the Plan Change are:
  - a **Stormwater management:** The proposed Plan Change incorporates water sensitive design and hydraulic neutrality, and the stormwater objectives and policies are given effect to through the subdivision rules and Freshwater Principles. The Freshwater Principles incorporate the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme recommendations and mana whenua views.
  - b **Transport:** The development seeks to minimise earthworks, which means that some of the roads are too narrow and steep for a public bus service. However, we consider the appropriate balance between minimising earthworks and access to a bus service has been reached.
  - c **Natural hazards:** The key risks from a natural hazards point of view are flooding and slope stability, and these matters have been addressed through the hydraulic neutrality and earthworks provisions respectively.
  - d **Ecology and indigenous biodiversity:** The provisions are consistent with Policies 23 and 24 of the RPS. We have suggested some changes to ensure that the rules offer appropriate protection, and terminology and the effects management hierarch is consistent with the PNRP.
  - e **Earthworks:** The earthworks provisions are generally aligned with or more stringent than the earthworks requirements in the PNRP. There is an inconsistency regarding setbacks from waterways that we suggest is amended.
12. Detailed comments about specific provisions are captured in Appendix 1 to the submission. The current working draft of Appendix 1 is included in Attachment 1; this working draft is subject to further work and refinement.

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

13. The proposed decisions have no financial implications.

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

14. The requirement to consider climate does not apply to this matter, as it is a process under the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Ngā tikanga whakatau**  
**Decision-making process**

15. The process for deciding this matter is prescribed explicitly by the Minister’s gazette notice directing Porirua City Council to enter a Streamlined Planning Process. This process is set out in paragraphs 4 and 5.

**Te hiranga**  
**Significance**

16. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of this matter, taking into account Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington’s Decision-making Guidelines. Officers recommend that this matter is of low significance as the decisions are of a procedural nature consistent with existing Council policy.

**Te whakatūtakitaki**  
**Engagement**

17. Engagement was carried out through development of the Regional Policy Statement and Proposed Natural Resources Plan. The points made in the attached submission reflect this engagement.

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

18. Once Council feedback has been incorporated into the submission, it will be lodged with Porirua City Council.
19. When all submissions have been lodged, we will consider these and determine whether a further submission is required.

**Ngā āpitihanga**  
**Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Draft submission to Porirua City Council on proposed Plan Change 18 Plimmerton Farm

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**  
**Signatories**

Writer	Fleur Matthews, Team Leader, Policy Implementation
Approvers	Matt Hickman, Manager, Environmental Policy Al Cross, General Manager, Environmental Management

<p><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b>  <b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or Committee’s terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>The content fits with the role of the Council to submit on Resource Management matters.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>There are no known impacts for Māori.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>There are no implications for Council’s strategies, policies and plans.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>The following groups were asked for feedback on the proposed Plan Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Environmental Policy</li> <li>Environmental Regulation</li> <li>Environmental Science</li> <li>Flood Protection</li> <li>Land Management</li> <li>Strategy and Corporate Planning</li> <li>Te Hunga Whiriwhiri</li> <li>Transport</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>None.</p>



**Attachment 1 to Report 20.224**

**Greater Wellington Regional Council: Submission**

To:	Porirua City Council
Submission on:	Proposed Plan Change 18: Plimmerton Farm

**1. Reason for submission**

1.1 The Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) wishes to make a submission on Proposed Plan Change 18 pursuant to Schedule 1 Section 6 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

**2. Overall comments**

2.1 GWRC supports the Plan Change and seeks some amendments and further consideration of some matters, in particular to provide for better consistency with the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region (PNRP).

2.2 The proposed Plan Change is consistent with the objectives and policies in Chapter 3.9 *Regional form, design and function* of the Regional Policy Statement (RPS). The area was identified in the Porirua Growth Strategy 2048 as a new residential area in the medium term (2022 – 2032). The RPS supports urban development that is consistent with council’s growth strategies rather than ad hoc development which has the potential to undermine a compact and well designed regional form.

2.3 GWRC would like to commend the approach taken by the developer and Porirua City Council to develop the proposed Plan Change, with significant work undertaken prior to notification.

2.4 The primary reasons for supporting Proposed District Plan Change 18 are its consistency with:

- The National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity 2016 (NPS-UDC)
- The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (amended 2017)
- The Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington region 2010 (RPS)
- The Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP).

2.5 In assessing Proposed Plan Change 18 for consistency with the documents above, GWRC is particularly interested in how the plan change will support and contribute to achieving the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in the Wellington region.

### 3. Areas of interest

3.1 The following sections of the proposed Plimmerton Farm Zone Chapter are of interest to GWRC, and key points within each of these is discussed below.

- Stormwater management (including how the Subdivision rules give effect to the objectives and policies in this Section)
- Transport
- Natural hazards
- Ecology and indigenous biodiversity
- Earthworks.

#### **Stormwater management**

3.2 GWRC strongly supports that the Plan Change includes a water quality strategic objective. The Plan Change's specific provisions for stormwater management are supported. In particular, we strongly support the objectives for water sensitive design and hydraulic neutrality, which are consistent with Policy 42 of the RPS. In addition, we support linking the subdivision rules to the policies in this section.

3.3 The Plimmerton Farm development is within the catchment area for the Taupō Swamp complex. The Taupō Swamp complex is identified as an outstanding wetland in Schedule A3 of the PNRP. GWRC's priority is ensuring that adverse effects on the complex from the development are avoided, including both water quantity and water quality effects. We want to ensure that the development does not cause any changes in water levels or volumes, and that water quality is maintained or improved.

#### **Transport**

3.4 GWRC's interest in the Transport section relates to access to public transport. The Primary Collector road will run through the main portion of the development, and this road is suitable for a bus route. GWRC considers that minimising earthworks in the development is worthwhile, even if this means that the gradients and widths of the other road types may be too steep or narrow for conventional bus services. A public bus service in the more sparsely populated areas is unlikely to be viable, however emerging service options such as on-demand services could be a solution for this type of area in the medium to longer term.

#### **Natural hazards**

3.5 GWRC notes that there was significant engagement during the development of the Plan Change on flooding and natural hazards, and our concerns and comments have been taken into account and addressed. In addition, the natural hazards steering group has provided input and peer reviewed the hazards provisions. The Plan Change gives effect to Policy 29 of the RPS, which requires district plans to identify areas at high risk from natural hazards and include policies and rules to avoid inappropriate subdivision and development in those areas.

- 3.6 The hydraulic neutrality requirements mean that there will be no additional flood risk downstream of the development.
- 3.7 Further input will occur during the consenting process and construction management plans to further refine potential impacts and mitigation measures.

### **Ecology and indigenous biodiversity**

- 3.8 GWRC supports the provisions that identify and protect significant natural areas, which are consistent with Policies 23 and 24 of the RPS. We also support setting aside areas for biodiversity restoration purposes, as well as the Land Management Principles to retain existing gully vegetation and regenerating bush. We understand that the biodiversity offsetting and restoration areas are intended to become additional significant natural areas of the future – we suggest that this be made explicit in the Plan Change, and consideration is given to renaming them to Biodiversity Restoration Areas. The current name suggests that biodiversity offsetting can only occur in these areas, when offsetting should occur as close as possible to where the effects are occurring.
- 3.9 We are concerned that ECO<sub>PFZ-R1</sub> provides for the construction by the Porirua City Council of a new public walking or cycling track up to 2.5m in width as a permitted activity. We support the development of a tracks network through the significant natural areas, as they provide public access to these areas. However, we suggest that consideration be given to requiring the development of a tracks network plan, and that any new tracks must be consistent with that plan to be constructed. This would likely require a controlled activity status rather than permitted activity.
- 3.10 We suggest a number of other changes in Appendix 1 which seek to align the provisions with the PNRP and relevant case law in relation to terminology and the effects management hierarchy.

### **Earthworks**

- 3.11 GWRC strongly supports the intent of the earthworks provisions, as they seek to protect the receiving environments (Taupō Swamp, Taupō Stream, Kakaho Stream and Te Awarua-o-Porirua) from erosion and sediment, which is consistent with Policy 41 of the RPS. However, we consider that further work is required to ensure that the respective roles and responsibilities for managing earthworks between GWRC and PCC are clear.
- 3.12 We seek a change to EW<sub>PFZ-S3</sub>. This standard allows for earthworks within 20 metres of a stream or wetland if the earthworks do not exceed 25 m<sup>3</sup> per site in any 12 month period. However, Rule 99 of the PNRP requires a setback for earthworks of 5 metres from a surface water body. We suggest that the standard applies to earthworks between 5 and 20 metres from a stream or wetland to align the two plans. At the time of writing, the Government had announced that a new National Environmental Standard (NES) for wetlands and streams will impose setbacks, but has not yet established their size. The NES setbacks would override both the PNRP and the Plimmerton Farm Plan Change.



**4. Relief sought**

Should Porirua City Council approve the Proposed Plan Change 18, GWRC requests that our support is noted and amendments are made where sought in this submission, including Appendix 1 and any necessary consequential amendments.

**5. Further involvement**

GWRC wishes to be heard in support of its submission. We would also welcome the opportunity to clarify and further discuss the matters raised.

Yours sincerely

**Matt Hickman**  
**Manager, Environmental Policy**

**Address for service:**

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**Appendix 1: Specific comments on Porirua City Council Proposed Plan Change 18 (Plimmerton Farm)**

Note that these points are in addition to our written submission and both documents should be read together.

<b>The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:</b>	<b>My submission is:</b> (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	<b>I seek the following decision:</b>
<b>Definitions</b>		
Definition of hydraulic neutrality	The definition of hydraulic neutrality is ambiguous. It is not clear whether it includes both volume of water and flow rate. Support including the concept of volume.	Amend definition to ensure that the definition of hydraulic neutrality includes both flow rates and volume.
Definition of land management plan	Support. Perhaps a plan author could have suitable relevant experience, and may not need to be a suitably qualified ecologist or landscape architect.	Consider whether a land management plan author could have suitable relevant experience, rather than requiring them to be a suitably qualified ecologist or landscape architect.
<b>Strategic objectives</b>		
Strategic objectives	It is not clear how the strategic objectives fit within the planning hierarchy, and how (or whether) they will be given effect to through decisions.	Explain how they fit, and provide hooks through objectives, policies and rules in the relevant specific sections of the Plan Change.
Strategic PFZ-O2	Strongly support having a strategic objective for identifying landscapes and ecosystems on the Planning Maps, and protecting them through provisions.	Retain objective.
Strategic PFZ-O3	Strongly support having a water quality objective in the strategic objectives. Our priority is ensuring that adverse effects on the Taupō swamp complex from the development are avoided, as it is an outstanding wetland identified in Schedule A3 of the PNRP.	Retain objective.
<b>Stormwater management</b>		
SW <sub>PFZ</sub> -O1, SW <sub>PFZ</sub> -O2	Strongly support water sensitive design and hydraulic neutrality objectives, consistent with Policy 42 of the RPS.	Retain objectives.

<b>The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:</b>	<b>My submission is:</b> (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	<b>I seek the following decision:</b>
Stormwater management policies	Support the inclusion of Freshwater Principles, Erosion and Sediment Control Principles and Land Management Principles in the policies.	Retain.
SW <sub>PFZ</sub> -P1 and SW <sub>PFZ</sub> -P2	Support the link between SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -P4 and these policies, and that SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -P4 applies to all subdivisions.	Retain.
SW <sub>PFZ</sub> -P3	Support the requirement to either prevent or treat copper and zinc contaminants, consistent with Policy 42 of the RPS.	Retain SW <sub>PFZ</sub> -P3.
Freshwater Principles, SWP 27	Support with amendment. The principle currently only includes part of recommendation 30 from the Whaitua Implementation Plan. Suggest that the rest of the recommendation for greenfield development is included.	Include 'the modelled mean annual runoff volume generated by the fully developed area must not exceed the mean annual runoff volume modelled from the site in an undeveloped (pastoral) state.' either within SWP 27 or as a new principle.
<b>Natural hazards</b>		
Chapter 6	Support the natural hazards provisions.	Retain natural hazards provisions.
<b>Ecology and indigenous biodiversity</b>		
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -O1	Support with amendment – This objective seeks that SNAs are protected from all adverse effects of subdivision, use and development which is supported. However, we ask that the term “enhanced” be replaced with “restored”. This would align better with Objective 16 of the RPS which directs that indigenous ecosystems with significant biodiversity values are maintained and <i>restored</i> to a healthy functioning state. “Restored” is more directive as to the state desired, whereas “enhanced” is ambiguous. For example, we have found that some landowners consider their wetlands to be “enhanced” by planting them in exotic willow trees that provide fodder for waterfowl. While this may be a reasonable interpretation, it is not consistent with the objectives of the RPS.	Amend ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -O1 to read “Significant Natural Areas are protected from the adverse effects of subdivision, use and development and, where appropriate, are <u>restored</u> <del>enhanced</del> .”  We ask that this change is also applied to other policies and rules including direction to ‘enhance’ in this plan change.
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -O2	Support setting aside areas for biodiversity protection and restoration purposes. We understand these areas are intended to become additional	Clarify in the Plan Change that the Biodiversity Offsetting and Restoration Areas are intended to

The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:	My submission is: (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	I seek the following decision:
	<p>significant natural areas of the future, and suggest that this be made explicit in the Plan Change.</p> <p>In addition, the name “Biodiversity Offsetting and Restoration Areas” suggests that biodiversity offsetting can only occur in these areas, when offsetting should occur as close as possible to where the effects are occurring. We therefore suggest that these areas be renamed.</p>	<p>become additional significant natural areas of the future.</p> <p>Change the name of “Biodiversity Offsetting and Restoration Areas” to “Biodiversity Restoration Areas” and ensure that it is clear that biodiversity offsetting should occur as close as possible to where the effects are occurring.</p>
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -O3	<p>Support with amendment. Support the objective to ensure that ecological function and buffering of hydrological and ecological systems are maintained and restored, particularly in relation to the Taupō Swamp complex. As requested above, we seek an amendment from “enhanced” to “restored”.</p>	<p>Amend ECO<sub>PFZ</sub>-O3 to read: “The ecological function and protective buffering of hydrological and ecological systems are maintained and <u>restored</u> <del>enhanced</del>.”</p>
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -P1	<p>Support with amendments. We suggest five changes to this policy. These are to (1) amend the level of effects to which the policy applies, (2) amend the ordering of the hierarchy, (3) clarify the use of ‘mitigate’, (4) remove the qualifier of ‘within the site’ and (5) provide principles for biodiversity offsetting and compensation within appendices.</p> <p>Justifications for each are provided below:</p> <p>(1) We do not agree with the level of effects anticipated by this policy. ECO<sub>PFZ</sub>-P1 is currently directed at managing ‘significant’ adverse effects. Significant adverse effects are those that are ‘noticeable and will have a serious adverse impact on the environment’.<sup>1</sup> We think this is too low a bar for effects management in significant natural areas. We note that RMA section 6(c) directs ‘the protection’ of areas</p>	<p>Amend ECO<sub>PFZ</sub>-P1 to read:</p> <p>Protect the biodiversity value of Significant Natural Areas in ECO<sub>PFZ</sub>-Appendix-1 that have been identified using the criteria in Policy 23 of the Regional Policy Statement, by requiring subdivision, use and development to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avoid <del>significant</del> adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity values;</li> <li>2. <u>Minimise</u> <del>Remedy</del> adverse effects on the identified biodiversity values where avoidance is not <u>possible</u> <del>practicable</del>;</li> <li>3. <u>Remedy</u> <del>Mitigate</del> the adverse effects where they cannot be avoided or <u>minimised</u> <del>remedied</del>; and</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> Roper-Lindsay, J., Fuller S.A., Hooson, S., Sanders, M.D., Ussher, G.T. 2018. *Ecological impact assessment. EIANZ guidelines for use in New Zealand: terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. 2nd edition.* Table 11, p. 5.

The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:	My submission is: (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	I seek the following decision:
	<p>of significant biodiversity value. It does not direct that these areas are protected only from 'significant' adverse effects. We suggest removing the threshold as it is not consistent with the intention of the RMA to safeguard sites of national importance.</p> <p>(2) We request a change to the ordering of the proposed effects management hierarchy in this policy to use the internationally accepted effects management hierarchy of 'avoid-minimise-remedy'. Currently the ordering follows the sequence of the RMA wording (i.e., avoid-remedy-mitigate). This is inappropriate. A decision by the Board of Enquiry on the Transmission Gully plan change determined that it is appropriate to direct a hierarchy of effects management actions but this does not need to align with the 'ordering' of 'avoiding, remedying, or mitigating' in section 5(2)(c) of the RMA which is a grouping of actions and is not a procedural provision. The PNRP decisions version uses 'avoid-minimise-remedy' as its effects management sequence (prior to offsetting). This is reflected most notably in P41, a policy that also deals with effects on significant biodiversity values.<sup>2</sup> This sequence is consistent with the internationally recognised effects management hierarchy.<sup>3</sup> It is also the ordering directed in the NZ Government guidance on biodiversity offsetting<sup>4</sup> and that suggested by the EIANZ ecological impact assessment guidelines.<sup>5</sup> The main issue with the existing ordering is</p>	<p>4. Only consider biodiversity offsetting for any residual <u>adverse effects that have not been mitigated-avoided, minimised or remedied within the site through protection, restoration and enhancement measures; and where the principles of Appendix X (Biodiversity Offsetting) are met; and</u></p> <p>5. Only consider biodiversity compensation after <u>implementing first considering biodiversity offsetting and where the principles of Appendix Y (Biodiversity Compensation) are met.</u></p> <p>Establish Appendix X (Biodiversity Offsetting) using either an adapted version of the principles of biodiversity offsetting used in schedule G2 of the PNRP, or an adapted version of the same from the proposed NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity.</p> <p>Establish Appendix Y (Biodiversity Compensation).</p>

<sup>2</sup> For extended justification see, Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region. 2018. *HS5 Officer's S42A Report - Wetlands and Biodiversity*, <http://pnrp.gw.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/HS5-Officers-S42A-Report-Wetlands-and-Biodiversity.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Forest Trends Association. 2017. *BBOP: The mitigation hierarchy*, <https://www.forest-trends.org/bbop/bbop-key-concepts/mitigation-hierarchy/>  
Also see <https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/article/68/5/336/4966810> and <https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/Post2020/postsbi/biodiversify1.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> NZ Government. 2014. Guidance on good practice biodiversity offsetting in New Zealand, <https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/our-work/biodiversity-offsets/the-guidance.pdf>, p. 18.

<sup>5</sup> Roper-Lindsay, J., Fuller S.A., Hooson, S., Sanders, M.D., Ussher, G.T. 2018. *Ecological impact assessment. EIANZ guidelines for use in New Zealand: terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. 2nd edition.* Table 11, p. 90.

The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:	My submission is: (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	I seek the following decision:
	<p>that consent applicants are directed to remedy adverse effects on SNAs before they mitigate them, which is not possible. To 'remedy' is to rehabilitate, restore or restate something after an impact has occurred. To 'mitigate' is to moderate, reduce or alleviate an effect. Consent applicants should not be empowered, for example, to re-plant or otherwise restore damaged habitat (a remedy action) before considering how they might reduce the damage inflicted on that habitat (a mitigate action). A precautionary approach to effects management, as required under RPS Policy 47(h), directs that applicants should reduce the severity of an effect (to mitigate) before they consider an action to redress damage after an effect has occurred (to remedy).</p> <p>(3) The use of 'mitigate' in this policy and elsewhere is confusing for consent applicants. Noted above is its confusing ordering within the hierarchy. However, also problematic is the way that 'mitigate' is used in two ways throughout the industry. It is used first as a synonym for 'minimise' but also second, and more commonly, as a catchall for avoid-remedy-mitigate actions (such as when applicants refer to a 'mitigation package'). The PNRP accepts the latter interpretation and defines 'biodiversity mitigation' as such within it. It also uses 'minimise' in place of 'mitigate' in the hierarchy. This again reflects the internationally accepted terminology. Furthermore, it is helpfully directive. Legal advice we received at the time of the PNRP</p>	

<sup>11</sup>"In practice, most forms of impact management have commonly been collectively termed 'mitigation' or represented in a comprehensive 'mitigation package'" in Roper-Lindsay, J., Fuller S.A., Hooson, S., Sanders, M.D., Ussher, G.T. 2018. Ecological impact assessment. EIANZ guidelines for use in New Zealand: terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. 2nd edition, p. 92. Also note the definition of 'mitigation' in this guidance: "the process of preventing, avoiding, or minimising adverse impacts by: (i) refraining from a particular action; (ii) limiting the degree of an action; (iii) repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment; (iv) providing substitute resources", p. 9.

The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:	My submission is: (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	I seek the following decision:
	<p>hearings<sup>7</sup> was that minimise is ‘to make (something) as small or as insignificant as possible’ while mitigate is only to ‘reduce, lessen or decrease’. Minimise is therefore more accurate to the intended direction. We suggest adopting ‘minimise’ in place of mitigate in this policy and elsewhere in relation to effects on biodiversity.</p> <p>(4) We suggest removing the qualifier of ‘within the site’ in this policy. This is because it is not technically necessary as all avoid-minimise-remedy actions should be undertaken within the site. It also implies that biodiversity offsetting actions could not be undertaken within the site. This would be counterproductive as offset actions would in fact best be undertaken within the site or as close to it as possible (recognising here that ‘the site’ is often subjective). Offset actions only cannot be undertaken ‘at the point of impact’ as this is where avoid-minimise-remedy actions apply. This was the finding of the High Court in the Escarpment Mine decision.</p> <p>(5) Applicants require direction when proposing biodiversity offsetting or compensation measures. ECO<sub>PFZ</sub>-P3 provides guidance on biodiversity offsetting, however we consider that the policy does not include enough detail to adequately inform consent applicants. We request that PCC use either an adapted version of the principles of biodiversity offsetting used in schedule G2 of the PNRP, or an adapted version of the same from the proposed NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity. These both require the level of detail that would be appropriate. In the same way, clear direction is needed for the use of</p>	

<sup>7</sup> Anderson, K. 2018. Wellington Regional Council legal submissions for Hearing Stream 5: Beds of lakes and rivers, wetlands and biodiversity, discharges to land, <http://pnrp.gw.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/GW-Legal-Submissions-on-Hearing-Stream-5-23-March-2018.PDF>, p. 26.

The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:	My submission is: (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	I seek the following decision:
	<p>biodiversity compensation actions, as they are the least certain and most risky of all effects management measures. Without this guidance, environmental compensation could easily be interpreted as an 'out clause' where offsetting is not achievable. This direction could be expressed through a policy, as it currently is for biodiversity offsetting, or in the form of an appendix. Due to the level of detail needed, we think the direction for both offsetting and compensation is best presented in appendices.</p>	
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -P2	<p>Support with amendments. We ask that clause 2 require that the ecological assessment be carried out by a suitably qualified <u>and</u> experienced ecologist. We also ask that the assessment identify the 'biodiversity values' of the area rather than 'determining its significance'. This is because its significance (which is an either/or classification) has already been determined, hence its identification as a significant natural area. Finally, we ask that this policy also direct applicants to consider the cumulative effects of their proposed activities. Assessments of effects often neglect to highlight the potential cumulative effects on biodiversity values. This is the approach we have taken with PNRP P42 and is an appropriate implementation of RPS Policy 47(d).</p>	<p>Amend ECO<sub>PFZ</sub>-P2 to:</p> <p>2. Require an ecological assessment from a suitably qualified <u>and experienced</u> ecologist to <u>identify the biodiversity values</u> <del>determine the significance of the indigenous biodiversity,</del> the <u>potential</u> impact of the activity on biodiversity values, and the appropriate application of ECO<sub>PFZ</sub>-P1;</p> <p><u>9. Avoid the potential cumulative adverse effects of activities on the Significant Natural Area.</u></p>
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -P3	<p>We strongly support the direction on what council will require in relation to applications involving the use of biodiversity offsetting. However, as noted in our comments on ECO<sub>PFZ</sub>-P1, we consider that the contents of this policy be included in an Appendix, which can be linked directly from P1, rather than as a stand-alone policy.</p>	<p>See comments for ECO<sub>PFZ</sub>-P1, (5).</p>
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -P5	<p>Support with amendment. It appears that clause 2. c. should require land management plans to be both prepared and implemented.</p>	<p>Amend clause 2. c. to: Prepare <del>or</del> <u>and</u> implement Land Management Plans in accordance with SUB<sub>PFZ</sub>-P5.</p>
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -P6	<p>Support.</p>	<p>Retain.</p>



The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:	My submission is: (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	I seek the following decision:
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -R1-1	Oppose in part. We do not support the removal of indigenous vegetation from an SNA to create a new public walking or cycling track up to 2.5m in width as a permitted activity. While we strongly support the development of a tracks network to provide public access to these areas, we consider that the potential effects of this activity are too great to warrant a permitted activity status. Instead we suggest that consideration be given to requiring the development of a tracks network plan, and that any new tracks must be consistent with that plan to be constructed. This would likely require a controlled activity status rather than permitted activity.	Require the development of a tracks network plan, which any new public walking or cycling tracks must be consistent with. Consider establishing as a controlled activity rather than permitted activity.
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -R1-2	Support with amendment. We request that biodiversity offsetting be added to the matters of discretion where compliance is not achieved. Reference to the requirements for biodiversity offsetting are necessary if that action is to be considered.	Include biodiversity offsetting as an additional matter of discretion.
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -R3	Support with amendment. As noted above, we suggest that the word 'restore' is preferable to 'enhance' in the context of significant natural areas.  We also seek an amendment to clause 1.a.ii. to remove the exclusion to 'exotic' pest plants. Although most pest plants will be exotic (or introduced) some may be native to New Zealand. Examples of native species that can be considered pest plants in the Wellington region include karo and pohutukawa. This is because these are not locally native species.	Change references from enhance to restore.  Amend clause 1.a.ii to:  Carrying out <del>animal pest and exotic plant and animal</del> control activities;
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -R4	Support with amendments. The matters of discretion when removing vegetation from within a SNA are limited to those covered in ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -P4, but P4 also refers back to P1, so for clarity, P1 should also be listed as a matter of discretion.	Include P1 as an additional matter of discretion in ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -R4.
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -R5	Support.	Retain.
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -R6	Support.	Retain.

<b>The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:</b>	<b>My submission is:</b> (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	<b>I seek the following decision:</b>
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -IR-1	Support with amendment. We ask that the ecologist also be suitably experienced as qualifications alone are often not enough to provide a sound ecological assessment.	1. An Ecological Assessment provided by a suitably qualified <u>and experienced</u> ecologist identifying the biodiversity values and potential impacts from the proposal.
ECO <sub>PFZ</sub> -Appendix 1: Schedule of Significant Natural Areas	Support the schedule of SNAs as it is consistent with Policy 23 of the RPS. The wetland areas should be consistent with the PNRP areas.	Retain.
<b>Earthworks</b>		
EW <sub>PFZ</sub> -P1	Strongly support the intent of the earthworks provisions, as they seek to protect the receiving environments (Taupō Swamp, Taupō Stream, Kakaho Stream and Te Awarua-o-Porirua) from erosion and sediment, which is consistent with Policy 41 of the RPS.	Consider how to ensure that the respective roles and responsibilities for managing earthworks between GWRC and PCC are clear.
EW <sub>PFZ</sub> -P3	Support with amendment to reflect suggested changes to the effects management hierarchy for effects on indigenous biodiversity. We also suggest that indigenous biodiversity is referred to, rather than just indigenous vegetation to ensure that other biodiversity is considered e.g. bats and birds.	Amend clause 2. d. to: The earthworks avoid, <del>remedy or mitigate</del> <u>minimise, remedy, offset or compensate</u> for adverse effects on indigenous <del>vegetation</del> <u>biodiversity</u> ;
EW <sub>PFZ</sub> -P3 and EW <sub>PFZ</sub> -P4	We support the inclusion of earthworks, erosion and sediment control principles.	Retain principles.
EW <sub>PFZ</sub> -R8	This rule makes all earthworks within stream corridors (high hazard areas) non-complying activities. However, earthworks within 20m of a waterbody is permitted if <25m <sup>2</sup> in any 12 month period. This appears to contradict R99(e) of PNRP, which requires a 5m setback from any surface waterbody for earthworks.	Amend the standards to apply to activities between 5m and 20m of waterbodies.

The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:	My submission is: (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	I seek the following decision:
	Note: All buildings and structures must be set back at least 20m from waterbodies over 3m in width (measured from the highest annual bank-full flow).	
<b>Subdivision</b>		
SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -O1	Support.	Retain.
SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -O2	Support – consistent with RPS Policy 57.	Retain.
SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -O3	Support – consistent with RPS Policy 58.	Retain.
SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -O4	Support.	Retain.
SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -O5	Support the maintenance of the special amenity landscape values of Kakaho at the time of subdivision, which is consistent with the Policy 27 of the RPS.	Retain.
SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -P1 – SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -P6	Support.	Retain.
SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -P5	Strongly support the requirement for subdivisions that include a significant natural area or biodiversity offsetting and restoration area to prepare a Land Management Plan.	Retain.
SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -P5-8	Strongly support the requirement to contribute to the protection, enhancement and buffering of the receiving environments of Taupō Swamp complex, Taupō Stream and Te Awarua-o-Porirua. Suggest that the Kakaho Stream is also included.	Amend clause 8 to: Contribute to the protection, enhancement and buffering of the Taupō Swamp complex, Taupō Stream, <u>Kakaho Stream</u> and Te Awarua-o-Porirua.
SUB <sub>PFZ</sub> -IR-2	Support.	Retain.
Land Management Principles p135	Support. Suggest that the importance of sediment control to any activities and vegetation establishment is emphasised.	Retain, with additional emphasis on importance of sediment control and vegetation establishment.
<b>Precinct specific matters</b>		
PA <sub>PFZ</sub> -S6 (Setbacks from waterbodies)	Support requirement for all buildings and structures to be set back at least 20m from waterbodies over 3m in width.	Retain.

<b>The specific provision of Plan Change 18 that my submission relates to is:</b>	<b>My submission is:</b> (Please include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended, and reasons for your views)	<b>I seek the following decision:</b>
PB <sub>PFZ</sub> -S6 PC <sub>PFZ</sub> -S10 PD <sub>PFZ</sub> -S8		
PAPFZ-S10 (Use of copper and zinc) PB <sub>PFZ</sub> -S11 PC <sub>PFZ</sub> -S16 PD <sub>PFZ</sub> -S10	Support – consistent with RPS Policy 42(c).	Retain.
PD <sub>PFZ</sub> -IR1	Refers to Rule PD <sub>PFZ</sub> -R9, but there are only 7 rules. R4 refers to PD <sub>PFZ</sub> -IR1 but the information requirements do not appear relevant to R4.	Correct references.

DRAFT

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.221**



**For Decision**

## **ENDORSEMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITY REMIT ON WATER BOTTLING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEW ZEALAND'S 2020 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. To advise Council on endorsing the draft remit prepared by Queenstown Lakes District Council, regarding water bottling, for the 2020 Annual General Meeting of Local Government New Zealand.

**He tūtohu**

### **Recommendation**

That the Council **endorses** the draft remit prepared by Queenstown Lakes District Council, regarding water bottling, for consideration at the 2020 Annual General Meeting of Local Government New Zealand.

**Te tāhū kōrero**

### **Background**

2. Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) has sought the support of Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) for its draft remit (**Attachment 1**), which proposes:

That LGNZ works with the Government to:

1. Place a moratorium on applications to take and/or use water for water bottling or bulk export;
2. Require and enable regional councils to review inactive water bottling consents, with a view to withdrawal of the consent and discourage consent 'banking';
3. Undertake a holistic assessment of the potential effects of the current industry, its future growth and the legislative settings that enable Councils to effectively manage those effects;
4. Initiate a comprehensive nationwide discussion on the issue of water bottling and implement any changes to legislation and policy settings as required.

3. The deadline for the submission of remits to Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) was 16 June 2020. Due to the short timeframe for lodging submissions with the required support from other councils, the Council Chair advised QLDC, on 16 June 2020, of Greater Wellington's support, in principle, for the draft remit. This advice occurred after having sought the views of all Councillors and having received responses from most Councillors. QLDC is scheduled to meet on 25 June 2020 to formally adopt its remit, which has been provided to LGNZ in draft form.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

4. There are no financial implications associated with Council's endorsement of the remit.

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

#### **Consideration of climate change**

5. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

#### ***Mitigation and adaptation assessments***

6. The matter for decision in this report is of a procedural nature, and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

#### **Decision-making process**

7. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Te hiranga**

#### **Significance**

8. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matter for decision, taking into consideration Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that the matter is of low significance.

### **Te whakatūtakitaki**

#### **Engagement**

9. Due to the low significance of the matter for decision, no external engagement was required.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

10. The Council Chair will advise QLDC of the Council's endorsement of the remit.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachment**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Draft Queenstown Lakes District Council remit to Local Government New Zealand's 2020 Annual General Meeting

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writer	Francis Ryan, Manager Democratic Services
Approver	Luke Troy, General Manager, Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> Council has the ability to endorse the remits of other local authorities for consideration at the LGNZ AGM.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no implications for Māori.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> Not applicable.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> Consultation was undertaken with the Council Chair and Environment Management Group.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no risks.



**Attachment 1 to Report 20.221**

**Draft Queenstown Lakes District Council remit to Local Government New Zealand's 2020 Annual General Meeting**

<b>Council Proposing Remit:</b>	Queenstown Lakes District Council
<b>Contact Name:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Fax:</b>	
<b>Remit:</b>	<p>That LGNZ works with the Government to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Place a moratorium on applications to take and/or use water for water bottling or bulk export;</li> <li>2. Require and enable regional councils to review inactive water bottling consents, with a view to withdrawal of the consent and discourage consent 'banking';</li> <li>3. Undertake a holistic assessment of the potential effects of the current industry, its future growth and the legislative settings that enable Councils to effectively manage those effects;</li> <li>4. Initiate a comprehensive nationwide discussion on the issue of water bottling and implement any changes to legislation and policy settings as required.</li> </ol>
<b>Remit passed by: (Zone/sector meeting and/or list five councils as per policy)</b>	

## Attachment 1 to Report 20.221

### Draft Queenstown Lakes District Council remit to Local Government New Zealand's 2020 Annual General Meeting

#### Background information and research

##### Nature of the issue

1. The water-bottling industry in New Zealand is young and relatively unregulated. A comprehensive review of legislation and policy needs to be developed in order to fully understand and address its potential effects on community wellbeing and resilience.
2. The sustainability of water bottling and its associated implications for global plastic waste, local property rights and Maori freshwater rights need to be considered. The effects of climate change on groundwater systems are not yet well understood. Further research is required.
3. The implications of 'banking' water-bottling consents needs to be fully explored. Currently only 160 million litres of water are bottled annually, but consents exist to extract 35.4 billion litres<sup>1</sup>. The consequences of rapid uptake and growth in the industry are unknown, but could artificially raise land values and make access to water unaffordable<sup>2</sup>. The potential volume of extraction could also compete with other water dependant industries and communities and the long term consequences of this is not well understood.
4. Therefore, where water is unlikely to be bottled, the future status of those consents should be reviewed, or in the case of mixed-use consents, water bottling reconsidered as a purpose of the water take.
5. It is timely to reconsider legislation and policy, given many catchments are nearing their allocation limits and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management is under development.
6. It is important to note that the intent of this remit is not to impact existing water-bottling operations, nor to make judgements on the merits or otherwise of the industry. The focus of this remit is on obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the industry, its potential for growth, the range of externalities such growth may cause and the policy and legislative settings required to address this.

##### Background to the remit

###### *The industry*

1. Large-scale water bottling is a relatively new industry in NZ. As a result, there is no clear policy governing the use of water for bottling, and the industry is not specifically regulated<sup>3</sup>. Managing the effects of the industry requires the alignment of a range of interdependent policies and legislative tools that determine who can access water, for

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<sup>1</sup> Deloitte report for MfE?

<sup>2</sup> [This media report summarises some of the challenges : Q+A story on water bottling by Whena Owen.](#)

<sup>3</sup> Note that the Overseas Investment Amendment Bill (No 3) is at the select committee stage and recommends changes to section 17 that would allow the Minister to consider the effects of water bottling on water quality and sustainability.

## Attachment 1 to Report 20.221

### Draft Queenstown Lakes District Council remit to Local Government New Zealand's 2020 Annual General Meeting

what purpose and under what conditions. A review is required to understand how best to co-ordinate these tools<sup>4</sup>.

2. The value proposition of water bottling has resulted in the 'banking' and sale of water bottling consents, raising the value of land and effectively creating an unregulated market for water. This can lead to confusion between these outcomes and section 122(1) of the RMA which states that a resource consent is neither real nor personal property. This issue is exacerbated by increasing demand for water, the fact that many catchments are at or approaching full allocation, and the extent to which some regional plans enable existing water consents to be varied to enable water bottling. As the future utilisation of water will become increasingly competed for understanding what our communities priorities for this resource is fully debated and understood.
3. Any review needs to also consider the value and reliance placed on consents by owners and operators, and the impact on established property rights, which will need to be addressed.

#### *Overseas Interests*

4. Since 2013, New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (NZTE) has invested in eight water bottling companies through its Focus 700 Group programme, to support the growth of water exports. Although NZTE no longer encourages the sale of NZ's water, it does facilitate the sale of land for the holders of water permits. It is worth noting that certain provisions of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) make it unclear whether NZ drinking water suppliers can be prioritised to ensure NZ communities will always have access to affordable clean drinking water.
5. Under the OIA foreign investment in NZ's water cannot be managed effectively as water is not defined as a 'sensitive' asset. Treasury has confirmed that existing free trade agreements do not allow the creation of new classes of sensitive assets. Therefore, foreign investment in water bottling can only be limited where the water is to be extracted from sensitive land and only if the 'good character' or 'benefit to NZ' tests are not met.
6. In 2018 Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) Minister Eugenie Sage was unable to decline Cresswell NZ's application to purchase of sensitive land for a water bottling plant. She stated that the provisions of the Overseas Investment Act prevented her declining the application. Subsequently, the government has proposed amendments to the OIA<sup>5</sup> that (if enacted) will allow applications involving the extraction of water for

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<sup>4</sup> A comprehensive review of the ability to manage the growth and effects of the industry should consider free trade agreements, policy, trade and industry agencies, the Overseas Investment Act 2005 (OIA), the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) as well as the provisions of Regional Policy Statements, Regional and District Plans.

<sup>5</sup> Section 9 of the Overseas Investment Amendment Bill (No 3) would replace section 17 of the OIA 2005, amending the factors for assessing benefit of overseas investments in sensitive land. Read s9 of the Bill [here](#).

## Attachment 1 to Report 20.221

### Draft Queenstown Lakes District Council remit to Local Government New Zealand's 2020 Annual General Meeting

bottling to be declined if they are likely to result in a negative impact on water quality or sustainability.

#### *Community Sentiment and Maori Cultural Values*

7. New Zealand has demonstrated community concern in relation to water bottling in recent years, presenting petitions and participating in protests on a number occasions<sup>6</sup>.
8. On the matter of water export and Maori cultural values, Ngati Awa has appealed the Environment Court Decision<sup>7</sup> arguing that the application is *"for too much water to be sold too far away"* (at [35]). Their position is that in these circumstances te mauri o te wai and their tangata whenua right to act as kaitiaki of the water are lost<sup>8</sup>.

#### *Waste and plastic*

9. On the matter of plastic production, it is unclear under which vehicle this can be managed. In the Minority Judgement of the Environment Court against Cresswell NZ (10 December 2019)<sup>9</sup>, Commissioner David Kernohan found (at [346]) that *"the pollution created from the production and specifically end use disposal of plastic water bottles does not meet the objectives and policies of the RMA"*. However, the Majority of the Court found that the end uses of the water which involved putting the water in plastic bottles were found to be *"ancillary activities which are not controlled under the Regional Plan"* and that there had been *"no suggestion that control of such activities comes within the ambit of the functions of the regional council under s30RMA"* (at[64]).
10. There are currently three appeals before the High Court. These challenge applications for consent in Belfast and Otakiri and deal with questions related to the allocation of water for water bottling including the ability to consider the effects of plastic bottle production as an end-use of water, the effects of water export on te mauri o te wai and kaitiaki rights under Te Tiriti and the correct process for changing the purpose of a water take.
11. QLDC is proposing comprehensive policy and legislation based on consultation with councils and the community. A levy on water bottling is a response to perceived issues of fairness but this policy could itself have unintended consequences if implemented in isolation and without an assessment of the kind proposed by this remit.

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<sup>6</sup> Community concern regarding water bottling began with the proposed sale of 'Lot 9' and associated water rights in Ashburton. That led to the Bung the Bore campaign, headed by Jen Branje, and a 15,000 signature petition to Minister Parker calling for a moratorium on new consents to bottle water. This concern appears to have escalated following applications for large-scale operations in Belfast (Christchurch) and also in Murupara and Otakiri in the Bay of Plenty. In March 2019 up to 6,000 people protested at a rally in Christchurch and there are now three appeals before the High Court. **NEEDS REFERENCES AND LINKS**

<sup>7</sup> Te Runanga o Ngati Awa v Bay of Plenty Regional Council [2019] NZEnvC 196.

<sup>8</sup> The case and the issues are usefully summarised.

<sup>9</sup> Te Runanga o Ngati Awa v Bay of Plenty Regional Council [2019] NZEnvC 196.

## Attachment 1 to Report 20.221

### Draft Queenstown Lakes District Council remit to Local Government New Zealand's 2020 Annual General Meeting

#### New or existing policy?

12. This Remit represents a new policy position for LGNZ and for Central Government.

#### How the issue relates to objectives in the current work programme

13. This remit could accelerate the debate on water allocation and highlight any issues within the RMA and/or the NPS-FM. This could significantly influence the existing LGNZ programme of work in relation to strategic and policy advice to Central Government.
14. The results may feed into Stage 2 of the reform of the RMA as well as LGNZ's Water 2050 project which could lead to changes that ensure communities are resilient in the face of climatic changes that will impact productive land and water bodies, including sources of drinking water.
15. The following matters may be raised in delivery of the current work programme in relation to this remit:

#### *Resource Management Act*

- Adding consideration of the effects of plastic production to the RMA as a Part 2 matter of national importance.
- Adding effects on Climate Change to the RMA as a Part 2 matter of national importance.
- Greater use of regional councils' powers under s30 RMA to allocate water amongst competing activities with a view to:
  - Zoning water and controlling its use in the same way land use is controlled
  - Using water allocation as a tool to incentivise resilience and sustainable outcomes
  - Protecting our deep, clean aquifer water for domestic and community supply.
- Reviewing the provisions governing the variation and transferability of water permits and the effects of those on consent holders' rights as well as the possibility for unregulated water markets.

#### *National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management Development*

- Redefining 'efficient allocation' in the draft NPS-FM and regional plans so that when councils are deciding "*how to improve and maximise the efficient allocation of water*" and identifying in "*methods to encourage the efficient use of water*"<sup>10</sup> within regional plans, it is clear they are seeking to not only maximise jobs and minimise 'waste', but also to maximise the wider economic, social, cultural, environmental and health benefits of water allocation.
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<sup>10</sup> From section 3.19 of the draft National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

## Attachment 1 to Report 20.221

### Draft Queenstown Lakes District Council remit to Local Government New Zealand's 2020 Annual General Meeting

- Re-wording Policy 4 of the draft NPS-FM and the policies for implementing integrated management of land and freshwater (at 3.4 (1) to (4))<sup>11</sup>. The proposed approach is one directional, considering only the effects of land use on fresh water. Rewording these policies may lead to more efficient and sustainable allocation of water.

#### Work undertaken to date and its outcome

16. QLDC wrote to Minister Parker in February requesting a moratorium on new and existing water bottling consents, but the request was not received favourably. This was written in support of a letter first penned by Mayor Guppy of Upper Hutt City Council. A copy of this letter and the response is provided at Appendix 1 for reference.

#### Any existing relevant legislation, policy or practice

17. Existing legislation, policy and practice reflects a complex landscape where far greater alignment is required if effective regulation and understanding is to be achieved.
18. The Government appears to remain committed to a levy on bottled water **NEEDS REF**. However, there is some concern that a levy implemented in isolation may not address the issues that communities and local councils will be faced with if the industry grows. Concerns have also been raised that a levy may incentivise or prioritise the grant of water bottling consents as a result of the revenue stream that would be created.
19. Section 30 RMA<sup>12</sup> provides regional councils with the power to add rules to their plans to allocate water amongst competing activities, in much the same way as district councils can zone land and prioritise, discourage, prohibit or otherwise control different land uses. This power has not been exercised to any great extent to date. Regional Councils have preferred to allocate water on a 'first complete application, first assessed' basis in line with case law, and to grant consent as long as the water 'take' is sustainable and the purpose reflects efficient use. However, in theory, regional councils could undertake a broader assessment of the effects of using water for bottling, and then either prioritise, discourage or prohibit water bottling (across whole catchments or for specified water bodies or depths).
20. Christchurch's ground water zones are by and large fully allocated and new applications to take water are prohibited. Consent holders have been applying to Environment Canterbury to vary existing industrial and irrigation consents to enable water bottling. There is no ability to use s127 due to the activity being outside the scope of the original applications.
21. The process being used to vary the consents involves the grant of a new 'use' consent. Whether this process lawful under the RMA and the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan, will be determined by the Court. This highlights the difficulty for planners implementing resource management provisions that are unclear and inadequate in

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/draft-npsfm.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> Specifically, s30(1)(fa)(i) and s30(4)(e).

## Attachment 1 to Report 20.221

### Draft Queenstown Lakes District Council remit to Local Government New Zealand's 2020 Annual General Meeting

terms of managing the allocation of water in fully allocated catchments. Three consents have been varied in this way and a fourth is being processed.

22. Plan changes of this nature would come at significant cost to the ratepayer and could not be implemented quickly. Signalling such a plan change might trigger a wave of applications. Therefore, and given that this is an issue that will affect all councils (albeit in different ways), the best way forward is likely to be a moratorium on new consents followed by a review or discussion covering the matters set out below. Any significant policy changes could be required to be implemented via Schedule 1 and an amendment to the NPS-FM, but only if a clear problem is identified and only after consultation with LGNZ and Councils.
23. The Overseas Investment Amendment Bill (No 3) also references water bottling and this is now with the Select Committee Finance and Expenditure **CHECK THIS** (submissions closing 31 August 2020). Currently the Amendment Bill reads that if overseas investment in sensitive land involves the extraction of water for bottling or other extraction in bulk for human consumption, then an additional factor of the benefit to NZ test would be whether the overseas investment is likely to result in a negative impact on water quality or sustainability. If enacted this would not apply to all investments in water bottling plants by overseas interests.

#### **Outcome of any prior discussion at a Zone or Sector meeting**

Not considered by a Zone or sector meeting.

#### **Evidence of support from a Zone/sector meeting, or five councils**

See above.

#### **Suggested course of action envisaged**

That LGNZ works with the Government to:

1. Place a moratorium on applications to take and/or use water for water bottling or bulk export.
2. Require and enable regional councils to review inactive water bottling consents, with a view to withdrawal of the consent and discourage consent 'banking'.
3. Undertake a holistic assessment of the potential effects of the current industry, its future growth and the legislative settings that enable Councils to effectively manage those effects.
4. Initiate a comprehensive nationwide discussion on the issue of water bottling and implement any changes to legislation and policy settings as required.

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.194**



**For Decision**

## **REVIEW OF COUNCIL'S COVID-19 DECISIONS**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise Council on the proposal to revoke Council's COVID-19 delegation and maintain the reduced quorum provisions for Committees.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That the Council:

- 1 **Notes** that, on 24 March 2020, Council approved a delegation to a group of specified Councillors to make an urgent decision, in certain situations, where it is impractical for Council to meet during the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2 **Notes** that this delegation has not been exercised.
- 3 **Notes** that whilst the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic continues, New Zealand is currently at Alert Level 1 where circumstances are no longer urgent or uncertain.
- 4 **Revokes** the delegation issued by Council on 24 March 2020.
- 5 **Agrees** to maintain the Committee quorum provisions adopted by Council on 24 March 2020.

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

##### ***Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic***

2. From mid-March 2020, the Government began implementing its alert level system in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result:
  - a On 20 March 2020 Committee meetings for that meeting cycle were cancelled and moved to Council-only meetings
  - b On 24 March 2020 Council delegated a range of its powers, duties and responsibilities to a specified group of Councillors<sup>1</sup> (see Delegation to Chief

<sup>1</sup> The approved delegation was tabled at the Council meeting and modified the original proposal to delegate to the Chief Executive.



Executive during COVID-19 pandemic – Report 20.107). This delegation (**Attachment 1**) is:

- i To be exercised, in certain situations, where it is impractical for Council to meet during the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic
  - ii Subject to certain conditions
- c At the same meeting, Council also reduced the quorum for most Committees (Reduction in Quorum for Specific Committees – Report 20.105). This approach was considered prudent, as at that time the nature and timing of future Government actions to support local government meetings during the various alert levels were unclear.
3. On 25 March 2020 New Zealand moved to Alert Level 4, which required most people, including Councillors, to remain at home in lockdown.
  4. From 26 March 2020 local government meetings were able to move fully online when the Government enacted clause 25B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002 (which enabled such meetings to be held remotely until the Epidemic Preparedness (COVID-19) Notice 2020 expires or is revoked). Clause 25B ceases to be effective when the Epidemic Notice expires on 25 June 2020.

#### ***Meetings during March to June 2020***

5. Online Council-only meetings occurred during April and May 2020, with online Committee meetings recommencing for the June 2020 cycle of meetings.
6. With New Zealand moving to Alert Level 1 on 8 June 2020, and the Epidemic Preparedness (COVID-19) Notice 2020 expiring on 25 June 2020, Greater Wellington's physical Council and Committee meetings will recommence from 25 June 2020.
7. There were no quorum issues during the March to June 2020 period. It is proposed that the current quorum provisions remain in place as these provide enhanced flexibility for Councillors and members to participate remotely at meetings should the need arise.

#### **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

8. To date, Council's COVID-19 delegation has not been exercised.
9. The urgent and uncertain circumstances that gave rise to the delegation no longer exist and New Zealand is now at Alert Level 1. Accordingly, it is appropriate that the delegation be revoked.
10. There is no requirement for the Council to change the quorum provisions that it resolved on 24 March 2020. Those quorum provisions are not affected by the expiry of the Epidemic Preparedness (COVID-19) Notice 2020.

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

11. There are no specific financial implications arising from the matter for decision.

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

12. The matter for decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's *Climate Change Consideration Guide*.

***Mitigation and adaptation assessments***

13. The matter for decision in this report is of a procedural nature, and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments.

**Ngā tikanga whakatau**  
**Decision-making process**

14. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**Te hiranga**  
**Significance**

15. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matter, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that the matter is of low significance due to its administrative nature.

**Te whakatūtakitaki**  
**Engagement**

16. Due to the low significance of the matter for decision, no external engagement was required.

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

17. Once revoked, officers will remove Council's COVID-19 delegation from Greater Wellington's *Delegation Manual*.

**Ngā āpitihanga**  
**Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Council's COVID-19 delegation (24 March 2020)

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writer	Will Ogier – Principal Advisor Democratic Services
Approvers	Francis Ryan – Manager Democratic Services Luke Troy – General Manager Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> Council has the authority under the Local Government Act 2002 to issue and revoke delegations, except on matters it is not legally able to delegate. The current quorum provisions are consistent with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no known impacts for Māori.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> There are no specific contributions to Council's or Greater Wellington's policies and strategies.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> The Council Chair was consulted in preparing this report.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no known risks and impacts from the proposed revocation of the delegation and continuation of the current quorum provisions.

**Attachment 1 to Report 20.194**

**Council's COVID-19 delegation (24 March 2020)**

1. For the duration of the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic the Council:
  - a Delegates (subject to the conditions in section 2) to three specified Councillors (as stated in section 1c) all of the Council's powers, duties and responsibilities, except for those powers, duties and responsibilities that the Council is not legally able to delegate.
  - b Authorises those three specified Councillors, by agreement, to:
    - i Approve expenditure, or
    - ii Approve the foregoing of revenue, or
    - iii Take any other stepsnot provided for in the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan, that is/are necessary for Greater Wellington Regional Council to maintain Metlink public transport services and/or to maintain necessary business continuity within Greater Wellington Regional Council.
  - c The three specified Councillors authorised to exercise the delegation are specified in the following order of precedence:
    - i Council Chair, Deputy Chair and relevant Committee Chair
    - ii Council Deputy Chair, relevant Committee Chair and another Committee Chair
    - iii Relevant Committee Chair and two other Committee Chairs
    - iv Two Committee Chairs and any other Councillor
    - v Any three Councillors.
2. The exercise of this delegation is subject to the following conditions:
  - a An urgent decision is required to:
    - i Enable the discharge of health and safety duties, and/or
    - ii Implement the range of measures (acting under the relevant COVID-19 alert level) directed or issued as guidance by the Government, relevant Ministers, or agencies.
  - b The Chief Executive's prior recommendation that there is an urgent matter for decision warranting the exercise of the delegation.
  - c It is impractical for an Emergency or Extraordinary meeting of the Council to be convened to make the decision.
  - d The exercise of the delegation and the decision must be reported by the Chief Executive to all Councillors as soon as practicable and reported to the first available Council meeting.

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.169**



**For Decision**

## **WRC HOLDINGS FINAL STATEMENT OF INTENT**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To deliver the final Statement of Intent from WRC Holdings to Council, for the year ending 30 June 2021.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendation**

That the Council:

- 1 **Receives** the WRC Holdings Statement of Intent for the year ending 30 June 2021 ([Attachment 1](#)).

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires every council-controlled organisation to prepare and adopt a statement of intent (s64). Schedule 8 of the Act sets out that a complete statement of intent (SOI) must be delivered by the board before the commencement of the financial year to which it relates.
3. The SOI should state publicly the intentions and activities of the company, and provide the basis for the accountability of the directors to the shareholders for the performance of the organisation.

### **Te tātaritanga**

#### **Analysis**

4. A draft SOI was delivered to Council on 28 February 2020.
5. The board of WRC Holdings adopted the SOI at its meeting on 16 June 2020. The SOI covers the activities of both WRC Holdings and Greater Wellington Rail Limited.
6. The SOI reflects the uncertain nature of both the rail operations and the port following the COVID-19 lockdown. CentrePort has delivered its own Statement of Corporate Intent (SCI) to the Holdings board as required by the Port Companies Act. The CentrePort SCI and the overarching Holdings' SOI do not reflect regeneration plans for the port or predetermine any investment decisions to be made regarding the regeneration.

7. The GWRL performance measures contained in the Holdings' SOI align with the third year of the Council's Long Term Plan. The financial information contained in the SOI aligns to the annual plan.
8. The SOI will need to be published on the council website (S64b(3)).

### **Nga kōwhiringa**

#### **Options**

9. The delivery of the SOI prior to the commencement of the financial year is a requirement of the Act. Council could ask for minor amendments to be made to the document prior to the 30 June deadline.
10. If Council required more substantial changes then it could consider extending the deadline for 1 calendar month, or requesting modification during the year (following consultation with the board over the nature of the modifications). Each of these options is provided for in the Act, and would need to be implemented in accordance with the requirements of, Schedule 8 of the Act.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

11. There are no financial implications to receiving the SOI.

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

#### **Consideration of climate change**

12. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's Climate Change Consideration Guide.

#### ***Mitigation and adaptation assessment***

13. The matters addressed in this report are of a procedural nature, and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

#### **Decision-making process**

14. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act.

### **Te hiranga**

#### **Significance**

15. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making Guidelines. Officers recommend that these matter are of low significance due to their procedural nature.

**Te whakatūtakitaki**  
**Engagement**

16. No external engagement is required on the SOI.

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

17. The final SOI will be added to council's website.

**Ngā āpitihanga**  
**Attachment**

Number	Title
1	WRC Holdings Statement of Intent for year ending 30 June 2021

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**  
**Signatories**

Writer	Seán Mahoney – Company Portfolio Manager
Approver	Samantha Gain – General Manager, Corporate Services



<p><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b>  <b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council’s roles or Committee’s terms of reference</i></b>  Council is required under the Act to receive the SOI.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b>  There are no known impacts for Māori.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b>  The SOI delivers on certain commitments in the annual plan for rail operations.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b>  None</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b>  There are no known risks from adopting the SOI.</p>

**Attachment 1 to Report 20.169**

**Statement of Intent**  
**WRC HOLDINGS**  
**For the year ending 30 June 2021**

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## 1. Introduction

WRC Holdings (Holdings) is a Council-Controlled Trading Organisation owned by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Council). It was established to manage council's commercial investments.

This Statement of Intent (SOI) is prepared in accordance with Section 64 and Schedule 8 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The SOI sets out the performance measures, targets, objectives and activities of Holdings and forms the major part of the companies' accountability relationship with its shareholder, Wellington Regional Council.

Council issued a Statement of Expectations to Holdings in January 2020 as prescribed in section 64b of the Local Government Act 2002. This statement has been taken into account when completing the SOI.

## 2. Objectives of the Group

The primary objective of Holdings is to support Council's strategic vision and operate a successful, sustainable and responsible business while managing its assets prudently. This is achieved by separating Council's investment and commercial assets from its public good assets.

The core role of Holdings is to impose commercial discipline on the Group's activities and produce a commercial rate of return (where appropriate) and manage within agreed levels of debt to equity.

Holdings provides a structure that allows independent external directors with commercial backgrounds to provide advice and expertise at the governance level.

### 3. Governance

Holdings is governed by a board of seven directors all of whom are appointed by the shareholder, Wellington Regional Council. Council has a policy on the appointment and remuneration of directors as specified in Section 57 of the Local Government Act 2002. All remuneration is set by Council. Holdings provides directors and officer’s liability insurance cover at its own expense.

The Holdings Board meets regularly to conduct the business of the organisation. Holdings reports on its activities to the shareholder through formal quarterly reports, annual reports and through the SOI process. The Holdings structure at 01 July 2020 is illustrated in Figure 1.

In December 2018 a strategic review of the governance arrangements between Council, WRC Holdings and CentrePort was completed. This report and its recommendations have supported several work streams for the board.



Figure 1

#### a. Greater Wellington Rail Limited

Council also approves the directors of Greater Wellington Rail Limited (GWRL), who are appointed by special resolution of WRC Holdings. Holdings and Council share the same directors.

#### b. CentrePort Limited

Holdings own 76.9% of the shareholding in CentrePort Limited. These shares had previously been held by Port Investments Limited which was amalgamated into Holdings on 31 March 2020.

All CentrePort directors are independent and external of Council. CentrePort directors are appointed in accordance with the Ports Companies Act and the company constitution.

### 4. Health, Safety and Wellbeing

Holdings has developed a Health, Safety and Wellbeing board work programme for the 2020/21 year that focuses on directors understanding their duties under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, and being able to discharge their responsibilities. This work will be reported on during the year.

### 5. COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has created a high level of disruption in the operations of Holdings investments. The GWRL rail operations may continue to be impacted by changes in patterns of travel. While these travel patterns may disrupt immediate passenger volumes there is no short-term change to the GWRL asset base. If there is a continued pattern of reduced or changed behaviour this may have a longer-term impact on the asset renewals and replacements.

CentrePort's core services have been impacted by the closure of international borders, the impact on the cruise industry and the changing demand on freight flows. The potential economic downturn and a longer term set of restrictions on international borders may have a significant effect on CentrePort's activities.

The board remains vigilant to the impact of COVID-19 and will work closely with Council on any impacts and effects that arise through the year.

## 6. CentrePort Regeneration

The plans for the development and regeneration of the port continue to be developed and are not reflected in either this document or the CentrePort Statement of Corporate Intent. Reporting on the regeneration and decisions requiring shareholder approval will be communicated through the year.

## 7. Reporting Framework

The Holdings Board will provide quarterly reports to Council, which will include reporting against the performance measures, a summary of the activities and a strategic overview of the coming quarter for the board.

The board will in addition provide statutory reporting to the board including the delivery of a half-yearly report by 28 February 2021, an annual report for the year by 30 September 2022 and a draft Statement of Intent by 01 March 2021.

The board will continue to report on matters that arise outside of these reporting timeframes on the basis of no-surprises.

## 8. Statement of Strategic Intent

In responding to the challenge of the port regeneration and developing responses to the governance of the group, highlighted by the Boardworks report, WRC Holdings has created a Statement of Strategic Intent with regards to the Port. This was developed in late 2019 and provides five key strategic elements for WRC holdings when considering the activity and performance of the port.

Objective area	Intent
Strategic	Secure Port Development As Enabler of Regional Economic Growth
Strategic	Strategic Asset to Promote Community Benefits
Financial	Optimise Return on Council Capital
Financial	Secure Capital for Port Investment and Future Growth
Strategic	Deliver Open Access to Service Operations to all Port Users and Other Stakeholders

## 9. Nature and Scope of Activities

### a. WRC Holdings

WRC Holdings is the holding company for investment in GWRL and CentrePort. CentrePort produces a Statement of Corporate Intent as required under by the Ports Companies Act 1988. CentrePort's activities include the ownership and operation of port infrastructure, shipping and logistical services and operational services related to the port facility. WRC Holdings monitors the performance of CentrePort through regular reporting and presentations. WRC Holdings appoints and approves the board members and has issued its own Statement of Expectations to CentrePort for the 2020/21 year.

### b. CentrePort

CentrePort is at the heart of New Zealand's freight and transport system and is a key strategic asset for central New Zealand. It facilitates economic growth and trade throughout the region. Ensuring the port is sustainable and recognising our part in the guardianship of Wellington Harbour (Te Whanganui a Tara) are major drivers for our activities and will continue to be as CentrePort looks to the future in its Regeneration Plan.

CentrePort's Regeneration Plan is central to the way it conducts its business. We aim to deliver a 21st century logistics asset that benefits the economy and connects with the city and the region.

### c. GWRL

GWRL is responsible for asset management, procurement and stewardship through a management contract with GWRC. Operational delivery of the service is the responsibility of GWRC via a long term performance based contract with Transdev Wellington.



GWRL owns the investment on metro rail assets. These include the following rolling stock and infrastructure assets:

**Rolling Stock**

- 18 SW Carriages
- 6 SE Carriages
- 1 AG Luggage Van
- 2 Remote controlled electric Shunt crabs
- 83 2 Car Matangi units
- 1 Matangi driving simulator.

**Infrastructure Assets**

- Thorndon electric multiple unit (EMU) depot and EMU train wash Metro wheel lathe and building
- 48 Railway stations
- 14 Pedestrian over-bridges
- 11 Pedestrian underpasses
- A range of carparks, station improvements and ancillary rail related assets.

<b>Key Activities &amp; Initiatives</b>	
<b>Maintenance</b>	Deliver train maintenance services, within approved budgets, through an operations and maintenance contract, while ensuring that train condition and performance is maintained throughout the assets life.
	Deliver rail station infrastructure cleaning and maintenance, within approved budgets, through various contracts ensuring asset condition does not deteriorate.
<b>Renewal</b>	Deliver rolling stock heavy maintenance renewals, within approved budgets, through an operations and maintenance contract, while ensuring that train availability and reliability targets are met.
	Deliver rail infrastructure asset renewals and like-for-like replacement programme, to improve overall asset condition and performance, in accordance with the asset investment priority framework
<b>Security</b>	Continue to expand the installation of CCTV cameras across all Metlink Park & Ride facilities, and upgrade original analogue equipment.
<b>Park &amp; Ride</b>	Expand Park & Ride capacity, in accordance with the Park and Ride Strategy Framework (currently being developed)
<b>Seismic Strengthening</b>	Undertake seismic strengthening works on a number of earthquake prone pedestrian foot bridges and subways, in accordance with the agreed risk profile
<b>Signage</b>	Commence installation of new station entrance signage, which includes an electronic sign to indicate if trains are replaced by buses.

## 10. Financial performance targets

WRC Holdings	2021	2022	2023
Dividend Distribution (\$000)	\$2,900	\$3,600	\$3,600
Dividend Distribution %	100%	100%	100%

## 11. Non-financial performance targets

Operational Performance Targets for GWRL are set within the context of councils Asset Management Plan and councils Long Term Plan. The performance indicators reflect the third year of the Long Term Plan.

Level of Service	Current	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target
<b>CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH RAIL ASSETS</b>				
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with their current trip	93%	≥92%	≥93%	≥93%
Percentage of customers who are satisfied with the cleanliness of the trains	95%	≥93%	≥93%	≥93%
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with overall station	96%	≥91%	≥92%	≥92%
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with the cleanliness of the station	90%	≥85%	≥90%	≥90%
Percentage of customers who feel safe while using the station facility	94%	≥89%	≥91%	≥91%
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with the information at the station	89%	≥89%	≥91%	≥91%
<b>ROLLING STOCK - ASSET MANAGEMENT</b>				
Matangi - Mean distance between failure	41,870	≥40,000km	≥40,000km	≥40,000km
Carriage - Mean distance between failure	111,630	≥80,000km	≥80,000km	≥80,000km

Level of Service	Current	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target
<b>RAIL FIXED ASSET - ASSET MANAGEMENT</b>				
Percentage of pedestrian bridges and subways which meet at least 67% of NBS earthquake rating	51%	64%	72%	72%
Percentage of stations with CCTV coverage	96%	98%	98%	98%
<b>Average condition grade of:</b>				
Station buildings and shelters:	2.5	≤2.5	≤2.5	≤2.5
Structures (pedestrian subways & bridges):	2.5	≤2.5	≤2.5	≤2.5
Park & Ride:	2.5	≤2.5	≤2.5	≤2.5
<b>Percentage of assets in condition grade 4 (Poor) or worse</b>				
Station buildings and shelters:	10%	6%	≤5%	≤5%
Structures (pedestrian subways & bridges):	12%	8%	6%	≤5%
Park & Ride:	29%	20%	15%	10%

## 12. Relationship with Mana Whenua

Holdings supports Councils wider relationship with mana whenua and recognises the importance of and contribution from mana whenua across the region. Through the investment in CentrePort the importance of the waterfront to mana whenua is also recognised and as part of the wider consultation on the regeneration will ensure specific input from mana whenua is achieved.

CentrePort continue to work at both a governance and operational level with mana whenua, both in the Wellington harbour region and in the areas where they operate regional hubs.

### 13. Carbon Neutrality

In 2019, CentrePort gained 'EnviroMark Gold' accreditation (now Toitū Envirocare Gold) and intend to achieve 'Toitū Envirocare Diamond' standard (ISO14001:2015 equivalent) over the next two years.

Council has committed to carbon neutrality by 2030 and Holdings will continue to work with Council officers and support the development of a carbon neutrality plan for CentrePort.

### 14. Financial Information

#### a. Shareholder Funds to Assets

2021	2022	2023
70.2%	70.4%	71.9%

#### b. Commercial Value

The commercial value of the shareholder investment in Holdings is considered by the Directors to be not less than the shareholder's funds as disclosed in the annual report.

## 14.1 Prospective statement of comprehensive income

<b>Year ended 30 June</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>
<b>\$000</b>	<b>WRCH GROUP</b>	<b>WRCH GROUP</b>	<b>WRCH GROUP</b>
Grant from GWRC - Operating	17,278	14,958	14,772
Rental income	6,357	6,452	6,555
Interest income	4,500	4,200	3,800
Other revenue	69,127	74,717	80,937
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>97,262</b>	<b>100,327</b>	<b>106,064</b>
Interest expense	707	707	707
Depreciation & amortisation	29,716	32,590	34,013
Other expenditure	76,950	76,969	76,785
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>106,665</b>	<b>109,559</b>	<b>110,798</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before tax</b>	<b>(10,110)</b>	<b>(9,939)</b>	<b>(5,485)</b>
Taxation expense (credit)	(2,540)	(1,910)	(1,098)
<b>Total comprehensive income (NPAT)</b>	<b>(7,570)</b>	<b>(8,029)</b>	<b>(4,387)</b>
Total comprehensive applicable to non-controlling interest	2,193	2,271	2,884
<b>Total comprehensive income applicable to parent</b>	<b>(9,763)</b>	<b>(10,300)</b>	<b>(7,271)</b>

## 14.2 Prospective statement of financial position

<b>As at 30 June</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>
<b>\$000</b>	<b>WRCH GROUP</b>	<b>WRCH GROUP</b>	<b>WRCH GROUP</b>
Opening equity	815,315	820,480	825,872
Opening equity non-controlling interests	(98,826)	(99,864)	(100,751)
New equity	16,789	18,407	176,809
Total comprehensive income applicable to parent	(9,763)	(10,300)	(7,271)
	723,515	728,722	894,659
Final distribution from PIL to WRCHL			
Dividends distributed	(2,900)	(3,600)	(3,600)
Closing Equity Non-controlling interest	99,865	100,750	102,250
<b>Closing equity</b>	<b>820,480</b>	<b>825,872</b>	<b>993,309</b>
Equity applicable to parent	720,616	725,121	891,059
Non-controlling interest	99,864	100,751	102,250
<b>Closing equity</b>	<b>820,480</b>	<b>825,872</b>	<b>993,309</b>
Cash & cash equivalents	233,084	201,100	192,977
Current assets	19,850	20,390	20,965
Non-current assets	654,175	692,912	888,293
Investments	115,504	115,503	115,504
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,022,613</b>	<b>1,029,905</b>	<b>1,217,740</b>
Current liabilities	19,929	20,721	22,310
Borrowings	44,000	44,000	44,000
Non-current liabilities	138,205	139,313	158,121
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>202,134</b>	<b>204,033</b>	<b>224,431</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>820,479</b>	<b>825,872</b>	<b>993,309</b>

### 14.3 Prospective statement of changes in equity

<b>As at 30 June</b> <b>\$000</b>	<b>2020/21</b> <b>WRCH</b> <b>GROUP</b>	<b>2021/22</b> <b>WRCH</b> <b>GROUP</b>	<b>2022/23</b> <b>WRCH</b> <b>GROUP</b>
Opening equity	815,315	820,480	825,872
Shares to be issued during the year	16,789	18,407	176,809
Total comprehensive income for the year	(7,570)	(8,029)	(4,387)
Dividend to be paid - Equity holders	(2,900)	(3,600)	(3,600)
Dividend to be paid - Non controlling Interests	(1,154)	(1,385)	(1,385)
<b>Closing Equity</b>	<b>820,480</b>	<b>825,872</b>	<b>993,309</b>
Total comprehensive income attributed to:			
Equity holders - Parent	(9,763)	(10,300)	(7,271)
Non - controlling interest	2,193	2,271	2,884
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>(7,570)</b>	<b>(8,029)</b>	<b>(4,387)</b>

### 14.4 Prospective statement of cash flow

<b>Year ended 30 June</b> <b>\$000</b>	<b>2020/21</b> <b>WRCH</b> <b>GROUP</b>	<b>2021/22</b> <b>WRCH</b> <b>GROUP</b>	<b>2022/23</b> <b>WRCH</b> <b>GROUP</b>
<b>Cash flows from operations</b>			
Receipts from operations	115,163	118,008	126,399
Interest received	4,559	4,259	3,865
Payments to suppliers/employees	(97,329)	(99,729)	(101,465)
Taxes paid	(5,377)	(3,980)	(3,668)
Interest paid	(656)	(656)	(700)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>16,359</b>	<b>17,902</b>	<b>24,430</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of Fixed Assets - Rail	(16,789)	(18,407)	(176,809)
Development/EQ rebuild - Port and property	(51,213)	(52,919)	(52,587)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>(68,002)</b>	<b>(71,326)</b>	<b>(229,396)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Borrowings	1,450	7,700	25,000
Dividends paid	(4,054)	(4,985)	(4,985)
Issue of shares	16,789	18,407	176,809
Current Account movement	(429)	318	20
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>21,440</b>	<b>196,844</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	(37,887)	(31,984)	(8,122)
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year	270,970	233,083	201,099
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>	<b>233,083</b>	<b>201,099</b>	<b>192,977</b>

## 14.5 Financial Statements commentary

- The statement of comprehensive income (2020/2021- 2022/2023) shows deficits after tax relating to the profit from CentrePort being insufficient to offset the loss from GWRL. This is due to GWRL running a deficit as a result of depreciation not being funded.
- Interest income is declining as CentrePort runs down its cash from insurance proceeds and invest the funds in capital expenditure. This is also due to a prevailing low interest environment.
- The depreciation increases as both CentrePort and GWRL increase their rebuild and capex programmes respectively.
- The tax credit/income represents the difference between CentrePort paying tax and GWRL having a tax credit from deferred tax in GWRL.
- Equity increases by \$178 million over the period (2020/21 to 2022/23). This results from Council equity injections to fund GWRL capex of \$212 million. This is offset by the net of profits from CentrePort of \$32 million to GWRL deficits of \$49 million relating to its depreciation in the latter two years of the SOI and cumulated dividends paid of \$14 million.
- Capital expenditure for the Group is significant at \$369 million, mainly due to the Wairarapa Carriage Replacement project (\$177 million) commencing in 2022/23 and the Port rebuild \$157 million.
- The large and reducing cash balances at the foot of the statement of cash flows represent funds CentrePort has on deposit from its insurance proceeds which will be used to funds its capital expenditure programme.

## 14.6 Performance targets

Year ended 30 June \$000	2020/21 WRCH GROUP	2021/22 WRCH GROUP	2022/23 WRCH GROUP
Net profit before tax (NPBT)	(10,110)	(9,939)	(5,485)
Net profit after tax (NPAT)	(7,570)	(8,029)	(4,387)
Earnings before interest & tax & Depn	20,312	23,358	29,279
Return on average assets (EBIT) -Performance indicator	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.4%
Return on shareholder equity (NPAT)	-1.1%	-1.1%	-0.5%
Shareholders equity/Total assets	70.2%	70.4%	71.9%
Dividend distribution	2,900	3,600	3,600

#### 14.7 Statement of Accounting Policies

The financial statements are presented in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993, the Financial Reporting Act 1993 and the Local Government Act 2002 and New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (NZ GAAP).

These prospective financial statements are presented in accordance with Tier 1 PBE Accounting Standards, and comply with PBE Standards.

The detailed accounting policies are available in our most recent annual report as published on Greater Wellington Regional Council website. Refer to:

<https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Democratic-Services/WRC-Holdings-accounts-2019.pdf>

#### 14.8 Assumptions in preparing the prospective financial statements

The prospective financial statements information contained in this SOI is based on assumptions that WRC Holding Group could reasonably expect to occur in the future based on information that was current at the time this SOI was prepared. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented and variations could be material.

- The debt interest rate assumption for the WRC Holdings excluding CentrePort Limited is 1.58% for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 years and 1.68% for the 2022/23 year respectively after all margin costs. Interest rate hedging is put in place from time to time (as all debt borrowed is at floating rate) to protect against interest rate variability. The borrowing margin is fixed till and is assumed to remain at this level going forward.
- There will be no changes to key legislation affecting the Group activities.
- Asset lives are in accordance with the Group's Accounting Policies.



**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.212**



**For Information**

## **WELLINGTON WATER COMMITTEE MEETING - 3 JUNE 2020**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To inform Council of the deliberations of the Wellington Water Committee meeting held on 3 June 2020.

### **Te horopaki**

#### **Context**

2. The business considered by Wellington Water Committee (the Committee) is set out in the following paragraphs.

#### ***COVID-19 and the impact on Wellington Water / Company Update Report***

3. It was noted that the latter part of Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 of 2019/20 would be heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and in particular delays to completing capital projects. Wellington Water Limited (WWL) is reforecasting its position for the year end to reflect this. The Committee supported the recommendation that the shareholders allow an extension of the deadline, to 31 July 2021, for delivering WWL's Statement of Intent for 2020-23. This extension, in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002, allows WWL to reflect the reforecasting work and also any revision to Council's Annual Plan for 2020/21.
4. Several councils have supported extra funding for roving crews to fix leaks on public and private property in their 2020/21 annual plans.
5. WWL raised concerns around the increase in survey and monitoring costs for the global storm water consent not being funded from Greater Wellington's budgets. This situation may have negative impacts with ongoing enforcement issues.
6. The business case for universal water metering will be completed by August 2020 and then be presented to the Committee and shareholder councils.
7. WWL have identified its three main challenges as
  - a The need to reduce drinking water consumption, both for the impact on natural resources and asset investment
  - b The need to improve water quality in our streams, rivers, harbours and coastlines
  - c The need to reduce carbon emissions.

***Update on Long Term Plans 2021-31***

8. The Committee was updated on the work WWL has undertaken to ensure early engagement with elected members and officers for the investment programmes likely for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan. WWL was giving further thought to how iwi could be engaged in the early part of this process, separate to councils’ own engagement processes. The Committee endorsed the use of WWL’s Regional (Asset) Services Plan as part of all councils’ long term plan documentation and for a process of establishing consistent performance measures.

***Value for money framework***

9. The elements of a value for money framework contained in the executive summary of a report from Deloitte was discussed. There was some debate whether this report was asking the right questions and how it linked to wider governance reform issues. The Committee members are to meet and discuss an approach before a further discussion is held with WWL.

***Government’s Three Waters Review***

10. The Committee is keeping a watching brief on this review. There was general discussion over whether WWL could or should be looking to expand and the Committee will discuss this further.
11. There was a discussion on Local Government New Zealand’s sector position on the future funding and structures of water services. Local Government New Zealand does not support mandatory aggregation of service provision but does support the independent drinking water regulator, tangible enforcement powers and the obligation on asset owners to meet public health outcomes. There was general agreement on this position.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writer	Seán Mahoney – Company Portfolio Manager
Approvers	Samantha Gain – General Manager, Corporate Services Cr Jenny Brash – Council’s representative on the Wellington Water Committee

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> It is appropriate for Council to be kept informed of the business conducted by its committees.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no implication for Māori associated with this report.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> This report does not contribute to any of Council's or Greater Wellington's key strategies and policies.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> There was no internal consultation.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no risks and impacts.

**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.214**



**For Information**

## **REGIONAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE MEETING - 9 JUNE 2020**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To inform Council of the deliberations of the Regional Transport Committee held on 9 June 2020.

### **Te horopaki**

#### **Context**

2. The business considered by the Regional Transport Committee (the Committee) is set out in the following paragraphs.

#### **Reports**

*Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2021: Strategic framework and investment priorities*

3. The Committee agreed to adjust the timeframes for the development of the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2021; re-confirmed the core elements of the draft strategic framework; and endorsed the draft 10 year Transport Investment Priorities.

*Proposed variation to the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan Programme 2018-21*

4. The Committee agreed to recommend to Council that the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan Programme 2018-21 be varied to include the business case phases of the Wellington Metropolitan Rail Network Resignalling and Train Control System.

#### **Oral items**

*Wellington Regional Growth Framework update*

5. Kim Kelly, Programme Director, Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF), updated the Committee on the WRGF. Ms Kelly informed the Committee on the impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the WRGF, including the consideration of future population changes.
6. Six options were developed and have been used to understand the implications of different ways growth could be accommodated across Wellington-Horowhenua. All six options provided for approximately an additional 200,000 people, but in different locations and forms.
7. The emerging spatial plan is taking a form where 60 to 80 percent of growth is contained within the existing urban areas, and 20 to 40 percent is greenfield development. There are nine major centres, which have been identified for higher density housing,

employment and services. The density in each location would be customised to recognise local circumstances and constraints. These nine centres are the central areas of Levin, Paraparaumu, Porirua, Wellington, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Masterton, Newtown and Petone.

8. Transport is an important feature of the WRGF, which recognises rail as the backbone for future urban development, supported by improved multi-modal connections across the Wellington Region. Rail improvements and increased capacity will be required to meet projected growth and demand.
9. Ms Kelly explained the next steps. There are five high level activities, which will be undertaken in parallel:
  - a Testing of node, major centre and greenfield development options
  - b Input from relevant infrastructure and service providers to get more detailed requirements
  - c High level costing of projects and the development of an investment programme
  - d High level sequencing of projects and the development of an implementation plan
  - e Development of a draft WRGF document.

#### *Lower North Island Regional Rail*

10. Barry Fryer, Rail Assets Team Leader, presented to the Committee on Longer Distance Rolling Stock. An indicative business case has been completed and proposes a version of electric multiple unit trains. Greater Wellington has received \$5 million in funding to undertake more detailed investigations and initial procurement processes. The \$5 million in funding includes an approach to the market to better understand the options, associated risks and costs, and will also be used to complete a detailed business case to obtain funding certainty. The first trains are expected to be in service from early 2025.

#### *Let's Get Wellington Moving*

11. Andrew Body, Programme Director, updated the Committee on the Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM) project. Mr Body advised the Committee that the LGWM team is only now starting to see and understand the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government's Alert Level 3 and 4 requirements affected travel behaviour. The LGWM team is monitoring the ongoing behaviour to identify the impacts this has on transport options, including active modes.
12. Engagement with stakeholders was deferred during Alert Levels 3 and 4. An emphasis on online engagement is going to be used going forward. The indicative engagement schedule was shared with the Committee, including public engagement.
13. Work on the Golden Mile (Lambton Quay to Courtenay Place) continues. The level of transformation is a key theme that has emerged out of engagement with stakeholders, and how far the project should go with the removal of general traffic and the re-allocation of space for different transport modes. Thorndon Quay and Hutt Road changes are more complex with a more varied retail environment than the Golden Mile, and conflicts with different transport users. Stakeholder engagement continues to inform the shortlist options.

*KiwiRail update*

14. David Gordon, Chief Operating Officer: Capital Projects & Asset Development, presented on the Wellington Metro Rail Upgrade Programme.
15. The traction overhead line replacement was allocated \$98.4 million from the Crown. This replaces remaining legacy traction overhead line systems and life expired lineside 3300v signals power supply. Four essential mast replacements were delivered during lockdown, due to urgency.
16. The National Land Transport Fund has allocated \$95.8 million to track and civil infrastructure catch up renewals. The allocated funding is to bring activity up to three times normal levels by investing in people, material and resources. Detailed planning is underway for renewal of the Tawa Tunnel track, with this work to be completed during the Christmas 2020 period. Mr Gordon advised the Committee that working in tunnels is extremely dangerous, so KiwiRail is looking to invest in mechanisation and automation, and \$1 million worth of equipment has been identified.
17. Mr Gordon advised that Committee on network capacity and resilience improvement works. This included construction on the Trentham to Upper Hutt double tracking beginning and design of the Plimmerton terminus/turnback.
18. The Government identified three rail projects in the Wellington Region, as part of the New Zealand Upgrade Programme. These projects are \$15 million for Capital connection interim replacement rolling stock (while replacement rolling stock is procured); \$70 million for safety improvements to Wellington Station, including safety and capacity issues between Kaiwharawhara and Wellington Station; and \$126 million for Wairarapa rail upgrades.

*Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency update*

19. Emma Speight, Director General Relationships (Lower North Island), updated the Committee on Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi) programmes.
20. Ms Speight informed the Committee that the work on capital projects resumed following the end of the Alert Level 4 lockdown. Each project has a COVID-19 safety plan, which is aligned with Construction Health and Safety NZ standards. Engagement and consultation will continue on a range of projects in the coming weeks.
21. Arataki (the Waka Kotahi 10 year view on what is needed to deliver the Government's current priorities and long-term objectives for the transport system) was updated in May 2020 and this is now available online. Version 2 of Arataki is being prepared and it will assess the likely impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the land transport system and will identify post COVID-19 opportunities. As part of the assessment, Waka Kotahi has commissioned work to understand the likely socio-economic impacts on regions and communities.
22. Waka Kotahi acknowledges the challenges and uncertainties the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the development of Regional Land Transport Plans and will be releasing additional Regional Land Transport Plan development guidance.
23. Ms Speight updated the Committee on the Melling, State Highway 58 Safety Improvements packages and Ōtaki to north of Levin (Ō2NL), as part of the NZ Upgrade Package. The Melling upgrade is expected to be consented in early 2021, and completed

in late 2026. The State Highway 58 safety improvements work is expected to start construction in August 2020 and be completed in mid-2023. The design contract tendering for Ōtaki to north of Levin is expected to be done in mid-2021, with completion of this corridor expected in 2029.

24. There is community engagement this winter on safety improvements and the Ō2NL highway. The highway is a shared path and is part of the NZ Upgrade Programme. Investigations and the design work will be shared with the community for its feedback. Feedback will be sought on the safety improvements of State Highways 1 and 57, including roundabouts.
25. Ms Speight advised the Committee on the status of projects in the Wellington Region. Ms Speight advised that the Alert Level 3 and 4 restrictions have caused some constraints and delays on projects. Construction on Transmission Gully has been substantially affected by the Alert Level 4 Lockdown. A significant number of project workers returned to their home countries and are currently unable to re-enter New Zealand. Waka Kotahi is involved in active commercial negotiations with Wellington Gateway Partnership and CPB HEB Joint Venture to agree to a fair time and cost compensation package. Waka Kotahi will provide further information once negotiations are completed.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

26. Due to Alert Levels 3 and 4, Council decided not to hold committee meetings, including the Regional Transport Committee’s meetings. This has affected the timeline for preparing the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021. It is now necessary to hold another Committee meeting and workshop in early August 2020, and work is underway to prepare for this.

### **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

#### **Signatories**

Writer	Lucas Stevenson – Kaitohutohu/Advisor, Democratic Services
Approvers	Francis Ryan – Kaiwhakahaere Matua/Manager, Democratic Services Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki/General Manager Strategy Cr Adrienne Staples – Chair, Regional Transport Committee

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga</b> <b>Summary of considerations</b></p>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>It is appropriate for Council to be kept informed of the business conducted by its committees.</p>
<p><b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b></p> <p>There are no known implications for Māori.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>This report contains updates on key strategies – the Regional Land Transport Plan, <i>Let's Get Wellington Moving</i>, and the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>There was no internal consultation needed.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There are no risks or impacts.</p>



**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.202**



**For Information**

**WELLINGTON REGIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE MEETING - 9 JUNE 2020**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

**Purpose**

1. To inform Council of the deliberations of the Wellington Regional Strategy Committee meeting held on 9 June 2020.

**Te horopaki**

**Context**

2. The business considered by the Wellington Regional Strategy Committee (the Committee) is set out in the following paragraphs.

***Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency draft Statement of Intent 2020-2023***

3. Tracy Bridges, Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA) Chair, and John Allen, WREDA Chief Executive, spoke to the report, noting the uncertainty over the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the WREDA draft Statement of Intent for 2020-2023. They mentioned that the draft Statement of Intent has been refocused to reflect the COVID-19 situation, including the closed border environment.
4. The Committee requested that revisions to the WREDA Statement of Intent for 2020-2023 be made during the year to confirm the performance measures and to adapt to the changing environment.

***Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency third quarter report (January to March 2020)***

5. The Committee was updated on the WREDA’s performance for the third quarter of 2019/20 (January to March 2020).

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writer	Marilyn Walker – Kaitohutohu/Advisor, Democratic Services
Approvers	Francis Ryan – Kaiwhakahaere Matua/Manager, Democratic Services Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki/General Manager Strategy Councillor David Lee – Council’s representative on the Wellington Regional Strategy Committee

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> It is appropriate for Council to be kept informed of the business conducted by its committees.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no implication for Māori associated with this report.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> This report does not contribute to any of Council's or Greater Wellington's key strategies and policies.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> There was no internal consultation.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> There are no risks and impacts.

**Council  
25 June 2020  
Report 20.204**



**For Information**

## **HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELLBEING UPDATE – MAY 2020**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To inform Council of Greater Wellington's Health, Safety and Wellbeing (HSW) performance and activity from February to May 2020.

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

##### ***HSW performance scorecard***

2. The HSW performance scorecard for February to May 2020 is outlined in [Attachment 1](#).

##### ***Response to COVID-19 pandemic***

3. Our main focus over the last three months has been supporting the organisational response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular:
  - a As part of the Crisis Management Team and Recovery teams; monitoring public health information and ensuring the right messaging information, protocols and support were in place for Greater Wellington leadership and staff at the right time, as the country moved up and down the alert levels
  - b Seconding one HSW team member to the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) in a full time wellbeing support role for ECC staff. This was a critical support role due to high and stressful workloads
  - c Providing practical support, resources and guidance to enable officers to work as safely from home as possible, in less than optimal ergonomic conditions in many cases, both generally and individually
  - d Providing wellbeing assistance, resources and guidance to support mental wellbeing in particular
  - e Providing practical support for essential field operations and Parks officers who worked throughout Alert Level 4 and all operational field officers at Alert Level 3 to manage the risk and return and remain at work safely under COVID-19 protocols
  - f In conjunction with the Parks department, developing protocols to allow volunteers back safely at Alert Level 3

- g Developing protocols and integrating staff back into office environments at Alert Levels 2 and 1.

***Fatal and Severe (critical) Risk controls programme***

- 4. Fatal and Severe Risk work streams currently underway are transportation and driving, lone and remote working, and wellbeing (with a focus on mental health and wellbeing). Progress is outlined below.
- 5. Work streams were effectively paused as the country moved into lockdown due to a shift in focus to support the business and one HSW team member being seconded full time to the ECC in a wellbeing support role.

***Transportation and driving***

- 6. Key progress elements are the draft 'Driving for Greater Wellington Standard' and essential controls, which are being finalised for approval by the Executive Leadership Team.

***Lone and remote working***

- 7. Key progress elements are:
  - a The installation and commissioning of three remote repeater stations (Mt Climie, Orongoronga and Mt Wainui) to provide full radio coverage across the Wellington Region was slowed significantly. This was partly due to the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, but primarily due to the main contractor Tait's ongoing lack of capacity and capability to manage HSW requirements for high risk work in remote environments
  - b After two further significant near miss events and following a legal opinion to ensure Greater Wellington did not incur any liability, a Greater Wellington senior HSW advisor was assigned to work closely with the contractor and their subcontractors to ensure HSW requirements are met and monitored for the remainder of the work. To stress the importance, the Greater Wellington advisor's time is being back-charged to the main contractor
  - c It is anticipated physical works should now be complete by end of June 2020 (weather dependant) after which commissioning can take place
  - d This situation clearly reinforces the need to better consider the health and safety capability and competence of physical works contractors, particularly where high risk work is involved at the tender and procurement stage, rather than cost alone. This case has resulted in the HSW weighting when evaluating tenders being increased from 5% to 30% for new physical works contracts
  - e Tait's ongoing provision of services for operating and maintaining the network is being reviewed in light of the event and issues with recent technical failures of the temporary network.

***Wellbeing***

- 8. The key progress elements are:
  - a The Wellbeing Expo scheduled for May 2020 has been postponed to early 2021, once the move to Cuba St is complete

- b The wellbeing focus in the interim has been supporting staff wellbeing and working from home during the lockdown. Greater Wellington's trained mental health first aiders have been a key element in this support.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

**Next steps**

9. No further action is required.

**Ngā āpitihanga**

**Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Health, Safety and Wellbeing Performance Scorecard Feb to May 2020

**Ngā kaiwaitohu**

**Signatories**

Writer	Julie Barber, Health Safety and Wellbeing Manager
Approver	Nigel Corry, General Manager People and Customer

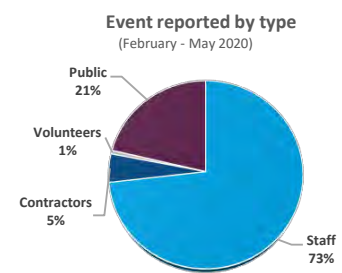
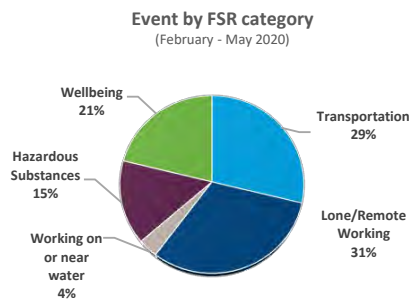
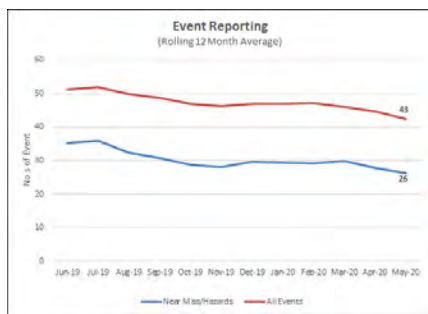
<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b><i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i></b> This report assures Council that Greater Wellington's legal obligations under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 are met.
<b><i>Implications for Māori</i></b> There are no known implications for Māori.
<b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b> The HSW Policy and Wellbeing Strategy are included in Greater Wellington's Annual Plan 2019/20.
<b><i>Internal consultation</i></b> No internal consultation was required.
<b><i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i></b> The HSW risks and treatment are outlined in paragraphs 4 to7.

## Health, Safety and Wellbeing Performance Scorecard Feb - May 2020

### Progress against key work streams this month

Status	Work stream	Update
Off track	Fatal and Severe Risk (FSR) controls – transportation and lone / remote working	Delayed due to COVID-19 response
Off track	Wellbeing Plan	Delayed due to COVID-19 response
Completed	KESAW upgrade & app	App tested and delivered into operational use
Off track	HSW training & competence	Delayed due to COVID-19 response

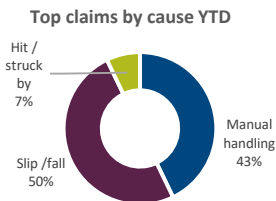
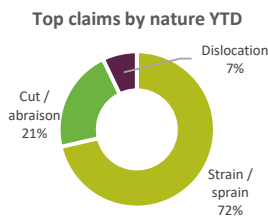
### Event reporting



#### New / emerging trends February – May 2020

- Increase in transport related near miss and low impact events as staff returned to work in alert levels 2 and 3
- Radio communication failures related to forestry operations
- Parks - increased abusive interaction from members of the public when challenged over flouting lock down requirements
- Trips and falls working alone or remotely

### ACC Injury Claims



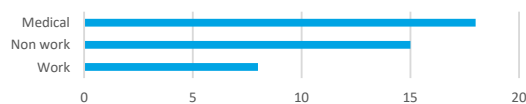
	YTD
New claims	14
New Lost time claims	2
Total days lost	12

### Health and wellbeing

#### Wellbeing

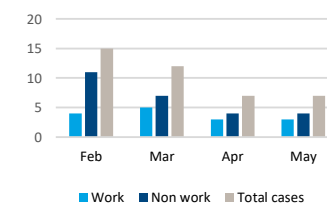
- 44 Mental wellbeing first aid interactions
- 20 Gwennie and staff facebook wellbeing posts
- 12 Wellbeing resources uploaded on Gwennie
- 238 Funded staff flu injections

#### Rehabilitation support Feb - May 2020

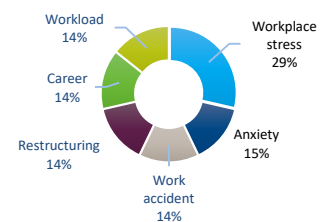


#### EAP

##### EAP use



##### Top reasons - work related use



Work related use increased in Feb & March due to the PT restructure and non-work use due to Covid 19 heightening pre-existing issues and conditions



## Health, Safety and Wellbeing Performance Scorecard Feb - May 2020

Training and engagement Feb – May 2020				
<p><b>3</b> Training – Council HSW due diligence, ELT mental health awareness workshop, Outdoor first aid refresher</p> <p><b>1</b> Scheduled HSW rep meetings</p> <p><b>8</b> Mental wellbeing first aiders support forums (weekly)</p>				
High consequence events Feb – May 2020				
Type	Location	Dept	Event description	
Near miss	Akatarawa forest	Parks	New ranger truck audios not working on forestry channel. Logging trucks not alerted to rangers driving on the road and vice versa	Use of hand held radios in interim. Referred back to supplier for fix
Near miss	Queen Elizabeth Park	Parks	Door to one of Electra’s power cabinets left open exposing 11000 volt transformer cables	Doors fitted with additional padlocks. Electra to review and confirm safety of all assets on QEP
Near miss	Mt Wainui	Parks	Main contractor Tait, subcontracted worker twice failed to follow safety instructions when travelling to and from remote site via helicopter, and only complied when spoken to firmly by the GW supervisor on site. The same worker had also failed to bring appropriate PPE had upset other workers on site by displaying a negative view of HSW requirements	De-brief by all parties. Subcontractor banned from site and any further work with GW
Near miss	Mt Wainui	Parks	Main contractor Tait worker walked into the boom radius of a digger being operated by a GW worker to retrieve a toolbox. The driver saw Tait’s worker and managed to stop before hitting him	Work stopped and incident de-brief
Near Miss	Valley View forest	Parks	Convoy of 4 GW vehicles encountered unknown logging trucks on forestry road due to ongoing radio fault picking up comms on forestry channel	GW vehicles kept hard left, slowed speed exited at nearest available point and continued journey via alternative road. Review of comms and long term option may be to put logging operators on GW network
Near miss	Queen Elizabeth Park	Parks	Ranger alerted to smoke in garage and house by family, caused by downed power line	Power disabled and electrician called. Electrician advised if a new earth rod had not been installed recently the ranger would likely have been killed by touching box.





**Council**  
**25 June 2020**  
**Report 20.223**



**For Decision**

## **RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC**

That the Council excludes the public from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

Appointments to advisory bodies – June 2020

Confirmation of the Restricted public excluded minutes of the Council meeting of 11 June 2020

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (the Act) for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

<b>Appointments to advisory bodies – June 2020 – Report PE20.171</b>	
<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i>	<i>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i>
<p>Information contained in this report includes personal and identifying information about proposed candidates for appointment. Withholding this information prior to Council’s decision is necessary to protect the privacy of those natural persons, as releasing the information would disclose their consideration for appointment as a member of the Lower Ruamahanga Valley Floodplain Management Advisory Committee and the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group.</p> <p>Council has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(a) of the Act (to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons).</p>

<b>Confirmation of the Restricted Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting of 11 June 2020 – Report RPE20.220</b>	
<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i>	<i>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i>
<p>The information in these minutes relates to the current Chief Executive’s performance agreement. Release of this information would prejudice the privacy of Greg Campbell, Chief Executive, by disclosing information pertaining to the employment relationship between the Chief Executive and the Council.</p> <p>Council has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override Mr Campbell’s privacy.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(a) of the Act (to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons).</p>

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act or section 6 or section 7 or section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public.