



Application for a project to be referred to an expert consenting panel

(Pursuant to Section 20 of the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020)

For office use only:

Project name: Eastern Porirua Regeneration Project (EPRP) – Infrastructure Works
Application number: PJ-0000712
Date received: 18/09/2020

This form must be used by applicants making a request to the responsible Minister(s) for a project to be referred to an expert consenting panel under the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020.

All legislative references relate to the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 (the Act), unless stated otherwise.

The information requirements for making an application are described in Section 20(3) of the Act. Your application must be made in this approved form and contain all of the required information. If these requirements are not met, the Minister(s) may decline your application due to insufficient information.

Section 20(2)(b) of the Act specifies that the application needs only to provide a general level of detail, sufficient to inform the Minister's decision on the application, as opposed to the level of detail provided to an expert consenting panel deciding applications for resource consents or notices of requirement for designations.

We recommend you discuss your application and the information requirements with the Ministry for the Environment (the Ministry) before the request is lodged. Please contact the Ministry via email: fasttrackconsenting@mfe.govt.nz

The Ministry has also prepared [Fast-track guidance](#) to help applicants prepare applications for projects to be referred.

Part I: Applicant

Applicant details

Person or entity making the request: Kāinga Ora & Porirua City Council

Contact person: William Pennington (Kāinga Ora) and Wendy Walker (Porirua City Council)

Job title: Project Director (Kāinga Ora) and Chief Executive (Porirua City Council)

Phone: s 9(2)(a) (Kāinga Ora) and s 9(2)(a) (Porirua City Council)

Email: s 9(2)(a) (Kāinga Ora) and s 9(2)(a) (Porirua City Council)

Postal address:

Level 1, The Settlement, 1 Walton Leigh Avenue, Porirua 5022 (Kāinga Ora) 16 Cobham Court, Porirua City Centre, Porirua 5022 (Porirua City Council)

Address for service (if different from above)

Organisation: The Property Group

Contact person: Karen Williams

Job title: Senior Planner

Phone: s 9(2)(a)

Email: s 9(2)(a)

Email address for service s 9(2)(a)

Postal address: Level 11, Cornerstone House, 36 Customhouse Quay, Wellington 6011

Part II: Project location

The application: does not relate to the coastal marine area

If the application relates to the coastal marine area wholly or in part, references to the Minister in this form should be read as the Minister for the Environment and Minister of Conservation.

Site address / location:

A cadastral map and/or aerial imagery to clearly show the project location will help.

- High Level Water Reservoir – Stemhead Lane, Whitby (Designation K1027)
- Main Wastewater Trunk Main – Bothamley Park
- Cannons Creek Park Wetland – Accessed off Castor Crescent

NB. See attached aerial image with various locations identified.

Legal description(s):

A current copy of the relevant Record(s) of Title will help.

- High Level Water Reservoir - Sec 20 SO 473623, Lot 4 DP 48340, Lot 7 DP 47873
- Bothamley Park Wastewater Main - Lot 276 DP 512438, Lot 277 DP 512438 (Carrus Ltd), Lot 273 DP 498135 (Carrus Ltd), Lot 1 DP 74452, Lot 1 DP 53734, Lot 113 DP 20024, Lot 1 DP 53735, Sec 1 SO 485063, Sec 2 SO 485063, Lot 2 DP 53736, Lot 1 DP 35097, Lot 232 DP 31478
- Cannons Creek Park Wetland - Lot 1 DP 26267

Registered legal land owner(s):

- High Level Water Reservoir – Porirua City Council (designation K1027)
- Bothamley Park Wastewater Main – Porirua City Council, Carrus Limited (NB. Although some of the wastewater main is currently on land identified as privately owned (by Carrus Limited) it is anticipated this will be vested to PCC)

as the residential subdivision work reaches completion – this subdivision is not part of this application). A letter in support of this application, from Carrus, is attached.

- Cannons Creek Park Wetland – Porirua City Council

Detail the nature of the applicant's legal interest (if any) in the land on which the project will occur, including a statement of how that affects the applicant's ability to undertake the work that is required for the project:

The land that is relevant to each of the three infrastructure projects associated with this application is owned by Porirua City Council (PCC). PCC are a joint applicant to this application for referral and own the existing three waters infrastructure.

Wellington Water Limited is responsible for the operation and maintenance of this infrastructure, on behalf of the Council. The detailed design and construction of the works will be undertaken by a Civil Design and Construction Alliance, which is currently being procured and led by Kāinga Ora. It is anticipated that the alliance will be operational by November 2020, with the ability to commence works on the project immediately.

Carrus have provided a letter in support of the project and application, noting that the wastewater main trunk passes through land that is currently held in their ownership (this land will pass to Porirua City Council through a vestment of reserve land, following the final subdivision of Carrus land). This letter is attached to the application.

Part III: Project details

Description

Project name: Eastern Porirua Regeneration Project (EPRP) – Infrastructure Works

Project description:

Please provide details of the proposed project, its purpose, objectives and the activities it involves, noting that Section 20(2)(b) of the Act specifies that the application needs only to provide a general level of detail.

EASTERN PORIRUA REGENERATION PROJECT (EPRP) BACKGROUND:

The Eastern Porirua Regeneration Programme is the first long-term, large-scale regeneration programme of its kind in New Zealand to be mandated by a Treasury Business Case (2018) under the Wellbeing Budget and in line with Treasury's Living Standards Framework (LSF). It is also made possible by Ngāti Toa waiving their Rights of First Refusal (RFR) option to purchase or lease the Crown-owned land in Eastern Porirua and instead accepting land to the west of Porirua's city centre, closer to Takapuwhia, one of their four marae. The EPRP is designed to deliver wellbeing outcomes for the people and place of eastern Porirua and while a key part of the Programme will be infrastructure and housing delivery, it also seeks to achieve improved health, education and employment opportunities as part of broader regeneration objectives.

The three entities that are steering the Regeneration Programme include the Crown, represented by Kāinga Ora–Homes and Communities, Porirua City Council (PCC) and Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Iwi).

Porirua City Council is the local territorial authority, and is of particular strategic importance to the project, due to its statutory responsibility for planning, consenting and infrastructure in the project area. The wider project will see the replacement of approximately 2,000 existing state homes with approximately 2,300 new state homes and 1,500 new market / affordable homes over a 20-25 year period. To enable this, significant infrastructure upgrade works are required. Infrastructure assessments have confirmed significant age and capacity-related issues within the existing infrastructure system in eastern Porirua that will constrain future development unless upgraded. This includes:

- near continuous wastewater discharges and other contamination to open waterways, causing public health and environmental impacts.
- widespread flooding in high rain events including water levels above the inhabited floor levels of some homes.
- a large deficit in water reservoir storage i.e. minimum required storage is not currently being met. The current deficit is 4,500m³, which equates to approximately one large reservoir.

EPRP INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS [i.e. subject of this application]

In order to unlock the development potential of eastern Porirua and future development upstream there are a series of bulk infrastructure upgrades and interventions that need to be completed up front. Kāinga Ora's intention is to use the COVID-19 (Fast Track Consenting) Act to accelerate the delivery of three key development infrastructure works thus enabling the wider EPRP to be expedited (i.e. hastening the delivery of housing and creating employment opportunities). The bulk infrastructure interventions that are the subject of this application are:

1. Bothamley Park Wastewater Main Replacement Eastern Porirua's local wastewater network is made up of a number of individual wastewater catchments that drain via gravity to a trunk network primarily located within Bothamley Park. The existing network in eastern Porirua has significant condition and performance issues and does not meet current or future aspirational level of service targets, with high existing I&I (Inflow and Infiltration). Much of the asset is end of life and the existing trunk main condition in Bothamley Park has regular failures with wastewater contamination of Bothamley Park and Kenepuru Stream, which is a significant environmental and community issue. The wastewater trunk main in Bothamley Park requires replacement. Resource consents are required to carry out these works.
2. A new water reservoir for the "Porirua High Level Zone" The existing water supply network has a current deficit of required storage. This means the existing reservoirs, while sufficient to supply the daily demands, are not big enough to store the extra amount of water required to cover for fire flows and the two days' usage required in the event of a disruption to the reservoirs feed (eg if an earthquake damaged the water feed from Upper Hutt). Any further development in the eastern Porirua catchment will worsen this non-compliance. It is proposed to build an additional reservoir adjacent to the existing reservoir on Stemhead Lane. This is a site owned and designated by Porirua City Council for Water Supply purposes. Depending on final detailed design, the new reservoir may be readily accommodated within the existing designation. Alternatively, resource consent or an altered designation will be required.
3. Cannons Creek Park Wetland There are significant water quality issues across the area that will need to be addressed, including removal of contaminants, attenuation and velocity controls. There are also significant flooding issues across eastern Porirua that affect homes, schools, roads and public areas. These will require a series of interventions to resolve this, including detention areas, bigger pipes, new pipes and diversions of over-land flow paths. The Cannons Creek Park wetland project will divert an overland flow that is currently a flooding risk away from homes to an area of the park where flood waters can be safely attenuated and receive treatment to enhance water quality in the wider catchment. Resource consents are required to carry out these works. In addition, it is noted that a designation may be sought in relation to this wetland.

Where applicable, describe the staging of the project, including the nature and timing of the staging:

The EPRP is essentially a collection of infrastructure projects, which under the standard RMA process would likely be split into individual consent applications to focus discussions on individual topics at hand and hence "de-risk" individual consenting timelines. While this is a standard approach it can result in extensive delays to such a large project.

The 'fast tracking' legislation provides Kāinga Ora with the ability to amalgamate applications without necessarily increasing consenting timeline risk thus having a compounding effect on the projects efficiency and ability to accelerate works. Any delays to the consenting of the development infrastructure will have a knock-on delay to the delivery of housing.

The three projects listed in this application have gone through the preliminary design stage. Detailed design for all three are scheduled to commence immediately upon the establishment of the Civil Design and Construction Alliance in November 2020. Ancillary works related to these projects are currently at the consenting stage including a large stormwater diversion pipe which is bringing stormwater to the proposed wetland's location. On-site works, including site investigations, clearing and construction could commence by January 2021.

Consents / approvals required

Relevant local authorities: Greater Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council

Resource consent(s) / designation required:

Land-use consent, Discharge permit, Designation, Alteration to designation

Relevant zoning, overlays and other features:

Please provide details of the zoning, overlays and other features identified in the relevant plan(s) that relate to the project location.

Legal description(s)	Relevant plan	Zone	Overlays	Other features
Lot 276 DP 512438, Lot 277 DP 512438 (Carrus Ltd), Lot 273 DP 498135 (Carrus Ltd), Lot 1 DP 74452, Lot 1 DP 53734, Lot 113 DP 20024, Lot 1 DP 53735, Sec 1 SO 485063, Sec 2 SO 485063, Lot 2 DP 53736, Lot 1 DP 35097, Lot 232 DP 31478 Lot 1 DP 26267 Sec 20 SO 473623, Lot 4 DP 48340, Lot 7 DP 47873	Porirua District Plan (operative) Porirua Proposed Plan (proposed) GWRC - Natural Resources Plan (proposed) GWRC - Regional Freshwater Plan	Open Space Recreation Suburban	Ecosite (PCC operative DP) Significant Natural Area (SNA) (PCC PDP)	GWRC - Proposed Natural Resources Plan: Schedule C (Mana Whenua) (C3 – Kenepuru Stream Cannons Creek confluence) and (F1 + F1b – Kenepuru Stream Inanga spawning habitat)

Rule(s) consent is required under and activity status:

Please provide details of all rules consent is required under. Please note that Section 18(3)(a) of the Act details that the project **must not include** an activity that is described as a prohibited activity in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations made under that Act (including a national environmental standard), or a plan or proposed plan.

Relevant plan / standard	Relevant rule / regulation	Reason for consent	Activity status	Location of proposed activity
GWRC – Natural Resources Plan	Discharge Permit Rule 53: SW discharge to freshwater	SW discharge from council network where there is no SW Mgmt Strategy	Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
GWRC – Natural Resources Plan	Discharge Permit Rule 61: WW discharge to freshwater	WW discharge to freshwater where there is an existing discharge and contaminants are reduced	Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
GWRC – Natural Resources Plan	Discharge Permit Rule 67: discharge to sites of significance	Non-Complying Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main and possibly Cannons Creek wetland	
GWRC – Natural Resources Plan	Discharge Permit Rule 68: All other discharge	The discharge of water into water, or onto or into land where it may enter water not otherwise provided for by the plan.	Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main and possibly Cannons Creek wetland + High Level Reservoir

GWRC – Natural Resources Plan	Land Use Consent Rules 99-101: Earthworks and vegetation clearance	Earthworks in excess of 3000m ² within proximity to waterway and potential clearance of vegetation to facilitate upgrade works. Associated discharge of sediment.	Discretionary Activity (R101)	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
GWRC – Natural Resources Plan	Land Use Consent Rule 125: Structure within a site identified in Schedule C	Construction of new structure (pipes, culverts etc) within a site identified in Schedule C (Mana Whenua) (C3 – Kenepuru Stream Cannons Creek confluence)	Restricted Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
GWRC – Regional Freshwater Plan	Rule 46: Pipelines in river	Construction of new pipeline in river, which is not a permitted activity	Controlled Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
GWRC – Regional Freshwater Plan	Rule 47: River crossing	Construction of new river crossing	Controlled Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
GWRC – Regional Freshwater Plan	Rule 49: All remaining uses of river not otherwise provided for	Construction of new pipeline in/across river, which is not a permitted or controlled activity	Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
PCC DP	Potential new designation	The project's consent strategy will determine whether a new designation is sought to cover the Cannons Creek Wetland. Alternatively, resource consents will be sought where required (noting consents from GWRC will be required regardless). This application seeks the opportunity to utilise either pathway (i.e. both designation and resource consent).		Cannons Creek wetland
PCC DP - Designation K1027	Outline Plan of Works (OPW) - where located fully within the designated site (TBC) or s181 to alter the designation	New Water Reservoir	OPW if activity falls within designation S181 alteration to designation if boundary of designation required to be altered	Water Reservoir (Stemhead Lane)
PCC – Operative District Plan	6.1.30	New Water Reservoir [NB. Only applicable if reservoir located	Restricted Discretionary Activity	Water Reservoir (Stemhead Lane)

		outside of existing designation boundary and s181 alteration to designation is not pursued]		
PCC – Proposed District Plan NB. Will not have legal effect until decisions	INF-R35	New Water Reservoir [NB. Only applicable if reservoir located outside of existing designation boundary and s181 alteration to designation is not pursued]	Restricted Discretionary Activity	Water Reservoir (Stemhead Lane)
PCC – Operative District Plan	6.1.6	Earthworks and disturbance of vegetation (ecological sites) for the upgrade of infra and works within riparian setback	Restricted Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
PCC – Operative District Plan	6.1.12	All network utilities that are not otherwise listed as a permitted, controlled, restricted discretionary or non-complying activities i.e. if works do not meet definition of upgrade	Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main and Cannons Creek wetland
PCC – Proposed District Plan NB. Will not have legal effect until decisions	INF-R4	Upgrade of existing infra, outside an Overlay where permitted standards (e.g. earthworks) not met	Restricted Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
PCC – Proposed District Plan NB. Has immediate legal effect	INF-R5	Operation, Maintenance, Repair, + Removal of existing infra, within an identified Significant Natural Area	Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
PCC – Proposed District Plan NB. Will not have legal effect until decisions	INF-R8	Upgrade to infra in a Natural Hazards area	Restricted Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
PCC – Proposed District Plan NB. Will not have legal effect until decisions	INF-R11	New infra in a Natural Hazards area	Restricted Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
PCC – Proposed District Plan NB. Has immediate legal effect	INF-R39	Upgrading of infra in an identified SNA	Restricted Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main and possibly Cannons Creek Wetland
PCC – Proposed District Plan NB. Has immediate legal effect	INF-R39	New infra in an identified SNA	Discretionary Activity	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main and possibly

				Cannons Creek Wetland
NES - Soil	Reg 8-11	Earthworks exceeding maximum threshold and duration	Restricted Discretionary (if DSI in hand, otherwise Discretionary Activity)	Potentially Bothamley Park and Cannons Creek wetland
NES - Freshwater	Reg 47 [note new sections of WW trunk main renewal, which are not considered to be maintenance, would be subject to Reg 45 as a DIS].	Specified Infrastructure Earthworks + vegetation clearance within 10m of a setback from a natural wetland	Restricted Discretionary Activity [Note Reg 45 is a Discretionary Activity]	Bothamley Park Wastewater Trunk Main
All Network Utility infrastructure assets (both existing and proposed) are owned by Porirua City Council, but Kāinga Ora will be the lead agency in seeking any necessary resource consent(s)/alteration to designations on behalf of the EPRP partnership.	The above provides a high-level outline of the resource consents and designations that are anticipated to be required to authorise infrastructure works that are the subject of this application. At this stage exact details on the full suite of necessary consent approvals and related activity status' have not been finalised as the project team is still working through final alignment and detailed design with an associated a consenting strategy.	It is also noted that Kāinga Ora and Porirua City Council have had dedicated resources collaboratively working together for approximately 12 months to ensure the recently notified proposed District Plan both acknowledges and enables the objectives of the Eastern Porirua Regeneration Programme to be realised at a broader level. This is reflected through enabling residential zone(s), introduction of commercial zones, and ensuring the District Plan adequately provides for the wider infrastructure works that are required to deliver the regeneration and growth in eastern Porirua. The rules in the proposed District Plan that have immediate effect, which relate to this proposal, are those in relation to identified Significant Natural Areas (SNAs). The relevant District Plan rules do not have non-notification clauses that the infrastructure project could benefit from.	It can be confirmed that no intended works will have a Prohibited Activity status under any of the relevant plans or NES.	

Resource consent applications already made, or notices of requirement already lodged, on the same or a similar project:

Please provide details of the applications and notices, and any decisions made on them. Schedule 6 clause 28(3) of the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 details that a person who has lodged an application for a resource consent or a notice of requirement under the Resource Management Act 1991, in relation to a listed project or a referred project, must withdraw that application or notice of requirement before lodging a consent application or notice of requirement with an expert consenting panel under this Act for the same, or substantially the same, activity.

N/A

Resource consent(s) / Designation required for the project by someone other than the applicant, including details on whether these have been obtained:

N/A

Other legal authorisations (other than contractual) required to begin the project (eg, authorities under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 or concessions under the Conservation Act 1987), including details on whether these have been obtained:

Potential that general Archaeological Authority will be required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (no known / identified sites). These have not been obtained at the time of submitting this application.

Construction readiness

If the resource consent(s) are granted, and/or notice of requirement is confirmed, detail when you anticipate construction activities will begin, and be completed:

Please provide a high-level timeline outlining key milestones, e.g. detailed design, procurement, funding, site works commencement and completion.

The EPRP was announced by the Prime Minister in November 2018 and since then, the Kāinga Ora Board has approved the project's Development Plan (the document that sets the project's direction of travel, targeted deliverables and outcomes and the articulates the financial envelope). The Minister of Housing, Hon Dr Megan Woods has been briefed on the Development Plan.

The development infrastructure works (subject to this application) are required to enable and expedite the delivery of the wider housing programme associated with the project. A Request for Proposal (RFP) for the Civil alliance was notified in March 2020, formally issued in May 2020 and closed 24 June 2020.

It is anticipated that the alliance will be operational by the end of 2020 with the ability to commence works on the infrastructure project(s) immediately. The following points confirm that the EPRP will be sufficiently advanced within the time frames of the legislation and demonstrates the construction readiness of the project.

- The preparation of technical assessments and stakeholder consultation has commenced
- The establishment of a Civil design and construction alliance to deliver the detailed design and construction for the works has commenced (and appointment will be confirmed by end of 2020).
- Resource consent application documentation for consideration by an expert independent panel for the intended infrastructure works could be prepared within the next 4-6 months.
- Detailed design works for early packages has commenced, which will enable construction to commence in late 2020/early 2021.
- It is anticipated to commence construction in 2021 and these works are anticipated to be completed in approximately 4 years.

Part IV: Consultation

Government ministries and departments

Detail all consultation undertaken with relevant government ministries and departments:

Kāinga Ora – internal engagement has been undertaken within Kāinga Ora in support of the EPRP team making an application to become a referred project to the Minister for the Environment and subsequent confirmation through an Order in Council (OiC).

Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) – officials within Kāinga Ora meet regularly with MHUD regarding the EPRP. The intent to seek an OiC through the ministerial process with MfE has been explicitly discussed between officials.

Ministry for the Environment (MfE) - The intent to seek an OiC through the ministerial process with MfE has been explicitly discussed between Kāinga Ora and MfE officials. Preliminary pre-application discussions have been had specifically with regard to this application.

Waka Kotahi (NZTA) – as part of the wider EPRP stakeholder engagement, Kāinga Ora has ongoing engagement with NZTA officials (although not specifically in relation to this application).

Ministry of Education (MoE) - as part of the wider EPRP stakeholder engagement, Kāinga Ora has ongoing engagement with MoE officials (although not specifically in relation to this application).

Local authorities

Detail all consultation undertaken with relevant local authorities:

Porirua City Council is a partner to the Eastern Porirua Regeneration Project and is a joint applicant to this proposal. Porirua City Council and Kāinga Ora both have dedicated resources that have been working constructively alongside each other to ensure the project objectives can be met.

This collaboration includes, but is not limited to, infrastructure planning, District Plan development, and community wealth building. With specific reference to the development of Porirua City Council's PDP, it is noted that Kāinga Ora and Porirua City Council have had dedicated resources collaboratively working together for approximately 12 months to ensure the recently notified proposed District Plan both acknowledges and enables the objectives of the Eastern Porirua Regeneration Programme to be realised at a broader level. This is reflected through enabling residential zone(s), introduction of commercial zones, and ensuring the District Plan adequately provides for the wider infrastructure works that are required to deliver the regeneration and growth in eastern Porirua.

The rules in the proposed District Plan that have immediate effect, which relate to this proposal, are those in relation to identified Significant Natural Areas (SNAs). The relevant District Plan rules do not have non-notification clauses that the infrastructure project could benefit from. Greater Wellington Regional Council has been engaged with, on a preliminary basis, with regard to the proposed upgrade works to the wastewater trunk main within Bothamley Park. These conversations have been led by Porirua City Council and representatives at Wellington Water Limited.

Engagement with GWRC is ongoing with regard to these infrastructure works. Greater Wellington Regional Council supports the proposed works and application.

Other persons/parties

Detail all other persons or parties you consider are likely to be affected by the project:

Kāinga Ora has undertaken extensive public engagement with the eastern Porirua community and relevant stakeholders. Kāinga Ora has undertaken engagement with all relevant infrastructure providers and related groups including Wellington Water Ltd (WWL), Porirua City Council (PCC), Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC), Waka Kotahi (NZTA) and the Ministry of Education (MoE).

As the 3 projects are water related, Wellington Water Ltd and PCC have played an active role in co-designing the concept designs and will continue to play a significant role through detailed design, consenting and delivery.

Detail all consultation undertaken with the above persons or parties:

Kāinga Ora has undertaken two comprehensive rounds of community engagement with the eastern Porirua community and stakeholders regarding the wider EPRP project (“Share Your Voice” in June-July 2019 and “Change is Coming” in Nov-Dec 2019). These engagement phases were in relation to the wider EPRP; the necessary improvements/upgrades to the development infrastructure in eastern Porirua was a key theme discussed with the community as part of these engagement phases.

Concerns with regard to the existing compromised state of water quality within Bothamley Park was a consistent theme reported by the community through the Kāinga Ora led engagement process. This is predominately due to the degraded state of the existing wastewater trunk mains. In this regard, the community noted that there is a noticeable dry weather odour in places along Kenepuru Stream in Bothamley Park and highly valued swimming holes could no longer be enjoyed by the community, which is directly attributable to the underperforming wastewater infrastructure. Full community support was given to the necessary upgrades throughout this community greenbelt (Bothamley Park) to renew the existing compromised infrastructure. Considerable support was also expressed through the Kāinga Ora community engagement process with regard to improving and/or mitigating the existing flood hazard throughout eastern Porirua. Only limited feedback was received in relation to the water supply constraints, although some members of the community noted that improved firefighting capacity via increased network capacity was of importance.

Overall, there has consistently been general wide support from the community to get the infrastructure works underway (indeed, there is strong community support to get the wider project underway – i.e. the delivery of new housing etc). The community expectations of the project are high as a result of the extensive engagement to-date. Kāinga Ora has a comprehensive Community Engagement Report, which summarises the aforementioned engagement programmes, methods of engagement, themes of conversation, and community feedback, which can be viewed here: <https://poriruadevelopment.co.nz/blog/community-engagement-report/>.

Further to the above, it is note that the establishment of an Eastern Porirua Regeneration Advisory Board, whose role is to be the Kaitiaki (guardian) of the vision and objectives of the project, has recently been finalised by Treasury, Ngāti Toa and Porirua City Council. Ongoing engagement with Wellington Water is a key feature of this project, and this consultation and engagement will continue through the detailed design phase and preparation of resource consent documentation.

Part V: Iwi authorities and Treaty settlements

For help with identifying relevant iwi authorities, you may wish to refer to Te Kāhui Māngai – Directory of Iwi and Māori Organisations.

Iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities

Detail all consultation undertaken with Iwi authorities whose area of interest includes the area in which the project will occur:

Iwi authority	Consultation undertaken
Ngāti Toa Rangatira	Ngāti Toa are mana whenua and are a partner to the Eastern Porirua Regeneration Project. Ngāti Toa engages through its mandated iwi authority, Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira. Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira has responsibility for protecting and enhancing the mana of Ngāti Toa across the various political, economic, social and environmental spheres. Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira is also an iwi authority under the RMA and the trustee of the Ngāti Toa Post-Settlement Governance Entity (the Toa Rangatira Trust). As such, Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira (Te Runanga) manages local government relationships and resource management matters on behalf of Ngāti Toa. A letter, from Ngāti Toa - Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira, in support of this application accompanies this form.

Detail all consultation undertaken with Treaty settlement entities whose area of interest includes the area in which the project will occur:

Treaty settlement entity	Consultation undertaken
Ngāti Toa - Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira	Ngāti Toa Rangatira is the local Iwi, and is of particular strategic importance to the project both as a 'kaitiaki of the whenua', as well as ensuring that their interests under their treaty settlement with the Crown are well represented, particularly in respect of their legal rights of first refusal over land in the project area. Negotiations are now complete with Ngāti Toa for the transfer of the western Porirua portfolio in exchange for a waiver of rights of first refusal and development opportunities in eastern Porirua. At a wider project level, a 'Statement of Maori Aspirations' is being agreed, which sets out Ngāti Toa's objectives and aspirations for the project and aligns with the Kāinga Ora legislation to "understand, support and enable Maori aspirations". A letter, from Ngāti Toa - Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira, in support of this application accompanies this form.

Treaty settlements

Treaty settlements that apply to the geographical location of the project, and a summary of the relevant principles and provisions in those settlements, including any statutory acknowledgement areas:

Section 18(3)(b) of the Act details that the project **must not include** an activity that will occur on land returned under a Treaty settlement where that activity has not been agreed to in writing by the relevant land owner.

The Ngāti Toa Rangatira Deed of Settlement 2012 is the final settlement of all historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Toa Rangatira resulting from acts or omissions by the Crown prior to 21 September 1992. The Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 came into force on 23 April 2014. Settlement date was 1 August 2014. The effective date was 1 February 2015. A letter, from Ngāti Toa - Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira, in support of this application accompanies this form. There are no statutory acknowledgement areas within eastern Porirua in the geographic area of the proposed works.

Part VI: Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011

Customary marine title areas

Customary marine title areas under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 that apply to the location of the project:

Section 18(3)(c) of the Act details that the project **must not include** an activity that will occur in a customary marine title area where that activity has not been agreed to in writing by the holder of the relevant customary marine title order.

N/A

Protected customary rights areas

Protected customary rights areas under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 that apply to the location of the project:

Section 18(3)(d) of the Act details that the project **must not include** an activity that will occur in a protected customary rights area and have a more than minor adverse effect on the exercise of the protected customary right, where that activity has not been agreed to in writing by the holder of the relevant protected customary rights recognition order.

N/A

Part VII: Adverse effects

Description of the anticipated and known adverse effects of the project on the environment, including greenhouse gas emissions:

In considering whether a project will help to achieve the purpose of the Act, the Minister may have regard to, under Section 19(e) of the Act, whether there is potential for the project to have significant adverse environmental effects. Please provide details on both the nature and scale of the anticipated and known adverse effects, noting that Section 20(2)(b) of the Act specifies that the application need only provide a general level of detail.

The construction period will result in some temporary effects; however these will be adequately mitigated and overall the resulting environmental outcomes will be enhanced by the infrastructure projects. The proposal will not result in significant adverse environmental effects. With regard to potential adverse effects, the following overview is provided:

Ecological Effects:

Kenepuru Stream (which is a tributary of Porirua Stream) and its tributaries are recognised as a migratory fish habitat that is threatened or at risk. Fish sampling efforts have identified 8 species of indigenous migratory and freshwater fish species in the Porirua Stream catchment, and the lower reaches of both Porirua Stream and Kenepuru Stream have been identified as an inanga spawning habitat. There are a number of existing structures within Kenepuru Stream and its tributaries that act as a barrier to fish passage. These include perched culverts, artificial waterfall cascades and weir barriers created by the sewer crossings within the stream.

In addition, the recently notified Porirua City Proposed District Plan has identified Bothamley Park (location of the wastewater trunk main) and Cannons Creek Park (area of the proposed wetland) as being Significant Natural Areas (SNA's) with regard to the ecological and biodiversity qualities of the existing vegetation. Expert Ecological Assessments (assessing effects on both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and habitats) will be commissioned to inform the resource consent application and to ensure effects from the construction period are adequately mitigated and remedied. These report(s) will form a significant part of the assessment within the relevant application.

The following high-level points are noted:

- Wastewater Trunk main - works will be partly within the Kenepuru Stream and potentially within adjacent wetland(s). Removal of limited vegetation may be required to enable realignment of trunk main. In addition to eliminating the current wastewater discharge issues, riparian planting and enhanced fish passage will be a feature of the works. The area (Bothamley Park) is identified as a Significant Natural Area in Porirua City Council's proposed District Plan. In addition, the trunk main upgrade works will be alongside and within Kenepuru Stream in locations identified in the GWRC Natural Resources Plan as being areas of significance to Maori (Cannons Creek Confluence), and in a location known for inanga spawning (western extent of Kenepuru Stream). Overall, effects will be temporary and the environment enhanced.
- Wetland (Cannons Creek Park) to be established in area that is partially identified as a Significant Natural Area in Porirua City Council's proposed District Plan [these rules will have immediate effect]. Any clearance of identified vegetation will be mitigated through remedial planting and clearance of noxious weeds. Overall, effects will be temporary and the environment enhanced.
- The proposal will result in significant improvements to the environmental health of the waterway and wider ecological enrichment through riparian planting etc.

Contamination Effects:

Expert Contamination Assessments have commenced and will inform the future consent application. Temporary effects on human health and the environment would be comprehensively managed by a management plan approach, prepared by a suitably qualified practitioner. Overall, effects will be temporary and the environment enhanced.

Construction Effects:

Construction effects will relate to traffic, silt and sediment control, noise, dust, etc

- Relevant to all infra projects subject to this application

- Will be adequately managed through construction management plans and established industry practice
- Temporary and localised

Visual/Landscape Effects:

The construction of a new water reservoir at Stemhead Lane has the potential to result in adverse visual/landscape effects, given the elevated nature of the reservoir site. The site is designated for this purpose, so any resulting effects are anticipated by the District Plan in this regard. Should any changes be necessary to the extent of the designation (i.e. s181 alteration to designation process) to accommodate the new reservoir, visual effects will be considered as part of the application and, if necessary, mitigated by way of landscape planting.

Loss of Recreational Space:

Cannons Creek Park is currently used for recreation activities including field sports, athletics and community events. The proposed wetland will reduce the amount of formal recreation space available in Cannons Creek Park. However, it is located in the northern third of the existing recreation space and a large area, i.e. the southern two thirds of the site can be retained for recreation purposes and hosting of community events. Cannons Creek Park also provides a key connection to Bothamley Park. Access to this large informal recreation area can be incorporated into the detailed design of the proposed wetland.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

The proposal will have a neutral effect with regard to greenhouse gas emissions. Ultimately, the infrastructure works will enable the construction of the proposed housing, that is to be delivered through the EPRP over the next 20-25 years. The new housing will be designed and constructed to enhance solar gains and improve energy efficiency. Areas of notable increased density will be situated in close proximity to urban centres and public transport networks. Overall, there will be no discernible impact on GHG emissions as a direct result of the project.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

Further to the above, an Infrastructure Masterplan has been completed for EPRP including environmental modelling that has shown that the EPRP will have a net positive effect on the environment by addressing such issues as:

- Reducing the significant wastewater leakage and uncontrolled overflows that currently occur in the ageing network
- Reducing / removing wastewater pipes crossing the beds of streams which are currently causing erosion and fish barrier issues
- Daylighting of streams, stream corridor improvements and addressing perched culverts / other barriers to fish passage
- Retrofitting water quality devices to existing environment including a large wetland, (15,000m²) and smaller bio retention devices
- Removing contaminated topsoil (asbestos and metals) which is currently thinly spread across the precinct and exposed to rain where it can be mobilised to water bodies
- Build in sustainable energy production, efficient housing and water sensitive design
- Reducing flood hazard from private properties and enhancing community and economic resilience from high rainfall events
- Enabling EPRP's residential housing development programme to get underway
- Assisting PCC in upgrading existing underperforming infrastructure, which will result in enhanced environmental outcomes while also enabling further urban development
- Enhanced waterway(s) will recognise cultural values of mana whenua

Part VIII: National policy statements and national environmental standards

General assessment of the project in relation to any relevant national policy statement (including the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement) and national environmental standard:

NEW ZEALAND COASTAL POLICY STATEMENT 2010:

The proposed infrastructure works subject to this application are not located in the Coastal Environment, so the NZCPS has limited relevance to this project. Notwithstanding this, it is noted that activities inland can have an impact on coastal water quality. In this regard, it is noted that the water quality initiative identified in the Infrastructure Masterplan will be delivered to have a net-positive impact on the catchment's water quality. With specific regard to the coastal environment, it is noted that the project will demonstrably reduce the significant wastewater leakage and uncontrolled overflows that currently occur in the ageing network.

The project will be consistent with the outcomes directed by the NZCPS.

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT – URBAN DEVELOPMENT 2020:

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (“NPS-UD”) took effect on 20 August 2020 when it replaced the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016.

The NPS-UD 2020 recognises the national significance of:

- having well-functioning urban environments that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future
- providing sufficient development capacity to meet the different needs of people and communities.

The bulk infrastructure upgrades and interventions subject to this application need to be completed up front in order to unlock the development potential of Eastern Porirua and future development upstream. Kāinga Ora's intention is to use the Fast Track Consenting Act to accelerate the delivery of this bulk development infrastructure thus providing an infrastructure-ready platform to enable the wider EPRP development.

The infrastructure will be sized and designed to accommodate additional growth forecast both as a result of the EPRP and additional private led development outside of this project. The project will be consistent with, and will enable, the outcomes directed by the NPS-UD.

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT – FRESHWATER 2020:

The Freshwater NPS 2020 is one of several pieces of national direction for managing New Zealand's freshwater. A key objective of the project is to improve the environmental outcomes of the Kenepuru Stream, which is currently severely degraded through ingress of wastewater from the compromised network and structures inhibiting fish passage.

The project has modelled the effects of the development using the Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation version 6.3 (MUSIC) (eWater, 2017). MUSIC enables rapid evaluation of the effects that multiple land use and stormwater management scenarios have on the contaminant and runoff profile. Through initiatives such as the proposed wetland in Cannons Creek Park and other integrated treatments this modelling has shown that the project will have a net benefit to water quality.

The EPRP will be consistent with the NPS-FW in the following ways (noting this is not an exhaustive list). These outcomes are primarily achieved through improvements to the wastewater network within Bothamley Park (and the Kenepuru Stream).

- It will result in improved management of freshwater in a way that ‘gives effect’ to Te Mana o te Wai through involving tangata whenua and enhancing the mauri of the Kenepuru Stream waterway, thereby enhancing the mana of Ngāti Toa
- It will result in a significant improvement to the existing degraded water waterbody of the Kenepuru Stream (by reducing inflow and infiltration, and discharge), which will enhance the natural health of the ecosystem and human health
- Will result in remediation and enrichment planting in the adjacent wetland in Bothamley Park and restoration of the wider waterways. This will also strengthen the green belt through Bothamley Park.

- Will enhance fish habitat connectivity and address in-stream barriers to fish passage over time by reducing/removing wastewater pipes crossing the beds of streams, which are currently causing erosion and fish barrier issues.
- Will result in 'daylighting' sections of existing drains/piped sections of the network and stream corridor improvements, including addressing perched culverts/other barriers to fish passage.
- Retrofitting water quality devices to the existing environment, including a large wetland (15,000m²) and smaller bio retention devices.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD FOR ASSESSING AND MANAGING CONTAMINANTS IN SOIL TO PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH REGULATIONS 2011 (NES Soil):

The future application for resource consents will include consideration of the NES Soil. Technical reports have been commissioned to identify potential contaminants and appropriate methods of disposal and remediation to ensure safety of human health and enhancement of environmental outcomes.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD FOR FRESHWATER REGULATIONS 2020 (NES Freshwater):

The future application for resource consents will include consideration of the NES Freshwater. Technical reports have been commissioned to identify potential ecological effects and opportunities to enhance environmental outcomes. A full and detailed list of relevant resource consents required under this standard will not be finalised until the detailed design of the infrastructure projects has been completed. It is noted that none of the wider works will be subject to the Prohibited Activity regulation within the NES.

Part IX: Purpose of the Act

Your application must be supported by an explanation how the project will help achieve the purpose of the Act, that is to “urgently promote employment to support New Zealand’s recovery from the economic and social impacts of COVID-19 and to support the certainty of ongoing investment across New Zealand, while continuing to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources”.

In considering whether the project will help to achieve the purpose of the Act, the Minister may have regard to the specific matters referred to below, and any other matter that the Minister considers relevant.

Project’s economic benefits and costs for people or industries affected by COVID-19:

The civil construction industry requires certainty of pipeline projects to ensure continuity of employment and resourcing. The project will support the certainty of ongoing investment and employment opportunities in this workforce at a local level, while continuing to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Estimated employment as a result of EPRP civil infrastructure work is projected to peak at 591 FTEs by 2026 and average annual employment for the first 7 years (2020-2027) of 386 FTEs. These positions would be created across the board from low to high income positions but predominantly (62% at peak) will be made up of lower skilled / hourly rate positions, which are easier entry points for transitioning or retraining workforces. Such employment numbers will also directly benefit supporting industries and businesses in Porirua City, and eastern Porirua more specifically.

Project’s effects on the social and cultural wellbeing of current and future generations:

The EPRP has a core focus on improving the wellbeing of the eastern Porirua community; to achieve significant improvement in wellbeing, a range of substantive changes are required. These range from investments in infrastructure to improve public health and environmental outcomes, to reshaping urban form through changes in transport, town centre and parks, through to new housing solutions and social investments for the community. The wider EPRP project is being delivered under the Government’s wellbeing framework and as such has a focus on generating both short- and long-term social benefits. For this reason, the project is named as a regeneration project rather than a housing project as its deliverables are broader than just building houses.

With specific regard to the infrastructure projects (that are the subject of this application) the following social and cultural effects are noted:

- The Infrastructure works are planned to be delivered under a civil contracting Alliance model with monetary incentivisation built into it to ensure spend is targeted at achieving the projects social and sustainable outcomes.
- The project will improve the freshwater quality within Kenepuru Stream and reduce the rate of wastewater overflows into the CMA, which will enhance the mana of Ngāti Toa Rangatira
- The infrastructure works are essential to enable the delivery of the housing programme associated with the project
- In addition to this, the project will minimise existing flooding hazards throughout eastern Porirua, thereby enhancing the resilience of the community.

Whether the project would be likely to progress faster by using the processes provided by the Act than would otherwise be the case:

EPRP is essentially a collection of infrastructure projects that under the standard RMA process would be split into individual consent applications to focus discussions on individual topics at hand and hence “de-risk” individual consenting timelines. While this is a standard approach to obtaining resource consent(s), it can result in protracted delays on a project of this scale.

The ‘fast tracking’ legislation provides Kāinga Ora with the opportunity to bundle applications without increasing the consenting timeline risk, which enhances the projects efficiency and ability to accelerate works. This is critical to ultimately being able to successfully advance the delivery of new housing, with is a core objective of the EPRP. The project will otherwise require separate resource consents to be obtained from Greater Wellington Regional Council and Porirua City Council under the operative Regional Plan(s), the Proposed Natural Resources Plan, the operative Porirua City District Plan, the proposed Porirua City District Plan, the NES Soil and the NES Freshwater, which provides an uncertain and complicated consenting pathway.

Added to this is the potential for the project to seek a new designation for the wetland and a potential amendment to the existing Stemhead Lane water supply designation. Being able to combine all such matters in a single application for consideration provides both efficiencies to the project, and a full and transparent picture to the decision maker(s).

Whether the project may result in a ‘public benefit’:

Examples of a public benefit as included in Section 19(d) of the Act are included below as prompts only.

Employment/job creation:

The project is projecting a significant spend which will be targeted to maximise social and sustainable outcomes including quality local employment, Maori and Pasifika investment, industry capacity and resilience growth.

As noted above, estimated employment from the EPRP civil infrastructure work is projected to peak at 591 FTEs by 2026 and average annual employment for the first 7 years (2020-2027) of 386 FTEs. These positions would be created across the board from low to high income positions but predominantly (62% at peak) will be made up of lower skilled / hourly rate positions, which are easier entry points for transitioning or retraining workforces.

The project will follow a social and sustainable procurement framework focused on delivering quality employment opportunities and actively targeting spending with local, Maori and Pasifika businesses. A robust training and upskilling programme that will enhance employment opportunities for the local community will be in place and will be run in conjunction with project partners. Ngāti Toa is directly involved in this process.

A key objective is to use the project’s expenditure, scale and longevity to attract, employ, grow and support sustainable (long term) and quality employment for Maori, Pacifica and the local community. The alliance, which will be responsible for delivering the civil works, will be set with monetised KPI, which will require spending 7% of the contracts by value with Maori and Pacifica businesses. In order for this to be achieved, this will require growth and development in the capacity of the existing local workforce, which sets up a sustainable employment model.

In short, the EPRP civil alliance will be mandated to, and financially incentivised to achieve social and sustainable employment outcomes through targeted social procurement.

Housing supply:

One of the EPRP key deliverables is to construct circa 2000 additional homes by better utilisation of Crown land, while also improving the urban form of the existing neighbourhoods. Timely delivery of the infrastructure renewal programme is essential to unlock Kāinga Ora's ability to undertake progressive stages of housing redevelopment. The wider project will deliver a range of housing types including state housing, affordable housing and market housing. In order to do this the Project has commenced masterplanning of various neighbourhoods in the eastern Porirua precinct, which are prepared by expert urban design consultants. These neighbourhood masterplans will be subject to further community engagement.

The development infrastructure has been sized to enable both the EPRP housing numbers and additional further development upstream by the private sector, which will be enabled through the proposed District Plan and anticipated by the Porirua Growth Strategy 2048. Timely delivery of the infrastructure renewal programme is necessary to unlock Kāinga Ora's ability to then successfully obtain approvals for progressive stages of housing redevelopment.

Contributing to well-functioning urban environments:

In order to deliver a range of housing types including state housing, affordable housing and market housing, the Project has commenced the masterplanning process of various Neighbourhoods in the Precinct (there are eight neighbourhoods in the eastern Porirua precinct), which are prepared by expert urban design consultants. As well as focusing on delivering a range of housing types, the project will enhance accessibility and connectivity within the urban environment. The project also includes the regeneration of the commercial centres in Waitangirua and Cannons Creek, which will be enabled by the proposed upgrade to the infrastructure network in eastern Porirua. The proposed upgrade works will also enhance the resilience of these centres by mitigating flood events in and around the town centres and on private property. The green space/open space network in eastern Porirua will be enhanced through the project. The infrastructure works will improve the greenbelt experience through Bothamley Park, and amenity in and around the areas of the proposed wetland within Cannons Creek park.

Providing infrastructure to improve economic, employment, and environmental outcomes, and increase productivity:

Investment in, and renewal of, development infrastructure in eastern Porirua as a result of this project will improve economic, employment and environmental outcomes. Specifically, the project will result in:

- The quick creation and sustainment of over 300 new jobs with ample training and upskilling opportunities
- The revitalisation of neighbourhood centres to support local economies and companies to flourish
- Sustaining a pipeline of infrastructure upgrades to enable investment in innovation and game changing productivity gains
- Renewal and increased supply of fit-for-purpose and affordable housing that meets the diverse needs of the community
- Enabling future growth
- Enhancing local economic opportunities
- Mitigating existing hazard (flooding) profile and improving resilience
- Enhancing quality of waterways
- Significant investment in the renewal and replacement of ageing infrastructure which is causing environmental issues

Improving environmental outcomes for coastal or freshwater quality, air quality, or indigenous biodiversity:

The entirety of the development area is located within the catchment of the Kenepuru Stream. The Kenepuru Catchment is part of the wider Porirua Stream catchment discharging to the Porirua Harbour at the southern end of the Onepoto Arm of the harbour. The suburbs of Linden and Tawa (in Wellington City) also contribute to the Porirua Stream catchment.

The key green space is Bothamley Park, a park containing the main tributary that has been retained as a public area. The main wastewater trunk main also utilises this park. The condition and capacity of this main is poor and it has been as significant contributor to poor water quality outcomes.

As part of the project, a wetland and stream improvements are proposed, which will provide integrated flow control and attenuation. The lowest tier of Cannons Creek Park is large enough to accommodate a 1.5 ha treatment wetland. It is proposed that low flows from the diversion are conveyed to the wetland for treatment prior to discharging to the Kenepuru Stream. The EPRP will follow water sensitive design principles. Water Quality initiatives identified in the Infrastructure Masterplan will be delivered to have a net-positive impact on the catchment's water quality. In this regard, at a high level, the Infrastructure Masterplan, which has been completed for the EPRP (including environmental modelling) demonstrates that the EPRP will have a significant net positive effect on the environment by addressing such issues as:

- Reducing the significant wastewater leakage and uncontrolled overflows that currently occur in the ageing network
- Reducing / removing wastewater pipes crossing the beds of streams which are currently causing erosion and fish barrier issues
- Daylighting of streams, stream corridor improvements and addressing perched culverts / other barriers to fish passage
- Remedial riparian planting, strengthening the green belt through Bothamley Park
- Retrofitting water quality devices to existing environment including a large wetland, (15,000m²) and smaller bio retention devices
- Removing contaminated topsoil (asbestos and metals) which is currently thinly spread across the precinct and exposed to rain where it can be mobilised to water bodies

Minimising waste:

As a wider objective, the EPRP has a focus on social and sustainable outcomes. Waste minimisation is one of the divisions of this strategy with work already underway on a waste diversion strategy for the reuse and recycling of housing deconstruction and an investigation commissioned and underway looking at the possibility of diverting the area's existing contaminated topsoil away from municipal landfills. While not specific to the infrastructure works that are the subject of this application, this demonstrates that the project as a whole is cognisant of incorporating waste minimisation across the development spectrum.

Contributing to New Zealand's efforts to mitigate climate change and transition more quickly to a low-emissions economy (in terms of reducing New Zealand's net emissions of greenhouse gases):

As a wider objective, the EPRP has a focus on sustainable outcomes. Work is currently underway on a green energy solution (solar/battery micro grid) and investigation of rainwater harvesting potential. Other initiatives will be incorporated where possible.

Promoting the protection of historic heritage:

Kāinga Ora has partnered with Ngāti Toa (local iwi) on the project and has commissioned a cultural values assessment. The Project's direction and design will be cognisant of areas historic heritage and aim to enhance this in the final look and feel of the area. There are no identified heritage sites or areas within the operative or proposed District Plan within the proposed area(s) of work. All design work is done with significant input and feedback from local iwi, the local community and stakeholders.

It is not anticipated that the works will require an Archaeological Authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (there are no known / identified sites). This is a matter that will be further explored prior to the lodgement of any resource consent application to the EPA.

Strengthening environmental, economic, and social resilience, in terms of managing the risks from natural hazards and the effects of climate change:

The project's Infrastructure masterplanning has accounted for these challenges and the project has a series of ways it will give effect to this including:

- Hydraulic modelling has been completed for the entire catchment based on 100 year event which has been adjusted for climate change. This model will be used in sizing infrastructure.

- Non-resilient infrastructure has been mapped and identified and will be tackled by the project (e.g. brittle Asbestos pipes susceptible to seismic activity are planned to be replaced with ductile HDPE) .
- Existing hazards will be mitigated by the project's delivery, e.g. floodwaters will be diverted to the proposed new wetland in Cannons Creek and new dedicated channels to remove the risk of flooding to existing schools, homes and public places.
- Reduction in the number of pipe crossings over Kenepuru Stream, which will assist with the unimpeded flow of flood waters in this water body.
- Mitigation of flood hazards will enhance the community's social and economic resilience.

Other public benefit:

The Treasury's business case on eastern Porirua was the first business case approved under the Government's wellbeing framework. The project has maintained this focus and has developed a regeneration framework with wellbeing objectives that will be tracked through delivery. The infrastructure package of works, which is the subject of this application, are critical to unlocking the wider project delivery. With regard to other public benefits and wider wellness outcomes, the project will:

- Rejuvenate and increase the state housing stock, delivering warm, dry and safe homes for New Zealanders
- Provide additional market and affordable housing thus alleviating the housing crisis in the Wellington regional housing market
- Enable further development upstream of the project are by increasing development infrastructure capacity
- Address social and economic deprivation issues
- Improve public health outcomes, alleviating pressure on the public health system and improving intergenerational health outcomes
- Increase the local domestic spend in the region, which will benefit the growth and emergence of new businesses and investors to eastern Porirua
- Focus on social and sustainable procurement
- Enhance and regenerate the urban environment of the town centres (Waitangirua and Cannons Creek)
- Improve accessibility and mobility opportunities
- Provide opportunity for enhanced community involvement with water quality and the water bodies that belong to the community.

Whether there is potential for the project to have significant adverse environmental effects:

The project will result in significant positive effects – as discussed in the above sections. The construction period will result in some temporary adverse effects; however, these will be adequately mitigated and overall, the resulting environmental outcomes will be enhanced by the infrastructure projects. The proposal will not result in significant adverse environmental effects

Part X: Climate change and natural hazards

Description of whether and how the project would be affected by climate change and natural hazards:

The project will enhance eastern Porirua's resilience with regard to natural hazards and the effects of climate change. Flooding presents the greatest risk to the project area, both with regard to natural hazards and the related impact from climate change. The stormwater network within Eastern Porirua has significant existing performance issues. Under current standards, the required level of service for the primary network is the 10-year ARI event with provision for secondary flow to a 100-year ARI event. The network does not meet this level of service in many areas of the network.

As noted above, the project's Infrastructure masterplanning has accounted for these challenges and the project has a series of ways it will give effect to this including:

- Hydraulic modelling has been completed for the entire catchment based on 100 year event which has been adjusted for climate change. This model will be used in sizing infrastructure.

- Non-resilient infrastructure has been mapped and identified and will be tackled by the project (e.g. brittle Asbestos pipes susceptible to seismic activity are planned to be replaced with ductile HDPE).
- Existing hazards will be mitigated by the project's delivery, e.g. floodwaters will be diverted to new dedicated channels to remove the risk of flooding to existing schools, homes and public places.

Part XI: Track record

A summary of all compliance and/or enforcement actions taken against the applicant by a local authority under the Resource Management Act 1991, and the outcome of those actions:

Local authority	Compliance/Enforcement Action and Outcome
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Wellington Water Limited (WWL maintain and operate the network on behalf of PCC) prosecuted for dry weather discharge from Porirua Wastewater Treatment Plant in October 2018 [NB. The proposed works to the wastewater trunk main will assist in alleviating discharges from the Wastewater Treatment Plant].
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Porirua City Council prosecuted in 2014 for a discharge resulting from failures at the Porirua Wastewater Treatment Plant following heavy rain [NB. The proposed works to the wastewater trunk main will assist in alleviating discharges from the Wastewater Treatment Plant].

Part XII: Declaration

I acknowledge that a summary of this application will be made publicly available on the Ministry for the Environment website and that the full application may be released if requested under the OIA.

By typing your name in the field below you are electronically signing this application form and certifying the information given in this application is true and correct.

Karen Williams

18/09/2020

Signature of person or entity making the request

Date

Important notes:

- Please ensure all sections, where relevant, of the application form are completed as failure to provide the required details may result in your application being declined.
- Further information may be requested at any time before a decision is made on the application.
- Please note that if the Minister for the Environment and/or Minister of Conservation accepts your application for referral to an expert consenting panel, you will then need to lodge a consent application and/or notice of requirement for a designation (or to alter a designation) in the approved form with the Environmental Protection Authority. The application will need to contain the information set out in Schedule 6, clauses 9-13 of the Act.
- Information presented to the Minister for the Environment and/or Minister of Conservation and shared with other Ministers, local authorities and the Environmental Protection Authority under the Act (including officials at government departments and agencies) is subject to disclosure under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA) or the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA). Certain information may be withheld in accordance with the grounds for withholding information under the OIA and LGOIMA although the grounds for withholding must always be balanced against considerations of public interest that may justify release. Although the Ministry for the Environment does not give any guarantees as to whether information can be withheld under the

OIA, it may be helpful to discuss OIA issues with the Ministry for the Environment in advance if information provided with an application is commercially sensitive or release would, for instance, disclose a trade secret or other confidential information. Further information on the OIA and LGOIMA is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz.

Checklist

Where relevant to your application, please provide a copy of the following information.

Yes	Correspondence from the registered legal land owner(s)
Yes	Correspondence from persons or parties you consider are likely to be affected by the project
Yes	Written agreement from the relevant landowner where the project includes an activity that will occur on land returned under a Treaty settlement.
No	Written agreement from the holder of the relevant customary marine title order where the project includes an activity that will occur in a customary marine title area.
No	Written agreement from the holder of the relevant protected customary marine rights recognition order where the project includes an activity that will occur in a protected customary rights area.

Released under the Provision of the Official Information Act 1982