

## Committee intentions for Project Team to use in developing policy packages

Updated following 03.08.2017 Committee workshop

#### **Overall**

- 1. Substantial shift is needed in the way we manage urban development and urban water assets
- 2. Rural areas have challenges too and are under pressure from urbanising activities
- 3. Policy packages and delivery could look to enhance community connections to water, including through education

#### Making it clear

- 4. Clear connection from objectives to other scales of planning and delivery is necessary and must be supported by concise objectives, limits and guiding policy
- 5. There should be a clear line of sight between any regulations affecting the actions of an individual and the objectives that these are part of achieving
- 6. Solutions packages should consider short, medium and long term goals, actions and targets, in order to describe pathways to improvement over time

#### **Managing contaminants**

- 7. Reducing pollution at source is an important principle for both urban and rural activities
- 8. Regulation of urban discharges (from networks and from new development) is necessary to provide certainty and to create change, and this regulation needs to be clearly coordinated between institutions
- 9. Regulation should focus on the outcome to be achieved, rather than how something should be done, leaving room for innovation and place-based responses

#### Working with the community

- 10. There is value in a much larger urban and rural water quality advisory programmes (e.g. Take Charge)
- 11. Consolidate efforts and resources around education and water into an integrated communications plan
- 12. The councils and WWL should look into the value of communal or sub-catchment treatment devices for stormwater treatment, particularly in catchments with high risk activities in existing urban spaces

- 13. Councils should consider their role in triggering water sensitive development outcomes, such as through financial incentives and constructing sub-catchment scale stormwater devices
- 14. A consistent and reliable approach should be taken to enforcement of all water-related bylaws and regulations
- 15. New rules and regulations for existing land uses need to provide for time for landowners to adapt to change, and incentives should be included to enhance uptake
- 16. The point of sale and contacting with new landowners are valuable moments for triggering engagement and education

### **Integrated planning**

- 17. Structure and master planning that better addresses water quality objectives could be powerful in delivering different urban development outcomes
- 18. Asset management goals should be aligned with the water quality objectives and limits for the whaitua

#### Integrating delivery

- 19. The councils, community and institutions should work closely to deliver actions on water quality goals, including to make the most of where roles and relationships with landowners overlap
- 20. Engagement of any local government authority with urban and rural landowners needs to recognise and find opportunity in the multiple rules and directions that a property may need to respond to, aligning practices through integrated implementation

# Direction from the Committee intentions for Project Team to use in developing policy packages

<u>Updated following 03.08.2017 Committee workshop. Additions shown with underline, deletions shown with strikethrough.</u>

- 1. Substantial shift is needed in the way we manage urban development and urban water assets
- 2. Rural areas have challenges too and are under pressure from urbanising activities
- <u>3.</u> Policy packages and delivery could look to enhance community connections to water, including through education
- <u>4.</u> Clear connection from objectives to other scales of planning and delivery is necessary and must be supported by concise objectives, limits and guiding policy
- <u>5.</u> Solutions packages should consider short, medium and long term goals, actions and targets, in order to describe pathways to improvement over time
- <u>6.</u> Regulation of urban discharges (from networks and from new development) is necessary to provide certainty and to create change, and this regulation needs to be clearly coordinated between institutions
- <u>7.</u> Regulation should focus on the outcome to be achieved, rather than how something should be done, leaving room for innovation and place-based responses
- 8. Reducing pollution at source is an important principle for both urban and rural activities
- <u>9.</u> The councils, <u>community and institutions</u> and <u>WWL</u> should work closely to deliver actions on water quality goals, including to make the most of where roles and relationships with landowners overlap
- <u>10.</u> Asset management goals should be aligned with the water quality objectives and limits for the whaitua
- <u>11.</u> New rules and regulations <u>for existing land uses</u> need to provide for time for landowners to <u>adapt to change, and incentives should be included to enhance uptake</u>
- <u>12.</u> Engagement of any local government authority with urban and rural landowners needs to recognise and find opportunity in the multiple rules and directions that a property may need to respond to, <u>aligning practices through integrated implementation</u>
- <u>13.</u> The councils and WWL should look into the value of communal or sub-catchment treatment devices for stormwater treatment, particularly in catchments with high risk activities <u>in</u> existing urban spaces

- <u>14.</u> There is value in a much larger urban and rural water quality advisory programmes (e.g. Take Charge)
- <u>15.</u> The point of sale and contacting with new landowners are valuable moments for triggering engagement and education
- <u>16.</u> Structure <u>and master planning that better addresses water quality objectives could be powerful in delivering different urban development outcomes</u>
- <u>17.</u> Councils should consider their role in triggering water sensitive development outcomes, such as through financial incentives and constructing sub-catchment scale stormwater devices
- 18. Consolidate efforts and resources around education and water into an integrated communications plan
- 19. A consistent and reliable approach should be taken to enforcement of all water-related bylaws and regulations
- 20. There should be a clear line of sight between any regulations affecting the actions of an individual and the objectives that these are part of achieving