

Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme Progress Report November 2023

This report provides an update on progress with implementing the recommendations in the Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) and Te Mahere Wai o te Kāhui Taiao.

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Te Whanganui-a-Tara Catchment Highlights

Native forest restoration in Regional Parks

There are multiple strands of work in our regional parks that indirectly contribute to improving waterway health and restoring Te Mana o te Wai as sought by the Whaitua programme. These include pest plant and animal management, riparian plantings, wetland restoration, removing grazing stock, supporting mana whenua and community conservation work, and enhanced monitoring.

The Recloaking Papatūānuku (Parks Restoration Programme), is focused on restoring the formerly grazed areas of our regional parks which are in the poorest states of health from the grazing legacy. Recloaking Papatūānuku includes wetland and forest restoration plantings within Te Whanganui-a-Tara at Kaitoke and Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui (East Harbour Regional Park).

Kaitoke Regional Park

A key focus at Kaitoke Regional Park is to retire grazing land and establish early successional native trees. Availability of seed source near-by is likely to see establishment of older growth forest more quickly than might happen in other parks.

More than 60,000 native trees have been planted in the 2023 winter which will support the improvement of biodiversity and water quality in the upper catchment.



Figure 1. Kaitoke Park

Baring Head

At Baring Head, the focus is on rare species and vegetation communities of the coastal platform and escarpment. An integrated catchment management approach is being applied to protect and enhance the health of the lakes and their surrounding wetlands and future forests.

Mana whenua (through the Hem of Remutaka programme) and the community are engaged in growing plants and planting across the area where contractors planted 15,000 native trees in the winter of 2023. There is an ongoing priority to support the actions of mana whenua and the community as kaitiaki in protecting and restoring this area and increasing the level and rate of restoration planting.

This restoration mahi will support the improvement of biodiversity and water quality alongside the delivery of broader outcomes for mana whenua and community.



Figure 2. Baring Head

Poets Park

A key opportunity for improving the health of waterways in Te Whanganui-a-Tara is through the treatment of stormwater before it reaches waterways. The WIP and Te Mahere Wai contain recommendations to filter run-off wherever there is the opportunity to do so, and to encourage more developments like the recent work done at Poets Park along Te Awa Kairangi.

Although the primary driver for the development at Poets Park was to improve a recreational area close to two popular swimming holes, there are clear benefits to water quality through the introduction of wetted areas (Figure x) which reduce contaminants from SH2 reaching Te Awa Kairangi.

Prior to the development, six stormwater drains discharged contaminated water over grass into Te Awa Kairangi¹. This area has been developed into an ephemeral wetland to intercept and ‘treat’ through stripping out contaminants from the water before it reaches the river.



Figure 3. Before development of Poets Park

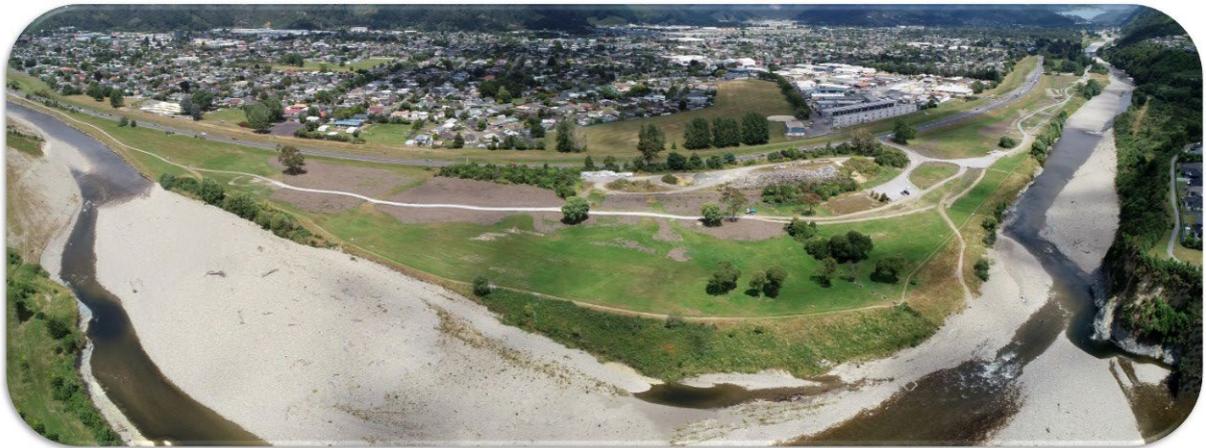


Figure 4. After development of Poets Park – plantings and wetted areas in foreground strip contaminants from urban, industrial areas and SH2 before reaching Te Awa Kairangi.

Regulatory implementation

Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan

¹ There are over 100 stormwater outlets between Te Marua and the mouth of the Te Awa Kairangi.

Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan (Greater Wellington's regional plan), notified on 30 October 2023, implements a number of the recommendations in the WIP (and Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP) and Te Mahere Wai.

Plan Change 1 includes objectives and policies, rules and other methods to manage activities such as earthworks, stormwater discharges including from new urban development, wastewater discharges, and rural land use to achieve water quality and ecological health objectives within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua.



Collaboration and partnerships

Since receiving the WIP and Te Mahere Wai in 2021, GW's implementation has focused on regulatory changes, where most collaboration with partners has been on the Regional Policy Statement and Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan. Engagement on PC1 with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, for example, has been ongoing since August 2022, beginning with an overview of the whole plan change. At that time, Ngāti Toa Rangatira identified their priorities and provided input into the drafting of the wastewater and stormwater provisions. Ngāti Toa Rangatira were also directly involved in the drafting of the objectives (environmental outcomes) for the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua chapter.

Councillors and officers at the three city councils in Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt, Wellington) were active members of the whaitua process. Wellington Water was the key advisor on many topics, particularly the condition of and options for improving three waters infrastructure – drinking water, wastewater and stormwater – and how this would help achieve environmental objectives. Much of the opportunity to improve water quality in our urban centres relies on improvements to three waters management, which is funded by the cities. The costs are significant, meaning that a transition pathway is required – and this is recognised and provided in the WIP.

GW councillors and officers continue to connect with our partner agencies through a range of channels where our work regularly overlaps.

Water Shortage Summit

On 11 September 2023, Wellington Water hosted a Summit attended by Mayors, Councillors and mana whenua from Wellington, the Hutt, Porirua and Kāpiti to discuss increasing risks of water shortages in the future, including this summer.

The primary concern raised at the summit was the amount of water drawn from the Te Awakairangi freshwater system lost through leaks in the water supply network (up to 44%).

The Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Committee's recommendations for addressing water supply issues were provided to the Summit attendees.

On the day, three key actions were recommended by Wellington Water:

- Continue with increased investment into finding and fixing leaks, managing water loss, and replacing old infrastructure.
- Investment in universal smart water meters across the metropolitan Wellington region.
- Build another storage lake.

These actions were also recommended in the Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP.

On 24 September 2023, all of the Wellington region was placed on Water Restriction Level 1, where use of sprinklers and irrigation systems is only allowed on alternate days between 6-8am and 7-9pm. Upper Hutt is at Level 1 all year round.

Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Reference Group

As a result of the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara process, a reference group of former Committee members was established in August 2023. The focus this year (until June 2024) is to provide continuity with the Committee's earlier mahi, ensure the interpretation of the WIP recommendations is correct, and track progress with WIP implementation.

As noted, Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan implemented many of the Whaitua Committee's recommendations, so that has been the focus of their discussions to date. The Reference Group received the limited notification of PC1 and feedback from members was provided to GW prior to notification.

There is interest in the Reference Group evolving into a broader community-led structure to better enable catchment groups and other community initiatives to get involved in improvements to the region's waterways.

WIP and Te Mahere Wai reporting

In Te Whanganui-a-Tara, a higher proportion of the recommendations need work to be commissioned compared to other WIPs. This is because it was completed more recently, and the recent focus has been on regulatory implementation. There has also not been a subsequent Long-Term Plan process for funding to be allocated to implementation of recommendations as part of GW's business-as-usual work.

Where significant progress has been made since receiving the WIP and Te Mahere Wai is in the regulatory implementation of the recommendations. These are noted in the "Progress by Individual Recommendation" tables as "Addressed by PC1" or "Supported by PC1".

Recommendations that are the responsibility of territorial authorities and Wellington Water are being addressed through District Plan Changes, Long Term Plans, and Wellington Water’s consents. This is reflected in the number of ‘Other’ recommendations that require assessment with these agencies. Hutt City Council have provided their response to the WIP recommendations, and we expect to include responses from Wellington City Council, Upper Hutt City Council and Wellington Water in future reports.

[WIP recommendations](#)

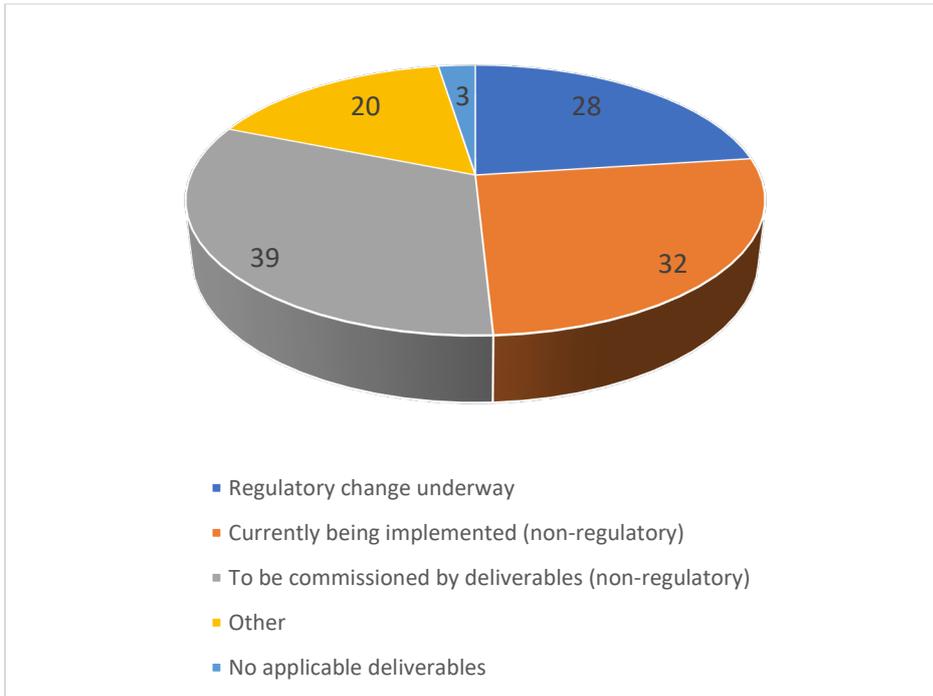
The table and pie chart below show progress towards implementation of the WIP. Many of the WIP recommendations require multiple agencies to work together, particularly to implement the urban water recommendations.

Changes in category since the June 2023 report:

- The “net” change to recommendation categories is in the table below; the detailed description of the changes is in the “progress by individual recommendation” table.
- Some recommendations which were previously labelled “To be commissioned” have been picked up in PC1 so have been re-categorised “Regulatory change underway”.
- Others that were “To be commissioned” or “Other” are now “Currently being implemented”.
- Other recommendations previously categorised “Regulatory change underway” will now be delivered through other mechanisms.

Implementation Category	Number of recommendations (number in brackets indicates change since June 2023)
Fully implemented	0
Regulatory change underway	28 (+4)
Currently being implemented (non-regulatory)	32 (+4)
To be commissioned by deliverables (non-regulatory)	39 (-7)
Other	20 (-1)
No applicable deliverables	3
Total	122

Note: The numbers in the table exceed the number of recommendations in the WIP as some recommendations have multiple sub-recommendations to be implemented through different mechanisms.



Accessing the WIP

This report needs to read in conjunction with WIP and Te Mahere Wai which can be accessed here: [Greater Wellington Regional Council — Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara \(gw.govt.nz\)](http://www.gw.govt.nz). These documents provide context to each recommendation.

Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara - Progress by Individual Recommendation

Recom mendati on	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
1	Greater Wellington adds all 'first steps' attribute states (short term and generational) identified in the catchment chapters of the WIP into the PRNP as part of the 2022 and 2024 plan changes.	Natural Resources Plan (NRP), Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington (GW) through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023
2	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to complete Te Oranga Wai attributes for freshwater and coastal receiving environments for inclusion in the PNRP as part of the 2022 and 2024 plan changes.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Not addressed in PC1. Other - New deliverable to be commissioned.
3	Greater Wellington proactively communicates the WIP and Te Mahere Wai with stakeholders, community groups and partners through a variety of channels to ensure there is adequate awareness in our whaitua to support ongoing dialogue and accountability for implementation.	Currently being implemented	<p>GW led. Many activities have been undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch event in November 2021 and recording made available on whaitua website. • Newsletter sent to online mailing list advising on completion of Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) and Te Mahere Wai (TMW). • Interactive catchment tool developed and made available on the whaitua webpage. • Marketing campaign promoted WIP, TMW and catchment tool from April-August 2022 through google ads, social media, radio, and newspapers. • Updates to meetings are being provided to other organisations as requested e.g., Sanctuary to Sea. <p>Further communications activities are planned, including activities related to the sharing of this progress report.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WIP and TMW are highlighted by GW in submissions on other council plans as key guiding documents for planning decisions • GW liaises with other councils and Wellington Water on implementation progress • Summary of WIP recommendations on drinking water management and supply provided to Water Shortage Summit
4	Greater Wellington establishes a community-led reference group tasked with monitoring progress on the implementation of WIP for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and ensures that the council is reporting on progress to the wider community in meaningful ways.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is in the process of establishing the group. Discussions have been held with the former Whaitua Committee's Co-chairs. Terms of reference have been developed and Council approval is currently being sought for this.	<p>Reference group established August 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two meetings held to date with focus on PC1 • Limited notification of PC1 provided to group
5	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities work with communities located around piped and above-ground streams to share those streams' stories through visual images, signs, sculptures, temporary artworks or other interactive ways that the communities design.	<p>Currently being implemented – NEW</p> <p><i>(was To be commissioned by deliverables)</i></p>	<p>New deliverable name: Streams stories visibility community package.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to include signs and other visual indicators of streams which show that a stream exists there in a way that connects people to piped streams and open streams.</p>	<p>Currently being implemented – NEW</p> <p>In October 2023, blue niho taniwha markings were added to cycleways and footpaths to show the route of the Waitangi Awa which flows through pipes below Adelaide Road, and Kent and Cambridge Terraces, then through the recreated wetland in Waitangi Park to the harbour. This work was led by Taranaki Whānui, supported by WCC and informed by GW's urban monitoring which identified threatened freshwater species in Wellington's urban streams.</p>
6	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to name unnamed streams, including those currently piped underground, starting with large streams and then smaller streams within the whaitua (by 2026).	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Stream naming assessment and implementation.</p> <p>GW to facilitate with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui.</p>	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
			<p>Proposed to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop exercise to identify unnamed streams to prioritise (GW led). • Unnamed streams prioritised for naming and re-named (Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui). • Names determined by mana whenua (Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui). • Geographic Board submission/approved (GW led). • GIS update (GW led). 	
7	<p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities add information to property Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports about wetlands and streams that a property drains to and its pathway to the sea; the source of the property's water supply; and the treatment of its wastewater.</p>	<p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p>	<p>New deliverable name: Adding water information to LIMs.</p> <p>WCC, UHCC and HCC led.</p> <p>Work programme to develop a process to identify information to be applied to LIMs – the recommendation is for wetlands, streams the property drains to, its pathway to the sea, the source of the properties water supply and the treatment of wastewater.</p> <p>Then implement and notify the changes.</p>	<p>HCC comment HCC has recently implemented a number of improvements in the way that LIMs help inform landowners and other stakeholders about the three water assets and water quality around specific sites. This includes access to up-to-date information regarding natural hazards such as inundation and slips, information on wastewater and stormwater drainage including records from council and Wellington Water, whether the site obtains drinking water from municipal supply or private supply (e.g. rural supply). This information goes part way towards fully implementing this recommendation, which will be further improved in FY24-25 subject to additional council funding approvals.</p> <p>For properties in residential zones that are connected to the Council network, the following information is already placed on LIMs confirming that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the property is connected to council's sewerage system. • Council records show the stormwater drain discharges from the property to an approved outfall. • the property is connected to council's potable water supply. <p>For properties that are not connected to the Council network, information is already placed on LIMs confirming that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council records indicate the foul water drain is connected to a septic tank. • the property is not connected to council's potable water supply. Any water supply system on the property is the responsibility of the owner. Council cannot confirm the water quality present.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council has not received any plans of the exact position of the stormwater disposal from the property.
8	Mana Whenua, community groups and Greater Wellington take advantage of opportunities to get involved in the refresh of the National Curriculum, which guides teaching and learning in schools, with a focus on how well it identifies and grows capabilities that will help realise aspirations for communities that care for wai and te taiao.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Assist National Curriculum Refresh. GW led. Intended to provide input to Ministry of Education National Curriculum Refresh, format determined by Ministry of Education.	No current update
9	Mana Whenua, community groups and Greater Wellington work with early learning centres, schools and kura to develop local resources and supports that help teachers and kaiako to provide teaching and learning that connect tamariki with their local waterways, including piped streams, and grow their understanding of the interconnectedness of the wellbeing of our communities and Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara	Currently being implemented	New deliverable name: Mountains to the Sea programme in Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara. GW led. Intended approach is a programme funded by GWRC but delivered by Mountains to Sea (would need to review their work in this whaitua to understand the need for additional work/funding first). GWRC currently fund this programme in Porirua and Ruamāhanga catchments. GWRC might have a supporting role rather than main funder.	GW worked with Mountains to the Sea to help identify catchment groups to prioritise for support
10	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities establish services to support new and existing catchment or community groups (by 2025), including for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing access to easy-to-use data from all relevant sources, including citizen science, especially data that is relevant to each group's locations and needs Inspiring and supporting the formation of new groups Funding ongoing organisational and technical support, including lab analysis Supporting citizen-led science and monitoring with appropriate training and tools Mātauranga monitoring » Providing specialist support (such as engineering and legal support, help with navigating local government politics, and communication guidance) Supporting catchment coordinators for catchment-scale projects and help with project management, people facilitation and fundraising (it includes tapping into the wider volunteer base) Offering guidance on where to put the best efforts and take actions, consistent with the kawa and Te Mana o te Wai. 	Currently being implemented	New deliverable name: Community Group Support Service. GW led. Envisaged as a service for community groups that is hosted within GW but may coordinate with Territorial Authorities (TAs). Resourcing of the service may be jointly funded with TAs and informed with Mana Whenua. To provide the services listed across recommendations 10, 11 and 12.	GW worked with Mountains to the Sea to help identify catchment groups to prioritise for support GW liaising with catchment groups to determine support requirements, e.g., Te Hononga ki Te Upoko – collective of community catchment groups based in Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
11	<p>Greater Wellington creates cross-whaitua structures and services that support a coherent and connected approach to local action knowledge-sharing. These should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial and catchment-level planning that helps coordinate efforts aimed at meeting Te Mana o te Wai and community goals, and makes roles and responsibilities clear • Community-to-community knowledge exchange and connecting groups • The provision of transparent and clear mechanisms for accessing and allocating funding and services, including expert knowledge • The provision of frameworks and supports that give community groups confidence that they are working in the interests of Mana Whenua • A strategic approach to the use of council support services (such as Mountains to Sea Wellington) • Providing a single contact point for questions and advice for all the agencies involved. 	Currently being implemented	<p>New deliverable name: Community Group Support Service.</p> <p>Refer to comment for Recommendation W10 as the same deliverable includes implementation of recommendations 10, 11 and 12.</p>	<p>GW worked with Mountains to the Sea to help identify catchment groups to prioritise for support</p> <p>GW liaising with catchment groups to determine support requirements, e.g., Te Hononga ki Te Upoko – collective of community catchment groups based in Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua</p>
12	<p>Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua develop resources (by 2024) that community groups can use and adapt for their own communication with local communities, to help build understanding, connections and involvement that complement messages and campaigns by councils and water agencies.</p> <p>Specific themes to include are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where drinking water comes from, and the relationships between activities in the Hutt Valley and risks to the Waiwhetū aquifer • Awa as tīpuna, living entities of distinctive mana and whakapapa • Our responsibility to respect the awa and their mana, and act on this in our behaviour with water • The state of our waterways, including for different places • Action being taken, including for different places • Actions people can take, including those specific to their local areas. 	Currently being implemented	<p>New deliverable name: Community Group Support Service.</p> <p>Refer to comment for Recommendation W10 as the same deliverable includes implementation of recommendations 10, 11 and 12.</p>	<p>GW worked with Mountains to the Sea to help identify catchment groups to prioritise for support</p> <p>GW liaising with catchment groups to determine support requirements, e.g., Te Hononga ki Te Upoko – collective of community catchment groups based in Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua</p>
13	<p>Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities partner with communities in developing catchment plans, co-designing their journeys and sharing the delivery process and roles required to achieve Te Mana o te Wai and local outcomes. This will help groups to know where to put their best efforts and provide clear resourcing strategies to follow through with their plans.</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>This will be delivered via catchment plans being introduced through the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group that was stood up in May 2023.</p> <p>Note that it may be necessary to develop additional implementation at a sub-catchment level to fully implement this recommendation once the new group is stood up.</p>	Catchment planning approach being led by Catchment Function
14	<p>Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua and catchment groups to make data easily available and accessible in a user-friendly way, including through the use of aggregated data.</p>	Currently being implemented	<p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>GW led.</p>	The He Kākano platform is an example of where we are making data easily available and accessible in a user-friendly way. This enables us to be more transparent with

Recom mendati on	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
			<p>This is a broad deliverable which will span all three WIPs received to date. Within WIPs there are numerous stand-alone monitoring and evaluation recommendations which need to be coordinated rather than implemented in an ad hoc manner, and which also need to be aligned with an even broader GW monitoring and evaluation improvement work programme.</p> <p>This deliverable ensures that the relevant recommendations across the WIPs are identified for that wider monitoring and evaluation improvement work programme.</p> <p>This is also the deliverable for W15.</p>	<p>our communities and have up to date information to make informed decisions.</p> <p>Monitoring programme being assessed by K&I; for Te Whanganui-a-Tara, FMUs largely align with current monitoring sites.</p>
15	Greater Wellington provides more specific, local information on water quality to communities – through making existing data more readily available and collecting new data, including via citizen science programmes, Greater Wellington monitoring programmes and the integration of the two (where appropriate).	Currently being implemented	<p>New deliverable name: Waitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>See details in comment for recommendation 14.</p>	The He Kākano platform is an example of where we are making data easily available and accessible in a user-friendly way. This enables us to be more transparent with our communities and have up to date information to make informed decisions.
16	<p>Greater Wellington, with Mana Whenua and communities, develops a toxic algal bloom action plan that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management actions • A monitoring plan specific to toxic algae • Research priorities • Climate change adaptation • A communications approach that supports community and Mana Whenua visions and outcomes. 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Toxic algae action plan.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to be an action plan that focuses on monitoring, communications, and research specific to toxic algae (noting monitoring and communication aspects are already being implemented).</p> <p>It will need to bring together all the current work which refers to management actions (e.g., setting limits, improving river health etc. which will improve the prevalence of toxic algae).</p>	No current update
17	Greater Wellington amends regulatory documents to require the relevant three waters agency to develop a stormwater strategy (by 2023), within the global stormwater network resource consent, to contribute to achieving the relevant first steps in each of the catchment tables under the heading 'Journey from current state to wai ora'.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.
18	Greater Wellington amends regulatory documents to require the relevant three waters agency to develop a strategy/plan (by 2023), within the wastewater network resource consents, to contribute to achieving the relevant first steps in each of the catchment tables under the heading 'Journey from current state to wai ora'.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.
19	The relevant three waters agency increases the number of repairs and renewals in the public	Currently being implemented – NEW	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water regarding timeframes.	Currently being implemented - NEW; being implemented by Wellington Water but more detailed information being sought

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
	<p>wastewater infrastructure (aligning with the strategy in Recommendation 18) to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2033, no more than approximately 22 per cent of the wastewater pipe network will be worse than grade 3 (average condition) By 2040, no more than ~12 per cent of the wastewater pipe network will be worse than grade 3 (average condition) By 2050, no wastewater pipe assets will be below grade 3, and asset management plans will be actively identifying and replacing ageing pipes or pipes in poor condition. 	<i>(was Other deliverable)</i>		
20	Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency prioritise the repair and replacement of public wastewater assets that lead to overflows on private or public land.	Currently being implemented	Wellington Water led. Greater Wellington understands Wellington Water are implementing this through their wastewater network overflow resource consent applications which they are currently in the process of lodging for different areas (mid 2023).	Wellington Water are addressing this through their wastewater network overflow resource consent applications
21	<p>A target of zero wastewater overflows (by 2060) is achieved, except in infrequent situations (such as pump failures or rainfall events) with a >25-year average return period (ARI).¹⁻²</p> <p>To meet this goal, we recommend implementing six-yearly targets for reducing wastewater overflows set out in the relevant three waters agency's 2024 wastewater strategy and resource consent. These overflow reductions must align with our obligation to achieve the relevant first steps in each of the catchment tables under the heading 'Journey from current state to wai ora' and the primary contact recreation national bottom lines set by central government by 2040</p> <p>Footnotes:</p> <p>1 While we appreciate flooding events can result in wastewater contamination in the environment, we should not accept this as 'normal practice' for the wastewater network. By 2060, we expect the wastewater network to be of such a standard that it does not leak wastewater and that overflows only happen under unplanned or extreme events.</p> <p>2 A 25-year average return period (ARI) is a storm of a certain size and duration that could be expected to occur once in a generation, which has a four per cent probability of occurring every year. While historical records indicate this storm should occur every ~25 years, it could occur more than once over this period, but the probability would be low. Similarly, a 100-year ARI storm could occur twice in one year, but the probability would be very low.</p>	<p>Currently being implemented – NEW</p> <p><i>(was Other deliverable)</i></p>	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	Currently being implemented – NEW. Wellington Water are addressing this through their wastewater network overflow resource consent applications
22	The relevant three waters agency investigates, and reports to, Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua (by 2022) on the feasibility of pre-treating wastewater overflows and any locations where this could be prioritised for upcoming Long Term Plan reviews.	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	Information being sought from Wellington Water.
23	The relevant three waters agency increases its monitoring of wastewater overflows across the network, with the aim of identifying faults through increased data collection (by 2025). The identified faults are to be repaired in line with the timelines specified in Recommendations 19, 27 and 28	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	Information being sought from Wellington Water.
24				

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
24.1	Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents, the public/private water networks (by 2030) to identify all cross-connections (wastewater connected to stormwater) and inflow faults (stormwater connected to wastewater).	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that a timeframe is not include within PC1. PC1 requires the implementation of an inflow and infiltration programme to proactively upgrade the pipe network to progressively reduce stormwater and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the wastewater network catchment.
24.2	The relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/ private water networks (by 2030) to identify all cross-connections (wastewater connected to stormwater) and inflow faults (stormwater connected to wastewater).	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	Information being sought from Wellington Water.
24.3	The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.	Other deliverable	Requires conversations with Wellington Water for latest information then other TAs.	Information being sought from Wellington Water and TAs
25				
25.1	Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents on, the public/ private water networks (by 2040) to identify all groundwater infiltration (to the wastewater network) and wastewater leakage (exfiltration).	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that a timeframe is not include within PC1. PC1 requires the implementation of an inflow and infiltration programme to proactively upgrade the pipe network to progressively reduce stormwater and groundwater infiltration and inflow into the wastewater network catchment.
25.2	The relevant three waters agency increases its investigations of, the public/ private water networks (by 2040) to identify all groundwater infiltration (to the wastewater network) and wastewater leakage (exfiltration).	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	Information being sought from Wellington Water.
25.3	The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW, Wellington Water, and territorial authorities for latest information.	HCC comment This is in progress. As noted above for Recommendation 7, the Council has been implementing a number of improvements to the way that LIMs provide information to landowners and stakeholders about three water assets and water quality around specific sites. The listing of known faults (for example faulty private laterals) on LIMs has not yet been progressed to completion. This work will require further advice from Wellington Water.
26	All territorial authorities provide financing mechanisms (subject to appropriate terms and conditions) no later than 2024 to assist landowners to fix faults in private laterals. These mechanisms could be deferred payments collected through rates, or territorial authorities could recover the costs when the properties are sold.	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and each TA.	HCC comment This is complete. Financial mechanisms are in place, and this is being managed by Wellington Water.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
	Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency also provide supporting advice to private landowners on their rights and responsibilities regarding private laterals.			
27	<p>Territorial authorities apply their existing powers under the Local Government Act 1974 and Health Act 1956 to ensure landowners repair all faults related to cross-connections (wastewater to stormwater) and inflows (stormwater to wastewater) within two years of their identification.</p> <p>Cross-connection and inflow fault repairs on private land may be undertaken by the relevant three waters agency. However, the costs are to be covered by the landowners either directly or through other funding mechanisms (see Recommendation 26).</p>	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and each TA.	<p>HCC comment HCC Trade Waste Team is involved in this work.</p>
28	<p>Territorial authorities, through the relevant three waters agency, apply their existing powers under the Local Government Act 1974 and Health Act 1956 to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All identified leaky private wastewater laterals, including infiltration and/or exfiltration leaks, are fixed within five years of identification. Enforcement action is to be taken if the fixes are not made in this timeframe By 2045, all identified leaky private wastewater laterals have been fixed and an ongoing cycle of maintenance is in place <p>A database is developed and maintained of the conditions and ages of all private and public assets in the three waters network.</p>	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW, Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.	Being led by Wellington Water. More information being sought from TAs and Wellington Water
29	<p>By 2025, territorial authorities and the relevant three waters entity develop a process (such as a 'warrant of fitness'), through which the condition of private laterals is assessed at the point of a property's sale or when a building consent application is lodged. The costs are to be covered by the property owners.</p> <p>The condition of these laterals, and any faults revealed through the process, are to be recorded on the properties' LIMs with the information updated as repairs are made (aligning with the timelines in Recommendations 27 and 28). Once the repairs are complete, an ongoing cycle of inspection and maintenance should be established.</p>	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.	<p>Information being sought from TAs and Wellington Water.</p> <p>HCC comment This will require legislative change to enable the Council to enforce these requirements.</p>
30	<p>By 2024, territorial authorities establish a complete set of regulatory and policy measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require landowners to repair all failed private laterals and record these failures on their LIMs until the repairs are complete <p>Provide a funding mechanism to support landowners in making these repairs (such as instalments on their rates bills or councils recovering the costs when properties are sold).³</p> <p><small>Footnote 3: Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 23.</small></p>	Other deliverable	<p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.</p> <p>Too detailed for RPS, etc.</p>	<p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs.</p> <p>HCC comment Funding mechanisms are in place and implementation is being managed through/by Wellington Water. The regulatory and policy measures are not currently in place, but this is something HCC may do in the future and would require up-to-date advice from Wellington Water when a failure occurs.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
31	Relevant three waters agency investigates methods (by 2025) to significantly reduce sludge going to landfills from wastewater treatment plants.	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.	Information being sought from Wellington Water. HCC comment Council and Wellington Water are currently progressing these investigations.
32	<p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities provide good-practice information and advice to septic tank owners.</p> <p>They also develop a programme for regular septic tank investigations undertaken in rural/lifestyle areas in the whitua, with the aim of improving their understanding of the impact of septic tanks on water quality, ecology and public health.</p> <p>Where septic tanks are identified as affecting water quality, ecology or public health, territorial authorities or Greater Wellington are to work with the relevant landowners to reduce these effects by repairing, replacing or enhancing their septic systems and having an ongoing cycle of maintenance.</p>	Regulatory change underway – NEW. <i>(was To be commissioned by deliverables)</i>	<p>New deliverable name: Septic tanks communication stocktake and communications package.</p> <p>GW led overall but see details below.</p> <p>Intended to include an initial stocktake to identify what initiatives are in place across GW and TAs in the whitua to communicate septic tank requirements and gaps to be filled for landowners.</p> <p>Communications package would likely include information on maintenance requirements and permitted rule activity requirements and ensure that initiatives reach relevant occupiers across all TAs.</p> <p>GW to be initial lead for stocktake but communications may be led by individual TAs, including to recognise/build on work already underway.</p>	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara and where required will include a partnered programme with territorial authorities to review and enforce on-site domestic wastewater treatment system discharges affecting sites of recreation in any significant contact recreation freshwater body.
33	<p>Greater Wellington provides sufficient Land Management advisory resources and funding to:</p> <p>Support the implementation of actions at property and catchment levels to achieve catchment plan objectives</p> <p>Support landowners' implementation of national stock exclusion rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help link farmers' action (including through their Freshwater Farm Plans) to catchment plans, and help small block owners to link their actions to catchment plans • Support the implementation of Freshwater Farm Plans to ensure quality delivery of farm planning services and effective connections to catchment plans • Promote the uptake of best management practice, and ensure open communication between landowners and Greater Wellington to keep best practices up to date • Integrate advice to landowners with other relevant objectives to achieve co-benefits (e.g., carbon sequestration, biodiversity) 	Regulatory change underway – NEW. <i>(was Currently being implemented)</i>	<p>Led by GW.</p> <p>Additional Land Management roles were appointed prior to stand up of the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.</p> <p>The new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group is likely to provide more support and help to ensure these functions are included in catchment planning (but will require confirmation following implementation).</p>	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara. A main focus of the action plan(s) will be to support landowners to implement property and catchment scale actions to improve water quality and ecosystem health.
34				
34.1	<p>Greater Wellington supports landowners to exclude livestock from waterways by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping them to develop and implement practices that minimise stock access to streams not covered by regulations 	Currently being implemented	GW led. Being implemented via farm plans.	Being implemented via farm plans.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
34.2	<p>Greater Wellington supports landowners to exclude livestock from waterways by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating the specific impacts of horses on water quality and considering further stock exclusion regulations if they are identified as a significant source of contaminants. 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Impacts of horses on water quality investigation.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to include an investigation culminating in a report which quantifies the impact of horse activities (including but not limited to grazing) on water quality in Te Whanganui-a-Tara whaitua.</p> <p>Report will include recommendations on regulatory (including stock exclusion) and non-regulatory options to mitigate any identified water quality issues.</p>	No current update
35	<p>Greater Wellington investigates alternative incentives (e.g., rates rebates) to increase landowners' uptake of revegetation projects, including projects using native plant species.</p> <p>This applies particularly to landowners with marginal and erosion-prone land (to reduce erosion and sediment loss), wetlands (for nutrient stripping, etc), and rural catchments generally (to slow flood flows further down the catchment).</p>	Regulatory change underway – NEW. <i>(was To be commissioned by deliverables)</i>	<p>New deliverable name: Alternative incentives for landowner revegetation projects options paper.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to be an options paper based on research including other council initiatives, ETS opportunities for administrative support by GW, rates rebates, etc.</p> <p>To identify current barriers to change.</p> <p>To recommend any options to be progressed and next steps for this.</p>	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires the development of Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara. A main focus of the action plan(s) will be to promote and accelerate the revegetation of highest erosion risk land, including through investigating opportunities for rates relief or other forms of financial support.
36	Greater Wellington supports the development of property-specific information to inform Freshwater Farm Plan development, particularly for managing diffuse discharges, CSA (Critical Source Area, i.e., hotspot) management, riparian planting (to complement stream fencing regs), and management methods for those streams where stock exclusion rules do not apply	Currently being implemented	<p>GW led.</p> <p>Will be incorporated into freshwater farm plans. These things are already being undertaken currently through non-regulatory farm plans.</p>	Being incorporated in freshwater farm plans
37	<p>Greater Wellington provides enough staff and resources to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with forestry groups (New Zealand Farm Forestry Association, New Zealand Forest Owners Association) and contractors to provide proactive advisory support that includes ensuring all forestry operators are aware (by 2023) of relevant regulatory requirements and good practice Ensure all forestry operators in the whaitua are monitored for compliance with the National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) and other relevant requirements from 2023 onwards, and share this monitoring information with the community Take enforcement action on non-compliance. 	Currently being implemented	New compliance roles are being established which will increase GW's capacity and resourcing to perform this. Review will be needed to ensure this is sufficient resource to fully implement this recommendation.	New compliance roles are being established

Recom mendati on	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
38				
38.1	<p>Greater Wellington:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are exemplars of good practice on all council-owned land and infrastructure, including contaminated land, farms, forestry land, wetlands and golf courses. • Provide information on how good-practice decisions have been made. • Report publicly on their year-on-year improvements. 	Currently being implemented	<p>GW led.</p> <p>38.1 relates to GW being named (versus 38.2 “and territorial authorities” being named)</p> <p>Currently being implemented for GW through Parks Networks Plan (10 year plan on managing parks), including reporting; Recloaking Papatūānuku Restoration Plan (retiring farm parks except Battle Hill); Forestry advisory service roles being established.</p>	Currently being implemented for GW through Parks Networks Plan including Recloaking Papatūānuku (see Catchment highlights section)
38.2	<p>and territorial authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are exemplars of good practice on all council-owned land and infrastructure, including contaminated land, farms, forestry land, wetlands and golf courses. • Provide information on how good-practice decisions have been made. • Report publicly on their year-on-year improvements. 	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and each TA.	<p>Requires conversations between GW and each TA.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>This will require work from teams across HCC including facilities, transport and parks.</p>
39				
39.1	Greater Wellington, set an example by ensuring that (from 2022), their fleet vehicles are renewed with copper-free brake pads or replaced by vehicles with these pads.	Currently being implemented	<p>This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations.</p> <p>It includes liaising with the Greater Wellington fleet manager.</p>	Currently being implemented
39.2	Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency set an example by ensuring that (from 2022), their fleet vehicles are renewed with copper-free brake pads or replaced by vehicles with these pads.	Currently being implemented	<p>Included as a programme in the Stormwater Management Strategy being developed by Wellington Water around leading by example.</p> <p>Unknown whether WCC, HCC and UHCC are taking actions to implement this recommendation.</p>	<p>Information being sought from TAs.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>HCC has a fleet vehicle replacement programme in place, and replacement vehicles are replaced based on a range of criteria, such as the need for fit-for-purpose vehicles, cost-effectiveness (Total Cost of Ownership), and in line with HCC’s EV-first requirement. Note that due to the regen-capability of EVs, the replacement of brake-pads is less frequent, and hence the environmental impact associated with brake-pad residue is reduced.</p> <p>Information on whether suppliers’ vehicles have copper free brake-pads is not easily available, as manufacturers do not provide this information unless requested.</p>
40	<p>Territorial authorities review and strengthen their plumbing consent and code compliance processes (by 2024), to ensure there are clear accountabilities and consequences for compliance transgressions and ultimately a low risk of future illegal cross-connections. ⁴</p> <p><small>Footnote 4: Adapted from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 22.</small></p>	Currently being implemented	<p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>GW understands that Wellington Water have implemented a number of changes to implement this recommendation via updating regional Standards for Water Services which took effect in December 2021. For example, colour coding of pipes. Sign-off procedures have been updated.</p>	Information being sought from Wellington Water

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
41	<p>Greater Wellington and the relevant three waters agency engage with and express the importance of environmental consequences to the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board, relevant professional regulatory bodies and industry organisations. These organisations shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together improve their systems of communication and reporting for disciplinary complaints • Become active and consistent in reporting discovered evidence of sub-standard tradesperson work, especially for instances of illegal wastewater to stormwater connections • Apply disciplinary action as set out under the defined offences in section 89 of the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006. 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Letter to Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board GW led. Letter from GW at GM or higher level to CE of Chair of the Board.</p>	No current update
42	<p>The relevant three waters agency works with industry organisations to reinforce or improve standards, communication and training for best industry practice. Priority should be given to industries where there is high interaction with the stormwater and wastewater network (e.g., painters and cleaners).</p>	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water
43	<p>Greater Wellington investigates and considers adopting new mechanisms to improve compliance (such as restorative processes and requiring bonds for earthworks and forest harvesting).</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Options paper for New Compliance Mechanisms. GW led. Paper which notes options for meeting the description in recommendation 43. To include recommendations on which options should be implemented and which are not feasible. To include, but not necessarily, be limited to examples listed in recommendation 43. Could include non-regulatory recommendations. May include permitted activities.</p>	No current update
44	<p>Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to ensure that all large green spaces (e.g., parks, school grounds, golf courses) are managed to reduce the infiltration of fertiliser into groundwater and waterways, with plans in place (by 2023) that include public reporting.</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Stocktake and mitigation of fertiliser leeching in green spaces. GW led. 1. Intended as a workshop on current fertiliser application, including GW, Wellington Water, WCC, HCC, UHCC. To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. assessing awareness of and compliance with current PNRP rules b. current information available on fertiliser use and potential leeching risk c. area of land fertiliser is being applied to/mapping 2. To include TA managed land and privately owned green spaces such as golf courses</p>	No current update

Recom mendati on	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
			3. Workshop to provide written findings and recommend any next steps for mitigation and how these will be followed up.	
45	<p>With input from the relevant three waters agency (by 2026), Greater Wellington and territorial authorities develop or amend regulatory instruments to help reduce the risk of contaminants entering the stormwater system.⁵ These could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painting and/or replacing old roofs to reduce the prevalence of heavy metals • Washing paint brushes or cars • Treating runoff from carparks and roads. <p>Footnote 5: Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 12.</p>	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 includes a rule that prohibits the point source discharge of a list of common urban pollutants including vehicle cleaning products and paint.</p> <p>PC1 includes stormwater rules for impervious surfaces including carparks and roads.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed to an extent through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan (currently open for consultation during November/December 2023) includes a new Three Waters chapter that would have a range of provisions to address contaminants entering stormwater, including rules relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services December 2021, • Use of Copper and Zinc Building Materials, and • Water sensitive urban design. <p>Other provisions of this chapter relate more to stormwater quantity (hydraulic neutrality, rainwater storage tanks, greywater systems) but may have some impact on contaminants entering the stormwater system.</p>
46	Greater Wellington and territorial authorities develop a scheme to support the painting or replacing of large-scale high zinc-yielding roofs, which could include education, advice and incentives.	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>Two new deliverables, names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting good practice by community and industry. • Reinstate Take Charge Programme. <p><i>Promoting good practice by community and industry</i></p> <p>Note: Promoting good practice by community and industry has been discussed between GW and PCC as the deliverable is also applicable for Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP. This has identified that clarification with the former Whaitua Committee for Te Awarua-o-Porirua would be useful to define the good management practice intended in that WIP. This may result is a revision of the deliverable and potentially a different deliverable may need to be applied for just Te Whanganui-a-Tara.</p> <p><i>Reinstate Take Charge Programme</i></p> <p>GW led</p> <p>Take charge is the name of a previous education programme.</p> <p>The deliverable recognises that a number of education focussed activities could sit with this programme if</p>	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed to an extent through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan (currently open for consultation during November/December 2023) includes a new Three Waters chapter that would have a range of provisions to address contaminants entering stormwater, including rules relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services December 2021, • Use of Copper and Zinc Building Materials, and • Water sensitive urban design. <p>Other provisions of this chapter relate more to stormwater quantity (hydraulic neutrality, rainwater storage tanks, greywater systems) but may have some impact on contaminants entering the stormwater system.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
			reinstated. However, it would not necessarily need to be delivered via the former Take Charge programme exactly as it was, so this description should be considered a starting point rather than the final deliverable to be commissioned.	
47	Greater Wellington and territorial authorities develop a scheme to reduce the impacts on waterways from the washing of cars.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Car Washing Scheme GW led (to facilitate with TAs, Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa) Intended to initially be a workshop with next steps to be identified and documented.	HCC comment HCC to seek advice from Wellington Water on this matter.
48	Greater Wellington and territorial authorities investigate options to minimise the impacts of agrichemical sprays on waterways and report on options (by 2025).	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Report on Sprays Impact on Waterways GW led. Intended to be a report which includes a stocktake of current information on use of agrichemical sprays in waterways in the whaitua. Could include discussion with spraying contractors, possibly non-commercial users. To identify current state (including regulatory measures) and options for minimising impacts. To focus on non-regulatory options and to make recommendations on options to be implemented. This deliverable spans both W48 and W49.	HCC comment This work needs to be commissioned by GW and engagement undertaken with Wellington Water and the HCC Parks team as a stakeholder.
49	Greater Wellington, territorial authorities, the relevant three waters agency and relevant industry groups develop and implement a pollution prevention programme. This will be outlined, delivered and monitored through various mechanisms. The programme must: » Raise the awareness of the public about what they can do to reduce their impacts on harbour and stream health » Promote and incentivise industry good management practice, targeting high-risk land-use activities that contribute relatively high levels of contamination » Identify and target priority areas for contaminant reduction based on the identification of catchments that contribute to localised hotspot areas » Investigate opportunities to enable change by streamlining regulatory processes and removing barriers to businesses and industries initiating change » Work with specific industries/suppliers to increase understanding around risks from exterior chemical cleaning products, with an aim to reduce usage through point-of-sale warnings and changes in product care advice.	Regulatory change underway – NEW. (was To be commissioned by deliverables)	New deliverable name: Report on Sprays Impact on Waterways GW led See details in comments for W48.	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that requires Greater Wellington to develop and deliver a pollution prevention programmes. HCC comment This work needs to be commissioned by GW and engagement undertaken with Wellington Water and the HCC Parks team as a stakeholder.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
50	Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency work together in high-risk areas to increase and prioritise regular street sweeping and sump clearance. They also need to investigate other opportunities to capture and clear contaminants from stormwater drains, including those to increase awareness and education with residents and businesses about how they can reduce contaminants (e.g., litter ending up in waterways).	Currently being implemented	Wellington Water has an education programme as part of the Stormwater Management Strategy. Looking to create memorandums of understanding to undertake street sweeping for water quality purposes.	Currently being implemented HCC comment Wellington Water to lead on this work with input from HCC as a road controlling authority.
51	Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities, Mana Whenua and landowners to identify and document (by 2026) the locations of potentially contaminated land, including landfills, and the risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Contaminated Site Investigation and Remediation Plans Project. GW led. The first part of this is likely already being implemented via the SLUR database (including the HAIL database within this) but the component “and the risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems” may not be implemented via this. To be discussed further within GW. Landfills - Identified 7 high priority closed landfill sites based on risk to water quality. Undertaking desktop assessment using risk assessment tool to assess climate change risk (which relates to water quality). This deliverable has been identified as requiring further assessment within GW. This deliverable spans W51 and W52.	Partly implemented through SLUR database. HCC comment HCC actively monitors its open, and all closed landfill sites. This includes monthly/quarterly water quality testing at Silverstream landfill, and the closed Wainuiomata (Stage 3) landfill. For all closed sites, HCC also commissions an annual site audit and report, to proactively manage maintenance requirements.
52	Greater Wellington, territorial authorities and Mana Whenua work with owners of land with contaminated sites to further investigate, monitor, develop and implement remediation plans for those that pose medium-to-high risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems. These plans are to be developed within five years of the identification of these sites, and those posing high risks to water quality are to be prioritised for remediation.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Contaminated Site Investigation and Remediation Plans Project. GW led. See comments in W51 for details.	No current update
53	Agencies involved in the remediation of contaminated land affecting water quality and aquatic ecosystems include Mana Whenua in decision making and involve, consider and contain the visions and ideas of community groups in the planning and implementation, including as part of developing catchment plans (see Recommendation 13).	Currently being implemented	Will be included in the development of catchment plans. If a consent is involved, which it will be if affecting water quality and aquatic ecosystems, Mana Whenua will be involved via the regulatory process.	No current update
54	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua, Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, the relevant three waters agency and the community actively work together to better protect the current and future sources (surface water and groundwater) of human drinking-water from emerging threats. They do this by investigating the risks associated with water quality and quantity and managing activities that may adversely affect this (such as land use and contaminant discharges). This may include developing district and regional plan provisions and other methods.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	HCC comment The HCC District Plan currently does not play a role in protecting drinking-water sources. The extent that the District Plan should regulate land use and development for the purpose of protecting drinking-water sources is being looked at through the ongoing review of the District Plan. However, a key aspect of this work is looking at what role the District Plan should play given the respective functions of HCC and GW, and the existing protections provided through the NRP.

Recom mendati on	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
55				
55.1	The relevant three waters agency's (currently Wellington Water) Regional Standard for Water Services should incorporate WSUD stormwater and water conservation interventions. (6) (6) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 7.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work. Relates to first paragraph of the recommendation.	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.
55.2	Also, territorial authorities' codes of practice and district plans should be amended to refer to the Regional Standard for Water Services (where applicable) by 2025, and should be mandatory for all developments (greenfield, infill/brownfield and re-development, including infrastructure). It should be supported through education programmes for contractors, community groups, and the design and engineering community.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: WSUD Education Programme Relates to second paragraph of the recommendation. GW led.	HCC comment This is being progressed through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes provisions that refer to the Regional Standard for Water Services December 2021.
56	By 2022, Greater Wellington convenes a WSUD working group with Mana Whenua, territorial authorities, the relevant three waters agency and Waka Kotahi. The group will need to be funded to cover its wide-ranging work, which will aim to: » Resolve barriers to WSUD in the Wellington Region » Identify opportunities to retrofit WSUD and green infrastructure into the existing urban environments, incorporating communities and catchment-level planning » Identify opportunities to 'daylight' piped streams and restore existing streams to promote community connection, habitat restoration and flood mitigation » Lead by example in promoting new WSUD initiatives. The working group should be part of Greater Wellington's newly established regional stormwater forum. It should also collaborate with key stakeholders (such as developers and commercial, industrial and residential community groups), and help provide education and training material/ programmes for contractors.	Currently being implemented – NEW (was To be commissioned by deliverables)	GW led. Regional Stormwater Forum/Working Group set up – made up of GW, mana whenua, TAs, Waka Kotahi and Wellington Water .	Currently being implemented – NEW Regional Stormwater Forum/Working Group set up in part servicing this recommendation
57	By 2025, Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities amend the relevant planning documents to retain, restore and enhance the natural drainage system – so that they require hydraulic neutrality and water-quality treatment in urban catchments through WSUD.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment This is being progressed through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes provisions that require hydraulic neutrality and water sensitive urban design (WSUD), although these provisions would not apply to some smaller developments, such as residential developments of 3 units or less.
58				
58.1	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua, together with territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency, develop (by 2025) a comprehensive suite of regulatory and non-regulatory interventions for	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment

Recom mendati on	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
	new property developments and infrastructure, to be implemented through WSUD via a catchment-management approach.		Covers regulatory aspects of this recommendation, versus non-regulatory is W58.2.	Requirements for WSUD are being progressed through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes provisions that require WSUD but these may not apply to all development. However, it is unclear whether what is being progressed through the District Plan Review would be a 'catchment-management approach', or how that would be progressed through a District Plan, which only influences land use on a site-by site or development-by-development basis.
58.2	These interventions would include water impact assessments, rainwater/stormwater harvesting, rain gardens, constructed wetlands, green roofs, improved sump maintenance, strategic street sweeping and permeable pavements to reduce water-quality impacts and reduce peak wet weather flows. (7). Existing properties and infrastructure should be retrofitted using this WSUD approach whenever opportunities arise (e.g., at the end of an asset's life). (7) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on the three waters, Recommendation 6.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Expanded Wellington Water's Water Sensitive Design Guidelines 2019. Wellington Water led (but subject to discussion/confirmation with them). Proposed that the existing guidelines be updated if Wellington Water agree.	HCC comment This is being progressed to an extent through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes a new Three Waters chapter that would include provisions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water sensitive urban design, • Hydraulic neutrality, • Rainwater storage tanks, and • Greywater systems.
59	The relevant three waters agency: » Develops a standardised tool (by 2025) that can be used to assess a development's potential contributions of contaminants and hydrological impacts » Recommends potential options to mitigate these effects using site-appropriate WSUD green infrastructure. This supports the global stormwater strategy (Recommendation 56) and Recommendation 58.	Currently being implemented	GW understands that this work is already underway at Wellington Water regarding this.	Information being sought from Wellington Water
60	By 2025, Greater Wellington and territorial authorities amend the relevant planning documents so that all resource consents for property developments and infrastructure upgrades/repairs require the minimisation of stormwater effects and achieve hydraulic neutrality on-site. Where this is not possible or practical on development sites, a formal stormwater offsetting programme could be adopted to fund more efficient centralised systems in the public realm. (8) (8) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 8.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment This is being progressed through the ongoing District Plan Review, which includes provisions that require hydraulic neutrality.
61	Territorial authorities amend regulatory documents, while working with the relevant three waters agency, to (by 2035) reduce the effects of stormwater flooding on public health, safety and property by further integrating the use of roads and open spaces (such as parks and sports grounds) to act as overland flow paths and flood storage. (9) (9) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 14.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: District Plan Flood Hazard Mapping and Rules UHCC, HCC, WCC led (subject to GW confirming this with them). GW anticipates that this recommendation will be implemented by updates to District Plans. GW has ongoing work providing up to date flood hazard mapping to all TAs for the Flood Protection Scheme areas. This deliverable spans W61 and W65.	Information being sought from TAs. HCC comment New provisions were added to the District Plan to address natural hazard risk associated with stormwater flooding through Plan Change 56 (which became operative in October 2023). However, as the scope of that plan change was limited by the RMA, this risk will need to be addressed further through the ongoing District Plan Review.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
62	By 2024, territorial authorities work with the relevant three waters agency to develop an approach to the ownership and management of green infrastructure for property developments, and ensure this infrastructure meets appropriate standards when being vested to council ownership. ⁽¹⁰⁾ ⁽¹⁰⁾ Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 10.	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	Requires conversations with Wellington Water and TAs
63	Territorial authorities ensure that (by 2024) all green infrastructure is adequately capitalised and depreciated to provide funding for ongoing maintenance and renewals. ⁽¹¹⁾ . ⁽¹¹⁾ Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 11.	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	Requires conversations with Wellington Water and TAs
64	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua, community groups and territorial authorities to amend (by 2024) all relevant regulatory documents to ensure: » That river management enhances habitat restoration and stormwater treatment along the full length of developed rivers » The protection of swimming holes. Specifically, for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, these objectives should be accounted for when undertaking flood protection works	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment This is predominantly the responsibility of GW, however, through the District Plan Review, HCC is progressing further controls on activities within riparian margins.
65	Territorial authorities update the relevant regulatory documents (by 2025) to ensure they incorporate up-to-date flood hazard mapping and are supported by rules that prevent property development in high-risk areas.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: District Plan Flood Hazard Mapping and Rules. UHCC, HCC, WCC led (subject to GW confirming this with them) This deliverable spans W61 and W65. See comments in W61 for details.	Information being sought from Wellington Water and TAs. HCC comment New provisions (including flood hazard maps) were added to the District Plan to address natural hazard risk associated with flooding through Plan Change 56. However, as the scope of that plan change was limited by the RMA, this risk will need to be further addressed through the ongoing District Plan Review.
66				
66.1	By 2024, Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents to include policies that aim to avoid unsuitable property development, with reference to setbacks from stream/river margins and hydraulic neutrality.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Addressed by PC1 and RPS
66.2	By 2025, territorial authorities incorporate rules in their district plans that: » Require WSUD, including hydraulic neutrality in any developments » Provide for buildings to be set back from river and stream margins (these setbacks are to provide for āhua and natural character) » Restrict development in known overland flow paths (in line with Recommendation 61).	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: District Plans set backs and restrictions. UHCC, HCC, WCC led (subject to GW confirming this with them) GW anticipates that this recommendation be implemented by updates to District Plans.	Information being sought from TAs. HCC comment WSUD, setbacks from waterbodies, and restrictions on development in overland flowpaths are all being progressed through the ongoing District Plan Review, with provisions on each of these being included.

Recom mendati on	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
67	Greater Wellington amends the relevant regulatory documents by 2023, while working with Mana Whenua and territorial authorities to co-design operational guidelines for undertaking flood works on small urban streams, including those on private property. These guidelines would: » Leave room for the river, floodwater and natural processes » Establish native riparian vegetation, which also gives effect to the values in the NPS-FM 2020.	Other deliverable	GW led. GW is identifying any non-regulatory components as the recommendation is already covered under the PNRP.	No current update
68	Greater Wellington, territorial authorities, Mana Whenua and the relevant three waters agency develop plans (by 2030) for the managed retreat and adaptation of three waters infrastructure due to rising sea level.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Three Waters Infrastructure Managed Retreat Plan. Wellington Water led (but subject to discussion/confirmation with them). GW anticipates that this will be a plan identifying all key infrastructure under threat and how its managed retreat (or adaptation) will be managed and funded. GW notes that this will be dependent on the Climate Change Adaptation Act and the Three Water Reforms implemented, although preliminary work could commence prior to this.	HCC comment A regional Climate Change Impact and Risk Assessment is due to be completed by March 2024. This will inform the development of a Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan. In both projects, HCC is directly involved as a project partner and funder.
69	Greater Wellington supports and incentivises landowners wanting to restore wetlands and removes barriers for best-practice restoration of the mauri of degraded wetlands.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Complex wetland restoration resource. GW led. An additional staff member at 1 FTE across the region.	No current update
70	Greater Wellington increases the resourcing available to implement and enforce the NPS-FM 2020, National Environment Standards and PNRP provisions about wetland identification, protection and restoration.	Currently being implemented	GW led. GW could support more complex wetland restoration activities if we had more inhouse expertise to support consent holders to get consent. The barrier is the information gathering and putting together the consent application. Need focus on wetland compliance (compliance monitoring for NES-F) and wetland identification. To be followed up once further prioritisation occurs within the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.	Currently being implemented through increased compliance resourcing
71	Greater Wellington supports positive relationships with wetland owners, including those with wetlands above the Parangārehu Lakes and at Mangaroa. It also provides assistance to protect and restore those wetlands.	Currently being implemented	GW led. Parangārehu Lakes - Parks and Land Management are engaging with the key landowner. GW is reviewing its communication and engagement and policy settings in relation to wetland owners.	Currently being implemented
72	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua seek opportunities to develop and restore wetland habitat when managing and designing flood protection works and developing green spaces.	Currently being implemented – NEW (Was Other deliverable)	GW led. GW is identifying the extent to which this recommendation is being implemented through existing work including farm management plans and Riverlink.	Currently being implemented – NEW. Examples include Poets Park and Belmont wetland

Recom mendati on	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
73	Greater Wellington maps all natural wetlands in the whitua, as required by the NPS-FM 2020. This is to be completed by 2024, rather than the NPS-FM deadline of 2030.	Currently being implemented	GW led. Work is underway. Mapped wet areas have been identified using aerial imagery across Kapiti Coast, Porirua and Wellington. These areas still need to be ground truthed to confirm which of the wet areas qualify as natural wetlands.	Currently being implemented
74	Greater Wellington addresses the issues raised in Te Mahere Wai on the recommendations about the Parangārehu Lakes area.	No applicable deliverables	Te Mahere Wai is being assessed and will be implemented, so there is not a separate WIP deliverable to commissioned/managed here as part of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP.	No current update
75	Greater Wellington identifies all fish passage barriers on public land by 2025 and private land by 2030.	Currently being implemented	GW led. This work is underway. Barriers on GWRC land have been identified.	Currently being implemented through fish passage / barrier programme
76	Greater Wellington, together with Mana Whenua, community groups and territorial authorities, works with owners of fish passage barriers to remediate the highest-risk sites by 2040 and all other sites as soon as practical, but no later than 2045. Catchments highly valued for their indigenous fish and mahinga kai species are prioritised and Greater Wellington reports publicly on the identification and remediation progress.	Currently being implemented	GW led. This work is underway. It is being implemented through the Improving fish passage in the Wellington Region programme. The programme has GWRC funding, and Ministry for the Environment funding from the Freshwater Improvement Fund until June 2026.	Currently being implemented through the Improving fish passage in the Wellington Region programme
77				
77.1	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to identify (by 2025) the spawning habitats of indigenous fish and mahinga kai species (e.g., inanga) in their rohe.	Other - NEW (was NRP Plan Change by 2024)	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Not addressed by PC1. Other – NEW to be commissioned by deliverables.
77.2	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to restore (by 2035) the spawning habitats of indigenous fish and mahinga kai species (e.g., inanga) in their rohe.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Spawning habitat restoration project GW led. A new project which will need to be scoped to meet the requirements of the recommendation.	HCC comment GW led but must engage with HCC Parks team where any habitat is within or adjacent to a park owned and managed by HCC.
78	Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington work together and with input from relevant interested parties, including the three waters agency, to design a new water allocation regulatory regime that: » Gives effect to our understanding of Te Mana o te Wai » Provides for Mana Whenua rights and interests, which may include a specific allocation for iwi » Includes mātauranga Māori in its development and monitoring	NRP Plan Change post 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	Future allocation plan change
79	Greater Wellington investigates options for iwi allocation in the current regulatory regime.	NRP Plan Change post 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	Future allocation plan change
80	Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington work together to develop a framework of how Te Mana o te Wai (for water quantity) can be achieved and demonstrated. This includes agreeing on the process, measures and indicators of success.	NRP Plan Change by post 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	No current update

Recom mendati on	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
	Note: This links to wider attribute work, as the measures can't sit with water quantity alone			
81	Greater Wellington supports Mana Whenua to develop mahinga kai measures related to water quantity.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	No current update
82	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities (including Porirua City Council) recognise, promote and provide for the mana of the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers as awa tupuna for Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira. They are treasured taonga and providers of wai ora and hauora (health and wellbeing) for the whole Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara community and Te Awarua-o-Porirua community.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Hui with mana whenua on how to recognise and provide for the mana of Te Awa Kairangi, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers. GW led (to facilitate with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui). To be a hui with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui with actions agreed, documented and implemented.	HCC comment This is being progressed through the District Plan Review. This includes a review of which sites and areas of significance to Māori should be identified in the District Plan, including waterbodies.
83	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Te Awa Kairangi/ Hutt, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers: » Increase the minimum flows over time to 80 per cent of MALF in 50 years' time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first minimum flow increase must be included in the upcoming plan changes to be notified by 2024 and will apply from the mid-2030s, or whatever date is most appropriate, to ensure that the new minimum flow applies when the bulk water consents to take surface water in the major water supply catchments are renewed • Future increases in minimum flow must be stepped out in line with the bulk water consent renewals • We expect this pathway for increases in minimum flows to be revised as a result of further investigative work to understand the limits that would achieve Te Mana o te Wai, outlined in Recommendation 107. » Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
84	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for all streams (outside the three major water supply catchments): » 100 per cent of MALF for the minimum flow » 30 per cent of MALF for the allocation limit.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
85	Greater Wellington retains the current policy settings that allow the reallocation of any water that becomes available within the allocation limit to be reallocated.	No applicable deliverables	As this recommendation is to retain the status quo there are no deliverables to be commissioned to implement it.	No current update
86	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP policy and rule framework in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara so the region-wide permitted activity rule (R136) no longer applies to this whaitua. Note: Water takes for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water are still authorised under section 14(3)(b) of the Resource Management Act. All other takes will require a resource consent.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
87	Greater Wellington amends the PNRP through a plan change (by 2022) to ensure that all water takes requiring resource consent within Te Whanganui-a-Tara require metering. Electronic metering is required by 2027.	NRP Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
88	Greater Wellington reviews all existing consents in catchments outside the major water supply catchments that haven't expired within five years of the whitua plan change, to ensure that any updated allocation limits are applied to consents.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Water Take Consent Review. GW led. Per s128 of RMA. May also need to include a review/update of the GW charging policy if consent holders who were intended to be charged for the cost of the review. May require supporting hydrological model to identify MALF limits. Note that this work would ideally happen after limits have been amended in the PNRP.	To be commissioned post PC1
89	In collaboration with catchment communities, Greater Wellington develops a work programme designed for and with landowners (particularly for lifestyle block owners), to ensure they are aware of regulations on the use of water.	Currently being implemented – NEW <i>(was To be commissioned by deliverables)</i>	New deliverable name: Education Programme for rural land owners GW led. Communication/engagement based activities to include lifestyle block owners and to be per the wording of the recommendation. Should also encompass other regulations relevant to rural owners, e.g. sediment and erosion.	Currently being implemented – NEW. PC1 engagement plan underway
90	Greater Wellington undertakes assessments (e.g., through rural engagement surveys and targeted catchment investigations) to understand any potential changes in the way people are taking unconsented water (section 14(3)(b) of the Resource Management Act about takes).	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Unconsented Water Use Assessments. GW led. Deliverable is still to be designed and agreed within GW but will need to be sufficient to inform decision making.	No current update
91	Greater Wellington increases its flow monitoring in small streams in catchments where land use is changing significantly, or there is thought to be a relatively high potential for change (e.g., rural intensification). This is to establish whether any increase in water use is affecting flows and therefore values.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Whitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU. GW led.	No current update
92	Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency implement universal residential metering to identify water wastage, reduce demand and enable more effective network management. To enable metering: » Territorial authorities will consult on how to fund water meters by 2025 » The relevant three waters agency will install water meters. The whitua committee recognises that water metering enables a range of mechanisms for reducing demand. These include, for example: leak detection; information provision; the identification of potential excessive users for advice, support and/or fines; and volumetric charging.	Currently being implemented	Wellington Water are undertaking feasibility assessments and developing an indicative business case. Greater Wellington has funded the economic case. Has been added into the 30-year investment plan for the metropolitan councils. Some Councils have money in their LTPs for water meters.	Information being sought from Wellington Water

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
	<p>Agreement could not be reached on whether volumetric charging should be introduced as a lever for reducing demand. However, if it is, it will be important to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Water assets remain in public ownership » People can access enough water to flourish » Vulnerable communities are not disadvantaged » Water is respected as the giver of life and doesn't become a commodity » It prevents exploitation and excessive use by people who can afford it. 		The emphasis should be on Wellington City due to the overall amount of water use.	
93	<p>The relevant three waters agency provides the community (by 2022) with information on and practical support for being more efficient with water. The information might cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Technological solutions (such as the different uses of rainwater tanks) » Water-saving tips » The natural water cycle and where our water comes from. <p>The support could be provided through partnerships with catchment groups, through the Mangai Wai Ora (kaitiaki) programme (see Recommendation 101), professional associations and enterprises (e.g., a Sustainability Trust model).</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Additional funding to improve efficiency of water use by community. Wellington Water led.</p> <p>Will involve a request for funding through the GW LTP 2024 process.</p> <p>Note: Wellington Water are already undertaking work in this area with funding from WCC and HCC, but funding is not sufficient for full implementation.</p>	Information being sought from Wellington Water
94	<p>The relevant three waters agency develops a programme by 2023 that engages with commercial water users (and starts with identifying the top 100).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The programme: Identifies how water is used » Helps users to understand how their use compares to that of similar industries nationally and globally » Supports businesses to improve water efficiency and/or lower their demand. 	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Additional funding to improve the water efficiency of commercial water users. Wellington Water led.</p> <p>Will involve a request for funding through the GW LTP 2024 process.</p> <p>Note: Wellington Water are writing a strategy that will lead to pilots with the small amount of funding they have. Likely to start with top 10 water users, including customer groups e.g., schools. Not enough to fully implement this recommendation unless it is expanded.</p>	Information being sought from Wellington Water
95	<p>Greater Wellington and the relevant three waters agency investigate the current pricing for commercial water users (by 2023), to determine if changes in pricing mechanisms could help improve their water-use efficiency and identify the possible economic implications.</p>	Other deliverable	Requires conversations between GW and territorial authorities for latest information. Will need to be implemented by TAs as they issue water bills to commercial users.	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water
96	<p>Territorial authorities promote the use of rainwater tanks or alternative water-storage solutions for non-potable uses in new commercial and residential developments.</p> <p>Note: The majority of the committee strongly supported rainwater tanks being mandatory for new developments, but there was not consensus agreement. The committee did agree that more rainwater tanks in new developments would be beneficial and their use should be promoted.</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Promote use of Rainwater Tanks. GW led (to follow up with TAs).</p> <p>Will involve following up with TAs to ensure that existing RPS rainwater tanks requirements (policy 42) are incorporated into their respective District Plans or through some other mechanism.</p>	<p>Information being sought from TAs</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed through the District Plan Review. The draft District Plan includes a new Three Waters chapter that has provisions relating to rainwater storage tanks and greywater systems.</p> <p>However, the provisions in the draft District Plan would only apply to residential units and retirement villages in residential zones, and not commercial developments or activities in commercial zones.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
97	Greater Wellington, territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency incentivise (and support with educational material) the retrofitting of rainwater tanks to reduce demand and/or attenuate stormwater, prioritising suburbs that are prone to flooding due to capacity issues in the stormwater network. Territorial authorities provide a funding mechanism for willing property owners.	Regulatory change underway – NEW. <i>(was To be commissioned by deliverables)</i>	New deliverable name: Rainwater Tank promotion and incentivisation initiatives. GW led (to initiate with TAs). Will involve WCC, HCC and UHCC to each identify a project or suite of initiatives to meet recommendation 97 within their jurisdiction. TAs could request Wellington Water to come up with a consistent suite of initiatives across the TAs.	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Acknowledged in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a method that states Greater Wellington will partner with WWL to investigate options to reduce the hydrological impacts on freshwater bodies of stormwater capture and discharge, including through incentivising and supporting the retrofitting of rainwater tanks at property or catchment scale.
98	The relevant three waters agency ensures that 100 per cent of the public drinking-water network is assessed for leakage (by 2030) and a plan (publicly available with progress reporting) is developed to repair and replace assets in the Wellington drinking-water network so that: » By 2030, the network will have an Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) of 4.5 or lower » By 2040, the network will have an ILI of 3.5 or lower » By 2050, an ILI target of 2 or less will have been achieved and an ongoing cycle of maintenance will be in place to ensure this continues.	Currently being implemented	Wellington Water are working with Councils to take a proactive approach to leaks. Wellington Water are asking for additional funding from Councils to reduce leakage. Uncertainty around funding will impact on meeting the targets in this recommendation.	Information being sought from Wellington Water
99	The relevant three waters agency investigates additional water storage and harvesting water at high flows as soon as possible to ensure continued security of supply for municipal use.	Currently being implemented	Wellington Water led. These options are being considered as part of the water supply strategy work to be completed in 2023.	Information being sought from Wellington Water
100	The relevant three waters agency engages with the community and Mana Whenua (by 2023) on implementing community-scale, urban-water recycling for uses such as firefighting, the irrigation of parks and industrial/commercial applications. Initiatives to be considered should include: » Collecting and storing community stormwater in public spaces for non-potable purposes » Using the continuous supply of treated wastewater for non-potable purposes. Continued public education and long-term three waters strategies should also encourage a greater use of recycled urban water, and evaluate where existing networks can be optimised, replaced or retrofitted to make greater use of recycled water.	Currently being implemented	Options for urban water recycling are being considered by Wellington Water as part of their demand management programme. Investment will be requested in the future. This is currently low priority.	Information being sought from Wellington Water
101	Greater Wellington provide resourcing for a Mangai Wai Ora (kaitiaki) programme (as outlined in Te Mahere Wai), to be developed and led by Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa, alongside relevant industry bodies to train a workforce of kaitiaki to support the ongoing delivery of work on freshwater projects in the whaitua. The scope of the role could include: » Freshwater and coastal monitoring using a range of scientific information, including mātauranga Māori, citizen science and community knowledge to inform the current state of water and the environment » Leadership in freshwater policy and plan development	Currently being implemented	GW led. Kaiāwhina Taiao positions were being progressed through kaupapa funding programme. Internships working with different people in the organisation. Currently under review pending Rōpū Taiao Environment Group implementation. Funding coming for specific mana whenua roles related to monitoring for 5 years. Roles could grow over time to encompass more activities. Under discussion with iwi on funding arrangements.	Currently being implemented

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
	» Providing for cultural relationships with freshwater and coastal environments » Monitoring of mahinga kai and Māori customary use » Checking wastewater and stormwater infrastructure on private and public land, in support of three waters agency roving crews » Providing advice and support for industries on their potential impacts on water quality and mitigations » Supporting education on local streams, water quality and water usage in schools and the community » Clearing waterways of rubbish, riparian planting and reporting pollution.		This recommendation references Te Mahere Wai which is being assessed and implemented so may move to there to track implementation.	
102	Mana Whenua, Greater Wellington and territorial authorities engage with relevant Workforce Development Councils (WDCs) to identify how the WDCs can best contribute, through their leadership roles in vocational education and training, to growing the workforce needed to take care of water.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Workforce Development Councils workshop. GW led. Workshop involving the parties identified in recommendation 102. Content and format to be agreed with the parties in advance and an alternative mechanism may be identified as more appropriate.	GW are engaging with the HCC Head of Business and Economy.
103	Greater Wellington and territorial authorities continue to advocate and petition central government for new regulations to restrict the supply of water for water-bottling activities.	No applicable deliverables	Prior to the WIP being submitted, GW and TAs have supported the need for new regulations, via Local Government NZ and submissions on central government proposals. This is expected to continue. As the recommendation is to continue current approaches and does not identify any additional specific work to commission or manage, it has been classified as no applicable deliverables.	No current update
104	Greater Wellington advocates to central government in 2022 for the Emissions Trading Scheme to include the protection and restoration of natural wetlands, whether or not they are currently functioning wetlands.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Letter to Minister of Climate Change advocating for wetlands inclusion in ETS. GW led. Letter from Chair GWRC to Minister for Climate Change requesting inclusion of wetlands in the ETS and outlining the benefits of this.	No current update
105	By 2022, Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities (through the regional stormwater forum – see Recommendation 56) will advocate to central government to introduce with urgency rules that will phase out copper brake pads in vehicles by 2030 or earlier.	Regulatory change underway – NEW. <i>(was Currently being implemented)</i>	This recommendation is being managed by Greater Wellington as part of a wider work programme of zinc and copper related recommendations. It includes liaising with other Councils with similar concerns and jointly engaging with Ministry for the Environment to seek abolition of copper brake pads.	Regulatory change underway – NEW. Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 requires the development of Freshwater Action Plans. One of the necessary actions to be included in the Freshwater Action Plan(s) for Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara to meet the dissolved copper and zinc attributes is to work with the Ministers of the Environment and Transport, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the territorial authorities to promote source control for copper from vehicles. HCC comment

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
				GW is leading this work, but HCC is happy to support relevant engagement with Ministry for the Environment and/or the Ministry of Transport.
106	Greater Wellington partners with Mana Whenua to use mātauranga Māori in developing an understanding of water quality and quantity within the whaitua (e.g., our understanding of springs, aquifers and wetlands, and stream water-quality monitoring).	Currently being implemented	GWRC are employing three mātauranga Māori roles that will sit in Te Hunga Whiriwhiri that will work across the new Rōpū Taiao Environment Group looking at how we incorporate mātauranga Māori across our work programmes and decision making.	Currently being implemented
107	Greater Wellington partners with Mana Whenua to develop a comprehensive approach to understanding, managing and allowing for mahinga kai values throughout the whaitua. This should build on existing work by Mana Whenua and include: » Developing attributes for understanding whether the values are being provided for with Mana Whenua » Designing and implementing a comprehensive monitoring programme to provide information on current state and trends » Developing targets for mahinga kai throughout the whaitua » Determining any management methods beyond those already recommended in this WIP that are required to achieve the targets.	Other – NEW (was NRP Plan Change by 2024)	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	Not addressed in PC1. Other – NEW to be commissioned by deliverables.
108	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua and communities to develop measures for community participation in and connection to their water bodies – and in doing so build on the kaupapa framework, Te Oranga Wai, being developed by Mana Whenua (as outlined in Te Mahere Wai). ‘Community connection’ is important beyond narrow in-stream measures of environmental outcomes. It spans participation, mental health, spiritual connection, identity, sense of place, story and culture, and physical health needs. Note: This recommendation should only be undertaken once the kaupapa framework, Te Oranga Wai, being developed by Mana Whenua is complete and only if there are identified gaps in meeting wider community needs	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable: Community Connection Measures Workshop. Workshop with subsequent implementation actions identified, agreed and carried through. As noted in the WIP recommendation 108, this work cannot take place until the Te Oranga Wai framework is complete.	No current update
109	Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and the relevant three waters agency undertake, or continue to undertake, investigations to determine the changes in minimum water flows and allocation required to meet the long-term whaitua vision and Te Mana o te Wai. Investigations are to begin by 2022 and to be completed by 2027. These investigations should lead to a package of actions and a timetable for implementation. Their scope should be defined in detail and include, but not be limited to: » Prioritising catchments based on information requirements, values and pressures, which includes any catchment focal points for small stream investigations beyond the main water supply catchments » Mātauranga Māori and quantifying water flows to support Mana Whenua values and outcomes for catchments of interest	NRP Plan Change post 2024	Being managed by Greater Wellington through its regulatory programmes of work.	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
	» Testing alternative minimum water flow and allocation regimes alongside a range of municipal water supply infrastructure options » Facilitating the implementation of any new allocation regime and detailed assessments of its implications for municipal water supply infrastructure » Assessments of the implications of climate change on stream flows » Ecosystem function modelling » A review and revision of the Waiwhetū aquifer's management			
110				
110.1	Greater Wellington supports and invests in research (to begin by 2023) to better understand our aquifers. This includes investigations of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The hydrogeology of aquifers (such as groundwater sources and flow paths, and water availability) » Indicators of aquifer ecosystem health, such as stygofauna » Stressors on aquifer ecosystem health, such as contamination from E. coli and land uses » Risks to the sources of human drinking water, including from emerging contaminants. Note: Ecosystem health encompasses the five elements of the NPS-FM 2020 – water quality, water quantity, habitat, aquatic life and ecological processes.	Currently being implemented	Wellington Water led. We understand that Wellington Water is implementing the first bullet point. Undertook a drilling campaign across the aquifer to understand more about the hydrology and hydrogeology. Results captured in updated Hutt Aquifer Model (HAM5). It's being used by Wellington Water for optimising use of the resource and enhancing infrastructure and supply resilience. Wellington Water has developed a GIS catchment risk tool that includes sites (e.g., HAIL sites, closed landfills) to understand the risks to the sources of drinking water across the aquifer. We understand Wellington Water is implementing the fourth bullet point. Wellington Water has lodged a source water risk management plan with Taumata Arowai around the risks to the sources of human drinking water. GW sampled for emerging contaminants after the Kaikoura earthquake (2017 & 2018). We may sample again in the future for the state of the environment reporting.	Currently being implemented
110.2	To support this research, Greater Wellington develops a monitoring network for aquifer ecosystem health by 2023.	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Aquifer ecosystem health monitoring (e.g. stygofauna). GW led. To have three stages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Set up monitoring bores to sample what's in the groundwater (set up bores suitable for this – can't use current bores). 2) Research work to input into overall national conversation to develop indicators for groundwater. 3) Research work to follow on to identify the stressors to the indicators on groundwater dependent ecosystems. 	No current update
111	Greater Wellington initiates (by 2025) and carries out more investigations into the nutrient sources of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, to help in	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Nutrient sources of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River Investigation.	No current update

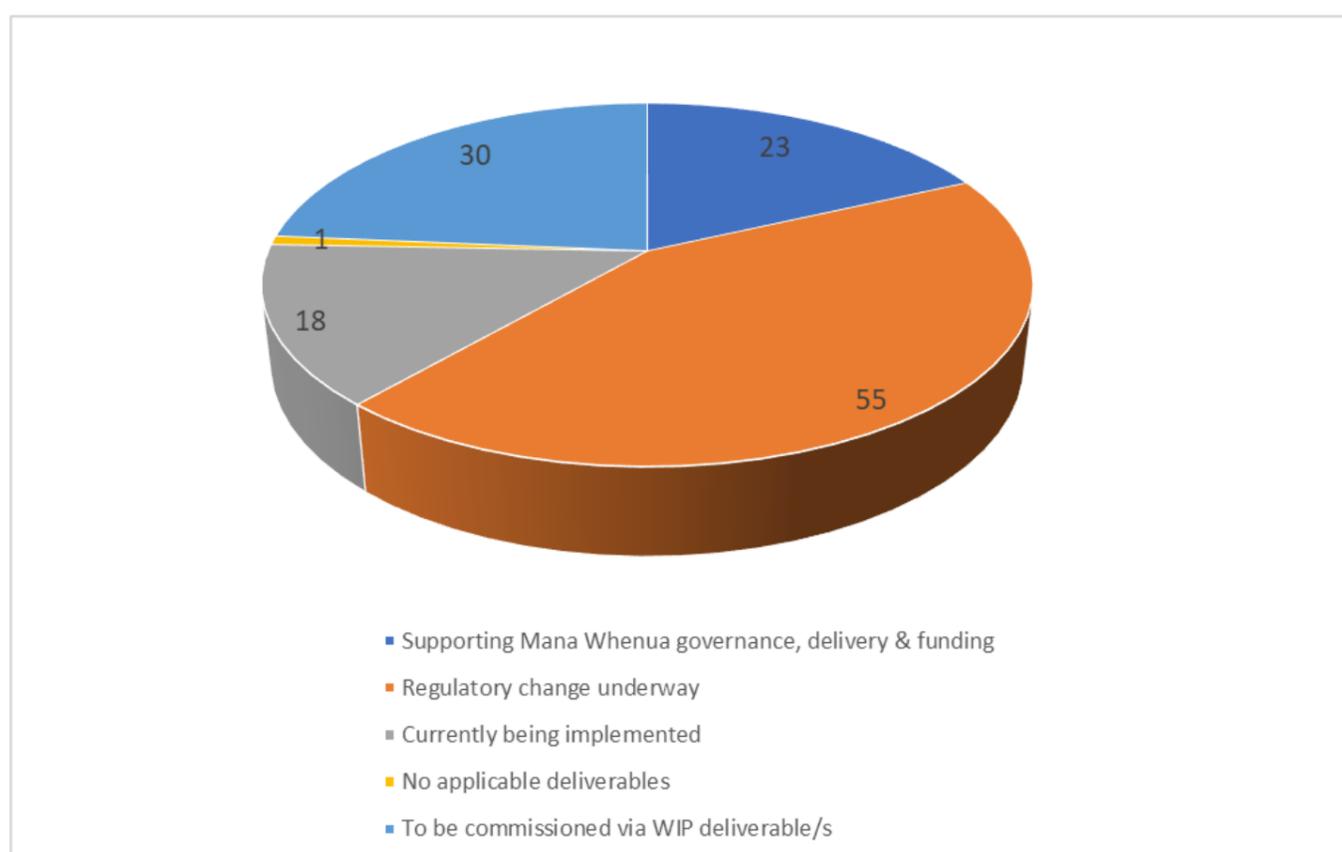
Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (June 2023)	Comment (November 2023)
	<p>developing the actions needed in future to manage toxic algae. These investigations may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Nitrogen coming from tributaries and groundwater in the Pakuratahi and Mangaroa River catchments » Nitrogen entering the shallow, unconfined Upper Hutt aquifer » The contribution of sediment-bound phosphorus » Identifying the sources of fine sediment and its role in toxic algal bloom formation. 		<p>GW led. Will likely need to include substantial field work, collecting data and a spatial map of nutrient loads, etc. To culminate in a report. Could potentially be a PhD thesis.</p>	

Te Mahere Wai Recommendations

The implementation categories in Te Mahere Wai differ slightly to those for the WIPs. This is because there are a number of recommendations that will require working with mana whenua to deliver. Also, where recommendations in Te Mahere Wai match recommendations in the WIP, these are categorised “to be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s”.

Implementation Category	Number of recommendations
Fully implemented	0
Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	23
Regulatory change underway	55
Currently being implemented	18
No applicable deliverables	1
To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	30
Total	127

Note: The numbers in the table exceed the number of recommendations in Te Mahere Wai as some recommendations have multiple sub-recommendations to be implemented through different mechanisms.



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
Rights and interests			
1	The rights and interests of Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira in freshwater are acknowledged by Greater Wellington.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
Ngā whanaketanga mō ngā wā kei mua mā ngā huringa ki te mahere (future developments through plan changes)			
2	Mana Whenua are resourced to help complete the National Objectives Framework (NOF) process set out in section 3.7 of the NPSFM 2020 for Te Whanganui-a-Tara that includes:	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua. Recommended approach is being applied in the Kāpiti Whaitua process as advocated for by Ngāti Toa during Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara process.
2.1	Articulating additional attributes for Mana Whenua values,	Currently being implemented	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.
2.2	Identifying baseline states for attributes,	Currently being implemented	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.
2.3	Setting additional target attribute states for the different Wāhi Wai Māori Freshwater Management Units (FMUs),	Plan change by 2024	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.
2.4	Setting environmental flows, levels and limits for the major rivers, small streams and aquifers,	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
2.5	Articulating limits, management methods and mātauranga Māori monitoring measures,	Currently being by	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.
2.6	Agreeing a new quantum for permitted water takes,	Plan change by 2024	Addressed by PC1
2.7	Addressing non-municipal water supply, and	Currently being implemented	Requires further discussion with Wellington Water
2.8	Completing the Te Oranga Wai attributes for freshwater and coastal receiving environments for inclusion in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) as part of the 2022 and 2024 plan changes.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
Wai ora (water that sustains life)			
3	Identify and restore wai ora in all freshwater and coastal receiving environments in Te Whanganui-a-Tara by 2071.	Plan change by 2024	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that the timeframe included in PC1 is 2100 which was informed by both Te Mahere Wai (2071) and the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP (2123).
4	Develop a wai ora measure that identifies the baseline state of wai ora from the mātāpuna (headwaters) through to takutai moana (the sea).	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
Mahinga kai (food gathering places)			
5	Mana Whenua are resourced to develop and implement a measurement framework for mahinga kai as a compulsory value in the NPSFM 2020 by 2025. The framework will be central to Greater Wellington monitoring and will provide ongoing mahinga kai measurement for both water quality and quantity across eight spatial areas identified in Te Mahere Wai. The measurement framework will identify baseline states, attributes and target states for: taonga species, mahinga kai areas, and mahinga kai activities.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.
6	Develop a whaitua-scale (catchment-scale) Mana Whenua monitoring and reporting framework for mahinga kai.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
7	The mainstream Whaitua Implementation Programme relies on Te Mahere Wai and ongoing Mana Whenua implementation to provide the assessment of compulsory mahinga kai values required in the NPSFM 2020. It	Plan change by 2024 No applicable deliverables	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
	is recommended that Greater Wellington implement all mahinga kai recommendations to give effect to national policy directives.		
Ngā awa tupua (streams with a spiritual nature)			
8	Te Korokoro o te Mana (Korokoro Stream), Te Manga o Kaiwharawhara (including Te Māhanga and Korimako Streams) and Wainuiomata are prioritised for protection and restoration.	Plan change by 2024 To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Supported by PC1
9	The Korokoro and Kaiwharawhara Streams, and the entire length of the Wainuiomata Awa are designated as outstanding waterbodies in Schedule A: Outstanding Water Bodies of the Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP).	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.
10	Te Awa Kairangi, Akatārawa, Pākuratahi, Whakatīkei, Wainuiomata, Te Awa o Ōrongorongo and the Parangārehu Lakes are classified as areas that have outstanding natural character in the PNRP.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.
11	The Korokoro and Kaiwharawhara Streams and the entire length of the Wainuiomata Awa, are taonga and should be protected and restored by conferring a legal personhood on each.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
12	Greater Wellington work in partnership with Mana Whenua, Lower Hutt City Council, KiwiRail and Waka Kotahi to reinstate mai uta ki tai (from the inland to sea) pedestrian access between Honiana Te Puni reserve and Korokoro Stream.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
Ko te Mana whenua hei Kaiwhakatau (Mana Whenua as decision-makers)			
13	Mana Whenua are resourced to implement Te Mahere Wai and are active and have an integral presence as Ngā Mangai Waiora (ambassadors for water) in whitua monitoring and management of their freshwater taonga.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
14	Greater Wellington enter into a partnered management agreement with Mana Whenua so that they are actively involved in all freshwater management decision-making processes in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. This includes giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai at a local level and developing, monitoring and implementing the Whitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whitua Implementation Programme (WIP).	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
15	Greater Wellington resources iwi management plans and joint management agreements under section 36B of the RMA where appropriate.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
16	Greater Wellington delegates its powers under section 33 of the RMA to Mana Whenua (where agreed) to make decisions around freshwater management that includes (but is not limited to) monitoring of awa, and enforcement of resource consent conditions.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
17	Greater Wellington establishes a permanent Mana Whenua decision-making rōpū (group) to help develop and implement the Whitua Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
18	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua agree the rating resource to be allocated and managed by Mana Whenua for the management of Ngā Awa Tupua within Te Whanganui-a-Tara.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
19	Greater Wellington supports the establishment of, and provides operational funding for, a Mana Whenua kaitiaki monitoring and management programme like Ngā Mangai Waiora (ambassadors for water).	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
20	Greater Wellington will support the implementation of Te Mahere Wai and the Whitua Implementation Programme through the establishment of mātauranga Māori expertise within the organisation.	Currently being implemented	GW's Mātauranga Māori capability being enhanced
21	Mana Whenua are resourced to undertake a review of traditional Māori-names across Te Whanganui-a-Tara water bodies in order to promote their correct usage and retention and, where possible, restore traditional names that have been lost.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
Te kounga o te wai (water quality)			
22	Activities affecting water quality will ensure that the water quality standards set in the PNRP, or the A band attribute state in the NPSFM 2020, whatever is more stringent, are achieved.	Plan change by 2024	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that PC1 manages activities to achieve the 2040 target attribute states set in the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP.
23	Greater Wellington will prioritise removing the discharge of human effluent and waste to freshwater and coastal waterbodies.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Water quality limits in PC1 (e.g., <i>E.coli</i> and ammonia) will drive removal of human effluent and waste to receiving environments
24	All waterbodies and wetlands in Te Whanganui-a-Tara have planted riparian margins.	Plan change by 2024 To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 includes a requirement for Freshwater Action Plans in Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara. Where applicable the Freshwater Action Plan(s) will include the planning and delivery of a riparian restoration programme.
25	The steep rural land within the Southwest Coast Wāhi Wai Māori (FMU) is retired to allow native forest regeneration.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.
Ngā tukunga wai paruparu, wai rerenga waipuke hoki (wastewater and stormwater discharges)			
26	There are no discharges (point source or non-point source) that impact on water quality standards that are set.	Plan change by 2024	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023
27	Greater Wellington along with partners, including Mana Whenua and district councils, develop a plan to remove all direct wastewater discharges to freshwater within a generation (20 years).	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
28	Greater Wellington immediately:		
28.1	Reviews all consented direct point discharges to freshwater, particularly the Silverstream discharge to Te Awa Kairangi, and discharges to the Karori and Waiwhetū Streams,	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented
28.2	Review all non-consented direct point discharges that includes monitoring and remediation.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented
29	Kaiwharawhara, Korokoro, Wainuiomata and Black Creek are prioritised for an audit of cross connections.	No recommendation category selected	Requires discussion with Wellington Water and TAs
30	Sanitation systems like septic tanks are audited for a number of parameters including system design, age, structural integrity, soil type and maintenance issues.	No recommendation category selected	Requires discussion with Wellington Water and TAs
31	Septic tanks are required to undergo a warrant of fitness (WOF) check where an onsite servicing specialist undertakes a regular WOF service and performance check.	No recommendation category selected	Requires discussion with Wellington Water and TAs
32	Stormwater is captured and treated and, where possible, utilised as a resource. Where released to streams, it is released in a manner aligned with natural flow regimes.	Plan change by 2024	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
Ngā tukunga Takutai moana (coastal discharges)			
33	Greater Wellington along with partners, including Mana Whenua and district councils works to remove all untreated wastewater discharges to takutai moana (the sea), within a generation (20 years).	Plan change by 2024	Partially addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Noting that PC1 requires that wastewater network catchment discharges are required to significantly reduce the frequency and/or volume of wet weather overflows and dry weather discharges (i.e untreated wastewater). Completely removal is not required within the first 20 years giving the scale of the issue
34	Greater Wellington will immediately:		
34.1	Identify the impacts of wastewater discharges on public health,	To be commissioned by deliverables	To be commissioned by deliverables
34.2	Identify the impacts of wastewater discharges on mahinga kai, customary use, and Mana Whenua sites of significance through viral and faecal coliforms flesh testing of taonga species, and	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
34.3	Resource science and mātauranga Māori capacity and capability to ensure that coastal discharges are monitored by Mana Whenua, managed and remediated.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua
35	Greater Wellington develop a wastewater management innovation programme that includes incentivising alternate waste disposal, such as:	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
35.1	Establishing incentivised compost toilet programmes including a rates rebate for those who disconnect their black water,	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
35.2	Decoupling trade waste from domestic waste that includes onsite trade waste management innovation programmes; reviews and enhances pre-treatment requirements for trade waste and stormwater from industrial/commercial sites; and penalises non-compliance.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
Te nui o te wai (water quantity)			
36	Water takes are managed in a way that allows all rivers and streams to be healthy and flourishing. Natural flow variability is protected, long periods of low flow are avoided, and the natural movement of water and sediment through the awa is maintained.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
37	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua establishes a decision-making framework for identifying environmental flows and levels, cultural flows and flow variability for all water bodies in Te Whanganui-a-Tara by 2024.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
38	Cultural flows must be accounted for, before setting allocation limits.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
39	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua are resourced to monitor and collect data that will inform water allocation and the setting of limits to achieve Te Mana o te Wai for every waterbody in Te Whanganui-a-Tara by 2024. The limits must be expressed as rules in the PNRP and will need to provide for environmental flows, levels and variability of flows and must clearly articulate:	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
39.1	The amount of water that can be taken,	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
39.2	The extent of flow variability,	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
39.3	How to safeguard ecosystem health from extended low flows,	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
39.4	Life cycle needs, particularly for native diadromous fish species and their need for connectivity between the sea and land (and riverbed to banks when spawning during high-flow events),	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
39.5	Total volume and total rate, and	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
39.6	Cease and restrict limits.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
40	The limits for all streams outside the major water supply catchments are apportioned 100% Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) for the minimum flow and 30% of MALF for the allocation amount.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
41	The new minimum flow of 100% of MALF is to be implemented for small streams in the upcoming regional plan change and applied when existing consents are reviewed or new applications are received.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
42	Water quantity management must achieve 90% of MALF across all main-stem waterbodies by 2071.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
43	The minimum flow levels for Te Awa Kairangi are lifted to achieve 80% of MALF by 2050.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
44	All existing water take consents are reviewed to ensure the new limits are applied to existing consents.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
45	Place minimum flow limits on the 25 or so consented takes in Te Awa Kairangi that have no minimum flow and monitor and meter each.	To be commissioned by deliverables	To be commissioned by deliverables
46	All water takes in the region are metered, including takes below 5 litres per second.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
47	All consented takes have electronic meters by 2027 .	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
48	The permitted take rule in the PNRP is removed so that takes above those allowed in section 14(3)(b) of the RMA will require resource consent.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
49	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to clarify the meaning of “reasonable domestic use” and “stock drinking water” takes outlined in the RMA.	To be commissioned by deliverables	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
50	All small streams are monitored for flow.	To be commissioned by deliverables	To be commissioned by deliverables
51	Te Awa Kairangi, Ōrongorongo and Wainuiomata are publicly acknowledged for supplying all the potable water utilised by the communities of Te Awarua o Porirua Whaitua. This is 12% of all water taken from these rivers.	To be commissioned by deliverables	To be commissioned by deliverables
52	A new water allocation model will include a specific iwi allocation.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
53	There is a rāhui (moratorium) on all future water takes, reducing the limit to existing consented amounts.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
54	The transfer of water consents and takes is prohibited.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
55	A “sinking lid” approach is applied to clawback allocation, where lapsed consents have their apportioned take returned to the awa or iwi as a right of first refusal.	Plan change by 2024	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.
56	Greater Wellington provides resourcing to strengthen compliance and enforcement of water takes, particularly those from or adjoining small streams.	To be commissioned by deliverables	To be commissioned by deliverables

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
57	Domestic water supply is prioritised over commercial use as articulated in the NPSFM 2020 hierarchy of obligations.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
58	Commercial users must explore ways to use water more efficiently to reduce their water take.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
59	Commercial takes reduce and cease during times of low flow.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.
Te tiaki i te awa katoa i raro i Te Mahere Wai (Te Mahere Wai holistic river care)			
60	A partnered management approach is adopted so that Mana Whenua have a meaningful role in developing, applying, monitoring and enforcing best practice holistic care for rivers.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
61	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to review the design channel, buffer zones and optimum bed levels in the relevant floodplain management plans for Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata Awa.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
62	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to incorporate managed retreat and positive engineering options into the floodplain management plans for Te Awa Kairangi and Wainuiomata Awa.	To be commissioned by deliverables	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
63	Greater Wellington resources managed-retreat expertise in each level of decision-making.	To be commissioned by deliverables	To be commissioned by deliverables
64	The existing global flood protection consent is reviewed so that it gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai, by putting the needs of the river first.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
Āku waiheke (smaller streams)			
65	Small streams are the “forgotten streams” in rural and urban areas that are extensive, steep and very vulnerable to stock. Under the existing regime, they are unmanaged and this is an anomaly. Because the streams are small, they are vulnerable to access by cattle and horses even at low stocking rates. The topography means that they are not required to be fenced because of the steep slope. We recommend stock exclusion is addressed through the farm plan process on a case-by-case basis.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Consistent with WIP
66	Greater Wellington will work with Mana Whenua to:		
66.1	Exclude cattle and horses through farm plan processes,	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
66.2	Establish environmental flows and limits for āku waiheke (small streams),	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
66.3	Determine the health of mahinga kai species,	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
66.4	Investigate unconsented takes, and	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
66.5	Require resource consents for any new domestic take where the impact cannot be assessed.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
67	Marginal land on the southwest coast is retired to protect āku waiheke and te mātapuna and the receiving coastal environment.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
			revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.
68	Cattle are excluded from all small stream catchments in the southwest coast within five years.	No recommendation category selected	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.
69	Farming cattle in vulnerable catchments is not a permitted activity in the PNRP.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.
70	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to name all āku waiheke and ngā wai huna (concealed waters) that are not named, or have anglicised names, with traditional Māori names.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
71	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to identify and map āku waiheke and ngā wai huna.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
72	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to daylight ngā wai huna where appropriate.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
73	The ecological and cultural values of ngā wai huna (concealed waters) are given the same level of protection as natural streams and waterways.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
74	Culverts, weirs and dams must allow for native fish migration, but block trout and pest fish access to uninvaded areas.	Currently being implemented	Being progressed through fish passage programme
Te tiaki i te mātāpuna kei kino I ngā pāngā o te whanaketanga me ngā ngahere nā te tangata I whakatō (Protection of te mātāpuna (headwaters) from impacts of development and plantation forestry)			
75	Te mātāpuna are revered, protected and restored as the ultimate sources of mauri/mouri for freshwater.	Plan change by 2024	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.
76	All plantation forestry near te mātāpuna must have harvest plans in place by 2026 that:	Plan change by 2024	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
			stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.
76.1	Are approved by Mana Whenua,	Plan change by 2024	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.
76.2	Include Mana Whenua values and environmental outcomes in Te Whanganui-a-Tara,	Plan change by 2024	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.
76.3	Meet best practice management requirements, including the use of riparian buffers,	Plan change by 2024	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.
76.4	Prohibit the use of ecotoxic chemicals to poison vegetation,	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.
76.5	Prohibit blanket spraying of vegetation,	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.
76.6	Incorporate promote and incentivise selective felling,	Plan change by 2024	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
			Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.
76.7	Promote the regeneration of native vegetation in the headwaters, and	Plan change by 2024	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.
76.8	Are monitored regularly for compliance by Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington.	Plan change by 2024	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua. Highest erosion risk land identified on plan maps will require progressive change to permanent revegetation. GW will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.
77	This includes all Greater Wellington land that is currently in use for plantation forestry.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Livestock access to streams less than 1m width within the Mākara Stream catchment is only permitted if the access is for a stock crossing point and the farm environment plan includes a small stream riparian programme. There is no intention to do a future plan change to fully implement this recommendation.
78	There is no harvesting of the existing pine plantation forestry in the Korokoro Wāhi Wai Māori (FMU).	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.
Ngā mātāwainuku (aquifers)			
79	Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua work together to monitor the ecological function of Te Awa Kairangi aquifers using mātauranga Māori knowledge, and the monitoring of stygofauna.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
80	Aquifer wells in Te Whanganui-a-Tara by Matiu/Somes Island are continuously monitored.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP
Ngā momo e kīa nei he taonga (taonga species)			
81	On the southwest coast, seabird taonga species such as kororā (penguins) and tītī (muttonbirds) are monitored, including for abundance and size to measure ecosystem health.	No recommendation category selected	To be commissioned via deliverables

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
Ngā wāhi hira (sites of significance)			
82	Greater Wellington will share decision-making with Mana Whenua so that they are actively involved in determining whether a resource consent application for an activity near or on Mana Whenua sites of significance is more than minor.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
83	Greater Wellington will share decision-making with Mana Whenua so that they are actively involved in the restoration and protection of Mana Whenua sites of significance.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
Ngā roto o Parangārehu (Parangārehu Lakes)			
84	Rōpu (group) Tiaki Mana Whenua and their iwi boards have tino rangatiratanga for setting priorities and visions for the lakes.	Currently being implemented	Rōpu (group) Tiaki Mana Whenua lead this mahi
85	The current monitoring programme for the lakes is expanded and resourced so that it includes identifying attributes and baseline states for assessing achievement of Mana Whenua environmental outcomes.	Currently being implemented	Monitoring has increased
86	Public access to the lakes is reviewed by Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington to address Mana Whenua concerns, particularly around the introduction of invasive species. Visitors (walkers and cyclists) to the lakes area must undertake biosecurity controls when entering the area.	To be commissioned via deliverables	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
87	The monitoring of taonga species is increased to support the long-term vision of sustainable cultural harvest of tuna and other valued species for special occasions like tangihanga.	Currently being implemented	Monitoring has increased
88	Greater Wellington continues to resource investigations to understand the ecological and water quality baseline for the lakes, including their connectivity to the sea, expected species and underlying soil characteristics by 2035.	Currently being implemented	Investigations underway
89	Pest management is addressed to accelerate the improvement and restoration of the lakes.	Currently being implemented	GW's pest management programme includes mahi at Parangārehu Lakes
90	Stock exclusion from waterways is prioritised in the area, and Greater Wellington will provide support to affected landowners in its implementation.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. PC1 prioritises the development of farm environment plans within the Parangārehu Lakes catchment.
91	Greater Wellington resources and supports Mana Whenua-led mātauranga Māori monitoring and care of the lakes and the whitua/catchment.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
92	If the historical material (post-earthquake) suggests connectivity to the sea for Lake Kōhangapiripiri, then Greater Wellington and Mana Whenua will develop and implement a plan for reinstating the lakes' natural ability to breach out to the sea.	To be commissioned via deliverables	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
93	That a public report card/dashboard tool is established for the lakes to clearly communicate the degree of achievement of the targets and outcomes. This could include mātauranga attributes.	To be commissioned via deliverables	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.
Ngā repo (wetlands)			
94	All-natural wetlands (including degraded wetlands) within Te Whanganui-a-Tara regardless of size are mapped and protected by Greater Wellington.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington has mapped natural wetlands within Whitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.
95	All wetland margins adjoining natural and induced wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity are:		
95.1	Mapped by Greater Wellington,	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Greater Wellington has mapped natural wetlands within Whitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.
95.2	Restored so that they are once again a functioning part of the main wetland, and are	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023
95.3	Protected by including them in Schedule A3: Wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values of the PNRP.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.
96	The area of land contiguous to any existing wetland that is scheduled as a wetland with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values, that includes (but is not limited to) the Maymorn Wetlands and Mount Cone Turfs is also captured within Schedule A3: Wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values of the PNRP.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.
97	All of the repo (wetland) in the Parangārehu Lakes area are classified as wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values in Schedule A3 of the PNRP.	Plan change by 2024	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.
Te whakahoki o ngā whakaaetanga o tēnei wā (recall of existing consents)			
98	Greater Wellington reviews all existing consent conditions that apply to an activity within 500 metres of an awa so that they reflect allocation limits and water quality standards in the PNRP Operative Rules, and give effect to Te Mana o te Wai as required in the NPSFM 2020.	To be commissioned via deliverables	To be commissioned via deliverables
Te whakaea i ō mua hē i te Whaitua (catchment restorative justice)			
99	Greater Wellington adopts a community whaitua restorative approach that punishes polluters and makes them directly answerable to the affected water body and its community. This could include the payment of damages to restore the affected area and its values. Any fines resulting from prosecution will be spent within the affected whaitua.	To be commissioned via deliverables	To be commissioned via deliverables
100	Greater Wellington lobbies central government to remove the cap on fines so that they are able to be set at a level commensurate with the effect of the damage incurred.	To be commissioned via deliverables	To be commissioned via deliverables
Ngā mahi hautū o Te Pane Matua Taiao (Greater Wellington leadership)			
101	Greater Wellington adopts best management practice for managing its land that includes fencing waterways, retiring marginal land, addressing pine plantation forestry activities that affect water quality, and moving away from hard engineering options for flood management.	To be commissioned via WIP deliverable/s	Consistent with WIP