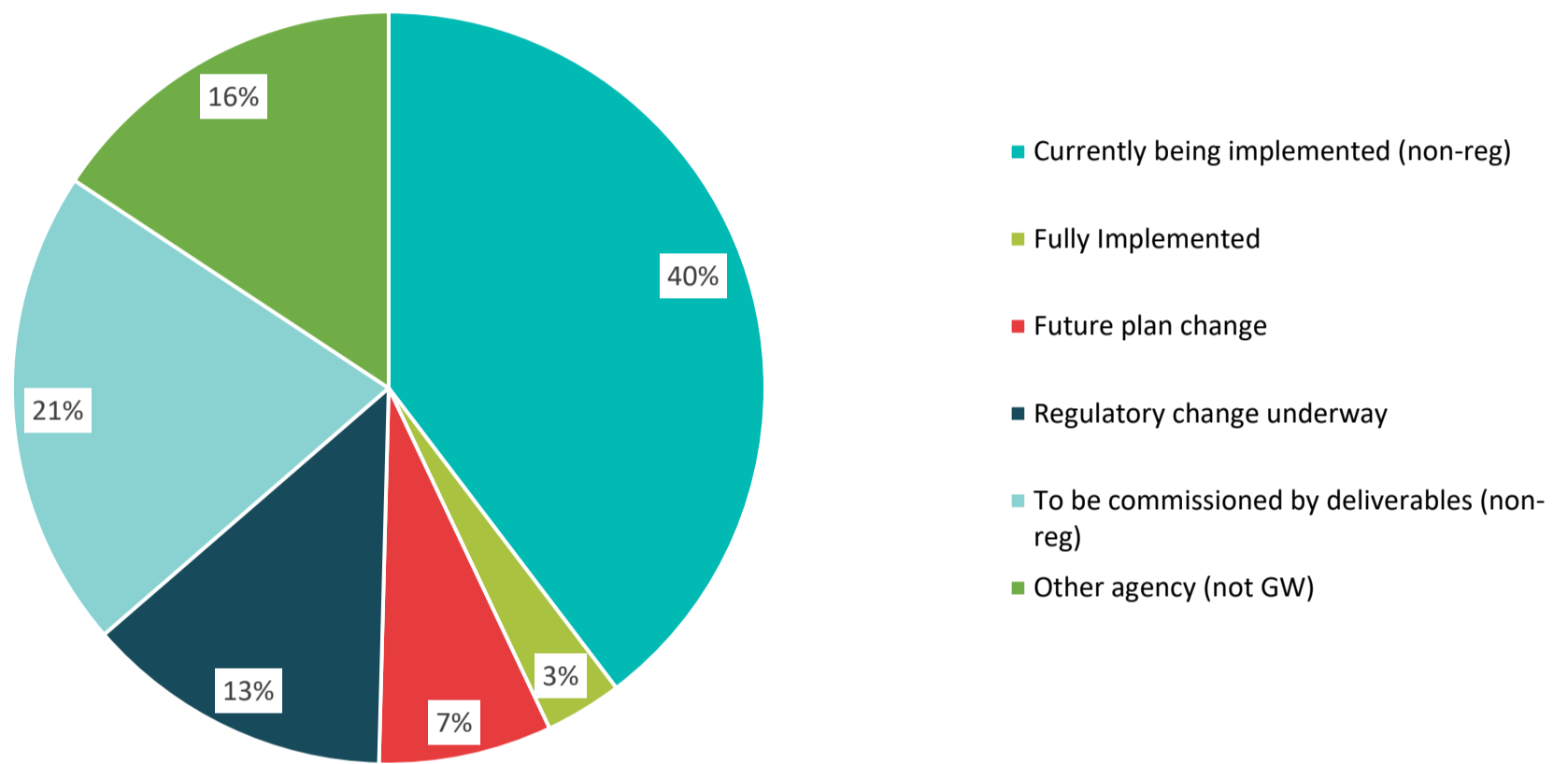


# Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme Progress Report November 2024

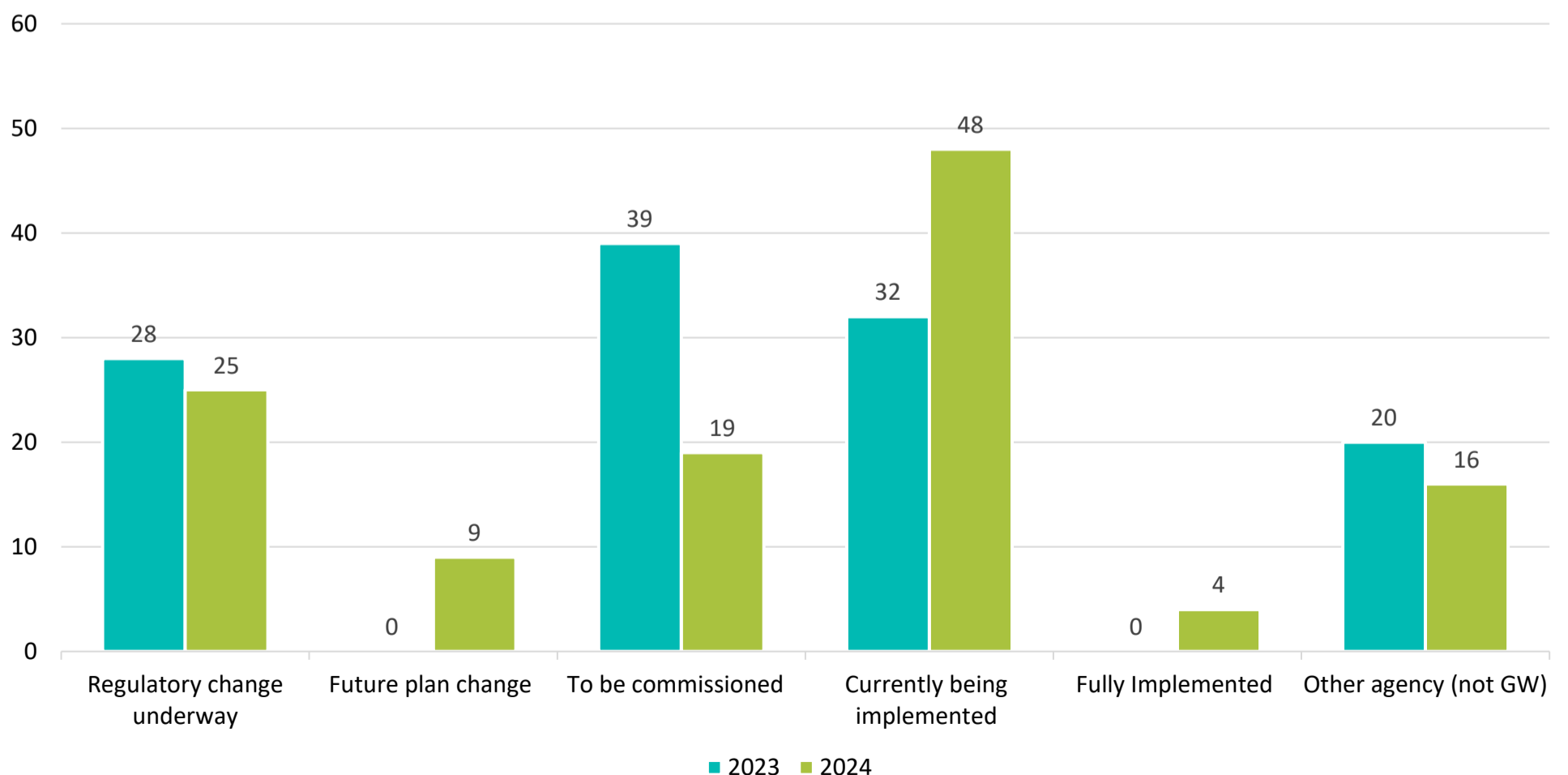
In Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara, much of the progress made in the past year in implementing the WIP and Te Mahere by Greater Wellington has been through the notification of PC1 to the Natural Resources Plan. These are represented in the chart as “Regulatory change underway”. Water quantity recommendations (including minimum flows and allocation) are to be addressed in a “Future plan change”.

From the WIP, 21 recommendations which were previously assessed as “To be commissioned” are now being implemented or have been fully implemented or have been identified for a plan change.

Te Whanganui-a-Tara Recommendation Percentage Updates

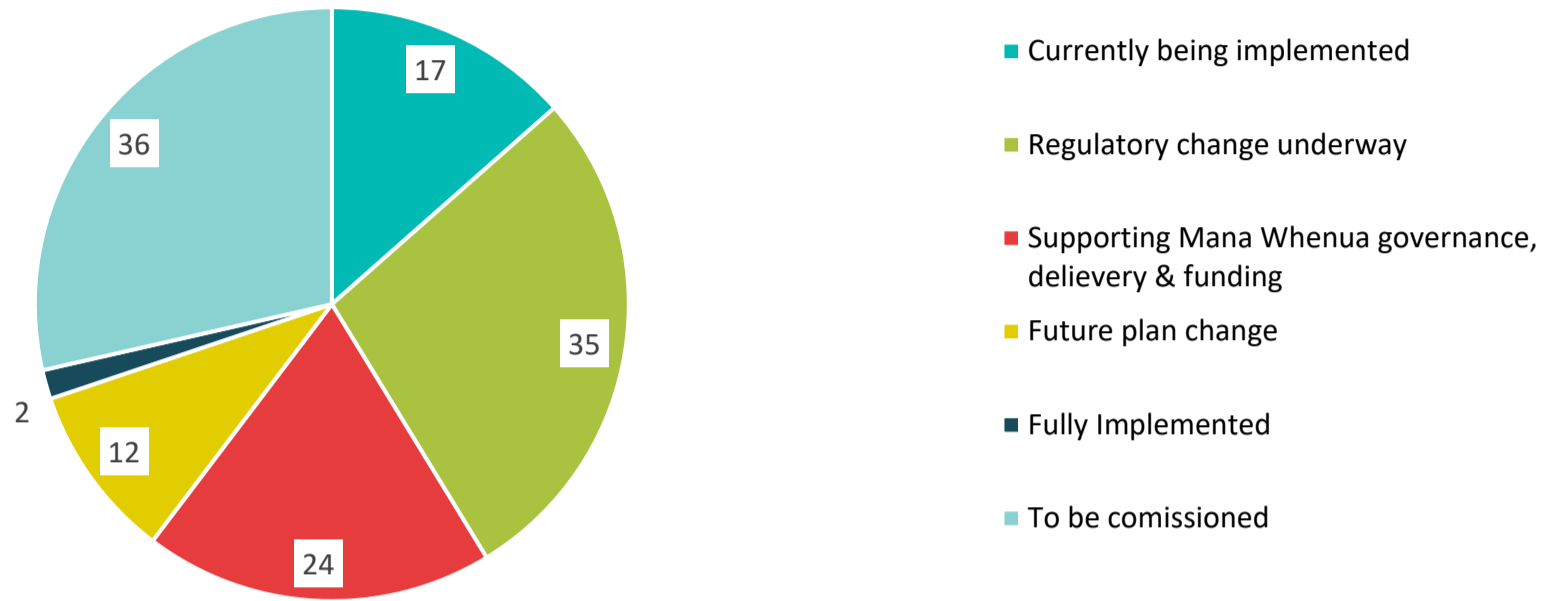


Te Whanganui-a-Tara

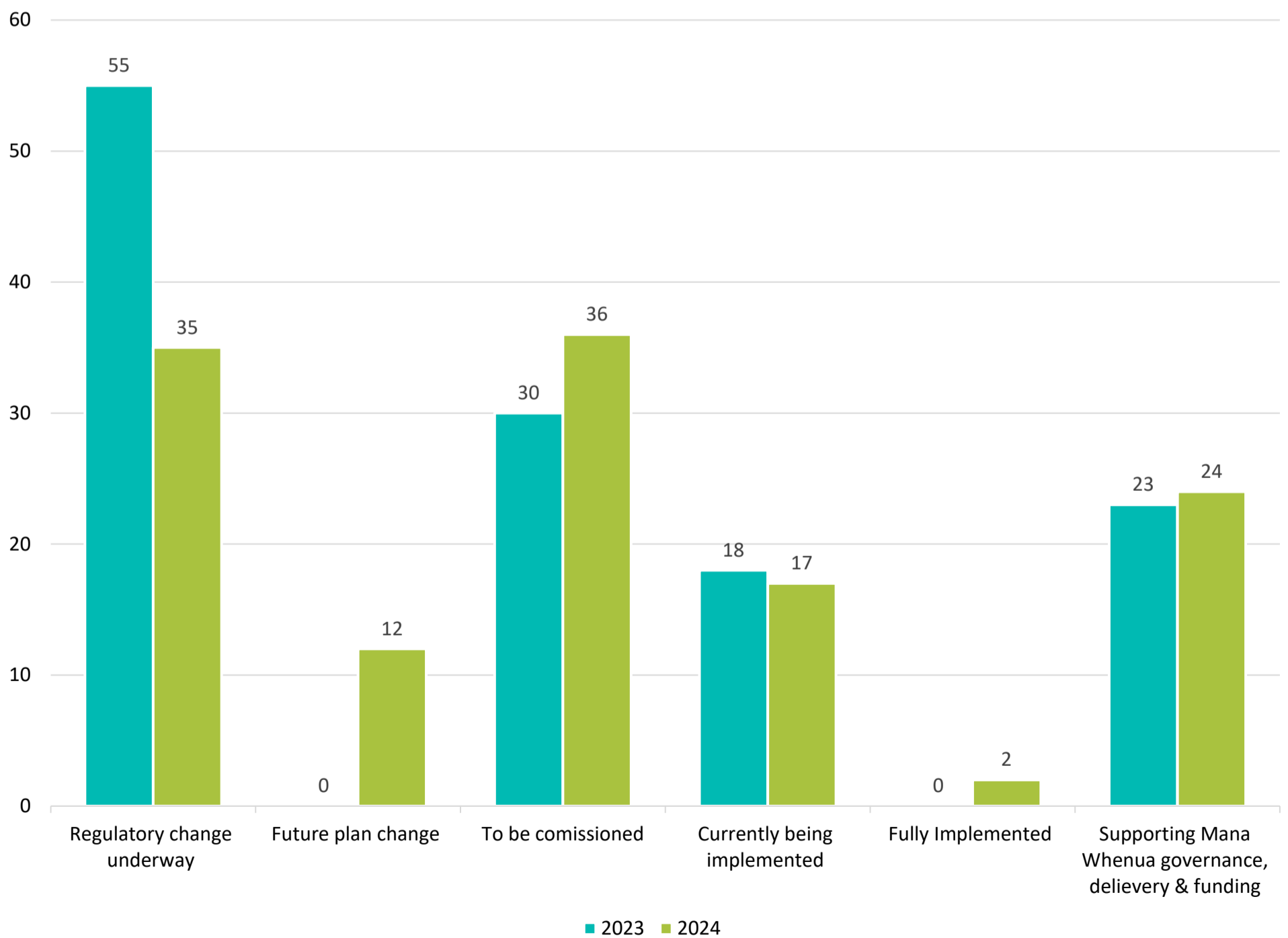


From Te Mahere Wai, 20 recommendations which were previously categorised in 2023 as “Regulatory change underway” have been reassessed as requiring a future plan change (e.g., water allocation), to be commissioned. Two recommendations regarding meters for consented takes have been fully implemented.

### Te Mahere Wai Recommendation Percentage Updates



### Te Mahere Wai



Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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.	Fully Implemented	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
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.	Currently being implemented	Not addressed in PC1. Other - New deliverable to be commissioned.	There has been some investment to further develop mātauranga attributes for inclusion in NRP.
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 whitua to support ongoing dialogue and accountability for implementation.	Currently being implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The WIP and TMW are highlighted by GW in submissions on other council plans as key guiding documents for planning decisions</li> <li>GW liaises with other councils and Wellington Water on implementation progress</li> <li>Summary of WIP recommendations on drinking water management and supply provided to Water Shortage Summit</li> </ul>	<p>The WIP and TMW are highlighted by GW in submissions on other council plans as key guiding documents for planning decisions. Recent examples include HCC Spatial Plan and WCC Coastal Reserves Management Plan.</p> <p>GW liaises with other councils and Wellington Water on implementation progress.</p>
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.	Fully Implemented	<p>Reference group established August 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two meetings held to date with focus on PC1</li> <li>Limited notification of PC1 provided to group</li> </ul>	<p>The reference group was disestablished 30 June 2024. At its final meeting, the group met with Te Hononga Wellington Catchments Collective and useful direction for ongoing community engagement was received.</p> <p>Six-monthly reporting to GW’s Environment Committee is published on the GW website. A link to this report and meeting invite is sent proactively to former whitua committee members and interested parties.</p>
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.	Currently being implemented	<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</p>	GW is aware of Liz Mellish (Taranaki Whānui) leading a project with the NZ Geographic Board on restoring Te Reo Māori names of Wellington awa.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
			identified threatened freshwater species in Wellington's urban streams.	
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 whitua (by 2026).	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	GW is aware of Liz Mellish (Taranaki Whānui) leading a project with the NZ Geographic Board on restoring Te Reo Māori names of Wellington awa.
7	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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>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"> <li>• the property is connected to council's sewerage system.</li> <li>• Council records show the stormwater drain discharges from the property to an approved outfall.</li> <li>• the property is connected to council's potable water supply.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Council records indicate the foul water drain is connected to a septic tank.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WCC:</b></p> <p>LIMs currently note if the land is supplied with drinking water but not its source.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Council has not received any plans of the exact position of the stormwater disposal from the property.</li> </ul>	
8	<p>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.</p>	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>Enviroschools staff at GW, through sector groups, have been involved in submissions on the refresh of the National Curriculum to ensure that nature connection, environmental education and climate change education are visible in the new documents. This is an ongoing process. It is not done with visible GW branding.</p>
9	<p>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</p>	Currently being implemented	GW worked with Mountains to the Sea to help identify catchment groups to prioritise for support	<p>GW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supports Enviroschools, which sees community facilitators working directly with schools and centres to connect them resources, local community experts and community groups, and local spaces, including waterways</li> <li>funds Mountains to the Sea Wellington to deliver freshwater and marine focussed school education programmes around the region</li> <li>lends schools stream monitoring kits to enable students to monitor the health of local waterways</li> <li>provides funding to schools for student transport on fieldtrips to investigate and restore local streams</li> <li>provides funding to schools for action projects which can include restoring stream ecosystems.</li> </ul>
10	<p>Greater Wellington, Mana Whenua and territorial authorities establish services to support new and existing catchment or community groups (by 2025), including for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	<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</p>	<p>GW is actively supporting community groups with data, citizen science and monitoring guidance.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has established the Community Capability and Change team to provide support and coordination to community</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspiring and supporting the formation of new groups</li> <li>• Funding ongoing organisational and technical support, including lab analysis</li> <li>• Supporting citizen-led science and monitoring with appropriate training and tools</li> <li>• Mātauranga monitoring » Providing specialist support (such as engineering and legal support, help with navigating local government politics, and communication guidance)</li> <li>• Supporting catchment coordinators for catchment-scale projects and help with project management, people facilitation and fundraising (it includes tapping into the wider volunteer base)</li> <li>• Offering guidance on where to put the best efforts and take actions, consistent with the kawa and Te Mana o te Wai.</li> </ul>		groups based in Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua	<p>groups, particularly where these are working on GW land or on areas of overlap with GW priority outcomes.</p> <p>In the 2024-34 LTP, funding was allocated to support the Houghton Valley Progressive Association work with WCC on resolving landfill leachate issues in the catchment.</p> <p>The Community Environment Fund that currently only covers Te Awarua-o-Porirua is to be expanded into Te Whanganui-a-Tara in 2025. This fund can be used for citizen science initiatives.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rangers work with over 130 community groups providing support which includes communication around grant funding and working with groups on specialist requirements as required</li> <li>• Supports the Mountains to Sea - Wai Connection Programme to provide support and build the capability of community groups to do Fresh Water Monitoring</li> <li>• Has been a partner in the National Advisory Group for Volunteer Fresh Water monitoring supporting the set-up of NZ Fresh water citizens</li> <li>• Is a partner on Kia Mauri Ora Te Kaiwharawhara/Sanctuary to Sea project supporting the collective aspirations for the restoration of the Kaiwharawhara catchment.</li> <li>• Supports Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Taranaki Whānui) led Cultural Health Monitoring of Kaiwharawhara awa by Ahumai Holdings Limited.</li> </ul>
11	Greater Wellington creates cross-whaitua structures and services that support a coherent and connected approach to local action knowledge-sharing. These should include:	Currently being implemented	<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</p>	GW liaises with catchment groups to determine support requirements.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Community-to-community knowledge exchange and connecting groups</li> <li>• The provision of transparent and clear mechanisms for accessing and allocating funding and services, including expert knowledge</li> <li>• The provision of frameworks and supports that give community groups confidence that they are working in the interests of Mana Whenua</li> <li>• A strategic approach to the use of council support services (such as Mountains to Sea Wellington)</li> <li>• Providing a single contact point for questions and advice for all the agencies involved.</li> </ul>		Upoko – collective of community catchment groups based in Te Whanganui-a-Tara and Te Awarua-o-Porirua	<p>Regular engagements include Te Hononga Wellington Catchments Collective (45+ catchment groups), Friends of Waiwhetū, and Kia Mouriora te Kaiwharawhara/Sanctuary to Sea. New engagements since the previous report include communities associated with Houghton Bay and the Korokoro Stream.</p> <p>GW funding opportunities are available by searching "funding" on the GW website.</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. Specific themes to include are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where drinking water comes from, and the relationships between activities in the Hutt Valley and risks to the Waiwhetū aquifer</li> <li>• Awa as tīpuna, living entities of distinctive mana and whakapapa</li> <li>• Our responsibility to respect the awa and their mana, and act on this in our behaviour with water</li> <li>• The state of our waterways, including for different places</li> <li>• Action being taken, including for different places</li> <li>• Actions people can take, including those specific to their local areas.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	<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>	<p>GW liaises with catchment groups to determine support requirements.</p> <p>Wellington Water promotes water conservation measures and provides daily updates during dry periods on water supply status and restrictions.</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	Catchment planning approach being led by Catchment Function	<p>The newly established GW catchment team has taken steps to confirm work programmes and priorities in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. Discussions with mana whenua, territorial authorities, Wellington Water and communities have begun to identify areas to focus on. A focus in 24/25 is Waiwhetū due to the large number of issues affecting this FMU.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
14	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.	Currently being implemented	<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.</p> <p>Monitoring programme being assessed by K&amp;I; for Te Whanganui-a-Tara, FMUs largely align with current monitoring sites.</p>	<p>Rōpū Taiao is considering the future of He Kakano. GW is investing in an improvement programme to ‘progress GW’s data and reporting’, which will ensure that data is able to be more easily shared and visualized across multiple platforms.</p> <p>As this improvement programme progresses, GW will be able to determine if future investment in He Kakano is warranted, or if other (off the shelf) programs will be more appropriate for visualising GW data.</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>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.</p>	<p>Rōpū Taiao is considering the future of He Kakano. GW is investing in an improvement programme to ‘progress GW’s data and reporting’, which will ensure that data is able to be more easily shared and visualized across multiple platforms.</p> <p>As this improvement programme progresses, GW will be able to determine if future investment in He Kakano is warranted, or if other (off the shelf) programs will be more appropriate for visualising GW data.</p>
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"> <li>• Management actions</li> <li>• A monitoring plan specific to toxic algae</li> <li>• Research priorities</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation</li> <li>• A communications approach that supports community and Mana Whenua visions and outcomes.</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	<p>Summer monitoring plan and public education campaigns continue.</p> <p>An ‘action plan’ for toxic algae is yet to be commissioned. However, there will be trialling of drone monitoring at some GW monitoring sites in the 24/25 summer to add to science sector method development efforts of the previous few years.</p>
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’.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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'.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
19	<p>The relevant three waters agency increases the number of repairs and renewals in the public wastewater infrastructure (aligning with the strategy in Recommendation 18) to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2033, no more than approximately 22 per cent of the wastewater pipe network will be worse than grade 3 (average condition)</li> <li>By 2040, no more than ~12 per cent of the wastewater pipe network will be worse than grade 3 (average condition)</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented - NEW; being implemented by Wellington Water but more detailed information being sought	Wellington Water has a programme of work to repair public wastewater infrastructure.
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 are addressing this through their wastewater network overflow resource consent applications	Wellington Water has a programme of work to repair public wastewater infrastructure. GW works with Wellington Water on consenting network discharges. The current resource consent applications for discharges from the stormwater and wastewater networks were developed and lodged in 2023.
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 &gt;25-year average return period (ARI).<sup>1-2</sup></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: 1 While we appreciate flooding events can result in wastewater contamination in the environment, we should not accept this as</p>	Other agency (not GW)	Wellington Water are addressing this through their wastewater network overflow resource consent applications	Wellington Water has a programme of work to repair public wastewater infrastructure. GW works with Wellington Water on consenting network discharges. The current resource consent applications for discharges from the stormwater and wastewater networks were developed and lodged in 2023.

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<p>'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>			
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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Information being sought from Wellington Water.	No current update
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	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water.	WWL has increased its monitoring as part of its wastewater network discharge consent
24				
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).	Regulatory change underway	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.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.  Noting that a timeframe is not included 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).	To be commissioned by deliverables	Information being sought from Wellington Water.	No current update

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
24.3	The assessed pipe conditions and any faults are to be recorded on the relevant properties' LIMs and updated as repairs are made.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Information being sought from Wellington Water and TAs	<b>WCC:</b> Any action on adding information to LIMs would rely on the earlier investigations (recommendations 24.1 and 24.2) to be completed first.
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).	Regulatory change underway	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.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.  Noting that a timeframe is not included 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	Information being sought from Wellington Water.	No current update
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	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.	<b>WCC:</b> Any action on adding information to LIMs would rely on the earlier investigations (recommendation 25) to be completed first.
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.  Territorial authorities and the relevant three waters agency also provide supporting advice to private landowners on their rights and responsibilities regarding private laterals.	Other	HCC comment This is complete. Financial mechanisms are in place, and this is being managed by Wellington Water.	<b>WCC:</b> Advice is currently provided to private landowners on their rights and responsibilities regarding private leaks.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>HCC Trade Waste Team is involved in this work.</p>	No current update
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"> <li>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</li> <li>By 2045, all identified leaky private wastewater laterals have been fixed and an ongoing cycle of maintenance is in place</li> </ul> <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	Being led by Wellington Water. More information being sought from TAs and Wellington Water	No current update
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	<p>Information being sought from TAs and Wellington Water.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>This will require legislative change to enable the Council to enforce these requirements.</p>	No current update
30	<p>By 2024, territorial authorities establish a complete set of regulatory and policy measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require landowners to repair all failed private laterals and record these failures on their LIMs until the repairs are complete</li> </ul>	Other	<p>Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>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</p>	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<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).<sup>3</sup></p> <p><small>Footnote 3: Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 23.</small></p>		require up-to-date advice from Wellington Water when a failure occurs.	
31	Relevant three waters agency investigates methods (by 2025) to significantly reduce sludge going to landfills from wastewater treatment plants.	Other	Information being sought from Wellington Water. HCC comment Council and Wellington Water are currently progressing these investigations.	<b>WCC:</b> Construction is underway on Te Whare Wai Para Nuku at Moa Point. The facility will reduce the volume of sludge created by up to 80% by creating a stable, dry, odourless product that can be more easily transported, and used in productive ways such as a soil conditioner and fuel for industrial heat.
32	<p>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities provide good-practice information and advice to septic tank owners. 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	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.	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p> <p>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.</p>
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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Support the implementation of Freshwater Farm Plans to ensure quality delivery of farm planning services and effective connections to catchment plans</li> <li>• Promote the uptake of best management practice, and ensure open communication between landowners and Greater Wellington to keep best practices up to date</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	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.	<p>Currently there are no specific Farm Environment Plan support programmes as central government Freshwater Farm Plans and PC1 Farm Environment Plans are not required yet.</p> <p>We continue to support landowners with meeting stock exclusion rules, implementing good management practices and the delivery of actions to support water quality.</p>

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate advice to landowners with other relevant objectives to achieve co-benefits (e.g., carbon sequestration, biodiversity)</li> </ul>			
34.1	<p>Greater Wellington supports landowners to exclude livestock from waterways by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helping them to develop and implement practices that minimise stock access to streams not covered by regulations</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Being implemented via farm plans.	The Environment Restoration team's BAU work continues to support landowners with meeting stock exclusion rules, implementing good management practices and the delivery of actions to support water quality.
34.2	<p>Greater Wellington supports landowners to exclude livestock from waterways by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	No current update	GW has implemented Toitu Te Whenua Parks Network Plan (management plan) policies to protect all waterways and wetlands by excluding horse grazing from them. The Plan's Restricted Activity process has been used to create and implement a consistent approach for pony club and community horse grazing licences across parks. Monitoring is included in licence and concession conditions. A public land Regional Equestrian Working Group is established and in the process of collaboratively addressing other equestrian related issues including updating the minimal impact code for horse riding.
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>	Currently being implemented	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.	The Environment Restoration team has increased incentive rates and refined programme criteria to reflect catchment objectives. Investigations into alternative incentives has not occurred.
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	Being incorporated in freshwater farm plans	No current update
37	Greater Wellington provides enough staff and resources to:	Currently being implemented	New compliance roles are being established	Environment Regulation are in regular contact with all forest harvesters and contractors to

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Ensure all forestry operators in the whitua 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</li> <li>• Take enforcement action on non-compliance.</li> </ul>			<p>ensure they are aware of their regulatory requirements and good practice.</p> <p>We also have additional resource in the forestry compliance space and our presence on the ground has increased significantly in the last several years.</p> <p>Enforcement action on non compliance has also been taken on various sites.</p>
38				
38.1	<p>Greater Wellington:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are exemplars of good practice on all council-owned land and infrastructure, including contaminated land, farms, forestry land, wetlands and golf courses.</li> <li>• Provide information on how good-practice decisions have been made.</li> <li>• Report publicly on their year-on-year improvements.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented for GW through Parks Networks Plan including Recloaking Papatūānuku (see Catchment highlights section)	<p>The Te Awarua-o-Porirua Community Environment Fund is available to, and being accessed by, community groups undertaking restoration projects on GW Parks land. This includes the Pareraho Forest Trust which works on a saddle of land overlapping Porirua and Hutt Valley. This fund is planned to be accessible in the Hutt Valley from mid Feb 2025 and the Wellington area sometime after that.</p> <p>GW is implementing good practice land management across its regional parks by identifying erosion prone areas and wetlands to prioritise for planting through the Recloaking Papatūānuku project. One thousand hectares within Belmont Regional Park is currently being grazed, with the license expiring in early 2026. GW is collaborating with many experts, including mana whenua, to develop best-practice restoration plans for this area once grazing is retired.</p> <p>No forestry harvesting in this catchment currently.</p> <p>Toitu Te Whenua Parks Network Plan Restricted Activity assessment process has seen all wetlands mapped and horse grazing licences end</p>

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				or move with consistent conditions and monitoring established.
38.2	<p>and territorial authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are exemplars of good practice on all council-owned land and infrastructure, including contaminated land, farms, forestry land, wetlands and golf courses.</li> <li>• Provide information on how good-practice decisions have been made.</li> <li>• Report publicly on their year-on-year improvements.</li> </ul>	Other	<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>	<p><b>WCC:</b></p> <p>A range of WCC stakeholders would need to be involved in discussions with GWRC about this recommendation, including Transport and Infrastructure, Parks, Sports and Recreation, City Consenting and Compliance, and Property.</p>
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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Currently being implemented	GW is exploring options and liaising with other councils regarding their approaches. There are currently limited copper-free brake pads available on the market, except for one from BNT, which is priced three times higher than standard options. Note that we have been advised that using copper-free brake pads could affect the Toyota warranty.
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.	Other	<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. Information on whether suppliers' vehicles have copper free brake-pads is not easily available, as manufacturers do not provide this information unless requested.</p>	No current update
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. <sup>4</sup></p> <p><small>Footnote 4: Adapted from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 22.</small></p>	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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"> <li>• Together improve their systems of communication and reporting for disciplinary complaints</li> <li>• Become active and consistent in reporting discovered evidence of sub-standard tradesperson work, especially for instances of illegal wastewater to stormwater connections</li> <li>• Apply disciplinary action as set out under the defined offences in section 89 of the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006.</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
42	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).	Other	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water	No current update
43	Greater Wellington investigates and considers adopting new mechanisms to improve compliance (such as restorative processes and requiring bonds for earthworks and forest harvesting).	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	<p>Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement (CME) Policy has been formally adopted. This sets out the general approach to compliance, including the tools and mechanisms available in enforcement and when/how they should be applied.</p> <p>Resource Management Reform announcements from the government have also signalled new punitive enforcement tools may become available when considering formal enforcement action.</p>
44	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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
45	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. <sup>5</sup> These could include:	Regulatory change underway	<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>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painting and/or replacing old roofs to reduce the prevalence of heavy metals</li> <li>Washing paint brushes or cars</li> <li>Treating runoff from carparks and roads.</li> </ul> <p>Footnote 5: Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 12.</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"> <li>Compliance with the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services December 2021,</li> <li>Use of Copper and Zinc Building Materials, and</li> <li>Water sensitive urban design.</li> </ul> <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>	<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>
46	<p>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.</p>	<p>To be commissioned by deliverables</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"> <li>Compliance with the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services December 2021,</li> <li>Use of Copper and Zinc Building Materials, and</li> <li>Water sensitive urban design.</li> </ul> <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>	<p>Further discussion within GW and with partners is required prior to reinstating or developing a new pollution prevention programme.</p>

Recom menda tion	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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	HCC comment HCC to seek advice from Wellington Water on this matter.	No current update
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	HCC comment This work needs to be commissioned by GW and engagement undertaken with Wellington Water and the HCC Parks team as a stakeholder.	<b>WCC:</b> This recommendation is GWRC-led. The Council's Parks, Sports and Recreation and road maintenance areas will need to be a stakeholder for this recommendation.
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	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.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.  PC1 includes a method that requires Greater Wellington to develop and deliver a pollution prevention programmes.  <b>WCC:</b> This recommendation is GWRC-led. The Council's Parks, Sports and Recreation and road maintenance areas will need to be a stakeholder for this recommendation.
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	Currently being implemented  HCC comment Wellington Water to lead on this work with input from HCC as a road controlling authority.	No current update
51	Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities, Mana Whenua and landowners to identify and document (by 2026)	Currently being implemented	Partly implemented through SLUR database.	Regular communication has been set up with E-Reg and WCC on identifying and understanding the risk to freshwater of old landfills. Remediation

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	the locations of potentially contaminated land, including landfills, and the risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems.		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.	of sites that are found to be having an impact will be the next step in the process. Contact with UHCC and HCC will be initiated shortly.  In the 2024-34 LTP, funding was allocated to support a design solution for landfill leachate issues in the Houghton Valley catchment.
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	No current update	The Selected Land Use Register (SLUR) is a database that records properties in the Greater Wellington region that have been or may have been used for hazardous activities. The SLUR database needs further development to support this recommendation in full. This development will require funding from MBIE, or a future LTP.  The risk to water quality is difficult to quantify. For example, over 2000 HAIL sites have been identified, with fewer than 100 being confirmed as contaminated.  High-risk sites are being identified, and these could be prioritised from the point of discharge.
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	No current update	GW and WCC, supported by mana whenua, secured \$500,000 through MfE's Contaminated Site Remediation fund to remediate a landfill at Te Raekaihau Point. Remediation efforts should be completed by 2026.
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.	Currently being implemented	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	We need to do further work to refine implementation of this recommendation particularly around the balance of protecting drinking water assets from <u>emerging</u> threats versus known threats.

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
			respective functions of HCC and GW, and the existing protections provided through the NRP.	
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.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
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.	Currently being implemented	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.	<b>WCC:</b> The Council's Water Services Bylaw 2024 requires the Regional Standard for Water Services (RSWS) as the minimum standard for the design and construction of waters infrastructure. The RSWS is referenced in the 2024 District Plan Te Tūāhanga o Ngā Wai e Toru - Three Waters chapter (THW), including at THW-P4. It is a matter of discretion that needs to be addressed when resource consent is required under the Three Waters rules and several Subdivision rules, as well as for new buildings on sites in the Large Lot Residential Zone. The 2012 Code of Practice incorporates the RSWS, which is also provided alongside the code on the Council's website.
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	Regulatory change underway	Currently being implemented – NEW Regional Stormwater Forum/Working Group set up in part servicing this recommendation	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	help provide education and training material/ programmes for contractors.			
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.	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b> Under the 2024 District Plan, i. Objectives THW-O1 (Protecting water bodies and freshwater ecosystems) and THW-O3 (Hydraulic neutrality) apply ii. Policies THW-P1 (Water sensitive design), THW-P2 (Building materials), THW-P5 (Hydraulic neutrality) and THW-P6 (Permeable surfaces) apply. Hydraulic neutrality is required for both 1-3 household units (THW-R5) and four or more units (THW-R6). iv. Water sensitive design methods are required where there are four or more residential units (THW-R4) v. Permeable surfaces are required for 1-3 residential units (THW-R7) and in the Large Lot Residential Zone (THW-R8) vi. The use of copper and zinc building materials is regulated (THW-R3) vii. Both the Residential Design Guide and Centres and Mixed-Use Design Guide address hydraulic neutrality and water-quality: Outcome 3 identifies the following Design Outcome: Methods to maintain or enhance the mauri (the health and wellbeing) of waiora (water), where required, are integrated into the overall design of the development in a manner that provides for the amenity of the living environment. Guideline 5 requires developers to configure any required on-site water sensitive design methods, methods for achieving hydraulic neutrality, and water conservation methods into the overall design in an integrated manner.</p>
58				

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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 new property developments and infrastructure, to be implemented through WSUD via a catchment-management approach.	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b></p> <p>This has been achieved through the 2024 District Plan, most notably the new Three Waters and Subdivisions chapters. The Strategic City Assets and Infrastructure chapter seeks the strategic objectives that guide the provisions in these chapters. The Anga Whakamua and Tangata Whenua chapters identify the relationship between our mana whenua partners and te wai and establishes a framework for development that seeks to reflect this relationship. The Earthworks chapter requires that the effects of earthworks (i.e. runoff) are managed to prevent adverse effects on water (including streams/waterways and Wellington Harbour). The Natural Hazards chapter introduces new provisions relating to development in flood hazard areas.</p>
58.2	<p>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).</p> <p>(7) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on the three waters, Recommendation 6.</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water sensitive urban design,</li> <li>• Hydraulic neutrality,</li> <li>• Rainwater storage tanks, and</li> <li>• Greywater systems.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WCC:</b></p> <p>Unless addressed by the rules listed in earlier comments, these matters are generally not prescribed in the District Plan provisions but may need to be assessed to gain a resource consent. For example, WSUD is a matter of discretion that needs to be addressed in a resource consent application made under THW-R4. Demonstrating WSUD would achieve the Residential Design Guide and Centres and Mixed-Use Design Guide and assist a developer to get a supportive urban design assessment, assisting them to obtain resource consent.</p> <p>This action is also relevant for the management of transport, three waters and parks assets.</p>
59	The relevant three waters agency:	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<p>» Develops a standardised tool (by 2025) that can be used to assess a development's potential contributions of contaminants and hydrological impacts</p> <p>» Recommends potential options to mitigate these effects using site-appropriate WSUD green infrastructure. This supports the global stormwater strategy (Recommendation 56) and Recommendation 58.</p>			
60	<p>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)</p> <p>(8) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 8.</p>	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. HCC comment</p> <p>This is being progressed through the ongoing District Plan Review, which includes provisions that require hydraulic neutrality.</p>	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b> Under the Three Waters chapter of the District Plan, hydraulic neutrality is required for both 1-3 household units (THW-R5) and four or more units (THW-R6).</p> <p>Where this is not achieved, for a development of 1-3 units the Council has discretion to consider:</p> <p>The relevant sections of the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services, v3.0, December 2021;</p> <p>Alternative methods for managing the volume and rate of discharge of stormwater to the receiving environment; and</p> <p>Any site constraints.</p> <p>For four or more units:</p> <p>The extent to which the development incorporates stormwater management techniques or controls to mitigate any increase in its current state peak stormwater runoff;</p> <p>The relevant sections of the Wellington Water Regional Standard for Water Services, v3.0, December 2021;</p>



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				<p>Design, location, efficiency and effectiveness of measures to manage peak stormwater flows and volumes;</p> <p>Ownership, maintenance and operation arrangements;</p> <p>Off-site flooding effects; and</p> <p>Any site constraints.</p> <p>Demonstrating that one or more of these matters prevents hydraulic neutrality from being achieved may result in resource consent being granted without this, where the effects of this noncompliance are appropriately mitigated.</p>
61	<p>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)</p> <p>(9) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 14.</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>Information being sought from TAs.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Greater Wellington is not responsible for stormwater flooding but is a supporting agency. We continue to provide information as appropriate to territorial authorities and other agencies.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b></p> <p>In the District Plan, THW-P1 (Water sensitive design) and the Three Waters rules listed in the comment for recommendation 60 seek to achieve this outcome. The Natural Hazards chapter introduces new provisions relating to stormwater flooding. The Open Space Zone, Natural Open Space Zone and Sport and Active Recreation Zone chapters regulate (and largely prevent) the construction of buildings in open spaces, thereby retaining their functions with respect to overland flow paths and flood storage. The requirements of the Earthworks chapter mitigate effects of earthworks seek to reduce effects of erosion and sediment runoff on the public stormwater network.</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				The update to the Spatial Plan provides an opportunity to address stormwater management.
62	<p>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)</p> <p>(10) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 10.</p>	Other	Requires conversations with Wellington Water and TAs	<p><b>WCC:</b> With respect to private development, all resource consent applications for new dwellings and/or subdivision are sent to Wellington Water for assessment, as are building consent applications. To achieve building consent and/or section 223/224C certification (i.e. sign off from WCC prior to applying for new Records of Title) a developer is required to meet specified standards and obtain approval from Wellington Water.</p> <p>Regional regulatory changes are expected through the Natural Resources Plan. This will likely direct outcomes at the development level, for example on-site management of stormwater, and the vesting of these assets as green infrastructure.</p>
63	<p>Territorial authorities ensure that (by 2024) all green infrastructure is adequately capitalised and depreciated to provide funding for ongoing maintenance and renewals. (11).</p> <p>(11) Modified from WCC Mayoral Task Force Review on three waters, Recommendation 11.</p>	Other	Requires conversations with Wellington Water and TAs	No current update
64	<p>Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua, community groups and territorial authorities to amend (by 2024) all relevant regulatory documents to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» That river management enhances habitat restoration and stormwater treatment along the full length of developed rivers</li> <li>» The protection of swimming holes.</li> </ul> <p>Specifically, for Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, these objectives should be accounted for when undertaking flood protection works</p>	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>HCC comment</p> <p>This is predominantly the responsibility of GW, however, through the District Plan Review, HCC is progressing further controls on activities within riparian margins.</p>	<p>PC1, notified 30 October 2023, includes additional controls on stormwater treatment. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.</p> <p>River management is not addressed by PC1 and may require a future plan change.</p> <p><b>WCC:</b> This recommendation is led by GWRC. In terms of the 2024 District Plan, provisions have been developed following significant engagement with mana whenua. Additionally, the District Plan was publicly notified with mana whenua and</p>

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				community groups provided the opportunity to make written and oral submissions
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.	Currently being implemented	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.	Work programme is underway to review and update flood hazard mapping and providing advice and engagement with community and TAs continues.  GW flood hazard mapping for the Hutt River and Waiwhetū Stream is being provided to Hutt City Council in Nov 2024 to incorporate into their proposed District Plan. We are working closely with Hutt City and Wellington Water to provide these maps and rules framework. Work is ongoing with UHCC.  <b>WCC:</b> This work has been completed and informs the Natural Hazards chapter, as well as the Coastal Environment chapter with respect to coastal hazards. It is noted that the District Plan reflects a 'moment in time' and hazard mapping data can change.
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.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1 and RPS	This is addressed in change 1 to the RPS through Policy FW.3. This provides direction to district plans to manage the location and layout of development in relation to freshwater quality and require hydraulic neutrality.
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)	Regulatory change underway	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.	Addressed in change 1 to the RPS through Policy FW.3. Provides direction to district plans to incorporate rules to achieve the recommendations in 66.2.  <b>WCC:</b> Achieved – as detailed in earlier comments.  The provisions in the District Plan's Natural

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	» Restrict development in known overland flow paths (in line with Recommendation 61).			Hazards chapter seek to achieve building setbacks or other mitigation for flood hazard risk and restrict development in overland flow paths. The Public Access chapter includes objectives and policies relating to public access in river and stream margins.
67	<p>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:</p> <p>» Leave room for the river, floodwater and natural processes</p> <p>» Establish native riparian vegetation, which also gives effect to the values in the NPS-FM 2020.</p>	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>Guidance around room for rivers has been completed.</p> <p>Planting guidelines are in place as a live working document that is constantly being reviewed and updated:</p> <p><a href="https://www.gw.govt.nz/document/16772/river-berm-planting-guide/">https://www.gw.govt.nz/document/16772/river-berm-planting-guide/</a></p>
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.	Currently being implemented	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>GW is conducting an assessment of the current Organisational climate-related risks Greater Wellington is facing. It is based on the guide to local climate change risk assessment (MfE, 2021), the international Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidance and the New Zealand External Reporting Board (XRB) standards. This will include GW's water infrastructure bulk water supply.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is a partner in the regional adaptation planning initiative led by the Regional Leadership Committee, which will also address built infrastructure.</p>
69	Greater Wellington supports and incentivises landowners wanting to restore wetlands and removes barriers for best-practice restoration of the mauri of degraded wetlands.	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>The Environment Restoration team currently has seven properties within Te Whanganui-a-Tara actively engaged with the Wetland programme. Some are in the planning stages while others are in various stages of operational work including planting, fencing and pest plant control.</p> <p>Wetland construction and re-wetting projects are occurring across the region. GW continues to use these examples to refine the regulatory process to make such actions easier.</p>

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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	Currently being implemented through increased compliance resourcing	Significant work has gone into this area, including enforcement RMA prosecution cases. The Court decisions provide direction in how we should be identifying wetlands for enforcement purposes (beyond reasonable doubt). Numerous initiatives progressed to strengthen our processes in this regard especially around the science needed for identification purposes and around evidential tests for pursuing formal enforcement.
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	Currently being implemented	The Environment Restoration team supports landowners with wetlands with advice and incentives to protect wetlands. Advisors are currently working with some of the landowners surrounding Parangārehu Lakes and Mangaroa wetlands.
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	Currently being implemented – NEW. Examples include Poets Park and Belmont wetland	RiverLink has worked alongside partners Taranaki Whānui, and Ngāti Toa when developing the Belmont Bioengineering Trial. From collaboration on native species selection for the green space, to influencing broader outcome opportunities for procurement of the wider flood protection works. GW is also identifying future collaboration opportunities such as early plant nursery engagement, and seed collection opportunities along the river corridor for this 24/25 summer period.
73	Greater Wellington maps all natural wetlands in the whaitua, 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	Currently being implemented	Wet areas have been mapped and some areas have been ground-truthed.
74	Greater Wellington addresses the issues raised in Te Mahere Wai on the recommendations about the Parangārehu Lakes area.	Currently being implemented	No current update	GW supports restoration and planting at the Lakes in partnership with Taranaki Whānui via Rōpū Tiaki.
75	Greater Wellington identifies all fish passage barriers on public land by 2025 and private land by 2030.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented through fish passage / barrier programme	GW is working towards this goal. To date the fish passage project has remediated over 250 barriers and over assessed 650 barriers. The project team is working to establish how many more there may be within the region to assess with the assistance of GIS support.

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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	Currently being implemented through the Improving fish passage in the Wellington Region programme	The fish passage project is actively engaging and working with Mana Whenua, community groups and territorial authorities to identify and remediate barriers within the Greater Wellington Region. Many high-risk sites have been identified and a prioritization framework is in place which takes into consideration high priority catchments and importance to mana whenua.
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.	Currently being implemented	Not addressed by PC1. Other – NEW to be commissioned by deliverables.	Previous mapping of fish spawning areas was undertaken by contractors for Porirua and the Wairarapa.
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.	Currently being implemented	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.	GW funds the delivery of the MTSW Whitebait Connection programme which focuses on identifying and restoring whitebait spawning areas.  The Community Environment Fund which will be accessible for community groups wanting to undertake this work is planned for mid Feb 2025 in the Hutt Valley. In time this funding will also be made available in Wellington City.  GW also has programmes which support riparian planting and wetland restoration on private land.
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	Future plan change	Future allocation plan change	For water allocation and Māori rights and interests, a legal framework will be needed to initiate this work. It will require discussions and decisions with Council. Response to this recommendation will be influenced by changes to national direction and the replacement legislation for the Resource Management Act.
79	Greater Wellington investigates options for iwi allocation in the current regulatory regime.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Future allocation plan change	For water allocation and Māori rights and interests, a legal framework will be needed to initiate this work. It will require discussions and

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				decisions with Council. Response to this recommendation will be influenced by changes to national direction and the replacement legislation for the Resource Management Act.
80	<p>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.</p> <p>Note: This links to wider attribute work, as the measures can't sit with water quantity alone</p>	Future plan change	No current update	We've begun engagement on a water allocation framework to address the 2029 sunset clause in the NRP. As part of this engagement, we will also be connecting with our mana whenua partners.
81	Greater Wellington supports Mana Whenua to develop mahinga kai measures related to water quantity.	Future plan change	No current update	We've begun engagement on a water allocation framework for the NRP. As part of this engagement, we will also be connecting with our mana whenua partners
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	<p>HCC comment</p> <p>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.</p>	No current update
83	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Te Awa Kairangi/ Hutt, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers:</p> <p>» Increase the minimum flows over time to 80 per cent of MALF in 50 years' time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Future increases in minimum flow must be stepped out in line with the bulk water consent renewals</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>» Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use.</p>	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
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.	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning
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.	Future plan change	No current update	Policy setting for allocation have not changed. This will be considered as part of future allocation plan changes.
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.	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning
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.	Fully implemented	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	Water meter requirements for consented water takes are now in place.
88	Greater Wellington reviews all existing consents in catchments outside the major water supply catchments that haven't expired within five years of the whaitua plan change, to ensure that any updated allocation limits are applied to consents.	Future plan change	To be commissioned post PC1	Any updated allocation limits being applied to existing consents would need to be confirmed through a plan change. This has not been initiated as yet for updated water allocation limits or minimum flows.  We've initiated an engagement process to develop a framework for water allocation to address the 2029 sunset clause on water allocation in the NRP.
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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Currently being implemented – NEW. PC1 engagement plan underway	No current update
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	No current update	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme.
91	Greater Wellington increases its flow monitoring in small streams in catchments where land use is changing significantly,	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	In addition to 2 streams in the Kapiti region and 10 in the Wairarapa that we currently monitor, no



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	<p>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.</p>			<p>new flow monitoring has been established in these Whaitua.</p> <p>New sites have been established in several small catchments in other Whaitua in response to WIP recommendations relating to water allocation investigations.</p>
92	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Territorial authorities will consult on how to fund water meters by 2025</li> <li>» The relevant three waters agency will install water meters. The whaitua 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>» Water assets remain in public ownership</li> <li>» People can access enough water to flourish</li> <li>» Vulnerable communities are not disadvantaged</li> <li>» Water is respected as the giver of life and doesn't become a commodity</li> <li>» It prevents exploitation and excessive use by people who can afford it.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	
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"> <li>» Technological solutions (such as the different uses of rainwater tanks)</li> <li>» Water-saving tips</li> <li>» The natural water cycle and where our water comes from.</li> </ul> <p>The support could be provided through partnerships with catchment groups, through the Mangai Wai Ora (kaitiaki)</p>	Other	Information being sought from Wellington Water	

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	programme (see Recommendation 101), professional associations and enterprises (e.g., a Sustainability Trust model).			
94	The relevant three waters agency develops a programme by 2023 that engages with commercial water users (and starts with identifying the top 100). » 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.	Other	Information being sought from Wellington Water	
95	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.	Other	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water	
96	Territorial authorities promote the use of rainwater tanks or alternative water-storage solutions for non-potable uses in new commercial and residential developments. 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.	Other	Information being sought from TAs HCC comment 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. 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.	
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	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.	Acknowledged in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.  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.

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98	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» By 2030, the network will have an Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) of 4.5 or lower</li> <li>» By 2040, the network will have an ILI of 3.5 or lower</li> <li>» 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.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update
99	<p>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.</p>	Currently being implemented	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update
100	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Collecting and storing community stormwater in public spaces for non-potable purposes</li> <li>» Using the continuous supply of treated wastewater for non-potable purposes.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	Other	Information being sought from Wellington Water	No current update
101	<p>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 whitua. The scope of the role could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» 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</li> <li>» Leadership in freshwater policy and plan development</li> </ul>	To be commissioned to deliverables	Currently being implemented	There are elements being progressed but much of this programme needs to be scoped.

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<p>» Providing for cultural relationships with freshwater and coastal environments » Monitoring of mahinga kai and Māori customary use</p> <p>» Checking wastewater and stormwater infrastructure on private and public land, in support of three waters agency roving crews</p> <p>» Providing advice and support for industries on their potential impacts on water quality and mitigations</p> <p>» Supporting education on local streams, water quality and water usage in schools and the community</p> <p>» Clearing waterways of rubbish, riparian planting and reporting pollution.</p>			
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	GW are engaging with the HCC Head of Business and Economy.	No current update
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.	Fully implemented	No current update	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	No current update	Greater Wellington Submitted on the Emissions Reduction Plan review and recommended: Reform the NZ ETS to prioritise gross emissions reductions and align with emissions reduction targets. Carbon removals should only be used to offset emissions from hard-to-abate sectors. The NZ ETS needs to be strengthened. The development of a more comprehensive range of complementary policies.
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.	Currently being implemented	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	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.

Recom mendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
			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	Currently being implemented	Roles have been recruited and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri beginning to scope this mahi.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Developing attributes for understanding whether the values are being provided for with Mana Whenua</li> <li>» Designing and implementing a comprehensive monitoring programme to provide information on current state and trends</li> <li>» Developing targets for mahinga kai throughout the whaitua</li> <li>» Determining any management methods beyond those already recommended in this WIP that are required to achieve the targets.</li> </ul>	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Other – NEW to be commissioned by deliverables.	No current update
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	Currently being implemented	No current update	GW is looking at social science models to track improvement in ‘community connection to freshwater’ over time.
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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
	<p>Their scope should be defined in detail and include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» 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</li> <li>» Mātauranga Māori and quantifying water flows to support Mana Whenua values and outcomes for catchments of interest</li> <li>» Testing alternative minimum water flow and allocation regimes alongside a range of municipal water supply infrastructure options</li> <li>» Facilitating the implementation of any new allocation regime and detailed assessments of its implications for municipal water supply infrastructure</li> <li>» Assessments of the implications of climate change on stream flows » Ecosystem function modelling</li> <li>» A review and revision of the Waiwhetū aquifer’s management</li> </ul>			
110				
110.1	<p>Greater Wellington supports and invests in research (to begin by 2023) to better understand our aquifers. This includes investigations of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The hydrogeology of aquifers (such as groundwater sources and flow paths, and water availability)</li> <li>» Indicators of aquifer ecosystem health, such as stygofauna</li> <li>» Stressors on aquifer ecosystem health, such as contamination from E. coli and land uses</li> <li>» Risks to the sources of human drinking water, including from emerging contaminants.</li> </ul> <p>Note: Ecosystem health encompasses the five elements of the NPS-FM 2020 – water quality, water quantity, habitat, aquatic life and ecological processes.</p>	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented	
110.2	To support this research, Greater Wellington develops a monitoring network for aquifer ecosystem health by 2023.	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>A desktop study has been initiated to identify the sampling regime and method required. This has identified that sampling for microbial and stygofaunal communities in aquifers is currently very labour-intensive and costly.</p> <p>The Institute of Environmental and Scientific Research (ESR), supported by GW, has been looking to develop a cost-effective monitoring</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment (November 2023)	Comment (November 2024)
				<p>regime whereby a discrete sample will give an overview of ecosystem health. To deliver this MBIE funding is required, which is not currently forthcoming.</p> <p>GW continues to engage with ESR on this project and plans to support their next application for funding from MBIE. We are also investigating alternative solutions for engaging with ESRs research on monitoring ecosystem health in aquifers, such as providing additional support to ESRs Strategic Science Investment Fund (SSIF).</p>
111	<p>Greater Wellington initiates (by 2025) and carries out more investigations into the nutrient sources of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, to help in developing the actions needed in future to manage toxic algae. These investigations may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Nitrogen coming from tributaries and groundwater in the Pakuratahi and Mangaroa River catchments</li> <li>» Nitrogen entering the shallow, unconfined Upper Hutt aquifer</li> <li>» The contribution of sediment-bound phosphorus</li> <li>» Identifying the sources of fine sediment and its role in toxic algal bloom formation.</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	This work hasn't been prioritised or planned. Work programmes are reviewed as part of annual planning cycles.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
Rights and interests				
1	The rights and interests of Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira in freshwater are acknowledged by Greater Wellington.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	No current update
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:	To be commissioned	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.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
2.1	Articulating additional attributes for Mana Whenua values,	To be commissioned	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
2.2	Identifying baseline states for attributes,	To be commissioned	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				<p>new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.</p>
2.3	Setting additional target attribute states for the different Wāhi Wai Māori Freshwater Management Units (FMUs),	To be commissioned	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.	<p>The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.</p>
2.4	Setting environmental flows, levels and limits for the major rivers, small streams and aquifers,	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	<p>The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.</p>
2.5	Articulating limits, management methods and mātauranga Māori monitoring measures,	To be commissioned	Being applied in Kāpiti Whaitua process.	
2.6	Agreeing a new quantum for permitted water takes,	Future plan change	Addressed by PC1	<p>This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with</p>

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
2.7	Addressing non-municipal water supply, and	Regulatory change underway	Requires further discussion with Wellington Water	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
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.	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	Some have been completed but many attributes require further work with mana whenua to be made ready for inclusion in a plan change.
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).	PC1 notified 30 October 2023 has proposed an objective to achieve wai ora by 2100. The relevant provisions will be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.
4	Develop a wai ora measure that identifies the baseline state of wai ora from the mātāpuna (headwaters) through to takutai moana (the sea).	Regulatory change underway	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. Mana whenua have not been engaged on this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
Mahinga kai (food gathering places)				
5	Mana Whenua are resourced to develop and implement a measurement framework for mahinga kai as a compulsory	To be commissioned	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
	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.			The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider if these compulsory values will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement these values with mana whenua.
6	Develop a whitua-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 Whitua 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 is recommended that Greater Wellington implement all mahinga kai recommendations to give effect to national policy directives.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider if these compulsory values will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement these values with mana whenua.
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.	Regulatory change underway	Supported by PC1	Still supported by PC1 through required Freshwater Action Plans.
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).	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme.
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.	Future plan change	Not addressed by PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme.
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	No current update
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	To be progressed with Mana Whenua	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
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	No current update
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	GW is developing new systems for improving mana whenua partnerships in governance and management. A new Tiriti Komiti was established in xx, and mana whenua are represented on Council's Long Term Plan Committee, and Te Awa Kairangi Committee.  A holistic and partnered catchment management approach is under development, and a kaupapa funding model has been established to support resourcing of mana whenua, including in implementation of the WIP and Te Mahere Wai.
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	There are some elements of iwi resource management plans being resourced through kaupapa funding.
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	No current update
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	No current update
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	No current update
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	No current update
20	Greater Wellington will support the implementation of Te Mahere Wai and the Whitua Implementation Programme	Currently being implemented	GW's Mātauranga Māori capability being enhanced	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
	through the establishment of mātauranga Māori expertise within the organisation.			
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	No current update
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.	Regulatory change underway	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.	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025. 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	Water quality limits in PC1 (e.g., <i>E.coli</i> and ammonia) will drive removal of human effluent and waste to receiving environments	Supported through PC1's wastewater policies and rules but also requires non-regulatory methods to be underway.
24	All waterbodies and wetlands in Te Whanganui-a-Tara have planted riparian margins.	Regulatory change underway	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.	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025. 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.	Regulatory change underway	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	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.  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

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
			and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.	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.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions are spread across the hearings streams being heard between March and June 2025.
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).	Currently being implemented	Consistent with WIP	A rōpū of mana whenua, councils and Wellington Water are investigating options for improving wastewater management and reducing discharges in the Hutt Valley.
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	Point source discharges are reviewed when the relevant consents come up for renewal as part of the formal consent renewal process.
28.2	Review all non-consented direct point discharges that includes monitoring and remediation.	Currently being implemented	Currently being implemented	This is challenging to implement as described in the recommendation as given these are non-consented there is nothing technically to 'review' and would be difficult in any case to identify such discharges for monitoring purposes.  Notwithstanding this, all direct point discharges that are notified to us are investigated and followed up through our incident response service and appropriate follow up action taken, which may include retrospective consenting and/or enforcement action.
29	Kaiwharawhara, Korokoro, Wainuiomata and Black Creek are prioritised for an audit of cross connections.	To be commissioned	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.	To be commissioned	Requires discussion with Wellington Water and TAs	Most septic tanks do not require a resource consent. GW would need to set up permitted activity monitoring programme to audit sanitation systems. We have not currently prioritised to progress this because of high-

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
				medium risk activities that need compliance as well.  This is a recommendation that could be undertaken by TAs and can be explored as whitua implementation discussions with our TA partners.
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.	To be commissioned	Requires discussion with Wellington Water and TAs	Most septic tanks do not require a resource consent. GW would need to set up permitted activity monitoring programme to audit sanitation systems. We have not currently prioritised to progress this because of high-medium risk activities that need compliance as well.  This is a recommendation that could be undertaken by TAs and can be explored as whitua implementation discussions with our TA partners.
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.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023	Addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 4 in June 2025.
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).	Regulatory change underway	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	Partially addressed in PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in March 2025.  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,	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update
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	No current update

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
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	No current update
35	Greater Wellington develop a wastewater management innovation programme that includes incentivising alternate waste disposal, such as:	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	
35.1	Establishing incentivised compost toilet programmes including a rates rebate for those who disconnect their black water,	To be commissioned	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	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.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
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.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
38	Cultural flows must be accounted for, before setting allocation limits.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
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:	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.



Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
39.1	The amount of water that can be taken,	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39.2	The extent of flow variability,	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39.3	How to safeguard ecosystem health from extended low flows,	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
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),	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39.5	Total volume and total rate, and	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
39.6	Cease and restrict limits.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
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.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.

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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.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
42	Water quantity management must achieve 90% of MALF across all main-stem waterbodies by 2071.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
43	The minimum flow levels for Te Awa Kairangi are lifted to achieve 80% of MALF by 2050.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
44	All existing water take consents are reviewed to ensure the new limits are applied to existing consents.	Regulatory change underway	Consistent with WIP	This work has not progressed and will be a task for Regulation once the new limits are in place through a plan change.
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.	Regulatory change underway	To be commissioned by deliverables	This is looked at the time the consent is due for renewal or at the time a plan change on minimum flow limits is undertaken.
46	All water takes in the region are metered, including takes below 5 litres per second.	Fully implemented	Consistent with WIP	All consented water takes above 5 litres per second have a requirement to be metered as a matter of course. The majority of consented takes below 5 litres per second will also be required to be metered.
47	All consented takes have electronic meters by 2027.	Fully implemented	Consistent with WIP	All consented takes over 5 litres per second are required to have telemetry by 2027 under national regulations. Any consented takes below 5 litres per second is done on a case by case basis
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.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.

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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	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water’s future water storage solutions planning.
50	All small streams are monitored for flow.	To be commissioned	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update
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	To be commissioned by deliverables	This requires discussion with mana whenua to understand exactly what is being sought, as this does not require a plan change or any policy work to be completed.
52	A new water allocation model will include a specific iwi allocation.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	For water allocation and Māori rights and interests, a legal frame needs to be provided to initiate this work. This is currently not mandated by central government, and we haven’t progressed this work regionally. This work would require discussions and decisions within Council, both at ELT and at the political level.
53	There is a rāhui (moratorium) on all future water takes, reducing the limit to existing consented amounts.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water’s future water storage solutions planning
54	The transfer of water consents and takes is prohibited.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water’s future water storage solutions planning.
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.	Future plan change	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water’s future water storage solutions planning.
56	Greater Wellington provides resourcing to strengthen compliance and enforcement of water takes, particularly those from or adjoining small streams.	Currently being implemented	To be commissioned by deliverables	Compliance monitoring and Enforcement (CME) policy has now been adopted which sets out our approach to compliance monitoring

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				based on a risk approach. Any water take where there is a condition which protects minimum flows of streams is classified as a high risk consent and will be subject to compliance checks (and appropriate enforcement if non-compliance is detected).
57	Domestic water supply is prioritised over commercial use as articulated in the NPSFM 2020 hierarchy of obligations.	To be commissioned	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua.
58	Commercial users must explore ways to use water more efficiently to reduce their water take.	Currently being implemented	Consistent with WIP	There are existing mechanisms in the NRP to allow for this, it requires implementation via consenting and CME by Regulation.
59	Commercial takes reduce and cease during times of low flow.	Regulatory change underway	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future allocation plan change.	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work programme that will need to be developed in partnership with mana whenua and Wellington Water so it aligns with Wellington Water's future water storage solutions planning.
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.	<p>GW is developing new systems for improving mana whenua partnerships in governance and management. A new Tiriti o Waitangi Komiti was established in 2022, and mana whenua are represented on Council's Long Term Plan Committee, and Te Awa Kairangi Committee.</p> <p>A holistic and partnered catchment management approach is under development, and a kaupapa funding model has been established to support resourcing of mana whenua, including in implementation of the WIP and Te Mahere Wai.</p>
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.	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	<p>No immediate plans for new or reviewed FMPs.</p> <p>There is no FMP for Wainuiomata. GW has flood control assets and consents related to the construction, operation and maintenance of these. Operational best management practice would need to be reviewed rather than FMP.</p>

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				Mana whenua representatives are on the Te Awa Kairangi sub-committee where items around these factors are considered.
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	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	<p>No immediate plans for new or reviewed FMPs.</p> <p>There is no FMP for Wainuiomata. GW has flood control assets and consents related to the construction, operation and maintenance of these. Operational best management practice would need to be reviewed rather than FMP.</p> <p>Mana whenua representatives are on the Te Awa Kairangi sub-committee where items around these factors are considered.</p>
63	Greater Wellington resources managed-retreat expertise in each level of decision-making.	To be commissioned	To be commissioned by deliverables	GW is undertaking an assessment of the current climate-related risks in the region based on the guide to local climate change risk assessment (MfE, 2021), the international Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures guidance and the New Zealand External Reporting Board standards. This will include risks to GW's bulk water supply.
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	Consistent with WIP	No current update
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	Consistent with WIP	Currently there are no Farm Environment Plan programmes, as central government Freshwater Farm Plans and PC1 Farm Environment Plans are not required yet. These plans will include a focus on small streams.
66	Greater Wellington will work with Mana Whenua to:			
66.1	Exclude cattle and horses through farm plan processes,	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	Currently there are no Farm Environment Plan programmes, as central government

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				Freshwater Farm Plans and PC1 Farm Environment Plans are not required yet.
66.2	Establish environmental flows and limits for āku waiheke (small streams),	Regulatory change underway	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. So far Taranaki Whanui have not had the resourcing/capacity to engage in this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
66.3	Determine the health of mahinga kai species,	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	Some work underway, including funding provision and supporting Ngāti Toa development of a Cultural Health Monitoring Programme
66.4	Investigate unconsented takes, and	To be commissioned	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	
66.5	Require resource consents for any new domestic take where the impact cannot be assessed.	Regulatory change underway	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	The Government has signalled the replacement of the NPS-FM 2020. We need to consider how the NOF will be reflected in the new NPS-FM and then consider how we implement this with mana whenua. So far Taranaki Whanui have not had the resourcing/capacity to engage in this work and this will need to be resolved before this recommendation can be progressed – depending on how the NPS-FM changes in 2025.
67	Marginal land on the southwest coast is retired to protect āku waiheke and te mātapuna and the receiving coastal environment.	Regulatory change underway	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	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.  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

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
			will assist landowners to support revegetation and erosion treatments and will undertake revegetation and erosion treatment on Council-owned land.	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.	Regulatory change underway	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.	Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.  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.	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.	No current update
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.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Consistent with WIP	
71	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to identify and map āku waiheke and ngā wai huna.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Consistent with WIP	No current update
72	Greater Wellington works with Mana Whenua to daylight ngā wai huna where appropriate.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Consistent with WIP	No current update
73	The ecological and cultural values of ngā wai huna (concealed waters) are given the same level of protection as natural streams and waterways.	Regulatory change underway	Consistent with WIP	No current update
74	Culverts, weirs and dams must allow for native fish migration, but block trout and pest fish access to uninhabited areas.	Currently being implemented	Being progressed through fish passage programme	We are working towards this goal through an MfE-funded fish passage project team, jointly delivered by GW and Ngati Toa Rangatira. To date the fish passage project has remediated over 250 barriers and over assessed 650 barriers. The project team is working to establish how many more there may be within the region to assess with the assistance of GIS support.

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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.	Regulatory change underway	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.</p> <p>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.</p>	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 2 in May 2025.
76	All plantation forestry near te mātāpuna must have harvest plans in place by 2026 that:	Plan change by 2024	<p>Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>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.</p>	
76.1	Are approved by Mana Whenua,	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	<p>Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1.</p> <p>See comments on Recommendation 68.</p>	<p>Partly addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025</p> <p>Noting that PC1 includes the requirement for a Plantation Forestry and Erosion and Sediment Management Plan for plantation forestry. These do not need to be approved by mana whenua nor do they include mana whenua values and environmental outcomes. Sediment discharges are required to be minimised. This will contribute to the achievement of environmental outcomes.</p>



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				They do include requirements to meet best practice.
76.2	Include Mana Whenua values and environmental outcomes in Te Whanganui-a-Tara,	To be commissioned	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Partly addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025</p> <p>Noting that PC1 includes the requirement for a Plantation Forestry and Erosion and Sediment Management Plan for plantation forestry. These do not need to be approved by mana whenua nor do they include mana whenua values and environmental outcomes. Sediment discharges are required to be minimised. This will contribute to the achievement of environmental outcomes. They do include requirements to meet best practice.</p>
76.3	Meet best practice management requirements, including the use of riparian buffers,	Regulatory change underway	<p>Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Partly addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025</p> <p>Noting that PC1 includes the requirement for a Plantation Forestry and Erosion and Sediment Management Plan for plantation forestry. These do not need to be approved by mana whenua nor do they include mana whenua values and environmental outcomes. Sediment discharges are required to be minimised. This will contribute to the achievement of environmental outcomes. They do include requirements to meet best practice.</p>
76.4	Prohibit the use of ecotoxic chemicals to poison vegetation,	To be commissioned	<p>Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1.</p> <p>See comments on Recommendation 68.</p>	No current update
76.5	Prohibit blanket spraying of vegetation,	To be commissioned	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.	No current update

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			<p>PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.</p> <p>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.</p>	
76.6	Incorporate promote and incentivise selective felling,	Regulatory change underway	<p>Partially addressed by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>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.</p>	Noting that selective felling is not specifically mentioned in PC1. Forestry operators must identify the risks of the loss of sediment from the plantation forestry and identified management practices and mitigation measures to address these risks, this could include selective felling. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.
76.7	Promote the regeneration of native vegetation in the headwaters, and	Regulatory change underway	<p>Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1.</p> <p>See comments on Recommendation 68.</p>	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.
76.8	Are monitored regularly for compliance by Mana Whenua and Greater Wellington.	To be commissioned	<p>Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.</p> <p>PC1 identifies highest erosion risk land for pasture, woody vegetation and plantation forestry and high erosion risk land for pasture within each whaitua.</p> <p>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</p>	

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			erosion treatment on Council-owned land.	
77	This includes all Greater Wellington land that is currently in use for plantation forestry.	Regulatory change underway	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.	PC1 includes a rule that prohibits plantation forestry on highest erosion risk land (plantation forestry). The highest erosion risk land tends to be in the headwater catchments. Relevant provisions to be heard in hearing stream 3 in May 2025.
78	There is no harvesting of the existing pine plantation forestry in the Korokoro Wāhi Wai Māori (FMU).	Regulatory change underway	Addressed by the Natural Resources Plan and PC1. See comments on Recommendation 68.	No current update
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.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Consistent with WIP	No current update
80	Aquifer wells in Te Whanganui-a-Tara by Matiu/Somes Island are continuously monitored.	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	No current update
Ngā momo e kia 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.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be commissioned via deliverables	No current update
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.	No current update
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.	The Te Awarua o Porirua Community Environment Fund for community groups restoring native biodiversity values is co-managed with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira, and includes part of this whaitua. We are currently exploring similar relationships with

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				mana whenua in the Hutt Valley and Wellington areas before extending the funding into those areas in late 2025. This funding can also be used by mana whenua to restore sites of significance to them.
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.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	Rōpu (group) Tiaki Mana Whenua lead this mahi	Co-management continues with Rōpū Tiaki with a goal to set a 500-year vision for the lakes being worked up.
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.	To be commissioned	Monitoring has increased	<p>The Environment Restoration team coordinates work at the Parangarahu Lakes Key Native Ecosystem site.</p> <p>Current monitoring Reports on the effectiveness of small mammal control and helps us gain a better understanding of pest animal population dynamics. This also helps us to compare the effectiveness of different control methods.</p> <p>Weed surveys are conducted regularly by NIWA and GW to assess the ecological state of the lakes and surrounding areas (e.g. <i>Egeria densa</i> survey, LakeSPI).</p> <p>Native species such as banded dotterels are monitored to inform management along the coastline.</p>
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	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	Biosecurity processes are in place for duck shooters who have permitted access. Management of general public access is a challenge, this recommendation will be discussed with the Rōpū tiaki when we are considering work priorities in the area in the near future.
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	Kākahi is a taonga species and was monitored at Lake Kohangapiripiri in 2022. They appeared to live in high density groups. Kākahi play an important ecosystem role by filtering the water, and being food for birds and tuna.

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				Existing water quality and aquatic plant monitoring may help inform the general condition of the lakes but does not directly allow for comment on tuna harvest etc. The last fishing we did in the lakes was 2018/19. We're currently looking at the growth of some of the shortfin tuna that were collected from these lakes at that time as part of a regional assessment of shortfin eel growth in lakes.
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	Baseline monitoring continues with Rōpū Tiaki and we continue to do bi-monthly water sampling and LakeSPI (aquatic plants) surveys. Work is being undertaken by IAS investigating replacement of both lakes culverts, which seeks to improve fish passage into the lakes and improve connectivity – delivery of this work is scheduled for 2025/26 FY
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	Parks have excluded stock from the lakes block through improvements to the Northern Boundary fence, which contributes to a reduction in grazing of passively restoring species.  Pest animal and pest plant management activities contribute to the enhancement and restoration of the lakes by protecting native plant and animal species, and their habitats.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Pest animal management</i> Ungulates, mustelids, wild cats, and small mammals are controlled at the Parangarahu lakes KNE site.</li> <li>• <i>Pest plant management</i> Target ecological weeds are controlled across the KNE site, including aquatic weeds at lake Kohangatera (e.g. <i>Egeria densa</i>).</li> </ul> Stock have been excluded from the lakes block through improvements to the Northern Boundary fence, this contributes to a reduction in grazing of passively restoring species.

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90	Stock exclusion from waterways is prioritised in the area, and Greater Wellington will provide support to affected landowners in its implementation.	Current being implemented	Supported by PC1, notified 30 October 2023.  PC1 prioritises the development of farm environment plans within the Parangārehu Lakes catchment.	The Environment Restoration team's BAU works continue to support landowners with meeting stock exclusion rules, implementing good management practices and delivery of actions to support water quality.  Improvements to the northern boundary fence have successfully limited stock access to waterways in the Parangarahu lakes block. The fence is monitored regularly however there is still pressure from stock trying to access from the northern boundary.
91	Greater Wellington resources and supports Mana Whenua-led mātauranga Māori monitoring and care of the lakes and the whaitua/catchment.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	Baseline monitoring continues with Rōpū Tiaki and we continue to do bi-monthly water sampling and LakeSPI (aquatic plants) surveys.  GW offers opportunity for Mana Whenua Led mātauranga Māori monitoring via the Ropu tiaki.
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.	Currently being implemented	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	This is part of the project discussed in 88 above.
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.	Supporting Mana Whenua governance, delivery & funding	To be progressed with Mana Whenua.	No current update
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 Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.	Wet areas have been mapped and some areas have been ground-truthed.
95	All wetland margins adjoining natural and induced wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity are:			
95.1	Mapped by Greater Wellington,	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington has mapped natural wetlands within Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara.	As per rec 73.

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
95.2	Restored so that they are once again a functioning part of the main wetland, and are	To be commissioned	Consistent with WIP	Wetlands margins are being resorted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Controlling pest animals to protect birds, and minimise damage to young plants that are revegetating the area.</li> <li>Controlling ecological weeds as they can modify the structure or functioning of the wetland.</li> </ul>
95.3	Protected by including them in Schedule A3: Wetlands with outstanding indigenous biodiversity values of the PNRP.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	No current update
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.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	No current update
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.	Future plan change	Not addressed in PC1. Will inform a future plan change.	No current update
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	To be commissioned via deliverables	Allocation limits and water quality standards in the NRP Operative Rules are considered in line with normal consenting practice through any consent renewals submitted.
Te whakaea lō 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	To be commissioned via deliverables	Formal action is pursued where such cases meet the Solicitor General guidelines for formal action (eg prosecution). Any fines are issued by the Courts. Fines are barely covering the costs of taking a prosecution (and in some instances do not cover costs), however they are held in a fund with the aim of being spent on projects which benefit the environment and ideally within the affected whaitua where possible.
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.	Currently being implemented	To be commissioned via deliverables	The recently announced Resource Management reform is looking at this and GWRC will comment as appropriate on any reforms suggested with regard to fines

Recommendation	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Comment November 2023	Comment November 2024
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	Consistent with WIP	The Te Awarua o Porirua Community Environment Fund is available to and being accessed by community groups undertaking restoration projects on GW Parks land. This includes the Pareraho Forest Trust which works on a saddle of land overlapping both Porirua and Hutt Valley. This fund is planned to be accessible in the Hutt Valley from mid Feb 2025 and the Wellington area sometime after that.