



The Ruamāhanga whaitua covers the western side of the Wairarapa, including the ranges, and rivers that flow to Wairarapa Moana and Palliser Bay. This is a large and mostly rural catchment which includes four towns alongside mixed farmland, wetlands, rivers, and hill country.

The identity and wellbeing of Wairarapa iwi, Rangitāne ō Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, are directly associated with Te Awa Tapu o Ruamāhanga (the sacred Ruamāhanga River) and its many tributaries. From the headwaters to the sea, local iwi and hapū identify with the river system as a source of mana and mauri.

For the whole Wairarapa community the mountains, forests, plains, waters, and coast of the Ruamāhanga catchment are treasures of vital importance.

Access to freshwater from the Ruamāhanga's many tributaries is essential to the resilience of farming communities which form the economic basis of the Wairarapa's prosperity. There is also growing demand for water from four urban centres and industrial uses. Discharges to water (including sedimentation) from land clearance, farming activities, urban and industrial development has contributed to low water quality in many areas.

The Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme was finalised in 2018, and it recommends a partnership approach that emphasises Mana Whenua leadership in implementation. Restoring the health of Lake Wairarapa and Lake Onoke are key goals of the programme.

When implementing the WIP, it is important to take into account the context provided by the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board. The Board was created as part of a Treaty settlement under the Te Rohe o Rongokako Joint Redress Act 2022. The statutory purpose of the Board is to function as a guardian of Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamāhanga River catchment.

Another strategic driver is the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy, which partially emerged from the direction set out by the WIP. It aims to ensure water resilience and enhance the region's ability to adapt to changing climate and water demand pressures.

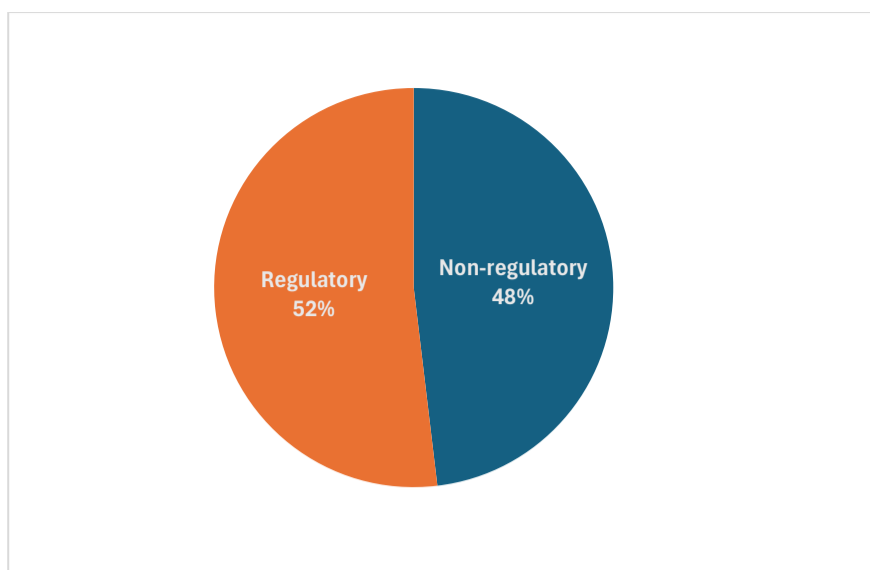


Figure 1 Regulatory Status

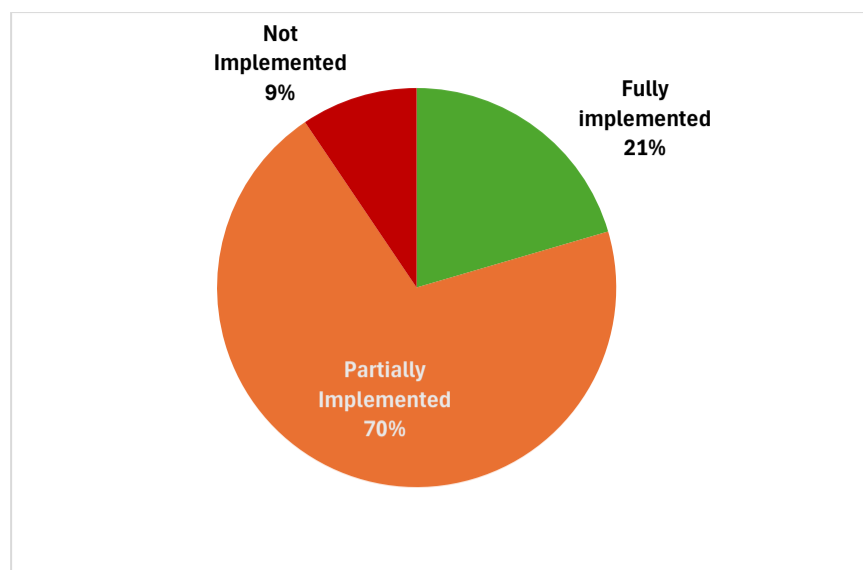


Figure 2 Non-regulatory - Implementation status

There are 109 recommendations in this implementation programme. Following the new approach, these have been split into 265 sub recommendations for implementation purposes. This will result in a different spread of data from previous years but will allow for more efficient implementation. 137 of the total 265 require regulatory changes to be fully implemented. Of the remaining non-regulatory actions, most have been partially implemented but require more actions to be fully implemented. The set up of the Wairarapa Moana statutory board will help move many recommendations to fully implemented status.

The latest update comments are compiled into the table below, organized by Whaitua document.

<b>Fully Implemented</b>	<b>No additional change or new work is required/cannot be further implemented</b>
<i>Fully Implemented: Completed project</i>	<i>Recommendation was implemented through a project that was completed</i>
<i>Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU</i>	<i>Recommendation integrated into ongoing business-as-usual processes.</i>
<i>Fully Implemented: By regulatory change</i>	<i>Recommendation implemented by plan change</i>
<b>Partially Implemented</b>	<b>Implementation is underway, but not yet completed</b>
<i>Partially Implemented: Paused</i>	<i>Work started but is currently on hold.</i>
<i>Partially Implemented: Planning</i>	<i>Work is in planning (e.g., project plan, business case, risk assessment, regulation change being developed).</i>
<i>Partially Implemented: Delivery</i>	<i>Work is in delivery (e.g., on-site work, contractors or staff executing tasks, regulation change approved and being rolled out).</i>
<i>Partially Implemented: Developing regulatory change</i>	<i>Regulation change being developed / in proposed stage</i>
<b>Not Implemented</b>	<b>No progress to implement has been made, but is still possible to implement if situation changes</b>
<i>Not Implemented: Prerequisite needed</i>	<i>No progress due to a barrier (e.g., legal, technical, funding).</i>
<i>Not Implemented: Scoping needed</i>	<i>Work on this has not yet started and needs scoping</i>
<i>Not Implemented: Future regulatory change</i>	<i>Future regulatory change is required to implement</i>
<b>Won't Implement</b>	<b>Decided not to implement</b>
<i>Won't Implement: Governance decision</i>	<i>Decision from governance not to implement.</i>
<i>Won't Implement: Outside GWRC mandate</i>	<i>Recommendation is outside GWRC responsibility or authority.</i>
<i>Won't Implement: Not feasible</i>	<i>Recommendation isn't feasible to implement in any capacity</i>
<b>Unknown Status</b>	<b>Unable to determine status</b>
<i>Unknown Status: Awaiting update</i>	<i>Status unclear; awaiting information from responsible organization.</i>
<i>Unknown Status: Responsibility undefined</i>	<i>Status unclear; responsible organization not yet assigned.</i>

Table of explanations for the 2025 implementation status

## Ruamāhanga Whaitua

Recommendation ID	Recommendation Description	2025 Implementation Progress	2025 Comment(s)
R1	<p>Greater Wellington will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support mana whenua as active partners in the management of the Ruamāhanga whaitua</li> <li>• Work in partnership with mana whenua to develop a management structure that includes a permanent role for hapū/marae at the FMU level</li> <li>• Work in partnership with mana whenua to establish and resource a kaitiaki support structure that ensures that Ruamāhanga whaitua hapū and marae are enabled to participate fully in FMU and catchment community planning, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identification of indicators</li> <li>○ Monitoring programme</li> <li>○ Kaitiaki training</li> <li>○ Development of matāuranga Māori</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ensure that sufficient funding and dedicated resourcing to enable mana whenua participation are available as soon as the implementation of an FMU/freshwater objective framework begins</li> <li>• Establish operative roles for mana whenua and hapū/marae in the management of water quality and quantity and river management activities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua</li> <li>• Support hapū/marae to develop their own indicators for each FMU, including one for Ruamāhanga as a whole. This process to start as soon as the implementation of an FMU/freshwater objective framework begins</li> <li>• Include hapū/marae indicators in reporting on progress towards meeting freshwater objectives</li> <li>• Establish and support the process for mana whenua analysis and interpretation of hapū/marae indicators</li> <li>• Ensure that hapū/marae are informed through multiple channels of any new resource consent applications or renewals of existing consents within their FMUs, and that their input to the consent process is supported</li> <li>• Encourage and work with mana whenua on the development and inclusion of mātauranga Māori innovative regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to achieving improved water quality</li> <li>• Include PNRP Schedule B, Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa, which specifies the relationship of Wairarapa mana whenua with Te Awa Tapu o Ruamāhanga in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter</li> <li>• Include PNRP Schedule C, Sites of significance to Wairarapa mana whenua within the Ruamāhanga whaitua in a specific schedule in the Ruamāhanga whaitua chapter</li> </ul>	<p>Partially Implemented: Prerequisites needed</p>	<p>Tūhonohono/Catchment and iwi are working together to coordinate plans and there are pockets of work currently being undertaken with individual marae and hapū.</p> <p>For example, a hui at Kohunui Marae where they talked about the history of the lower valley scheme, operation of the barrage gates and how co-management might be an option in the future.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is working under the Hura Whenua framework with Rangitāne o Wairarapa to explore co-design of river management for the health of the river with an initial focus in the Mangatāre.</p> <p>GW are supporting the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board to undertake their functions</p> <p>Further regulatory change is required to fully implement</p>

R2	The Ruamāhanga whitua chapter of the PNRP includes all the objectives for mauri, natural form and character and habitat, fish and mahinga kai, sediment, and water quality and aquatic ecosystem health as set out in sections 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 and Tables 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Appendix 3.	Not yet implemented: Future plan change	Regulatory plan change required
R3	The PNRP includes a policy that describes how the periphyton objectives in this WIP will be achieved by the following approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving the in-stream nutrient criteria for periphyton set out in Table 1</li> <li>• Achieving the nutrient targets for diffuse sources in Table 2 and for point-source load reductions in Table 4</li> <li>• Achieving the sediment load reductions in Table 3</li> <li>• Undertaking extensive riparian planting for the purpose of creating suitable shading for streams to reduce temperatures and photosynthetic active radiation</li> <li>• Ensuring that any consented in-stream works and activities maintain or restore flushing flows suitable to avoid nuisance periphyton build-up</li> </ul>	Not yet implemented: Future plan change	Regulatory plan change required
R4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PNRP includes a policy that describes how the macroinvertebrate community health objectives (indicated by the MCI) in this WIP will be achieved by the following approaches: Achieving the in-stream nutrient criteria for the management of periphyton in Table 1</li> <li>• Achieving the nutrient targets for diffuse-source and point-source loads in Table 2 and Table 4</li> <li>• Achieving the sediment load reductions in Table 3</li> <li>• Undertaking extensive riparian planting to reduce water temperatures, reduce fine sediment inputs from stream bank erosion, increase organic matter input (as a food source), and provide habitat for adult insects to colonise from</li> <li>• Retaining and improving the natural character of water bodies, such as riffles, pools and runs</li> <li>• Ensuring that any consented in-stream works and activities are managed to minimise the release of deposited fine sediment</li> <li>• Progressively reducing the use, frequency, and extensiveness of mechanical in-stream disturbances in flood protection, drainage, and gravel-extraction activities</li> <li>• Greater Wellington facilitating, and implementing the findings of, research to identify innovative approaches to improve macroinvertebrate community health, as sought by Recommendation 9 of this WIP</li> </ul>	Not yet implemented: Future plan change	Regulatory plan change required
R5	The Ruamāhanga whitua integrated land and water management system should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to be a comprehensive, catchment-wide system that increases ecological and social health and wellbeing as well as improving water use reliability</li> <li>• Create resilience to the pressures of changing weather systems under climate change</li> <li>• Empower communities to identify and implement suitable processes and management options in their sub-</li> </ul>	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	<p>Renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whitua objectives. GW is working with catchment groups on their catchment action plans.</p> <p>The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme was agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the strategy.</p>

	catchments in order to contribute to the whitua wide approach		
R6	<p>In order to see the effective implementation of all the objectives, limits and policy packages described in this WIP, the Committee supports:</p> <p>A programme of actions where rural and urban catchments have a collective responsibility to make change and improve water quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mainly non-regulatory approach to staying within discharge limits for diffuse contaminants</li> <li>• An emphasis on the use of integrated planning tools (sub-catchment groups, farm planning tools, and user groups), supported by education and incentives</li> <li>• Regulation of point-source discharges of contaminants, land use activities and water takes</li> <li>• Seeking means for promoting and ensuring continuous improvement and innovation across all sectors and communities</li> <li>• Collecting and making available information on resource use in the whitua as a way of enabling better decision making at all scales</li> </ul>	Partially Implemented: Planning	GW pursues both a non-regulatory and regulatory approach. In regard to a non-regulatory approach, renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whitua objectives.
R7	Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, develops a coherent FMU implementation framework that results in effective and successful managing to limits at an FMU scale, in both rural and urban environments, to achieve freshwater objectives.	Not yet implemented: Scoping needed	No update
R8	Greater Wellington resources the Freshwater Management Unit Implementation Framework sufficiently to support the development of an implementation work programme.	Not yet implemented: Scoping needed	No update
R9	Greater Wellington ensures that, in preparing the Ruamāhanga whitua plan change to the PNRP, it works with communities and the Ruamāhanga Whitua Committee to ensure that the NPS-FM is appropriately given effect to, including in accordance with the freshwater objectives approach described in NPSFM Policy CA2 and recognition of the 2017 amendments to the NPS-FM in relation to Te Mana o te Wai (NPS-FM Objective AA1) and mātauranga Māori.	Not yet implemented: Future plan change	Regulatory plan change required
R10	<p>Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Including a policy in the Ruamāhanga whitua chapter of the PNRP, to be considered in resource consent processes, which recognises the value of innovative practice in the achievement of the objectives of the Ruamāhanga whitua</li> <li>• Avoiding resource consent conditions that would prevent trialling of alternative management approaches where change and future proofing are known drivers, while also recognising the need to mitigate risk</li> <li>• Taking opportunities for ongoing plan changes to provide for innovative practice</li> <li>• Actively reviewing the effectiveness of the implementation of Greater Wellington operational activities and planning practices and of the recommendations in this WIP in order to promote continued improvement and learning, and to ease bottlenecks</li> </ul>	Partially Implemented: delivery	Implementation of this WIP recommendation involves Greater Wellington taking a proactive approach to encourage and facilitate innovation in land and water management within the Ruamāhanga whitua. It requires both non-regulatory and regulatory efforts. For example innovation is encouraged through certified Farm Environment Plan (CFEP). GW is undertaking a review of WIP recommendations to prioritise implementation which will provide further opportunity to progress innovation goals.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring that management processes within Greater Wellington reflect a desire to support innovation. This may include internally rewarding “bright ideas” and establishing/fostering internal practices that support and reward innovation</li> </ul>		
R11	<p>The Committee recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good management practice (GMP) be emphasised and innovation fostered as part of every farm plan and by the operational practices of Greater Wellington and territorial authorities in the Ruamāhanga whitua</li> <li>Industry guidelines are the primary source of GMP guidance</li> <li>Sub-catchment groups, communities, and industry bodies help to develop and apply appropriate GMP specific to the identified requirements of FMUs</li> <li>All sectors, including the three waters sector, actively design and progressively implement GMP, not just the primary sector</li> <li>As Greater Wellington cannot implement GMP on its own, it develops partnerships with industry, stakeholders, and communities for supporting the implementation and adoption of GMP, with the critical role of industry recognised</li> </ul>	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	<p>Greater Wellington is a partner to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective which supports landowners and catchment communities in suitable management choices. The Environment Restoration team incentivises GMP through the Sustainable Land Use Fund (SLUF).</p> <p>Innovation is encouraged with prospective certified Farm Environment Plan (CFEP) certifiers when writing/certifying plans for the seven-sub catchment that require a CFEP.</p> <p>All advisors are members of local agricultural discussion groups which are attended by industry leaders and farmers. This provides a good opportunity to develop partnerships and discuss GMP and incentivize their implementation.</p>
R12	<p>The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whitua, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local councils (as suppliers of water) improving water conservation by residential, commercial, and industrial users, establishing appropriate demand management strategies during water shortages, improving resilience, and reducing demand in issuing of consents for new builds and subdivisions, and investigating opportunities for water re-use</li> <li>Group and community water suppliers appropriately managing demand during water shortages and supporting improved resilience of supply</li> <li>Irrigation users meeting at least 80% efficiency of application and further improving practices through recognised programmes</li> <li>Greater Wellington recognising that exceptions to the “80% efficiency of application” requirement may be appropriate where the financial return from a less efficient water application can be shown to be high (i.e. the water use is highly economically efficient) or where there are meaningful benefits for the environment in a less efficient water use, effectively offsetting the benefits of being 80% efficient</li> <li>Greater Wellington and territorial authorities working together to develop long term plans for the management of water races in the Ruamāhanga whitua that meet the objectives of this WIP and provide for the values of the water bodies and communities</li> <li>Increasing education opportunities across types of water users</li> </ul>	Partially Implemented: Delivery	<p>Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy (WWRS).</p> <p>Water efficiency has been identified as a key workstream under the strategy, with an initial focus on urban rainwater harvesting and use.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is working with TAs on long term plans for water races.</p>
R13	All people of the whitua need to be involved in efforts to ensure that water is used efficiently and with care, and the burden of change in order to improve water quality should be borne across communities.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the WWRS.

			Water efficiency has been identified as a key workstream under the strategy, with an initial focus on urban rainwater harvesting and use.
R14	Greater Wellington establishes as an urgent priority, and actions, a monitoring plan as required by Policy CB1 of the NPS-FM for the monitoring of each FMU.	Not yet implemented: Scoping needed	Needs commissioning
R15	Greater Wellington establishes as an urgent priority, and operates, a freshwater quality accounting system as required by the NPS-FM (Policy CC1). The existing water take accounting system should be upgraded so that it is compatible with the quality system and is accessible to the public and water users.	Not yet implemented: Scoping needed	Needs commissioning
R16	Greater Wellington requires the provision of information on contaminant inputs, sources and/or losses and mitigation activities from resource users, as appropriate to the issues, suitable for the development, operation, and use of fit for purpose freshwater accounting.	Not yet implemented: Scoping needed	Needs commissioning
R17	Greater Wellington develops a suitable monitoring programme(s) to establish in-river sediment loads and/or concentrations, including confirming relationships to sediment loads off land and the effectiveness of mitigations. Greater Wellington requires the progress of actions to mitigate sediment loss, including riparian planting and hill-slope erosion practices, to be regularly reported.	Not yet implemented: Scoping needed	Needs commissioning
R18	Greater Wellington establishes a data protocol and reporting plan to ensure that all aggregated data collected is publicly available and provided in a fit for purpose and transparent manner.	Partially implemented: Delivery	Data is currently aggregated and is publicly available but may not be fit for purposes. Further work required (data platform project).
R19	Greater Wellington supports community monitoring and the wider integration of monitoring results to support FMU outcomes.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whitua objectives. Many Catchment Groups undertake regulator community monitoring
R20	Greater Wellington undertakes a review of flow monitoring sites in the Ruamāhanga whitua. Where necessary, to ensure that the network is fit for purpose in implementing this WIP, it makes changes to the network, including the establishment of new sites.	Not yet implemented: Scoping needed	
R21	Greater Wellington establishes a social and economic monitoring and assessment framework with indicators agreed by the community. Greater Wellington includes social and economic monitoring in the monitoring plan for the Ruamāhanga whitua.	Not yet implemented: Future plan change	Regulatory plan change required
R22	Greater Wellington undertakes a full review of the land and water management system at the next regional plan review (10 years) and makes appropriate changes to the plan.	Not yet implemented: Future plan change	Regulatory plan change required
R23	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy or policies that identifies that “river and lake management” is for the health of the water body itself, recognising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the mauri of the water sustains the mauri of the people</li> <li>• The critical importance of providing for the habitat and natural character of rivers and lakes in achieving the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives</li> <li>• The extensiveness and importance of small streams, wetlands, and backwaters (in braided rivers) in the Ruamāhanga whitua in providing healthy native fish habitat and bird habitat and the conditions for mahinga kai species, places, and activities to thrive.</li> </ul>	Not yet implemented: Future plan change	Regulatory plan change required
R24	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP an overarching policy to improve, across the Ruamāhanga whitua. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riparian vegetation of streams,</li> </ul>	Not yet implemented: Future plan change	Regulatory plan change required

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers and lakes for erosion and sediment control,</li> <li>• Bank stabilisation,</li> <li>• Temperature management (via shading) and control of algae,</li> <li>• To support other outcomes in. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ecosystem health,</li> <li>○ Mahinga kai</li> <li>○ Indigenous biodiversity</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
R25	<p>Greater Wellington plans and implements the Committee’s vision for healthy rivers and lakes in the Ruamāhanga whitua by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that the river and lake management functions of the Council achieve freshwater objectives and targets in each FMU</li> <li>• Working with mana whenua and communities in co-creating what river and lake management for the health of the river looks like within each FMU.</li> </ul>	Partially Implemented: Delivery	<p>Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board.</p> <p>GW is currently in the process of appointing Flood Advisory Bodies for the 2026 term that will provide community representation into river management.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is working under the Hura Whenua framework with Rangitāne o Wairarapa to explore co-design of river management for the health of the river with an initial focus in the Mangatāreere.</p>
R26	<p>Greater Wellington identifies and implements methods for further enabling mana whenua participation in land and water resource management, including with papa kāinga, marae and hapū (as appropriate), to ensure that the values of mana whenua are appropriately reflected in freshwater planning and regulatory processes and in flood protection strategic and operational planning and implementation.</p>	Partially Implemented: Delivery	<p>Greater Wellington is enabling participation through a range of methods.</p>
R27	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy promoting the restoration of rivers, lakes, and wetlands to achieve the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives, which supports activities in the beds of rivers, lakes, and wetlands when these activities are undertaken for such restoration purposes</p>	Not yet implemented	No comment
R28.1	<p>Greater Wellington reviews current planning and implementation activities relevant to the health of lakes and rivers in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify any changes necessary to planning, governance, investment, and practice to deliver the Ruamāhanga whitua objectives through river and lake management</li> <li>• Identify new multidisciplinary systems to deliver integrated river and catchment management</li> <li>• Progressively implement the findings of this review work.</li> </ul> <p>“Activities” could include institutional delivery structures, the alignment of future relevant land and water programmes and investments, and the application of GMP in operational and capital expenditure works.</p>	Partially Implemented: Planning	<p>Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board.</p> <p>Meetings of the Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee and its associated working groups have been scheduled through to the end of 2025. Waipoua Project Team work relating to the urban reach is being socialised with the other community committees.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is working under the Hura Whenua framework with Rangitāne o Wairarapa to explore co-design river management for the health of the river with an initial focus in the Mangatāreere.</p>
R29	<p>Greater Wellington seeks and takes opportunities to enhance the natural form and character, aquatic ecosystem health and mahinga kai of rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands across the Ruamāhanga whitua, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aligning the planning and operation of flood management activities (e.g. floodplain planning) with the Ruamāhanga whitua objectives and policies</li> <li>• Identifying and implementing management options to enhance natural character and to achieve the Ruamāhanga freshwater objectives when undertaking operational works (e.g. willow removal and gravel extraction)</li> <li>• Aligning and supporting farm planning and farm plan implementation with the Ruamāhanga whitua objectives</li> </ul>	Partially Implemented: Delivery	<p>The Environment Restoration team continues to support the seven priority catchments that are implementing cFEPs in the form of planning evenings hosted at the Masterton office, community meetings, and individual farm visit.</p> <p>The Environment Restoration team continues to utilise the Riparian programme and Sustainable Land Use Fund to fund riparian fencing and planting on private land. This year, the Sustainable Land Use Fund has funded 7,465m of riparian fencing and the planting of 11,530 native seedlings on riparian corridors in the Ruamāhanga Whitua.</p> <p>Flood management aims to take a holistic approach in considering opportunities to enhance the characteristics listed under R29.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investing in riparian planting for shading and stream bank erosion management and in wetland restoration</li> <li>Supporting and undertaking the restoration of native fish spawning habitat, including in water bodies affected by flood management activities.</li> </ul>		
R30	Greater Wellington includes a policy in the PNRP to restore the health of Wairarapa Moana by 2080, including to provide for mahinga kai, support native fish populations and restore the health of the Wairarapa Moana wetlands.	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Greater Wellington has collaborated with partners to plan for the transition of the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project after the end of the 5-year MfE funding. GW is also preparing for a Lower Wairarapa Development Scheme (LWVDS) review, which includes investigations and research into new management approaches
R31	Greater Wellington commits to the restoration of the health of Wairarapa Moana, including Lake Wairarapa and Lake Ōnoke, by undertaking research, investigations and experiments in management approaches, strategic planning, and changes to operational activities to progressively improve the lake health and to reach the objectives of this WIP by 2080 at the latest.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	Greater Wellington has collaborated with partners to plan for the transition of the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project after the end of the 5-year MfE funding. GW is also preparing for a LWVDS review, which includes investigations and research into new management approaches
R32.1	<p>Greater Wellington undertakes feasibility studies of “in lake” management options for the purposes of providing for the community values of Wairarapa Moana and achieving the freshwater objectives identified in this WIP. Options to investigate include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rerouting the Ruamāhanga River into Lake Wairarapa, particularly at flows below the median flow, with higher flows bypassing the lake</li> <li>Alternative management regimes for the lake level gates at Lake Wairarapa</li> <li>Alternative management regimes for Lake Ōnoke, including in relation to the timing, location, and operation of lake mouth openings</li> <li>Experimenting with alternative management options, such as temporarily holding Lake Wairarapa at higher levels than current practice, as a means of testing proof of concepts for potential broader application</li> </ul> <p>All such feasibility studies of in-lake management options should be completed within 10 years of the issuing of this WIP (i.e. by 2028). Experimentation should ensure an appropriate consideration of the WCO. Effective and early engagement with the Ruamāhanga whitua community and broader public as part of any such feasibility work will help to underpin successful experimentation and the robust identification of management choices for future implementation.</p>	Partially Implemented: Delivery	Greater Wellington has collaborated with partners to plan for the transition of the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project after the end of the 5-year MfE funding. GW is also preparing for a LWVDS review, which includes investigations and research into new management approaches
R33	<p>Greater Wellington investigates further options for restoring the health of Wairarapa Moana, including restoring the Ruamāhanga River flow into Lake Wairarapa, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigate the impacts of wave action</li> <li>Reduce the re-suspension of sediments in order to improve clarity</li> <li>Create conditions suitable for macrophytes to survive and thrive</li> <li>Remove nutrients and sediments</li> <li>Restore the health of mahinga kai species</li> <li>Enhance the health of wetlands</li> </ul>	Partially Implemented: Planning	GW is preparing for a LWVDS review, which includes investigations and research into new management approaches
R34	Greater Wellington recognises and supports research being undertaken by external groups, mana whenua and the whitua community on means to improve the health of Lake Wairarapa and	Partially Implemented: Delivery	Greater Wellington has supported Kahungunu ki Wairarapa research partnerships with Victoria University of Wellington and the Cawthron Institute on sediment in Lake Wairarapa.

	Lake Ōnoke and actively considers the application of new knowledge to the management of activities affecting the lakes, including through planning, consent practice, and operational management practices.		NIWA investigations have been undertaken and presented to the community relating to wetland health and the status of key plant and animal species around Wairarapa Moana.
R35	Greater Wellington actively informs and works with external agencies, including the Department of Conservation, to link the management of non-native fisheries and the commercial harvest of native fish species with achieving the Ruamāhanga whitua objectives and to deliver on the needs of catchment communities.	Unknown status: Awaiting update	More investigation required
R36	Greater Wellington sets water quality limits and targets for nutrients and sediment loads as rules in the PNRP for each FMU within the Ruamāhanga whitua, in accordance with Tables 2 and 3. Targets should be expressed as percentage reductions (from the limits) in the Ruamāhanga whitua plan change	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R37	Greater Wellington sets water quality limits and targets for E. coli concentrations as rules in the PNRP for each FMU within the Ruamāhanga whitua, in accordance with the four attribute states in Table 8 in Appendix 3	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R38	Progressively reduce sediment loads in the five FMUs producing the greatest sediment load off nonnative land, as modelled under the baseline (current state), in accordance with the targets (to be achieved by 2050) set in Table 3. These “top 5” FMUs are: Taueru, Huangarua, Eastern hill streams, Whangaehu & Kopuaranga	Partially Implemented: Developing regulatory change	Greater Wellington uses the “top 5” FMUs identified in the WIP (alongside other factors) to inform prioritisation of non-regulatory work such as restoration planting
R39	As a priority for implementation in the “top 5” FMUs, Greater Wellington collaborates with communities to establish and implement farm plans on properties where they do not presently exist	Partially Implemented: Developing regulatory change	Greater Wellington uses the “top 5” FMUs identified in the WIP (alongside other factors) to inform prioritisation of non-regulatory work such as restoration planting
R40	Progressively reduce sediment loss from net bank erosion in all non-“top 5” FMUs in the Ruamāhanga whitua in accordance with the targets (to be achieved by 2050) set in Table 3.	Partially Implemented: Developing regulatory change	Greater Wellington uses the “top 5” FMUs identified in the WIP (alongside other factors) to inform prioritisation of non-regulatory work such as restoration planting
R41	Greater Wellington reviews progress in achieving the targets (set in Table 3) 10 years after the notification of the Ruamāhanga whitua plan change, including describing the extent of mitigation work undertaken and the modelled and/or monitored impacts on water quality in rivers, streams, and lakes in the whitua	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R42	Across the whitua, Greater Wellington supports and drives improved management of critical source areas and high-risk land uses in line with GMP, including through working with industry partners.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	The Environment Restoration team continues to utilise the Sustainable Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP that target critical source areas such as reticulation, stock crossings, and track grading.
R43	In the “top 5” FMUs, Greater Wellington undertakes further sub-FMU scale planning with local communities to establish the locations of highest priority in which to undertake sediment mitigation works in order to achieve the targets in Table 3.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	Greater Wellington uses the “top 5” FMUs identified in the WIP to inform prioritisation, alongside other factors. The Environment Restoration team prioritise funding proportions for afforestation projects and the allocation of Poplar and Willow poles through the Wellington Region Erosion Control Initiative (WRECI) by catchments with de-forested erosion-prone land.
R44	Greater Wellington aligns the planning, funding, and support of sediment mitigation activities, including both riparian restoration and hill-slope erosion and sediment control, with the identified priority areas and targets and the suitable mitigation approaches.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	The Environment Restoration team prioritise funding proportions for afforestation projects and the allocation of Poplar and Willow poles through the Wellington Region Erosion Control Initiative (WRECI) by catchments with de-forested erosion-prone land.
R45	Greater Wellington promotes the uptake of sediment mitigation through connections with new research into sediment mitigation measures, practices and adoption mechanisms, and Greater Wellington, industry, and community extension services to enable the uptake of constantly improving practice.	Not yet implemented: Scoping needed	Needs commissioning

R46	Greater Wellington reviews the need for a nutrient allocation regime 10 years after the Ruamāhanga whaitua plan change, or by 2029. NOTE: Grandparenting would not be considered a suitable allocation regime if one were to be implemented.	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R47	Greater Wellington and industry promote and support the implementation of farm planning as a primary tool of management at a farm scale.	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	Greater Wellington supports farm planning services as a key tool for good management practice.
R48	Greater Wellington further incentivises and promotes the adoption of farm planning and the activation and review of existing farm plans.	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	Greater Wellington supports farm planning services as a key tool for good management practice.
R49	Greater Wellington and iwi partners and industry work together to promote and implement GMP in both rural and urban contexts. Appropriate GMP for the Ruamāhanga catchment should be defined.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	As per 2024 update, the Environment Restoration team continue to utilise the Sustainable Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP that target critical source areas such as reticulation, dung beetle releases, and track grading. No further update
R50	GMP should be emphasised as part of farm planning.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	As per R49
R51	Greater Wellington reviews the land use rule's structure including for break-feeding, cultivation, and livestock exclusion, to ensure that the requirements are clear to resource users when resource consent is required	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R52	Greater Wellington actively promotes and enforces the requirements of the permitted activity rules for break-feeding, cultivation, and livestock exclusion.	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	The Environment Restoration team continue to enable compliance through incentivising stock exclusion and GMP projects through the Riparian Programme and the Sustainable Land Use Fund. Best management practice regarding break-feeding, cultivation and livestock exclusion is encouraged, and where non-compliance is present, the Environment Restoration team works closely with the Compliance, Monitoring, and Enforcement team.
R53	Greater Wellington provides a new rule for land use changes where a new land use results in an increase in contaminant load as a discretionary activity in the PNRP. A land use change that results in a decrease in contaminant load shall be a permitted activity.	Fully implemented: By regulatory change	
R54	Greater Wellington expands its support for extensive, whaitua-wide riparian planting for the management of stream bank erosion and for in-stream benefits (e.g. shade to reduce periphyton), including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority in farm planning design and implementation</li> <li>• Increasing funding for riparian planting, as well as improving access to and awareness of the funds</li> <li>• Producing plants (e.g. at Akura nursery) or assisting communities to produce plants fit for such a programme</li> </ul>	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	The Major Rivers - Riparian Project was completed in June 2025. Funding for riparian planting is ongoing through other funding streams and projects.
R55	Greater Wellington includes a rule in the PNRP for wastewater discharges to meet the target allocations for nutrients in Table 4. Target allocations are to be met by 2040	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R56	Greater Wellington ensures that the nutrient allocations for wastewater discharges in Table 4 are reviewed and changed appropriately when plan reviews occur, including to recognise ongoing changes to and improvements in GMP	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R57	Greater Wellington collaborates with territorial authorities to ensure that wastewater is discharged appropriately to land by 2040, recognising that direct discharges to water may occasionally be acceptable but only in exceptional circumstances and only at high flows (e.g. three times the median flow)	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R58	Greater Wellington collaborates with territorial authorities on a suitable permitted activity rule for the irrigation of wastewater to farmland. This should include conditions on the standard of the	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required

	discharged effluent, discharge rates and timing, and any restrictions on where this irrigation should occur		
R59	Greater Wellington introduces discharge standards for all point-source discharges	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R60	Urban stormwater is managed in accordance with GMP and progressive improvement and the PNRP policies and rules	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R61	Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, supports the formation and coordination of catchment communities in both urban and rural environments.	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Wairarapa Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whitua objectives.
R62	Greater Wellington supports and contributes to the continued development of the Wairarapa Catchment Communities/Pūkaha to Palliser project, which aims to bring catchment community groups together and “make it easier” for them to achieve desired outcomes for their communities, whether they are environmental, social, cultural, or economic outcomes.	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Wairarapa Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whitua objectives.
R63	Greater Wellington supports and contributes to the development of a multi-agency delivery platform that will effectively respond and deliver resources effectively and efficiently to the needs of catchment communities. This agency coordinated response will enable communities to make changes ahead of regulation and support innovation.	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Wairarapa Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whitua objectives.
R64	Greater Wellington writes a compliance plan with the community for compliance with rules in the PNRP, including targets and limits.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	To be spearheaded through catchment plan process
R65	Greater Wellington implements good compliance systems e.g. strategic compliance across activities (prioritising compliance on higher risk activities).	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	This is now in practice and in accordance with adopted Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement (CME) Policy which sets out a risk approach to our compliance programme and prioritisation
R66	Greater Wellington undertakes a prioritisation exercise to determine the further investigations that need to be completed in the catchment to better understand effects and/or to establish causality to inform future management. The priorities identified in the following recommendation should also be included.	Partially Implemented: Planning	Greater Wellington has established an integrated approach to scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme, which will include prioritisation of investigations to inform future management. Note this does not include the wider Ruamāhanga Catchment
R67	The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish sedimentation rates (and gather other information on the impacts of sediment on lake health and river health) for Lake Ōnoke, including to establish a relationship between catchment loads and lake health.</li> <li>Complete a further investigation, including via modelling, of sediment loads lost from land use activities, including to identify how loads are changing over time</li> <li>Complete a further investigation of contaminant pathways through groundwater, including soil vulnerability and attenuation processes</li> </ul>	Partially Implemented: Planning	Greater Wellington has established an integrated approach to scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme, which will include prioritisation of investigations to inform future management. Note this does not include the wider Ruamāhanga Catchment
R68	Greater Wellington advocates for, and actively seeks out, alternative funding models for mitigation measures in order to promote successful and extensive implementation.	Fully Implemented: Embedded in BAU	Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whitua objectives.
R69	Greater Wellington should actively seek capital from central government and promote external capital investment, such as carbon offsetting programmes, in assisting landowners in extensive uptake of sediment mitigations across the whitua.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	WCC is supported by MPI funding. GW has sought central government funding (such as funding to investigate Nature Based Solutions) to improve Catchment outcomes. Further work could be undertaken on other forms of capital investment such as biodiversity offsetting.

R70	To improve water supply reliability, the Ruamāhanga whitua integrated land and water management system should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate multiple management options for water retention, including attenuation, storage and harvesting at a range of scales, and efficient use in the long and short terms, rather than be dependent on any one mechanism</li> <li>Actively promote attenuation of water in soils, wetlands, lakes, and groundwater systems across the catchment</li> <li>Ensure an equitable approach to improved water storage and water use efficiency by both rural and urban users</li> </ul>	Partially Implemented: Planning	The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme was agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the strategy
R71	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy that recognises the importance of the role of attenuation of water in soils, wetlands and lakes and their riparian margins in the whitua to support groundwater recharge and wetland restoration and help build resilience in communities.	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R72	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy that recognises the benefits of multiple mechanisms (such as storage, harvesting, attenuation, and aquifer recharge) that increase resilience and water reliability of supply.	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R73	Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy, or amends existing policy, to provide for circumstances where water may be taken at higher flows for purposes wider than storage e.g. aquifer recharge.	Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R74	Greater Wellington further investigates integrated solutions to water reliability. These should include integrating storage, harvesting, attenuation and managed aquifer recharge, and facilitate pilot projects to prove feasibility.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	See R70
R75	Greater Wellington requires users of water to manage their take and use in a more equitable manner and to ensure GMP, including to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek efficiency gains when consents are renewed for all water use activities</li> <li>Promote small-scale storage on urban and rural properties in order to increase resilience and to encourage everyone to take part in improving water use efficiency</li> <li>Require takes from directly connected groundwater to reduce and cease at times of low flows in rivers in the same way that surface water takes are managed</li> <li>Require community supply takes to do more to reduce take at minimum flows, while protecting the ability to take water for people's health needs</li> <li>Reduce water race takes at minimum flows to only the water required to provide for people's domestic needs and stock drinking needs</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R76.1	Greater Wellington investigates policy options in the PNRP to provide for "non-consumptive" takes. Consideration will need to be given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The volume of the take and discharge</li> <li>Ensuring that the efficiency of the water use is maximised in order to return a similar amount of water to the source</li> <li>Maintaining the quality of the discharge in relation to the quality of the source water</li> <li>The distance between the abstraction and discharge points</li> <li>Any net ecological benefits of the use of the water</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The efficiency and quality requirements of this policy would come into effect five years after the plan change. Non-consumptive takes do not include irrigation</li> </ul> <p>The efficiency and quality requirements of this policy would come into effect five years after the plan change. Non-consumptive takes do not include irrigation</p>		
R77	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Kopuaranga River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the minimum flow from 270L/s to 280L/s.</li> <li>Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use in June 2018 is 150L/s)</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R78	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waipoua River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the minimum flow from 250L/s to 340L/s over time as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five years after plan change (or in 2024), increase the minimum flow to 300L/s.</li> <li>10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase the minimum flow to 340L/s.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Retain the current step-down level at which takes shall reduce at 300L/s until the first minimum flow increase in 1 above occurs.</li> <li>Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use in June 2018 is 116L/s)</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R79	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waingawa River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the existing PNRP “lower” minimum flow of 1,100L/s.</li> <li>Increase the minimum flow to the existing PNRP44 “higher” minimum flow of 1,700L/s over 10 years as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five years after plan change (or in 2024), increase the minimum flow to 1,400L/s for all takes for community and group water supplies and water races.</li> <li>10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase the minimum flow to 1,700L/s for all takes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Retain the efficient use and unused water policies in the PNRP to work towards reducing the consented allocation in line with the allocation amount specified in the PNRP (920L/s)</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R80	<p>Greater Wellington combines the Upper Ruamāhanga and Middle Ruamāhanga catchment management units into a single water allocation management unit through a change to the PNRP.</p>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R81	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Upper/Middle Ruamāhanga catchment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the minimum flow level from 2,400L/s to 3,250L/s over time as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No change for 10 years.</li> <li>10 years after plan change (or in 2029), increase to 2,700L/s.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 15 years after plan change (or in 2034), increase to 2,970L/s.</li> <li>○ 20 years after plan change (or in 2039), increase to 3,250L/s.</li> <li>● Retain the current stepdown level at which takes shall reduce at 2,700L/s until the first minimum flow increase in 1 above occurs.</li> <li>● Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use in June 2018 is 1,910L/s.)</li> </ul>		
R82	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Waiōhine River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Remove the existing PNRP “lower” minimum flow of 2,300L/s.</li> <li>● Retain the “higher” minimum flow level of 3,040L/s.</li> <li>● Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use in June 2018 is 950L/s).</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R83	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following water allocation limits for the Tauherenīkau River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Remove the existing “lower” PNRP minimum flow of 1,100L/s.</li> <li>● Retain the existing “higher” PNRP minimum flow of 1,300L/s.</li> <li>● Cap the amount of water available to be allocated through consents at the existing consented use. (Existing consented use in June 2018 is 234L/s)</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R84	For the Lower Ruamāhanga catchment, Greater Wellington retains the existing PNRP minimum flow and allocation amounts.	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R85	Greater Wellington changes the provisions of the PNRP to ensure that in 10 years’ time (or in 2029) those takes classified as Category A groundwater must cease their take when the nearby river or stream reaches its minimum flow.	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R86	Greater Wellington undertakes further investigations to ensure that those groundwater takes classified as Category A do have a direct connection with nearby river, stream, or lake.	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R87	<p>Greater Wellington undertakes targeted investigations into the Parkvale Stream, Booths Creek, Mākōura Stream, Kuripuni Stream and Tauanui and Tūranganui Rivers to determine the specific minimum flow requirements and allocation limits for each river or stream, within three years of the plan notification or by 2022. In the interim, Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● For Parkvale Stream and Booths Creek, retain the current allocation limits and minimum flows in the PNRP.</li> <li>● Separate the Mākōura and Kuripuni Streams from the Upper Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP and set allocation limits at the current consented allocation and minimum flow at 100L/s based on the management point Colombo Road on the Mākōura Stream.</li> <li>● Separate the Tauanui River from the Lower Ruamāhanga limits currently in the PNRP and set an allocation limit at the current consented allocation and minimum flow of 30L/s</li> </ul>	Partially Implemented: Developing regulatory change	Investigations are underway. Tauanui and Tūranganui results are available.

	<p>based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūranganui).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set the allocation limit for the Tūranganui River at the current consented allocation and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (correlations indicate that this represents 90% of MALF in the Tauanui and Tūranganui).</li> <li>• Separate the Huangarua River from the Lower Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamāhanga River confluence), retain the existing PNRP allocation of 110L/s and set a minimum flow of 30L/s based on the management point Iraia on the Ruakokoputuna Stream (the headwaters of the Huangarua River).</li> </ul>		
R88	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP the following minimum flows and allocation amounts for small streams and rivers in the Ruamāhanga whitua:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain the current allocation limits and minimum flows in the PNRP for the Papawai and Otukura Streams.</li> <li>• Separate the Makahakaha Stream from the Middle Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Ruamāhanga Category A groundwater boundary) and set the allocation limit at the current consented allocation and the minimum flow at 90% of MALF.</li> <li>• Separate the Taueru River (upstream of the Kourarau Stream confluence) from the Middle Ruamāhanga PNRP limits and set the allocation at the current consented allocation and the minimum flow at 65L/s at the upstream confluence.</li> <li>• Separate the Whangaehu River from the Upper Ruamāhanga PNRP limits (upstream of the Poterau Stream confluence) and set the allocation at the current consented allocation and the minimum flow at 18L/s at the Whangaehu River at the Waihi management site.</li> <li>• For the streams and their tributaries that drain directly to Lake Wairarapa or the South coast, retain the existing default provisions in the PNRP (90% MALF minimum flow, 30% MALF allocation limit).</li> <li>• For all other tributary streams of the main stem Ruamāhanga River that are not listed elsewhere (primarily in the Eastern hill and Valley floor streams water allocation management units), separate from the Lower Ruamāhanga PNRP limit and set default allocation limits of 30% MALF and default minimum flows of 90% MALF.</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R89	<p>Greater Wellington establishes fit for purpose information about the size and nature of groundwater resources, particularly in the Pirinoa Terraces, Parkvale, Waiōhine and Waingawa parts of the Ruamāhanga whitua.</p>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R90	<p>Greater Wellington includes in the PNRP a policy to ensure that a precautionary approach is taken to the issuing of resource consents for groundwater takes where information on the nature of the resources is limited.</p>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required

R91	Greater Wellington implements new minimum flow levels in Ruamāhanga whitua resource consents through applying them to new consents and to existing consents—either at application, renewal, review (five years after plan change), or upon expiry within or beyond five years of the plan change	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R92	Greater Wellington uses the review of resource consent conditions (RMA section 129) and water shortage directions (RMA section 329), especially where adverse effects are occurring. This includes recognising that when adverse effects are occurring in a particular river or stream, water shortage directions may be issued to further restrict both consented and permitted water use.	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R93	Greater Wellington amends the permitted activity rule, or introduces a new permitted activity rule, in the PNRP to ensure that users have certainty that water can be taken for reasonable domestic use and animal drinking water (provided the taking does not, or is not likely to, have adverse effects on the environment).	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R94	Greater Wellington identifies in the PNRP, using narrative and (possibly) numbers (unit/volume/day), the meaning of domestic and stock water use, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water for an individual’s reasonable domestic needs is the amount sufficient to provide for hygiene, sanitary and domestic requirements</li> <li>Water for the reasonable needs of a person’s animals for drinking water is the amount sufficient to provide for the animals’ health and welfare</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R95	Greater Wellington amends the relevant permitted activity <sup>45</sup> rule in the PNRP to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit take to 5m<sup>3</sup>/day for surface and groundwater takes, regardless of property size</li> <li>Ensure that the water allowed under this permitted activity excludes use for which a person has resource consent i.e. a take under the permitted activity cannot be used to provide an extra 5m<sup>3</sup> of water for irrigation if a person has a consent for irrigation</li> <li>Cease permitted take at minimum flows</li> <li>Retain the ability for Greater Wellington to require metering</li> <li>Ensure that users have the ability to use water under this rule in addition to water available under Recommendation 93</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R96	Greater Wellington collects better information on water take and use volumes, including for permitted activity takes, in order to provide for more transparent accounting of water use and better management into the future and to ensure that the requirements of the NPS-FM are met. Methods to obtain information on permitted activities could include surveys, modelling, and metering of takes where adverse effects are observed or in areas of high demand.	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R97	Greater Wellington introduces a new rule to the PNRP to provide for the use and diversion of rainwater from a roof to a tank as a permitted activity.	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R98	In order to help meet minimum flow requirements, the Committee strongly supports the use of rainwater tanks and encourages territorial authorities to require rainwater tanks in new subdivisions to promote the efficient use of water.	Partially Implemented: Planning	Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy (WWRS).  Water efficiency and storage have been identified as key workstreams under the strategy, with an initial focus on urban rainwater harvesting and use.

R99	Greater Wellington amends the relevant permitted activity rule1 in the PNRP to ensure that where takes are from surface water bodies, water may be taken below minimum flow levels, but it must be reduced to the minimum amount necessary in order to operate dairy sheds safely.	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R100	Territorial authorities inform and raise awareness of water conservation in their constituencies, such as on their websites. Information promoting and encouraging water conservation can extend to all sectors of the community, such as households, businesses, industry, agriculture, and recreational facilities, including information on re-using greywater.	Partially Implemented: Delivery	Progressed under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy (WWRS).
R101	Greater Wellington requires group and community water suppliers to provide water conservation plans as part of resource consent applications to take water, which include how use will be managed at times of water shortage when restrictions are being placed on other consented water uses (e.g. during summer low flow periods).	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R102	Greater Wellington supports community water suppliers' moves to manage their networks through metering water users (recognising that some already do so).	Partially implemented: Delivery	Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy (WWRS).  Water efficiency has been identified as a key workstream under the strategy.
R103	Greater Wellington supports steps by community water suppliers to improve water supply resilience by increasing the number of water sources, including water storage, particularly where a single source is relied on.	Partially implemented: Delivery	Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy (WWRS).  Water storage has been identified as a key workstream under the strategy.
R104	Greater Wellington retains the provisions in the PNRP requiring an irrigation application efficiency of 80% in demand conditions that occur in nine out of 10 years, as verified by a field validated model that assesses crop water use, soil water holding capacity, rainfall variability, and evapo-transpiration.	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R105	Greater Wellington and industry reinforce and promote best practice when users are measuring and reporting on their water use. The "Blue Tick Accreditation Programme" championed by Irrigation New Zealand is suitable practice for monitoring and reporting on water takes.	Unknown status: Awaiting update	More investigation required
R106	Greater Wellington explores options for transferring the taking and use of water (including sharing) from one location to another with the intention of making it easier for users, including by changing consenting status (e.g. from discretionary to controlled activity).	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required
R107	Greater Wellington will collaborate with territorial authorities, landowners, communities, and industry to collect information and develop long-term management options for all Ruamāhanga water races, aligning with NPS-FM requirements, Te Mana o te Wai, and the adoption of Good Management Practice through collaborative partnerships	Partially implemented: Planning	More investigation required  Councils are collaborating with communities to consider the future of the Opaki water race with its upcoming expiry in 2026.
R108	Greater Wellington develops a policy indicating that water races requiring resource consent before appropriate long-term management options have been developed shall get short-term consent until the long-term status of the water race is decided. Appropriate information for developing long-term management options for each water race may include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The hydrology of the water race and the interaction with surrounding groundwater and surface water (how much</li> </ul>	Not Implemented: Future regulatory change	Regulatory plan change required

	<p>water is in the water race, how much is lost, how much is discharged)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How much water is used and what it is used for</li> <li>• Water quality</li> <li>• Social values, ecological values, mana whenua values, heritage values, and economic values</li> <li>• The efficiency of water uses and options for increasing efficiency</li> <li>• The areas of management overlap and opportunities for better integration (regional consents and district bylaws)</li> </ul>		
R109	<p>Greater Wellington amends the date in the relevant provisions of the PNRP for water used by industry from a community drinking water supply to be authorised below the minimum flow, from the existing approach of seven years from the notification of the PNRP to seven years from the date of notification of the Ruamāhanga whitua plan change.</p>	<p>Not yet implemented: Future regulatory change</p>	<p>Regulatory plan change required</p>