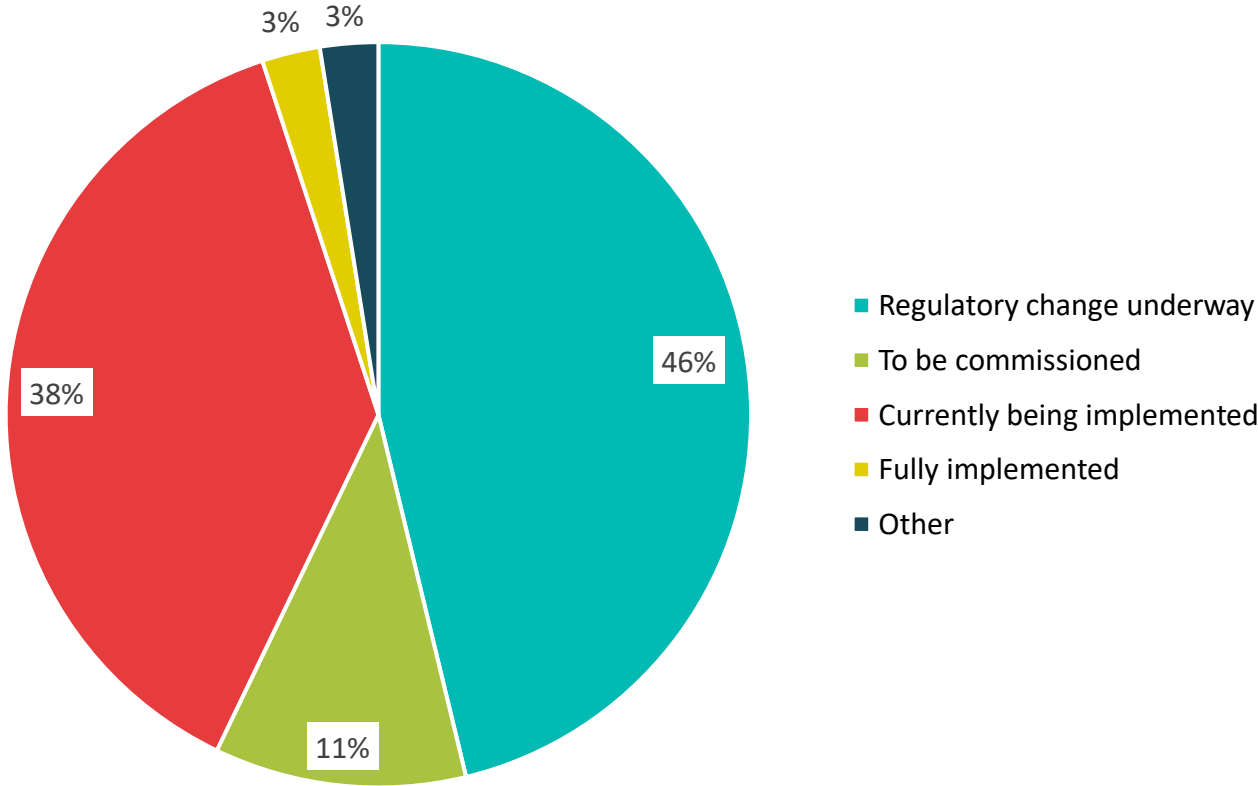


# Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) Progress Report November 2024

The Ruamāhanga WIP was received in 2018. It has 119 recommendations of which 64 require non-regulatory implementation. Changes to the Natural Resources Plan to give effect to the 55 regulatory recommendations are still pending. Greater Wellington is currently examining the changes that could be made to advance these recommendations in the near term, against the backdrop of changing national direction. Due to the pending status of these recommendations, there is no update included in the reporting table.

There have been minor changes in the status of the non-regulatory recommendations in the Ruamāhanga Whaitua.

## Ruamāhanga Recommendation Percentage Updates



Rec#	Recommendation wording	Implementation category	Nov 2023 Comment	Nov 2024 Comment
1.1	<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</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>Greater Wellington is meeting regularly with Kahungūnu and Rangitāne to advance aspects of whaitua implementation with mana whenua as active partners.</p> <p>A dedicated project to pursue this specific recommendation through a more formal structure and approach could be a result of these meetings.</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 Mangatāreere.</p>

	<p>of water quality and quantity and river management activities in the Ruamāhanga whaitua</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>• 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> </ul>			
5	<p>The Ruamāhanga whaitua integrated land and water management system should:</p> <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-catchments</li> </ul>	<p>No applicable deliverables to implement</p>	<p>Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment communities in suitable management choices. Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the</p>	<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 whaitua objectives. GW is working with catchment groups on their catchment action plans.</p>

	in order to contribute to the whitua-wide approach.		Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the strategy.
6	<p>In order to see the effective implementation of all the objectives, limits and policy packages described in this WIP, the Committee supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A programme of actions where rural and urban catchments have a collective responsibility to make change and improve water quality</li> <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</li> </ul>	No applicable deliverables to implement	Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment communities in suitable management choices.	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.

	a way of enabling better decision-making at all scales.			
7	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.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is preparing for action plans under the NPS-FM. These may support an FMU implementation framework as identified in this recommendation.	No current update
8	Greater Wellington resources the Freshwater Management Unit Implementation Framework sufficiently to support the development of an implementation work programme.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
10.3	Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	Currently being implemented	No current update	Greater Wellington is preparing to review the recommendations in the WIP to provide prioritisation and scheduling information against each one.
10.4	Innovation in land and water management practice in the Ruamāhanga whitua should be encouraged and actively facilitated by Greater Wellington, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring that management processes within Greater Wellington reflect a desire to support innovation. This may include</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is celebrating leadership and innovation through its Mauri Tu Maori Ora Awards for staff.	No current update

	internally rewarding “bright ideas” and establishing/fostering internal practices that support and reward innovation.			
11.1	<p>The Committee recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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>• 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>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment communities in suitable management choices.	<p>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. The SLUF Community grant fund has supported 14 different community groups this year</p>
12.1	<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</li> </ul>	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the	The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial

	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group and community water suppliers appropriately managing demand during water shortages and supporting improved resilience of supply</li> </ul>		Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	<p>authorities to advance actions under the strategy.</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>
12.2	<p>The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>• Increasing education opportunities across types of water users.</li> </ul>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	<p>The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the strategy.</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>
12.3	<p>The Committee recommends that water use efficiency be improved among all water users in the Ruamāhanga whaitua, including by:</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is mapping water races for the purpose of identifying the correct	No current update

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>		<p>regimes under freshwater regulations for natural waterways. The Opaki water race consent has been submitted with the intention of closing the race in 2026. Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.</p>	
13	<p>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.</p>	<p>No applicable deliverables to implement</p>	<p>Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.</p>	<p>The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the strategy.</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>
14	<p>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.</p>	<p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p>	<p>No current update</p>	<p>No current update</p>



15	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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
16	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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
17	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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
18	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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	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.
19	Greater Wellington supports community monitoring and the wider integration of monitoring results to support FMU outcomes.	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment	Renewed MPI funding has gone to the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Greater Wellington and Mountains to Sea Wellington are partnering with the Catchment

			communities in suitable management choices, including community monitoring.	Collective to support community catchment groups pursuing whitua objectives.
20	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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	Some of the new flow and water level sites established in recent years in the Parkvale, Tauherenikau Seepage Drain, Tauanui and Turanganui river catchments (total of ~10) are relevant as they represent network gap filling.
21	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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
25	Greater Wellington plans and implements the Committee’s vision for healthy rivers and lakes in the Ruamāhanga whitua by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensuring that the river and lake management functions of the Council achieve freshwater objectives and targets in each FMU</li> <li>2. 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> </ol>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is meeting with community members from around the Mangatāre Stream and Waipoua Urban Reach to explore how values relating to river health can be integrated into flood risk management works.  Meetings of the Upper Ruamāhanga River	Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board.  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

			Management Advisory Committee and it's associated sub-committees have occurred through July/August.	socialised with the other community committees.  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.
26	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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	Greater Wellington is enabling participation through a range of methods.
28	Greater Wellington reviews current planning and implementation activities relevant to the health of lakes and rivers in order to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify any changes necessary to planning, governance, investment and practice to deliver the Ruamāhanga whitua objectives through river and lake management</li> <li>2. Identify new multidisciplinary systems to deliver integrated river and catchment management</li> <li>3. Progressively implement the findings of this review work.</li> </ol>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington's Environment Group operating model is being implemented to support integration of delivery work including for lakes and rivers. Greater Wellington is meeting with community members from around the Mangatāreere Stream	Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board. 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>“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>		<p>and Waipoua Urban Reach to explore how values relating to river health can be integrated into flood risk management works. Meetings of the Upper Ruamāhanga River Management Advisory Committee and it’s associated sub-committees have occurred through July/August.</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 Mangatārere.</p>
29	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aligning the planning and operation of flood management activities (e.g. floodplain planning) with the Ruamāhanga whitua objectives and policies</li> <li>2. 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> </ol>	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>The Wairarapa Moana Project has made progress in enhancing natural character, e.g. through planting. The Major Rivers Project is also delivering natural form and character habitats in the Ruamāhanga catchment.</p>	<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 visits.</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</p>

	<p>3. Aligning and supporting farm planning and farm plan implementation with the Ruamāhanga whitua objectives</p> <p>4. Investing in riparian planting for shading and stream bank erosion management and in wetland restoration</p> <p>5. Supporting and undertaking the restoration of native fish spawning habitat, including in water bodies affected by flood management activities.</p>			<p>native seedlings on riparian corridors in the Ruamahanga Whitua.</p>
31	<p>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.</p>	<p>Currently being implemented</p>	<p>Greater Wellington has established an integrated approach to scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme.</p>	<p>Greater Wellington has worked with partners to plan for the transition of the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project after the end of the 5-year MfE funding.</p> <p>Work has also started on hydrological modelling and possible investigations to support the enhancement of Wairarapa Moana through a review of the LWVDS including changes to the operation of the barrage gates.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board which is now the administering body of Wairarapa Moana reserves.</p>

32	<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>	Currently being implemented	No current update	<p>Work has started on hydrological modelling and possible investigations to support the enhancement of Wairarapa Moana through a review of the LWVDS including changes to the operation of the barrage gates.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is seeking to integrate its work on this review through a multidisciplinary team.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is working with other appointing agencies to support the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board which is now the administering body of Wairarapa Moana reserves.</p>
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33	<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>	Currently being implemented	No current update	Work has started on hydrological modelling and possible investigations to support the enhancement of Wairarapa Moana through a review of the LWVDS including changes to the operation of the barrage gates.
34	<p>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 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.</p>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working to identify the range of studies currently being conducted by external groups.	<p>Greater Wellington has supported Kahungunu ki Wairarapa research partnerships with VUW and the Cawthron Institute on sediment in Lake Wairarapa.</p> <p>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.</p>
35	<p>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</p>	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington is reviewing how fish monitoring work should be conducted in relation to the roles of the Wairarapa Moana	No current update

	objectives and to deliver on the needs of catchment communities.		Statutory Board, DOC, Greater Wellington and Fish & Game.	
42	Across the whaitua, 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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	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. Four projects directly targeting CSA management have been completed this year.
43	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.	Currently being implemented	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.
44	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.	Currently being implemented	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.



				30,722 native seedlings and 25,268 exotic seedlings have been planted in the Ruamahanga Whaitua this year, covering a total of 90ha.
45	Greater Wellington promotes the uptake of sediment mitigation through connections with <a href="#">new research into sediment mitigation measures</a> , practices and adoption mechanisms, and Greater Wellington, industry and community extension services to enable the uptake of constantly improving practice.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
47	Greater Wellington and industry promote and support the implementation of farm planning as a primary tool of management at a farm scale.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington supports farm planning services as a key tool for good management practise.	GW 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 visits.
48	Greater Wellington further incentivises and promotes the adoption of farm planning and the activation and review of existing farm plans.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington supports farm planning services as a key tool for good management practise.	GW 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 visits.  The Environment Restoration team continue to reach out to landowners to implement actions outlined in existing farm plans and incentivize actioning them through our funding programmes.
49	Greater Wellington and iwi partners and industry work together to promote and implement GMP in both rural	Currently being implemented	No current update	The Environment Restoration team continue to utilise the Sustainable

	and urban contexts. Appropriate GMP for the Ruamāhanga catchment should be defined.			Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP that target critical source areas such as reticulation, dung beetle releases and track grading. Four projects directly targeting critical source areas management have been completed this year.
50	GMP should be emphasised as part of farm planning.	Currently being implemented	No current update	The Environment Restoration team continue to utilise the Sustainable Land Use Fund to financially incentivize GMP. GMP is emphasized as a part of the cFEP process being rolled out in the seven priority catchments.
52	Greater Wellington actively promotes and enforces the requirements of the permitted activity rules for break-feeding, cultivation and livestock exclusion.	Currently being implemented	No current update	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.
53	Greater Wellington provides a new rule for land use changes where a new land use results in an increase	Fully implemented	No current update	This work has not progressed and will be part of the future Policy work

	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.			programme, in the Ruamāhanga plan change.
54	<p>Greater Wellington expands its support for extensive, whitua-wide riparian planting for the management of stream bank erosion and for in-stream benefits (e.g. shade to reduce periphyton), including through:</p> <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	No current update	<p>The Major Rivers – Riparian project is in its final budget year (2024- June 2025).</p> <p>Year 5 targets/goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 25ha planting</li> <li>- 12km of fencing</li> <li>- 62,000 native plants planted</li> </ul> <p>Plants are sourced from several nurseries, these include Akura, Norfolk Road and He Kōtare.</p> <p>Greater Wellington is also working with landowners to identify areas for large-scale riparian planting, funded through the Climate Resilience Tranche 1 programme.</p>
61	Greater Wellington, along with iwi and other partners, supports the formation and coordination of catchment communities in both urban and rural environments.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working as part of the Wairarapa Collective to support landowners and catchment communities in suitable management choices, including community monitoring.	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.

62	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.	Currently being implemented	As part of the Wairarapa Collective, WaiP2K has supported new partners to join the work. Greater Wellington is working with Mountains to Sea Wellington and a new farmer-led organisation to make it easy to coordinate and pursue desired outcomes.	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 whaitua objectives.
63	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.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working with partner agencies to coordinate funding and other support. As part of the Wairarapa Collective, Greater Wellington is working with Mountains to Sea Wellington and a new farmer-led organisation to make it easy to coordinate and pursue desired outcomes.	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 whaitua objectives.
64	Greater Wellington writes a compliance plan with the community for compliance with rules in the PNRP, including targets and limits.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is considering how Action Plans under the NPS-FM will provide support for this recommendation.	No current update

65	Greater Wellington implements good compliance systems e.g. strategic compliance across activities (prioritising compliance on higher risk activities).	Fully implemented	No current update	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
66	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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	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.	No current update
67.1	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> </ul>	Currently being implemented	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.	Integrated approach to scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme continues.  An investigations programme has been scoped and is awaiting implementation, expected to be the 24/25 business year.
67.2	The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66:	To be commissioned by deliverables	Greater Wellington has established an integrated approach to	No current update

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete a further investigation of contaminant pathways through groundwater, including soil vulnerability and attenuation processes.</li> </ul>		scoping the review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme.	
67.3	<p>The following investigations should be considered priorities as part of the implementation of Recommendation 66:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>	Currently being Implemented	No current update	No current update
68	Greater Wellington advocates for, and actively seeks out, alternative funding models for mitigation measures in order to promote successful and extensive implementation.	Currently being implemented	<p>Greater Wellington is working with partner agencies to coordinate funding and other support.</p> <p>As part of the Wairarapa Collective, Greater Wellington is working with Mountains to Sea Wellington (MfE funded) and a new farmer-led organisation (MPI funded) to make it easy to coordinate and pursue desired outcomes.</p> <p>Jobs4Nature funding has been applied to the</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 whaitua objectives.

			Wairarapa Moana Project and Major Rivers Project in the Ruamāhanga.	
69	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 whaitua.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
70	To improve water supply reliability, the Ruamāhanga whaitua 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>	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial authorities to advance actions under the strategy.
74	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.	Currently being implemented	Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the	The Wairarapa Water Resilience Work Programme has been agreed and a Programme Director appointed. Greater Wellington is working with iwi and territorial

			Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.	authorities to advance actions under the strategy.
86	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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	A report on initial Cat A investigations is being finalised at the moment and will need to be reviewed. .
87.1	Greater Wellington undertakes targeted investigations into the Parkvale Stream, Booths Creek, Mākōura Stream, Kuripuni Stream and Tauanui and Tūrangānui 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.	Currently being implemented	No current update	No current update
87.2	Greater Wellington undertakes targeted investigations into the <del>Parkvale Stream, Booths Creek, Mākōura Stream, Kuripuni Stream and Tauanui and Tūrangānui Rivers</del> 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.	To be commissioned by deliverables	No current update	No current update
98	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.	Regional Policy Statement	Water tank requirements are included in a proposed rule in the draft Wairarapa Combined District Plan for new residential developments. Some Territorial Authorities offer support for rain tank costs.	Water tank requirements remain a proposed rule in the Wairarapa Combined District plan and have been retained by the officer in the hearings process.



107	<p>Greater Wellington works with territorial authorities and landowners to collect information and develop long-term management options (in conjunction with Recommendations 9 and 11) for all water races in the Ruamāhanga whitua. The information should be collected and assessed in the order that water races come up for consent renewal.</p>	<p>To be commissioned by deliverables</p>	<p>Greater Wellington is mapping water races for the purpose of identifying the correct regimes under freshwater regulations for natural waterways. The Opaki water race consent has been submitted with the intention of closing the race in 2026. Greater Wellington is working with territorial authorities and others to establish a work programme under the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.</p>	<p>Consent for Opaki water race granted in 2024 with expiry (and closure) set for 30 June 2026. CDC Taratahi and Carrington water races are going through consent renewal at the moment. SWDC Longwood water race has been renewed with a short term duration to gather better information about reasonable and efficient use.</p>
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