# Mountains to the Sea
# Stage 2B Engagement (April-June 2023)
# Summary Report

**Contents**



## 1 Overview

A second round of Mountains to the Sea (M2S2) engagement on Visions and Values was held with the community and stakeholders from the 20th April to the 30th June 2023. The purpose of the engagement was to gain detailed feedback on freshwater and coastal visions and values. Draft visions for each Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) were developed from the previous round of engagement (M2S1) M2S Stage 1 Engagement Analysis Report and released on Shape Tasman. Along with this, there was a further opportunity for the public to indicate which of the values were important to them. While no face to face events were held for this round of engagement, policy staff were able to promote the Mountains to Sea consultation on Shape Tasman at the Rural Conversation events in: Murchison (27th April); St Arnaud (27th April); Collingwood (1st May); Upper Moutere (2nd May) and Tapawera (2nd May). Staff also prompted feedback from the rural sector through targeted emails to an industry distribution list with links to wider rural networks.

The Shape Tasman site was the primary avenue for feedback. It included a social pinpoint map to get FMU specific feedback on freshwater and coastal values. Feedback numbers include:

- 84 comments on Visons and 90 comments on Values.
- Pins dropped on the map tallied 74 posts for 34 contributors.
- Individual written responses were also received from the Ornithological Society of NZ, NZ Energy, A&S Tally, Beef & Lamb NZ and Federated Farmers.

Together the results from Shape Tasman, the map and individual correspondence added up to 281 contributions from 119 contributors.

This report outlines the responses in relation to each FMU.

A summary of the Coastal Policy feedback is available in a separate feedback report M2S_feedback_Coastal_Strategy_Summary Report.

# 2 Freshwater Visions and Values

Each draft FMU vision contains a common introduction followed by specific wording to reflect the long term wishes of the community for that FMU. The wording was developed after the first round of engagement and tested with staff and Councillors. In round 2 respondents were asked if they agreed with the draft vision for each FMU and to suggest changes.

Note the long-term aspirations of Te Tauihu Iwi are still being developed and are not reflected in these visions.

## 2.1 The draft common Vision

(as provided on Shape Tasman for feedback)

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*
>
> *Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs and wetlands, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate.*
>
> *We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have restored and protected freshwater habitats and the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come.*

**Comments received on the common vision included:**

- The inclusion of 'where indigenous ecosystems are thriving' should be strengthened such that no indigenous species are listed as threatened. I note that among the 'Compulsory National Values' is supporting the survival and recovery of threatened species.
- promoting 'abundant…fishing' raises questions as to what species are referred to. Some of the District' s rivers are notable Brown Trout fisheries, but this is an exotic species that may adversely affect endemic fish species[1, 2] and thus impact birds such as Black-fronted Tern. There would appear to be an inherent conflict in the vision as currently worded.
- support the importance of different industries including agriculture within the core vision, as well as the terminology *sustainable and integrated land management practices*
- *resilient to our changing climate* is especially important to farming systems and Council needs to collaborate with farming communities to develop solutions for water storage infrastructure and provide for the security of animal drinking water and irrigation.
- *We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation* is good and Council is encouraged to support initiatives such as community catchment groups
- *restored and protected freshwater habitats … for generations to come* is important to the intergenerational aspirations of the farming sector
- The opening sentence needs to incorporate priority 3. The core vision also needs to include the ability of communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being.

[1] McIntosh, A.R.; et al. 2010. The impact of trout on galaxid fishes in New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology* 34: 195-206.

[2] Jones, P.; Vloss, G. 2018. The introduction of Brown Trout to New Zealand and their impact on native fish communities. *In* Lobón-Cerviá, J.; Sanz, N. (eds.). *Brown Trout: Biology, ecology and management*. Wiley.

- In relation to priority 2 it needs to be noted that drinking water is only an example of what the health needs of people could be. Freshwater is vital for human health beyond just drinking water. For instance, food production is part of providing for human health (BLNZ).
- recommend ensuring agriculture and food production is recognised within all FMU sub visions (BLNZ).
- Clarify the following terminology:
    - 'meet the needs' – suggest using 'provide' instead. 'meeting the needs' is not aspirational. 'Provide' enables you to go beyond 'meeting the needs'
    - '*We have restored and protected freshwater habitats'*. Question if all freshwater habits need to be restored and/or protected and suggest expanding the vision to include the maintenance of freshwater habitats.
    - Question the reasoning behind why different FMUs have highlighted different water quality attributes: Waimea – nitrate levels, Moutere – water temperature, Motueka Riuwaka – high water clarity, and Takaka – drinking water is untreated. These water attributes may change over time, visions should remain holistic and focus on overall freshwater ecosystem health (BLNZ).
- visions and values should explicitly recognise the valuable contributions of the rural sector, including economic, social, and rural heritage preservation
- Access to water for drinking, dairy sheds, irrigation and water storage should be maintained and, in some cases, increased to help mitigate the impacts and risks associated with climate change.
- Division of FMUs into sub catchments may be appropriate to ensure farmers and farming communities are engaged in developing freshwater plans and to address unique challenges and management solutions required for different patterns of irrigation or differing risk of nutrient loss.
- Council should also recognise the significant economic and consumptive values associated with water use for farming
- Exploring increased water storage infrastructure can help adapt to the expected impacts of climate change
- Adequate funding for river management measures should be ensured to prevent flooding and adverse weather events
- sound science and long-term monitoring strategies should be implemented, and clear communication should be fostered to avoid unwarranted blame and accusations.
- Council should work towards achieving integrated freshwater management that balances environmental protection, sustainable farming practices, and the well-being of local communities.

## 2.2 Values

This engagement round, M2S2 asked the following questions to ensure that the full suite of values was being considered by the respondents and to fill in any obvious gaps from the previous engagement round, M2S1:

> ***1. These are the optional national values that were mentioned in previous feedback as applying to this FMU. Tick any that you agree should apply.***
>
> ***2. These are the optional national values that weren't chosen as applying to this FMU. Tick any that you think should apply.***

***3. These are the additional values that people told us in feedback should apply to this FMU. Tick any that you agree should apply.***

***4. These are the additional values that weren't chosen as applying to this FMU. Tick any that you think should apply.***

***5. Are there any other additional values that you think should apply to this FMU?***

For a list of the values see Appendix 1 in Section 6 below.

The most commonly ticked optional values were Native Fish Spawning, Resilience to Climate Change, Public Access and Natural Form and Character. The values with the fewest ticks were Navigation, Hydro-electric power and Transport and Tauranga Waka.

The Deep Moutere Groundwater, Buller/Kawatiri and Moutere FMUs had the lowest response rates while Motueka – Riuwaka and Tākaka FMUs had the highest response rates.

People were also asked to drop a pin on their favorite FMU and comment on the values important to them. There were 127 comments made relating to a pin drop.

The following analysis looks at comments and statistics from visions, values and the mapping for each FMU.

# 3 Freshwater Management Unit Specific Feedback

## 3.1 Aorere – West Coast

Draft Vision provided for feedback:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*
>
> *Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs and wetlands, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate.*
>
> *We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have restored and protected freshwater habitats and the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come.*
>
> *Our wetlands and estuaries are world class habitats for threatened species and migrating birds.*
>
> *Healthy freshwater ecosystems support our rural communities and businesses; in return our rural communities and businesses support healthy freshwater.*[3]

[3] Blue font signifies the wording that is specific to a particular FMU

### 3.1.1 Vision outcomes

For the Aorere FMU there were seven responses on visions. Of these, four agreed with the draft vision and three did not.

**Comments on Visions are summarised as follows:**

- eco-tourism should do no harm to the water quality and ecosystem health
- do no harm" and, where possible, help to revitalise any degradation
- emphasis must be provided for the social and economic wellbeings, as well as the ecological outcomes
- suction dredge gold mining that can be done consistent with Te Mana o Te Wai should be acknowledged (see Otago consent hearings).
- visions need to capture commercial use of the rivers for example hydro-electric generation and gold dredging
- no need for all ecosystems to be 100% indigenous to thrive. Brown trout are important angling activity and have a high value to regional tourism.

**Specific vision comments (in quotation marks) include:**

"Add *Water is the life blood of our home - we treat it with respect, generosity and care. We recognise the interconnectedness of all things and the critical role vibrant healthy water plays in the health of the environment and of the people*."

"Maybe include as a separate paragraph something about the need for meeting the aims and aspirations of Iwi. Te Mana o te Wai outlines this and needs to be expressed here alongside the requirements of industry and tourism, as a real thing."

"Check the spelling of L. Otuhie"

"You have left out Mangarākau Wetland and lakes in your description. This freshwater complex is the largest in the top of the south."

"There is also potential conflict between the first and second sentence of the vision in that 'ecosystem health' and 'natural character' values are assumed to include the presence of a healthy brown trout fishery …, however the first sentence of the vision potentially precludes this. A suggested re-draft to resolve this tension/concern could be as follows:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where ~~indigenous~~ ecosystems, including their indigenous values, are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*
>
> *Changes to wording need to address the funding ...there is no mention of money and that is a very big issue when talking about 'management practices'. So need to add 'We all take responsibility and funding for freshwater health', …*"

### 3.1.2 Values outcomes

There were 10 contributions for the Aorere – West Coast FMU. All compulsory national, optional national and additional values were ticked. The two most popular values were Native Fish Spawning and Public Access.

**Additional comments on the values included:**

- Recreational and economic values must be considered.

### 3.1.3 Mapped values

**Comments from the mapped values include:**

*Threatened Species*

- roosts in the Parapara Inlet for a variety of coastal birds, some at risk, some critical

*Fishing*

- I guide so many happy clients in these areas. Keep protected and clean (fishing)
- trout and salmon

## 3.2 Tākaka

Draft Vision provided for feedback:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*
>
> *Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs, tomo, karst sinkholes and wetlands, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate.*
>
> *We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have restored and protected freshwater habitats and the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come.*
>
> *Te Waikoropupū Springs is Te Puna Waiora (purest water).*
>
> *Our drinking water from the ground is so clean we don't need to treat it.*
>
> *In the Tākaka FMU using freshwater is a privilege and we show our respect through reciprocity by giving back to the wai.*

### 3.2.1 Vision outcomes

For the Tākaka FMU there were 16 responses on visions with 75% of respondents agreeing with the draft vision.

**Comments have been summarised as follows:**

- eco-tourism should do no harm to the water quality and ecosystem health
- do no harm and, where possible, help to revitalise any degradation
- allow all to be able to fish in a way that sustains the fish population and marine ecosystem
- we need to protect our drinking water over the whole Bay

- prevent sediment ending up in streams, especially from subdivision development e.g. Pohara & Ligar Bays
- Lake Killarney needs desperate work to ensure it is cleaned up
- all farms should be monitored for leaching every year and a limit to the amount of urea and chemicals should be put on all farms
- we need to move the sewerage ponds so they are away from the Takaka river
- support farming in the Bay
- 2100 is 77 years distant. Need action to tackle and correct current water quality problems.
- emphasis must be provided for the social and economic wellbeings, as well as the ecological outcomes.
- visions need to capture commercial use of the rivers for example hydro electric generation and gold dredging
- no need for all ecosystems to be 100% indigenous to thrive. Brown trout are important angling activity and have high value to regional tourism.
- include habitat restoration and invasive weed removal in the vision.
- drinking water from wells needs to be addressed. Some wells are affected by runoff from heavy rains and lower water levels caused by droughts by cattle and sheep farmlands nearby.
- '*respect through reciprocity by giving back to the wai*' is unclear and giving back to water could mean very different things to different people.
- concerns regarding describing water as "pure". It is more accurate to describe water from natural sources as "potable" or "drinkable" rather than "pure"

**Specific comments (in quotation marks) include:**

*"It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems and biodiversity are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*

*Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health, subterranean biodiversity and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs, tomo, karst sinkholes, caves and wetlands, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate."*

"Add *Water is the life blood of our home - we treat it with respect, generosity and care.*
*We recognise the interconnectedness of all things and the critical role vibrant healthy water plays in the health of the environment and of the people*"

"I would remove the vision of not having to treat our drinking water. Reality is that we need to treat drinking water."

"Edit *sustainable ~~and~~ integrated land management ..* (remove the 'and')"

"The Wharepapa Marble Aquifer and all the wai connections of the Takaka Valley need to be recognised as a 'living entity' which defines Manawhenua ki Mohua and is the basis of their kaitiaki role. For the Manawhenua, this is hugely important and your vision statement needs to reflect this. Looking after this system is like recognising and protecting an ancestor to which you whakapapa. The importance of this goes beyond the Manawhenua Iwi (Ngati Rarua, Ngati Tama and Te Atiawa) by way of tradition and purakau and extends north and south in the motu."

"There is also potential conflict between the first and second sentence of the vision in that *'ecosystem health'* and *'natural character'* values are assumed to include the presence of a healthy brown trout fishery within the Takaka River, however the first sentence of the vision potentially precludes this. A suggested re-draft to resolve this tension/concern could be as follows:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where ~~indigenous~~ ecosystems, including their indigenous values, are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming."*

### 3.2.2 Values outcomes

There were 11 contributors for the Tākaka FMU. All compulsory national, optional national and additional values were ticked. Natural Form and Character, Resilience to climate change and Native Fish Spawning were the most frequently chosen values.

**Additional comments on the values included:**

- Protect freshwater biodiversity and ecosystems above and below ground
- Cave Exploration, training and scientific research
- There is a hierarchy to these values that isn't obvious here. Respect of the land and water as the literal lifeblood of our communities, nature and all that is comes first.
- Support the following values as essential to sheep and beef farmers: - Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages; - Animal drinking water; and - Infrastructure
- Implementing changes in farming practices requires time, confidence, investment,
- The Council should consider including values that require genetic testing to identify contamination sources, including E. coli. This will help identify and address the contributions of different sources, including birds and humans, to faecal contamination in waterways.
- Facilitate and encourage landowners to undertake river works and gravel extraction

### 3.2.3 Mapped values

**Comments from the mapped values include:**

*Ecosystem health*

- Conservation of cave freshwater and related biodiversity
- the Ligar Bay estuary is threatened by sediment from the SPG steep hills behind

*Drinking water*

- Drinking water for the whole FMU

*Hydro-electric*

- Continuation of the historic Pupu Hydro scheme and the protection of the catchments above to sustain the renewable water resource

*Fishing*

- Supporting fisheries of species allowed to be caught and eaten

## 3.3 Buller/Kawatiri

Draft Vision provided for feedback:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*
>
> *Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs and wetlands, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate.*
>
> *We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have restored and protected freshwater habitats and the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come.*
>
> *We show great respect and gratitude for the wild and scenic beauty of lakes Rotoiti and Rotoroa, Kawatiri River and its tributaries. The area is world-renowned for whitewater kayaking, rafting and trout fishing.*
>
> *Parts of the Buller and its tributaries are outstanding water bodies with protected recreational, fisheries and wildlife habitat, scientific and wild and scenic values.*

### 3.3.1 Vision outcomes

For the Buller/Kawatiri FMU there were 3 responses on visions with 2 respondents agreeing with the draft vision.

**Comments have been summarised as follows:**

- emphasis must be provided for the social and economic well-beings, as well as the ecological outcomes.
- all peoples' needs should be reflected in the Vision provided the effects are less than minor and this should include suction dredge gold mining.
- no need for all ecosystems to be 100% indigenous to thrive. Brown trout are important angling activity and have high value to regional tourism and protected by the WCO.
- Maybe have a look at what's been done with diggers in the Tutaki?

**Specific comments include:**

*"It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where ~~indigenous~~ ecosystems, including their indigenous values, are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming."*

### 3.3.2 Values outcomes

There were 5 contributors to the Buller/Kawatiri FMU. All compulsory national, optional national (except Wai Tapu) and additional values were ticked. Respect for Water and Gravel Aggregate Resource were also ticked. Public Access, Resilience to Climate Change and Native Fish Spawning were the most popular values.

**Additional comments on the values included:**

- Celebrate the health of our waterways alongside farming.
- Recreational and economic values must be applied. Humans are part of the ecosystem.

### 3.3.3 Mapped values

**Comments from the mapped values include:**

*Ecosystem Health*

- Great seeing wildlife all around here (Ecosystem Health)
- Waterbodies need to be healthy (Lake Rotoroa)

*Swimming/Water Sport*

- Lake Rotoiti

*Natural Character*

- Matakitaki River important

*Boat Launching*

- Lake Rotoiti

## 3.4 Waimea

Draft Vision provided for feedback:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*
>
> *Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs and wetlands, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate.*
>
> *We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have restored and protected freshwater habitats and the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come.*
>
> *Our urban communities and productive land users operate in ways that give rivers room to move and that protect the interconnected system of waterbodies that feed into the Waimea Inlet and Tasman Bay. As a result, the nitrate levels are improving along with the health of the aquifers and spring-fed streams. Urban stormwater is kept clean or treated before entering streams.*
>
> *The Waimea plains continue to play an important role in food production and food security for our communities and New Zealand.*

### 3.4.1 Vision outcomes

For the Waimea FMU there were 11 responses on visions. Three respondents requested shorter timeframes, especially in regard to reducing nitrates in the groundwater. 70% of respondents agreed with the draft vision.

**Comments have been summarised as follows:**

- Nitrate levels in the groundwater should be not only 'improving' but fully healthy by 2040.
- Tackle nitrate levels now – 2100 is very distant.
- 2100 is too far away – act now.
- Waimea Inlet was acknowledged as an important receiving environment. Its health and mauri should be at the heart of the vision statement, along with the health and mauri of the river, other waterways and associated ecosystems across the FMU.
- Support for integrated management.
- Interconnections between terrestrial, freshwater and coastal/marine ecosystems seen as important.
- Health of vegetation zones around wetlands, lakes, springs and coastal margins were seen as critical to maintaining healthy waterways.
- Ensuring vegetation is dominated by appropriate native species resistant to climate change.
- Ensure buffer/vegetated zones are sufficiently wide to maintain waterway health under all flow, temperature and environmental scenarios and to provide adequate space for habitat for a diverse range of species - aquatic, terrestrial and estuarine.
- Maximise connectivity between vegetation zones through the landscape to maximise waterway health, biodiversity outcomes and climate change resilience, through catchment scale planting of appropriate native species.
- Food security is important, especially market gardening; locally, regionally and nationally.
- Vehicles on the banks and into waterways should be curtailed
- Land and soils better protected through education on benefits of reduced cultivation, cover crops, crop diversity, eliminating glyphosate usage and increasing the useage of vinegar acids and thermal weeding.
- No need for all ecosystems to be 100% indigenous to thrive. Brown trout are important angling activity.
- Should there also be a reference to the absolute prevention of any wastewater entering our freshwater at all times, even during adverse weather events?
- 'rivers to move' is ambiguous and could lead to significant implications for the way rivers are managed if interpreted incorrectly or taken in a literal sense.
- *'The Waimea plains continue to play an important role in food production and food security for our communities and New Zealand*' should be incorporated into each FMUs vision as the whole region and its farms plays a key role in food production and food security
- visions should aim at maintaining the current water quality within the region, while continuing to focus on 'hotspot' areas, such as Reservoir, Borck creeks and Neimann creeks

**Specific comments (in quotation marks) include:**

"There is also potential conflict between the first and second sentence of the vision in that 'ecosystem health' and 'natural character' values are assumed to include the presence of the Waimea brown trout fishery, whereas the first sentence implies the ecosystem is unhealthy if it is not 100% indigenous. The last sentence also conflicts with the first sentence from a policy perspective. A suggested re-draft to resolve this tension/concern could be as follows:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where ~~indigenous~~ ecosystems, including their indigenous values, are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming."*

"It has incorporated swimming but it would be good to consider other recreational user such as kayaker or fishermen."

*"~~Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs and wetlands, and~~ We use and interact with the natural environment to meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors but only in a way that we know will protect the ecosystem health, natural character and mauri of our aquifers, rivers, springs, wetlands and connected coastal areas. ~~Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate~~."*

*"Every decision we make on whether and how to interact with waterbodies recognises that everything is connected and affected, from the outer edges of the catchment to the coastal area."*

*"Land use, including urban development, is located, designed and managed to maintain and enhance natural processes, including the dynamic movement of water over and through the land."*

*"Our communities, land and waterbodies are resilient to the changing climate and we are not hindering the ability of ecosystems to adapt and respond in their own ways."*

*"We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have restored and protected freshwater habitats and the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come. All waterbodies and their margins have high natural character."*

*"All Waimea fresh waterbodies are natural, clean, vibrantly alive and unpolluted by contaminants, including suspended sediment. Rivers and streams are fringed with riparian vegetation helping to keep water temperatures low and aquatic life healthy. Wetlands have made a real comeback allowing for the return of giant kokopu. Estuaries, intertidal areas and the open sea that receive and are sustained by water flowing from the land have healthy thriving ecosystems. Indigenous species that need to move between the sea and fresh water for their life stages can do so freely."*

*"Rivers are not channelised and have room to move, allowing for natural erosion and deposition dynamics. The extent and capacity of natural floodplains are protected so they are able to buffer the impacts of climate change and the influence of sea level rise. As a result, water movement through catchments has slowed down."*

*"People and property are resilient to natural hazards. New development is located and designed to avoid areas prone to natural hazards and does not increase the risk and effects of natural hazards on other people and property."*

### 3.4.2 Values outcomes

There were 12 contributors for the Waimea FMU. All compulsory national, optional national (except Hydro-electric) and additional values were ticked. Native Fish Spawning, then Natural Form and Character, and Resilience to Climate Change were the most popular values.

**Additional comments on the values included:**

- No Whitebait fishing in Pearl Creek
- Recreation and amenity - our rivers, streams, lakes and coastal margins is important

- Connectivity - connecting the mountains to the sea, taking a landscape/catchment approach to waterway health
- Protecting the Waimea riverbed and banks from 4x4 access or limiting access by vehicles.
- we urge an integrated approach that also encompasses the Waimea Inlet, given the interconnections across terrestrial, freshwater and coastal/marine ecosystems.

### 3.4.3 Mapped values

**Comments from the mapped values include:**

*Ecosystem Health*

- Waimea Inlet is suffering from fine sediments ie. clear felling land / development, earth works, clearing and creating drains

*Swimming/Water Sports*

- Wairoa river for swimming

*Threatened species*

- Pearl creek hosts a heap of uncommon bird species and has stunning clear spring water

*Food/kai gathering*

- Watercress growing in the waterways is frequently being harvested

*Drinking Water*

- Expand the reticulated water scheme to supply rural properties in the lower aquifer

*Fishing*

- wonderful series of trout ponds at Challie's Road
- We need the Waimea Fishing Ponds and wetlands to be easily accessible for young people to learn fishing as well as older people and people with disabilities

*Grow food/products*

- Key area for drought resistant food production
- Vital to prioritize food production, primary industry employment opportunities, and community food security within the Waimea Plains area.

*Other*

- Flood control/river management x 2
- Waimea estuary, hold great value for duck-hunters

## 3.5 Moutere

Draft Vision provided for feedback:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*
>
> *Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, and wetlands, and meet the needs of our*

*communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate.*

*We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have restored and protected freshwater habitats and the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come.*

*All Moutere fresh waterbodies are natural, clean, vibrantly alive and unpolluted. Rivers and streams are fringed with riparian vegetation helping to keep water temperatures low and aquatic life healthy. Wetlands have made a real comeback allowing for the return of giant kokopu.*

### 3.5.1 Vision outcomes

For the Moutere FMU there were 5 responses on visions. Only 2 out of 4 respondents agreed with the draft vision.

**Comments have been summarised as follows:**

- 2100 is too far away. Act now
- This needs to be a 30 year goal with small positive changes that will lead to big positive changes.

**Specific comments (in quotation marks) include:**

"The Moutere river and Company ditch have been highly modified to drain the valley. Summer flows are negligible in a dry year so the idea of a fresh and flowing stream all year round is not a reality."

"Yes particularly like the reference to wetlands/giant kokopu. Note the Moutere does not support a salmonid fishery as it suffers too much from low flows and high temperatures during summer."

"The draft vision is wonderful but try and be practical. Riparian plantings have to be looked after. Ditches etc have to be cleaned out and there should be provision for this to happen."

### 3.5.2 Values outcomes

There were 4 contributors for the Moutere FMU. All compulsory national values were ticked.

Around half of the optional national values were picked, including Natural Form and Character, Drinking Water Supply, Wai Tapu and Animal Drinking Water. Those not picked were Fishing, Irrigation, Tauranga Waka, Hydro-electric power, and Commercial and Industrial Use.

Three additional values were not picked; these were Infrastructure, Kaitiakitanga/Stewardship and Navigation.

Native fish spawning was the most popular value.

### 3.5.3 Mapped values

**Comments from the mapped values include:**

*Ecosystem Health*

- Moutere Inlet filling with sediments
- sediment into the estuary from recent land development

*Threatened Species*

- Mariri Loop area is a habitat for a lot of bird species

*Food/kai gathering*

- A once great place to gather kai moana now a degraded and polluted inlet

*Boat Launching*

- Kina area an important boat launching location for local community recreation of watersports and fishing

## 3.6 Motueka – Riuwaka

Draft Vision provided for feedback:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*
>
> *Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs and wetlands, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate.*
>
> *We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have restored and protected freshwater habitats and the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come.*
>
> *Rivers that flow through the heart of our rural landscapes have high water clarity and have margins of healthy indigenous vegetation. Wetlands have been restored in our river deltas.*
>
> *Parts of the Motueka and its tributaries are outstanding water bodies with protected recreational, fisheries and wildlife habitat, scientific and wild and scenic values.*

### 3.6.1 Vision outcomes

For the Motueka - Riuwaka FMU there were 35 responses on visions. 60% of respondents agreed with the draft vision.

**Comments have been summarised as follows:**

- Motueka and its tributaries, especially the Wangapeka and Motupiko rivers, should be managed to sustain the trout habitat.
- Above waters and wetlands have great value for waterfowl hunting and upland game bird hunting, including ducks, quail, and pheasants.
- protection of fishing and trout habitat/spawning is a key value

- protection and enhancement of the Motueka river and in fact all rivers in the region need to be a priority.
- Fish and Game champion healthy river systems and Council need to protect trout too.
- value of sport fishing for Trout and salmon should be included in this vision for the future
- Concerned about the slit runoff from forestry and its effects on recreational fish habitats
- forestry is about to destroy the Riuwaka river if we don't act soon
- include the values of rivers as angling destinations for local trout fisher people and allow for improving and supporting habitats for trout habitat and trout spawning (no cattle in rivers)
- fresh water fishing, especially for trout, in these waterways is extremely important for the local residents as well as national and international tourists
- Strictly enforce best practices for the forestry industry with regular inspections. The largest contributor to sediment is runoff from forestry.
- Include protection for trout spawning areas.
- reduce the impact of flood mitigation works.
- include creating habitat for both native and introduced fish by taking a holistic approach to protect all species
- get rid of trout they are invasive, ban white bating
- ban gravel extraction, ensure rivers flow clean and clear at all times
- 2100 is too far away
- Replant all river banks in native bush, shut down dairy farms that pollute the aquifers, stop pine plantation on SPG
- Let the river flow its natural course and remove all stop banks in the lower catchment
- Our awareness of the connection to our freshwater and te Taiao has grown to understand that we and te Taiao are one and the same being
- Get some gravel out of the Motueka river and Motupiko unless you want them to flood.
- I disagree that wetlands can be restored. Yes, we can protect and enhance them
- is totally un-realistic to un-wind the clock and let the rivers run free as they did when settlements were first established
- The water take for hop growers needs to be controlled and the amount of Nitrogen they are applying in a very short period of time.
- A lovely draft vision but people still need to be fed and watered
- Ban gravel extraction from Peach island by CJ Industries
- Phase out all dairy farms in the catchment
- Eliminate all wilding wattle / acacia in the Motueka river catchment.
- Eliminate all chemicals flowing into the river from industrial practices including orchards and farming
- Ban the planting of pine forests on Separation Point granite
- Allow the lower Motueka river to change direction in flood as many times as it likes - release it from its stop banks
- Limit water being taken out
- The Motueka-Riuwaka FMU is one of the larger and more diverse of Tasman's FMUs with many activities including farming, horticulture, viticulture, tourism, and the location of one of Tasman's largest settlements - Motueka. B+LNZ is not convinced that this is adequately reflected in the Motueka-Riuwaka FMU vision. Need to address economic and social diversity within the FMU and give greater recognition to agriculture and primary industries.

**Specific comments (in quotation marks) include:**

“I have no problem with the concepts of 'indigenous ecosystems' and 'mahinga kai' being included in the Vision, but as additional concepts in their own right, not exclusive concepts, which preclude the historical and broadly accepted social values of the Motueka and Riuwaka systems as recognised recreational and tourist trout fisheries. I think the first paragraph of the Vision should simply read;

> *"It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where <u>all</u> ~~indigenous~~ ecosystems are thriving, providing abundant ~~mahinga kai~~ fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.”*

“It's a bit woolly - "Sustainable and integrated land and management practices" is far too vague a term open to interpretation. You need to say what it is you want exactly. If you want the river to flow clearly to the sea even in a heavy flood event then how do you achieve this, and be upfront about it.”

“I really like the part about rivers margins having healthy indigenous vegetation, however I would take the focus off rural landscapes and make it a blanket statement. It is a fact that water ways in rural landscapes are more generally more degraded but if we continue to point fingers then we will stay divided, this is counterproductive to the future of our water ways.”

“The use of ‘restored’ is a bit fluffy as it can mean a few different things, perhaps more solid wording around this so we are all working towards the same goals/state of ‘restoration’, removing any confusion through the interpretation of the word.”

“Maybe adding something on forestry, unless of course it is counted in rural.”

The following was provided by a submitter as alternative wording

> *“It is 2100, the wai through the Motueka Catchment is healthy. The well-being of the water bodies and associated ecosystems are protected. The waterbodies are managed to minimize the effects of providing for human health, recreation, and the communities needs.*
>
> *Waterbodies are given the space to be resilient to the changing climate. The community allows the rivers to flood and avoid damaging infrastructure. River protection rock work is minimised.*
>
> *People have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming*
>
> *Recreation is valued with swimming, fishing, walking kayaking and rafting provided for with good public access and high water quality.*
>
> *The river is allowed to flow from the mountains to the sea. Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs and wetlands, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors.*
>
> *The surrounding land is managed to keep the system healthy*
>
> *The community values the tāonga they are protecting. We all take responsibility for freshwater health for generations to come.*
>
> *Rivers that flow through the heart of our rural landscapes have high water clarity and have margins of healthy indigenous vegetation. Wetlands have been restored in our river deltas.*

*Parts of the Motueka and its tributaries are outstanding water bodies and are protected with a Water Conservation Order. This protects the recreational, fisheries and wildlife habitat, scientific and wild and scenic values."*

"Change to *All rivers and streams that flow through our rural landscapes*..."

*"It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where ~~indigenous~~ ecosystems, including their indigenous values, are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming."*

"Wetland restoration throughout the district should be promoted, not just in *our river deltas."*

### 3.6.2 Values outcomes

There were 35 contributors for the Motueka - Riuwaka FMU. All compulsory national, optional national and additional values were ticked. Public Access followed by Natural Form and Character and Native Fish Spawning were the most popular values.

**Additional comments on the values included:**

- Ensure public access to the outdoors is available especially for people with disabilities
- protection to the Motueka River, specifically to its floodplain and surrounding productive land and natural features from industrial activity, such as gravel extraction
- Need to acknowledge of the value this FMU for hunters of ducks, swans, and upland game (pheasant, quail, rabbit, hare).
- clean water is important for trout
- the water conservation order needs to feed into the Vision
- need to recognise the social values of the national and international importance of the quality of brown trout, their trout habitat and the trout fishing they support
- Reduce/manage forestry to avoid silt deposits
- Reduce/manage dairy cow access to river

### 3.6.3 Mapped values

**Comments from the mapped values include:**

*Ecosystem Health*

- Riwaka River - healthy water with habitat for aquatic life
- Bring back our wetlands so we and the native species here can thrive
- Moss Bush campsite - too many campers, not enough toilets. Its absolutely disgusting and a disgrace to this Taonga of an awa
- The Peach Island Stream has great potential to be revegetated with native riparian plants.
- Manage effluent runoff from farm near coast so it is not directly entering coastal waters
- I am worried about water quality degradation from farming in our catchments.

*Threatened Species*

- Graham Valley South Branch an important whio area
- Exposed rubbish dump a concern to birds and fish at Green Tree Road
- manage gravel extraction activities such that they result in braids in the river bed where the birds can nest i.e. the Motueka River downstream of Tapawera in 2022/23 nesting season.

*Swimming/Water Sports*

- old mans beard and convolvulus needs removing from swimming spots
- Safe swimming Riuwaka River
- Penninsular Road extremely popular swimming hole
- Motueka River is popular for swimming and river kayaking

*Natural Character*

- Brooklyn Stream and has high natural form and character but sediment/soil erosion is a concern with high populations of feral goats, pigs and deer having a major impact on indigenous forest health with ground cover vegetation
- Preserve the natural character of the Wangapeka for future generations
- Maintaining the untouched wild appearance of the resurgence is important
- Shaggery Stream important

*Fishing*

- The upper Wangapeka is a pristine waterway that represents backcountry fishing to brown trout and wholeheartedly support the FMU draft plan to protect this waterway
- the Motueka river is one of the best brown trout fisheries in the country and the World. It is vital that the river is protected for recreational angling for all future generations
- The Riuwka is a small stream renown as a great fly fishing destination
- Motueka is a nationally significant river for trout fishing
- Motupiko River great for brown trout
- Habitat restoration to ensure trout spawning
- supporting habitats for trout and trout spawning
- Nationally and internationally valued trout fishery
- River access for people with a disability

*Wai tapu/Ceremonies*

- A sacred site such as the resurgence deserves recognition

*Drinking water*

- Protecting our aquifers to ensure a resilient and safe drinking supply for those not connected to the towns infrastructure
- Ensure that drinking water quality is of premium quality, both in the town (Tapawera) and private supplies

*Water for animals*

- Ensure good quality water for stock

*Grow food/products*

- important for horticultural production so producers needs in regards to water takes must be given adequate consideration, reliability of water supply is essential
- Irrigation, fertilisation and burning activities shouldn't generate leaching and pollution of water into aquifers and drains
- food production activities should have riparian strips to prevent sedimentation

*Other*

- We are the awa and the awa is us
- Developed wetlands habitat for ducks and of value to duck-hunters
- Protect homes, infrastructure and productive land from flood damage (Tapawera)

## 3.7 Abel Tasman – Kaiteriteri

Draft Vision provided for feedback:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems are thriving, providing abundant mahinga kai and fishing, and people have safe, clean water for drinking and swimming.*
>
> *Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health and natural character of our aquifers, rivers, lakes, springs and wetlands, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture, tourism, and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate.*
>
> *We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have restored and protected freshwater habitats and the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come.*
>
> *Our coastal streams and estuaries are natural, unpolluted, clean and vibrantly alive with bird, plant and fish life.*

### 3.7.1 Vision outcomes

For the Abel Tasman - Kaiteriteri FMU there were 5 responses with 100% agreement on the draft vision. However, responses show some dissatisfaction with the vision and a request for immediate rules to deal with farming and forestry practices that degrade freshwater ecosystems, especially relating to sediment.

**Comments have been summarised as follows:**

- There are no salmonid fisheries of any recreational significance within this FMU and Fish & Game support the communities management of Abel Tasman National Park as primarily an indigenous ecosystem.
- I have little confidence that TDC has the resolve or capability to implement the vision. The Marahau and Otuwhero Rivers are among the most degraded waterways in the region. The Otuwhero estuary is a silted disaster area. Tasman Bay is grossly degraded from the combined effects of commercial scallop dredging compounded by massive siltation from land slope failures in the exotic forestry areas. Need to permanently retire much of the exotic forestry areas and allow native bush regeneration.
- Both farming and forestry should not be allowed to continue their current damaging practices. We need highly restrictive rules put in place immediately before 2100 or there will not be anything left to protect.

**Specific comments include:**

"second paragraph refers to meeting needs of farming and industry, this directly contradicts the first paragraph."

### 3.7.2 Values outcomes

There were 5 contributors to the Able Tasman - Kaiteriteri FMU. All compulsory national values were ticked. Optional national values ticked were Irrigation, Natural Form and Character, Drinking Water, Wai Tapu, Tauranga Waka. Optional national values not chosen were Fishing, Hydro-electric power, Animal Drinking Water and Commercial and Industrial Uses. All additional values were picked with the exception of Trout Habitat and Spawning and Navigation.

Natural Form and Character and Native Fish Spawning were the most popular values.

### 3.7.3 Mapped values

**Comments from the mapped values include:**

*Food/kai gathering*

- Maintaining a healthy pipi population is important for Mahinga Kai practices

*Fishing*

- Supporting fisheries of species allowed to be caught and eaten.

## 3.8 Deep Moutere Groundwater

Draft Vision provided for feedback:

> *It is 2100, our waterbodies are healthy and resilient where indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and people have access to water for use within the natural characteristics and limits of the aquifer.*
>
> *Sustainable and integrated land and management practices protect the ecosystem health, natural character and pressure of our aquifers, and meet the needs of our communities, agriculture and industry sectors. Our communities and waterbodies are resilient to our changing climate.*
>
> *We all take responsibility for freshwater health, and through collaboration and innovation we have maintained and protected the quality and quantity of freshwater for generations to come.*
>
> For the Deep Moutere Groundwater FMU there were three responses with only one in support of the vision.

### 3.8.1 Vision outcomes

**Comments have been summarised as follows:**

- This a valuable water resource for farms and prosperity of our local community
- 2100 is too far away
- why so far in the future? I remember 30 years ago when we could swim in any river and the trout and Tuna were abundant. We could have dogs swim all year around with no toxic algae and the nearby ponds and still water were abundant with Tadpoles. If it took us just 25-30

years to ruin this wonderful resource lets hope we can reverse this in a much shorter timeframe than 77 years

**Specific comments (in quotation marks) include:**

"I can accept para.1 but *'sustainable and integrated land and management practices to protect ecosystem health'* have little bearing on the health or water quality of such a deep water body. We should monitor and protect the aquifer over time to ensure the water extraction is sustainable. Annual fluctuations in water pressure are already actively managed by a dry weather task force involving TDC and growers to ensure ground water levels are maintained at a sufficient level to maintain adequate water supplies to the community."

### 3.8.2 Values outcomes

There were only 3 respondents for the Deep Moutere Groundwater FMU. All compulsory national values were ticked. Optional national values ticked were Natural Form and Character, Drinking Water, Wai Tapu and Animal Drinking Water. Optional national values not chosen were Fishing, Irrigation, Tauranga Waka, Hydro-electric power, and Commercial and Industrial Use.

All additional values were picked with the exception of Flooding and Erosion, Kaitiakitanga/Stewardship, and Aesthetics.

Natural Form and Character and Natural State were the most popular values.

### 3.8.3 Mapped values

There were no pin drop values identified for this FMU.

## 4 Key Themes on Visions and Values

There was general support for the draft visions with percentages agreeing per FMU as follows:

- Aorere – West Coast – 57% (4/7)
- Tākaka – 75% (9/13)
- Buller/Kawatiri – 66% (2/3)
- Waimea – 70% (7/10)
- Moutere – 50% (2/4)
- Motueka – Riuwaka – 60% (19/32)
- Abel Tasman – Kaiteriteri – 100% (4/4)
- Deep Moutere Groundwater – 33% (1/3)

Some positive comments on Visions included:

- it is very well expressed as it stands (Motueka – Riuwaka FMU)
- I totally agree with the vision and values for protecting the Motueka and Riwaka rivers and catchments for our future and beyond.
- I really like the part about our rivers having healthy indigenous vegetation (Moutere – Riuwaka FMU)
- Yes particularly like the reference to wetlands/giant kokopu (Moutere FMU)

- The statement aspires to protecting "the interconnected system of waterbodies that feed into the Waimea Inlet and Tasman Bay" and we strongly endorse this (Waimea FMU)
- ensuring residents are aware of, take ownership of and are proud of Tasman's waterways is an entirely desirable outcome

Some less favourable comments on Visions included:

- I have little confidence that TDC has the resolve or capability to implement the vision (Abel Tasman – Kaiteriteri FMU).
- second paragraph refers to meeting needs of farming and industry, this directly contradicts the first paragraph.
- There is a hierarchy of values that this process does not recognise.
- While the vision is clear on sustainable land and management practices, it is not clear on the commercial sustainable use of the rivers themselves for example hydro electric generation and gold dredging.
- Maybe you need to include as a separate paragraph something about the need for meeting the aims and aspirations of Iwi.
- It's a bit woolly – *'Sustainable and integrated land and management practices'* is far too vague a term open to interpretation.
- Visions are meaningless without action. TDC has failed in its environmental responsibilities under the RMA (Motueka WCO, sedimentation in waterways, ignored Mot ICM study)

Key themes from the long-term visions engagement are listed below. Conflicting views were expressed for trout, flood management and gravel values.

**Key themes:**

- Timeframes
- Recreational angling
- Suction dredge gold mining
- Hydro electricity
- Forestry
- River, gravel and flood management
- Discharges

## 4.1 Timeframes

Suggestions on the timeframe ranged but generally sought shorter timeframes. However, Beef and Lamb NZ support the 2100 timeframe seeing it as meeting the NPS-FM as being achievable and ambitious. They state "75 years is a realistic timeframe for measuring improvements in water quality and freshwater ecosystem health from implemented policies and rules".

Otherwise, there was an expectation that waterways need to be healthy and resilient long before 2100, especially with climate change causing "higher intensity rainfall events and much lower flows during intense drought periods. By 2040, nitrate levels, aquifer health and spring-fed stream health should no longer be 'improving' but should [be] fully healthy already".

- For the Takaka FMU 2100 is 77 years distant. Need action to tackle and correct current water quality problems.
- 2100 was considered too far away in the Motueka – Riuwaka, Waimea, Deep Moutere Groundwater, Moutere, & Takaka FMUs

- Change the timeline to 2040, or at most 2050 (Waimea FMU)
- lets hope we can reverse [the declining trend] in a much shorter timeframe than 77 years (Deep Moutere Groundwater FMU)
- The council and regulatory framework should acknowledge that implementing change requires time (Federated Farmers).

## 4.2 Recreational angling

The same or similar comments were made regarding the importance of the brown trout fishery for recreational angling and high value tourism in the following FMUs:

- Aorere – West Coast FMU, Takaka FMU, Buller/Kawatiri FMU (trout fishery protected by the WCO), Waimea FMU (recreational use only), Motueka – Riuwaka FMU

The request for recreational angling to be valued was also followed by a proposed amendment to the relevant FMU Vision statement. It requested the removal of the sole focus on indigenous ecosystems and suggested instead to include 'indigenous' ecosystems.

The Motueka – Riuwaka FMU had the highest number of individual comments relating to the value of recreational angling, being 11 out of 35 and one anti trout fishing (get rid of them they are invasive) and ban white baiting.

A counter argument to valuing introduced fish species, particularly brown trout was that they impact negatively on native fish species which in turn impacts on native bird species that rely on native fish populations for food.

## 4.3 Suction dredge gold mining

Suction dredge gold mining was identified as a value for the following FMUs and appears to be from two individual submitters.

- Aorere – West Coast FMU, Tākaka FMU, Buller/Kawatiri FMU,

Comments included:

- can be carried out without any effects on the environment and can be done consistent with Te Mana o Te Wai (this finding has been concluded by multiple consent hearings in Otago using Independent Hearing Commissioners).

## 4.4 Hydro-electric power generation

Hydro-electricity was noted as a sustainable and commercial value that should be included in the following FMUs:

- Aorere – West Coast, Tākaka, Motueka – Riuwaka, Abel Tasman – Kaiteriteri, Moutere, and Waimea

Comments from NZ Energy included:

- generation and use of renewable energy is encouraged and enabled
- adverse effects of renewable energy generation are managed at a level appropriate to the location and type of activity

- operational and functional needs of renewable energy generation activities is provided for, and reverse sensitivity effects are managed.

## 4.5 Forestry

Five submitters commented on forestry in the Motueka – Riuwaka FMU:

- Two were concerned about the slit runoff from forestry and its effects on recreational fish habitats.
- forestry is about to destroy the Riuwaka river and council should act soon.
- stop pine plantation on SPG
- Ban the planting of pine forests on Separation Point granite

Two submitters in the Abel Tasman – Kaiteriteri FMU noted the impact of forestry:

- massive siltation from land slope failures in the exotic forestry areas.
- Need to permanently retire much of the exotic forestry areas and allow native bush regeneration.
- Both farming and forestry should not be allowed to continue their current damaging practices.

## 4.6 River, gravel and flood management

Six submitters commented on river works in the Motueka – Riuwaka FMU:

- ban gravel extraction and keep rivers clean and clear at all times.
- Need a stronger effort to reduce the impact of flood mitigation work.
- Let the river flow its natural course and remove all stop banks in the lower catchment
- Get some gravel out of the Motueka river and Motupiko unless you want them to flood. In the old days of Waimea county and catchment board it was done regularly.
- Gravel extraction has to be managed
- Allow the lower Motueka river to change direction in flood as many times as it likes - release it from its stop banks
- Ban gravel extraction from Peach island by CJ Industries
- Facilitate and encourage landowners to undertake river works and gravel extraction where possible
- Manage gravel extraction to allow the formation of braided riverbeds, which are bird nesting sites.

## 4.7 Discharges

Two submitters commented on discharges in the Motueka – Riuwaka FMU:

- Council has failed to address sedimentation despite the recommendations of reports that TDC itself has commissioned
- Eliminate all chemicals flowing into the river from industrial practices including orchards and farming
- Phase out all dairy farms in the catchment
- Some wells [in Takaka] are affected by runoff from heavy rains and lower water levels caused by droughts by cattle and sheep farmlands nearby.
- all farms should be monitored for leaching every year and a limit to the amount of urea and chemicals should be put on all farms.
- Nothing will lower pollutants going into our freshwater systems until all growers on the Waimea Plains and beyond, farm organically.
- Bring in incentivised schemes to allow farmers to reduce stocking rates and fertiliser usage

- Disturbance of steep hills should stop to greatly reduce silt flowing into waterways.

### 4.8 Theme Summary

The feedback from this round was more targeted due to the draft visions that were provided. From this the draft visions will be refined and environmental outcomes will be developed. Messages around the importance of trout fishing especially in the Motueka – Riuwaka FMU were highlighted by this engagement round. Hydro-electrical power generation was also highlighted as an important value applicable to all FMUs except the Deep Moutere Groundwater FMU.

Discussion with Te Tauihu iwi is still required to confirm values and develop visions.

## 5 Freshwater Feedback Summary

A robust amount of feedback about freshwater management was received through the combined feedback on both Mountains to Sea engagement processes (M2S1 and M2S2). Staff are continuing to explore ways to increase feedback participation across all sectors of the community with each engagement round. The second round of engagement was on-line via Shape Tasman only and built upon the previous engagement round (which included public events).

Overall, there were more responses from the second round of engagement.

- From M2S2 there was 281 contributions from 119 contributors compared to
- M2S1 where there was 230 pieces of feedback from over 75 contributors.

- From M2S2 the social map had 74 posts for 34 contributors compared to
- M2S1 where the social map had 53 contributions from 15 contributors.

Together this amounts to approximately 500 contributions from approximately 200 contributors.

The M2S2 focused on draft visions and repeated the same value options to seek further feedback on values that had not previously been selected for an FMU. In addition, a social pinpoint map was used to get feedback. Many of the gaps in values were filled, for example drinking water was identified as a value pertaining to all FMUs, except for the Aorere – West Coast FMU.

Other feedback from M2S2 came from the farming sector which identified food production and food security as an important value in all FMUs, not just Waimea. The rural sector was encouraged to provide their feedback on Shape Tasman through targeted industry network emails and at each of the following Rural Conversation events: Murchison (27th April); St Arnaud (27th April); Collingwood (1st May); Upper Moutere (2nd May) and Tapawera (2nd May).

Suction gold dredging was identified as a value for the Takaka, Aorere-West Coast and Buller/Kawatiri FMUs. Recreational angling was also identified as an important value especially in the Motueka – Riuwaka FMU. The feedback on timeframes varied with support for long-term aspirations (inter-generational goals) supported by interim targets.

We now have some valuable input into the draft visions and a more comprehensive picture of values.

# 6 Next Steps

The next stage is to refine the visions with the latest feedback. Alongside the vision refinement we will draft environmental outcomes based on the identified values. Developing environmental outcomes forms the next step required under the National Objective Framework of the NPS-FM.

Stage 3 Engagement on Mountains to the Sea is proposed for 20th October – 30th November 2023. The focus for this next round of engagement will be on environmental outcomes derived from the feedback so far and what we already know about our catchments. Initial information on attributes may also be introduced for each environmental outcome and socialised with the community. This will indicate the direction our policies and rules are heading. A fourth engagement round on Attributes and Target Attributes States may be undertaken in March 2024.

In parallel to this community engagement, the long-term aspirations, values and outcomes of Te Tauihu iwi are being sought and developed by our iwi partners under the Te Puna Kōrero collaborative group work stream. The aim is to bring the two workstreams together, beginning January 2024, to develop the freshwater framework and draft specific planning provisions.

# 7 Appendix 1 – Values List

**Compulsory National**

Ecosystem health
Human contact
Threatened species
Mahinga kai and kai moana

**Optional National**

Fishing
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages
Natural form and character
Drinking water supply
Wai tapu
Transport and tauranga waka
Hydro-electric power generation
Animal drinking water
Commercial and industrial use

**Additional Values**

Public access
Infrastructure
Flooding and erosion management
Resilience to climate change
Kaitiakitanga / stewardship
Native fish spawning
Trout habitat and spawning
Natural state
Drinking from nature
Navigation
Aesthetics
Education and research sites
Respect for water
Gravel aggregate resource