

Giving Effect to the National Policy Statement for
Freshwater Management 2020

Developing Proposed Community Values, Visions and
Environmental Outcomes for Marlborough's Six Proposed
Freshwater Management Units.

Explanatory report.



Prepared by Sarah Pearson, Strategic Planner
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Executive Summary

This report records details of matters considered during the development of the proposed values, visions, and environmental outcomes for the six proposed Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) for the Marlborough Region which are the focus for the second round of community engagement. The second round of engagement will take place from 3rd November to 15th December 2023.

Several points should be noted. These values, visions, and environmental outcomes are proposed and are provided to enable community to engage and provide feedback on something tangible. Feedback has not been received from tangata whenua iwi at this stage and as such this report does not purport to fulfil any requirements within the NPSFM relating to tangata whenua involvement and engagement. The values, visions, and environmental outcomes may therefore change and be moulded through further feedback and engagement.

The first round of community engagement relating to the implementation of the NPSFM 2020 (December 2022 and June 2023) focused on proposed Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and gaining an understanding of the community's values and aspirations / visions for the region's freshwater and freshwater ecosystems. Almost four hundred community feedback points related specifically to values and another two hundred plus community submission points had visionary, aspirational or future based comments.

Feedback responses were collated and analysed against the NPSFM requirements resulting in a list of proposed values, visions and associated environmental outcomes for each FMU. The visions attempt to capture the fundamental NPSFM concept of Te Mana o Te Wai (TMOTW) and the hierarchy of obligations. The special characteristics of each FMU have been highlighted using specific descriptions and localities where appropriate and information is available, but where this can't be achieved at this stage, more generic NPSFM descriptions have been used.

Community have also been provided with another opportunity to consider when visions should be met by in the context of having more tangible visions statements to reflect and link timescales too.

This report is divided into three main sections.

- Details of the NPSFM requirements regarding values, visions and environmental outcomes.
- Discussion on the approach to the determination of proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes, with an emphasis on highlighting specific points of note rather than commentary on each individual value, visions and outcomes for each FMU.
- Full details of each of the FMU's proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes provided in a table format.

Lastly Appendices 1 to 6 provide a record of the commentary and information on the Council's website freshwater management pages for each FMU to support and assist in the community's understanding of the process and enable them to engage and provide feedback.

Report Purpose

The purpose of this report is to record details of matters considered during the development of the proposed values, visions, and environmental outcomes for the six proposed Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) for the Marlborough Region.

This short report is to fulfil, in part, several requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) 2020.

- a) Transparent decisions making – Clause 3.6(2) – requires every regional council to record and publish matters considered and all decisions reached, specifying the reasons for those decisions.
- b) Long-term visions for freshwater – Clause 3.3 – requires every regional council to develop long-term visions for freshwater in its region.
- c) National Objectives Framework (NOF) process – Clause 3.7(2)(b) and (c) – the second and third steps in the NOF process which require regional councils to identify values for each FMU (Clause 3.9) and set environmental outcomes for each value (Clause 3.9).

These proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes have been developed from responses received from the community in the first round of community engagement. This first round took place between late 2022 and June 2023. At this stage no feedback has been received from tangata whenua iwi and as such this report does not purport to fulfil any requirements within the NPSFM relating to tangata whenua involvement and engagement (including Clauses 3.4 and 3.7(1)(a)). Council staff are working in a separate process with the nine Iwi Authorities within the Marlborough region and look to weave Iwi values, visions, and outcomes with the community ones through the course of 2024.

Another point to clearly note is that these values, visions, and environmental outcomes are proposed at this stage. They are provided to enable community to engage and provide feedback on something tangible and are highly likely to change and be moulded through further feedback and engagement.

This second round of engagement will take place from 3rd November to 15th December 2023. As for the first round of engagement a report will be prepared recording and detailing all the responses provided.

NPSFM Requirements

Values

As part of the National Objectives Framework (NOF) regional councils are required to identify values for each FMU (Clause 3.7(b)). Clause 3.9 provides further details on values.

Cl 3.9(1) The compulsory values listed in Appendix 1A apply to every FMU, and the requirements in this subpart relating to values apply to each of the 5 biophysical components of the value Ecosystem Health.

Cl 3.9(2) A regional council may identify other values applying to an FMU or part of an FMU and must in every case consider whether the values list in Appendix 1B apply.

There are four compulsory values listed in Appendix 1A and nine other values listed in Appendix 1B which must be considered by regional councils as well as any other values that are identified (See Table 1 for list of Values).

	Values	Type
1	Ecosystem health	Compulsory
2	Human contact	Compulsory
3	Threatened species	Compulsory
4	Mahinga kai	Compulsory
5	Natural form and character	Must be considered
6	Drinking water supply	Must be considered
7	Wai tapu	Must be considered
8	Transport and Tauranga waka	Must be considered
9	Fishing	Must be considered
10	Hydro-electric power generation	Must be considered
11	Animal drinking water	Must be considered
12	Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages	Must be considered
13	Commercial and industrial use	Must be considered
14	Any other value	Other values identified by the regional council.

Table 1 – NPSFM Values – Compulsory, must consider and other.

Through Clause 3.9(3) each value identified for an FMU or part FMU must be linked to an environmental outcome, which when the outcome is achieved fulfils the relevant long-term visions for the FMU and the objectives of the NPSFM.

More simply, values are what are important to people about freshwater and every value identified must have a corresponding environmental outcome. An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and / or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully and visions are achieved.

Visions

Under Clause 3.3(1) every regional council must be develop long-term visions for freshwater in its region and include those long-term visions as objectives in its regional policy statement. Further details regarding long-term visions are given in Clauses 3.3(2) and (3) reproduced below.

Cl 3.3(2) Long-term visions:

- (a) May be set at FMU, part of an FMU, or catchment level; and*
- (b) Must set goals that are ambitious but reasonable (that is, difficult to achieve but not impossible); and*
- (c) Identify a timeframe to achieve those goals that is both ambitious and reasonable (for example, 30 years after the commencement date).*

Cl 3.3(3) Every long-term vision must:

- (a) Be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua about their long-term wishes for the water bodies and freshwater ecosystems in the region; and*
- (b) Be informed by an understanding of the history of, and environmental pressures on, the FMU, part FMU, or catchment; and*
- (c) Express what communities and tangata whenua want the FMU, part of the FMU, or catchment to be like in the future.*

Lastly Clause 3.3(4) requires that every regional council must assess whether each FMU, part of an FMU, or catchment (as relevant) can provide for its long-term visions, or whether improvement to the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is required to achieve the vision.

More simply, visions are goals with timeframes which must be both ambitious but reasonable (that is difficult to achieve but not impossible). They must be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua and be informed by an understanding of the history of and environmental pressures within the FMU. Achieving visions and reaching environmental outcomes ensures that the values of an FMU can continue to be experienced and enjoyed by the community.

Environmental Outcomes

Environmental outcomes are required under Clause 3.9 for every value identified by a regional council to apply to an FMU or part FMU (Clause 3.9(3)). The regional council must include the environmental outcomes as objectives, or multiple objectives, in its regional plan (Clause 3.9(4)).

Clause 3.9(5) the environmental outcome must:

- (a) *Describe the environmental outcome sought for the value in a way that enables an assessment of the effectiveness of the regional policy statement and plans (including limits and methods) and action plans in achieving the environmental outcome; and*
- (b) *When achieved, fulfil the relevant long-term visions developed under clause 3.3 and the objective of the National Policy Statement.*

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and / or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully. The environmental outcomes also link to the long-term visions, when the outcomes are achieved, visions are achieved.

First Round of Engagement

The first round of community engagement relating to the implementation of the NPSFM 2020 was undertaken between December 2022 and June 2023. This focused on proposed Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and gaining an understanding of the community's values and aspirations / visions for the region's freshwater and freshwater ecosystems.

Almost four hundred community feedback points were received which related specifically to values the community has relating to freshwater and freshwater ecosystems and another two hundred plus community submission points had visionary, aspirational or future based comments. Full details of the feedback received can be found in a report dated September 2023 – Giving Effect to the NPSFM 2020 – Community Engagement Round One – Proposed Freshwater Management Units, Visions, and Values for Marlborough – Summary of Engagement Process and Submissions. This was publicly reported through an agenda item on the 5th of October at the Marlborough District Council Environment and Planning Committee (Agenda Item 6) and subsequently is also accessible through the council's website freshwater management pages (Figure 1).

<https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management>



Summary of first round feedback

In December 2022 to June 2023, we sort feedback on community freshwater visions and values and the division of the region into freshwater management units.

<https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management/summary-of-first-round-feedback>

Summary of first round feedback

Our first round of engagement sought feedback on community freshwater visions and values and the division of the region into freshwater management units.

We had over two hundred individual submissions made up of multiple submissions points.

Thank you to everyone who took the time to make a submission.

The following summarises the feedback we received; full details can be found in the engagement summary report:

[5 October 2023 - Item 6 - Report on Engagement 1 FMUs Visions and Values Sep 2023 v3 \(PDF, 11.8MB\)](#)

Figure 1 – Screenshot of part of the Council’s website freshwater management pages relating to information reported on the first round of engagement.

Originally it was planned that the second round of engagement would focus on the National Objectives Framework (NOF) steps three to five (See Table 2), identifying environmental outcomes from the values and visions, and identifying attributes for each value, their baselines and target states to meet those environmental outcomes. However due to the wide variety of responses and timelines given in the first round of engagement, there was a need to do a subsequent “check in” with the public to confirm what had been heard from the community concerning their freshwater values and visions.

For each FMU a list of values was put together and visions were crafted so that the community had something tangible to engage with. Environmental outcomes were also drafted so that the clear linkage to the values and visions could be seen.

At the time of preparing for the second round of engagement Council’s science team were also still working through what baseline states were appropriate for the value attributes already detailed with in the NPSFM. It was felt that values and environmental outcomes really needed to be more defined before attribute target states could be set.

It was decided that baseline states and target attribute states would form part of the last round of engagement which would be complementary to supporting the proposed limits, levels, rules and action plans for the variation to the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan to give effect to the NPSFM.

NOF Step	Process	Clause
1	Identify Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) in the region.	3.8
2	Identify values for each FMU.	3.9
3	Set environmental outcomes for each value and include them as objectives in regional plans.	3.9
4	Identify attributes for each value and identify baseline states for those attributes.	3.10
5	Set target attribute states, environmental flows and levels, and other criteria to support the achievement of environmental outcomes.	3.11, 3.13, 3.16
6	Set limits as rules and prepare action plans (as appropriate) to achieve environmental outcomes.	3.12, 3.15, 3.17

Table 2 – NOF steps.

Proposed Values

In our first round of community engagement, community was asked what was valued about freshwater in the region. Almost four hundred comments were received that related to values, some related to specific FMUs but the majority were more generalised comments and were taken to relate to freshwater in across the region.

Feedback responses were collated and analysed against the compulsory NPSFM values and against the other values that must be considered (Table 1). Several values fell outside those detailed in the NPSFM Appendix 1A and 1B, these are considered to fall into the “other” values category.

This engagement is not the first time that freshwater values have been identified for the Marlborough Region. The Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP) already details freshwater values (See Volume 3 Appendix 5). These were identified through the plan review and Schedule 1 process. While the PMEP was notified in 2016, current PMEP values are still considered relevant, or at the very least mark a baseline point in recent times that can be incorporated into and/or checked against the current values feedback. An exercise was carried out to collate the PMEP values for each of the FMUs and relate them with the NPSFM 2020 values¹. It is recognised that these PMEP values may not be complete, especially for Māori freshwater values, but they are none the less important to capture.

Non-regulatory projects currently active in the region are another source of existing information relating to values. Two current examples are the Te Hoiere Restoration Project in the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU and the Lake Moawhiti Restoration Project in the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU.²

¹ Giving Effect to the NPSFM 2020 – Community Engagement Round One – Proposed Freshwater Management Units, Visions, and Values for Marlborough – Summary of Engagement Process and Submissions - September 2023 – Appendix 10, Section 1.

² Giving Effect to the NPSFM 2020 – Community Engagement Round One – Proposed Freshwater Management Units, Visions, and Values for Marlborough – Summary of Engagement Process and Submissions - September 2023 – Appendix 10, Section 2.

Very little specific information was provided in the first round of engagement on values for the Waiau Toa / Clarence FMU, however in recent years the Department of Conservation (DOC) has undertaken significant community engagement for the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve Management Plan. The Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve covers the majority of the Waiau Toa / Clarence FMU, and these surveys provide detailed value information that has also been taken into consideration.³

Taking the values identified through the first round of community engagement and existing values identified in the PMP, existing restoration projects and the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve Management Plan feedback, values were identified for each FMU. Table 3 provides a high-level summary of the values identified for the Marlborough Region FMUs. The total number of values ranges from eleven for the Waiau Toa / Clarence to sixteen for the Wairau FMU. A description of each value is provided based on, and following the value details provided in the NPSFM Appendix 1A and 1B. Values and value descriptions, along with visions and environmental outcomes, can be seen for each FMU in the FMU section of this report, but certain points of note relate to values are highlighted next.

Each FMU has its own characteristics, although many of the values occur across all the FMUs. The detail or locality of where values apply within each FMU however varies and can be discrete or focused. To try and reflect the character of each FMU, value descriptions include specific details, including locality, where appropriate and the information available. This was also felt to be important to reflect the character of different areas within the FMUs. More specific value details were felt to assist with avoiding unintended consequences on different sectors of the community trying to provide for a value when the value might not be applicable, appropriate, or needed across the whole FMU.

To assist the community in understanding the characteristics of each FMU further information has also been gathered and updated on the Council website Freshwater Management pages under each FMU (Figure 2 and <https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management/freshwater-management-units>). Information has been provided on the history and land use of the FMU, historic state of the environment and current state of the environment as provided through Council's water monitoring programme. This information also supports the development of visions which under Clause 3.3(3)(c) requires an understanding of the history of, and environmental pressures on, the FMU, part FMU, or catchment. A separate report titled "Giving effect to the National Policy for Freshwater Management – Report on website review and update for second round of engagement October 2023" provides more detail on the website updates.⁴

³ Giving Effect to the NPSFM 2020 – Community Engagement Round One – Proposed Freshwater Management Units, Visions, and Values for Marlborough – Summary of Engagement Process and Submissions - September 2023 – Appendix 10, Section 3.

⁴ Giving effect to the National Policy for Freshwater management – Report on website review and update for second round of engagement October 2023.

FMU Value	Marlborough Sounds Complex	Te Hoiere / Pelorus	Wairau	Awatere	East Coast Complex	Waiau Toa / Clarence	
No. of Values Identified	14	13	18	14	16	11	
Ecosystem health	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Human contact	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Threatened species	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mahinga kai	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Natural form and character	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Drinking water supply	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Wai tapu	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Transport and Tauranga waka			Y				
Fishing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hydro-electric power generation			Y				
Animal drinking water	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Commercial and industrial use	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Other Values	Recreation and Amenity	Recreation and Amenity	Recreation and Amenity	Recreation and Amenity	Recreation and Amenity	Recreation and Amenity	
			Access	Water Storage	Water Storage		
	Access		Groundwater	Gravel Management	Flood Management	Gravel Management	Access
			Flood Management		Fossil hunting / Geology		
Education	Gravel						

Table 3 – Value Summaries for all FMUs

As mentioned above, it is recognised that some values apply across the whole of the FMU, for example ecosystem health. A more generic value description for Ecosystem Health was developed from the descriptions within the NPSFM. Where there was a lack of specific information on a value in an FMU, again a more generic value description has been used. It is likely over the course of the community and tangata whenua engagement more information will come to light and more detail or focused value descriptions can be added.

An example of this situation is the Threatened Species compulsory value which is required in all FMUs. Ideally the specific threatened species that are found within each FMU would be captured in

the value description. While work to capture and define the relationship between threatened species and FMUs is being undertaken by science staff in collaboration with staff from the Department of Conservation, this was not complete for inclusion in the values description in the time for the second round of engagement. It is likely that this information will be added in 2024.

Examples of FMU specificity can be seen in the Human Contact and Drinking Water values. In the NPSFM the Human Contact value is described as “the extent to which the FMU or part FMU supports people be able to connect with the water through a range of activities such as swimming, waka, boating, fishing, mahinga kai and water skiing”. Specific activities that the community has highlighted which related to their physical connection with freshwater is stated in each FMU’s value description. For Drinking Water, the region has many drinking water schemes that provide a “municipal” supply for a large number of the community as well as smaller schemes that supply smaller residential clusters. It is appropriate to highlight the name of these schemes, as well noting that some of these schemes cross FMU boundaries and that connection requires recognition.

Awatere

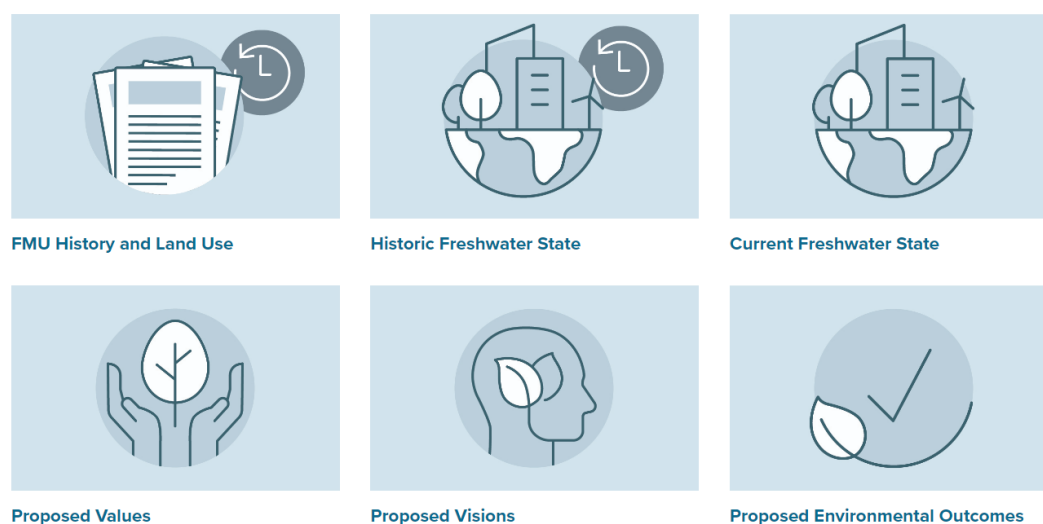


Figure 2 – Screen shot of website information pages for the Awatere FMU. The same pages are available for each FMU containing the relevant information for each FMU.

Under Clause 3.9 the Council may identify other values, apart from the compulsory values and “must consider” values in the NPSFM, that apply to all or part of an FMU. Across all the FMUs there were a total of eight “other” values identified, though not all applied to every FMU. These were Recreation and Amenity, Access, Water Storage, Flood Management, Gravel and Gravel Management, Groundwater, Fossil hunting / Geology and Education.

Many feedback comments related to activities that were undertaken adjacent to waterbodies and do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving. Linked with these activities was enjoyment due to the local amenity provided by the water body presence within the wider environment. These recreational activities and amenity enjoyment have been grouped together under the title Recreation and Amenity in the “other” value category.

Also included in this value are very high and high amenity landscapes and outstanding natural features and landscapes that are currently recognised in the PMEP. The identification in the PMEP

recognises the contribution rivers, lakes and wetlands make to Marlborough's landscapes. Council specific details of these amenity and outstanding natural features and landscapes where currently identified have been included in the value description. The outstanding features and landscape classifications were determined through several studies undertaken by Boffa Miskall on behalf of the Council in 2014 / 2015 to support the development of the PMEP.^{5,6,7}

Feedback on gravel extraction highlighted two distinct values. The value of the gravel as a resource for use for example in roading and construction and secondly the extraction of gravel as part of the managing flood risk within rivers and thus forming part of flood protection management. In the Wairau FMU both these values were present, however for the Awatere FMU there is little to no risk of flooding due to the incised nature of the river in its lower reaches, but gravel is valued as a resource. This distinction has been highlighted in the value descriptions.

There are several other points to note about the proposed values.

The NPSFM differentiates values by having compulsory values (Appendix 1A) and council may identify any other values applying to an FMU or part FMU but must consider other values listed in Appendix 1B (Clause 3.9 (1) and (2)). Importance or weighting to those values is provided by the NPSFM Objective 2.1 which sets out the resource management hierarchy and priorities. All values identified in the feedback have been included, no weighting has been applied relating to the number of times a value was mentioned. It is recognised that some values are more important to more people than others, and how values identified by only a few people are provided for requires careful future consideration.

Because something is valued it does not mean that there are no adverse implications of that value. For example, four-wheel driving within the river environment is enjoyed by many people but there is the potential for it to have highly detrimental effects on river ecosystems.

Where a value has been identified through this process, it does not follow that the value, and potential activity that it relates to, is authorised by Council and those activities may already have applicable rules relating to it under the current operative and PMEP plans.

Proposed Visions

In our first round of community engagement, the community was asked what the community's visions and aspirations were for the freshwater in the region, as well as what factors were seen as important when considering climate change. There were over two hundred feedback comments that had visionary, aspirational or future based comments, which fell into either region wide or specific FMU comments. Feedback was also received that related specifically to the NPSFM process, Te Mana o te Wai (TMOTW) and freshwater management in general.

As for freshwater values, it is appropriate to reflect the characteristics of each FMU in the visions. Each FMU has its individual characteristics which may require targeted or specific management being recognised and enabled through the Plan objectives and provisions.

⁵ Marlborough Landscape Study. Landscape characterisation and evaluation. August 2015. Boffa Miskell and Marlborough District Council

⁶ Natural character of the Marlborough Coast. Defining and mapping the Marlborough Coastal Environment. June 2014. Boffa Miskell, Department of Conservation, Manaaki Whenua, Lucas Associates

⁷ The Natural character of selected Marlborough Rivers and their margins. May 2014, Boffa Miskell and Marlborough District Council.

The visions for each FMU were therefore developed to incorporate specificity and locality where appropriate so that each FMU could be recognised and provide an identifiable link to the area's character. It is noted that Clause 3.3(2) provides the opportunity to reflect characteristic variations by allowing visions to be set not just at an FMU level but at part of an FMU and catchment level. The size of the "catchment" is not defined in the NPSFM. Large catchments are comprised of many small catchments which may have their own unique characteristics, for example due to specific geology or microclimates which in turn affect the ecosystems present, the land use that can be supported and ultimately its value to the community.

There is however also commonality across the FMU visions. This reflects in part the compulsory values identified in the NPSFM, but also the general overall community wide desire for healthy freshwater, provision of water for drinking and the ability to use freshwater for social, cultural and economic wellbeing.

The TMOTW hierarchy has been captured within the structure of the visions. The first part of the visions focuses on the health of the freshwater and freshwater ecosystem. The middle section looks to capture goals relating to human health needs, principally relating to drinking water, and the last part of the visions focuses on other valued uses of freshwater in the FMU.

Where previous engagement has resulted in visionary statements such as through the Te Hoiere / Pelorus Restoration Project or the Rangitahi / Molesworth Management Plan, visions that relate to freshwater have been incorporated into the FMU visions. This is appropriate to recognise the significant work already done by the community in those projects and areas. As a general statement in recent times there has been an increased regulatory requirement regarding community engagement and while appropriate, there are risks involved with engagement fatigue and inefficient use of time and resources repeating already robustly undertaken engagement. This was felt to be the case for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus and Waiiau Toa / Clarence FMUs. Through engagement round 2 the ongoing relevance of that previous engagement can be tested to ensure it is still relevant to the community.

As mentioned above, during the first round of engagement the community was asked what the future aspirations were for freshwater in the Marlborough Region, they were also asked when these should be achieved by. A range of responses were received in relation to the timescale ranging from immediately/tomorrow, in 2 or 3 years, 5 to 10 to 15 years through to within a generation / 30 years.

The timescale question is challenging without more context, which was reflected in the wide variation of responses given in the first round of engagement. So, while it is recognised that visions require timescales Council staff believed it would be better at this stage to draft the proposed visions without timescales and provide the community another opportunity to consider when the visions should be achieved by. Achieving wholesale change tomorrow or immediately is not realistic in a practical sense, but could be considered aspirational, equally a long timescale can lead to apathy and lack of immediacy to drive action. Neither timescale scenario is consistent with the NPSFM vision context which must be both ambitious and reasonable, that is difficult to achieve but not impossible, nor meet the intent of the Government's Essential Freshwater Package, the freshwater planning process and the NPSFM 2020.

Visions contain references to both maintaining and enhancing various values, reflecting that some freshwater values are being provided for as evidenced, for example, by water quality attributes already in the A band of the NPSFM. The community were also given the option to comment on whether they thought visions were already being met.

Proposed Environmental Outcomes

Every freshwater value must have a corresponding environmental outcome (CI 3.9(3)) which must become an objective, or multiple objectives in the regional plan (CI 3.3(4)). The values descriptions for each FMU were relied upon to prepare draft environmental outcomes. These outcomes are the state that needs to be achieved to provide for each value in the context of reaching the visions of the FMU, part FMU or catchment.

Under Clause 3.9(5)(c) the environmental outcome must be described in a way that it can be assessed if, and when, it is achieved. To assist with this assessment, specificity and locality, where possible and appropriate, have been retained in the environmental outcomes as for the values and visions.

The environmental outcomes should be read in the context of each FMU and its values and visions, however a few points are worth noting.

Many environmental outcomes involving use of freshwater that fall within the third level of the TMOTW hierarchy include statements that try to reflect this hierarchy. For example, in the outcome statement for the value of commercial and industrial use the outcome includes the proviso "within waterbody and ecosystem limits". The intent being to highlight the hierarchy and that while commercial and industrial use is valued it must not be at the expense of waterbodies or freshwater ecosystems.

Similarly other outcomes also recognise the TMOTW hierarchy as well as the effects that the valued activities can have on other people and the environment. For example, for the Recreation and Amenity value, the outcome includes supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

These qualifiers will be tested through the engagement process, and it may be that there is the community desire to expand on the clarity around the hierarchy for each value and outcome. It should also again be noted and recognised that Iwi values, visions and outcomes will also come into play around such qualifiers and clarification requirements relating to giving effect to TMOTW in the local Marlborough context.

Some values can have effects on other values, this is exemplified in the value of Fishing. There is a deliberate statement in the environmental outcomes that waterbodies that are currently free of introduced fish species are protected and remain this way with native species thriving. This reflects the intent of NPSFM Policies 9 and 10 and is relevant in the Marlborough context. Much of the fishing that is carried out and valued in the region is for trout and salmon which are known to predate on native fish species and as such can have significant consequences on the populations of indigenous fish. As such the value outcome provides for the habitat needs of trout and salmon but the outcomes statement specifically highlights that in providing for this value should not be at the expense of indigenous species where they have not been exposed to such species. It is also recognised that whitebaiting is also a fishing activity that has effects on indigenous fish.

Lastly a comment relating to the use of the words maintain and enhance within the context of environmental outcomes. Previous and current State of the Environment water quality monitoring in Marlborough has shown that there are attributes that already meet the A band as detailed in the NPSFM. This differs from many parts of the country (See Figure 3) and while Marlborough is not without areas that require improvement it is important in the Marlborough context that where water quality is at a level that is currently providing for values and meeting outcomes that this situation is maintained. This approach also ensures that once a value's attribute has reached its desired outcome it is clear that it should be maintained at that state in line with the intent of the NPSFM.

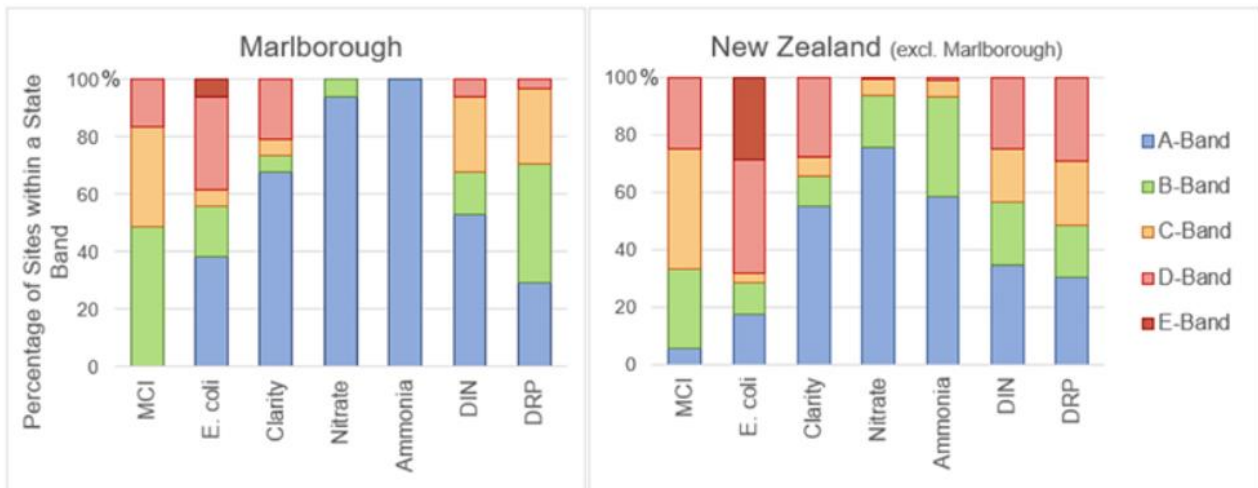


Figure 3 – Graphs taken from the most recent 2023 State of the Environment Report which compares water quality data from 2018-2022 for Marlborough to the rest of New Zealand.

Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) Values, Visions and Environmental Outcomes Summaries

The following sections provide summary tables of the visions, values/values descriptions, and environmental outcomes for each of the proposed six FMUs for the region.

Appendices 1 to 6 shows this information as displayed on the Council’s website freshwater management pages for each of the FMUs.

Marlborough Sounds Complex Freshwater Management Unit

Proposed Visions, Values, Environmental Outcomes for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

(As at October 2023 based only on community feedback after the first round of community engagement, as such this does not include tangata whenua visions, values and environmental outcomes, these we be included in 2024)

MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS COMPLEX FMU		
Visions		
<p>The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected. Healthy freshwater systems are associated with healthy coastal marine receiving environments. The wider environment and communities are thriving and resilient.</p> <p>The contribution of waterways to the natural and scenic values of the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU are maintained and protected from degradation. The area continues to be used for recreational purposes, mahinga kai and food gathering.</p> <p>Drinking water sources for the community are protected and viable for both community and stock drinking water supply ongoing into the future.</p> <p>Commercial and industrial activities are provided for within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health, including the health of coastal marine areas.</p>		
Values	Value description	Environmental Outcomes
1 - Ecosystem Health	Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration.	<p>The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. b. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. c. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain, and wetlands including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance. d. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.

		e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.
2 - Human Contact	Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, including swimming in the Waitohi River, paddling, mahinga kai and food gathering and exploring. The quality of freshwater entering into the coastal marine environment in the many bays of the Marlborough Sounds does not affect people being able to undertake a range of water-based activities in the coastal marine area, including swimming, paddling, kayaking, paddle boarding, boating, water skiing, fishing and mahinga kai and food gathering.	Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities, including swimming in the Waitohi River, paddling, mahinga kai and food gathering and exploring, when flows or levels are suitable. The receiving environment of the coastal marine area can also be enjoyed and are safe for people to continue to undertake a range of water-based activities in the coastal marine area, including swimming, paddling, kayaking, paddle boarding, boating, water skiing, fishing and mahinga kai and food gathering.
3 - Threatened Species	Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU – further information to come.	Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the Marlborough Sounds are protected and enhanced. Coastal marine habitats, as receiving environments of freshwater rivers and streams, are not adversely affected by freshwater inputs.
4 - Mahinga Kai	<p>Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact for rivers, streams, wetlands and coastal marine areas, being receiving environments. Tuna (eels) from Moawhitu lake and wetland on D'Urville Island and watercress in waterbodies such as Ohingaroa Creek.</p> <p>Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.</p>	Kai, including whitebait, watercress and tuna (eels), is safe to harvest and eat from rivers, stream, wetlands and the mauri of the place is intact. The ecological and cultural mauri of the Moawhitu lake and wetland on D'Urville Island is restored and taonga species to Ngati Koata such as tuna are thriving. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.

5 - Natural form and character	The very high natural character of the Waitohi River (excluding urban Picton) and the high natural character of the Graham and Kenepuru Rivers. Waterways contribute to the outstanding landscapes and landforms of the Marlborough Sounds.	The very high natural character of the Waitohi River (excluding urban Picton) and the high natural character of the Graham and Kenepuru Rivers is protected. Waterways continue to contribute to the outstanding landscapes and landforms of the Marlborough Sounds.
6 – Drinking Water	Part of Picton and Waikawa’s water supply is provided through the Essons Valley water supply in the upper Waitohi River catchment. The main supply for the town is groundwater sourced at Speeds Road located in the adjoining Wairau FMU. Many smaller waterways provide domestic supply through numerous small schemes to communities located throughout the Marlborough Sounds.	Water quality and quantity is sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Drinking water supply sources including the upper Waitohi River (Essons Valley water supply), the Tuamarina (Speeds Road) groundwater supply and multiple small stream supplies to dispersed communities are protected. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.
7 - Wai tapu	The Waitohi River and Waikawa Stream have special places in the rohe of Te Atiawa. Moawhitu lake and wetland and the surrounding catchment on D’Urville Island is highly valued by Ngati Koata through long association and history as a place of unique mauri and wairua. Other places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.	Special places to tangata whenua relating to the Waitohi River and Waikawa Stream, Moawhitu lake and wetland and its surrounding catchment on D’Urville Island are protected. Other places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment. The features and unique properties of the wai and identified taonga in the wai are protected.
8 - Fishing	Whitebaiting at the mouth of various Sounds streams such as those around Okiwi Bay.	Whitebaiting at the mouth of various Marlborough Sounds streams is sustainable, being in sufficient numbers to maintain a thriving population and are safe to be eaten.
9 - Animal Drinking Water	Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.	Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meets the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.
10 - Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages	Water quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.	Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
11 – Commercial	Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial activities providing economic opportunities for people, business and industries.	Water quality is suitable for commercial and industrial use activities, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people, business and industries, within waterbody and ecosystem limits.

and Industrial Use		
12 – Recreation and Amenity	Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, cycling, picnicking, camping and enjoying the Marlborough Sounds' natural environment.	Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies including walking, cycling, picnicking, camping and enjoyment of the natural Sounds environment, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
13 – Access	Public access to rivers and streams close to communities such as the Waitohi River, along walking routes including the Queen Charlotte Track and in the many popular bays like White's and Ngākuta Bays.	Public access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
14 – Education	The Waitohi River has educational value for stream studies and learning.	The Waitohi River continues to be used for education with stream studies and learnings. There is opportunity to explore, investigate and learn about waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems, subject to landowner permission if access is over private land and except where ecosystem health, natural values and cultural values are adversely affected.

Te Hoiere / Pelorus Freshwater Management Unit

Proposed Visions, Values, Environmental Outcomes for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU

(As at October 2023 based only on community feedback after the first round of community engagement, as such this does not include tangata whenua visions, values and environmental outcomes, these we be included in 2024)

TE HOIERE / PELORUS FMU		
Visions		
<p>The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. Mauri is restored to the land, water and the receiving coastal environment, the environment is flourishing.</p> <p>Freshwater and riparian habitats are protected, restored and enhanced, being well-connected with native flora and fauna populations abundant, diverse and self-sustaining. The natural and scenic values of the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU are maintained and protected from degradation.</p> <p>The area continues to be used for relaxation and recreational purposes, mahinga kai and food gathering. Iwi traditions and relationship to wai and wai tapu are protected, encouraged and revitalised.</p> <p>Communities live and work sustainably with freshwater bodies and ecosystems which thrive and in turn support community wellbeing and the local economy, all being resilient to a changing climate.</p>		
Values	Value description	Environmental Outcomes
1 - Ecosystem Health	Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration.	<p>The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. b. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. c. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain, wetlands and groundwater including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance. d. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and

		<p>birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.</p> <p>e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.</p>
2 - Human Contact	Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, including swimming, paddling, tubing, kayaking, boating, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering.	Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities, including swimming, paddling, tubing, kayaking, boating, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering.
3 - Threatened Species	Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU – further information to come.	Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU are protected and enhanced.
4 - Mahinga Kai	<p>Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact.</p> <p>Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.</p>	Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
5 - Natural form and character	The very high natural character of the Upper Te Hoiere / Pelorus River, including its water clarity and colour, and the Wakamarina River.	The very high natural character of the Upper Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and the Wakamarina River is protected.
6 – Drinking Water	Groundwater quality and quantity from the Kaituna and Rai River catchments used for drinking water supply for Havelock and the Rai Valley communities.	Groundwater quality and quantity from the Kaituna and Rai River catchments are sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply for Havelock and the Rai Valley communities with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.

7 - Wai tapu	Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.	Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment. The features and unique properties of the wai and identified taonga in the wai are protected.
8 - Fishing	Trout and salmon where they are currently present.	Where trout and salmon are present, habitat is suitable, including minimum flows, and they are safe to it. Waterbodies free of introduced fish species are protected and remain this way with native species thriving.
9 - Animal Drinking Water	Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.	Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meets the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.
10 - Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages	Water quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.	Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
11 – Commercial and Industrial Use	Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial activities providing economic opportunities for people, business and industries.	Water quality is suitable for commercial and industrial use activities, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people, business and industries, within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
12 – Recreation and Amenity	The outstanding natural landscape of the upper reaches of the Upper Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and the Wakamarina River. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving.	The outstanding natural features and landscape of the Upper Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and the Wakamarina River are protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
13 – Access	Public access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk. Access is maintained to waterbodies easily accessible to the community including Te Hoiere / Pelorus River at Pelorus Bridge and Totara Flat, the Wakamarina River and the Motuweka Estuary.	Public access to waterbodies and their margins easily accessible to the community including Te Hoiere / Pelorus River at Pelorus Bridge and Totara Flat, the Wakamarina River and the Motuweka Estuary, is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

Wairau Freshwater Management Unit

Proposed Visions, Values, Environmental Outcomes for the Wairau FMU

(As at October 2023 based only on community feedback after the first round of community engagement, as such this does not include tangata whenua visions, values and environmental outcomes, these we be included in 2024)

WAIRAU FMU
Visions
<p>The Wairau River and its tributaries, the Wairau Aquifer and Wairau Plain Springs are protected and enhanced continuing to be highly valued throughout Marlborough for the wide range of benefits they bring to the region.</p> <p>The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected. The outstanding natural and scenic values of the Wairau FMU are maintained and protected from degradation.</p> <p>The Wairau Aquifer and the Tuamarina Aquifer continue to be recognised and protected as the source of drinking water for the Wairau FMU communities and the Picton and Waikawa communities in the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU respectively. The viability of community and stock drinking water supply is ongoing into the future.</p> <p>The area continues to be used for recreational purposes, mahinga kai and food gathering, and hydro-electricity generation through the Branch River Power Scheme and Waihopai Power Station.</p> <p>Rivers are performing their natural function of moving water from the mountains and land to the ocean. Pest and weeds are managed within catchments and together with sustainable gravel management, flood damage is minimised.</p> <p>The productive landscape of the Wairau continues to provide for the economic wellbeing of the community. The Wairau River, Wairau Aquifer and the Waihopai River are recognised as important sources of irrigation water to the community now and into the future, within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health. Storage of water continues to provide an effective response to seasonal water availability issues, contributing to a resilient economy and community.</p> <p>There are healthy freshwater systems, a resilient wider environment, and communities that live and work sustainably with freshwater bodies and ecosystems.</p>

Values	Value description	Environmental Outcomes
1 - Ecosystem Health	Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration.	<p>The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. b. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. c. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain, wetlands and groundwater including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance. d. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns. e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.
2 - Human Contact	<p>Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, including swimming, paddling, tubing, kayaking, boating, jet boating, jet skiing, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering.</p> <p>The quality of freshwater entering into the coastal marine environment at the Wairau Diversion does not affect people being able to undertake surfing</p>	Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities, including swimming, paddling, tubing, kayaking, boating, jet boating, jet skiing, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering, surfing at the Wairau Diversion.
3 - Threatened Species	Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the Wairau FMU – further information to come.	Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the Wairau FMU are protected and enhanced.
4 - Mahinga Kai	Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact.	Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of

	<p>Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.</p>	<p>knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.</p>
5 - Natural form and character	<p>The very high natural character of the Upper Wairau River (from source to Bull Paddock Stream), the Branch River (above the weir), the Leatham and the Goulter Rivers. The high natural character of the Upper Wairau River between Bull Paddock Stream to Branch River, Wye River, Top Valley Stream, Onamalutu River and Taylor River above the dam.</p>	<p>The very high natural character of the Upper Wairau River (from source to Bull Paddock Stream), the Branch River (above the weir), the Leatham and the Goulter Rivers are protected. The high natural character of the Upper Wairau River between Bull Paddock Stream to Branch River, Wye River, Top Valley Stream, Onamalutu River and Taylor River above the dam are protected.</p>
6 – Drinking Water	<p>The groundwater of the Wairau Aquifer and other freshwater bodies within the Wairau FMU are used for drinking water supply for communities within the FMU including Blenheim, Renwick and Wairau Valley municipal supplies. The groundwater within the Tuamarina Catchment within the Wairau FMU is used for drinking water supply for the Picton and Waikawa municipal supply situated in the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU.</p>	<p>Groundwater quality and quantity of the Wairau Aquifer and other freshwater bodies within the Wairau FMU are sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply for communities within the Wairau FMU including Blenheim, Renwick and Wairau Valley municipal supplies, with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Groundwater quality and quantity within the Tuamarina Catchment is sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply for the Picton and Waikawa municipal supply situated in the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU, with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.</p>
7 - Wai tapu	<p>Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.</p>	<p>Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment. The features and unique properties of the wai and identified taonga in the wai are protected.</p>
8 – Transport and Tauranga waka	<p>Places where waka and watercraft are launched and appropriate places for waka to land.</p>	<p>Part of the FMU is navigable for identified means of transport and places are available and appropriate to launch and land waka and watercraft.</p>
9 - Fishing	<p>Trout and salmon where they are currently present, including the Argyle Pond.</p>	<p>Where trout and salmon are present, habitat is suitable, including minimum flows, and they are safe to it. Waterbodies free of introduced fish species are protected and remain this way with native species thriving.</p>

10 – Hydro-electric power generation	The Branch River Power Scheme including the Argyle Pond and Waihopai Power Station.	Water quality, quantity, hydraulic gradient and flow rates are suitable for hydro-electric power generation at the Branch River Power Scheme including the Argyle Pond and Waihopai Power Station on the Waihopai River.
11 - Animal Drinking Water	Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.	Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meets the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.
12 - Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages	Water quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture. The South Valleys Irrigation Scheme (SVIS) provides irrigation water to horticultural, farming and rural residential properties.	Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture. The South Valleys Irrigation Scheme (SVIS) continues to provide irrigation water to horticultural, farming and rural residential properties within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits.
13 – Commercial and Industrial Use	Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial activities providing economic opportunities for people, business and industries, including the Riverlands and Cloudy Bay Industrial Estates.	Water quality is suitable for commercial and industrial use activities, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people, business and industries, including in including the Riverlands and Cloudy Bay Industrial Estates, within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
14 – Recreation and Amenity	The outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper Wairau River Valley. The Wairau River and its margins including Spring Creek High Amenity Landscape. The Wairau Dry Hills Amenity Landscape and the Outstanding Natural Feature of the Wairau Lagoons. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving.	The outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper Wairau River Valley are protected. The Wairau River and its margins including Spring Creek High Amenity Landscape, and the Wairau Dry Hills Amenity Landscape and the Outstanding Natural Feature of the Wairau Lagoons are protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
15 – Access	Public access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk. Access is maintained to waterbodies easily accessible to the community including Taylor River, Wairau River, Waihopai River, Omaka River, Spring Creek.	Public access to waterbodies and their margins easily accessible to the community including Taylor River, Wairau River, Waihopai River, Omaka River, Spring Creek is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

16 - Groundwater	<p>The Wairau Aquifer and other aquifers within the Wairau FMU. The connection between the Wairau River, Wairau Aquifer and the Wairau Plain Springs.</p>	<p>The quality and quantity of groundwater in the Wairau FMU is protected and enhanced. The interconnectedness of the Wairau River recharging the Wairau Aquifer and resulting in the Wairau Plain Springs is recognised and protected, maintained and enhanced. Integrated management is occurring to maintain and enhance the Wairua River, Aquifer and Springs system.</p>
17 – Flood Management	<p>Rivers can perform their natural function of moving water from the headwaters and land to the ocean, particularly when in flood. Flood damage is minimised.</p>	<p>Rivers are performing their natural function of moving water from the headwaters and land to the ocean, particularly when in flood. Wetlands assist in minimising flood damage together with river channels clear of weeds and debris. Flood protection schemes and active management reduce the risk of flooding hazard.</p>
18 – Gravel	<p>Removal of gravel in areas where it is building up assists in reducing flood damage. Gravel is available and valued as a resource for the construction and maintenance of roads and use by other industries.</p>	<p>Gravel resources are managed as part of flood management to reduce flood damage as well as supporting economic opportunities except where ecosystem health, natural values and cultural values are adversely affected, in particular with consideration of the recharge area.</p>

Awatere Freshwater Management Unit

Proposed Visions, Values, Environmental Outcomes for the Awatere FMU

(As at October 2023 based only on community feedback after the first round of community engagement, as such this does not include tangata whenua visions, values and environmental outcomes, these we be included in 2024)

AWATERE FMU		
Visions		
<p>The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. There are healthy freshwater systems, a resilient wider environment, and thriving communities which are connected to the Awatere River and its tributaries.</p> <p>The natural and scenic values of the Awatere FMU are maintained and protected from degradation. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected. The area continues to be used for recreational purposes, mahinga kai gathering, and whitebaiting.</p> <p>The Black Birch Stream continues to be recognised and protected as the source of drinking water for the community. The viability of community and stock drinking water supply is ongoing into the future.</p> <p>The productive landscape of the Awatere continues to provide for the economic wellbeing of the community. The Awatere River is recognised as an important source of irrigation water to the community now and into the future, within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health. Storage of water continues to provide an effective response to seasonal water availability issues, contributing to a resilient economy and community.</p>		
Values	Value description	Environmental Outcomes
1 - Ecosystem Health	<p>Five biophysical factors contribute to freshwater ecosystem health, and it is necessary that all of them are managed. They are water quality, water quantity, habitat, aquatic life, ecological processes.</p> <p>In a healthy freshwater ecosystem, all five biophysical components are suitable to sustain the indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration (before providing for other values).</p>	<p>The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. b. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. c. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain, wetlands and groundwater including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance. d. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and

		<p>birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.</p> <p>e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.</p>
2 - Human Contact	Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, particularly near the State Highway 1 bridge, including swimming, and a limited amount of kayaking and jet boating, when flows or levels are suitable.	Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities, particularly near the State Highway 1 bridge, including swimming, kayaking and jet boating, when flows or levels are suitable.
3 - Threatened Species	Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species identified for the Awatere FMU – further information to come.	Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the Awatere FMU are protected and enhanced.
4 - Mahinga Kai	Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.	Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
5 - Natural form and character	The very high natural character of the Upper Awatere River. Natural form and character being the degree of naturalness and natural qualities that people value which includes the natural elements, patterns, process and experiential attributes of an environment.	The very high natural character of the Upper Awatere River is protected. Other highly valued natural qualities and characteristics of riverine and other waterbodies within the Awatere FMU including exceptional, natural, or iconic aesthetic features are protected.

6 - Drinking Water	Black Birch Stream water quality and quantity are sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply.	Black Birch Stream water quality and quantity is sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply, with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.
7 - Fishing	Whitebaiting at the mouth of the Awatere River.	Whitebaiting at the mouth of the Awatere River is sustainable, being in sufficient numbers to maintain a thriving population and are safe to be eaten.
8 - Animal Drinking Water	Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.	Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meets the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.
9 - Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages	Water quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.	Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture. Allocation is based on efficient use requirements.
10 - Commercial Use	Black Birch Stream water quality and quantity can provide for commercial activities providing economic opportunities for people and business.	Black Birch Stream water quality is suitable for commercial requirements, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people and business within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
11 – Recreation and Amenity	The Upper Awatere Valley and the Awatere River high amenity landscape is valued, including the Molesworth Recreational Reserve. Access to Tapuae-O-Uenuku via the Hodder River. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, picnicking, camping, and four-wheel driving.	Access to Tapuae-O-Uenuku via the Hodder River is maintained. The Upper Awatere Valley and the Awatere River high amenity landscape, including the Molesworth Recreational Reserve is protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, walking, biking, picnicking, camping, and four-wheel driving, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
12 - Water Storage	The ability to store water extracted from rivers provides a means to improve water quality through settlement and enable use through irrigation of crops during times of low flows and dry conditions.	Water storage is available within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits to improve water quality through settlement and enable irrigation of crops during times of low flows and dry conditions.
13 - Gravel Management	Gravel is available and valued as a resource for the construction and maintenance of roads and use by other industries.	Gravel resources are managed to support economic opportunities except where ecosystem health, natural values and cultural values are adversely affected.
14 - Fossil Hunting / Geology	Where exposures are located within waterways there is opportunity to explore and investigate, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required.	Access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting opportunities to explore and investigate fossils and geology, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

East Coast Complex Freshwater Management Unit

Proposed Visions, Values, Environmental Outcomes for the East Coast Complex FMU

(As at October 2023 based only on community feedback after the first round of community engagement, as such this does not include tangata whenua visions, values and environmental outcomes, these we be included in 2024)

EAST COAST COMPLEX FMU		
Visions		
<p>The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. There are healthy freshwater systems, a resilient wider environment, and well-connected communities which are actively involved with and understand their catchments.</p> <p>The natural and scenic values of the East Coast Complex FMU are maintained and protected from degradation. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected.</p> <p>The Flaxbourne River and associated shallow alluvial gravels and the Black Birch Stream, in the Awatere FMU, continue to be recognised and protected as important sources of drinking water for the East Coast FMU communities. The viability of drinking water supplies for the Ward Township, the wider community and stock is ongoing into the future.</p> <p>Rivers are performing their natural function of moving water from the mountains and land to the ocean. Pest and weeds are managed within catchments and together with sustainable gravel management, flood damage is minimised. The area continues to be used for recreational purposes and mahinga kai and food gathering.</p> <p>The productive landscape of the East Coast Complex continues to provide for the economic wellbeing of the community. The rivers are recognised as important sources of irrigation water to the community now and into the future, within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health. Storage of water provides an effective response to seasonal water availability issues, contributing to a resilient economy and community.</p>		
Values	Value description	Environmental Outcomes
1 - Ecosystem Health	<p>Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration.</p> <p>Lake Elterwater and the estuarine Lake Grassmere provide refuges for wildlife</p>	<p>The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between

		<p>channels, floodplain, wetlands including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance.</p> <p>d. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.</p> <p>e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.</p> <p>Lake Elterwater and the estuarine Lake Grassmere are celebrated refuges for wildlife.</p>
2 - Human Contact	Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities such as swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing and mahinga kai and food gathering, when flows or levels are suitable.	Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities such as swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing and mahinga kai and food gathering, in a range of different flows or levels.
3 - Threatened Species	Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the East Coast Complex FMU – further information to come.	Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the East Coast Complex FMU are protected and enhanced.
4 - Mahinga Kai	<p>Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact.</p> <p>Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.</p>	Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
5 - Natural form and character	The high natural character of the Waima / Ure River.	The high natural character of the Waima / Ure River is protected. Other highly valued natural qualities and characteristics of riverine and other waterbodies within the East Coast Complex FMU including exceptional, natural, or iconic aesthetic features are protected.

6 – Drinking Water	Water quality and quantity are sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply. Particularly the Flaxbourne River and associated shallow alluvial gravels which supply the Ward Township through the Ward Community Water Supply and also the Black Birch Stream situated in the Awatere FMU which supplies the Blind River catchment and Lake Grassmere surrounds.	Flaxbourne River and associated shallow alluvial gravels and the Black Birch Stream situated in the Awatere FMU provide water of sufficient quantity and quality to be taken and used for drinking water supply with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.
7 - Wai tapu	Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.	Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment. The features and unique properties of the wai and identified taonga in the wai are protected.
8 - Fishing	Flaxbourne catchment whitebait fishery.	The Flaxbourne catchment whitebait fishery is sustainable, being in sufficient numbers to maintain a thriving population and are safe to be eaten.
9 - Animal Drinking Water	Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.	Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meets the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.
10 - Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages	Water quality and quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.	Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
11 – Commercial and Industrial Use	Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial activities providing economic opportunities for people, business and industries.	Water quality and quantity is suitable for commercial and industrial requirements, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people, business and industries within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
12 – Recreation and Amenity	The outstanding natural feature of the Chalk Range, including Isolated Creek, Sawcut Gorge and parts of the Waima River and the high amenity landscapes of Lake Grassmere and the eastern end and mouth of the Waima. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, picnicking, camping, and four-wheel driving.	The outstanding natural feature of the Chalk Range, including Isolated Creek, Sawcut Gorge and parts of the Waima River, is protected. The high amenity landscapes of Lake Grassmere and the eastern end and mouth of the Waima River within the Wharanui coastline are protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, picnicking, camping, and four-wheel driving, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

13 – Water Storage	Water storage is available within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits to enable irrigation of crops during times of low flows and dry conditions.	Water storage is available within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits to enable irrigation of crops during times of low flows and dry conditions.
14 – Flood Management	Rivers can perform their natural function of moving water from the headwaters and land to the ocean, particularly when in flood. River channels are kept clear of weeds and debris, particularly for the Waima / Ure and Flaxbourne Rivers.	Rivers are performing their natural function of moving water from the headwaters and land to the ocean, particularly when in flood. River channels are clear of weeds and debris especially the Waima / Ure and Flaxbourne Rivers, assisting to minimise flood damage.
15 – Gravel Management	Sediment supply changes have occurred in the catchments because of the recent earthquakes (Kaikoura 2016). Removal of gravel in areas where it is building up assists in reducing flood damage, particularly for the Waima River catchment.	Reducing flood damage is assisted by sustainable management of gravel resources, particularly in the Waima / Ure River catchment.
16 - Fossil Hunting / Geology	Where exposures are located within waterways there is opportunity to explore and investigate, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required.	Access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting opportunities to explore and investigate fossils and geology, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

Waiau-toa / Clarence Freshwater Management Unit

Proposed Visions, Values, Environmental Outcomes for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU

(As at October 2023 based only on community feedback after the first round of community engagement, as such this does not include tangata whenua visions, values and environmental outcomes, these we be included in 2024)

WAIUAU-TOA / CLARENCE FMU		
Visions		
<p>The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations, especially in Rangitahi / Molesworth. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected. Waterbodies free of introduced plant and fish species are maintained and protected, and native species are thriving.</p> <p>Healthy and resilient freshwater systems form an integral part of a flourishing and resilient wider environment. Impacts of threats and pressures are understood, reduced and contained where needed through strong and clear collaborative management.</p> <p>The outstanding natural and scenic values of the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU are maintained and protected from degradation.</p> <p>The area, especially the Rangitahi / Molesworth, continues to be used and valued both locally and by visitors for a wide range of recreational purposes, in, on and alongside freshwater bodies, without detriment to waterbody or ecosystem health. Historic Māori trails and associated cultural values including mahinga kai and wai-tapu are remembered and protected, along with other historical connections.</p>		
Values	Value description	Environmental Outcomes
1 - Ecosystem Health	<p>Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration.</p> <p>The rivers, streams, lakes, tarns and wetlands in the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU including Bowscale Tarn, Lake Sedgemere, Island Lake and Lake McRae, support healthy habitats and freshwater ecosystems for a variety of native flora and fauna including waterfowl.</p>	<p>The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain, wetlands including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and

		<p>birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.</p> <p>e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.</p> <p>Healthy habitats and freshwater ecosystems are found in the rivers, streams, lakes, tarns and wetlands in the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU including Bowscale Tarn, Lake Sedgemere, Island Lake and Lake McRae. As far as practicable waterbodies free of introduced plant and fish species are being maintained and native species are thriving.</p>
2 - Human Contact	Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, including swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering, whitewater rafting and jet boating, when flows or levels are suitable.	Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities including swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering, whitewater rafting and jet boating, when flows or levels are suitable.
3 - Threatened Species	Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species identified for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU – further information to come.	Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the Waiau-toa / Clarence are protected and enhanced.
4 - Mahinga Kai	<p>Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact.</p> <p>Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.</p>	Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
5 - Natural form and character	The high natural character of the Acheron River catchment and numerous tarns, lakes and wetlands and the outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper reaches of the Waiau-toa / Clarence	The high natural character of the Acheron River catchment and numerous tarns, lakes and wetlands and the outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper reaches of the Waiau-toa / Clarence including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve are protected.

	including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve.	
6 - Wai tapu	The historic well-used system of ara tawhito (trails) connecting coastal settlements through the interior across to the West Coast and to the south, which included resting places, mahinga kai, and burial sites which have special significance to tangata whenua.	The historic well-used system of ara tawhito (trails) connecting coastal settlements through the interior across to the West Coast and to the south, which included resting places, mahinga kai, and burial sites which have special significance to tangata whenua are remembered, preserved and protected. These places are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment, with values, features and unique properties of the wai protected. Other matters may also be important such as no mixing of waters of the wai tapu and identified taonga in the wai are protected.
7 - Fishing	Trout and salmon where they are currently present.	Where trout and salmon are present, habitat is suitable, including minimum flows, and they are safe to it. Waterbodies free of introduced fish species are protected and remain this way with native species thriving.
8 - Animal Drinking Water	Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.	Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meets the needs of farmed animals while protecting waterbodies. Allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits.
9 - Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages	Water quantity is suitable for the production of food from farmed animals and pasture.	Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support the production of food from farmed animals and pasture.
10 – Recreation and Amenity	The outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper reaches of the Waiau-toa / Clarence including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, camping, horse-riding, four-wheel driving, and hunting.	The outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper reaches of the Waiau-toa / Clarence including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve are protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, camping, horse-riding, four-wheel driving, and hunting, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
11 - Access	Public access to waterbodies and their margins.	Public access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

Appendix 1 – New website pages for Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes.

Marlborough Sounds Complex



FMU History and Land Use



Historic Freshwater State



Current Freshwater State



Proposed Values



Proposed Visions



Proposed Environmental Outcomes

<https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management/freshwater-management-units/marlborough-sounds-complex>

← Freshwater Management Units

- Awatere
- East Coast Complex
- Marlborough Sounds Complex
 - FMU History and Land Use
 - Historic Freshwater State
 - Current Freshwater State
 - [Proposed Values](#)
 - Proposed Visions
 - Proposed Environmental Outcomes
- Te Hoiere / Pelorus
- Waiau-toa / Clarence
- Wairau

Home > Environment > Freshwater Management > Freshwater Management Units > Marlborough Sounds Complex

Proposed Values

On this page

What are values?

What have we heard so far from the community?

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU that matter to you?

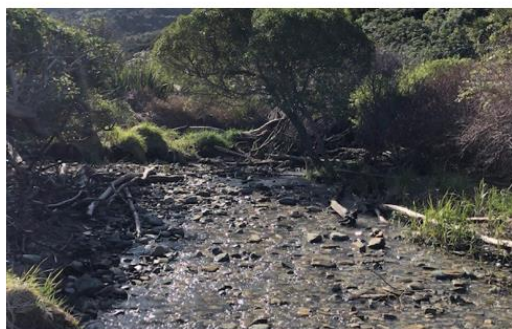
Next steps

What are values?

Values are what is important to you about freshwater.

Understanding what these values are is one of the first steps in ensuring the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP) provides for these freshwater values under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM).

The NPSFM identifies four compulsory values which must apply to all Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and Council must assess whether another nine values listed in the NPSFM also apply (see the table below).



Marlborough Sounds Stream

Additional values can also be identified by communities and tangata whenua.

Value	Type of Value
Ecosystem health – includes values which apply to each of the 5 biophysical components of ecosystem health.	Compulsory
Human contact	Compulsory
Threatened species	Compulsory
Mahinga kai	Compulsory
Natural form and character	Must be considered
Drinking water supply	Must be considered
Wai tapu	Must be considered
Transport and tauranga waka	Must be considered
Fishing	Must be considered
Hydro-electric power generation	Must be considered
Animal drinking water	Must be considered
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages	Must be considered
Commercial and industrial use	Must be considered

See Appendix 1A and 1B of the NPSFM for further details on these values.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify specific Māori freshwater values. These values will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

What have we heard so far from the community?

In our first round of community engagement, we asked what you valued about freshwater and received almost 400 comments relating to values. Around 20% of these were values applied across the whole Marlborough region, an additional 13% related specifically to the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU.

Combining these values with existing values, for example with those recognised in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan, other sources of information relating to values and active restoration projects, fourteen key values have been identified by the community so far for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** – Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration.
- 2. Human Contact** – Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, including swimming in the Waitohi River, paddling, mahinga kai and food gathering and exploring. The quality of freshwater entering into the coastal marine environment in the many bays of the Marlborough Sounds does not affect people being able to undertake a range of water-based activities in the coastal marine area, including swimming, paddling, kayaking, paddle boarding, boating, water skiing, fishing and mahinga kai and food gathering.
- 3. Threatened Species** – Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU – further information to come.
- 4. Mahinga Kai** – Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact for rivers, streams, wetlands and coastal marine areas, being receiving environments. Tuna (eels) from Moawhitu lake and wetland on D'Urville Island and watercress in waterbodies such as Ohingaroa Creek. Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
- 5. Natural form and character** – The very high natural character of the Waitohi River (excluding urban Picton) and the high natural character of the Graham and Kenepuru Rivers. Waterways contribute to the outstanding landscapes and landforms of the Marlborough Sounds.

6. **Drinking Water** – Part of Picton and Waikawa’s water supply is provided through the Essons Valley water supply in the upper Waitohi River catchment. The main supply for the town is groundwater sourced at Speeds Road located in the adjoining Wairau FMU. Many smaller waterways provide domestic supply through numerous small schemes to communities located throughout the Marlborough Sounds.
7. **Wai tapu** – The Waitohi River and Waikawa Stream have special places in the rohe of Te Atiawa. Moawhiti lake and wetland and the surrounding catchment on D’Urville Island is highly valued by Ngati Koata through long association and history as a place of unique mauri and wairua. Other places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.
8. **Fishing** – Whitebaiting at the mouth of various Sounds streams such as those around Okiwi Bay.
9. **Animal Drinking Water** – Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.
10. **Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages** – Water quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
11. **Commercial and Industrial Use** – Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial activities providing economic opportunities for people, business and industries.
12. **Recreation and Amenity** – Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, cycling, picnicking, camping and enjoying the Marlborough Sounds’ natural environment.
13. **Access** – Public access to rivers and streams close to communities such as the Waitohi River, along walking routes including the Queen Charlotte Track and in the many popular bays like White’s and Ngākuta Bays.
14. **Education** – The Waitohi River has educational value for stream studies and learning.

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU that matter to you?

If we have missed a value let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Monday 20th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Port Marlborough Pavilion – Regal Room, Endeavour Park, 181 Waikawa Road, Picton.



Marlborough Sounds Stream at White’s Bay

Next steps

In order to provide for the values identified there are several other steps that we need to take;

1. Linking each value with an environmental outcome.

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and/or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully. For information on environmental outcomes and to see what we have proposed for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU see below:

[Go to the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU Proposed Environmental Outcomes page](#)

2. Assign a way to measure how successfully each value is being provided for.

We can do this using a measurable characteristic known as an attribute. These measures or attributes can be numerical or narrative or a combination of both. There can be multiple measures or attributes for a single value and different values may share some attributes.

By measuring and monitoring these attributes against targets we can track our progress towards its environmental outcome.

Like values, the NPSFM provides some compulsory attributes that must be measured in Appendix 2A and B, but other attributes may also be identified.

Council is currently working on identify these other attributes.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

[Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 118.6KB\)](#)

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Awatere

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What are visions?

Proposed vision for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

Do you agree with this proposed vision for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU?

What are visions?

Long-term freshwater visions are how we all want freshwater to be in the future.

Under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) Councils must set long-term freshwater visions for each Freshwater Management Unit (FMU), part of an FMU or for a catchment.

Visions are goals with timeframes which must be both ambitious but reasonable (that is difficult to achieve but not impossible).



Marlborough Sounds Stream mouth

They must be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua and be informed by an understanding of the history of and environmental pressures within the FMU.

Achieving visions and reaching environmental outcomes ensures that the values of an FMU can continue to be experienced and enjoyed.

Council is required to include long-term visions as objectives in the proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify their visions. The visions will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

Proposed vision for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected. Healthy freshwater systems are associated with healthy coastal marine receiving environments. The wider environment and communities are thriving and resilient.

The contribution of waterways to the natural and scenic values of the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU are maintained and protected from degradation. The area continues to be used for recreational purposes, mahinga kai and food gathering.

Drinking water sources for the community are protected and viable for both community and stock drinking water supply ongoing into the future.

Commercial and industrial activities are provided for within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health, including the health of coastal marine areas.

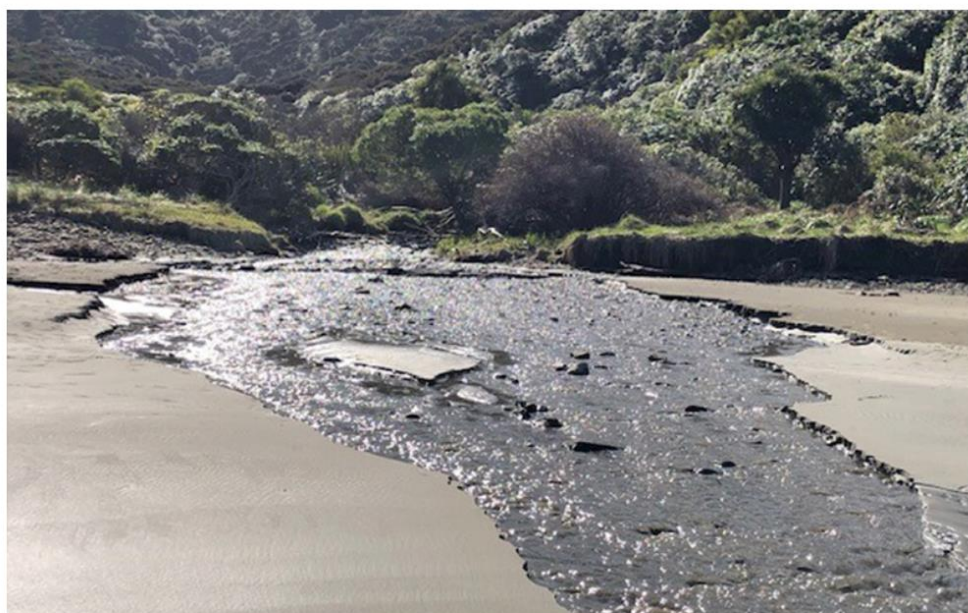
Do you agree with this proposed vision for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU?

Do you think we are meeting these visions now, if not when do you think these should be achieved by?

Let us know your thoughts and any suggestions you may have through our current engagement which is open until 15 December 2023:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Monday 20th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Port Marlborough Pavilion – Regal Room, Endeavour Park, 181 Waikawa Road, Picton.



Marlborough Sounds Stream reaching the beach

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[Te Hoiere / Pelorus](#)

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Proposed Environmental Outcomes

What are Environmental Outcomes?

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and / or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully.

Every value identified must have a corresponding environmental outcome.

The environmental outcomes also link to the long-term visions - when the outcomes are achieved, visions are achieved.

Environmental outcomes will become objectives in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify environmental outcomes important to Iwi. These will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

Proposed Environmental Outcomes for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

Fourteen values have currently been identified for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU. Combining those values with the visions and aspirations gathered in the first round of community engagement, the following environmental outcomes are currently proposed for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** – The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.
 - a. Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - b. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - c. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain and wetlands including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance.
 - d. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.
 - e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.
- 2. Human contact** – Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities, including swimming in the Waitohi River, paddling, mahinga kai and food gathering and exploring, when flows or levels are suitable. The receiving environment of the coastal marine area can also be enjoyed and are safe for people to continue to undertake a range of water-based activities in the coastal marine area, including swimming, paddling, kayaking, paddle boarding, boating, water skiing, fishing and mahinga kai and food gathering.
- 3. Threatened Species** – Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the Marlborough Sounds are protected and enhanced. Coastal marine habitats, as receiving environments of freshwater rivers and streams, are not adversely affected by freshwater inputs.
- 4. Mahinga kai** – Kai, including whitebait, watercress and tuna (eels), is safe to harvest and eat from rivers, stream, wetlands and the mauri of the place is intact. The ecological and cultural mauri of the Moawhitu lake and wetland on D’Urville Island is restored and taonga species to Ngati Koata such as tuna are thriving. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.

5. **Natural form and character** – The very high natural character of the Waitohi River (excluding urban Picton) and the high natural character of the Graham and Kenepuru Rivers is protected. Waterways continue to contribute to the outstanding landscapes and landforms of the Marlborough Sounds.
6. **Drinking water** – Water quality and quantity is sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Drinking water supply sources including the upper Waitohi River (Essons Valley water supply), the Tuamarina (Speeds Road) groundwater supply and multiple small stream supplies to dispersed communities are protected. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.
7. **Wai tapu** – Special places to tangata whenua relating to the Waitohi River and Waikawa Stream, Moawhiti lake and wetland and its surrounding catchment on D’Urville Island are protected. Other places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment. The features and unique properties of the wai and identified taonga in the wai are protected.
8. **Fishing** – Whitebaiting at the mouth of various Marlborough Sounds streams is sustainable, being in sufficient numbers to maintain a thriving population and are safe to be eaten.
9. **Animal Drinking water** – Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meet the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.
10. **Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of food and beverages** – Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
11. **Commercial and Industrial use** – Water quality is suitable for commercial and industrial use activities, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people, business and industries, within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
12. **Recreation and Amenity** – Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies including walking, cycling, picnicking, camping and enjoyment of the natural Sounds environment, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
13. **Access** – Public access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
14. **Education** – The Waitohi River continues to be used for education with stream studies and learnings. There is opportunity to explore, investigate and learn about waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems, subject to landowner permission if access is over private land and except where ecosystem health, natural values and cultural values are adversely affected.

Environmental outcomes, values and visions are all interlinked. A table showing these linkages is below:

[Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 118.6KB\)](#)

Have we expressed the desired outcomes you would like to see for the freshwater values identified for the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU?

Do you think there should be different environmental outcomes, or have we missed an important outcome to you?

Let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Monday 20th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Port Marlborough Pavilion – Regal Room, Endeavour Park, 181 Waikawa Road, Picton.

Appendix 2 – New website pages for Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes.

Te Hoiere / Pelorus



FMU History and Land Use



Historic Freshwater State



Current Freshwater State



Proposed Values



Proposed Visions



Proposed Environmental Outcomes

← Freshwater Management Units

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- East Coast Complex
- Marlborough Sounds Complex
- Te Hoiere / Pelorus
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- Waiau-toa / Clarence
- Wairau

Proposed Values

On this page

What are values?

What have we heard so far from the community?

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU that matter to you?

Next steps

What are values?

Values are what is important to you about freshwater.

Understanding what these values are is one of the first steps in ensuring the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP) provides for these freshwater values under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM).

The NPSFM identifies four compulsory values which must apply to all Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and Council must assess whether another nine values listed in the NPSFM also apply (see the table below).

Additional values can also be identified by communities and tangata whenua.



Te Hoiere / Pelorus River Recreation

Photo: MarlboroughNZ

Value	Type of Value
Ecosystem health – includes values which apply to each of the 5 biophysical components of ecosystem health.	Compulsory
Human contact	Compulsory
Threatened species	Compulsory
Mahinga kai	Compulsory
Natural form and character	Must be considered
Drinking water supply	Must be considered
Wai tapu	Must be considered
Transport and tauranga waka	Must be considered
Fishing	Must be considered
Hydro-electric power generation	Must be considered
Animal drinking water	Must be considered
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages	Must be considered
Commercial and industrial use	Must be considered

See Appendix 1A and 1B of the NPSFM for further details on these values.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify specific Māori freshwater values. These values will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

What have we heard so far from the community?

In our first round of community engagement, we asked what you valued about freshwater and received almost 400 comments relating to values. Around 20% of these were values applied across the whole Marlborough region, an additional 7.5% related specifically to the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU.

Combining these values with existing values, for example with those recognised in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan, other sources of information relating to values and active restoration projects, thirteen key values have been identified by the community so far for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** – Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration.
- 2. Human Contact** – Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, including swimming, paddling, tubing, kayaking, boating, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering.
- 3. Threatened Species** – Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU – further information to come.
- 4. Mahinga Kai** – Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
- 5. Natural form and character** – The very high natural character of the Upper Te Hoiere / Pelorus River, including its water clarity and colour, and the Wakamarina River.
- 6. Drinking Water** – Groundwater quality and quantity from the Kaituna and Rai River catchments used for drinking water supply for Havelock and the Rai Valley communities.
- 7. Wai tapu** – Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.
- 8. Fishing** – Trout and salmon where they are currently present.
- 9. Animal Drinking Water** – Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.
- 10. Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages** – Water quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
- 11. Commercial and Industrial Use** – Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial activities providing economic opportunities for people, business and industries.
- 12. Recreation and Amenity** – The outstanding natural landscape of the upper reaches of the Upper Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and the Wakamarina River. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving.
- 13. Access** – Public access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk. Access is maintained to waterbodies easily accessible to the community including Te Hoiere / Pelorus River at Pelorus Bridge and Totara Flat, the Wakamarina River and the Motuweka Estuary.

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU that matter to you?

If we have missed a value let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Thursday 16th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Havelock Sports Pavilion, War Memorial Park, Neil Street, Havelock.



Totara Flat, Te Hoiere / Pelorus River

Next steps

In order to provide for the values identified there are several other steps that we need to take;

1. Linking each value with an environmental outcome.

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and/or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully. For information on environmental outcomes and to see what we have proposed for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU see below:

[Go to the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU Proposed Environmental Outcomes page](#)

2. Assign a way to measure how successfully each value is being provided for.

We can do this using a measurable characteristic known as an attribute. These measures or attributes can be numerical or narrative or a combination of both. There can be multiple measures or attributes for a single value and different values may share some attributes.

By measuring and monitoring these attributes against targets we can track our progress towards its environmental outcome.

Like values, the NPSFM provides some compulsory attributes that must be measured in Appendix 2A and B, but other attributes may also be identified.

Council is currently working on identify these other attributes.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

[Te Hoiere Pelorus FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 35.1KB\)](#)

[Awaterere](#)[East Coast Complex](#)[Marlborough Sounds Complex](#)[Te Hoiere / Pelorus](#)[FMU History and Land Use](#)[Historic Freshwater State](#)[Current Freshwater State](#)[Proposed Values](#)[Proposed Visions](#)[Proposed Environmental Outcomes](#)

Proposed Visions

On this page

[What are visions?](#)[Proposed vision for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU](#)[Do you agree with this proposed vision for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU?](#)

What are visions?

Long-term freshwater visions are how we all want freshwater to be in the future.

Under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) Councils must set long-term freshwater visions for each Freshwater Management Unit (FMU), part of an FMU or for a catchment.

Visions are goals with timeframes which must be both ambitious but reasonable (that is difficult to achieve but not impossible).

They must be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua and be informed by an understanding of the history of and environmental pressures within the FMU.

Achieving visions and reaching environmental outcomes ensures that the values of an FMU can continue to be experienced and enjoyed.

Council is required to include long-term visions as objectives in the proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify their visions. The visions will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.



Rai Falls, Rai River

Proposed vision for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU

The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. Mauri is restored to the land, water and the receiving coastal environment, the environment is flourishing.

Freshwater and riparian habitats are protected, restored and enhanced, being well-connected with native flora and fauna populations abundant, diverse and self-sustaining. The natural and scenic values of the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU are maintained and protected from degradation.

The area continues to be used for relaxation and recreational purposes, mahinga kai and food gathering. Iwi traditions and relationship to wai and wai tapu are protected, encouraged and revitalised.

Communities live and work sustainably with freshwater bodies and ecosystems which thrive and in turn support community wellbeing and the local economy, all being resilient to a changing climate.

Do you agree with this proposed vision for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU?

Do you think we are meeting these visions now, if not when do you think these should be achieved by?

Let us know your thoughts and any suggestions you may have through our current engagement which is open until 15 December 2023:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Thursday 16th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Havelock Sports Pavilion, War Memorial Park, Neil Steet, Havelock.



Te Hoiere / Pelorus River at the Motuweka Estuary.

[Awaterere](#)[East Coast Complex](#)[Marlborough Sounds Complex](#)[Te Hoiere / Pelorus](#)[FMU History and Land Use](#)[Historic Freshwater State](#)[Current Freshwater State](#)[Proposed Values](#)[Proposed Visions](#)[Proposed Environmental Outcomes](#)[Waiiau-toa / Clarence](#)[Wairau](#)

Proposed Environmental Outcomes

What are Environmental Outcomes?

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and / or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully.

Every value identified must have a corresponding environmental outcome.

The environmental outcomes also link to the long-term visions - when the outcomes are achieved, visions are achieved.

Environmental outcomes will become objectives in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify environmental outcomes important to Iwi. These will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

Proposed Environmental Outcomes for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU

Thirteen values have currently been identified for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU. Combining those values with the visions and aspirations gathered in the first round of community engagement, the following environmental outcomes are currently proposed for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** – The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.
 - a. Water quality** – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - b. Water quantity** – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - c. Habitat** – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain, wetlands and groundwater including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance.
 - d. Aquatic Life** – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.
 - e. Ecological Processes** – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.
- 2. Human contact** - Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities, including swimming, paddling, tubing, kayaking, boating, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering.
- 3. Threatened Species** – Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU are protected and enhanced.

4. **Mahinga kai** – Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
5. **Natural form and character** – The very high natural character of the Upper Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and the Wakamarina River is protected.
6. **Drinking water** – Groundwater quality and quantity from the Kaituna and Rai River catchments are sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply for Havelock and the Rai Valley communities with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.
7. **Wai tapu** – Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment. The features and unique properties of the wai and identified taonga in the wai are protected.
8. **Fishing** – Where trout and salmon are present, habitat is suitable, including minimum flows, and they are safe to it. Waterbodies free of introduced fish species are protected and remain this way with native species thriving.
9. **Animal Drinking water** – Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meet the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.
10. **Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of food and beverages** – Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
11. **Commercial and Industrial use** – Water quality is suitable for commercial and industrial use activities, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people, business and industries, within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
12. **Recreation and Amenity** – The outstanding natural features and landscape of the Upper Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and the Wakamarina River are protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
13. **Access** – Public access to waterbodies and their margins easily accessible to the community including Te Hoiere / Pelorus River at Pelorus Bridge and Totara Flat, the Wakamarina River and the Motuweka Estuary, is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

Environmental outcomes, values and visions are all interlinked. A table showing these linkages is below:

[Te Hoiere Pelorus FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 35.1KB\)](#)

Have we expressed the desired outcomes you would like to see for the freshwater values identified for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU?

Do you think there should be different environmental outcomes, or have we missed an important outcome to you?

Let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Thursday 16th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Havelock Sports Pavilion, War Memorial Park, Neil Steet, Havelock.

Appendix 3 – New website pages for Wairau FMU proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes.

Wairau



FMU History and Land Use



Historic Freshwater State



Current Freshwater State



Proposed Values



Proposed Visions



Proposed Environmental Outcomes

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Proposed Values

On this page

[What are values?](#)

[What have we heard so far from the community?](#)

[Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the Wairau FMU that matter to you?](#)

[Next steps](#)

What are values?

Values are what is important to you about freshwater.

Understanding what these values are is one of the first steps in ensuring the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP) provides for these freshwater values under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM).

The NPSFM identifies four compulsory values which must apply to all Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and Council must assess whether another nine values listed in the NPSFM also apply (see the table below).

Additional values can also be identified by communities and tangata whenua.



Taylor River Near Blenheim's CBD

Photo: MarlboroughNZ

Value	Type of Value
Ecosystem health – includes values which apply to each of the 5 biophysical components of ecosystem health.	Compulsory
Human contact	Compulsory
Threatened species	Compulsory
Mahinga kai	Compulsory
Natural form and character	Must be considered
Drinking water supply	Must be considered
Wai tapu	Must be considered
Transport and tauranga waka	Must be considered
Fishing	Must be considered
Hydro-electric power generation	Must be considered

Animal drinking water	Must be considered
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages	Must be considered
Commercial and industrial use	Must be considered

See Appendix 1A and 1B of the NPSFM for further details on these values.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua lwi within Marlborough to identify specific Māori freshwater values. These values will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

What have we heard so far from the community?

In our first round of community engagement, we asked what you valued about freshwater and received almost 400 comments relating to values. Around 20% of these were values applied across the whole Marlborough region, an additional 41% related specifically to the Wairau FMU.

Combining these values with existing values, for example with those recognised in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan, other sources of information relating to values and active restoration projects. Eighteen key values have been identified by the community so far for the Wairau FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** - Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration.
- 2. Human Contact** - Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, including swimming, paddling, tubing, kayaking, boating, jet boating, jet skiing, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering. The quality of freshwater entering into the coastal marine environment at the Wairau Diversion does not affect people being able to undertake surfing.
- 3. Threatened Species** - Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the Wairau FMU - further information to come.
- 4. Mahinga Kai** - Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
- 5. Natural form and character** - The very high natural character of the Upper Wairau River (from source to Bull Paddock Stream), the Branch River (above the weir), the Leatham and the Goulter Rivers. The high natural character of the Upper Wairau River between Bull Paddock Stream to Branch River, Wye River, Top Valley Stream, Onamalutu River and Taylor River above the dam.

6. **Drinking Water** – The groundwater of the Wairau Aquifer and other freshwater bodies within the Wairau FMU are used for drinking water supply for communities within the FMU including Blenheim, Renwick and Wairau Valley municipal supplies. The groundwater within the Tuamarina Catchment within the Wairau FMU is used for drinking water supply for the Picton and Waikawa municipal supply situated in the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU.
7. **Wai tapu** - Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.
8. **Transport and Tauranga waka** - Places where waka and watercraft are launched and appropriate places for waka to land.
9. **Fishing** - Trout and salmon where they are currently present, including the Argyle Pond.
10. **Hydro-electric power generation** - The Branch River Power Scheme including the Argyle Pond and Waihopai Power Station.
11. **Animal Drinking Water** – Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.
12. **Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages** – Water quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture. The South Valleys Irrigation Scheme (SVIS) provides irrigation water to horticultural, farming and rural residential properties.
13. **Commercial and Industrial Use** – Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial activities providing economic opportunities for people, business and industries, including the Riverlands and Cloudy Bay Industrial Estates.
14. **Recreation and Amenity** - The outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper Wairau River Valley. The Wairau River and its margins including Spring Creek High Amenity Landscape. The Wairau Dry Hills Amenity Landscape and the Outstanding Natural Feature of the Wairau Lagoons. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving.
15. **Access** – Public access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk. Access is maintained to waterbodies easily accessible to the community including Taylor River, Wairau River, Waihopai River, Omaka River, Spring Creek.
16. **Groundwater** – The Wairau Aquifer and other aquifers within the Wairau FMU. The connection between the Wairau River, Wairau Aquifer and the Wairau Plain Springs.
17. **Flood Management** – Rivers can perform their natural function of moving water from the headwaters and land to the ocean, particularly when in flood. Flood damage is minimised.
18. **Gravel** – Removal of gravel in areas where it is building up assists in reducing flood damage. Gravel is available and valued as a resource for the construction and maintenance of roads and use by other industries.

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the Wairau FMU that matter to you?

If we have missed a value let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on either Tuesday 14th November at Wairau Valley Memorial Hall, 17 Morse Street, Wairau Valley, or Friday 24th November at Scenic Circle Hotel – Marlborough Room – 65 Alfred Street, Blenheim between 12.30 and 2.30pm.



Upper Wairau River

Next steps

In order to provide for the values identified there are several other steps that we need to take;

1. Linking each value with an environmental outcome.

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and/or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully. For information on environmental outcomes and to see what we have proposed for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU see below:

[Go to the Wairau FMU Proposed Environmental Outcomes page](#)

2. Assign a way to measure how successfully each value is being provided for.

We can do this using a measurable characteristic known as an attribute. These measures or attributes can be numerical or narrative or a combination of both. There can be multiple measures or attributes for a single value and different values may share some attributes.

By measuring and monitoring these attributes against targets we can track our progress towards its environmental outcome.

Like values, the NPSFM provides some compulsory attributes that must be measured in Appendix 2A and B, but other attributes may also be identified.

Council is currently working on identify these other attributes.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

[Wairau FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 46.8KB\)](#)

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Proposed Visions

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What are visions?

Long-term freshwater visions are how we all want freshwater to be in the future.

Under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) Councils must set long-term freshwater visions for each Freshwater Management Unit (FMU), part of an FMU or for a catchment.

Visions are goals with timeframes which must be both ambitious but reasonable (that is difficult to achieve but not impossible).

They must be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua and be informed by an understanding of the history of and environmental pressures within the FMU.

Achieving visions and reaching environmental outcomes ensures that the values of an FMU can continue to be experienced and enjoyed.

Council is required to include long-term visions as objectives in the proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify their visions. The visions will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.



Wairau River waters

Proposed vision for the Wairau FMU

The Wairau River and its tributaries, the Wairau Aquifer and Wairau Plain Springs are protected and enhanced continuing to be highly valued throughout Marlborough for the wide range of benefits they bring to the region.

The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected. The outstanding natural and scenic values of the Wairau FMU are maintained and protected from degradation.

The Wairau Aquifer and the Tuamarina Aquifer continue to be recognised and protected as the source of drinking water for the Wairau FMU communities and the Picton and Waikawa communities in the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU respectively. The viability of community and stock drinking water supply is ongoing into the future.

The area continues to be used for recreational purposes, mahinga kai and food gathering, and hydro-electricity generation through the Branch River Power Scheme and Waihopai Power Station.

Rivers are performing their natural function of moving water from the mountains and land to the ocean. Pest and weeds are managed within catchments and together with sustainable gravel management, flood damage is minimised.

The productive landscape of the Wairau continues to provide for the economic wellbeing of the community. The Wairau River, Wairau Aquifer and the Waihopai River are recognised as important sources of irrigation water to the community now and into the future, within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health. Storage of water continues to provide an effective response to seasonal water availability issues, contributing to a resilient economy and community.

There are healthy freshwater systems, a resilient wider environment, and communities that live and work sustainably with freshwater bodies and ecosystems.

Do you agree with this proposed vision for the Wairau FMU?

Do you think we are meeting these visions now, if not when do you think these should be achieved by?

Let us know your thoughts and any suggestions you may have through our current engagement which is open until 15 December 2023:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on either Tuesday 14th November at Wairau Valley Memorial Hall, 17 Morse Street, Wairau Valley, or Friday 24th November at Scenic Circle Hotel – Marlborough Room – 65 Alfred Street, Blenheim between 12.30 and 2.30pm.



The confluence of the Wairau River with the Branch and Goulter Rivers

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Proposed Environmental Outcomes

What are Environmental Outcomes?

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and / or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully.

Every value identified must have a corresponding environmental outcome.

The environmental outcomes also link to the long-term visions - when the outcomes are achieved, visions are achieved.

Environmental outcomes will become objectives in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua iwi within Marlborough to identify environmental outcomes important to iwi. These will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

Proposed Environmental Outcomes for the Wairau FMU

Eighteen values have currently been identified for the Wairau FMU. Combining those values with the visions and aspirations gathered in the first round of community engagement, the following environmental outcomes are currently proposed for the Wairau FMU.

1. **Ecosystem Health** – The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.
 - a. Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - b. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - c. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain, wetlands and groundwater including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance.
 - d. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.
 - e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.
2. **Human contact** – Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities, including swimming, paddling, tubing, kayaking, boating, jet boating, jet skiing, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering, surfing at the Wairau Diversion.
3. **Threatened Species** – Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the Wairau FMU are protected and enhanced.
4. **Mahinga kai** – Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
5. **Natural form and character** – The very high natural character of the Upper Wairau River (from source to Bull Paddock Stream), the Branch River (above the weir), the Leatham and the Goulter Rivers are protected. The high natural character of the Upper Wairau River between Bull Paddock Stream to Branch River, Wye River, Top Valley Stream, Onamalutu River and Taylor River above the dam are protected.
6. **Drinking water** – Groundwater quality and quantity of the Wairau Aquifer and other freshwater bodies within the Wairau FMU are sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply for communities within the Wairau FMU including Blenheim, Renwick and Wairau Valley municipal supplies, with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Groundwater quality and quantity within the Tuamarina Catchment is sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply for the Picton and Waikawa municipal supply situated in the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU, with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.
7. **Wai tapu** – Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment. The features and unique properties of the wai and identified taonga in the wai are protected.
8. **Transport and Tauranga waka** – Part of the FMU is navigable for identified means of transport and places are available and appropriate to launch and land waka and watercraft.
9. **Fishing** – Where trout and salmon are present, habitat is suitable, including minimum flows, and they are safe to it. Waterbodies free of introduced fish species are protected and remain this way with native species thriving.
10. **Hydro-electric power generation** – Water quality, quantity, hydraulic gradient and flow rates are suitable for hydro-electric power generation at the Branch River Power Scheme including the Argyle Pond and Waihopai Power Station on the Waihopai River.
11. **Animal Drinking water** – Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meets the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.

12. **Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of food and beverages** – Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture. The South Valleys Irrigation Scheme (SVIS) continues to provide irrigation water to horticultural, farming and rural residential properties within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits.
13. **Commercial and Industrial use** – Water quality is suitable for commercial and industrial use activities, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people, business and industries, including in including the Riverlands and Cloudy Bay Industrial Estates, within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
14. **Recreation and Amenity** – The outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper Wairau River Valley are protected. The Wairau River and its margins including Spring Creek High Amenity Landscape, and the Wairau Dry Hills Amenity Landscape and the Outstanding Natural Feature of the Wairau Lagoons are protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, camping, picnicking, and four-wheel driving, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
15. **Access** – Public access to waterbodies and their margins easily accessible to the community including Taylor River, Wairau River, Waihopai River, Omaka River, Spring Creek is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
16. **Groundwater** – The quality and quantity of groundwater in the Wairau FMU is protected and enhanced. The interconnectedness of the Wairau River recharging the Wairau Aquifer and resulting in the Wairau Plain Springs is recognised and protected, maintained and enhanced. Integrated management is occurring to maintain and enhance the Wairua River, Aquifer and Springs system.
17. **Flood Management** – Rivers are performing their natural function of moving water from the headwaters and land to the ocean, particularly when in flood. Wetlands assist in minimising flood damage together with river channels clear of weeds and debris. Flood protection schemes and active management reduce the risk of flooding hazard.
18. **Gravel** – Gravel resources are managed as part of flood management to reduce flood damage as well as supporting economic opportunities except where ecosystem health, natural values and cultural values are adversely affected, in particular with consideration of the recharge area.

Environmental outcomes, values and visions are all interlinked. A table showing these linkages is below:

[Wairau FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 46.8KB\)](#)

Have we expressed the desired outcomes you would like to see for the freshwater values identified for the Wairau FMU?

Do you think there should be different environmental outcomes, or have we missed an important outcome to you?

Let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on either Tuesday 14th November at Wairau Valley Memorial Hall, 17 Morse Street, Wairau Valley, or Friday 24th November at Scenic Circle Hotel – Marlborough Room – 65 Alfred Street, Blenheim between 12.30 and 2.30pm.

Appendix 4 – New website pages for Awaterere FMU proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes.

Awaterere



FMU History and Land Use



Historic Freshwater State



Current Freshwater State



Proposed Values



Proposed Visions



Proposed Environmental Outcomes

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Proposed Values

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What are values?

Values are what is important to you about freshwater.

Understanding what these values are is one of the first steps in ensuring the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP) provides for these freshwater values under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM).

The NPSFM identifies four compulsory values which must apply to all Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and Council must assess whether another nine values listed in the NPSFM also apply (see the table below).

Additional values can also be identified by communities and tangata whenua.



Upper Awaterere River

Value	Type of Value
Ecosystem health – includes values which apply to each of the 5 biophysical components of ecosystem health.	Compulsory
Human contact	Compulsory
Threatened species	Compulsory
Mahinga kai	Compulsory
Natural form and character	Must be considered
Drinking water supply	Must be considered
Wai tapu	Must be considered
Transport and tauranga waka	Must be considered
Fishing	Must be considered
Hydro-electric power generation	Must be considered
Animal drinking water	Must be considered
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages	Must be considered
Commercial and industrial use	Must be considered

See Appendix 1A and 1B of the NPSFM for further details on these values.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify specific Māori freshwater values. These values will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

What have we heard so far from the community?

In our first round of community engagement, we asked what you valued about freshwater and received almost 400 comments relating to values. Around 20% of these were values applied across the whole Marlborough region, an additional 9% related specifically to the Awatere FMU.

Combining these values with existing values, for example with those recognised in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan, other sources of information relating to values and active restoration projects, fourteen key values have been identified by the community so far for the Awatere FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** – Five biophysical factors contribute to freshwater ecosystem health, and it is necessary that all of them are managed. They are water quality, water quantity, habitat, aquatic life, ecological processes. In a healthy freshwater ecosystem, all five biophysical components are suitable to sustain the indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration (before providing for other values).
- 2. Human Contact** – Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, particularly near the State Highway 1 bridge, including swimming, and a limited amount of kayaking and jet boating, when flows or levels are suitable.
- 3. Threatened Species** – Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the Awatere FMU – further information to come.
- 4. Mahinga Kai** – Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
- 5. Natural form and character** – The very high natural character of the Upper Awatere River. Natural form and character being the degree of naturalness and natural qualities that people value which includes the natural elements, patterns, process and experiential attributes of an environment.
- 6. Drinking Water** – Black Birch Stream water quality and quantity are sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply.
- 7. Fishing** – Whitebaiting at the mouth of the Awatere River.
- 8. Animal Drinking Water** – Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.
- 9. Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages** – Water quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
- 10. Commercial Use** – Black Birch Stream water quality and quantity can provide for commercial activities providing economic opportunities for people and business.
- 11. Recreation and Amenity** – The Upper Awatere Valley and the Awatere River high amenity landscape is valued, including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreational Reserve. Access to Tapuae-O-Uenuku via the Hodder River is maintained. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, picnicking, camping, and four-wheel driving.
- 12. Water Storage** – The ability to store water extracted from rivers provides a means to improve water quality through settlement and enable use through irrigation of crops during times of low flows and dry conditions.
- 13. Gravel Management** – Gravel is available and valued as a resource for the construction and maintenance of roads and use by other industries.
- 14. Fossil Hunting / Geology** – Where exposures are located within waterways there is opportunity to explore and investigate, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required.

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the Awatere FMU that matter to you?

If we have missed a value let us know through our current engagement which is open until the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Monday 27 November from 12.30 to 2.30 pm at the Yealands Awatere Memorial Hall, Foster Street, Seddon.



Geology along the Awatere River – Papa mudstones overlain by river alluvium and loess deposits

Next steps

In order to provide for the values identified there are several other steps that we need to take;

1. Linking each value with an environmental outcome.

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and/or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully. For information on environmental outcomes and to see what we have proposed for the Awatere FMU see below:

[Go to the Awatere FMU Proposed Environmental Outcomes page](#)

2. Assign a way to measure how successfully each value is being provided for.

We can do this using a measurable characteristic known as an attribute. These measures or attributes can be numerical or narrative or a combination of both. There can be multiple measures or attributes for a single value and different values may share some attributes.

By measuring and monitoring these attributes against targets we can track our progress towards its environmental outcome.

Like values, the NPSFM provides some compulsory attributes that must be measured in Appendix 2A and B, but other attributes may also be identified.

Council is currently working on identify these other attributes.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

[Awatere FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 34.2KB\)](#)

Awatere

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Proposed Visions

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What are visions?

Proposed vision for the Awatere FMU

Do you agree with this proposed vision for the Awatere FMU?

What are visions?

Long-term freshwater visions are how we all want freshwater to be in the future.

Under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) Councils must set long-term freshwater visions for each Freshwater Management Unit (FMU), part of an FMU or for a catchment.

Visions are goals with timeframes which must be both ambitious but reasonable (that is difficult to achieve but not impossible).

They must be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua and be informed by an understanding of the history of and environmental pressures within the FMU.

Achieving visions and reaching environmental outcomes ensures that the values of an FMU can continue to be experienced and enjoyed.

Council is required to include long-term visions as objectives in the proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua lwi within Marlborough to identify their visions. The visions will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.



Lower Awatere River

Proposed vision for the Awatere FMU

The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. There are healthy freshwater systems, a resilient wider environment, and thriving communities which are connected to the Awatere River and its tributaries.

The natural and scenic values of the Awatere FMU are maintained and protected from degradation. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected. The area continues to be used for recreational purposes and mahinga kai gathering.

The Black Birch Stream continues to be recognised and protected as the source of drinking water for the community. The viability of community and stock drinking water supply is ongoing into the future.

The productive landscape of the Awatere continues to provide for the economic wellbeing of the community. The Awatere River is recognised as an important source of irrigation water to the community now and into the future, within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health. Storage of water continues to provide an effective response to seasonal water availability issues, contributing to a resilient economy and community.

Do you agree with this proposed vision for the Awatere FMU?

Do you think we are meeting these visions now, if not when do you think these should be achieved by?

Let us know your thoughts and any suggestions you may have through our current engagement which is open until 15 December 2023:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Monday 27 November from 12.30 to 2.30 pm at the Yealands Awatere Memorial Hall, Foster Street, Seddon.



Black Birch Stream – supplies a community water scheme in the Awatere FMU

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East Coast Complex

Marlborough Sounds Complex

Te Hoiere / Pelorus

Waiau-toa / Clarence

Wairau

Proposed Environmental Outcomes

What are Environmental Outcomes?

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and / or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully.

Every value identified must have a corresponding environmental outcome.

The environmental outcomes also link to the long-term visions - when the outcomes are achieved, visions are achieved.

Environmental outcomes will become objectives in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify environmental outcomes important to Iwi. These will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

Proposed Environmental Outcomes for the Awatere FMU

Fourteen values have currently been identified for the Awatere FMU. Combining those values with the visions and aspirations gathered in the first round of community engagement, the following environmental outcomes are currently proposed for the Awatere FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** – The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed.
 - a. Water quality** – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - b. Water quantity** – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - c. Habitat** – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain and wetlands including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance.
 - d. Aquatic Life** – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.
 - e. Ecological Processes** – Healthy functioning ecological processes occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.
- 2. Human contact** - Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities, particularly near the State Highway 1 bridge, including swimming, kayaking and jet boating, when flows or levels are suitable.
- 3. Threatened Species** – Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species specifically identified for the Awatere FMU are protected and enhanced.
- 4. Mahinga kai** – Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.

5. **Natural form and character** – The very high natural character of the Upper Awatere River is protected. Other highly valued natural qualities and characteristics of riverine and other waterbodies within the Awatere FMU including exceptional, natural, or iconic aesthetic features are protected.
6. **Drinking water** – Black Birch Stream water quality and quantity is sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply, with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.
7. **Fishing** – Whitebaiting at the mouth of the Awatere River is sustainable, being in sufficient numbers to maintain a thriving population and are safe to be eaten.
8. **Animal Drinking water** – Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meet the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.
9. **Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of food and beverages** – Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture. Allocation is based on efficient use requirements.
10. **Commercial use** – Black Birch Stream water quality is suitable for commercial requirements, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people and business within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
11. **Recreation and Amenity** – Access to Tapuae-O-Uenuku via the Hodder River is maintained. The Upper Awatere Valley and the Awatere River high amenity landscape, including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreational Reserve is protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, picnicking, camping, and four-wheel driving, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
12. **Water Storage** – Water storage is available within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits to improve water quality through settlement and enable irrigation of crops during times of low flows and dry conditions.
13. **Gravel Management** – Gravel resources are managed to support economic opportunities except where ecosystem health, natural values and cultural values are adversely affected.
14. **Fossil Hunting / Geology** – Access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting opportunities to explore and investigate fossils and geology, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

Environmental outcomes, values and visions are all interlinked. A table showing these linkages is below:

[Awatere FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 34.2KB\)](#)

Have we expressed the desired outcomes you would like to see for the freshwater values identified for the Awatere FMU?

Do you think there should be different environmental outcomes, or have we missed an important outcome to you?

Let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Monday 27th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Yealands Awatere Memorial Hall, Foster Street, Seddon.

Appendix 5 – New website pages for East Coast Complex FMU proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes.

East Coast Complex



FMU History and Land Use



Historic Freshwater State



Current Freshwater State



Proposed Values



Proposed Visions



Proposed Environmental Outcomes

[← Freshwater Management Units](#)

[Home](#) > [Environment](#) > [Freshwater Management](#) > [Freshwater Management Units](#) > [East Coast Complex](#)

Awatere

East Coast Complex

[FMU History and Land Use](#)

[Historic Freshwater State](#)

[Current Freshwater State](#)

[Proposed Values](#)

[Proposed Visions](#)

[Proposed Environmental Outcomes](#)

Marlborough Sounds Complex

Te Hoiere / Pelorus

Waiau-toa / Clarence

Wairau

Proposed Values

On this page

What are values?

What have we heard so far from the community?

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the East Coast Complex FMU that matter to you?

Next steps

What are values?

Values are what is important to you about freshwater.

Understanding what these values are is one of the first steps in ensuring the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP) provides for these freshwater values under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM).

The NPSFM identifies four compulsory values which must apply to all Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and Council must assess whether another nine values listed in the NPSFM also apply (see the table below).

Additional values can also be identified by communities and tangata whenua.



Lake Elterwater

Value	Type of Value
Ecosystem health – includes values which apply to each of the 5 biophysical components of ecosystem health.	Compulsory
Human contact	Compulsory
Threatened species	Compulsory
Mahinga kai	Compulsory
Natural form and character	Must be considered
Drinking water supply	Must be considered
Wai tapu	Must be considered
Transport and tauranga waka	Must be considered
Fishing	Must be considered
Hydro-electric power generation	Must be considered
Animal drinking water	Must be considered
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages	Must be considered
Commercial and industrial use	Must be considered

See Appendix 1A and 1B of the NPSFM for further details on these values.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify specific Māori freshwater values. These values will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

What have we heard so far from the community?

In our first round of community engagement, we asked what you valued about freshwater and received almost 400 comments relating to values. Around 20% of these were values applied across the whole Marlborough region, an additional 8% related specifically to the East Coast Complex FMU.

Combining these values with existing values, for example with those recognised in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan, other sources of information relating to values and active restoration projects, sixteen key values have been identified by the community so far for the East Coast Complex FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** - Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration. Lake Elterwater and the estuarine Lake Grassmere provide refuges for wildlife.
- 2. Human Contact** - Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities such as swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing and mahinga kai and food gathering, when flows or levels are suitable.
- 3. Threatened Species** - Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the East Coast Complex FMU - further information to come.
- 4. Mahinga Kai** - Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
- 5. Natural form and character** - The high natural character of the Waima / Ure River.
- 6. Drinking Water** - Water quality and quantity are sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply. Particularly the Flaxbourne River and associated shallow alluvial gravels which supply the Ward Township through the Ward Community Water Supply and also the Black Birch Stream situated in the Awatere FMU which supplies the Blind River catchment and Lake Grassmere surrounds.
- 7. Wai tapu** - Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.
- 8. Fishing** - Flaxbourne catchment whitebait fishery.
- 9. Animal Drinking Water** - Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.
- 10. Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages** - Water quality and quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
- 11. Commercial and Industrial Use** - Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial activities providing economic opportunities for people, business and industries.
- 12. Recreation and Amenity** - The outstanding natural feature of the Chalk Range, including Isolated Creek, Sawcut Gorge and parts of the Waima River and the high amenity landscapes of Lake Grassmere and the eastern end and mouth of the Waima. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, picnicking, camping, and four-wheel driving.
- 13. Water Storage** - Water storage is available within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits to enable irrigation of crops during times of low flows and dry conditions.
- 14. Flood Management** - Rivers can perform their natural function of moving water from the headwaters and land to the ocean, particularly when in flood. River channels are kept clear of weeds and debris, particularly for the Waima / Ure and Flaxbourne Rivers.
- 15. Gravel Management** - Sediment supply changes have occurred in the catchments because of the recent earthquakes (Kaikoura 2016). Removal of gravel in areas where it is building up assists in reducing flood damage, particularly for the Waima River catchment.
- 16. Fossil Hunting / Geology** - Where exposures are located within waterways there is opportunity to explore and investigate, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required.

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the East Coast Complex FMU that matter to you?

If we have missed a value let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Tuesday 7th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Ward Community Hall, 61 Ward Street, Ward.



Waima / Ure River

Next steps

In order to provide for the values identified there are several other steps that we need to take;

1. Linking each value with an environmental outcome.

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and/or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully. For information on environmental outcomes and to see what we have proposed for the East Coast Complex FMU see below:

[Go to the East Coast Complex FMU Proposed Environmental Outcomes page](#)

2. Assign a way to measure how successfully each value is being provided for.

We can do this using a measurable characteristic known as an attribute. These measures or attributes can be numerical or narrative or a combination of both. There can be multiple measures or attributes for a single value and different values may share some attributes.

By measuring and monitoring these attributes against targets we can track our progress towards its environmental outcome.

Like values, the NPSFM provides some compulsory attributes that must be measured in Appendix 2A and B, but other attributes may also be identified.

Council is currently working on identify these other attributes.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

[East Coast Complex FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 120.7KB\)](#)

Awatere

East Coast Complex

FMU History and Land Use

Historic Freshwater State

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Proposed Environmental Outcomes

Marlborough Sounds Complex

Te Hoiere / Pelorus

Proposed Visions

On this page

What are visions?

Proposed vision for the East Coast Complex FMU

Do you agree with this proposed vision for the East Coast Complex FMU?

What are visions?

Long-term freshwater visions are how we all want freshwater to be in the future.

Under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) Councils must set long-term freshwater visions for each Freshwater Management Unit (FMU), part of an FMU or for a catchment.

Visions are goals with timeframes which must be both ambitious but reasonable (that is difficult to achieve but not impossible).

They must be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua and be informed by an understanding of the history of and environmental pressures within the FMU.

Achieving visions and reaching environmental outcomes ensures that the values of an FMU can continue to be experienced and enjoyed.

Council is required to include long-term visions as objectives in the proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify their visions. The visions will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.



Waima / Ure River Mouth

Proposed vision for the East Coast Complex FMU

The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations. There are healthy freshwater systems, a resilient wider environment, and well-connected communities which are actively involved with and understand their catchments.

The natural and scenic values of the East Coast Complex FMU are maintained and protected from degradation. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected.

The Flaxbourne River and associated shallow alluvial gravels and the Black Birch Stream, in the Awatere FMU, continue to be recognised and protected as important sources of drinking water for the East Coast FMU communities. The viability of drinking water supplies for the Ward Township, the wider community and stock is ongoing into the future.

Rivers are performing their natural function of moving water from the mountains and land to the ocean. Pest and weeds are managed within catchments and together with sustainable gravel management, flood damage is minimised. The area continues to be used for recreational purposes and mahinga kai and food gathering.

The productive landscape of the East Coast Complex continues to provide for the economic wellbeing of the community. The rivers are recognised as important sources of irrigation water to the community now and into the future, within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health. Storage of water provides an effective response to seasonal water availability issues, contributing to a resilient economy and community.

Do you agree with this proposed vision for the East Coast Complex FMU?

Do you think we are meeting these visions now, if not when do you think these should be achieved by?

Let us know your thoughts and any suggestions you may have through our current engagement which is open until 15 December 2023:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Tuesday 7th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Ward Community Hall, 61 Ward Street, Ward.



Flaxbourne River catchment and Lake Elterwater

Photo credit: Nic Dann

Awatere

East Coast Complex

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Marlborough Sounds Complex

[Te Hoiere / Pelorus](#)

[Waiau-toa / Clarence](#)

[Wairau](#)

Proposed Environmental Outcomes

What are Environmental Outcomes?

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and / or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully.

Every value identified must have a corresponding environmental outcome.

The environmental outcomes also link to the long-term visions - when the outcomes are achieved, visions are achieved.

Environmental outcomes will become objectives in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua iwi within Marlborough to identify environmental outcomes important to iwi. These will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

Proposed Environmental Outcomes for the East Coast Complex FMU

Sixteen values have currently been identified for the East Coast Complex FMU. Combining those values with the visions and aspirations gathered in the first round of community engagement, the following environmental outcomes are currently proposed for the East Coast Complex FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** – The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed. Lake Elterwater and the estuarine Lake Grassmere are celebrated refuges for wildlife.
 - a.** Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - b.** Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - c.** Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain and wetlands including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance.
 - d.** Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.
 - e.** Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.
- 2. Human contact** - Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities such as swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing and mahinga kai and food gathering, in a range of different flows or levels.
- 3. Threatened Species** – Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species specifically identified for the East Coast Complex FMU are protected and enhanced.

4. **Mahinga kai** – Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
5. **Natural form and character** – The high natural character of the Waima / Ure River is protected. Other highly valued natural qualities and characteristics of riverine and other waterbodies within the East Coast Complex FMU including exceptional, natural, or iconic aesthetic features are protected.
6. **Drinking water** – Flaxbourne River and associated shallow alluvial gravels and the Black Birch Stream situated in the Awatere FMU provide water of sufficient quantity and quality to be taken and used for drinking water supply with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.
7. **Wai tapu** – Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment. The features and unique properties of the wai and identified taonga in the wai are protected.
8. **Fishing** – The Flaxbourne catchment whitebait fishery is sustainable, being in sufficient numbers to maintain a thriving population and are safe to be eaten.
9. **Animal Drinking water** – Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meet the needs of farmed animals, including allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare.
10. **Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of food and beverages** – Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.
11. **Commercial and Industrial use** – Water quality and quantity is suitable for commercial and industrial requirements, with allocation related to efficient use requirements supporting economic opportunities for people, business and industries within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
12. **Recreation and Amenity** – The outstanding natural feature of the Chalk Range, including Isolated Creek, Sawcut Gorge and parts of the Waima River, is protected. The high amenity landscapes of Lake Grassmere and the eastern end and mouth of the Waima River within the Wharanui coastline are protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, picnicking, camping, and four-wheel driving, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
13. **Water Storage** – Water storage is available within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits to enable irrigation of crops during times of low flows and dry conditions.
14. **Flood Management** - Rivers are performing their natural function of moving water from the headwaters and land to the ocean, particularly when in flood. River channels are clear of weeds and debris especially the Waima / Ure and Flaxbourne Rivers, assisting to minimise flood damage.
15. **Gravel Management** – Reducing flood damage is assisted by sustainable management of gravel resources, particularly in the Waima / Ure River catchment.
16. **Fossil Hunting / Geology** – Access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting opportunities to explore and investigate fossils and geology, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

Environmental outcomes, values and visions are all interlinked. A table showing these linkages is below:

[East Coast Complex FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 120.7KB\)](#)

Have we expressed the desired outcomes you would like to see for the freshwater values identified for the East Coast Complex FMU?

Do you think there should be different environmental outcomes, or have we missed an important outcome to you?

Let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us on Tuesday 7th November from 12.30 to 2.30pm at the Ward Community Hall, 61 Ward Street, Ward.

Appendix 6 – New website pages for Waiau-Toa / Clarence FMU proposed values, visions and environmental outcomes.

Waiau-toa / Clarence



FMU History and Land Use



Historic Freshwater State



Current Freshwater State



Proposed Values



Proposed Visions



Proposed Environmental Outcomes

[← Freshwater Management Units](#)

[Home](#) > [Environment](#) > [Freshwater Management](#) > [Freshwater Management Units](#) > [Waiau-toa / Clarence](#)

[Awatere](#)

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[Waiau-toa / Clarence](#)

[FMU History and Land Use](#)

[Historic Freshwater State](#)

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[Proposed Values](#)

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[Wairau](#)

Proposed Values

On this page

What are values?

What have we heard so far from the community?

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU that matter to you?

Next steps

What are values?

Values are what is important to you about freshwater.

Understanding what these values are is one of the first steps in ensuring the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP) provides for these freshwater values under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM).

The NPSFM identifies four compulsory values which must apply to all Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and Council must assess whether another nine values listed in the NPSFM also apply (see the table below).

Additional values can also be identified by communities and tangata whenua.



Upper Acheron River

Value	Type of Value
Ecosystem health - includes values which apply to each of the 5 biophysical components of ecosystem health.	Compulsory
Human contact	Compulsory
Threatened species	Compulsory
Mahinga kai	Compulsory
Natural form and character	Must be considered
Drinking water supply	Must be considered
Wai tapu	Must be considered
Transport and tauranga waka	Must be considered
Fishing	Must be considered
Hydro-electric power generation	Must be considered
Animal drinking water	Must be considered
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages	Must be considered
Commercial and industrial use	Must be considered

See Appendix 1A and 1B of the NPSFM for further details on these values.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify specific Māori freshwater values. These values will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

What have we heard so far from the community?

In our first round of community engagement, we asked what you valued about freshwater and received almost 400 comments relating to values. Around 20% of these were values applied across the whole Marlborough region, just under another 2% related specifically to the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU.

Combining these values with existing values, for example with those recognised in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan, other sources of information relating to values and active restoration projects, eleven key values have been identified by the community so far for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** – Healthy freshwater ecosystems sustaining indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration. The rivers, streams, lakes, tarns and wetlands in the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU including Bowscale Tarn, Lake Sedgemere, Island Lake and Lake McRae, support healthy habitats and freshwater ecosystems for a variety of native flora and fauna including waterfowl.
- 2. Human Contact** – Waterbodies support people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities, including swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering, whitewater rafting and jet boating, when flows or levels are suitable.
- 3. Threatened Species** – Critical habitats and ecosystem health necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of a population threatened species. Species specifically identified for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU – further information to come.
- 4. Mahinga Kai** – Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
- 5. Natural form and character** – The high natural character of the Acheron River catchment and numerous tarns, lakes and wetlands and the outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper reaches of the Waiau-toa / Clarence including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve.
- 6. Wai tapu** – The historic well-used system of ara tawhito (trails) connecting coastal settlements through the interior across to the West Coast and to the south, which included resting places, mahinga kai, and burial sites which have special significance to tangata whenua.
- 7. Fishing** – Trout and salmon where they are currently present.
- 8. Animal Drinking Water** – Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including being palatable and safe.
- 9. Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages** – Water quantity is suitable for the production of food from farmed animals and pasture.
- 10. Recreation and Amenity** – The outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper reaches of the Waiau-toa / Clarence including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve. Recreational activities can take place adjacent to waterways, that do not involve direct water immersion, including walking, biking, camping, horse-riding, four-wheel driving, and hunting.
- 11. Access** – Public access to waterbodies and their margins.

Have we captured all the things about freshwater in the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU that matter to you?

If we have missed a value let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us at one of our drop-in sessions being between 12.30 and 2.30pm held across the region at various locations.



Acheron River looking north towards Isolated Saddle.

Next steps

In order to provide for the values identified there are several other steps that we need to take;

1. Linking each value with an environmental outcome.

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and/or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully. For information on environmental outcomes and to see what we have proposed for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU see below:

[Go to the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU Proposed Environmental Outcomes page](#)

2. Assign a way to measure how successfully each value is being provided for.

We can do this using a measurable characteristic known as an attribute. These measures or attributes can be numerical or narrative or a combination of both. There can be multiple measures or attributes for a single value and different values may share some attributes.

By measuring and monitoring these attributes against targets we can track our progress towards its environmental outcome.

Like values, the NPSFM provides some compulsory attributes that must be measured in Appendix 2A and B, but other attributes may also be identified.

Council is currently working on identify these other attributes.

[Go to the NPSFM 2020 document](#)

[Waiau-toa Clarence FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 57KB\)](#)

[Awaterere](#)[East Coast Complex](#)[Marlborough Sounds Complex](#)[Te Hoiere / Pelorus](#)[Waiau-toa / Clarence](#)[FMU History and Land Use](#)[Historic Freshwater State](#)[Current Freshwater State](#)[Proposed Values](#)[Proposed Visions](#)[Proposed Environmental Outcomes](#)

Proposed Visions

On this page

What are visions?

Proposed vision for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU

Do you agree with this proposed vision for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU?

What are visions?

Long-term freshwater visions are how we all want freshwater to be in the future.

Under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) Councils must set long-term freshwater visions for each Freshwater Management Unit (FMU), part of an FMU or for a catchment.

Visions are goals with timeframes which must be both ambitious but reasonable (that is difficult to achieve but not impossible).

They must be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua and be informed by an understanding of the history of and environmental pressures within the FMU.

Achieving visions and reaching environmental outcomes ensures that the values of an FMU can continue to be experienced and enjoyed.

Council is required to include long-term visions as objectives in the proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua Iwi within Marlborough to identify their visions. The visions will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.



Acheron River braids

Proposed vision for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU

The health of the waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems are maintained, protected, and enhanced for current and future generations, especially in Rangitahi / Molesworth. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected. Waterbodies free of introduced plant and fish species are maintained and protected, and native species are thriving.

Healthy and resilient freshwater systems form an integral part of a flourishing and resilient wider environment. Impacts of threats and pressures are understood, reduced and contained where needed through strong and clear collaborative management.

The outstanding natural and scenic values of the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU are maintained and protected from degradation.

The area, especially the Rangitahi / Molesworth, continues to be used and valued both locally and by visitors for a wide range of recreational purposes, in, on and alongside freshwater bodies, without detriment to waterbody or ecosystem health. Historic Māori trails and associated cultural values including mahinga kai and wai-tapu are remembered and protected, along with other historical connections.

Do you agree with this proposed vision for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU?

Do you think we are meeting these visions now, if not when do you think these should be achieved by?

Let us know your thoughts and any suggestions you may have through our current engagement which is open until 15 December 2023:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us at one of our drop-in sessions being between 12.30 and 2.30pm held across the region at various locations.



Acheron River looking south before Five Mile Stream.

[Awatere](#)[East Coast Complex](#)[Marlborough Sounds Complex](#)[Te Hoiere / Pelorus](#)[Waiau-toa / Clarence](#)[FMU History and Land Use](#)[Historic Freshwater State](#)[Current Freshwater State](#)[Proposed Values](#)[Proposed Visions](#)[Proposed Environmental Outcomes](#)[Wairau](#)

Proposed Environmental Outcomes

What are Environmental Outcomes?

An environmental outcome is what success looks like for a value. If an environmental outcome is reached and / or maintained, then a value is being provided for successfully.

Every value identified must have a corresponding environmental outcome.

The environmental outcomes also link to the long-term visions - when the outcomes are achieved, visions are achieved.

Environmental outcomes will become objectives in the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP).

The NPSFM recognises Māori approach freshwater management in a different way. Council is working with the nine tangata whenua iwi within Marlborough to identify environmental outcomes important to iwi. These will also be incorporated into the council's planning and decision-making processes to ensure they are provided for.

Proposed Environmental Outcomes for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU

Eleven values have currently been identified for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU. Combining those values with the visions and aspirations gathered in the first round of community engagement, the following environmental outcomes are currently proposed for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU.

- 1. Ecosystem Health** – The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed. Healthy habitats and freshwater ecosystems are found in the rivers, streams, lakes, tarns and wetlands in the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU including Bowscale Tarn, Lake Sedgemere, Island Lake and Lake McRae. As far as practicable waterbodies free of introduced plant and fish species are being maintained and native species are thriving.
 - a. Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - b. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems.
 - c. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain and wetlands including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance.
 - d. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns.
 - e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction.
- 2. Human contact** - Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities, including swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing, mahinga kai and food gathering, whitewater rafting and jet boating, when flows or levels are suitable.
- 3. Threatened Species** – Habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are protected and improved. Habitats for species specifically identified for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU are protected and enhanced.

4. **Mahinga kai** – Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai.
5. **Natural form and character** – The high natural character of the Acheron River catchment and numerous tarns, lakes and wetlands and the outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper reaches of the Waiau-toa / Clarence including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve are protected.
6. **Wai tapu** – The historic well-used system of ara tawhito (trails) connecting coastal settlements through the interior across to the West Coast and to the south, which included resting places, mahinga kai, and burial sites which have special significance to tangata whenua are remembered, preserved and protected. These places are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment, with values, features and unique properties of the wai protected. Other matters may also be important such as no mixing of waters of the wai tapu and identified taonga in the wai are protected.
7. **Fishing** – Where trout and salmon are present, habitat is suitable, including minimum flows, and they are safe to it. Waterbodies free of introduced fish species are protected and remain this way with native species thriving.
8. **Animal Drinking water** – Drinking water for farmed animals is safe and palatable, being available to meets the needs of farmed animals while protecting waterbodies. Allocation during droughts to provide for animal welfare within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits.
9. **Irrigation / Cultivation / Production of food and beverages** – Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, water is available to support the production of food from farmed animals, and pasture.
10. **Recreation and Amenity** – The outstanding natural features and landscape of the upper reaches of the Waiau-toa / Clarence including the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve are protected. Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, camping, horse-riding, four-wheel driving, and hunting, except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
11. **Access** – Public access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.

Environmental outcomes, values and visions are all interlinked. A table showing these linkages is below:

[Waiau-toa Clarence FMU Proposed Visions - Values - Environmental Outcomes table.pdf \(PDF, 57KB\)](#)

Have we expressed the desired outcomes you would like to see for the freshwater values identified for the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU?

Do you think there should be different environmental outcomes, or have we missed an important outcome to you?

Let us know through our current engagement which is open till the 15th of December:

[Go to the online consultation](#)

Alternatively drop in and talk to us at one of our drop-in sessions being between 12.30 and 2.30pm held across the region at various locations.