Environment & Planning Committee Meeting

5 October 2023

This Report relates to Item 6 in the Agenda

“Giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management – Report on feedback from the first round of community engagement”

Giving Effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020

Community Engagement Round One

December 2022 to June 2023

Proposed Freshwater Management Units, Visions and Values for Marlborough.

Summary of Engagement Process and Submissions

September 2023

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Executive Summary

As part of the process of giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM) every regional council must follow the National Objectives Framework (NOF) and is required to have long-term visions for freshwater in its region which must be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua at every step. Under Section 80A(4)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) every regional council must publicly notify a freshwater planning instrument to give effect to the NPSFM by 31 December 2024.

This report provides details on the first of three rounds of community engagement undertaken by the Marlborough District Council (the Council) to give effect to the NPSFM and the NOF. The first engagement round took place between December 2022 and June 2023 and focused on proposed Freshwater Management Units (FMU) and gaining an understanding of the community's values and aspirations/visions for the region's freshwater and freshwater ecosystems.

New freshwater management pages were developed for the Council website to provide information on the process and the community was provided a variety of ways to engage including online surveys, community meetings across the region, and online webinars. In total over two hundred submissions were made across the various formats, each with multiple submission points.

The Council proposed six FMUs for the Marlborough region which were primarily hydrologically based on water catchments, or grouping of similar catchments; Marlborough Sounds Complex, Te Hoiere / Pelorus, Wairau, Awatere, East Coast Complex, and Waiau – toa / Clarence. Most of the submissions received supported these FMUs boundaries, though there was clear feedback that the 'northern island' area of the East Coast Complex should be included in the Awatere FMU, which Council staff support.

Other feedback agreed that the hydrological catchments were a good starting point but noted that these resulted in large units and that there needed to be scope to identify and manage sub-areas with appropriate rules and restriction that take into account the different characteristics of those sub-areas. While these large-scale units support the ki uta ki tai / mountains to sea integrated catchment approach required by the NPSFM, Council staff recognise that there is a requirement for management to occur across a variety of scales. A more agile and flexible option is proposed which would enable the additional use of management at the scale of smaller catchments and aquifer units, and potentially even down to individual waterbodies within the context of the larger FMUs. This will enable finer scale management to be applied when necessary to protect values and / or address issues that have limited spatial scope. This is also seen to align with the recently enacted Freshwater Farm Plan Regulations 2023 requirement for catchment context, challenges and values that relate to the farm scale. It is proposed that Catchment Care Units and Aquifer Management Units might be appropriate names for these smaller scale units which will sit within and make up the large FMUs.

It must be noted that these FMU feedback responses are those of Council staff and are without formal feedback from tangata whenua, for both these reasons the FMU boundaries are therefore still proposed. It should also be kept in mind that as the Council, tanagta whenua and communities move together through the NOF process and/or gain further understanding of the freshwater environment for the region it may be necessary to amend and/or further subdivided the FMU boundaries.

Over two hundred community submissions points had visionary, aspirational or future based comments, these were divided into region wide and specific FMU comments. There was also feedback that related specifically to the NPSFM process, Te mana o te Wai (TMOTW) and

freshwater management as well as responses relating to factors which were seen as important when considering climate change.

Vision themes across the region included.

- Future freshwater should be clean, clear, pure, and safe, healthy and pollution free.
- There should be safe water for drinking, swimming, fishing, and gathering food.
- The current state should at least be maintained with no deterioration and improved.
- The upper reaches of the region's major waterways should be protected, and the lower reaches restored.
- There should be access to freshwater bodies for all, particularly for recreation.
- Removal of pest species and weeds, including wilding pines.
- Increases to native biodiversity, riparian habitats and species protection, diversity, and populations.
- Natural flows and behaviour are enabled.
- Traditional Māori tikanga is acknowledged and realised.
- Te mana o te Wai is upheld locally.
- Freshwater is available for irrigation use.
- Food production is valued in the region.
- There are nature-based solutions to climate change effects.
- Investigation into hydroelectric generation with encouragement of small scale / domestic hydro.

Visions specific to particular FMUs were also given including.

- Water storage for the Wairau, Awatere, and East Coast Complex FMUs.
- Flood protection and tighter controls of water allocation in the Wairau.
- More stringent controls for forestry activities in the Marlborough Sounds Complex and Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMUs.
- Sustainable gravel management for the Wairau, Awatere, and East Coast Complex FMUs.
- Domestic water schemes in the Marlborough Sounds Complex, Awatere and East Coast Complex FMUs.
- Diversity of land use and no over intensification of industries in the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU.
- Return to pre-European freshwater quality in the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU.

Other feedback related to future freshwater management which submitters felt should.

- Be given the highest priority, have an integrated approach, and be based on naturally occurring processes.
- The precautionary principle be applied.
- Users that cause degradation pay for this through levies, rather than the clean-up being paid by future generations.
- Achieve a clear and informed balance amongst water takes, flows and volumes.

- The focus be on maintaining the current water quality within the region, while continuing to focus on / target certain ‘hotspot’ areas, a complete overhaul is not required.
- Tension between economic development and environmental values managed to favour environmental values with Council enforcing the conditions of permitted water uses.
- Sound, long sited management, not compromised by demands from water users motivated by shorter term economic perspectives.
- When restriction levels are reached, a framework that permits graduated reductions in waters that provided for the survival of rural activities and businesses and their associated communities.
- Support for ongoing development of adequate information on water volumes, flows and takes to improve knowledge with the aim of maximising the health of the rivers and aquifers.

Almost four hundred community feedback points related specifically to values the community has relating to freshwater and freshwater ecosystems. These were again divided into comments that were region wide and those that related to specific FMUs, some comments covered both region wide and specific FMUs or applied to multiple FMUs.

All the compulsory values listed in Appendix 1A of the NPSFM were identified for all the FMUs, and the majority of the other nine values listed in Appendix 1B of the NPSFM were spread across the region. The exceptions being.

- Hydro-electric generation only specifically being identified as a value in the Wairau FMU.
- No commercial /industrial use and drinking water values specifically identified for the Waiau toa / Clarence FMU.
- Wai tapu and transport and tauranga waka were not specifically identified for the Awatere FMU.
- Similarly transport and tauranga waka were not specifically identified for Te Hoiere / Pelorus, East Coast Complex and Waiau toa / Clarence FMUs.

The community also identified a variety of other values including recreational values close to waterbodies, spiritual / mental health, amenity, access, education, flood management and protection, firefighting purposes, water storage, gravel abstraction, production of medicinal plants / Rongoa, fossil hunting / geology.

The community were also asked to identify concerns / issues they had with the current freshwater management, as well as the positives. Concerns centred around six main topics: river management, discharges and water quality degradation, water supply, access, general NPSFM process and resource management and equity / balance.

a) River management – two key areas of flood management primarily relating to keeping river fairways clear which included weed management, flood debris removal and gravel abstraction, and secondly riparian management again including weed management and lack of enhancement work.

b) Discharges and water quality degradation - discharges and leaching of contaminants from land use activities (primarily forestry and farming mentioned) including nitrogen, other contaminants, and sediment and general waste management across local industries.

c) Water supply - maintaining the long-term integrity of domestic and irrigation supply, particularly in the southern drier FMUs and source water protection and risk assessment and management.

d) Access - Levels of public accessibility to water bodies and its relationship to efficient and safe land management by private landowners.

e) NPSFM process / Resource management – hierarchy within the compulsory values, lack of past holistic and / or balanced approach to water management, recognition of the paradigm shift in water resource management, implementation with an understanding of the local context and local history.

f) Equity / Balance - relating to the use of and payment for the water resource, equity in the planning process through consideration of different community sectors' values and subsequent application of regulatory controls, through to the more general concepts and challenges on environmental versus economic balancing in resource management.

g) Other comments - Lack of adequate information requiring application of a precautionary approach to resource management including holistic considerations, integrating management and the associated recognition of how waters are interconnected.

Positive feedback included the region's use of water allocations for a "very long time" when compared to other regions and this process was felt to be well managed, the region still contained rivers and lakes with healthy freshwater ecology and freshwater for drinking, and positive advances towards improving water quality were being made through the Te Hoiere Restoration Project.

From the community feedback received in this first round of engagement Council staff will draft proposed visions and environmental outcomes for each FMU which will be presented to the community in the second round of engagement beginning at the start of November 2023. During this second engagement there will also be another opportunity to check in with the values that have already been identified and add additional values.

Report Structure

This report provides details on the first round of community engagement undertaken by the Marlborough District Council (the Council) to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM). The first engagement round focused on proposed Freshwater Management Units (FMU) and the communitys' values and aspirations/visions for the region's freshwater and freshwater ecosystems.

The main part of report is divided into six parts with more extensive details provides as appendices.

Main Report

Part 1 – Engagement requirements, Council's approach, and engagement details.

Part 2 – FMUs – Community feedback and Council responses.

Part 3 – Community feedback – Visions and values.

Part 4 – Existing visions and values.

Part 5 – Visions and value summaries – Region wide and per FMU.

Part 6 – Next Steps.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Communication package details.

Appendix 2 - Community presentation and surveys.

Appendix 3 - Proposed FMU development, feedback and Council responses.

Appendix 4 - Youth and teen engagement.

Appendix 5 - Record of community and industry presentations, meetings, and events.

Appendix 6 – GIS based map-survey information and feedback.

Appendix 7 – Feedback submitters.

Appendix 8 – Summary list of submission points.

Appendix 9 – NPSFM values descriptions.

Appendix 10 – Existing visions and values

Part 1 – Engagement Requirements, Council's Approach and Process.

A. NPSFM Requirements

1. As part of the process of giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM) every regional council must follow the National Objectives Framework (NOF) (Part 3, Subpart 2, Clause 3.7). This prescribes a step-by-step process for managing freshwater.

2. The NOF process has six steps (Table 1) and requires that at each step every regional council must engage with communities and tangata whenua (Clause 3.7(1)(a)).

Table 1: NOF steps.

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

3. Together with the NOF, the NPSFM also requires every regional council to have long-term visions for freshwater in its region which must be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua (Clauses 3.3 (1) and (3)(a)).

4. This report describes the Marlborough District Council's (the Council's) engagement and feedback received during the first round of community engagement on long-term visions, values and FMU boundaries.

5. In tandem, Council is undertaking engagement with tangata whenua with the aim of understanding and establishing tangata whenua freshwater values including, but not limited to, Te Mana o te Wai (TMOTW) (the fundamental health of water), ki uta ki tai (integrated management from mountains to sea) and mahinga kai in a local Marlborough context. This is being undertaken through working groups with two tangata whenua groups.

   - Te Tau Ihu Iwi where Council is involved in an initiative with Tasman District Council and Nelson District Council in a Top of South working group known as Te Puna Kōrero ki Te Tauihu (TPK).
   - Council has a separate working relationship with Ngāti Kuri and Ngāi Tahu.

B. Council Approach and Process

6. Council staff firstly considered how best to undertake the six engagement steps required by the NOF as well as the development of long-term visions. For practical purposes, aiming to make engagement efficient and reduce the burden on the community, the steps were grouped into three rounds of engagement.

7. The first grouping involved NOF steps one and two, the division of the region into management units and establishing community values, as well as aspirations/visions. The second group included NOF steps three to five, identifying environmental outcomes from the values and visions, and identifying attributes for each value, their baselines and target states to meet those environmental outcomes. The last group included rules and action plans to achieve those environmental outcomes.

8. Under Section 80A(4)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) every regional council must publicly notify a freshwater planning instrument to give effect to the NPSFM by 31 December 2024. A timeline for these three engagements was developed to meet this notification deadline.

Figure 1: Freshwater Management Engagement Timeline

9. An engagement programme was developed with the aim of providing a variety of ways the community could engage and provide feedback. These included through online and hard copy surveys, webinars, face to face community and industry meetings and a dedicated freshwater email. Further details of the surveys can be found in Appendix 2 and details of the engagements held can be found in Part 3 and Appendices 4, 5 and 6.

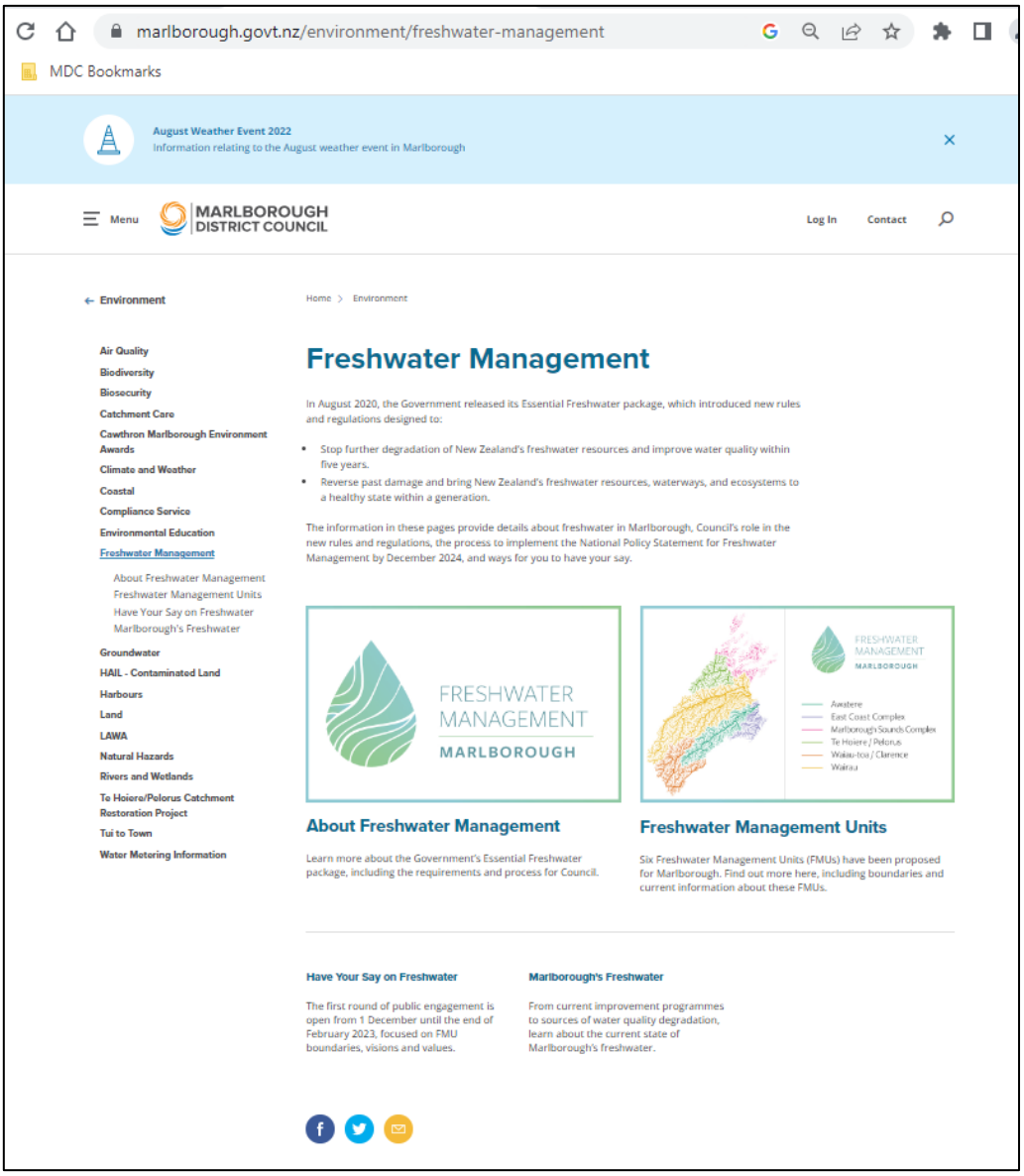
10. New freshwater management pages were developed for the Council website to help explain.

- The regulatory requirements resulting from the 2020 amendment to the NPSFM.
- Provide details of the Council's engagement programme and timelines.
- Summary information describing the proposed FMUs and their characteristics.
- Links to 'Have Your Say' engagement details and surveys.

  Freshwater Management - Marlborough District Council

  Freshwater Management Units - Marlborough District Council

Figure 2: Screenshot of the MDC Website Freshwater Management home page



11. A spatial map was also available through the FMU pages of the website and the spatial map survey. This enabled the community to explore the Marlborough region and find out more detailed information, including.

- Environmental monitoring sites.
- Significant wetlands.
- Infrastructure such as bridges, railway, road network.
- Water storage dams.
- Water resource consents.
- Land uses of vineyards and plantation forestry.
- Rainfall.

Users were able to toggle these features on and off and change the base map from aerial photographs to topographic and terrain maps.

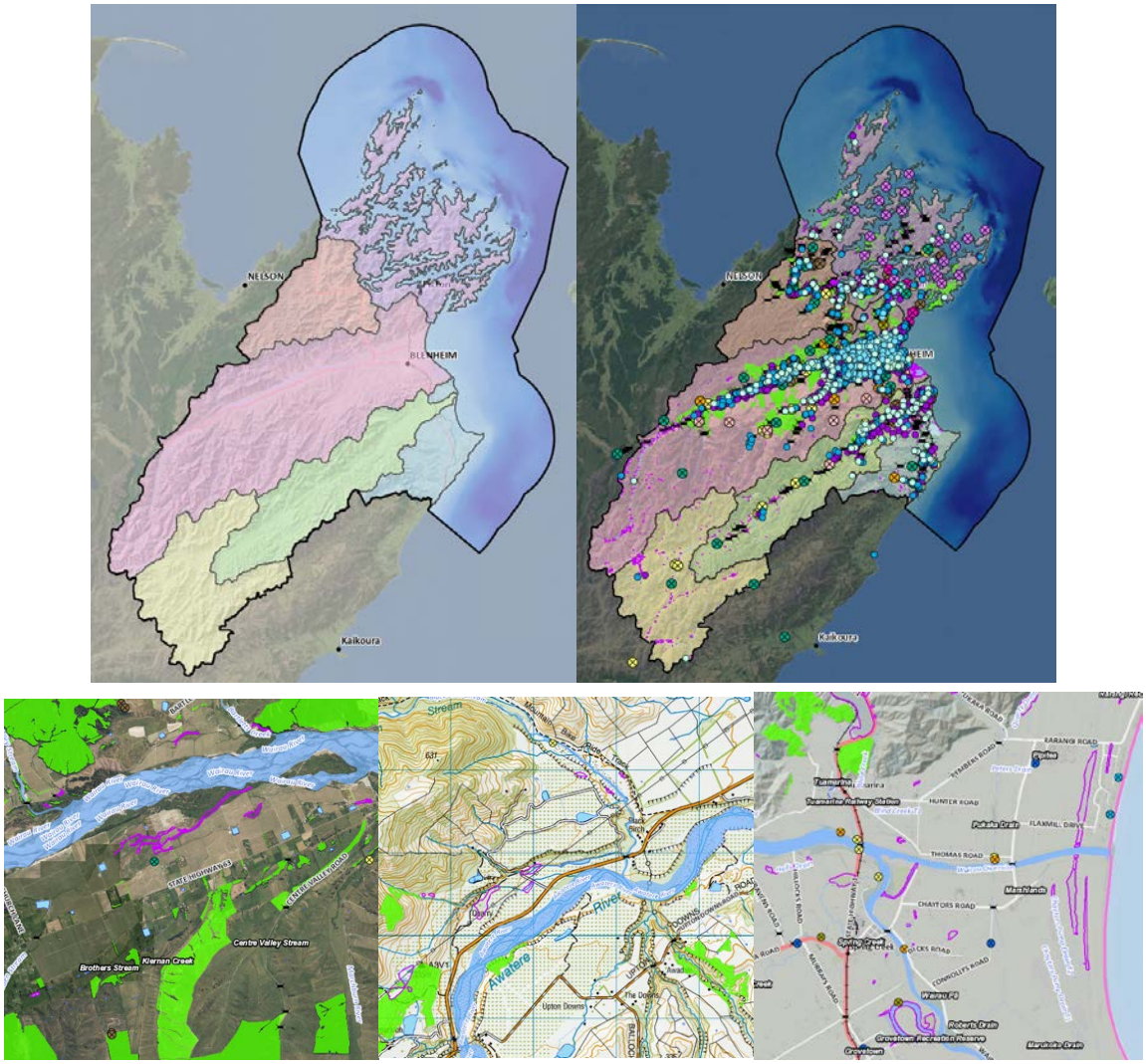


Figure 3: Spatial map examples & Proposed FMU boundaries & FMUs with multiple features turned on. 3 Base map examples – aerial photographs, topographic and terrain.

12. Public communication of the engagement was undertaken through multiple media channels. This included articles in the local papers, banners on the Council's website home page and

Marlborough Matters, multiple posts on social media including Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, and the Antenno App. A public meeting flyer was also produced and distributed in the libraries, Council front desk and various other community locations. Appendix 1 provides further details on the communication package that surrounded the engagement.

13. Despite providing many avenues for engagement there was a relatively low response rate, and the engagement round was extended to the end of June 2023. Other parts of the country showed similar subdued engagement, but Marlborough also had other significant community engagements taking place, the most significant being the Marlborough Sounds Future Access Study.

14. The opportunity was taken during the extension to undertake further engagement with industry and community groups and re-format surveys to try and make the subject more accessible and simpler to respond to (See Appendix 2 for copies of the surveys).

C. Engagement Content

15. Presentations were given at public and industry meetings and recorded as a webinar available through the council's freshwater management website pages. A copy of the standard presentation can be seen in Appendix 2.

16. Initially two surveys were available for the community to complete, these were a short GIS map-based survey and a longer form type survey.

17. The GIS map-based survey consisted of a GIS map of the region and people were asked to identify areas of freshwater that were important to them by pinning locations onto the map. They were asked to select the activities they did at these locations and how frequently they visited them. Two further questions were asked; what they valued about the freshwater and how they wanted this to be in the future. This survey was designed to be quick and easy and enable the Council to find out where in the region the community were currently interacting with freshwater, establish what activities were being undertaken at these locations, and identify values and visions for the region's freshwater. (See Appendix 2 for a copy of the survey).

18. The second survey was in a more traditional format with a more in-depth query into the community's relationship with freshwater, their values and aspirations and understanding of the regions current freshwater management. This was available both online and in hard copy paper format and took considerably longer to complete then the GIS map-based survey. (See Appendix 2 for a copy of the survey).

19. When the engagement period was extended, the opportunity was taken to reformat the surveys and two short form surveys were produced (See Appendix 2). These focused on the following core questions.

- Where people were interacting with freshwater and the activities they were undertaking.
- Appropriateness of the FMU boundaries.
- What was valued about freshwater.
- What were the visions / aspirations for the future of freshwater in the Marlborough region.
- When should these visions / aspirations be achieved by.

Part 2 – FMUs – Community Feedback and Council Responses.

20. The following is a summary of a separate report which provides details on the reasoning behind the proposed selection of FMUs for the Marlborough region, feedback on the proposed boundaries and council staff responses. (See Appendix 3 for the full report).

D. NPSFM Requirements on FMUs

21. Establishing FMU's are the first step in implementing the NPSFM through the National Objectives Framework (NOF) (Cl 3.7 (2)(a)).

22. Under the NPSFM, FMU is defined as meaning "all or any part of a water body or bodies, and their related catchments, that a regional council determines under Clause 3.8 is an appropriate unit for freshwater management and accounting purposes; and part of an FMU means any part of an FMU including, but not limited to, a specific site, river reach, water body or part of a water body."

23. The FMU, part FMU or catchments are fundamental management "units" used throughout the NPSFM. These are the geographical areas that are the basis for all the assessment, consultation, regulation, monitoring, and reporting required by the NPSFM and ultimately in which improvements to our freshwater will occur.

24. Policies 1 and 3 of the NPSFM are critical to the establishment of FMUs. Policy 1 requires freshwater management to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai (TMOTW), the fundamental concept of the NPSFM referring to the fundamental importance of water which recognises that protecting the health of the freshwater protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. Policy 3 requires that freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.

25. However, the NPSFM does not mandate a single correct or preferred way to identify FMUs. Each FMU must reflect the unique circumstances of each region, as these circumstances will dictate what freshwater objectives and limits will be set for and within the FMU.

E. Proposed FMUs for Marlborough

26. The FMUs proposed for the Marlborough region are hydrologically based on water catchments. This meets Policies 1 and 3 and the requirements in Clause 3.5(1) for FMUs to enable an integrated approach, ki uta and ki tai / mountains to the sea. Further hydrological similarity and environmental characteristics of catchments were considered, including receiving environments, as well as the communities in these areas. This led to grouping of some catchments.

27. Practicalities and realities gained through existing monitoring programs were also taken into consideration. It is not possible to monitor everywhere and nor does the NPSFM require this, Clause 3.8(4)(a) requires that monitoring sites must be representative of the FMU or relevant part of the FMU. Therefore, a pragmatic approach within the current resourcing constraints does need to be taken, this is not to say that this will not change and certainly the NPSFM through the ability to use Action Plans enables continuous changes and improvements as knowledge, circumstances, and resources change.

28. This process led to six FMUs being proposed for the Marlborough region (See Figure 4):
    - Marlborough Sounds Complex
    - Te Hoiere / Pelorus
    - Wairau
    - Awatere
    - East Coast Complex
    - Waiau – toa / Clarence

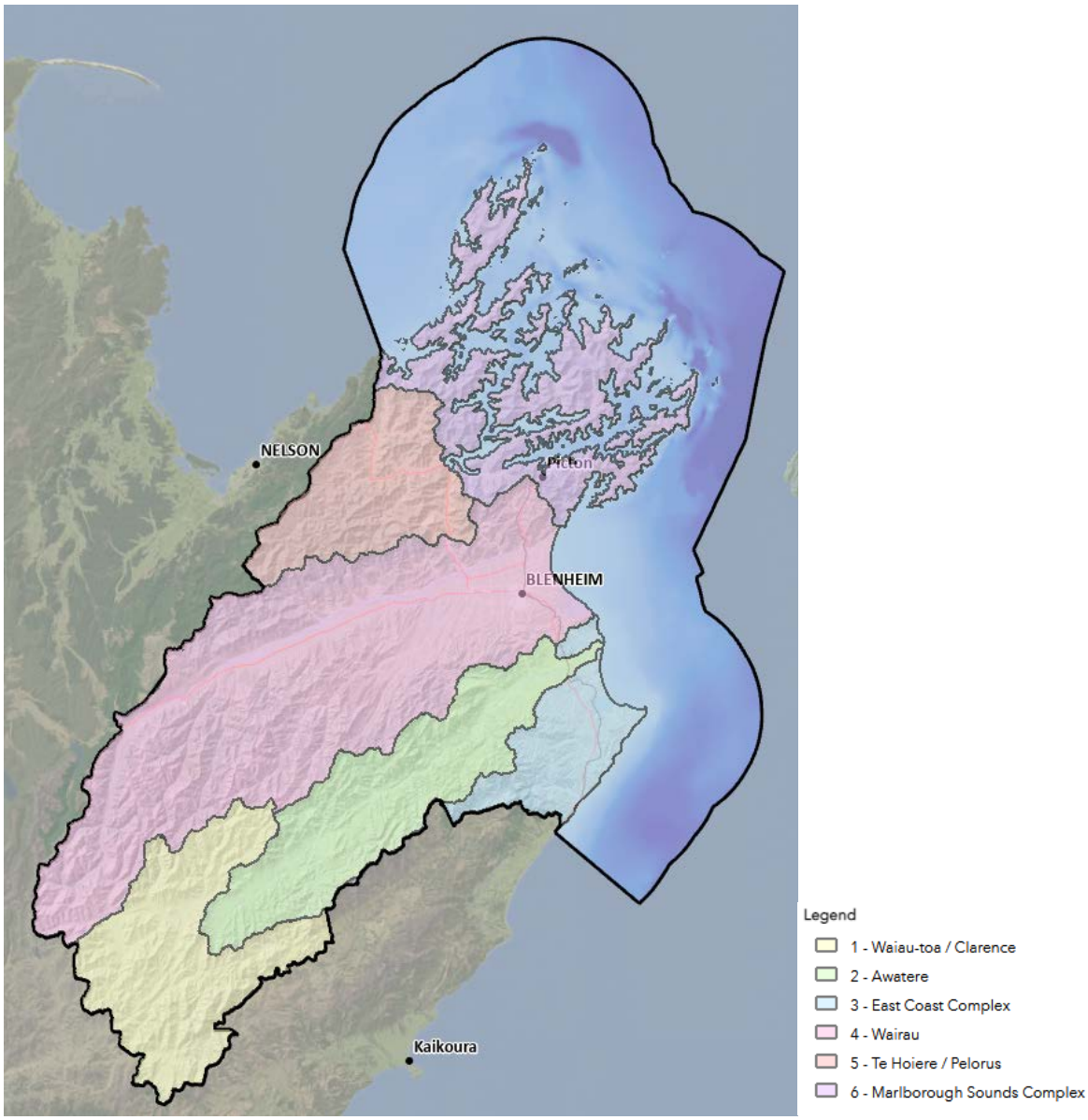


Figure 4: The six proposed FMUs for the Marlborough region

29. Both the Wairau and Awatere FMUs are the Wairau River and Awatere Rivers catchments, from their headwaters in the mountains in the west of the Marlborough region to their mouths on the eastern coast.

30. The Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU comprises the Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and its tributaries, and the Kaituna River, both of which flow into the coastal marine area of the inner Pelorus Sound at Havelock.

31. The East Coast Complex and Marlborough Sounds Complex FMUs are a collection of catchments with similar hydrological and environmental characteristics. Particularly for the Marlborough Sounds, which are characterised by a multitude of steep, short run streams, a pragmatic approach has been taken to manage these overall in a collective way.

32. The remaining FMU, the Waiau-toa/Clarence comprises a portion of the Waiau-toa/Clarence River's catchment primarily the tributary catchment of the Acheron River. The full Waiau-toa/Clarence River is not able to be contained within a single FMU as it falls outside the Marlborough District Territorial Boundary. However, Council is fully cognisant that nature does not conform to such boundaries and will be working with Environment Canterbury to ensure management of this FMU provides for integrated management of the whole river.

33. Whilst these six FMUs fulfil the NPSFM 2020 requirements for integrated management and the crucial ki uta kit tai / mountains to sea approach, it is recognised that they are large units and made of multiple smaller catchments, which individually all have the own unique characteristics. To ensure the goal of the freshwater reforms, being to improve the health of the region's freshwater, there is going to be a need to provide management and undertake work on a variety of scales. From the region wide integrated whole of FMU level, right down to the small catchment relevant to a farm operator producing a freshwater farm plan. It is the implementation on the ground that will result in improvements to our freshwater so while the six FMUs give effect to ki uta ki tai, Te Mana o te Wai also requires the agility of the management system to focus down to small units.

F. Feedback on Proposed FMUs

34. A total of thirty-eight specific submissions were received which related to the proposed FMU boundaries (Appendix 3). Of these, seventeen agreed with the proposed boundaries, while twenty-one submissions either agreed in part and/or did not agree and provided some alternative suggestions.

35. Of those twenty-one submissions, the most common feedback, 12 submissions, related to the "northern island" of the East Coast Complex FMU separated from the rest of the East Coast Complex by the eastly end the Awatere FMU. This island is an area in the Lower Dashwood on the northern side of the Awatere River, where waterbodies flow into the coastal marine area just north of the Awatere River mouth. All the feedback suggested this area should be incorporated into the Awatere FMU. Reasons given included discharging to the same receiving environment; land characteristics and use are the same as the adjacent lower Awatere area; the land is irrigated from the Awatere River; and the local community is closely connected to the Awatere, not the more southerly East Coast communities.

36. Of the other nine submissions, most agreed that the hydrological catchments were a good starting point but noted that these resulted in large units and that there needed to be scope to identify and manage sub-areas with appropriate rules and restrictions that take into account the different characteristics of those sub-areas.

G. Responses to Feedback on Proposed FMUs

37. While the waterbodies in the Lower Dashwood area do not flow into the Awatere River and as such are not part of its catchment, the reasons provided by the feedback clearly highlight that similar water management as the Awatere FMU would be appropriate for this area and that the two areas' communities are not separate. It would seem an appropriate response to this feedback that this "island" of the East Coast Complex FMU be incorporated into the Awatere FMU.

38. Council recognises the six proposed FMUs are large in scale and that across these units there are changes in regional climate, geology and resultant environmental and ecological characteristics which in turn control land uses. As such it is recognised that the proposed FMUs are made up of a variety of sizes of smaller tributary catchments which support a mosaic of different land uses, communities, values, and waterbodies within them.

39. The proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (pMEP) currently divides the region into sixty-one Water Resource Units (WRU) based on surface water catchments and their values and identifies specific FMUs for allocation purposes, primarily within the proposed Wairau FMU. It is proposed that the scale of these smaller catchments and identification of specific aquifer units continue to be used in the region's freshwater management, which together will sit within and make up the larger proposed FMUs.

40. To enable the effective management of the region's diverse freshwater bodies and catchments, as highlighted in the current pMEP Volume 1 Chapter 5 Issue 1A, the ability to set management controls at a variety of scales is vital: from the FMU scale to smaller catchment scales, down to individual water bodies.

41. An example of the requirement for management across all scales while maintaining integration across the wider region has been highlighted with the recent enactment of the Freshwater Farm Plan Regulations 2023. This requires farm operators to identify their farming activity's risks to freshwater and subsequent management actions within their local catchment context. These regulations must work in conjunction with the longer term NPSFM 2020 and shorter-term NES-Fw and Stock Exclusion Regulations, so being able to have the flexibility to link management from the more regional scale FMUs to local catchments is critical. There will clearly be specific catchment requirements for farm operators to be aware of, but there also needs to be the larger scale context of the FMU they are part of.

42. Rather than increase the number of FMUs proposed or create multiple sub-FMUs in response to the concern raised around the large size of the proposed FMUs, it is felt that a more agile and flexible option is to enable the additional use of management at the scale of smaller catchments and aquifer units, and potentially even down to individual waterbodies within the context of the larger FMUs. This will enable finer scale management to be applied when necessary to protect values and / or address issues that have limited spatial scope. It is proposed that Catchment Care Units and Aquifer Management Units might be appropriate names for these smaller scale units which will sit within the large FMUs. These names have been deliberately given to ensure there is not confusion with the existing WRU in the pMEP which will continue to have regulatory effect until the variation to the pMEP has been decided through the freshwater planning process (s80A RMA 1991) and the Freshwater Hearings Panel.

43. Lastly the Marlborough Region has nine Iwi Authorities which are all connected to its freshwater. They have also been presented with the proposed FMUs and the reasoning for them, however at this stage there has been no formal feedback from tangata whenua on these proposed boundaries and it is recognised that further discussion will happened.

44. Please note that these responses are those of Council staff and are without formal feedback from tangata whenua, for both these reasons these boundaries are therefore still proposed. It should also be kept in mind that as the Council, tanagta whenua and communities move together through the NOF process and/or gain further understanding of the freshwater environment for the region it may be necessary to amend and/or further subdivided the FMU boundaries.

Part 3 – Community Feedback – Visions and Values.

H. Engagement details

45. A variety of engagement options were provided to the community to help them understand the NPSFM requirements and enable them to provide feedback. Table 2 lists the variety of engagement options provided.

Table 2: Details of the types of engagement undertaken.

Engagement Format	Period of Engagement	Location
GIS spatial map survey	December 2022 – June 2023	Online – Council Website
Detailed form survey	December 2022 – June 2023	Online – Council Website
Dedicated freshwater email freshwater@marlborough.govt.nz	On-going	Online – Council Website
Hard copy of detailed form survey	December 2022 – June 2023	Provided to Blenheim and Picton Libraries and Council service desk and at all community meetings and events.
Community Meetings Six venues across the region held between 7.00 -9.00 pm	February 2023	• Havelock Sports Pavilion - 7/2/23 • Port Marlborough Pavilion - 8/2/23 • Wairau Valley Hall – 9/2/23 • Yealands Awatere Memorial Hall – 16/2/23 • Ward Community Hall – 20/2/23 • Scenic Hotel, Blenheim –23/02/23
Webinars - Public	February 2023 Subsequently a recording of the webinar was available on the website	On Zoom Friday 17/2/23 10-11am Monday 20/2/23 12-1pm Tuesday 21/2/23 8-9pm
Meetings, events and Webinars – Specific group requests	February 2023 – June 2023	Various times and locations dependant on group requirements (See Appendix 5).
Primary School webinar	March 2023	Online through Enviroschools.
Primary and Youth activities and competitions	March 2023	Through Blenheim and Picton Libraries
Community Public Event Days	November 2022 – April 2023	Garden Marlborough – 6/11/22 Earth Day – 30/4/23

46. The following appendices provide full details of the various meetings held, public events and surveys, including the feedback and responses received at face-to-face meetings and events.

- Appendix 4 – Youth engagement.
- Appendix 5 – Adult engagement.
- Appendix 6 – GIS map-based engagement.

47. In total over two hundred submissions were made across the various formats, each with multiple submission points. Table 3 provides details of the numbers of feedback received across the various forms of engagement types.

Table 3: Number and format of submissions for Engagement One.

Engagement feedback / submissions	Number of individual submitters	Totals
Youth Engagement - Library activity - Earth day activity - Primary school hui	 16 15 2	33
Teen Engagement	17	17
Individual / Organisation (Long form survey & email submissions)	37	37
GIS map-base short survey (included Garden Marlborough surveys)	98	98
Events - Earth Day - Winer field days	 25 36	61
Feedback from face-to face meetings	17	17
Total Submissions = 226		

48. A list of individuals and organisations which provided feedback can be found in Appendix 7, while Appendix 8 provides a collation of all the submission points excluding the youth engagement.

49. The NPSFM requirements for visions and values are discussed next, followed by youth engagement responses before discussions on the remaining submissions divided into response themes relating to visions/aspirations, values, positives, and concerns.

I. NPSFM requirements – Visions and Values

50. Under NPSFM Clause 3.3 every regional council must develop long-term visions for freshwater in its region and include those long-term visions as objectives in its regional policy statement.

51. Long-term visions:

- May be set at FMU, part of an FMU, or catchment level; and

- Must set goals that are ambitious but reasonable (that is, difficult to achieve but not impossible); and
- Identify a timeframe to achieve those goals that is both ambitious and reasonable (for example, 30 years after the commencement date).

50. Every long-term vision must:
    - 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
    - Be informed by an understanding of the history of, and environmental pressures on, the FMU, part of the FMU, or catchment; and
    - Express what communities and tangata whenua want the FMU, part of the FMU, or catchment to be like in the future.

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

52. As part of the NOF (Clause 3.7) under Clause 3.9 values must be identified for each FMU. The policy statement provides four compulsory values at Appendix 1A which must be applied to all FMUs. These are Ecosystem Health, Human Contact, Threatened Species and Mahinga kai. (Table 4 and see Appendix 9 for full value descriptions).

53. Other values can also be considered, this includes nine values identified in Appendix 1B which councils must consider whether they apply to each FMU (Table 4 and see Appendix 9 for full value descriptions).

Table 4: Values required to be included and considered for each FMU.

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
Other values.	Any other value identified by communities and tangata whenua.

J. Youth engagement – Visions and Values

54. From 10 March to 3 April 2023, freshwater displays, activities, and surveys featured in the Blenheim and Picton libraries in both the youth and young adult areas (See Appendix 4).

55. In the youth area forty longfin eel activity sheets were completed, thirty children undertook freshwater biodiversity scavenger hunt, and twenty-six entries were recorded in a colouring activity with a map, of those, sixteen entries including useable information. Seventeen teen surveys were completed.

56. Two primary schools took part in an online freshwater zui run and facilitated by Enviroschools and fifteen youth competed surveys during the Earth Day event.

57. The responses received in all the youth engagements clearly illustrated that Marlborough's youth and young adults value the region's freshwater, the access they have to local rivers and streams and the activities that they can undertake there. They want this to remain so that future generations can experience the freshwater environments as they have, but they are concerned about pollution and overuse of freshwater resources. They also recognise and value freshwater, its associated ecosystems and landscapes for their well-being and understand the requirement for safe "clean" freshwater to their health. Respect and care for freshwater are important to them and while they can see a future that is worse than today, they understand that this can be changed by the choices made now.

58. Table 5 shows a summary of the values associated in the youth surveys for freshwater bodies in the Wairau, Te Hoiere / Pelorus and Marlborough Sounds Complex FMUs.

Table 5: Values from the youth surveys for freshwater bodies in the Wairau, Te Hoiere / Pelorus and Marlborough Sounds Complex FMUs.

Values	Type of Value
Ecosystem Health	Compulsory Value
Human Contact	Compulsory Value
Mahinga Kai	Compulsory Value
Natural Character	Other value to be considered
Drinking Water	Other value to be considered
Fishing	Other value to be considered
Human Well-being	Other Value
Amenity	Other Value

59. The following visions were gained from the youth engagement: -

- Freshwater is protected from pollution and overuse, respected, and cared for so that future generations can enjoy the same access to, and activities associated with our region's freshwater sites, their associated ecosystems, environments, and landscapes.
- Drinking water remains safe to drink and be treated as little as possible so that it tastes natural.

K. Visions / Aspirations Feedback

60. There were over two hundred feedback comments that had visionary, aspirational or future based comments, these were divided into region wide and specific FMU comments. There

was also feedback that related specifically to the NPSFM process, TMOTW and freshwater management, these have been collated separately. Similarly, responses relating to factors which were seen as important when considering climate change have been reported together.

L. Region Wide Visions / Aspirations

61. Many submitters used words such as clean, clear, pure, and safe, healthy, pollution free, to describe how they would like the region's freshwater to be in the future. Wanting the current state of freshwater to at least stay as it is, be preserved, maintained, not deteriorate and to restore and improve that state for future generations to a good and high quality, that is safe for humans, animals, and ecology, supporting the region's unique biodiversity.

62. The upper reaches of the region's major waterways were felt to be relatively untouched, an asset, which should be protected, while the lower reaches should be restored.

63. The importance of ongoing and future safe water for drinking, swimming, fishing, and gathering food in the region's rivers, lakes and streams was commonly mentioned. One comment requested that they continue to have the choice of taking (domestic) freshwater from an untreated hillside stream fed community water source and treat as each property owner desired, generally by filtration or UV, which they felt characterised the remoteness and natural environment that they chose to enjoy.

64. Respondents wanted future generations to enjoy the water and undertake activities like they do now as well as how past generations had, with high water quality and sustained aquatic life. This also included continued access to freshwater bodies for all, particularly for recreation. People wanted freshwater to remain plentiful, affordable, and only taking/abstracting the minimum amount needed.

65. Removal of pest species and weeds, and increasing biodiversity, habitats and native species protection, diversity and populations were also common themes. Other themes were respecting wetlands and receiving environments, re-instating native vegetation alongside creeks and rivers including fencing them off, and natural flows and behaviour. Enabling fish to freely move in their natural environment was also important noting that any manmade structures needed to be cognisant of this. One respondent wanted to see riparian habitats returned to a pre-European landscape.

66. Other responses were to keep waterways clear with less flooding and better flood management, no forestry residues or pines planted within 10m of significant waterways and cleaning up areas with the most degradation first.

67. Another goal was the acknowledgement of traditional Māori tikanga attaching to freshwater (wai Māori) as taonga and development of close co-operation between the Council and ngā iwi o Te Tau Ihu in the realisation of those tikanga. This was articulated by one submitter "I would love to see our low-lying lands return to their original state. Te Waiharakeke - the waters of flax. It's our namesake - our region has always flooded, yet we see this as a negative. Mana whenua saw this as great wealth - fertile and productive lands. We need to look at this from the perspective of mana whenua, who are experts of this land." Another submitter felt that wai tapu sites needed to be identified and protected.

68. Te Mana o te Wai vision and values were also highlighted as a goal, recognising water as having needs beyond just being a resource for human beings, and for us to work with nature and natural processes rather than against them, and example was given of giving room to all the rivers of Marlborough to move.

69. There was a desire for freshwater to stay available for irrigation use, and there be a balance reached between viticulture/farming and good water quality as the region needs both.

70. There was a desire for food production to be recognised as a value for the region, supported by innovative and sustainable land and water management practices which would assist the region to transition to low emissions land uses, maintain food security, improve resilience to the effects of climate change and support the use of highly productive land for primary production. This included prioritisation and reliability of water for irrigation of horticultural food crops to support a healthy population but was also seen to provide opportunity to diversify the crops grown in Marlborough. Water harvesting and storage for direct use or augment or recharge was a method suggested that could provide the irrigation reliability required by horticultural crops with lesser impacts on freshwater outcomes.

71. Several submitters felt large-scale hydro-electric generation opportunities should be investigated in the region and small scale and domestic hydro-electric generation installations be encouraged if they could be constructed in a way that does not destroy the natural flow of water and fish migration. Another submitter felt there should be no further large-scale hydro but supported small scale and domestic hydro installations. Similar comments were made regarding the utilisation of flood waters, not seeing these negatively but making the most of this excess water before it flowed out to sea. One suggestion was to collect flood waters from Lake Rotoiti, which currently flow out to sea often flooding Westport, and transfer this via water tunnel to the upper Wairau for both hydropower and fresh water.

72. Many submitters put immediate / short timescales to achieve their aspirations including as soon as possible, today, immediately, next year, next year or two, within three to five years. Others felt an immediate start should be made but wanted to ensure that there was continuous, long term / indefinite improvements and sustainability. Between these extremes submitters mentioned time scales of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years or provided dates such as from 2030 onwards. Several submitters said within in a generation, taken to mean a period of 20-30 years.

M. Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU Visions / Aspirations.

73. Pure clean water with no pollutants or additives in the future was important in this FMU, and respondents wanted to maintain present quality as a minimum or improve water quality both for human use, in particular swimming, and for local species. Protecting the upper catchments from disturbance was suggested and maintaining natural flow rates.

74. Weed and pest management were important to enhance bird life and particularly to stop the destruction of undergrowth by pigs and deer, which exposed soils and resulted in increased sediment into waterways.

75. Waitohi Stream was specifically mentioned wanting it to be clean, remain natural and accessible to all without culverts and with flourishing healthy biodiversity within the awa.

76. Submitters wanted the Marlborough Sounds environment to be cared for to ensure that there was not further degradation of the environment, noting that what happens on the land and in the waterways affects what happens in the sea. Similarly, several submitters felt the Sounds were too special to damage and wanted forestry harvesting to stop immediately, enforcement of the NES with no plantings within 10m of significant waterways and for the land to return to native forest.

N. Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU visions / Aspirations

77. Responses for the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU wanted to ensure the environment is maintained for future generations to enjoy. Wanting freshwater to be clean and clear, and to retain and improve water quality for swimming and native species, protect it from run-off, reduce agricultural effluent, and increase native vegetation along rivers.

78. Submitters wanted the upper reaches of the Te Hoiere / Pelorus River to retain clean clear water that was swimmable and drinkable and there was a presence of rare species.

79. Enforcement of the NES was important with no pines planted within 10m of significant waterways and prevention of sediment in Pelorus Sound through forestry operations and farming.

80. There was support for hydro-electric power generation with less red tape and restrictions for small scale innovation and enterprise of water catchment on private land.

81. One submitter felt there should be a diversity of land use and no over intensification of industries, another that users that cause degradation pay for this through levies, rather than the clean-up paid by future generations.

82. Another submitter wanted acknowledgement of traditional Māori tikanga attaching to freshwater (wai māori) as taonga and development of close co-operation between the Marlborough District Council and ngā iwi o Te Tau Ihu in the realisation of those tikanga.

83. Timescales responses were limited for this FMU, but most were immediate, others within 10 years.

O. Wairau FMU Visions / Aspirations

84. Similar to the region wide aspirations, submitters used words such as clean, clear, fresh, pure, cooling, and unpolluted, with E.coli and other harmful pollutants managed and free from giardia to described how they would like freshwater to be in the future in the Wairau FMU.

85. The current state of the FMU's freshwater was felt to be relatively good which should be maintained with no further degradation and with ongoing improvements. The ongoing viability of the Wairau aquifer was also seen as critical for the region. Similarly, others wanted freshwater that was currently healthy, clean, and uncontaminated to stay that way, but if degraded wanted it cleaned up and then maintained at that higher level. One submitter noted that it was not realistic that freshwater will be drinkable everywhere, but that we needed to stop human waste close to waterbodies.

86. Access to waterbodies for all was important especially close to Blenheim, as well as people continuing to enjoy the outdoors and waterbodies remaining swimmable.

87. Some submitters focused on weed and pest management to enable native biodiversity increases as well as undertaking habitat and wetland development, preserving surrounding native forests and planting more natives. Others wanted to ensure there was fish breeding and healthy fish for generations to come. One submitter felt a cohesive community approach to restoration should be a goal.

88. Maintaining natural flow rates that allows river ecosystems to survive and flourish and returning to a more natural state with wider river flows was a goal. Similarly, an aspiration

was to lessen anthropogenic encroachment and negatively impacting land use activities on waterways and have an increased response to climate change resilience through nature-based solutions.

89. Several submitters commented on sustainable gravel management, which was linked to comments noting that river management was crucial for flood protection, to prevent flooding and protect the environment, including preventing swimming holes filling up.

90. Tighter restrictions on water allocations were requested and protection of water from corporate commercial ventures to support individual lifestyles and livelihoods, particularly the Wairau and its aquifers. One submitter felt that users that cause degradation should pay for this through levies, rather than the clean-up paid by future generations.

91. Another aspiration was that water yields don't continue decreasing due to wilding conifer infestations and spread and that small-scale and domestic hydro-electric generation installations be encouraged.

92. Timescales for these aspirations again ranged from the now and shorter terms; two, three to five years, through to ten, fifteen, twenty years and long term beyond 30 years and ongoing.

P. Awatere FMU Visions / Aspirations

93. For the Awatere FMU, again submitters wanted clean freshwater, free of chemical pollution, water quality to be at least the same, not get degraded, or it should be improved and still be viable for future generations.

94. Weed and pest management was mentioned by several submitters, wishing to remove all exotic species, especially willow from rivers main flow channels. Maximise regeneration of all wetlands and riparian land without major impact on farm production, and these be flourishing and natural, with native plants, birds, invertebrates and eels, and protected from stock. There is a cohesive community approach to restoration.

95. The Awatere River was highlighted as an essential irrigation water supply for over 10,000ha of irrigated vineyards and farmland located in the Awatere Valley and Blind River Catchment. Due to the geology of the area however there are no underground aquifers and the Awatere River and its tributaries are the main source of water for irrigation. Significant investment has been made on permanent irrigation storage dams to improve the reliability of irrigation supply. Due to the nature of the braided Awatere Riverbed, it was highlighted that it was very important that water users continue to have the ability to undertake riverbed activities to divert water from the main channel to irrigation abstraction points along the riverbank. The current water quantity limits on the Awatere River were felt to prevent over extraction of water and protect biodiversity values and were also noted were, when combined with the Awatere Riverbed Activity Guidelines, good management guidelines collaboratively developed with water users, Council and iwi, felt to be working well.

96. Maintaining the long-term integrity of the Black Birch Community Water Supply and the scheme infrastructure was very important for the people residing in the Awatere District, noting this was the only reliable source of water for the township of Seddon, the main Awatere Valley, south to Blind River and Grassmere.

97. Continuation of low costs water storage to accommodate the regular naturally occurring flooding with associated high turbidity which affects use for both community and the creatures living in the river system. Aspirations that water yields do not continue decreasing

due to wilding conifer infestations and spread as well as natural flow rates being maintained were also given.

98. One submitter commented on wanting to be able to use the ford across the Awatere at “Old Ford Road”, highlighting that it had completely changed from being flat to accommodate irrigation intakes, which prevent getting across it due to manmade banks.

99. Timescales for this FMU were less immediate with most submitters seeking five, ten-to-fifteen-year goals and again some that were long term and continuing aspirations well beyond 30 years.

Q. East Coast Complex FMU Visions / Aspirations

100. Maintenance and protection of water quality for future generations and improving water quality for drinking, swimming and local ecology was important in the East Coast Complex FMU. As was weed and pest management for reducing flooding and flood damage by keeping river fairways clear and improving native species population numbers.

101. Many comments concerned water supply from the rivers for domestic and irrigation supply, in particular safe drinking water for the Ward Township. It was felt by one submitter that if water is to be taken from this catchment it must be done in periods of high flow and must be stored for when needed, not taken as and when needed with no impact on existing uses.

102. Access to consistent and regular of good quality water for irrigation above minimum flow levels was felt to be critical in the future, especially with unusual weather patterns and the predicted extra dry period in the next few years. Land use change was also highlighted with the majority of new land use believed to require irrigation, the preference being that this was available through infrastructure to the ‘farm’ gate.

103. Storage was also considered to be important with several submitters suggesting future large community projects in collaboration with Council, Iwi, and community, as well as encouraging smaller storage dams for community use. Access to clean stock water was also desired but not at the expense of water quality improvement over the entire catchment.

104. There was a wish for people living in the FMU to understand their catchments better and have a healthy, resilient, well-connected community that understands legislative requirements and can be pro-active in local issues advocacy and undertaking targeted management actions practically within the catchment. One submitter wanted freshwater to be free of change from any outside influences, and no ownership by any particular sector of the population.

105. Other aspirations included that water yields don’t continue decreasing due to wilding conifer infestations and spread, encouraging environmentally sustainable land use change and that small-scale and domestic hydro-electric generation installations be encouraged.

106. Timescales again ranged from short term such as next year and within three to four years, others were as soon as practicable within five plus years, and the remainder longer terms, by 2033 and continuing aspirations well beyond 30 years.

R. Waiau toa / Clarence FMU Visions / Aspirations

107. There was only one comment that related to specific future aspirations for the Waiau toa / Clarence FMU which was to return the Waiau toa to its pre-European freshwater quality.

108. Two other comments included this FMU along with other FMUs which were that water yields don't continue decreasing due to wilding conifer infestations and spread and that small-scale and domestic hydro-electric generation installations be encouraged in Marlborough.

S. Future Freshwater Management – General Comments.

109. Submitters felt that freshwater management should be given our highest priority, must have an integrated approach, and be based on naturally occurring processes, such as giving the rivers more room to move and restoring wetlands. One submitter mentioned adopting some Schauberger principles as a start. The application of the precautionary principle should continue in managing the region's fresh waters, along with users that cause degradation paying for this through levies, rather than the clean-up being paid by future generations.

110. Several submitters believed that through a sciened based and common-sense commercial approach waterways could be managed in a sustainable way that ensures their healthy longevity. Similarly, that a clear and informed balance amongst water takes, flows and volumes should be achieved. Several submitters supported further improvements where required, however they believed a complete overhaul and reinventing the wheel would be potentially very costly and not necessarily required, believing a vision aimed at maintaining the current water quality within the region, while continuing to focus on certain 'hotspot' areas, such as Lake Elterwater, Rai Valley and urban areas, was appropriate. Targeting such areas was felt would ensure that existing activities and practises are maintained, with any "hotspots" given an appropriate focus.

111. Others felt that the tension between economic development and environmental values could be managed to favour environmental values over economic with Council enforcing the conditions of permitted water uses. Similarly, that everything possible must be done to ensure our freshwater management is sound and long sited and not compromised by demands from water users motivated by shorter term economic perspectives.

112. A future regulatory framework was envisioned that supports the sustainable management of freshwater resources. The submitter accepted that this framework would involve restrictions on water takes and use when water levels are low. When restriction levels are reached, they envisaged a framework that permits graduated reductions in waters that provided for the survival of rural activities and businesses and their associated communities.

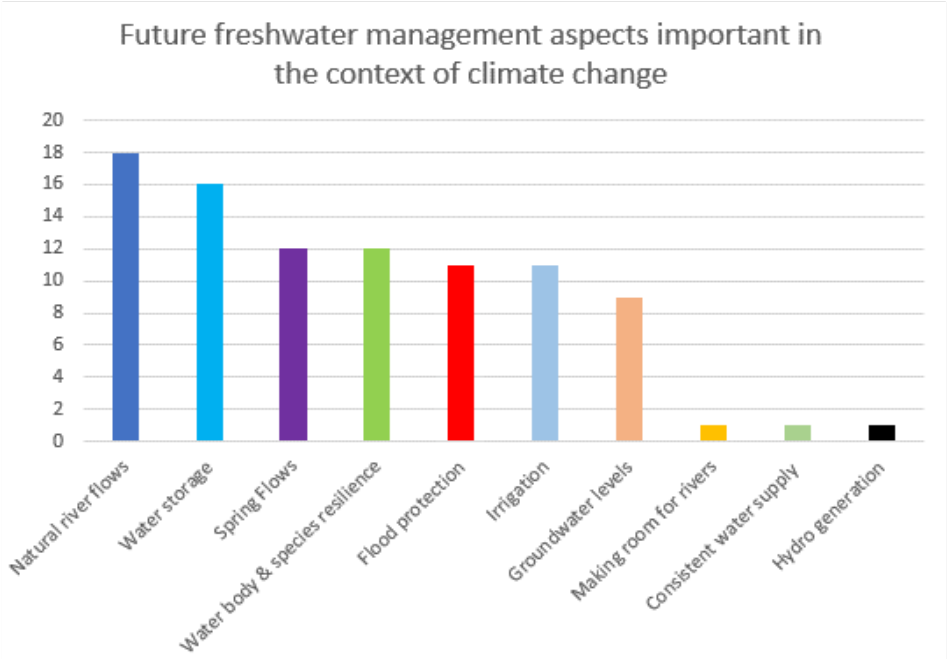
113. One submitter encouraged Council to take a considered and structured approach to ensure that visions were appropriately allocated to relevant FMUs noting that visions play a crucial role in setting direction through the National Objectives Framework. The submitter also noted that some potential visions were equally relevant across the entire region, in which case region-wide vision(s) could be useful and encouraged Council to consider this as an option.

114. Other comments included support for ongoing development of adequate information on water volumes, flows and takes to improve our knowledge with the aim of maximising the health of the rivers and aquifers. Also encouraging awareness in the community of the importance of clean uncontaminated water.

T. Important Factors When Considering Climate Change.

115. The community was asked to select factors which they believed were important when considering climate change in relation to freshwater. Of the twenty responses to this question, 90% of respondents felt natural river flows were important, followed by water storage at 80%. Spring flows and water body and species resilience were next with 60%,

followed by flood protection and irrigation at 55% and groundwater at 45%. Submitters were able to identify other aspects which three did, these were making room for rivers, consistent water supply and hydroelectricity.



Graph 1: Factors that were considered important for future freshwater management in the context of climate change.

U. Values Feedback

116. A total of 382 feedback points related specifically to values the community has relating to freshwater and freshwater ecosystems. These were divided into feedback that was region wide and those that related to specific FMUs, some comments covered both region wide and specific FMUs or applied to multiple FMUs.

Table 6: Number of submissions per area/FMU.

Area / FMUs	No of value related comments	% of total
Region Wide	75	19.63%
Marlborough Sounds Complex	50	13.09%
Te Hoiere / Pelorus	29	7.59%
Wairau	157	41.10%
Awatere	33	8.64%
East Coast Complex	31	8.12%
Waiau-toa / Clarence	7	1.83%

i) Region Wide Values

117. Seventy-five submissions identified Region wide values, the second greatest number of feedback points on values at just under 20% of the total responses.

118. Values identified were ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species, mahinga kai, natural form and character, drinking water supply, wai tapu, transport and tauranga waka, fishing, animal drinking water supply, irrigation/cultivation/production of food and beverages and industrial/commercial use. Other values mentioned were spirituality, other associated recreational activities (including 4WD type activities), groundwater, access, farming and rural activities, firefighting and production of medicinal plants/Rongoa/extracts and other products.

119. Recreational activities noted as occurring region wide were swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, rafting/paddle boarding, boating/sailing, fishing, mahinga kai/food gathering (Brown trout, Rainbow trout, salmon, game birds), and recreating alongside water bodies – walking and cycling, camping and picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bike. Other activities included game bird shooting and watching wildlife.

120. The diversity of the environment in the Marlborough region was highlighted which submitters felt made the region a beautiful and "magical place". The pristine nature of the Marlborough's high-country rivers and good access to the lowland rivers was highly valued. Many submissions felt that all rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands in Marlborough were important.

121. Submitters valued freshwater.

- Free from pests and litter, clean, clear, safe, and unpolluted.
- Of good quality and appearance.
- Waterways that are safe to swim in and drink from.
- Natural water flows and behaviour.
- When there is life in it.
- There is freedom to move on waterbodies and travel.
- For the variety of activities / lifestyle that can be undertaken.
- For drinking water and other domestic uses.

122. Ecosystem health was seen by one group as the primary compulsory value. They felt that human contact and mahinga kai values needed to be subservient so that the magnitude of these activities was governed by the needs of the ecosystem as a whole and noted that threatened species would clearly have threats reduced in a healthy ecosystem.

123. Similarly, other submitters felt from a biodiversity point of view, all the freshwater values listed in the public survey for ecosystem health and threatened species were important throughout Marlborough. While relative importance may vary between specific locations, they felt they were all inter-related, and at an FMU scale all were important.

124. Fishing related submissions valued accessibility to sites and clean, cool, unpolluted water at appropriate water levels, flows and temperatures which resulted in good populations of macro invertebrates, fish and healthy benthic life which were valued by anglers. A submitter noted that provision of salmonid habitat requirements provided protection for the health of other species in aquatic ecosystems, and for life supporting capacity generally (Section 5(b) of the RMA). Submitters felt the protection of the region's waterbodies and game habitat was also vital for the maintenance and enhancement of Marlborough's reputation in sport fishing and hunting.

125. The importance of freshwater for irrigation of horticultural crops to produce fresh healthy produce for human consumption was highlighted by one submitter. They noted that this

required water to be of a quality to maintain food safety and human health standards, the same requirements that supports a healthy ecosystem, including mahinga kai. Freshwater was also needed in the industry for hygiene purposes, in post-harvest facilities for the preparation of the crop and for root-stock survival to ensure crops, such as orchard crops, survived droughts. Reliable access to freshwater and flexibility in take and application location were also needed for vegetable production which required the incorporation of lease land and crop rotation which meant water requirements could vary from season to season.

126. Another submitter also recognised food security could be supported through appropriate irrigation and prioritising water use, while others recognised the important and value of irrigation for vineyards and farms across the region with water storage and large-scale C class takes mentioned.

127. Other values that were raised included the value of the production of medicinal plants/Rongoa/extracts and other products involving the use of freshwater and flora and fauna, water used in the event of a wildfire to protect communities and limit destruction of habitats and valuing freshwaters movement, life force, its natural beauty, and the peace of mind it can bring.

128. Lastly a submitter raised that across the region there should be additional values for rural and farming activities that reflected the importance of freshwater for farming, particularly dairy farming, which they noted was used for cooling of fresh milk as a requirement of food hygiene regulations, before being reused for dairy shed cleaning and finally for dairy shed effluent irrigation to land.

ii) Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU Values.

129. Fifty submissions identified values relating to the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU, just over 13% of the total number of feedback points on values.

130. Values identified were ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species, mahinga kai, natural form and character, drinking water supply, wai tapu, transport and tauranga waka, fishing, animal drinking water, irrigation/cultivation/production of food and beverages, commercial/industrial. Other values mentioned were other associated recreational activities, spirituality, access, education, and groundwater.

131. Recreational activities noted for this FMU were swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing/rafting, water skiing, fishing, mahinga kai and recreating alongside water bodies – walking and cycling, camping and picnicking. Other activities included gardening and the enjoyment of looking at freshwater, and wildlife watching and spotting.

132. Submitters valued freshwater.

- Cool, clean, clear, pure and uncontaminated.
- Constant supply.
- Natural flow rates.
- Living system valuing ecological services and habitat.
- For drinking water (no chemical treatment or additives, managed by local community).

133. The importance of the Waitohi Stream to the local Iwi and community was highlighted, being close to and within walking distance of the local Picton school and marae and in particular its educational value for stream studies and learning.

134. Many submissions relating to the Marlborough Sounds came from the GIS Map survey, some responses mentioned specific locations and activities such as Ohingaroa Creek for mahinga kai - water cress and Okiwi Bay for playing with the kids in water and whitebaiting. The range of locations identified across the Marlborough Sounds shows the popularity, importance, and value to many people of the Sounds environment especially the coastal bays with their river and stream - estuarine environments.

135. This FMU was highlighted as a hot spot for migratory galaxias species, notably shortjaw kōkopu which is currently classified as Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable.

136. Moawhitu Lake and Wetland Restoration Project on D'Urville Island, a collaboration between DOC, Council, Ngati Koata and others was also mentioned with a reminder to recognise and continue support this project in FMU specific provisions.

iii) Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU Values

137. Twenty-nine submissions identified values relating to the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU, just under 8% of the total number of feedback points on values.

138. Values identified were ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species, mahinga kai, natural form and character, drinking water supply, wai tapu, fishing (trout) and irrigation/cultivation/production of food and beverages. Other values mentioned were spirituality, access, groundwater and simply the beauty (amenity).

139. Recreational activities noted for this FMU were swimming, paddling/wading, tubing, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, fishing, mahinga kai and recreating alongside water bodies – walking and cycling, camping and picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad. Other activities included observing nature and native species. Provision of toilets was also valued.Submitters valued freshwater.

- Clean (un-polluted) and clear, free from pests and litter.
- Presence of native species and vegetation (including endangered water scavenger beetle *Horelophus walker)*.
- Natural flows and behaviour.
- Good minimum flows sufficient to ensure good habitat for native fish and trout and salmon.
- Lack of sediment.
- The deep green colours of the water.
- Available to all.

140. One submitter believed a key feature of Te Hoiere's natural character is its exceptional water clarity and colour which they felt should be specifically recognised. Another valued the Te Hoiere Seagull event which takes place annually at the Te Hoiere Awa river/estuary and around Twiddles Island.

141. The importance of freshwater for agricultural and food growing purposes was noted along with good regulations being critical for irrigation.

142. Within the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU several places were repeatedly mentioned as favourite places including Pelorus Bridge, Totara Flat, Wakamarina, Motuweka Estuary. Pelorus Bridge was the most mentioned and valued location for its scenery, native flora and fauna and its easy access for recreational activities.

143. The Te Hoiere / Pelorus Restoration project was mentioned several times requesting the Council ensure it is recognised and supported when specific -FMU provisions were developed.

iv) Wairau FMU Values.

144. One hundred and fifty-seven submissions identified values relating to the Wairau FMU, the greatest number of feedback points on values at just over 41% of the total responses.

145. Values identified were ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species, mahinga kai, natural form and character, drinking water supply, wai tapu, transport and tauranga waka, fishing, hydro-electric power generation, animal drinking water supply, irrigation/cultivation/production of food and beverages and industrial/commercial use. Other values mentioned were spirituality, mental health, other associated recreational activities (including 4WD), groundwater, and access to rivers.

146. Recreational activities noted for this FMU were swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, tubing, fishing, mahinga kai/food gathering (Brown and Rainbow trout, whitebaiting, juvenile koaro) and recreating alongside water bodies – walking (including dog walking) and cycling, camping and picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bike. Other activities included watching and looking for wildlife and surfing on the Wairau Diversion mouth surf break. Provision of toilets was also valued.

147. The Wairau River was valued as sacred and life supporting, submitters valuing it aesthetics, colour, clarity, depth, and volume, with the braiding felt to be a special and unique feature.

148. Similarly, the Wairau Aquifer was highlighted as a precious taonga for Marlborough, its health and mauri of specific interest and critical importance to the Marlborough community from supplying clean water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use but also providing spiritual and life-giving sustenance manifesting in the different springs emanating from it.

149. Submitters valued freshwater.

- Aquifers providing clean and healthy water.
- Cool, clean, pure water, free from pests, litter, and unpolluted by sewage or leaching of stock effluent.
- Waterways supporting naturally occurring wetlands.
- Healthy, diverse, thriving ecosystems and habitats, including birds.
- Natural flows and behaviour.
- Springs on the Wairau Plain.
- Drinking water (constant supply and no chemical treatment or additives).
- Feelings of tranquillity and calmness.
- Open access for all.
- Safe place for humans and pets to swim.
- Absence of cattle in rivers and forestry slash.
- Beauty of and its diverse utility.
- For livestock drinking, food production and plant protection needs.

- For firefighting.

150. Fishing related submissions felt the Wairau to be a “good environment” for trout and salmon, highlighting that good minimum flows that were sufficient to ensure good habitat for native fish and trout and salmon were valued and noting Trustpower's (now Manawa) Argyle scheme had enhanced the Wairau fishery.

151. This FMU was highlighted along with others in Marlborough to have Threatened and At Risk non-migratory galaxias, including *Galaxias aff. divergens* "northern" – Dwarf galaxias (Nelson, Marlborough, North Island), Galaxias "northern" – Northern flathead galaxias (Marlborough, Nelson, West Coast), and *Galaxias paucispondylus* – Alpine galaxias (Canterbury, Marlborough, West Coast).

152. Irrigation was valued by many submitters, primarily for viticulture but also more widely for agriculture and food production, and good regulation was seen as critical to this use. The efficient use of freshwater in viticulture and wine production were felt to enable the industry to positively contribute to the prosperity of the Marlborough region and the long-term future of our people, local economies and communities.

153. The Southern Valleys Irrigation Scheme was highlighted as a valued scheme for the area. Similarly, another submitter felt it was critical that freshwater could be sustainably taken and used from the current Springs Fresh Water Management Unit areas at times when required to irrigate and supply rural activities and businesses.

154. Freshwater being valued for industrial and commercial use was highlighted noting that high quality potable water was critical to operation of wineries both for safe drinking water and ancillary uses at winery and vineyards sites where people work and use potable water to maintain the high standards of food safety and quality at the winery sites.

155. Certainty relating to consented water takes and use at sites was valued for both irrigation and industrial/commercial use to enable companies to support sustainable economic decision making enabling them to positively contribute to the prosperity of the Marlborough region and the long-term future of the region’s people, local economies, and communities.

156. Another submitter valued managing natural systems while also allowing river management for flood protection works across the Wairau Catchment.

157. Many places across the FMU were mentioned throughout submissions as being special or favourite places to visit and undertake recreational activities. These covered both rural and more remote areas as well as waterbodies close to or running through urban communities. (See Appendix 6 for maps of activity locations across the region that submitters identified through the GIS map-survey). This FMU had the greatest numbers of locations identified and as came through in the youth engagement feedback, this likely results from these areas being quickly and easily accessible to the main urban population areas in the region.

v) Awatere FMU Values

158. Thirty-three submissions identified values relating to the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU, almost 9% of the total number of feedback points on values.

159. Values identified were ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species, mahinga kai, natural form and character, drinking water supply, fishing, animal drinking water supply, irrigation/cultivation/production of food and beverages and industrial/commercial use. Other values mentioned were 4WD and motorbiking recreational activities, gravel abstraction, water storage and fossil hunting.

160. Recreational activities noted for this FMU were swimming, paddling/wading, tubing, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, jet boating, fishing, mahinga kai (whitebaiting) and recreating alongside water bodies – walking and cycling, camping and picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad. Other activities included fossil hunting and watching wildlife.

161. The wider community was noted as generally accessing the Awatere River for recreational activities around the State Highway 1 bridge where there is easy vehicle access, and that activities like swimming, walking, 4WD and motorbiking were generally limited to periods of low flows when the riverbed was open. Other waterbodies specifically mentioned were Starborough Creek, Richmond Brook and Black Birch Stream.

162. One submitter group noted that the Awatere Community has a close connection and strong linkage to the Awatere River being the dominant natural feature and important natural water resource for the Awatere Valley and adjoining catchments.

163. Submitters valued freshwater.

- Healthy (no bacteria, uncontaminated), clean and with good clarity (no algae).
- Natural flow rates, (natural annual cycle of flowing and drying out).
- Swimmable.
- Fishable.
- Presence of riparian vegetation / native species of flora and fauna.
- Drinking water (without additives and no leaching of additives, sewage, or stock effluent).
- Significance to the surrounding environment.
- Was present.
- Awatere River for fossil hunting.

164. Continued access to water for domestic use, stock water and irrigation was felt to be paramount, but good regulations were seen as critical as well as good management practices, with the submitter highlighting the Awatere Riverbed Activity Guidelines that were currently followed.

165. Like the Wairau FMU feedback, the quality and efficient use of water were felt to be vital to viticulture and wine production industry including the certainty of consented water takes and use. Other businesses (vineyards and farms) also highlighted their dependence on clean stock water and irrigation water.

166. This FMU was highlighted along with others in South Marlborough to have Threatened and At Risk non-migratory galaxias, including *Galaxias aff. divergens* "northern" – Dwarf galaxias

(Nelson, Marlborough, North Island), Galaxias "northern" – Northern flathead galaxias (Marlborough, Nelson, West Coast), and *Galaxias paucispondylus* – Alpine galaxias (Canterbury, Marlborough, West Coast).

167. Lastly the Black Birch Stream and its water scheme was highlighted several times as being of critical importance to the community as a stock and domestic drinking water supply. Water from this scheme is treated for the township of Seddon, but not for the wider rural community who must still boil the water to ensure it is safe to drink.

vi) East Coast Complex FMU Values

168. Thirty submissions identified values relating to the East Coast Complex FMU, just over 8% of the total number of feedback points on values.

169. Values identified were ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species, mahinga kai, natural form and character, drinking water supply, wai tapu, fishing, animal drinking water supply, irrigation/cultivation/production of food and beverages and industrial/commercial use. Other values mentioned were 4WD recreational activities, water storage, geology, and the rivers for moving floodwaters from the land.

170. Recreational activities noted for this FMU were swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, fishing, mahinga kai (whitebaiting) and recreating alongside water bodies – walking and cycling, camping and picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad. Other activities included watching wildlife and fossil hunting. Submitters valued freshwater.

- Good water quality, clean, crystal-clear.
- Clean as reasonable.
- Its natural facilities.
- Was present.
- Swimmable.
- Fishable.
- Had riparian vegetation.
- Freshwater creatures, especially the eels.
- Drinking water.
- Stockwater (clean trough water).
- Recreation.

171. In this FMU irrigation for farming and viticulture featured widely as a value in submissions. Like the Wairau and Awatere FMU feedback, the quality and efficient use of water were felt to be vital to the viticulture and wine production industry and the certainty of consented water takes and use was valued, enabling them to positively contribute to the prosperity of the Marlborough region and the long-term future of people, local economies and communities.

172. Several waterbodies featured in many submissions including the Flaxbourne and Waima/Ure Rivers, Needles Creek, Lake Elterwater and the “salt lake ponds” which are assumed to be Lake Grassmere. The Waima/Ure and Flaxbourne Rivers were highlighted for their roles as a means of moving floodwaters from the land, while Lake Elterwater was noted as a wildlife

refuge and the Flaxbourne catchment had a valued whitebait fishery, and special ecosystems of native mistletoe and the oldest lowland dryland totara forest.

173. This FMU was highlighted along with others in South Marlborough to have Threatened and At Risk non-migratory galaxias, including *Galaxias aff. diver*gens "northern" – Dwarf galaxias (Nelson, Marlborough, North Island), Galaxias "northern" – Northern flathead galaxias (Marlborough, Nelson, West Coast), and *Galaxias paucispondylus* – Alpine galaxias (Canterbury, Marlborough, West Coast).

vii) Waiau-toa / Clarence Values

174. Only seven submissions identified values relating to the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU, less than 2% of the total number of feedback points on values.

175. Values identified were ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species, mahinga kai, natural form and character, fishing and irrigation/cultivation/production of food and beverages.

176. Recreational activities noted for this FMU were swimming, boating/sailing, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, fishing/mahinga kai and recreating alongside water bodies – walking and cycling, camping and picnicking. Specifically mentioned were white water rafting in the Molesworth / Acheron, trout fishing/mahinga kai in the Molesworth lakes and Canadian goose hunting.

177. The importance of clean water and good minimum flows sufficient to ensure good habitat for native fish and trout and salmon were highlighted. Similarly, one submitter noted that this FMU has Threatened and At Risk non-migratory galaxias, including *Galaxias aff. divergens* "northern" – Dwarf galaxias (Nelson, Marlborough, North Island), Galaxias "northern" – Northern flathead galaxias (Marlborough, Nelson, West Coast), and *Galaxias paucispondylus* – Alpine galaxias (Canterbury, Marlborough, West Coast).

V. Feedback on Positive Aspects of the Current State of Freshwater and Management in the Region.

178. Submitters were asked “What positive comments do you have about the state and/or management of freshwater in the region? This question was aimed at gauging the community’s specific understanding of the Marlborough region’s freshwater state and/or management. Through the development process of the proposed Marlborough Environment Plan it has been highlighted that some people’s understanding of the region’s water issues, and management is often influenced or guided by the national picture with its focus primarily on other regions which have different environmental and economic characteristics / situations and freshwater issues compared to the Marlborough region.

179. Overall, twelve positive comments were made, of these five were region wide while seven referred to specific places within an FMU or for a specific FMU.

180. Regional comments noted two main positives. Firstly, that the Marlborough region had used water allocation for a “very long time” as compared to other regions and it was felt this process was “well managed”. One submission also called out the assumption that “water is broken” in Marlborough. Secondly, that the region still contained rivers and lakes with healthy freshwater ecology and freshwater for drinking. These comments suggest that there is a community understanding of Marlborough’s freshwater state and management context.

181. There were no specific positive comments focused on the Marlborough Sounds Complex or Waiau-toa / Clarence FMUs, however across the Awatere, East Coast Complex and Wairau FMUs one submitter felt local management was a “huge plus”.

182. The Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU received one comment which highlighted the positive advances towards improving water quality being made through the Te Hoiere Restoration Project. Similarly, the Para Flats Wetlands Management scheme was also named as a positive restoration project in the Wairau FMU. Flood protection such as the Taylor Dam and Diversion were also noted as positives in the Wairau FMU, as well as irrigation takes being well manged through the use of sustainable flow regime on the Wairau River.

183. For the East Coast FMU water allocation regime was thought to be working well and public water schemes and irrigation were also felt to have greatly benefited this area.

184. Lastly one submitter commented that the annual stocking of rainbow trout into the Branch and Leatham rivers had been very successful.

W. Feedback on Issues / Concerns.

185. Over a hundred and twenty submissions contained comments which related to issues or concerns submitters had with activities and environmental management and the effects on freshwater. For ease of reporting these have been grouped into themes, however many submissions traversed several of these and it is recognised that they are often inter-related.

i) River Management.

186. Comments around river management tended to fall into two key areas; flood management primarily relating to keeping river fairways clear which included weed management, flood debris removal and gravel abstraction, and secondly riparian management again including weed management and lack of enhancement work.

187. Multiple submitters raised concerns around the scale of “weeds” such as old man’s beard, willows and wattle “chocking” river channels and aquatic weeds and raupo not being cut and sprayed. Some commented that removal of flood debris was not happening. Overall submitters thought better management was needed, one submitter felt that grazing done well could have positive effects on weed control and fire risk management within the river channel.

188. Recent weather events across Aotearoa were felt to have reinforced the need to review how waterways were managed to mitigate the risk of flooding, it was hoped that learnings had been made after the local major floods of July 2021 and August 2022. Flooding was highlighted to negatively impact public health in many ways such as contamination of drinking water, increased risk of waterborne disease, damaged food crops, disrupting the collection of mahinga kai and short to long-term psychosocial impact. Therefore, mitigating the risk of river flooding is required to protect public health.

189. Increased frequency and scale of flooding of the Wairau Valley Township was noted as the key focus for the community who wished to find simple and effective flood protection solutions.

190. There was also concerned raised that the increase in “woody weeds’ in the region’s braided river channels could have a negative effect on the habitat of indigenous riverbed nesting birds by decreasing the area of open braided gravel riverbed and increasing the cover for predators.

191. Many submitters commented on gravel and its build up and/or abstraction. Some felt that regular removal of the gravel at all the stream mouths would assist with keeping the stream clear of debris and reduce flooding potential. Others had similar concerns at the build-up of gravel behind the Waihopai Dam. Gravel abstraction was also recognised as an important resource for construction and maintenance of roads and storage dames, but the submission highlighted that the level/amount and location of abstraction needed to be carefully controlled and regularly monitored to prevent over abstraction.

192. Several submitters felt there was a lack of riparian management and that there should be more riparian enhancement programs with native plantings.

ii) Discharges and Water Quality Degradation.

193. Discharges and leaching of contaminants from land use activities were raised by several submitters. Comments were made around concern for nitrates leaching into rivers, as well as other contaminants and general waste management across local industries.

194. One submitter commented that it was unacceptable that our freshwater was often unsafe for swimming or drinking, run off needed to be managed, particularly from forestry and farming and compliance should be monitored at property boundaries to ensure there was no runoff and sediment was controlled and/or contained. They further commented that one landowner's runoff should not be the problem of our local communities to face, landowners have a responsibility to manage and protect, under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and therefore, regulation needs to be in place to ensure non-compliance is dealt with.

195. The Kaituna River was highlighted as being unsafe because of degraded water quality from farming and forestry practices, similar concerns were raised for the Pelorus and Wairau Rivers which it was felt ultimately degraded the mauri of the water.

196. Sedimentation issues were highlighted by submitters primarily focusing on the wholesale clear felling practices of commercial forestry often on steep hill country and the heavy runoff of silt and debris during rainfall events which has led to degradation of river and coastal environments, particular in the Marlborough Sounds.

iii) Water Supply.

197. The importance of domestic water supply for the region was raised by several submitters, particularly for the drier southern FMUs. For example, one submitter noted that some parts of the Flaxbourne River does not have running water all year round, as such drinking water was pumped from wells alongside the riverbed and while water flowed all year, due to the depth of gravel there was often no surface water in some parts in drier times.

198. The Black Birch Community Water supply was also noted as essential for the Awatere District, being the only reliable source of water for the township of Seddon, the main Awatere Valley, south to Blind River and Grassmere. Maintaining the long-term integrity of this water supply and the scheme infrastructure was very important for the people residing in the Awatere District, therefore the submitter noted that it was imperative that any restrictions or prohibition on damming permanently flowing tributaries of the Awatere River did not apply to the Black Birch Community Scheme take or affect replacement of the existing water intake infrastructure in the future.

199. Another submitter highlighted the Water Services Act 2021, raising aspects around source water protection and risk assessment and management, which included sufficient levels of supply as well as quality of supply, as well as providing commentary on rainwater and grey water use and highlighting the importance of water supply and safety in time of emergency.

iv) Access.

200. Concern was raised by one submitter around the level of public accessibility that Council may require to be provided to waterways. The submitter agreed that waterways should be safe, accessible and provide for swimming and other recreational uses, they suggested caution that this should not be provided to the detriment of efficient land management by private landowners.

v) NPSFM process and general resource management comments.

201. One submitter felt it was not implicit that all compulsory NPSFM 2020 values were first or second priority Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) values. They gave an example of the compulsory 'human contact' value which may include environmental outcomes relating to flows or levels to support people being able to connect with water. However, for the water quality aspect of this value, people not getting sick from contact with water, they felt this would fall under the second priority in the TMOTW hierarchy of obligations, however environmental outcomes related to flows and water levels would not. Others were not so clear, questioning when the requirements of the Health Act 1956 and the Water Service Act 2021 trumped the RMA 1991 and NPSFM 2020 including TMOTW for example when potable water was required in a drought for public health needs.

202. Two sections within Ministry for the Environment's Guidance on the National Objectives Framework of the NPSFM were highlighted, the holistic approach to setting flows and levels and integrated management. The submitter supported these particularly the example given of the interconnectedness of groundwater and surface water and impacts on aquifer recharge which they felt summed up the issues faced in the Wairau FMU with the declining level of the Wairau aquifer and also highlighted that setting flows and levels must consider or make adequate allowance for the possibility of severe dry El Nino years and climate change-fuelled droughts when setting extraction limits from the Wairau aquifer.

203. The Council was encouraged by several submitters to acknowledge and support the paradigm shift required to ensure all aspects of the NPSFM implementation process prioritise the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, fully supporting the hierarchy of obligations.

204. Some submitters felt that past management of water resources was good, while others felt that past decisions were "pro-economic development" focused rather than environmental. Several submitters felt there was no holistic and / or balanced approach to water management, others that future management should be focused on dealing with targeted issues. Once submitter commented "What we don't want is a heap more compliance, regulations and red tape all at great costs. A practical and sensible approach is needed, one that clearly identifies the major and minor problems". They felt there was now a widespread awareness in the community of the necessity to ensure freshwater is protected and to ensure suboptimal waterways are cleaned up, noting that rural communities and organisations had been active and progressive.

205. Several submitters highlighted that any regulation needed to be implemented with an understanding of the local context and local history. The Awatere River was given as an example which has high natural turbidity due to geology and sediment released from erosion prone high-country after inland rain events. The submitter also noted that the base sediment load of the river appeared to have increased in the last ten years after a series of earthquakes and winter flood events.

vi) Equity and Balance.

206. Many submitters made comments around equity, this related to the use of and payment for the water resource, equity in the planning process through consideration of different community sectors' values and subsequent application of regulatory controls, through to the more general concepts and challenges on environmental versus economic balancing in resource management.

207. For example, one submitter felt that people and/or organisations who irrigate were not on the whole contributing to the larger catchment maintenance and were being subsidised by other landowners and ratepayers. Another commented that they had concerns that the current system was unfair in that whoever gets a consent to take water incurs no cost and the public purse picks up the related costs of river management such as weeds, gravel, and low flows. Others felt that the balance between economic values was too heavily weighed against environmental values. An example given was trigger points for cutting extraction at low river levels being delayed by saying the flow should be averaged over a day, or week.

208. Another felt that the Wairau River was in a saveable state right now but that the funding models for repairing or maintaining it seem to fall only on the landowners along its banks and then only for some costs for example weed and pest control. The submitter felt that a big part of Marlborough's prosperity comes from this river and its health was vitally important to the region so perhaps the users of the "free" water takes could contribute a little to ensuring their water supply remains viable.

209. Education and incentives were believed by one submitter to be the priority when looking to change behaviour towards water management and ensuring integrated water resources management for the whole catchment.

210. The application of the regional freshwater plan was felt should apply even-handedly to all water users and ensure equity across the community. This included ensuring that the values of all members of the community were considered and no group's wishes had priority over others, noting that it was about all sectors of the community taking responsibility for the water quality within the region. The submitter also cautioned Council to ensure that stakeholders were heard and that identified freshwater values do not result in adverse regulatory impacts as these could flow onto negative socio-economic effects for the region's existing communities, noting that the regulatory processes could greatly impact the economic wellbeing and viability of rural communities.

211. Several comments centred around respect for the natural world and that people were not separate from nature, but unconsidered exploitation of natural resources had led to the disruption of the climate and of many other natural processes. They felt that there was a real risk that we will get to a point when nature will no longer sustain us if there was not a considerable and well-considered world-wide transition in values from the economic to the ethical, from wealth to well-being, from "me' to 'we' and from human-first to plant-first. Another submitter commented that effective freshwater management in the region should support the growth of sustainable land use while balancing the need to protect and improve the quality of Marlborough's rivers and waterways.

vii) Other comments.

212. The ability for fully informed input by the public was felt to be hampered by the lack of adequate information. As such a precautionary principle to environmental management was felt should be applied stringently. Taking a precautionary approach included holistic

considerations, integrating management and the associated recognition of how waters are interconnected.

Part 4 – Existing Visions and Values.

X. Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP)

213. Freshwater values for different catchment areas known as Water Resource Units (WRU) across the region are already recognised in the PMEP at Appendix 5, Schedule 1 - Water Resource Units Values, these include for example fish habitat, recreation, water supply. Many of these have been assigned a water quality classification code, of which there are nine identified; aesthetic, contact recreation, natural state, aquatic ecosystem, fisheries, shellfish gathering, cultural, fish spawning and water supply. These link to Appendix 5, Schedule 2 which provides details of the parameters that can be used to assess the state of the value, like attributes in the NPSFM, and also the acceptable levels of those attributes, again similar to limits through bands in the NPSFM.

214. These were determined through community engagement and staff knowledge prior to the notification of the PMEP in late 2016 and tested through the Schedule One process which recently completed mediation on the water topics in mid-2022.

215. A submission from Nelson/Marlborough Fish and Game Council in this first round of engagement highlighted this PMEP appendix of values which they noted was “a comprehensive list of all known Fish & Game values for Marlborough waterways. These values were derived predominantly from the statutory Sports Fish and Game Management Plan, which has been through a public process and approved by the Minister of Conservation. Regional planning processes are obliged to have regard to such plans (section 66(2)(c)(i)). We seek that this Appendix be retained within the Marlborough Environment Plan through Councils variation process to give effect to the NPSFWM 2020. We assume additional ecosystem health, tangata whenua and community values identified through NPSFWM processes will be added”.

216. Staff similarly consider that these current PMEP values are still 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 WRU values into FMUs and relate them with the NPSFM 2020 values. It is recognised that these PMEP values may not be complete, especially for Māori freshwater values, but they are non the less important to capture.

217. Details for each FMU can be found in Appendix 10 and Table 7 provides a summary of the NPSFM values reflecting the existing WRU values for each FMU.

Table 7: Summary of the related NPSFM values for each FMU from the pMEP existing values.

Proposed FMU	NPSFM Values from existing pMEP WRU values.
Marlborough Sounds Complex	Ecosystem Health, Drinking Water, Mahinga Kai, Wai Tapu, Tauranga waka + Other Māori Freshwater Values (Unidentified), Natural form and character, Recreation.
Te Hoiere / Pelorus	Ecosystem Health, Human Contact, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation.
Wairau	Ecosystem Health, Human Contact, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation, Hydro-electric generation.
Awatere	Ecosystem Health, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation, Public Access.
East Coast Complex	Ecosystem Health, Natural Form and Character, Drinking Water, Fishing, Recreation, Public Access, Significant Wetlands.
Waiau-toa / Clarence	Ecosystem Health, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation, Public Access, Significant Wetlands.

Y. Te Hoiere Restoration Project

218. The Te Hoiere/Pelorus catchment is largest river catchment draining into the Marlborough Sounds and is a very significant area for Ngāti Kuia. It has been identified as an exemplar catchment as a part of the Ministry for the Environment's *At Risk Catchments* programme and by the Department of Conservation (DOC) as one of its 14 *Ngā Awa* rivers.

219. The Te Hoiere/Pelorus Catchment Restoration Project proposes to address land use derived issues and wider conservation goals in a holistic and collaborative manner under the auspices of the Kotahitanga Mō Te Taiao Alliance. This alliance is formed by all the Councils, five of the eight Iwi in the top of the South Island and the Department of Conservation.

220. While this project and its plan were underway prior to the change in the NPSFM 2020 it is an exemplar operational project that emulates the intent of the NPSFM and giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai in the local context. The Plan is the culmination of significant engagement across the catchment and the resultant visions, aspirations and actions are live and as such are essential to include as part of the implement the NPSFM.

221. The Plan has a singular vision, twelve aspirations, six guiding principles and more than seventy primary and multiple sub-actions spread across nine action categories, with actions further distributed and over the immediate, short, medium, and long term. For full details of these please see Appendix 10, part 2.

222. The vision for the project is - *We work together to restore the mauri of Te Hoiere land, water, and coast which flourish, along with peoples' wellbeing and livelihoods*.

223. Values identified through the project are ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species, mahinga kai, natural form and character, drinking water, wai tapu, irrigation/cultivation/food and beverage production, commercial and industrial, and recreation.

Z. Rangitahi/Molesworth –Recreation Reserve and Management Plan Review by DOC

224. While there were some submissions which related to the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU these were very limited. As such other sources of information are useful to help provide a more complete values picture for this FMU.

225. The majority of this FMU is held and administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC) as the Molesworth Recreation Reserve and is also the biggest farm in New Zealand, Molesworth Station over 180,000 hectares which is leased by Pāmu Farms of New Zealand (Landcorp Farming Limited).

226. Between December 2017 and August 2022, the Department of Conservation (DOC) undertook two online surveys relating to the current and future management of Molesworth Station.

227. The freshwater NPSFM values identified for the Molesworth Recreation Reserve from these survey responses are ecosystem health, human contact, threaten species, mahinga kai, natural form and character, wai tapu, fishing, other values include associated recreational activities (including 4WD / Motorbiking) and other forms of recreation such as white water rafting and powered vessels.

228. From these surveys and management plan review work, DOC staff have drafted long-term freshwater outcomes, which while they may not necessarily be the final version provide a good indicator of the conservation management plan's eventual freshwater direction.

- The health and resilience of freshwater ecosystems in Rangitahi/Molesworth are maintained, enhanced or restored.
- Native freshwater species in Rangitahi/Molesworth are thriving, and their habitats are sustained.
- The impacts of threats and pressures are understood, reduced and contained where needed.
- Strong and clear relationships and collaborations around the management of freshwater are put in place with key stakeholders.

AA. Lake Moawhitu Restoration Project

229. Lake Moawhitu is a coastal lake and wetland situated on Rangitoto ki te Tonga D'Urville Island, within the Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU. It is a culturally significant site for Ngāti Koata and was transferred to Department of Conservation ownership in 2006 as part of the D'Urville Island Reserve. Historic wetland drainage, deforestation, lake level reduction and freshwater pollution has resulted in the degrading quality of the lake resulting in Ngāti Koata whanau being unable to continue cultural practices.

230. The Moawhitu restoration project is a multi-partner restoration project led by Ngati Koata and supported by the MFE Freshwater Improvement Fund. The purpose of this project is to restore and secure the ecological and cultural mauri of Moawhitu in a multi-partner initiative between Ngati Koata, Department of Conservation and the Council.

231. The project's values lie centrally within ecosystem health, threatened species and mahinga kai, although other values may apply such as natural form and character, wai tapu, tauranga waka and fishing. The aspirational focus is on the restoration and future security of the ecological and cultural mauri.

BB. Current Activities Values

232. While most values have been identified through this round of NPSFM community engagement and through other information sources, the value of animal drinking water in the Te Hoiere/Pelorus and the Waiau-toa/Clarence FMUs was not identified, however Council staff are aware that these FMUs support this activity and should therefore be included.

233. It is also noted that values across all FMUs lack comprehensive Māori cultural / freshwater values. Iwi and council are currently gathering and collating these, which will be included later and will likely be the subject of a further report.

Part 5 – Vision and Value Summaries – Region Wide and per FMU.

234. The following tables provide summaries of all the visions and values for the region and for each FMU. These bring together the feedback from the first round of engagement and the existing visions and values discussed in Parts 3 and 4 of the report (Tables 8 -11).

235. As discussed in Part 4 these existing visions and values are considered to be important to recognise and capture, they provide either a wider capture of feedback in areas where there has been more limited feedback in the first round such as in the Waiau-toa/Clarence, or they are from projects that are currently actively working in catchments to implement these projects' visions and values which is important to recognise and support through the NPSFM implementation.

236. The current PMEP information is also still considered valuable as it is the basis for the current plan which also went through extensive community and tangata whenua engagement in 2015 and only recently finished appeals mediation, and therefore provides a solid platform to build on.

237. The tables below show summaries, divided into region wide and for each FMU, of the vision themes (Tables 8 and 9), values (Tables 10 and 11), activities (Table 12) and concerns and positive themes (Tables 13 and 14). The aim being to provide simple summaries of and bring together the more detailed discussions and information in Parts 3 and 4 of this report and all the submissions received and analysed (Appendices 4, 8 and 9). These will then be used for the next round of work and engagement discussed next in Part 6 of this report.

Table 8: Visions / aspirations themes split into region wide and per FMU.

Vision Themes	Region Wide	Marlborough Sounds Complex	Te Hoiere / Pelorus	Wairau	Awatere	East Coast Complex	Waiau-toa / Clarence
Clean, clear, pure, and safe, healthy, pollution free	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Safe water for drinking, swimming, fishing, and gathering food	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maintain current state, no deterioration, and improve	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Protect upper reaches of the region's major waterways, restore lower reaches	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
Access to freshwater bodies for all, particularly for recreation	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Removal of pest species and weeds (Including wilding pines)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Increase native biodiversity, riparian habitats and species protection, diversity and populations	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Enable natural flows and behaviour	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y

Traditional Māori tikanga acknowledgement and realisation	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
Uphold Te mana o te Wai locally	Y		Y	Y			Y
Available for irrigation use.	Y			Y	Y	Y	
Tighter allocation controls				Y			
Water Storage				Y	Y	Y	
Food production valued in the region	Y						
Investigate large-scale hydro-electric generation, encourage small scale and domestic hydro	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
More stringent controls of forestry activities		Y	Y				
Diversity of land use and no over intensification of industries			Y				
Cohesive community/ stakeholder approach to restoration			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sustainable gravel management				Y	Y	Y	
Flood protection				Y			
Nature based solutions to climate change effects	Y		Y	Y			
Domestic water supply		Y			Y	Y	
Return to pre-European freshwater quality							Y

Table 9: Future freshwater management themes.

Future freshwater management
Given the highest priority, integrated approach, and be based on naturally occurring processes.
Application of the precautionary principle.
Users that cause degradation paying for this through levies, rather than the clean-up being paid by future generations.
Achieve a clear and informed balance amongst water takes, flows and volumes.
Complete overhaul not required focus on maintaining the current water quality within the region, while continuing to focus on / target certain ‘hotspot’ areas.
Tension between economic development and environmental values managed to favour environmental values with council enforcing the conditions of permitted water uses.
Sound, long sited management, not compromised by demands from water users motivated by shorter term economic perspectives.
When restriction levels are reached, a framework that permits graduated reductions in waters that provided for the survival of rural activities and businesses and their associated communities.
Support for ongoing development of adequate information on water volumes, flows and takes to improve knowledge with the aim of maximising the health of the rivers and aquifers.

Table 10: Summary of compulsory values and other values that must be considered across the region and per FMU.

Compulsory and Other must consider Values	Region Wide	Marlborough Sounds Complex	Te Hoiere / Pelorus	Wairau	Awatere	East Coast Complex	Waiau-toa / Clarence
Ecosystem Health	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Human Contact	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Threatened Species	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mahinga Kai	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Natural Form and Character	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Drinking Water	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wai Tapu	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Transport & Tauranga Waka	Y	Y		Y			
Fishing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hydroelectric power generation				Y			
Animal drinking water	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Irrigation/ Cultivation / Production of Food and Beverages	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Commercial and Industrial Use	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Table 11: Summary of other values across the region and per FMU.

Other Values	Region Wide	Marlborough Sounds Complex	Te Hoiere / Pelorus	Wairau	Awatere	East Coast Complex	Waiau-toa / Clarence
Associated recreational activities	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Associated recreational activities (Incl.4WD)	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
Spirituality + Mental Health	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Groundwater	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Amenity		Y	Y	Y			
Access	Y	Y	Y				
Education		Y					
Firefighting purposes	Y			Y			
Flood management and protection				Y			
Water Storage					Y		
Gravel Abstraction					Y		
Farming and rural activities, including horticultural food production	Y						
Production of medicinal plants/Rongoa/extracts and other products	Y						

Rivers for moving floodwaters from the land						Y	
Fossil hunting & geology					Y	Y	
Canadian Goose Hunting.							Y

Table 12: Recreational Activities per FMU.

Activities	Region Wide	Marlborough Sounds Complex	Te Hoiere / Pelorus	Wairau	Awatere	East Coast Complex	Waiau-toa / Clarence
Swimming	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Paddling/wading	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kayaking/canoeing/rowing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Boating/sailing	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Fishing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mahinga kai / Food gathering	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
recreating alongside water bodies – camping and picnicking	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
recreating alongside water bodies - 4WD/motorbikes/quad	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tubing			Y	Y	Y		
Rafting / Paddle boarding	Y	Y					Y
Jet Boating				Y	Y		Y
Water skiing		Y		Y			
Other activities	Wildlife watching and spotting. Game bird shooting.	Wildlife watching and spotting Gardening close to and the enjoyment of looking at freshwater.	Wildlife watching and spotting, Provision of toilets	Wildlife watching and spotting, Surfing on the Wairau Diversion River mouth surf break Provision of toilets	Wildlife watching and spotting, Fossil Hunting, Provision of toilets	Wildlife watching and spotting Fossil hunting	Canadian Goose Hunting

Table 13: Summary of community concerns themes.

Concern Area	Concern Detail
River management	Flood management primarily relating to keeping river fairways clear which included weed management, flood debris removal and gravel abstraction. Riparian management again including weed management and lack of enhancement work.
Discharges and water quality degradation	Discharges and leaching of contaminants from land use activities (primarily forestry and farming mentioned) including nitrogen, other contaminants. Sediment. General waste management across local industries.
Water supply	Maintaining the long-term integrity of domestic and irrigation supply, particularly in the southern drier FMUs. Source water protection and risk assessment and management.
Access	Levels of public accessibility to water bodies and its relationship to efficient and safe land management by private landowners.
NPSFM Process / Resource management	Hierarchy within the compulsory values. Lack of past holistic and / or balanced approach to water management. Recognition of the paradigm shift in water resource management. Implementation with an understanding of the local context and local history.
Equity / Balance	Use of and payment for the water resource. Equity in the planning process through consideration of different community sectors' values and subsequent application of regulatory controls. General concepts and challenges on environmental versus economic balancing in resource management.
Other comments	Lack of adequate information requiring application of a precautionary approach to resource management including holistic considerations. Integrating management and the associated recognition of how waters are interconnected.

Table 14: Summary of positive feedback themes.

Positives
The Marlborough region had used water allocation for a "very long time" as compared to other regions and this process was felt to be well managed.
The region still contained rivers and lakes with healthy freshwater ecology and freshwater for drinking.
Positive advances towards improving water quality being made through the Te Hoiere Restoration Project.
Successful annual stocking of rainbow trout into the Branch and Leatham rivers.

Part 6 – Next Steps.

238. From the feedback received in this first round of engagement Council staff will draft some proposed visions for each FMU (NPSFM Cl 3.3).

239. Similarly looking at these proposed visions and considering the values provided through the first engagement, proposed environmental outcomes will be drafted (NOF step 3 under NPSFM Cl 3.7(2)(c)). Environmental outcomes must be identified for every value that applies to an FMU or part of an FMU (NPSFM Cl 3.9(3).

240. Also, for each value, attributes must be identified (NPSFM NOF Step 4 Cl 3.7(2)(d) and Cl 3.10) this includes using all relevant attributes identified in Appendix 2A and 2B for the compulsory values listed and where practicable, attributes for all other applicable values.

241. Work to identify the baseline states of attributes for each value will also be undertaken by the Council's science team, which will be used to inform NOF steps five and six which look to set target attributes states, environmental flows and levels, set limits and prepare action plans to achieve the environmental outcomes (NPSM Cl 3.7 2(e) and (f), Cls 3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16 and 3.17).

242. The proposed visions and environmental outcomes will be presented to the community in the second round of engagement beginning at the start of November 2023. Community will be asked whether these proposed visions and outcomes reflect the communities' aspirations for the region's freshwater. If they don't agree they will be asked to provide further details and suggestions.

243. During this second engagement there will also be another opportunity to check in with the values that have already been identified and add additional values.

244. Further information on the FMU's is also being collated and will be available through the Council's freshwater management pages, aiming to provide further context and current state information on freshwater in region.

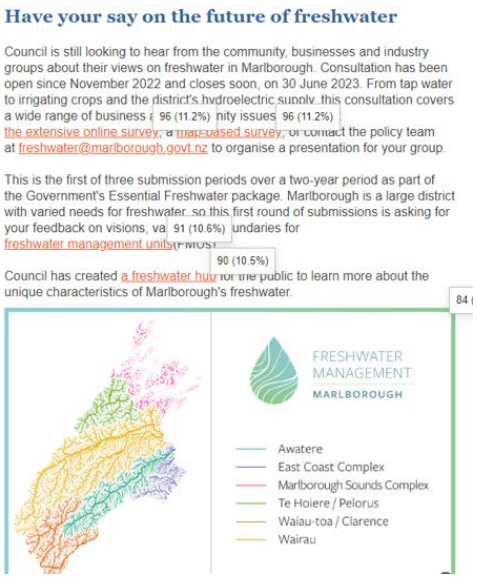
245. The second round of community engagement will be undertaken in a similar way to the first utilising the Council's website to provide information and links to an online survey which will also be available in hard copy. Community and industry meetings will also occur but will be more of a drop in format where people can view information and the proposed visions and outcomes and provide feedback rather than just a presentation.

246. It is proposed that this second round of engagement will run for six weeks, finishing on the 15 of December. Council staff will then collate this feedback in January and look to move onto the next NOF steps (5 and 6) looking at target attribute states, environmental flows and levels, limits and action plans.

Appendix 1 – Communication Package Details

Prior to and throughout the engagement multiple media avenues were used to promote the engagement.

Council webpages, newsletters and notices



MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

Sounds News

He kōrero nā te Kaunihera o Wairau

Have your say on the future of Marlborough's freshwater

Consultation is open until the end of February 2023 to have your say on the future of Marlborough's freshwater.

This is the first of three submission periods over the next two years in response to new Government rules on freshwater. In August 2020, the Government released its Essential Freshwater package, which introduced new regulations designed to:

- Stop further degradation of freshwater resources and improve water quality within five years
- Reverse past damage and bring our freshwater resources, waterways, and ecosystems to a healthy state within a generation

This first round of submissions aims to find out how the community values freshwater in the region and what the aspirations are for this water now and into the future. To determine this, the proposal is to divide Marlborough's freshwater areas into six Freshwater Management Units (FMUs). The FMUs are grouped because they are a single catchment or group of catchments with similar characteristics.

Council's Environmental Science and Monitoring Manager Alan Johnson says Marlborough's freshwater resources are in good shape but that doesn't mean that we don't have work to do.

"Our environmental monitoring shows that there is room for improvement in some catchments," he says.

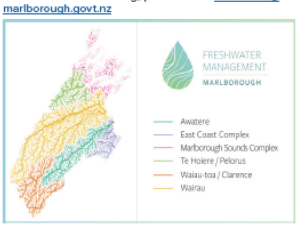
Each month, physical and chemical measurements are taken at 35 river sites across Marlborough to monitor surface water quality. Council also monitors the state of the region's aquifers based on water levels in a network of 30 wells.

A fundamental concept across the Government's Essential Freshwater package is Te Mana o te Wai, which means the first priority is to ensure the life-supporting capacity of freshwater for future generations.

This submission period kicks off a two-year engagement with tangata whenua, the public, industry groups and others to December 2024, with the aim of informing any variations required to the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan. Engagement will take place through online surveys, public events and meetings. Anyone can take part in the surveys and hard copies will be available from Council offices, libraries and at public events.

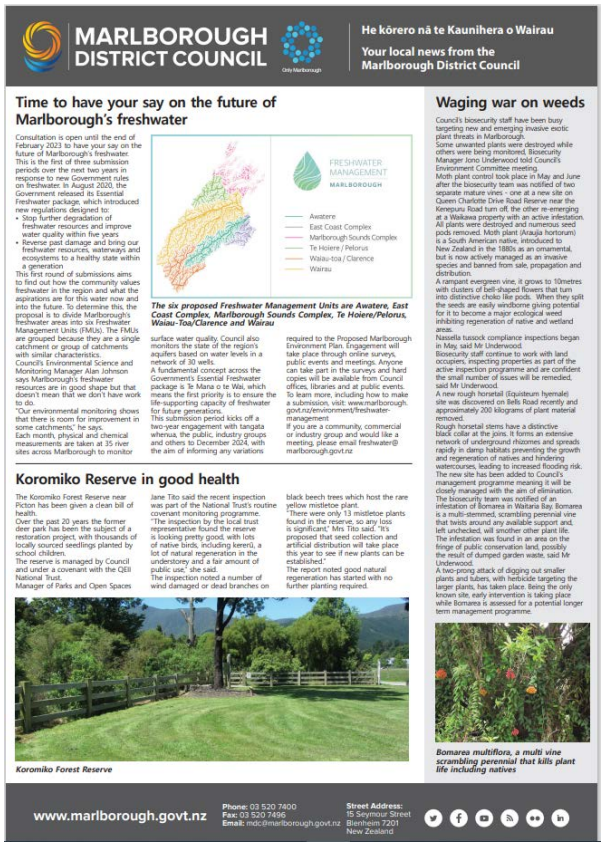
To learn more, including how to make a submission, visit: www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management

If you are a community, commercial or industry group and would like a meeting, please email freshwater@marlborough.govt.nz



The six proposed Freshwater Management Units are Awatere, East Coast Complex, Marlborough Sounds Complex, Te Hoiere/ Pelorus, Waiau-Toa/Clarence and Wairau

Local newspapers



MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

He kōrero nā te Kaunihera o Wairau

Your local news from the Marlborough District Council

Time to have your say on the future of Marlborough's freshwater

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Koromiko Reserve in good health

The Koromiko Forest Reserve near Picton has been given a clean bill of health.

Over the past 20 years the former deer park has been the subject of a restoration project, with thousands of locally sourced seedlings planted by school children.

The reserve is managed by Council and under a covenant with the QEII National Trust.

Manager of Parks and Open Spaces Jane Tito said the recent inspection was part of the National Trust's routine covenant monitoring programme.

"The inspection by the local trust representative found the reserve is looking pretty good, with lots of native birds, including kererū, a lot of natural regeneration in the understorey and a fair amount of public use," she said.

The inspection noted a number of wind damaged or dead branches on black beech trees which host the rare yellow mistletoe plant.

"There were only 13 mistletoe plants found in the reserve, so any loss is significant," Mrs Tito said. "It's proposed that seed collection and artificial distribution will take place this year to see if new plants can be established."

The report noted good natural regeneration has started with no further planting required.

Koromiko Forest Reserve

Waging war on weeds

Council's biosecurity staff have been busy targeting new and emerging invasive exotic plant threats in Marlborough.

Some unwanted plants were destroyed while others were being monitored, Biosecurity Manager Jono Underwood told Council's Environment Committee meeting.

Moth plant control took place in May and June after the biosecurity team was notified of two separate mature vines - one at a new site on Queen Charlotte Drive Road Reserve near the Kenepuru Road turn off, the other re-emerging at a Waikawa property with an active infestation. All plants were destroyed and numerous seed pods removed. Moth plant (Araujia hortorum) is a South American native, introduced to New Zealand in the 1880s as an ornamental, but is now actively managed as an invasive species and banned from sale, propagation and distribution.

A rampant evergreen vine, it grows to 10metres with clusters of bell-shaped flowers that turn into distinctive choko like pods. When they split the seeds are easily windborne giving potential for it to become a major ecological weed inhibiting regeneration of native and wetland areas.

Nassella tussock compliance inspections began in May, said Mr Underwood.

Biosecurity staff continue to work with land occupiers, inspecting properties as part of the active inspection programme and are confident the small number of issues will be remedied, said Mr Underwood.

A new rough horsetail (Equisteum hyemale) site was discovered on Bells Road recently and approximately 200 kilograms of plant material removed.

Rough horsetail stems have a distinctive black collar at the joins. It forms an extensive network of underground rhizomes and spreads rapidly in damp habitats preventing the growth and regeneration of natives and hindering watercourses, leading to increased flooding risk.

The new site has been added to Council's management programme meaning it will be closely managed with the aim of elimination.

The biosecurity team was notified of an infestation of Bomarea in Waitaria Bay. Bomarea is a multi-stemmed, scrambling perennial vine that twists around any available support and, left unchecked, will smother other plant life.

The infestation was found in an area on the fringe of public conservation land, possibly the result of dumped garden waste, said Mr Underwood.

A two-prong attack of digging out smaller plants and tubers, with herbicide targeting the larger plants, has taken place. Being the only known site, early intervention is taking place while Bomarea is assessed for a potential longer term management programme.

Bomarea multiflora, a multi vine scrambling perennial that kills plant life including natives

www.marlborough.govt.nz

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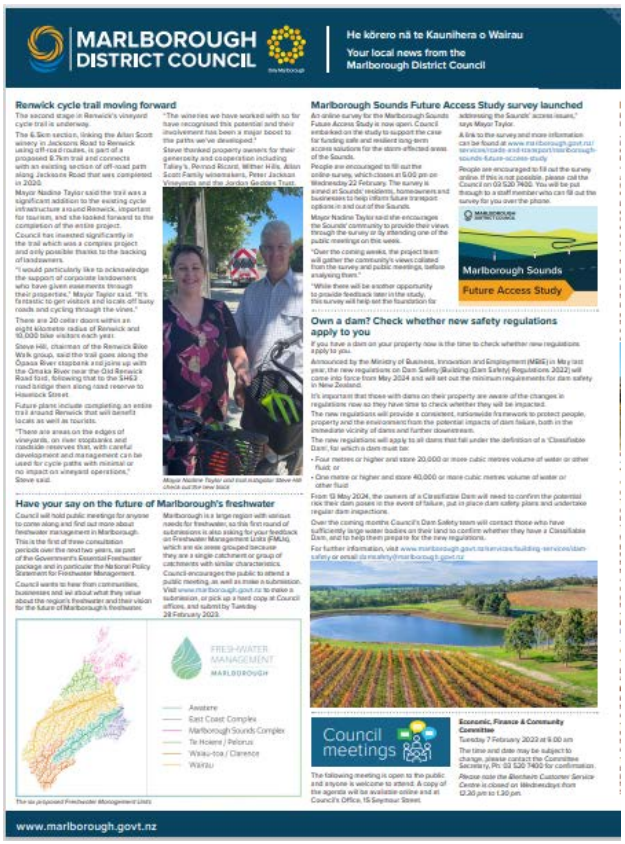


MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

He kōrero nā te Kaunihera o Wairau

Your local news from the Marlborough District Council

Renwick cycle trail moving forward

The second stage in Renwick's vineyard cycle trail is underway.

The 6.5km section, linking the Allan Scott winery in Jacksons Road to Renwick using off-road routes, is part of a proposed 8.7km trail and connects with an existing section of off-road path along Jacksons Road that was completed in 2020.

Mayor Nadine Taylor said the trail was a significant addition to the existing cycle infrastructure around Renwick, important for tourism, and she looked forward to the completion of the entire project.

Council has invested significantly in the trail which was a complex project and only possible thanks to the backing of landowners.

"I would particularly like to acknowledge the support of corporate landowners who have given easements through their properties," Mayor Taylor said. "It's fantastic to get visitors and locals off busy roads and cycling through the vines."

There are 20 cellar doors within an eight kilometre radius of Renwick and 10,000 bike visitors each year.

Steve Hill, chairman of the Renwick Bike Walk group, said the trail goes along the Opaoa River stopbank and joins up with the Omaka River near the Old Renwick Road ford, following that to the SH63 road bridge then along road reserve to Havelock Street.

Future plans include completing an entire trail around Renwick that will benefit locals as well as tourists.

"There are areas on the edges of vineyards, on river stopbanks and roadside reserves that, with careful development and management can be used for cycle paths with minimal or no impact on vineyard operations," Steve said.

"The wineries we have worked with so far have recognised this potential and their involvement has been a major boost to the paths we've developed."

Steve thanked property owners for their generosity and cooperation including Talley's, Pernod Ricard, Wither Hills, Allan Scott Family winemakers, Peter Jackson Vineyards and the Jordan Geddes Trust.

Mayor Nadine Taylor and trail instructor Steve Hill check out the new track

Marlborough Sounds Future Access Study survey launched

An online survey for the Marlborough Sounds Future Access Study is now open. Council embarked on the study to support the case for funding safe and resilient long-term access solutions for the storm-affected areas of the Sounds.

People are encouraged to fill out the online survey, which closes at 5:00 pm on Wednesday 22 February. The survey is aimed at Sounds' residents, homeowners and businesses to help inform future transport options in and out of the Sounds.

Mayor Nadine Taylor said she encourages the Sounds' community to provide their views through the survey or by attending one of the public meetings on this week.

"Over the coming weeks, the project team will gather the community's views collated from the survey and public meetings, before analysing them."

"While there will be another opportunity to provide feedback later in the study, this survey will help set the foundation for addressing the Sounds' access issues," says Mayor Taylor.

A link to the survey and more information can be found at www.marlborough.govt.nz/services/roads-and-transport/marlborough-sounds-future-access-study

People are encouraged to fill out the survey online. If this is not possible, please call the Council on 03 520 7400. You will be put through to a staff member who can fill out the survey for you over the phone.

Own a dam? Check whether new safety regulations apply to you

If you have a dam on your property now is the time to check whether new regulations apply to you.

Announced by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) in May last year, the new regulations on Dam Safety (Building (Dam Safety) Regulations 2022) will come into force from May 2024 and will set out the minimum requirements for dam safety in New Zealand.

It's important that those with dams on their property are aware of the changes in regulations now so they have time to check whether they will be impacted.

The new regulations will provide a consistent, nationwide framework to protect people, property and the environment from the potential impacts of dam failure, both in the immediate vicinity of dams and further downstream.

The new regulations will apply to all dams that fall under the definition of a 'Classifiable Dam', for which a dam must be:

- Four metres or higher and store 20,000 or more cubic metres volume of water or other fluid; or
- One metre or higher and store 40,000 or more cubic metres volume of water or other fluid

From 12 May 2024, the owners of a Classifiable Dam will need to confirm the potential risk their dam poses in the event of failure, put in place dam safety plans and undertake regular dam inspections.

Over the coming months Council's Dam Safety team will contact those who have sufficiently large water bodies on their land to confirm whether they have a Classifiable Dam, and to help them prepare for the new regulations.

For further information, visit www.marlborough.govt.nz/services/building-services/dam-safety or email dams.safety@marlborough.govt.nz

Have your say on the future of Marlborough's freshwater

Council will hold public meetings for anyone to come along and find out more about freshwater management in Marlborough.

This is the first of three consultation periods over the next two years, as part of the Government's Essential Freshwater package and in particular the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

Council wants to hear from communities, businesses and we should what they value about the region's freshwater and their vision for the future of Marlborough's freshwater.

Marlborough is a large region with various needs for freshwater, so this first round of submissions is also asking for your feedback on Freshwater Management Units (FMUs), which are six areas grouped because they are a single catchment or group of catchments with similar characteristics.

Council encourages the public to attend a public meeting, as well as make a submission. Visit www.marlborough.govt.nz to make a submission, or pick up a hard copy at Council offices, and submit by Tuesday 28 February 2023.

The six proposed Freshwater Management Units

Council meetings

Economic, Finance & Community Committee

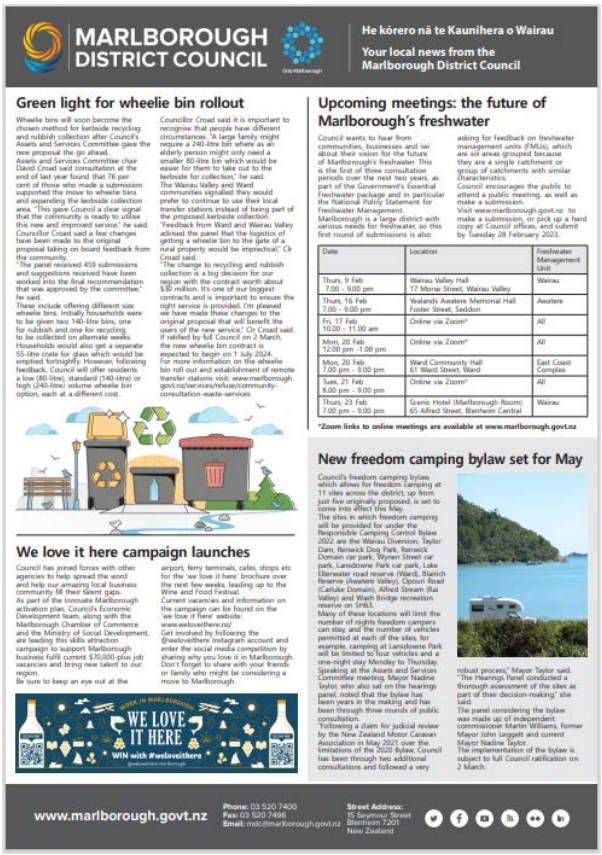
Tuesday 7 February 2023 at 9.00 am

The time and date may be subject to change, please contact the Committee Secretary, Ph: 03 520 7400 for confirmation.

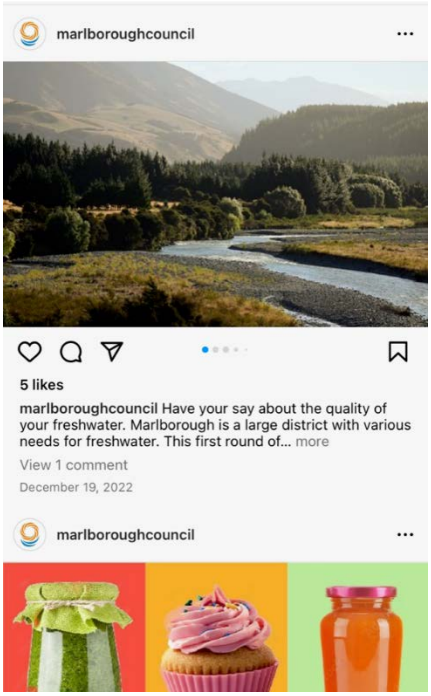
Please note the Blenheim Customer Service Centre is closed on Wednesdays from 12.30 pm to 1.30 pm.

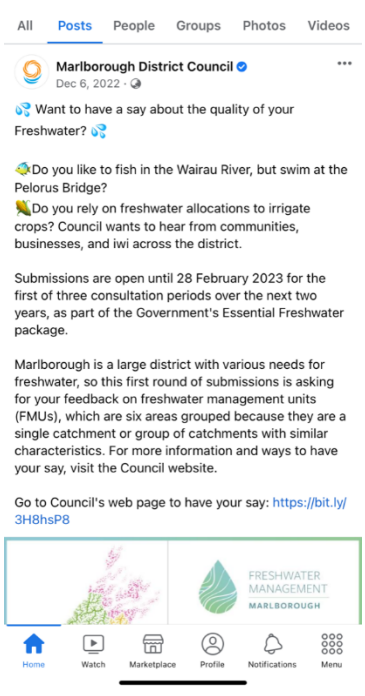
The following meeting is open to the public and anyone is welcome to attend. A copy of the agenda will be available online and at Council's Office, 15 Seymour Street.

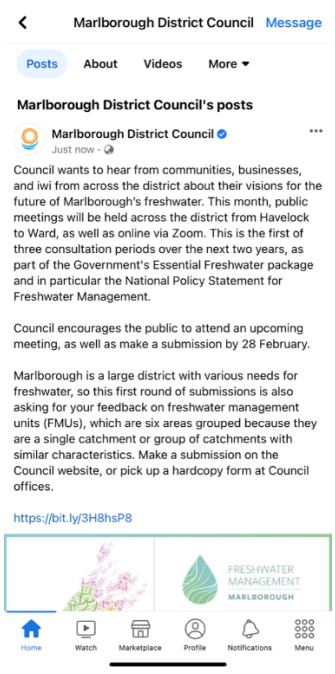
www.marlborough.govt.nz



Social media posts



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Just now
Council wants to hear from communities, businesses, and iwi from across the district about their visions for the future of Marlborough's freshwater. This month, public meetings will be held across the district from Havelock to Ward, as well as online via Zoom. This is the first of three consultation periods over the next two years, as part of the Government's Essential Freshwater package and in particular the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.
Council encourages the public to attend an upcoming meeting, as well as make a submission by 28 February.
Marlborough is a large district with various needs for freshwater, so this first round of submissions is also asking for your feedback on freshwater management units (FMUs), which are six areas grouped because they are a single catchment or group of catchments with similar characteristics. Make a submission on the Council website, or pick up a hardcopy form at Council offices.
https://bit.ly/3H8hsP8
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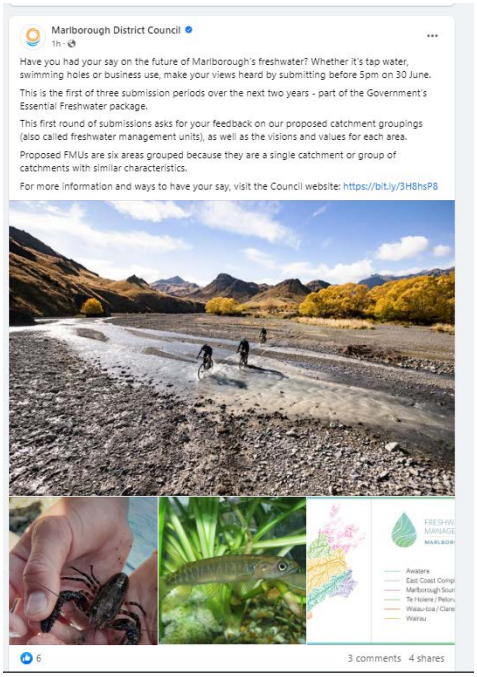
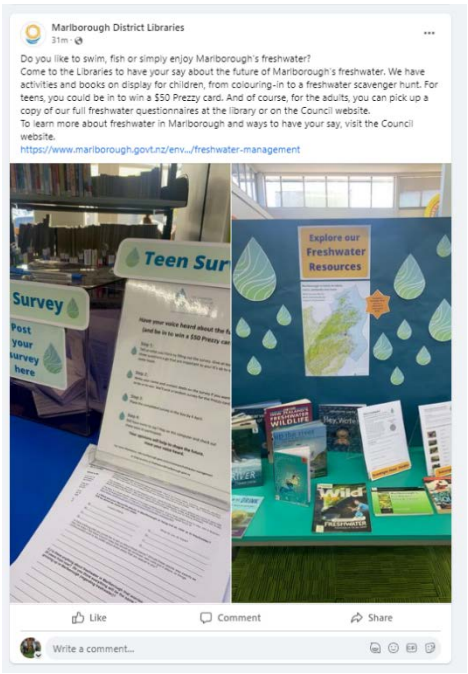
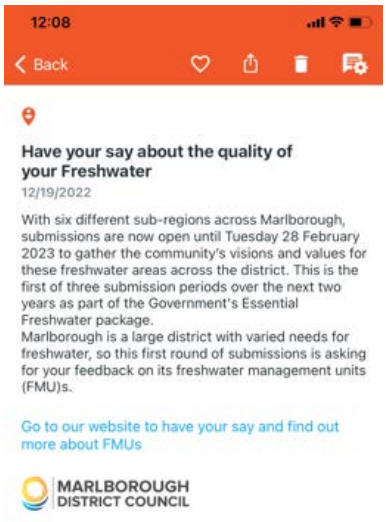

Marlborough District Council
1h
Have you had your say on the future of Marlborough's freshwater? Whether it's tap water, swimming holes or business use, make your views heard by submitting before 5pm on 30 June.
This is the first of three submission periods over the next two years - part of the Government's Essential Freshwater package.
This first round of submissions asks for your feedback on our proposed catchment groupings (also called freshwater management units), as well as the visions and values for each area.
Proposed FMUs are six areas grouped because they are a single catchment or group of catchments with similar characteristics.
For more information and ways to have your say, visit the Council website: https://bit.ly/3H8hsP8
6
3 comments 4 shares


Marlborough District Libraries
31m
Do you like to swim, fish or simply enjoy Marlborough's freshwater?
Come to the Libraries to have your say about the future of Marlborough's freshwater. We have activities and books on display for children, from colouring-in to a freshwater scavenger hunt. For teens, you could be in to win a $50 Prezzy card. And of course, for the adults, you can pick up a copy of our full freshwater questionnaires at the library or on the Council website.
To learn more about freshwater in Marlborough and ways to have your say, visit the Council website.
https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/env.../freshwater-management
Teen Sur
Survey
Post your survey here
Explore our Freshwater Resources
Like
Comment
Share
Write a comment...

Antenno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Have your say about the quality of your Freshwater
12/19/2022
With six different sub-regions across Marlborough, submissions are now open until Tuesday 28 February 2023 to gather the community's visions and values for these freshwater areas across the district. This is the first of three submission periods over the next two years as part of the Government's Essential Freshwater package.
Marlborough is a large district with varied needs for freshwater, so this first round of submissions is asking for your feedback on its freshwater management units (FMU)s.
Go to our website to have your say and find out more about FMUs
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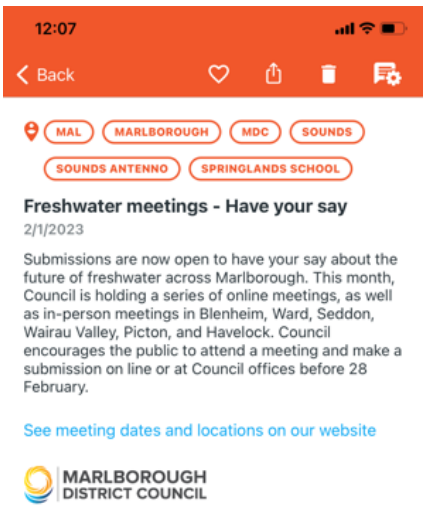
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MAL
MARLBOROUGH
MDC
SOUNDS
SOUNDS ANTENNO
SPRINGLANDS SCHOOL
Freshwater meetings - Have your say
2/1/2023
Submissions are now open to have your say about the future of freshwater across Marlborough. This month, Council is holding a series of online meetings, as well as in-person meetings in Blenheim, Ward, Seddon, Wairau Valley, Picton, and Havelock. Council encourages the public to attend a meeting and make a submission on line or at Council offices before 28 February.
See meeting dates and locations on our website
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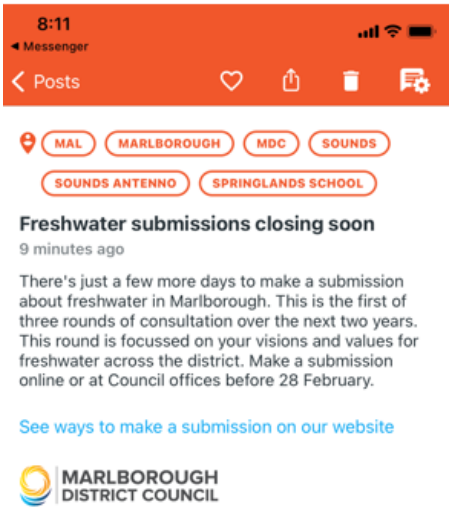
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Messenger
Posts
MAL
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SPRINGLANDS SCHOOL
Freshwater submissions closing soon
9 minutes ago
There's just a few more days to make a submission about freshwater in Marlborough. This is the first of three rounds of consultation over the next two years. This round is focussed on your visions and values for freshwater across the district. Make a submission online or at Council offices before 28 February.
See ways to make a submission on our website
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Public Event Flyer

FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT
MARLBOROUGH

Public Meeting Schedule

Havelock Te Hoiere / Pelorus
7 Feburary 2023 / 7 - 9 pm
Havelock Sports Pavilion
War Memorial Park, Neil Street

Marlborough Sounds Complex
8 Feburary 2023 / 7 - 9 pm
Port Marlborough Pavilion – Regal Room
Endeavour Park, 181 Waikawa Road, Picton

Wairau
9 Feburary 2023 / 7 - 9 pm
Wairau Valley Hall, 17 Morse Street, Wairau Valley

Awatere
16 Feburary 2023 / 7 - 9 pm
Yealands Awatere Memorial Hall - Function room
Foster Street, Seddon

East Coast Complex
20 Feburary 2023 / 7 - 9 pm
Ward Community Hall, 61 Ward Street, Ward

Wairau
23 Feburary 2023 / 7 - 9 pm
Scenic Hotel – Marlborough Room
65 Alfred Street, Blenheim Central

Webinar Schedule

Visit links.marlborough.govt.nz/fm-meetings
for a list of webinar links.

marlborough.govt.nz

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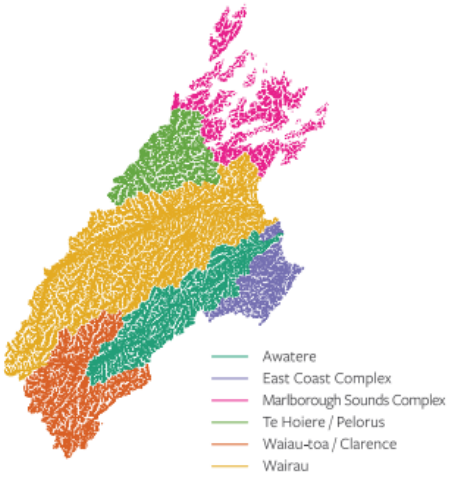
The Council will be holding the following public meetings for anyone to come along and find out more about freshwater management in Marlborough.

This is the first of three consultation periods over the next two years, as part of the Government's Essential Freshwater package and in particular the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

Council wants to hear from communities, businesses, and iwi across the district what they value about the region's freshwater and about their visions for the future of Marlborough's freshwater.

Marlborough is a large district with various needs for freshwater, so this first round of submissions is also asking for your feedback on freshwater management units (FMUs), which are six areas grouped because they are a single catchment or group of catchments with similar characteristics.



marlborough.govt.nz

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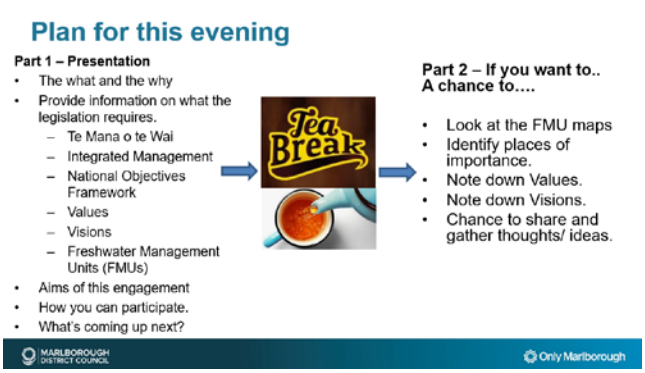
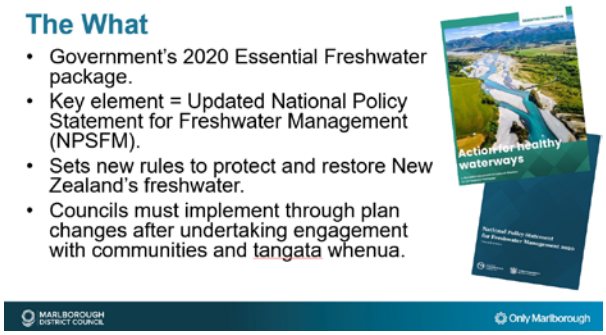
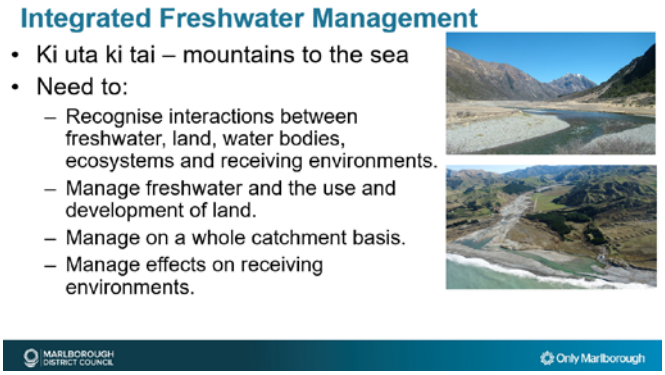
Appendix 2 – Community Presentation and Surveys

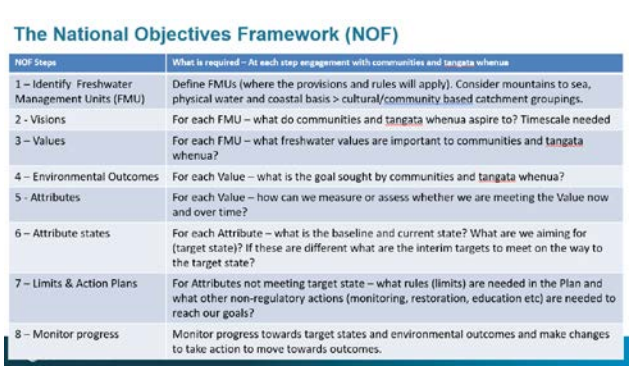
Presentation

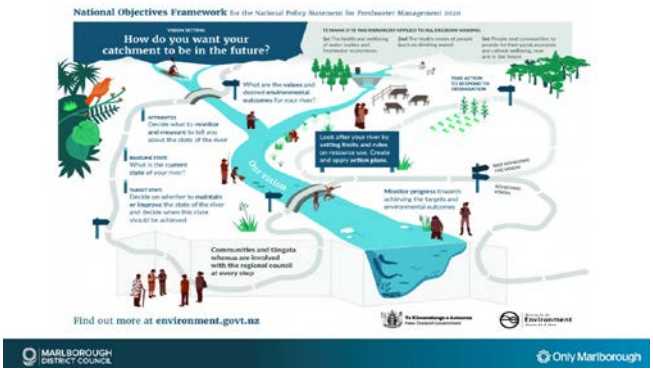
The following are screenshots of the standard presentation that was given to the community for the first round of engagement. This was also recorded as a webinar and available to view at any time through the freshwater management pages of the website. Specific industry presentations were also done which contained similar base information. (Slides read from left to right and then down).











Freshwater Values

- Must be identified for each FMU.
- 4 compulsory values, 9 other national values, additional regional values.
- For each value identified, environmental outcomes must be set.
- Environmental outcomes will be expressed as objectives in the Marlborough Environment Plan (MEP).
- When met, environmental outcomes must fulfil long-term visions.

4 Compulsory Values	
Ecosystem health	Freshwater ecosystems are healthy and able to sustain the indigenous aquatic life with a focus on water quality, water quantity, habitat, aquatic life, and ecological processes.
Human Contact	People can connect with water through a range of activities.
Threatened species	Critical habitats and conditions necessary to support a population of threaten species and recovery of that species.
Mahinga kai	Kai is safe to harvest and eat, providing a range of desired species plentiful enough for long term harvest.

9 Other National Values
Natural form and character
Drinking water supply
Wai tapu
Fishing
Transport and Tauranga waka
Hydro-electric power generation
Animal drinking water
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages
Commercial and Industrial use

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What other Values are there?

Additional Values – for example
Flood capacity and drainage
Spirituality of water and ecosystems
Public access
Existing infrastructure
Educational sites

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Long-term Visions – Goals with timeframes

They must…

- Express what communities and tangata whenua want the FMU to be like in the future
- Be ambitious but reasonable.
- Be informed by the history of, and environmental pressures on the FMU.

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Vision Examples from other regions

- The FMU is managed in accordance with Te Mana o te Wai objectives and polices.
- The FMU and estuaries are returned to a healthy condition.
- The habitats of indigenous species are restored, and indigenous species can migrate naturally within the FMU.
- Land use practices minimise discharges of nutrients and other contaminates to water bodies.
- Land management will minimise the extent of accelerated soil erosion, including where impacted by climate change.
- Waterways are safe, accessible and provide for swimming and other recreational uses.
- The ongoing relationship and connection of mana whenua to waterbodies and wai tapu is provided for.
- Waterways provide good and accessible mahinga kai and food resources.
- A long term viable spring fed ecosystem is achieved.
- The impact of water takes in managed in a manner that is responsive to climate change.

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What is an FMU?

A way of dividing the region to manage its water.

Can have sub-FMUs = smaller catchments.

Within each FMU, identify:

- Monitoring sites
- Primary contact sites
- Locations of habitats of threatened species
- Outstanding water bodies
- Natural inland wetlands.

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Considerations for Marlborough's Proposed FMUs

1. Hydrological / Geographical – Where and how does the water flow? Catchments.
2. Integration – Ki uta ki tai – from the rain falling onto the land, its journey across and through the land and its final connection to coastal water.
3. Our communities.
4. Our regional boundary.
5. Practical issues with monitoring and reporting within resources and time available.

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6 Proposed FMUs

1 - Marlborough Sounds Complex
2 - Te Hoiere / Pelorus
3 - Wairau
4 - Awatere
5 - East Coast Complex
6 – Waiau toa / Clarence

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Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

- 1,473 Km² Area
- A collection of small catchments characterised by steep, short run streams entering into the Marlborough Sounds, Tasman Bay and Cook Strait.
- Includes Linkwater catchment – Linkwater Stream, Cullen Creek and Ada Creek.
- Includes the centres of Waitohi/Picton, Waikawa and Linkwater and small communities in various bays.
- No lakes, wetlands commonly associated with the heads of bays.
- Shares an estuarine/marine boundary with Te Hoiere/Pelorus FMU at Havelock.

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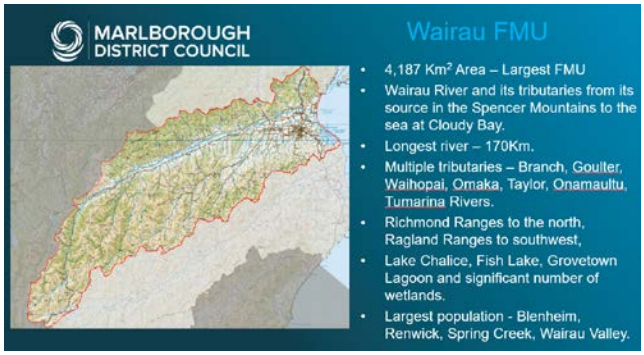
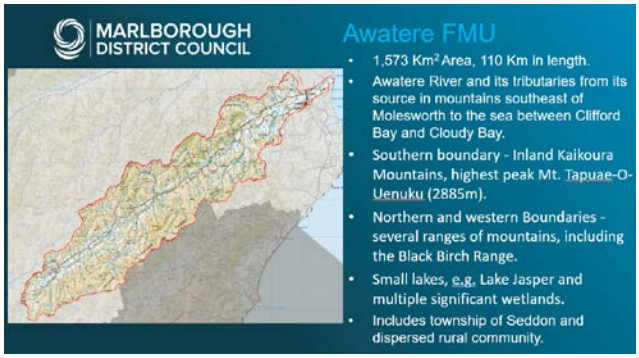
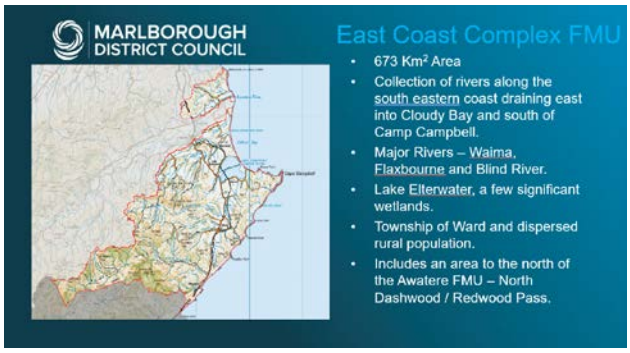
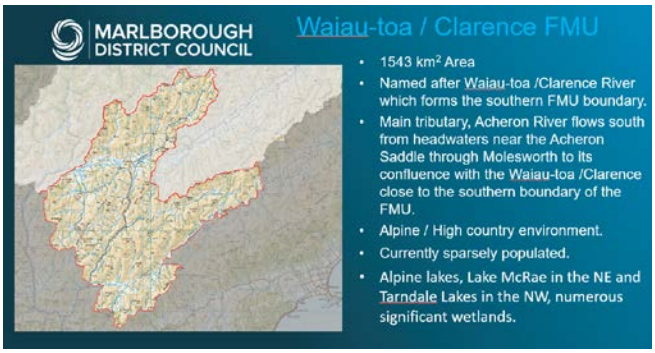
Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU

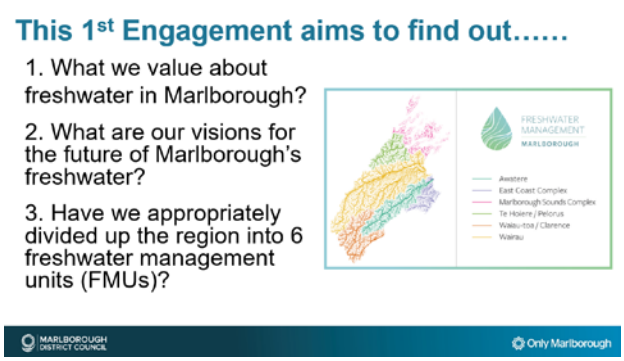
- 1,042 Km² Area
- Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and its tributaries from its source in the Richmond Ranges to its entry into Te Hoiere / Pelorus Sound at the Motuweka / Havelock estuary.
- Major Tributaries include Rai, and Wakamarina.
- Kaituna River also within FMU.
- Te Hoiere Catchment restoration project already happening.
- Havelock and Rai Valley Townships and dispersed rural community.
- Significant proportion of the catchment is covered in indigenous vegetation.
- Many wetlands associated with the valleys.

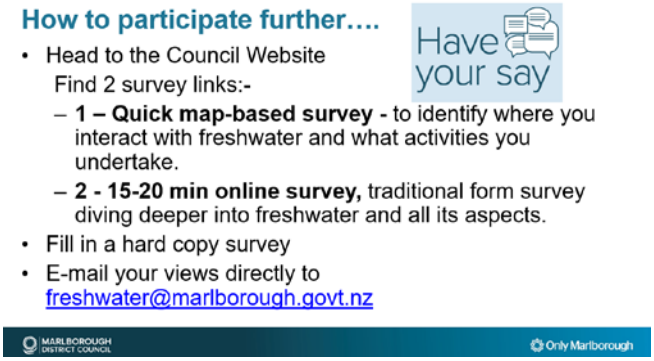








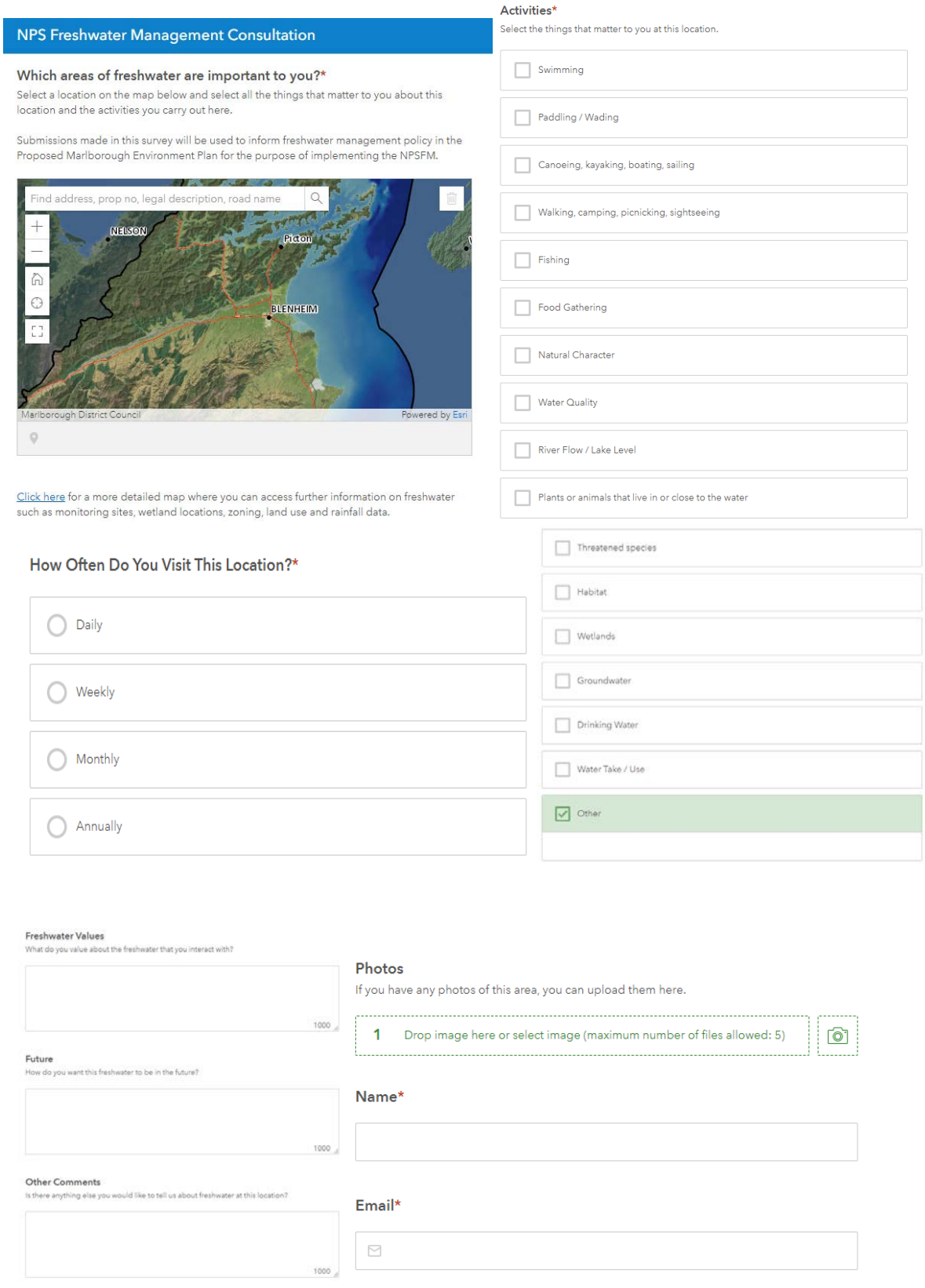




Surveys

Initially two surveys were available for the community to complete, a quick GIS map-based survey and a longer form type survey. With the extension to the feedback period a further two shorter form surveys were produced focusing on core questions: an FMU boundary survey and a values and visions survey.

1) GIS map-based survey



2) Long form survey

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management: Freshwater Management Units, Freshwater Values and Visions Survey

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

Have your say between 1 December 2022 and 28 February 2023.

Privacy statement and publication of submissions

Marlborough District Council needs to collect personal information (including names and contact details) about people providing submissions to support the public consultation and decision-making process.

Personal information that you provide will be held and protected by us in accordance with the Privacy Act 2020. You can access and correct that information by contacting Council at PO Box 443, Blenheim 7240 or emailing mdc@marlborough.govt.nz

Any submission lodged will become official information. It will be made available to the public in meeting agendas and online. Council may also be required to release all or part of the information from your submission in response to a request under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act.

Council may, however, withhold all or part of your submission if exceptional circumstances apply.

Please tell us, when lodging your submission, if you want all or specific parts of your submission held in confidence and the reasons for that.

Information Use

Information contained in this survey will be used as the basis for freshwater values in our region and the environmental outcomes for that water, both now and into the future. It will also be used to inform a variation to the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan to implement the NPSFM.

Why is the survey being undertaken?

This survey will help us to find out how you value freshwater in our region and what aspirations you have for that water both now and into the future.

A fundamental concept in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) is Te Mana o te Wai. This is about the vital importance of water, prioritising the health of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems which in turn will ensure that the health and well-being of our communities is maintained.

There are many demands on our region's freshwater and often these can be competing. The challenge is to identify and prioritise where and how we can safeguard what we currently have, take action to improve what has been degraded and restore what we have lost.

We are looking to find out what you value most about freshwater, how and where you currently use and interact with it, and what you would like to see for the future of freshwater in Marlborough.

This information will be used to inform a variation to the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan by setting freshwater management targets, resource use limits and plan provisions that will apply to land and water use to implement the NPSFM.

We estimate that the survey will take around 20 minutes to complete. Questions are either a tick box selection or space for you to provide your own comments. Answer as many as you feel able to.

Please email or post the printable submission form to:

Policy Team
Freshwater Management
Marlborough District Council
15 Seymour Square
PO Box 443
Blenheim 7240
Email: freshwater@marlborough.govt.nz

The closing date for submissions is 28 February 2023.

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

Postal Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

Is your feedback on behalf of an organisation or business? (If yes, this confirms that you have authority to submit on the organisation's behalf).

YES / NO Name of Organisation/Business: _____

If we need to understand further or clarify your comments, would you be willing for us to contact you directly?

YES / NO

Are you happy for us to contact you again the next round of engagement?

YES / NO

What is your preferred contact method? ☐Email ☐Phone ☐Post

Your Feedback

Freshwater Management Units (FMUs)

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) requires the identification of Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) for the purpose of freshwater management. Every water body in a region must be within an FMU, recognise the interconnectedness of the whole environment, from the mountains and lakes, down rivers to lagoons and estuaries to the sea, and reflect the fundamental concept of Te Mana o te Wai.

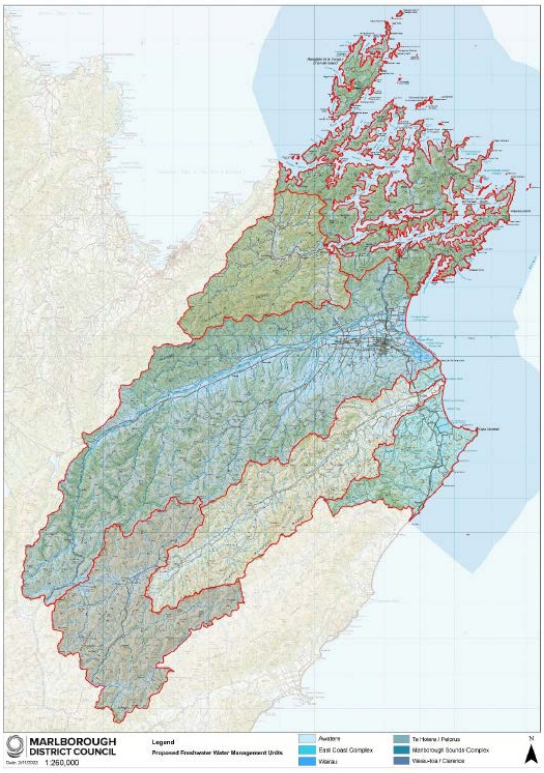
Six FMUs are being considered for Marlborough. These are based on river catchments, such as the Wairau and Awatere, or are groupings of smaller catchments with similar environmental characteristics such as the Marlborough Sounds Complex and East Coast Complex.

More details on the FMU boundaries and on each of the FMUs are available through the Freshwater Management pages of the Council website.

Do you believe the boundaries are appropriate for NPSFM water management in Marlborough? If not, what other approaches could be used?

YES / NO

Comments: _____



Freshwater Values

Freshwater is valued in many ways; we are interested in what you value about freshwater in each of the Freshwater Management Units.

Freshwater can be in rivers and streams, lakes, wetlands, springs and groundwater aquifers.

The NPSFM identifies four compulsory values which are required to apply to freshwater management in Marlborough - **human contact, ecosystem health, mahinga kai and threatened species.**

Another nine values are also identified and are required to be considered.

We would also like to hear about any other values that you may have in relation to freshwater.

Compulsory Values

Human Contact – People can connect with water through a range of activities.

How do you use and interact with freshwater for recreation? (Tick as many as applicable)

☐ Swimming
☐ Boating/sailing
☐ Fishing
☐ Mahinga kai/food gathering
☐ Paddling/wading
☐ Kayaking/canoeing/rowing
☐ Recreating alongside water bodies-walking/cycling
☐ Tubing
☐ Waka
☐ Recreating alongside waterer bodies-4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes
☐ Water Skiing
☐ Recreating alongside water bodies-camping/picnicking
☐ Jet boating
☐ White baiting
☐ Other (please specify): _____

What type of freshwater body do you interact with most?

☐ Rivers & streams ☐ Lakes ☐ Wetlands ☐ Springs
☐ Other (please specify): _____

Which of the following are important to you when you are undertaking activities in freshwater and which FMU(s) do these apply to? Select as many as applicable.

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere
☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the following (1 = not important, 5 = very important)

Temperature of water	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Clarity of water	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Colour of water	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Water smell	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Water current	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Depth of water	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

Risk of getting sick	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of chemical pollution through land runoff or vegetation spraying	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of excess sediment	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of algal blooms and weeds	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of aquatic pest species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of riparian pest species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of rubbish	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of toilet facilities	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Unobtrusive nature of toilet facilities in the scenery	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Scenery/Naturalness	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Accessibility to water	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of structures in water bodies	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of structures restricting water flow	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Ability to cross water body	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Shading along water body margin	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Native vegetation along water body margins	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of un-natural noise	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of a diversity of species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence and healthy populations of native species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of healthy populations of fish	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Fish size	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Abundance of game birds	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

What are your favourite places in Marlborough to interact and recreate with freshwater? Tell us about as many as you would like.

Location/Name	What activities do you undertake there?
a)	a)
b)	b)
c)	c)
d)	d)
e)	e)

Is there anything else you would like to tell us about freshwater in these locations?

Ecosystem Health – Five components are necessary for a healthy ecosystem and are required to be managed: water quality, water quantity, habitat, aquatic life and ecological processes.

Which of the following are important to you when you think about freshwater ecosystem health and which FMU(s) do these apply to? Select as many as applicable.

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the following (1 = not important, 5 = very important)

Range of water temperatures appropriate for aquatic life	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Appropriate PH and dissolved oxygen levels to support aquatic ecosystems	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of excess nutrients	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of toxic chemical pollutants	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of excess sediment	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Sufficient water flow to support a variety of ecosystems	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Range of water depths to support a variety of ecosystems	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Naturalness	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of a variety of habitats	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of connectivity between habitats	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Shading along water body margin	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Native vegetation along water body margins	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of riparian pest species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of rubbish	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of livestock	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of algal blooms and weeds	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of aquatic pest species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of structures in water bodies	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of structures restricting water flow	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of healthy populations of fish and aquatic species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of a diversity of species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence and healthy populations of native species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of aquatic food sources	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Aquatic populations are resilient to stresses such as flood and drought events	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Ecological processes can operate without interruption	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

Mahinga Kai – Kai is safe to harvest and eat, providing a range of desired species plentiful enough for long term harvest.

Which of the following are important to you when you think about mahinga kai and sources of human food, and which FMU(s) do these apply to? Select as many as applicable.

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the following (1 = not important, 5 = very important)

Temperature of water	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Clarity of water	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Colour of water	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Water smell	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Water current appropriate for mahinga practices	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Depth of water appropriate for mahinga practices	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Risk of getting sick	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of chemical pollution through land runoff or vegetation spraying	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of algal blooms and weeds	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of aquatic pest species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of riparian pest species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of rubbish	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of toilet facilities	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Naturalness	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Gathering sites are safe and accessible	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of structures in water bodies	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of structures restricting water flow	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Shading along water body margin	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Native vegetation along water body margins	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Absence of livestock	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence and healthy populations of native species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Presence of a diversity of desired species	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Desired species are plentiful	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Desired species are present across all life stages	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Desired species are of appropriate size and available to harvest	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Populations of desired species are plentiful and healthy for long-term harvest	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

Desired species ecosystems are healthy	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Desired species food sources are present and abundant	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Mauri of gathering sites is intact	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Desired species are resilient to stresses such as flood and drought events	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

What species of Mahinga Kai do you gather in Marlborough?

Where do you undertake the gathering of each of those species?

Threatened Species – Freshwater ecosystems provide habitats and conditions necessary to support a population of threatened species and recovery of that species.

Which of the following are important to you when you think about threatened species in Marlborough and which FMU(s) do these apply to? Select as many as applicable.

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the following (1 = not important, 5 = very important)

Presence/existence	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Population size	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Range of a population	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Numbers of different populations in an area	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Populations are safe from threats	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Habitats are present to support populations	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Populations are resilient to stresses such as flood and drought events	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Connectivity of habitats	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
Species are endemic to Marlborough	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

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Nine Other Values

The NPSFM identifies nine other values associated with freshwater that FMUs can support.

Which of the following are important to you when you think about freshwater in Marlborough, and which FMU(s) do these apply to? Select as many as applicable.

Add any comments you would like to about each value.

Natural form and character

Tick which FMUs these apply to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

What naturally occurring qualities do you value about freshwater bodies? These could include the geological or biophysical aspects and patterns, presence of indigenous flora and fauna, colour and clarity of water.

Drinking water supply

Tick which FMUs these apply to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

What are the important matters that affect the sustainability of water for drinking? These could include safe and free from physical, chemical, and microbiological contaminants, treatment process and aesthetic values such as appearance, taste and smell.

Wai Tapu - Represents the places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.

Tick which FMUs these apply to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

What is important to places of significance for tangata whenua and where rituals and ceremonies are undertaken in association with freshwater bodies? Values could include being free from human and animal waste, contaminants and sediment, access is maintained, and unique features are protected.

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Transport and Turanga Waka

Tick which FMUs these apply to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

What characteristics are important for water bodies providing a transportation function? These could include suitable launching and landing places, and navigable depth for different types of craft.

Fishing

Tick which FMUs these apply to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

What are the critical aspects to you for freshwater bodies that enable fishing activities to be undertaken? These could include fish abundance and diversity, accessibility, abundant fish food sources, or fish are safe to eat.

Animal drinking water

Tick which FMUs these apply to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

What are the most important matters concerning the provision of animal drinking water, such as adequate quantity?

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Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages

Tick which FMUs these apply to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

What factors relating to freshwater are critical for irrigation?

Where is freshwater important, in order to undertake irrigation?

How is freshwater used in cultivation, and what issues are important?

Where is it important to have freshwater for agricultural purposes?

Freshwater is used in a wide variety of ways for the production of food and beverages. What characteristics are critical to this production industry?

Where is it important to have freshwater to be able to undertake production of food and beverages?

Commercial and Industrial use

Tick which FMUs these apply to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

What freshwater characteristics are important to provide economic opportunities for business and industries?

Are there any specific requirements relating to specific industries that you would like to highlight?

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Hydro-electric power generation – In Marlborough large-scale generation is undertaken only within the Wairau FMU at the Branch and Waihopai power schemes, which provide approximately 18% of Marlborough's electricity needs.

Schemes require suitable water quality and quantity, as well as physical locational qualities to enable hydro-electric power generation.

Do you have any comments on our existing schemes?

Do you think further large-scale hydro-electric supply opportunities should be investigated in the region?

Should small-scale and domestic hydro-electric generation installations be encouraged in Marlborough?

Are there any other values that are not listed above that are important to you when you think about freshwater?

Please list them below and tick which FMUs they apply to:

Examples could be a spiritual connection to a river, or its role as essential for firefighting purposes.

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

Current state of Marlborough's freshwater bodies

Freshwater in Marlborough is used and valued in many ways. We would like to hear about what concerns you may have regarding freshwater and its past management as well as what you feel have been positives.

What concerns do you have about the state and/or management of freshwater in the region?

Please tick which FMUs these relate to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

What positive comments do you have about the state and/or management of freshwater in the region?

Please tick which FMUs these relate to:

☐ All FMUs ☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere/Pelorus ☐ Wairau ☐ Awatere

☐ Waiau toa/Clarence ☐ East Coast Complex

Future Aspirations for Marlborough's Freshwater

The NPSFM is part of a suite of regulations that have been put in place to stop further degradation of our freshwater and reverse past damage to our waterways and ecosystems to a healthy state within a generation.

We would like to hear about what future aspirations you have for the region's freshwater and suggestions on actions and activities that could be undertaken to achieve these goals.

Future aspirations need to be ambitious but reasonable. They may be difficult to achieve but not impossible. Please identify a timeframe to achieve these goals.

What are your hopes/aspirations for freshwater for Marlborough generally?

When should these aspirations be achieved? Please indicate a time period for example 10, 20, 30 years or beyond?

Do you have specific hopes/aspirations for a particular FMU and timeframe for achievement of these?

FMU:

Comment:

Do you have any visions/aspirations related to a specific FMU?

Sounds Complex:

Te Hoiere/Pelorus:

Wairau:

Awatere:

Waiau toa/Clarence:

East Coast Complex:

Considering freshwater in the future and the changes that may result from climate changes, what aspects of freshwater management do you consider are important in this context?

Tick as many as appropriate:

☐ Natural river flows ☐ Irrigation ☐ Flood protection ☐ Spring flows ☐ Water storage

☐ Groundwater levels

☐ Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events

☐ Other (please specify)

Do you have any other comments you would like to tell us about relating to Marlborough's freshwater management units, values and visions/aspirations?

Phone: +64 520 7400 | Email: freshwater@marlborough.govt.nz marlborough.govt.nz
PO Box 443, Blenheim 7240, New Zealand

3) *Short form FMU survey*

Freshwater Management Units (FMUs)

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

First Name: _____Last Name: _____

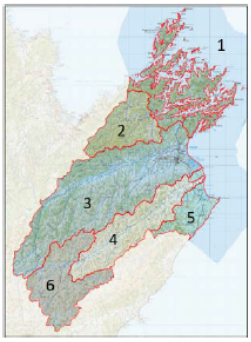
Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management requires the identification of Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) for the purpose of managing every region's freshwater.

Every water body in a region must be within an FMU, recognise the interconnectedness of the whole environment, from the mountains to the sea, and reflect the fundamental concept of Te Mana o te Wai – the vital importance of freshwater, and prioritising its health and well-being.

Six FMUs are proposed for Marlborough. These are based on river catchments, such as the Wairau and Awatere, or are groupings of smaller catchments with similar environmental characteristics such as the Marlborough Sounds Complex and East Coast Complex.

More details on the FMU boundaries and on each of the FMUs are available through the Freshwater Management pages of the Council website.



1 - Marlborough Sounds Complex

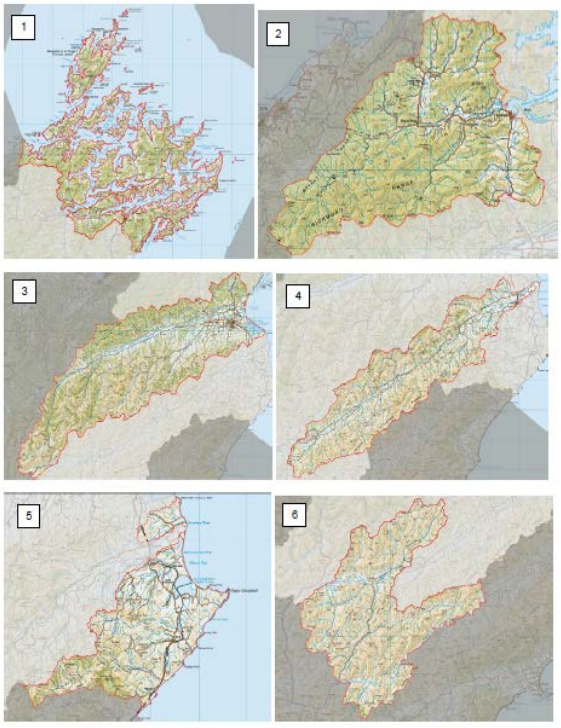
2 - Te Hoiere / Pelorus

3 - Wairau

4 - Awatere

5 - East Coast Complex

6 – Waiau toa / Clarence



Do you agree with the boundaries for each FMU? (Tick as many as applicable)

☐ Marlborough Sounds Complex ☐ Te Hoiere / Pelorus ☐ Wairau

☐ Awatere ☐ East Coast Complex ☐ Waiau toa / Clarence

Are the boundaries appropriate for the region wide management of freshwater?

_____

Do you think any changes need to be made? If yes, what should these changes be?

_____

_____

Within the FMUs, smaller areas can be identified as Sub-FMUs. Are there any areas that you think might be appropriate to be recognised as a sub-FMU?

_____

_____

Thank you for taking the time to provide feedback on these FMUs.

This information will be used to help direct policy around freshwater in Marlborough.

Privacy statement and publication of submissions

Marlborough District Council needs to collect personal information (including names and contact details) about people providing submissions to support the public consultation and decision-making process.

Personal information that you provide will be held and protected by us in accordance with the Privacy Act 2020. You can access and correct that information by contacting Council at PO Box 443, Blenheim 7240 or emailing **mdc@marlborough.govt.nz**

Any submission lodged will become official information. It will be made available to the public in meeting agendas and online. Council may also be required to release all or part of the information from your submission in response to a request under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act.

Council may, however, withhold all or part of your submission if exceptional circumstances apply.

Please tell us, when lodging your submission, if you want all or specific parts of your submission held in confidence and the reasons for that.

Information Use

Information contained in this survey will be used as part of the basis for freshwater values in our region and the environmental outcomes for that water, both now and into the future. It will also be used to inform a variation to the Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

Freshwater Surrounds Us

4) Short form values and visions survey

FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT MARLBOROUGH

Freshwater Values & Visions Survey

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

Which rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and/or other freshwater bodies are important to you in Marlborough?

_____

_____

What activities do you do there? (Tick as many as applicable)

☐ Swimming	☐ Paddling/wading	☐ Tubing
☐ Kayaking/canoeing/rowing	☐ Boating/sailing	☐ Waka
☐ Jet boating	☐ Water Skiing	☐ Fishing
☐ White baiting	☐ Mahinga kai/food gathering	

☐ Recreating alongside water bodies-walking/cycling

☐ Recreating alongside waterer bodies-4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes

☐ Recreating alongside water bodies-camping/picnicking

☐ Other (please specify): _____

What do you value about the freshwater that you interact with?

_____

_____

What are your future aspirations for this freshwater?

_____

_____

When would you like to see these aspirations achieved by? Please provide a date or number of years.

_____

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

This information will be used to help direct policy around freshwater in Marlborough.

Privacy statement and publication of submissions

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Information Use

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Appendix 3 – Proposed FMUs Development, Feedback and Council Responses.

Report structure

1) Purpose
2) NPSFM requirements.
3) Division of the Marlborough Region in historical studies.
4) Marlborough's current freshwater management areas.
5) Proposed NPSFM 2020 FMUs.
6) Community feedback.
7) Reasons and responses on feedback on FMU boundaries.
8) Comparison of proposed boundaries with tangata whenua rohe and Statutory Acknowledgment Areas across Marlborough.

1) Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the reasoning and detail behind the proposed selection of Freshwater Management Units (FMU) for the Marlborough region as defined by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM). This short report is to fulfil, in part, several of the requirements of the NPSFM in relation to FMUs.

a) Integrated Management – Clause 3.5(1) – Adopting an integrated approach, ki uta ki tai, as required by Te Mana o te Wai, which requires local authorities to recognise the interconnectedness of the environment and manage catchments in an integrated and sustainable way.

b) Transparent decision 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.

c) National Objectives Framework (NOF) Process - Clause 3.7(2)(a) - the first step in the NOF being the identification of FMUs in the region.

d) Identify FMUs - Clauses 3.8 (1) and (2) which repeats the requirement for regional councils to identify FMUs for its region and that every water body in the region must be located within at least one FMU.

The report is divided into eight sections. The first three provide some context and background to the requirements and establishment of the proposed FMUs. Firstly, the NPSFM 2020 requirements around identifying FMUs, second a brief look at how several historical studies divided up the region, and thirdly some details on how the Marlborough region currently divides the region for freshwater management. A description of the proposed FMUs to give effect to the NPSFM 2020 requirements is then given together with the reasons behind these units. The next two parts relate to the feedback received after community engagement on the proposed FMUs and responses to that feedback in relation to the proposed FMU boundaries. These sections will also be included as a part of a separate report detailing and discussing all the feedback received through the first round of engagement which looked to also identified the community's visions/aspirations and values for freshwater in the Marlborough region.

The last section of this report provides some details of the relationship between the proposed FMU boundaries and tangata whenua rohe and Statutory Acknowledgement Area boundaries across the Marlborough Region. This section is not to fulfil any requirements within the NPSFM relating to

tangata whenua involvement and engagement (Clauses 3.4 and 3.7(1)(a)), nor is this in way a reflection of any of the Iwi Authorities thoughts or responses on the proposed FMUs. This section is purely to highlight that the Marlborough Region has nine Iwi Authorities which are all connected to its freshwater.

Please note that the proposals and responses in this report are that of council staff. Tangata whenua have also been presented with the proposed FMUs and the reasoning for them. For the eight Te Tau Ihu Iwi this was done at an online hui on the 7th November 2022 with the information subsequently being provided as a record of that meeting and copies of the maps detailed in Appendix 4 of this report. Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Kuri were briefly presented the proposed boundaries at a hui at Takahanga Marae in Kaikoura on 8th July 2022. At this stage there has been no formal feedback from tangata whenua on these proposed boundaries and it is recognised that further discussion will happened. For both these reasons these boundaries are still proposed.

Finally, it should also be kept in mind that as the council, tanagta whenua and communities move together through the NOF process and/or gain further understanding of the freshwater environment for the region it may be necessary to amend and/or further subdivided the FMU boundaries.

2) NPSFM 2020 requirements

Policy 1 of the NPSFM requires freshwater to be managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai, the fundamental concept of the NPSFM referring to the fundamental importance of water which recognises that protecting the health of the freshwater protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. This is the lens through which all decisions made in relation to freshwater must be made.

Policy 3 requires that freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.

Under the NPSFM, FMU is defined as meaning “all or any part of a water body or bodies, and their related catchments, that a regional council determines under Clause 3.8 is an appropriate unit for freshwater management and accounting purposes; and part of an FMU means any part of an FMU including, but not limited to, a specific site, river reach, water body or part of a water body.”

The FMU, part FMU or catchments are fundamental management “units” used throughout the NPSFM. These are the geographical areas that are the basis for all the assessment, consultation, regulation, monitoring, and reporting required by the NPSFM and ultimately in which improvements to our freshwater will occur. This is seen in the many clauses within the NPSFM which link requirements to these units.

Establishing FMU’s are the first step in implementing the NPSFM through the National Objectives Framework (NOF) (Cl 3.7 (2)(a)).

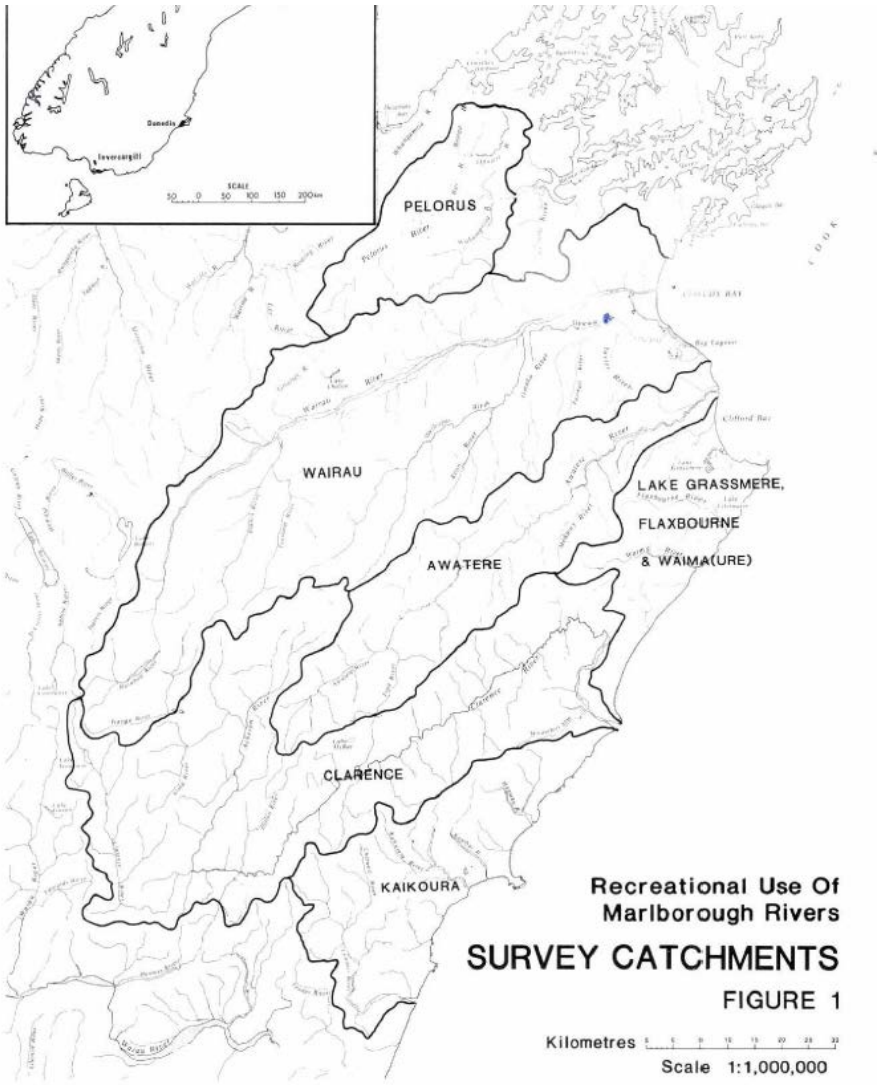
Under Clause 3.3 every regional council must develop long-term visions for freshwater in its region which will become objectives in its regional plan. These are to be developed through engagement with communities and tangata whenua and be informed by an understanding of the history of and environmental pressures on the FMUs, part of the FMU, or catchments.

The NPSFM however does not mandate a single correct or preferred way to identify FMUs. Each FMU must reflect the unique circumstances of each region, as these circumstances will dictate what freshwater objectives and limits will be set within the FMU.[1]

3) Division of the Marlborough Region in historical studies

Before looking at Marlborough's current freshwater management areas, it is worth a brief look at some of the ways that past studies and assessment have divided up the region and its catchments.

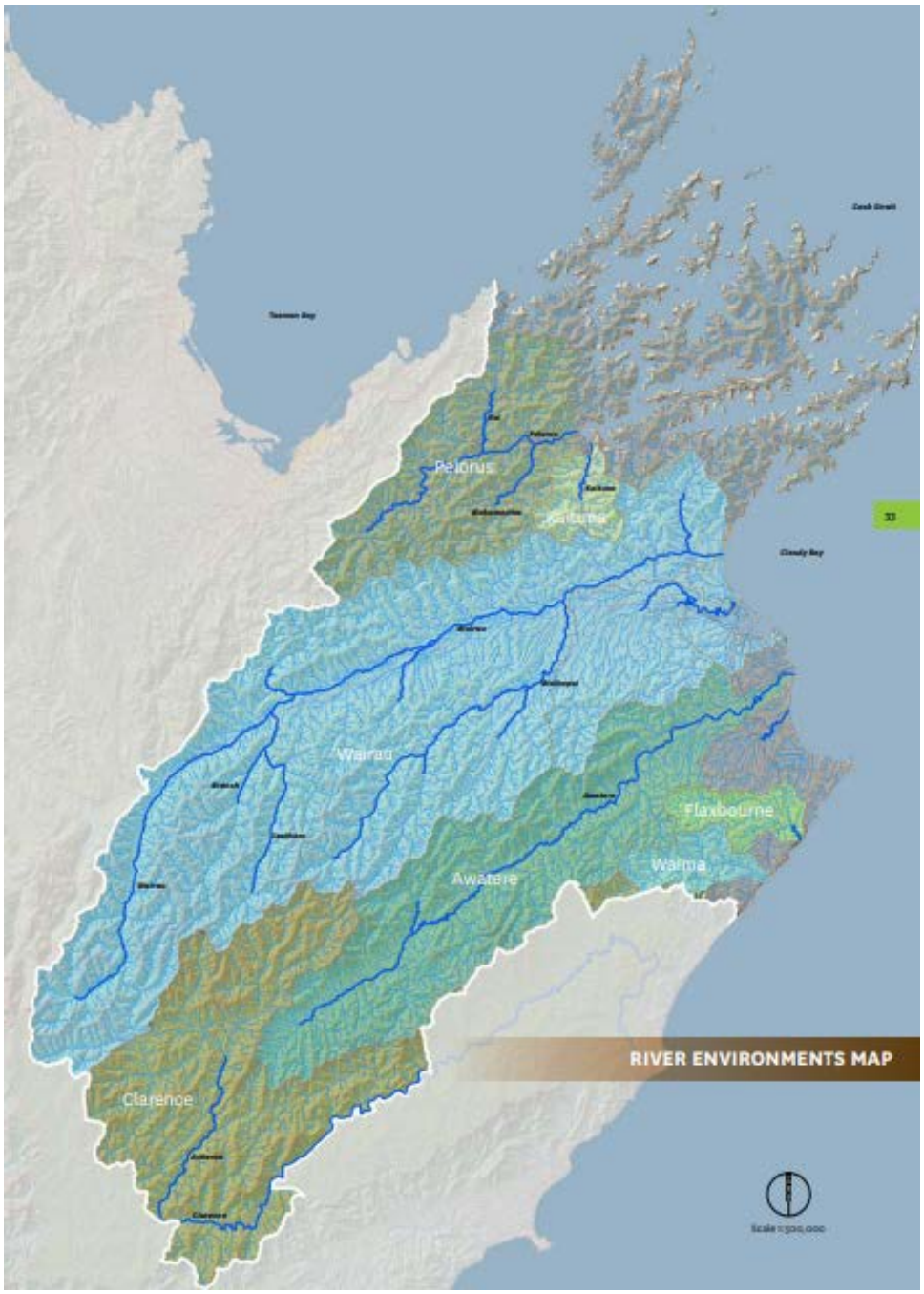
In 1986 an extensive study was undertaken looking at the recreational use of Marlborough Rivers[2]. This was borne out of the 1967 Water and Soil Conservation Act which required regional water authorities to have due regard to recreational needs and the safeguarding of scenic and natural features, fisheries and wildlife habitats. The rivers areas were defined using the broadest description possible, this being the river and the valley through which it flows, although there was a control that river area recreation had to involve either directly or indirectly the use of water or the riverbanks and /or channel. Map 1 shows the survey catchments areas. These are almost identical to the proposed FMUs discussed later in this report, the biggest difference being the inclusion of the Kaituna River catchment within the Marlborough Sounds area.



Map 1: Survey Catchments areas as defined in the Recreational Use of Marlborough Rivers 1986 report.

More recently Boffa Miskell carried out several studies in 2014 and 2015 which involved looking at Marlborough's river environments. The first study in 2014 was an assessment of the natural character of Marlborough's rivers[3]. The second in 2015 seeking to characterise and evaluate the Marlborough Landscape[4] part of which included the river environments in the region. Both studies used the same river environments map (Map 2). Similarly, the differences to the currently proposed FMUs are small, with the specific highlighting of the Kaituna, Flaxbourne and Waima River catchments.

It is not surprising that these older map divisions are similar to those currently being proposed, being of region wide coverage and based on hydrological catchments.



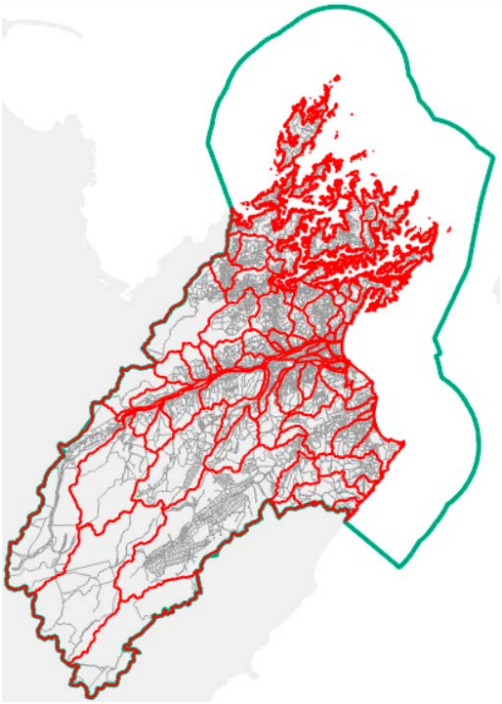
Map 2: River Environments Map used in two studies carried out by Boffa Miskell in 2014 and 2015.

4) Marlborough's current freshwater management areas

The NPSFM was first introduced in 2011 but was replaced in 2014, which was then subsequently amended in 2017. As part of the Government's 2020 Essential Freshwater Package, the NPSFM was again replaced by the 2020 version which has since had subsequent minor amendments made in 2023. In comparison to the NPSFM timeline, the proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (pMEP) was notified in 2016 and incorporated the 2014 version of the NPSFM which required regional councils to account for all water takes and sources of contaminants. Through the pMEP hearings process some parts of the 2017 NPSFM amendments have been incorporated into the plan, however it is acknowledged that the current version of the pMEP does not give effect to the NPSFM 2020 version. Council is therefore undertaking the prescribed process to align the pMEP with the NPSFM 2020, to which this report forms part of that implementation. All regional councils must notify plan changes to give effect to the NPSFM by 31 December 2024, the council will notify a variation to the pMEP by this date.

The pMEP currently identifies and uses Water Resource Units (WRU) and FMUs as water management units for water quality and allocation purposes respectively.

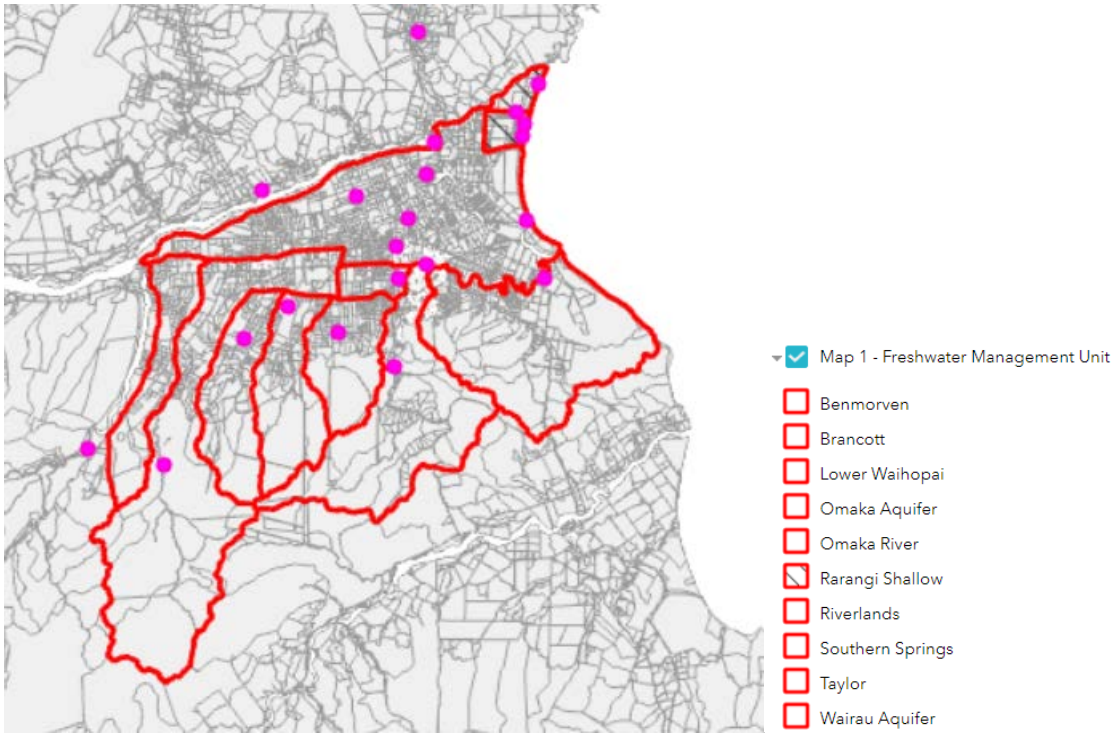
There are 61 WRU covering the entire region which identify values for each of these areas and assign water quality classification standards based on those values. Appendix 5 Schedule 2 of Volume 3 of the pMEP sets out these detailed water quality attributes as minima standards or parameters for the water quality attributable to each of the classification types in Schedule 1. Values identified in the pMEP include aesthetic, aquatic ecosystem, cultural, contact recreation, fisheries, fish spawning, natural state, shellfish gathering, water supply. These areas are primarily based on smaller individual catchments but include the division of larger catchments into upper and lower sections and collation of smaller catchments into complexes for example, the Northbank complex, small coastal complex, Wairau Plain tributaries complex where values align across catchments. These WRUs are currently used for the State of the Environment reporting as well as also contributing to environmental flows and levels set in the pMEP's Appendix 6 which relates to areas detailed in FMU Maps 1 to 4 discussed next.



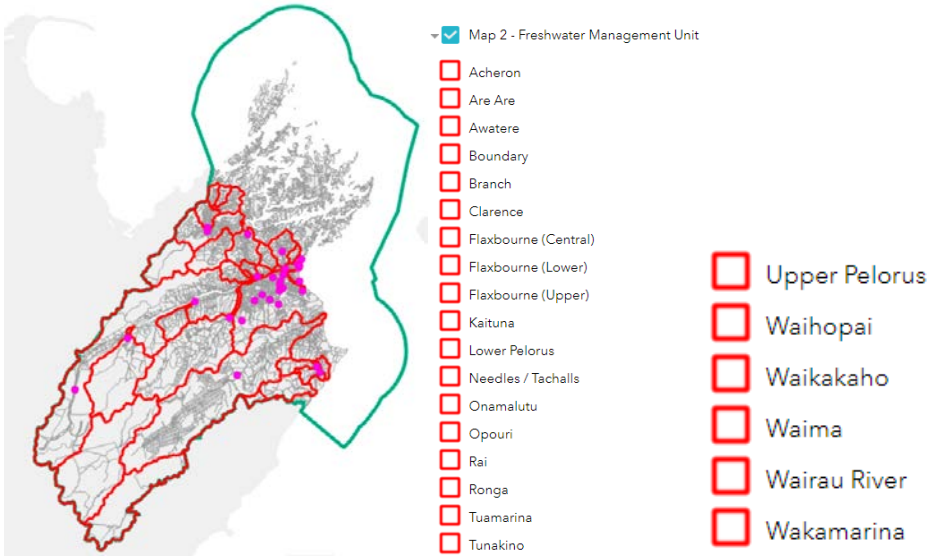
Map 3: Water Resource Units Map – pMEP Volume 4

Water Resource Units Map – pMEP Volume 4 - The names of these units are found within Appendix 5, Volume 3 where values details are described, and water classification standards are applied.

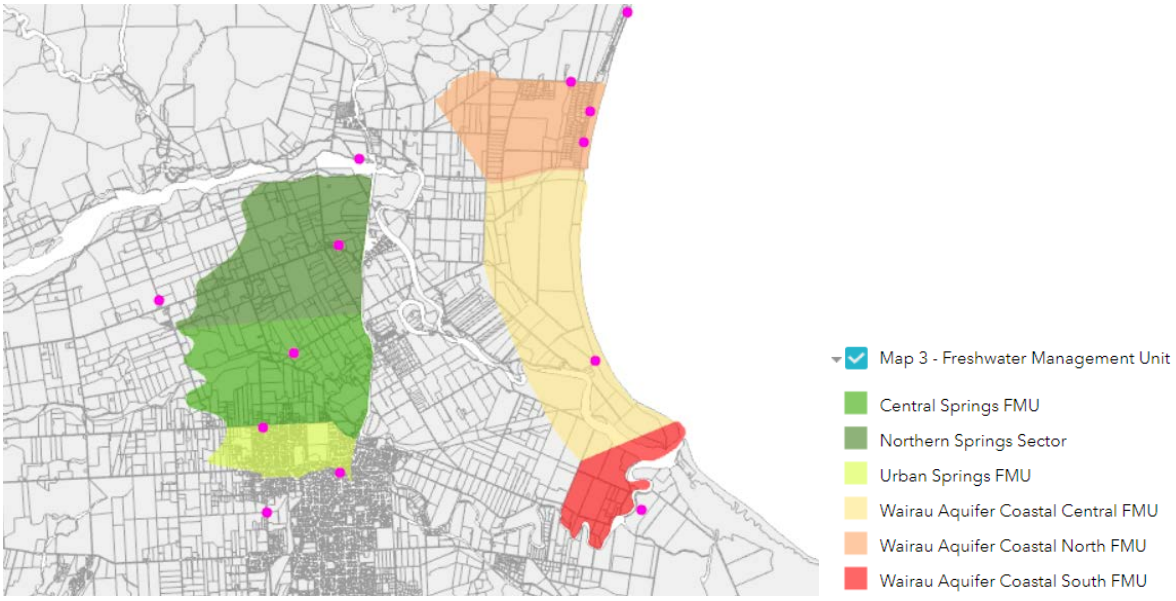
There are also 34 current FMUs within the pMEP which are used to set environmental flows and levels (FMU Maps 1 and 2 below). In the lower Wairau Plain area there are further divisions with eight specific FMUs identified for the Springs, Wairau Aquifer coastal and the Rarangi Aquifer (FMU Maps 3 and 4 below). Appendix 6 of Volume 3 of the pMEP sets out the take allocations, minimum flows and levels and conductivity levels for takes that apply to these FMUs. (See Schedules 1 to 5).



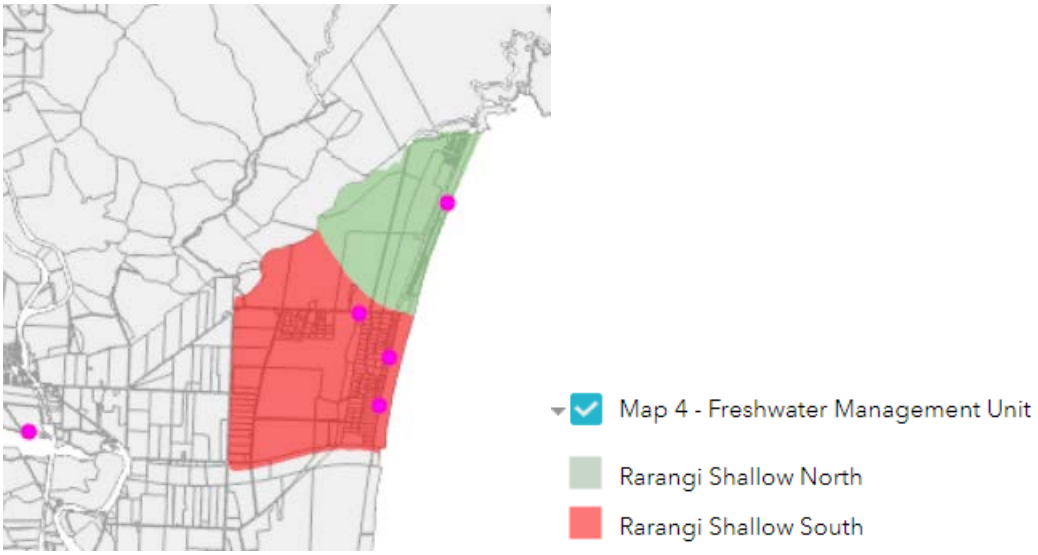
Map 4: Current pMEP FMU – Map 1 - pMEP Volume 4.



Map 5: Current pMEP FMU – Map 2 - pMEP Volume 4.



Map 6: Current pMEP FMU – Map 3 - pMEP Volume 4.



Map 7: Current pMEP FMU - Map 4 - pMEP Volume 4.

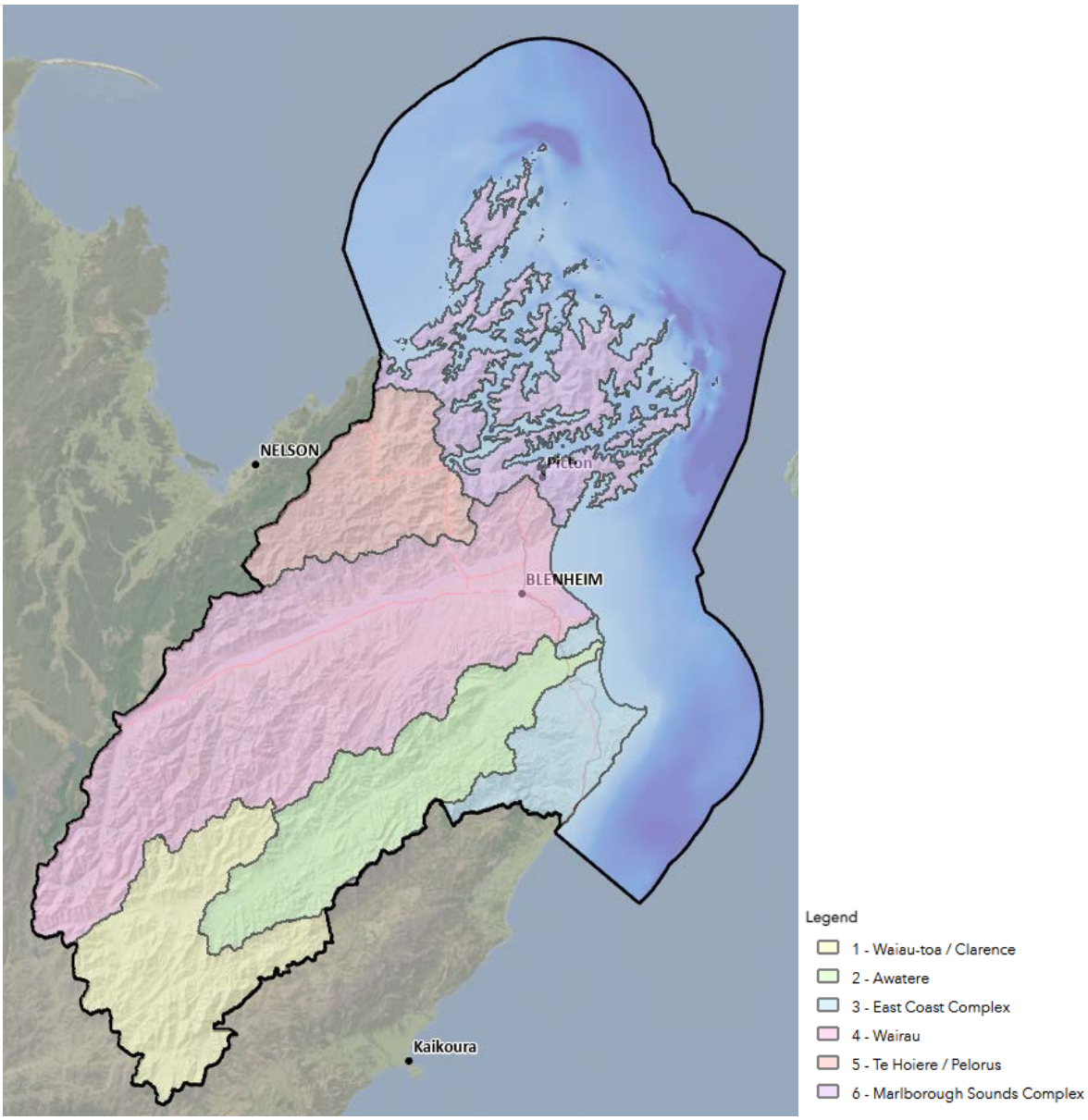
5) Proposed NPSFM 2020 FMUs.

In 2016 when Marlborough Environment Plan was notified there was a fifth FMU Map which divided the whole of the Marlborough into six larger FMUs for water quality. This map was removed through the hearings process and was excluded from the Decision version of the pMEP as the Commissioners did not see its relevance at that time. This was partly due to the fact that the council had adopted a Progressive Implementation Programme (PIP) for setting cumulative contaminant limits, as required by Policy E1 of the NPSFM 2014 (amended 2017), so the full implementation of the NPSFM relative to water quality was yet to take place. This was to include the wider process of establishing FMUs beyond those set specifically through Appendix 6 and Maps 1-4. The NPSFM 2020 process has subsequently over run the PIP programme.

For the purposes of the NPSFM 2020 FMU identification the original fifth FMU map of the pMEP was thought to be a good starting point. The FMUs in this map were originally determined through a process which focused on a hydrological basis of water catchments. This meets Policies 1 and 3 and the requirements in Clause 3.5(1) for FMUs to enable an integrated approach, ki uta and ki tai / mountains to the sea. Further hydrological similarity and environmental characteristics of

catchments were considered, including receiving environments, as well as the communities in these areas. This led to grouping of some catchments.

Practicalities and realities gained through exiting monitoring programs were also taken into consideration. It is not possible to monitor everywhere and nor does the NPSFM require this, Clause 3.8(4)(a) requires that monitoring sites must be representative of the FMU or relevant part of the FMU. Therefore, a pragmatic approach within the current resourcing constraints does need to be taken, this is not to say that this will not change and certainly the NPSFM through the ability to use Action Plans enables continuous changes and improvements as knowledge, circumstances, and resources change. This process led to six FMUs being proposed (See map below and Appendix 1).



Map 8: The six proposed FMUs for the Marlborough region to give effect to the NPSFM 2020

Both the Wairau and Awatere FMUs are the Wairau River and Awatere Rivers catchments, from their headwaters in the mountains in the west of the Marlborough region to their mouths on the eastern coast. The Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU comprises the Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and its tributaries, and the Kaituna River, both of which flow into the coastal marine area of the inner Pelorus Sound at Havelock. The East Coast Complex and Marlborough Sounds Complex FMUs are a collect of catchments with similar hydrological and environmental characteristics. Particularly for the Marlborough Sounds which are characterised by a multitude of steep, short run streams, a pragmatic approach has been taken to manage these overall in a collective way. The remaining FMU, the Waiau-toa/Clarence comprises a portion of the Waiau-toa/Clarence River's catchment primarily the tributary catchment of the Acheron River. The full Waiau-toa/Clarence River is not able to be contained within a singular FMU as it falls outside the Marlborough District Territorial Boundary. However, council is fully cognisant that nature does not conform to such boundaries and will be working with Environment Canterbury to ensure management of this FMU provides for integrated management of the whole river.

Further details on the FMUs can be found in Appendix 2 and on the council's website freshwater management pages.
https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management/freshwater-management-units

Council is looking to build "synthesis" records for each FMU which aim to capture into one space the large amount of information already known about these areas. These will ultimately assist with understanding the freshwater environments and its pressures and can be living records which can be built on as we continue to learn more about the environments.

Whilst these six FMUs fulfil the NPSFM 2020 requirements for integrated management and the crucial ki uta kit tai / mountains to sea approach, it is recognised that they are large units and made of multiple smaller catchments, which individually all have the own unique characteristics. To ensure the ultimate goal of the freshwater reforms, to improve the health of the region's freshwater, there is going to be a need to provide management and undertake work on a variety of scales. From the region wide integrated whole of FMU level, right down to the small catchment relevant to a farm operator producing a freshwater farm plan. It is the implementation on the ground that will result in improvements to our freshwater so while the six FMUs give effect to ki uta ki tai, te Mana o te Wai also requires the agility of the management system to focus down to small units.

The linkage of management to scale is dependent on purpose, ultimately the purpose of the freshwater reforms is improved freshwater health across the nation. This will primarily come about from the culmination of many small changes undertaken in the spirit of Te Mana o te Wai. Therefore, it is essential that management can be applied on various scales across varying areas. Currently within the pMEP there are various smaller catchment areas identified for the purposes of water quality and quantity management, but they do not completely fulfil the NPSFM 2020 FMU requirements, however understanding these smaller catchments in detail and having the ability to prescribe specific management at this level will assist in the overall goal of healthy freshwater. As such the council staff believe that some form of these smaller catchments must be retained to enable that bespoke management approach to be used, which is seen as particularly critically for freshwater farms plans. This does not take away these areas' place in the large FMU units but enables targeted responses in the large-scale context.

6) Community Feedback

Within the first round of engagement the community were asked if they agreed with the proposed FMU boundaries for the region. If not, they were asked to provide further feedback.

A total of 38 specific submissions were received which related to the proposed FMU boundaries (Appendix 3). Of these, seventeen agreed with the proposed boundaries, while 21 submissions either agreed in part and/or did not agree and provided some alternative suggestions. Of those 21 submissions, the most common feedback, 12 submissions, related to the "northern island" of the East Coast Complex FMU separated from the rest of the East Coast Complex by the eastly end the Awatere FMU. This island is an area in the Lower Dashwood on the northern side of the Awatere River, where waterbodies flow into the coastal marine area just north of the Awatere River mouth. All the feedback suggested this area should be incorporated into the Awatere FMU. The key reasons given were;

1) Discharging into the same receiving costal marine environment.
2) The land area is of a comparable environment, land type and land use as the adjacent lower part of the Awatere FMU.
3) The land is irrigated from the Awatere River.
4) The community of this area is closely connected to the Awatere, not the more southerly East Coast communities.

The Wairau FMU was highlighted by a couple of submitters as an example noting that the upper Wairau River catchment has different values, land uses, population densities and influences compared to the lower Wairau Plains areas. Other alternative divisions of the Wairau Catchment were presented including a division between catchments on northern and southern sides of the Wairau, and a specific urban FMU for Blenheim and more urban areas. Similar comments were made regarding the Awatere FMU and the potential to split this into an upper and lower Awatere FMU/sub-FMUs.

A couple of submitters suggested two or three separate FMUs or sub-FMUs for the East Coast Complex to identify the three major river catchments in the area: the Blind River, the Waima/Ure River and the Flaxbourne River. One submitter felt the Te Hoiere / Pelorus and Marlborough Sounds Complex FMUs should be joined and the upper and lower Waiau-toa / Clarence should be one FMU. Another felt the Te Hoiere / Pelorus could be divided into two FMU's from Pelorus Bridge to reflect the two different land uses of the area with the upper Pelorus catchment being primarily native bush, while the Rai River and its tributaries and the lower Te Hoiere / Pelorus are dominated by agricultural and forestry land uses.

7) Responses to Feedback

While the waterbodies in the Lower Dashwood area do not flow into the Awatere River and as such are not part of its catchment, the reasons provided by the feedback clearly highlight that similar water management as the Awatere FMU would be appropriate for this area and that the two areas' communities are not separate. It would seem an appropriate response to this feedback that this "island" of the East Coast Complex FMU should be incorporated into the Awatere FMU.

As mentioned in part 5 of this report, Council recognise, and as highlighted by several submitters, that the six proposed FMUs are large in scale and that across these units there are changes in regional climate, geology and resultant environmental and ecological characteristics, which in turn control land uses. The very nature of the NPSFM's integrated management approach, ki uta ki tai, as required by Te Mana o te Wai (Clause 3.5) results in the primary focus of assigning FMU boundaries to be on the region's natural environment hydrological catchments. In the case of the Wairau, Awatere and Pelorus Rivers, these are by their nature large areas.

The proposed FMUs are made up of a variety of sizes of smaller tributary catchments which support a mosaic of different land uses, communities, values, and waterbodies within them. As discussed previously the pMEP currently divides the region into sixty-one WRU based on surface water catchments and their values and FMUs for allocation purposes, primarily within the proposed Wairau FMU. It is proposed that the scale of these smaller catchments and specific aquifer units continue to be used in the region's freshwater management, which together will sit within and make up the larger proposed FMUs. It is noted that the NPSFM enables a wide flexibility in the area that visions, values, and outcomes can be apply to (Clauses 3.3(2)(a), 3.9(2)), as well as to the setting of limits, flows and levels and action plans (Clauses 3.14 (1)(b), 3.15(1)(a), 3.16(1), 3.17(2)).

To enable the effective management of the region's diverse freshwater bodies and catchments, as highlighted in the current pMEP Volume 1 Chapter 5 Issue 1A, the ability to set management controls at a variety of scales is vital: from the FMU scale to smaller catchment scales, down to individual water bodies. Making every small-scale unit an FMU would produce a currently unachievable monitoring requirement. There is also a real risk that this will lead to management of an area in isolation of the wider hydrological catchment area, that is not integrated management. The counter factual, however, as highlighted by the recent Ashburton Lakes report[5], is that the specific management needs of certain water bodies is lost within the wider management scale. Council recognises that for some waterbodies specific management will be required to avoid the Ashburton Lakes scenario happening but believe this can happen effectively with specific identification within the management regime without the area being its own FMU. Council also notes that there is scope within the NPSFM at Policy 8 to identify and protect outstanding water bodies which could be used as a way of providing discrete management at the individual waterbody level.

Another example of the requirement for management across all scales while maintaining integration across the wider region has been highlighted with the recent enactment of the Freshwater Farm Plan Regulations 2023. This requires farm operators to identify their farming activity's risks to freshwater and subsequent management actions within their local catchment context. These regulations must work in conjunction with the longer term NPSFM 2020 and shorter-term NES-Fw and Stock Exclusion Regulations, so being able to have the flexibility to link management from the more regional scale FMUs to local catchments is critical. There will clearly be specific catchment requirements for farm operators to be aware of, but there also needs to be the larger scale context of the FMU they are part of.

Rather than increase the number of FMUs proposed or create multiple sub-FMUs in response to the concerns raised around the large size of the proposed FMUs, it is felt that a more agile and flexible option is to enable the additional use of management at the scale of smaller catchments and aquifer units, and potentially even down to individual waterbodies within the context of the larger FMUs. This will enable finer scale management to be applied when necessary to protect values and / or address issues that have limited spatial scope. It is proposed that Catchment Care Units and Aquifer Management Units might be appropriate names for these smaller scale units which will sit within the large FMUs. These names have been deliberately given to ensure there is not confusion with the existing WRU in the pMEP which will continue to have regulatory effect until the variation to the pMEP has been decided through the freshwater planning process (s80A RMA 1991) and the Freshwater Hearings Panel.

One submitter raised that the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU and the Marlborough Sounds FMU should be one. While the connection between the two FMUs is recognised with the Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU major rivers, the Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and the Kaituna River, discharging into a receiving environment located within the Marlborough Sounds FMU, the nature and characteristics of these rivers and the water bodies and land use between the two FMUs are quite distinct and will likely require different management approaches. As such combining these two FMUs is not believed to

be the best way to manage these areas. However, there needs to be clear recognition of the coastal marine / receiving environment linkage between the two.

Another suggestion was that the upper and lower Waiau-toa / Clarence should be one FMU. While the upper Waiau-toa / Clarence tributaries and catchments, primarily the Acheron River, are an integral part of this river, the Council can only identify FMUs within its region. Councils can only defined FMUs within their own boundaries and as the Territorial / Regional boundary cuts across the Waiau-toa / Clarence River catchment it is not possible to make this one unit. However, both the Council and Environment Canterbury recognise the need to manage the Waiau-toa / Clarence River as a single catchment and will be working closely together to ensure that both Councils' management achieves an integrated approach for the Waiau-toa / Clarence River.

8) Comparison of proposed boundaries with tangata whenua rohe and Statutory Acknowledgment areas across Marlborough

In the top of the south, Te Tau Ihu, there are nine tangata whenua iwi; Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Toa Rangitira, Rangitāne, Te Ātiawa, and Ngāi Tahu/ Ngāti Kuri. All Iwi have a unique and rich cultural and spiritual heritage within the Marlborough Region.

The following tables and maps in Appendix 4 of this report aim to highlight which FMUs the nine Iwi are connected to. This has been sourced from Te Tau Ihu Statutory Acknowledgement Map collection held by the Council through the online Smart Maps.
https://marlborough.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=cfe9875605364ccc9d64cc1502832bad

FMU ***Iwi Authority -Rohe and SAA***		**Marlborough Sounds Complex**	**Te Hoiere / Pelorus**	**Wairau**	**Awatere**	**East Coast Complex**	**Waiau-toa / Clarence**
Ngāti Apa	Rohe	Part	Part	Part			
	SAA	Coastal Part		Coastal Part			
Ngāti Koata	Rohe	All	All	All			
	SAA	Coastal Part	Part	Part			
Ngāti Kuia	Rohe	All	All	All			
	SAA	Coastal Part	All	Coastal Part			
Ngāti Rārua	Rohe	Part	Part	All			
	SAA	Coastal Part		All			
Ngāti Tama	Rohe		Part	Part			
	SAA	Coastal Part	Part	Coastal Part			
Ngāti Toa	Rohe	All	All	All	All	All	All
	SAA	Part	All	All			
Rangitāne	Rohe	All	All	All	All	All	All
	SAA	Part		All			
Te Ātiawa	Rohe	All	All	Part Wairau			
	SAA	Part	Part	Coastal Part			
Ngāi Tahu/ Ngāti Kuri	SAA			Part	All	All	All

References

1. *A guide to identifying Freshwater Management Units Under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014*. https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/guide-to-freshwater-management-units_0.pdf

2. *Recreational Use of Marlborough Rivers, Marlborough Catchment Board & Regional Water Board,* Robertson, C.M. 1986

3. *The Natural Character of selected Marlborough Rivers and their margins*, Boffa Miskell, May 2014. https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:2ifzri1o01cxbymxkvwz/hierarchy/documents/environment/Coastal_C10003_Natural_Character_Rivers.pdf

4. *Marlborough Landscapes Study – Landscape characteristics and evaluation,* Boffa Miskell, August 2015 https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/land/landscape-issues

5. *Ōtūwharekai/Ashburton Lakes lessons-learnt report, Ministry of the Environment, May 2023.* https://environment.govt.nz/publications/otuwharekaiashburton-lakes-lessons-learnt-report/

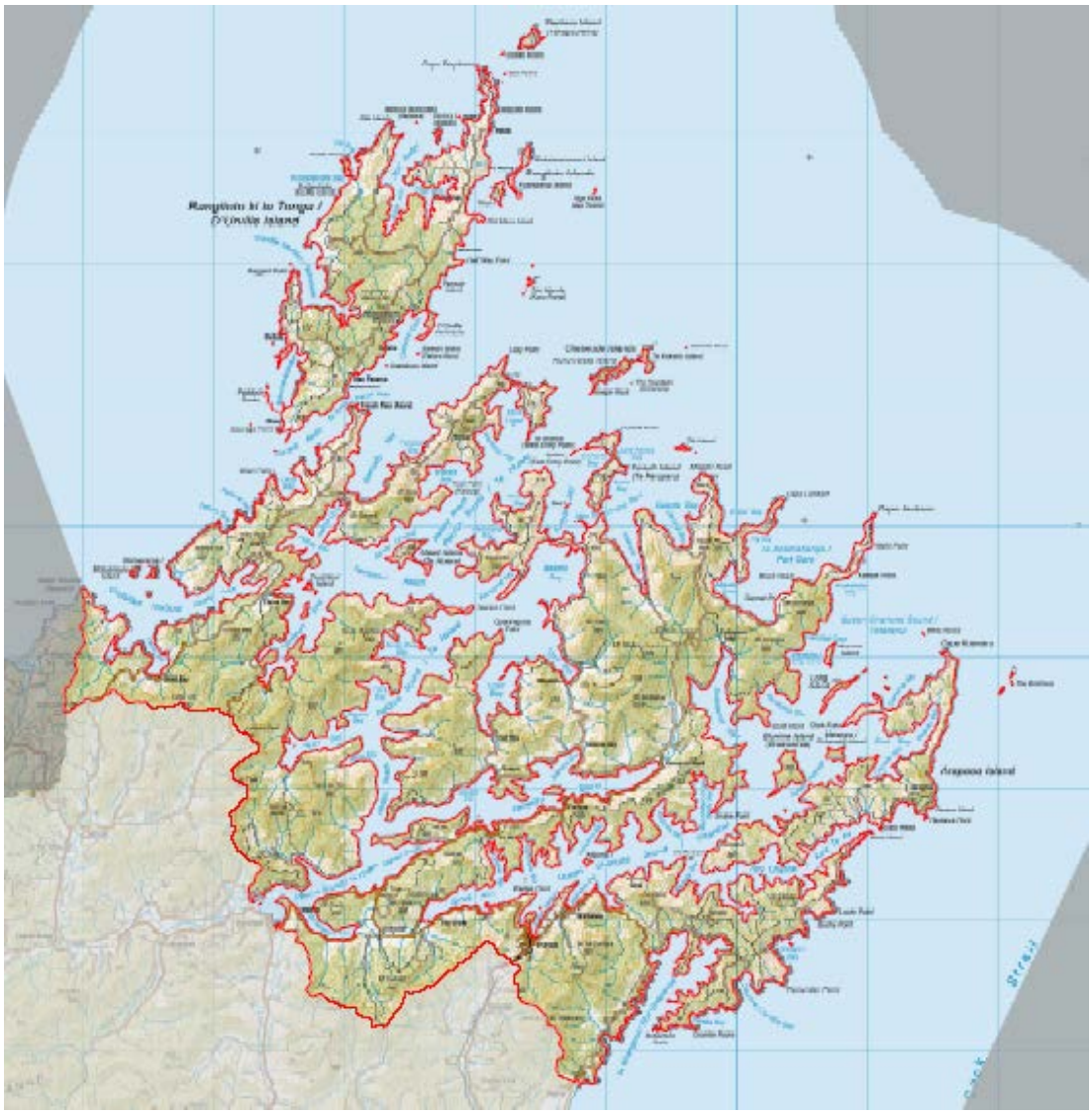
Appendix 1 – Dendritic Map of the Marlborough Region coloured to show the location of waterbodies in the proposed FMUs.

Map 9: Dendritic Map of the Marlborough Region coloured to show the location of waterbodies in the proposed FMUs

Appendix 2 – Topographic maps of the proposed FMUs with some key characteristics.

*1) **Proposed Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU***

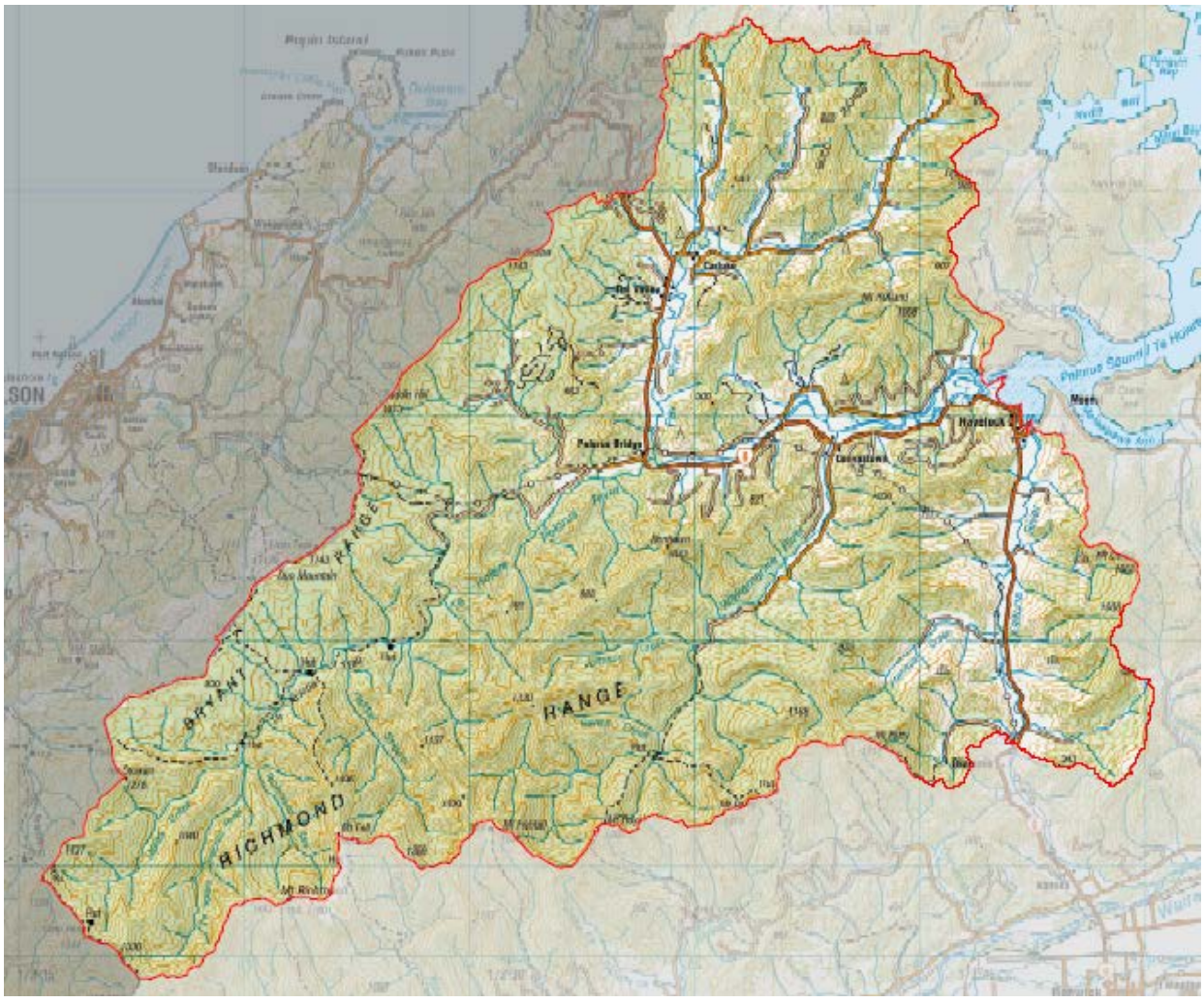
- 1,473 Km^2 area.
- A collection of small catchments characterised by steep, short run streams entering into the Marlborough Sounds, Tasman Bay and Cook Strait.
- Includes Linkwater catchment – Linkwater Stream, Cullen Creek and Ada Creek.
- Includes the centres of Waitohi/Picton, Waikawa and Linkwater and small communities in various bays.
- Small lakes e.g. Lake Moawhitu on D'Urville Island and wetlands commonly associated with the heads of bays.
- Shares an estuarine/marine boundary with Te Hoiere/Pelorus FMU at Havelock.



Map 10: Proposed Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

2) ***Proposed Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU***

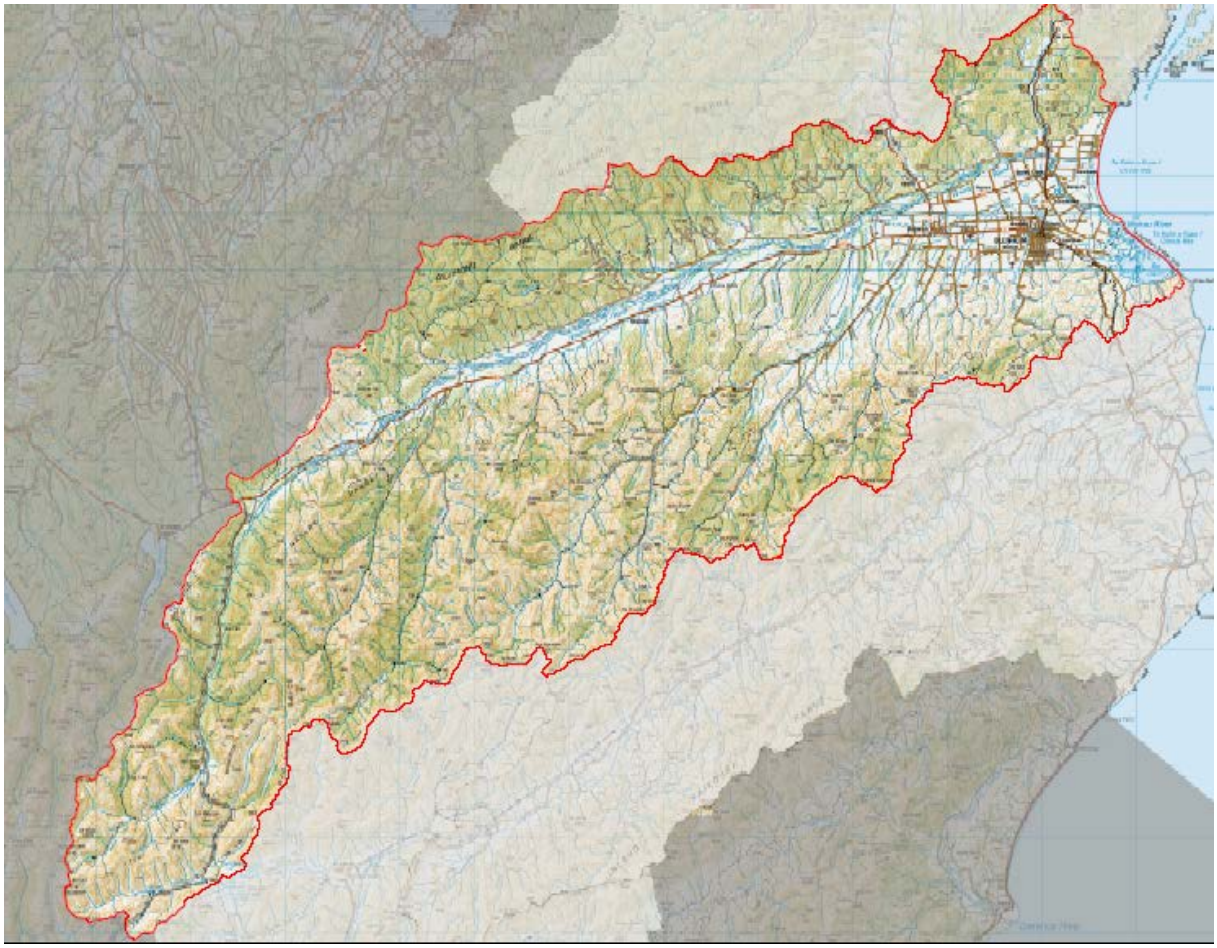
- 1,042 Km^2 area.
- Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and its tributaries from its source in the Richmond Ranges to its entry into Te Hoiere / Pelorus Sound at the Motuweka / Havelock estuary.
- Major Tributaries include Rai, and Wakamarina.
- Kaituna River also within FMU.
- Te Hoiere Catchment restoration project already happening.
- Havelock and Rai Valley Townships and dispersed rural community.
- Significant proportion of the catchment is covered in indigenous vegetation.
- Many wetlands associated with the valleys.



Map 11: Proposed Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU

3) Proposed Wairau FMU

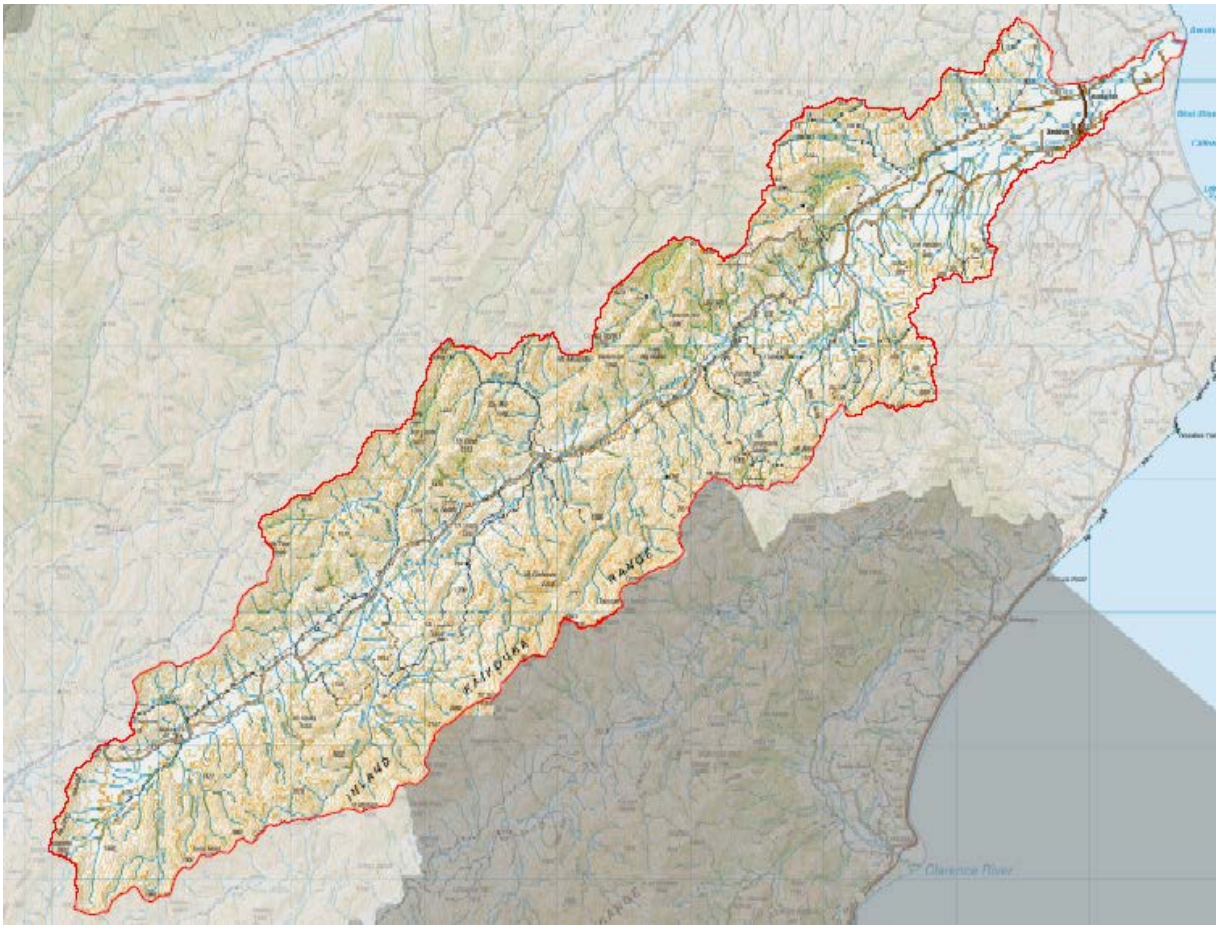
- 4,187 Km^2 area – Largest FMU.
- Wairau River and its tributaries from its source in the Spencer Mountains to the sea at Cloudy Bay.
- Longest river – 170Km.
- Multiple tributaries – Branch, Goulter, Waihopai, Omaka, Taylor, Onamaultu, Tumarina Rivers.
- Richmond Ranges to the north, Ragland Ranges to southwest,
- Lake Chalice, Fish Lake, Grovetown Lagoon and significant number of wetlands.
- Largest population - Blenheim, Renwick, Spring Creek, Wairau Valley.



Map 12: Proposed Wairau FMU

4) ***Proposed Awatere FMU***

- 1,573 Km^2 area, 110 Km in length.
- Awatere River and its tributaries from its source in mountains southeast of Molesworth to the sea between Clifford Bay and Cloudy Bay.
- Southern boundary - Inland Kaikoura Mountains, highest peak Mt. Tapuae-O-Uenuku (2885m).
- Northern and western Boundaries - several ranges of mountains, including the Black Birch Range.
- Small lakes, e.g. Lake Jasper and multiple significant wetlands.
- Includes township of Seddon and dispersed rural community.



Map 13: Proposed Awatere FMU

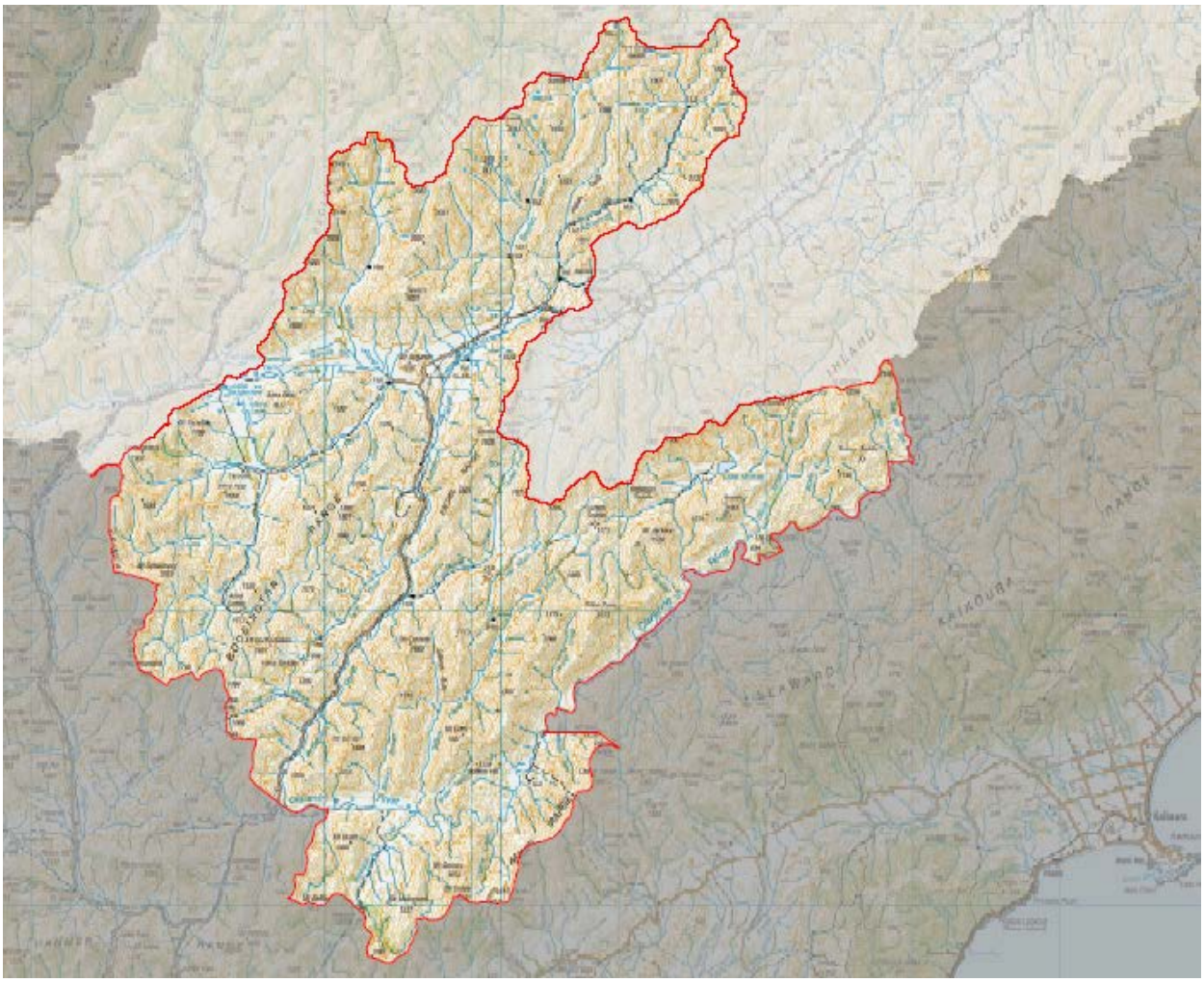
5) ***Proposed East Coast Complex FMU***

- 673 Km^2 area.
- Collection of rivers along the south eastern coast draining east into Cloudy Bay and south of Camp Campbell.
- Major Rivers – Waima, Flaxbourne and Blind River.
- Lake Elterwater, a few significant wetlands.
- Lake Grassmere – large, brackish, coastal lagoon.
- Township of Ward and dispersed rural population.
- Includes an area to the north of the Awatere FMU – North Dashwood / Redwood Pass.

Map 14: Proposed Est Coast Complex FMU

6) ***Proposed Waiau-toa / Clarence FM***U

- 1543 km^2 area.
- Named after Waiau-toa /Clarence River which forms the southern FMU boundary.
- Main tributary, Acheron River flows south from headwaters near the Acheron Saddle through Molesworth to its confluence with the Waiau-toa /Clarence close to the southern boundary of the FMU.
- Alpine / High country environment.
- Currently sparsely populated.
- Alpine lakes, Lake McRae in the north east and Tarndale Lakes in the north west, numerous significant wetlands.



Map 15: Proposed Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU

Summary of responses from first engagement round relating to FMU boundaries.

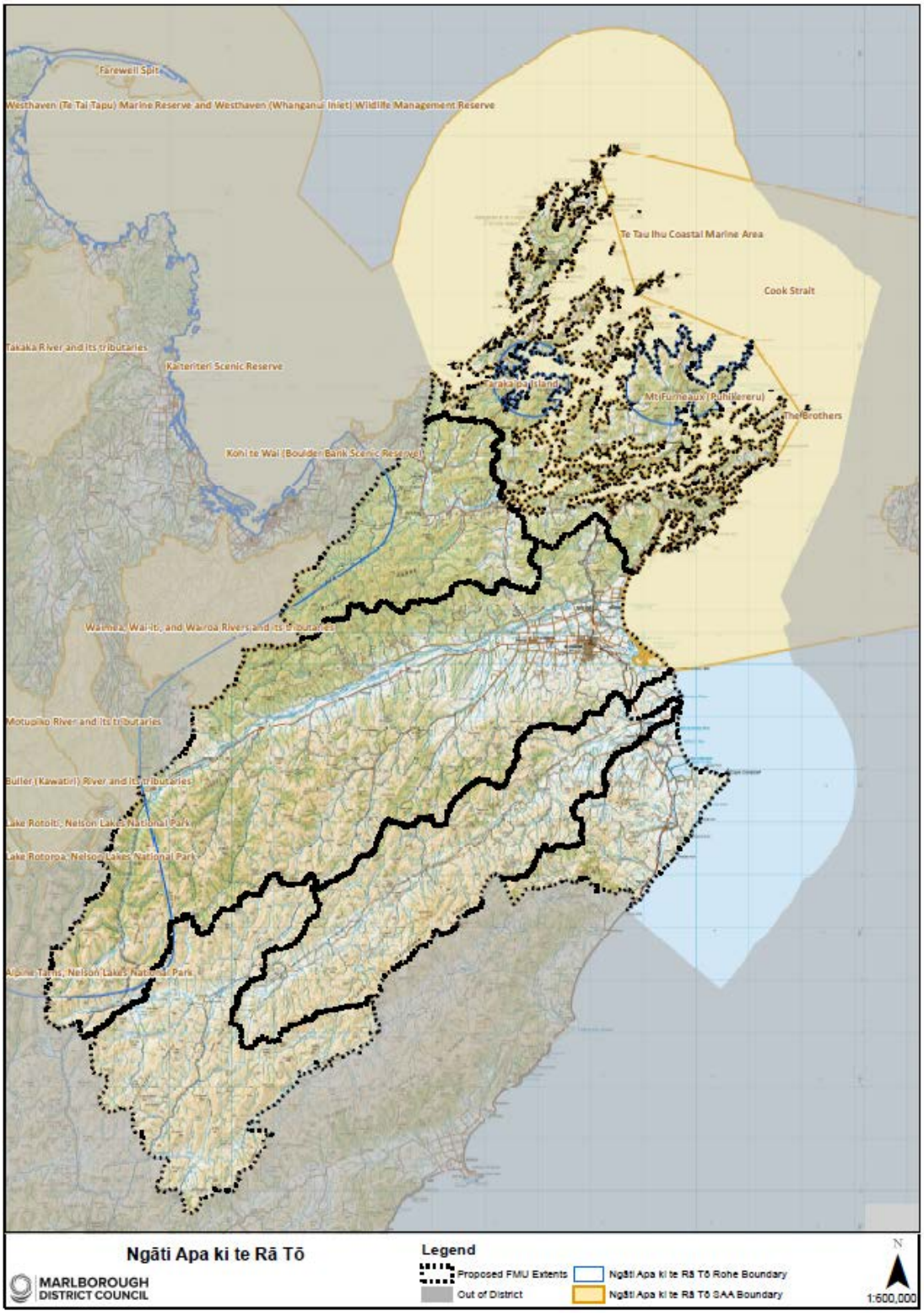
No.	Individual / Organisation	Submission
1	Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
2	Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
3	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
4	Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
5	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
6	Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
7	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
8	Individual	Did not agree that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough. – No further comment provided
9	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
10	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
11	Organisation	Did not agree that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough. – The area in the Lower Dashwood on the north side of the Awatere River should be in the Awatere Unit not East Coast Complex Unit.
12	Individual	Did not agree that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough - Maybe there could be sub-catchments within the FMU's
13	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
14	Individual	Did not agree that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough - Pelorus and Sounds should be 1 FMU with 2 Sub-FMUs. Upper clarence and lower should be one FMU.
15	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
16	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
17	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
18	Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
19	Organisation	Our impression is that some of these draft FMU boundaries seem to be appropriate, but that the larger catchments (including the Wairau.

20	Organisation	We recommend the proposed boundaries of the Awatere FMU should be realigned to include the pocket of land identified separately in the lower Dashwood area on the north bank of the Awatere River. The area of land is located on adjoining properties of comparable land type/land use and irrigated from the Awatere river. While the watershed of this land area may not directly discharge into the Awatere river it does so immediately north of the river mouth.
21	Organisation	We generally supports the current proposed FMU boundaries that are contained within the Marlborough Environment Plan (MeP) as they make logical sense from a water management perspective. Our original submission and subsequent appeal on the MeP process
22	Individual	I am happy with all FMU boundaries. I know there is a split in the East Coast complex, however as the catchments are isolated I believe they should be together.
23	Organisation	The proposed boundaries are appropriate given that they are based on catchments. We understand that some adjustments may yet be made (eg integrating the “island” of East Coast Complex north of the Awatere River into an adjoining FMU), but this seems logical as long as catchment boundaries are used.
24	Individual	Agree with boundaries of Marlborough Sounds complex, Te Hoiere/Pelorus, Wairau, Awatere, Waiau toa/Clarence. But not East Coast – would it be sensible to move the White Bluffs section of the East Coast complex into the Awatere? No to sub-FUMs I think these are best dealt with as systems – but see above, would white bluffs be a sub-FMU?
25	Individual	Agree with all the boundaries. Comment - possibly the Vernon Lagoons (Wairau Lagoons) could be a smaller area due to them being so unique. They really need to be managed properly to improve the water quality
26	Organisation	We agree that the proposed FMU areas, based on key catchment areas, are a fair start point. Within each FMU there needs to be scope to identify and manage sub-areas with appropriate rules and restriction that take into account the different characteristics of those sub-areas i.e. the upper Wairau River has different values and influences compared to the aquifers beneath the wider Wairau Plains areas.
27	Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.
28	Individual	Awatere should not be included in the East Coast. Flaxbourne River – smaller area which could be identified as sub-FMU.
29	Individual	No changes to the FMU boundaries or any sub-FMUs.
30	Individual	Redwood Pass area shouldn’t be included in the Flaxbourne. Ure and Flaxbourne could be sub-FMUs.
31	Individual	FMU boundaries ok at this stage. Flaxbourne and Ure catchment areas could be sub-FMUs
32	Individual	FMU boundaries ok at this stage. Flaxbourne and Ure catchment areas could be sub-FMUs
33	Individual	The small area adjacent to the Awatere and East Coast should be included in the Awatere catchment. It doesn’t fit into the East Coast community.
34	Individual	Mostly agree with FMU boundaries – except for area north of Awatere should be included within Awatere not East Coast.
35	Individual	East coast complex - Toi Creek, Toi Downs, Dashwood – is this area different enough to keep it separate or should it be part of the Awatere FMU?
36	Individual	The White Bluffs area should be incorporated into the Awatere FMU.

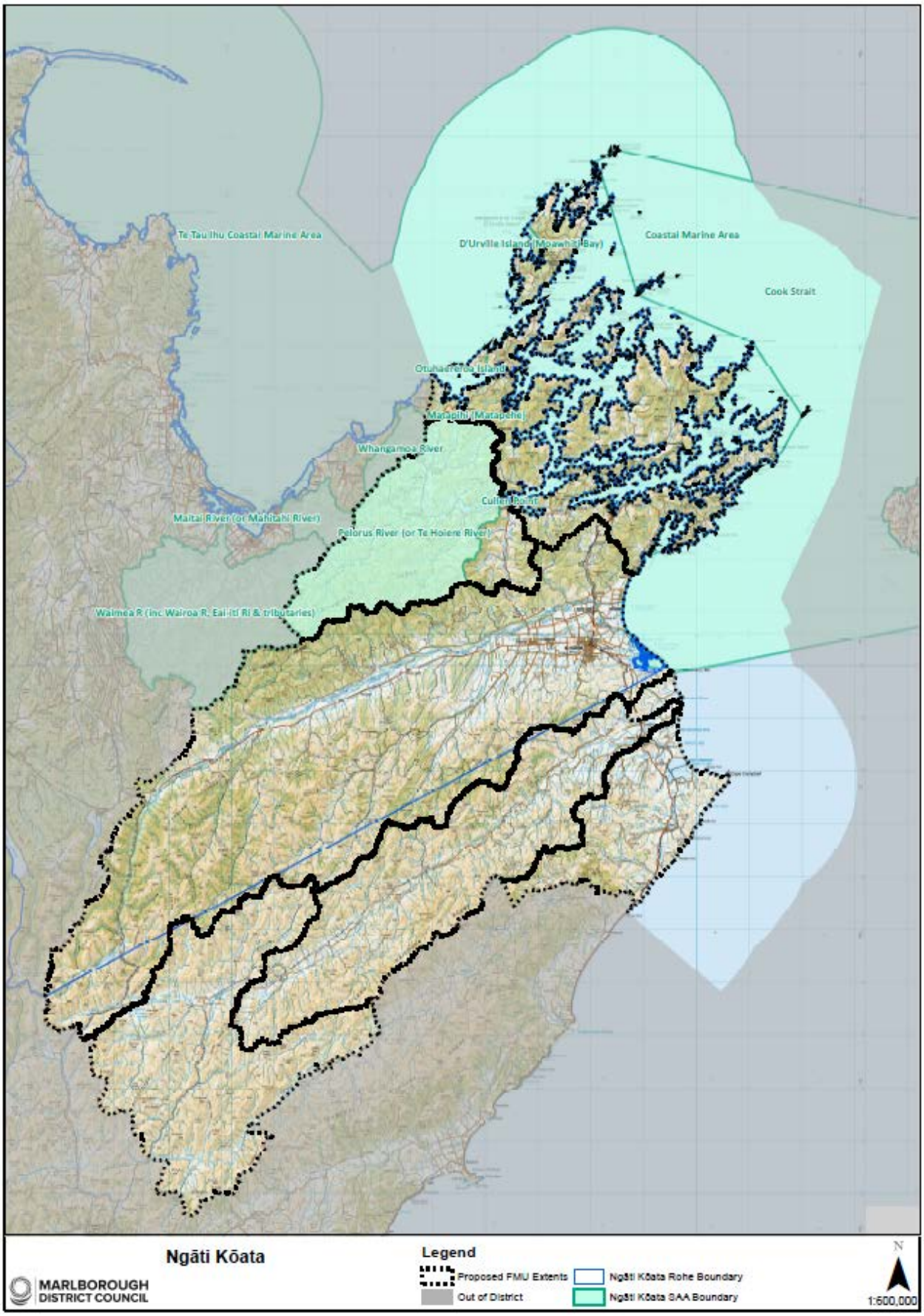
37	Individual	While the northern separate part of the FMU may not technically be within the Awatere Catchment, the environment and land use in this area is the same as the Awatere and therefore could be incorporated into the Awatere FMU for management purposes.
38	Organisation	Our impression is that some of these draft FMU boundaries seem to be appropriate, but that the larger catchments (including the Wairau River) would be excessively over-aggregated if only these six FMUs were adopted. There are a range of different land uses present within these larger FMU boundaries. We consider that this is not conducive to practical values setting for freshwater, as many different sets of priorities will be competing to the detriment of local rural communities. We note that the Marlborough District occupies a large land area with diverse landscapes. The diversity of land uses and external pressure (including from urban communities) for over-arching environmental protections over parts of the constituency (particularly the Marlborough Sounds Complex), means that ensuring that the FMU's are correctly identified is crucial in achieving integrated freshwater management. Some of the Council's proposed FMUs are large in area and cover a diverse group of communities, including urban areas. As a consequence, we would expect mass loads of aggregated contaminants at these FMU downstream boundaries, as a result of urban based activities occurring in downstream parts of the FMU. The nature of freshwater bodies, catchments and land use varies across the region, as do the values and uses they support. The waterways are significantly influenced by land use activity. Over-aggregating FMU boundaries will have negative regulatory consequences for many water users. For example, the water quality of the Wairau River in source areas is relatively high, compared to further downstream to the north within the same FMU. If the FMU objectives are based mainly on the values of urban dwellers (due to population density being higher in urban areas), this will have consequences for other lower-population groups such as farmers, who are situated further upstream. We consider further analysis is required as to whether the proposed FMU's will support all existing communities in an even-handed manner. There are opportunities to further split some of the proposed draft FMU's up to create a better outcome, while still ensuring that these are able to be monitored and reported within resources and time available. Some suggested changes to the draft FMUs are set out below: • Te Hoiere / Pelorus – divide into two FMU's, this division will be from the Pelorus Bridge to ensure that the two different environments are contained within separate FMU's. • Wairau – spilt into lower and upper or different sides of the Wairau river. Create sub FMU's to encompass smaller rivers within this catchment. A specific urban FMU for Blenheim and urban areas within the Wairau FMU. • Awatere – divide this into two FMU's if possible with lower and upper Awatere River FMU's. • East Coast Complex – create three separate FMU's to encompass the three major rivers within this FMU. The suggested changes to the FMU boundaries that are set out above, are based on the limited information available to us. Further analysis will likely be required. FMUs should reflect the ability of people engaging in groups of homogenous land uses to engage with each other in order to give local environmental issues the focus that they deserve and that are within the capability of local groups to address. The current proposal for 6 FMUs will result in over aggregation of communities and will potentially force local groups into larger groupings where agendas will likely be outside the ability of local groups to address. Farming practices throughout the FMU's vary considerably. It is important to recognise the role differing land uses make in contributing to the Marlborough District and local economy. Consideration should be given to ensuring that these will not be unnecessarily disadvantaged by over-aggregation of FMU boundaries.

		Different patterns of irrigation within specific catchments have distinctive characteristics that create unique challenges that require a range of management solutions. Some further division of these FMUs into sub catchments would be appropriate to ensure that local farmers and farming communities, who are very involved in the development of land, are appropriately engaged in developing freshwater plans where their farms are located.

Te Tau Ihu Iwi – Statutory Acknowledgement Maps with proposed FMU boundaries.
https://marlborough.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=cfe9875605364ccc9d64cc1502832bad

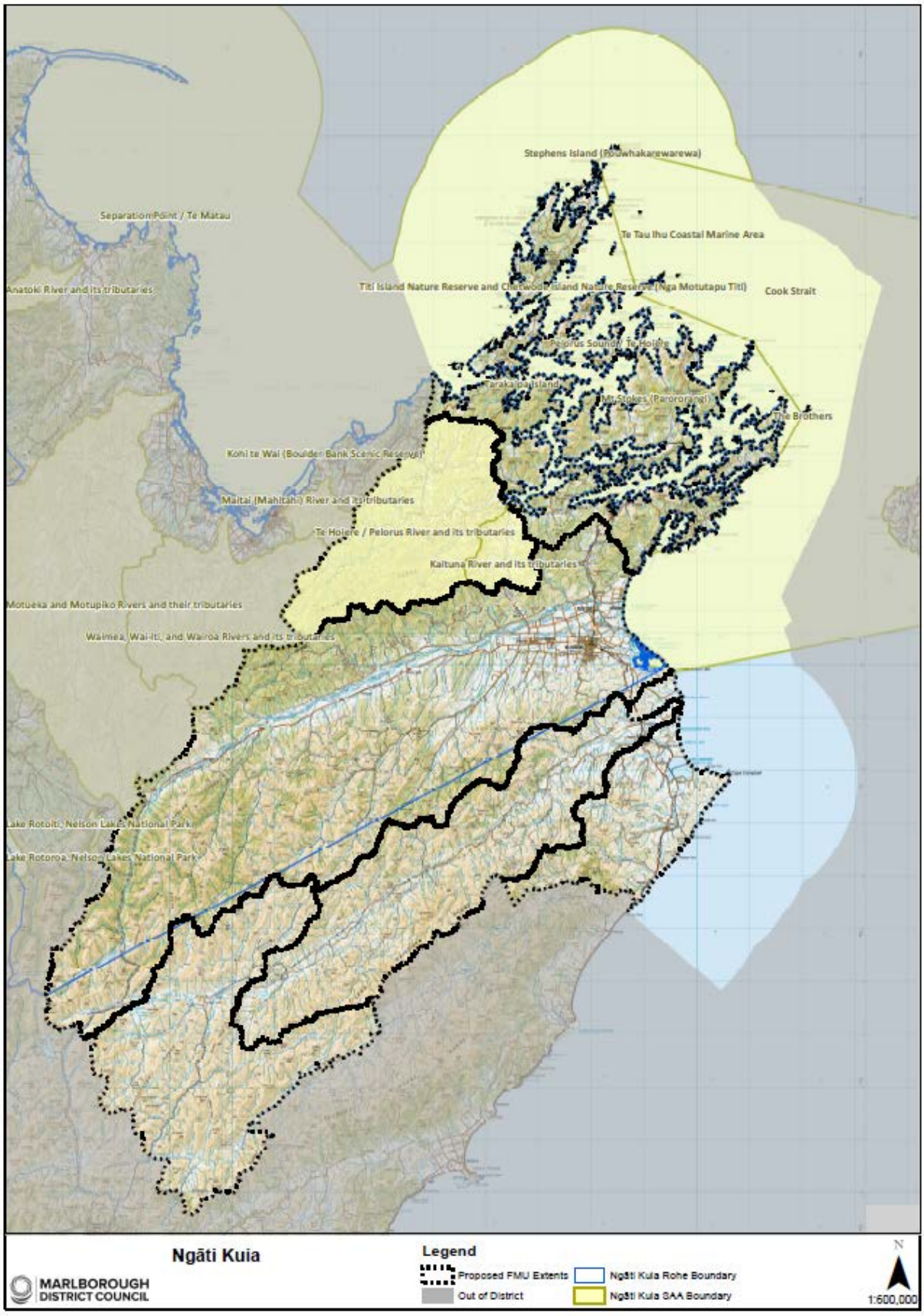


Map 16: Te Tau Ihu Iwi – Statutory Acknowledgement Maps with proposed FMU boundaries. Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō

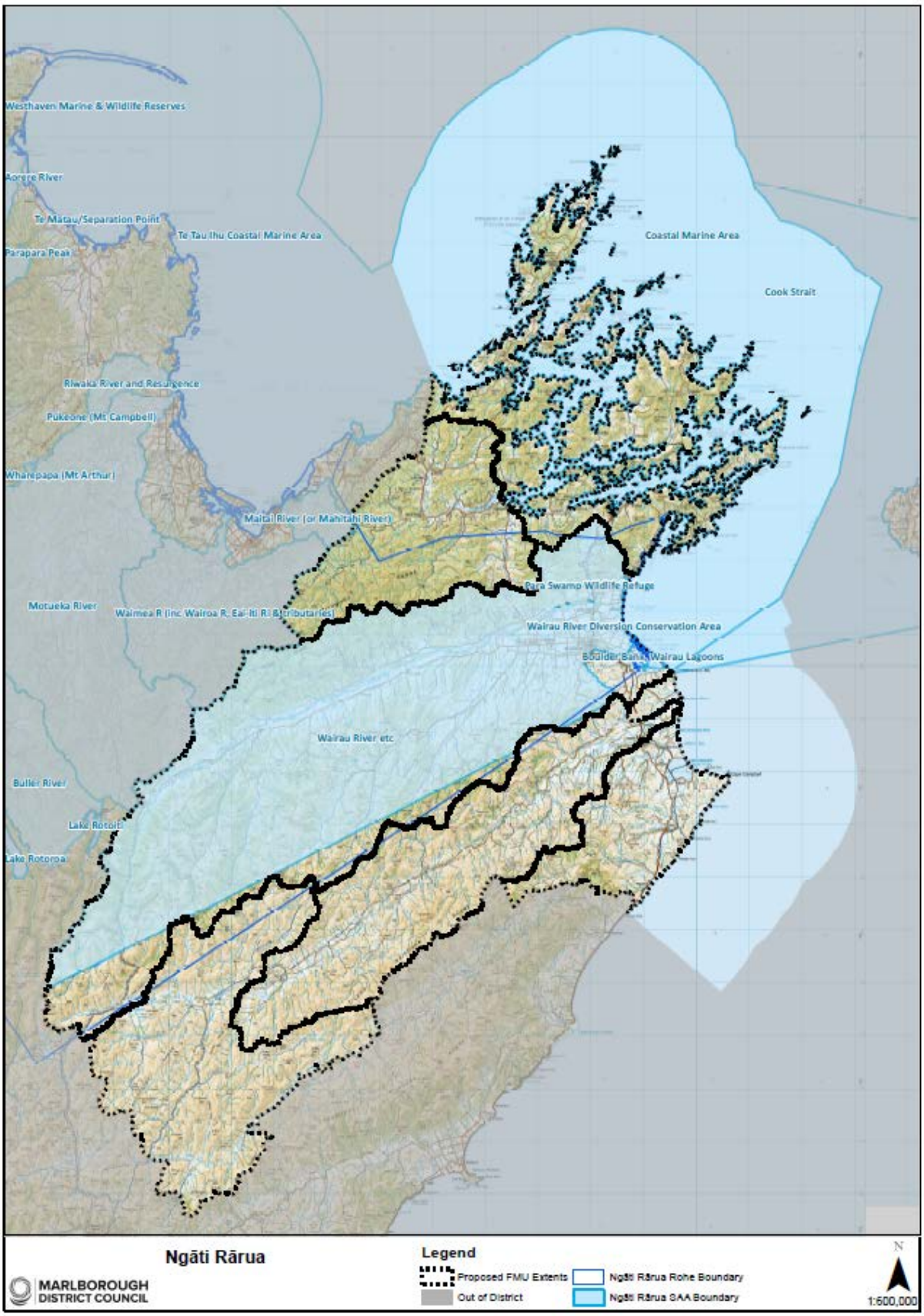


Map 17: Te Tau Ihu Iwi – Statutory Acknowledgement Maps with proposed FMU boundaries - Ngāti Koatā

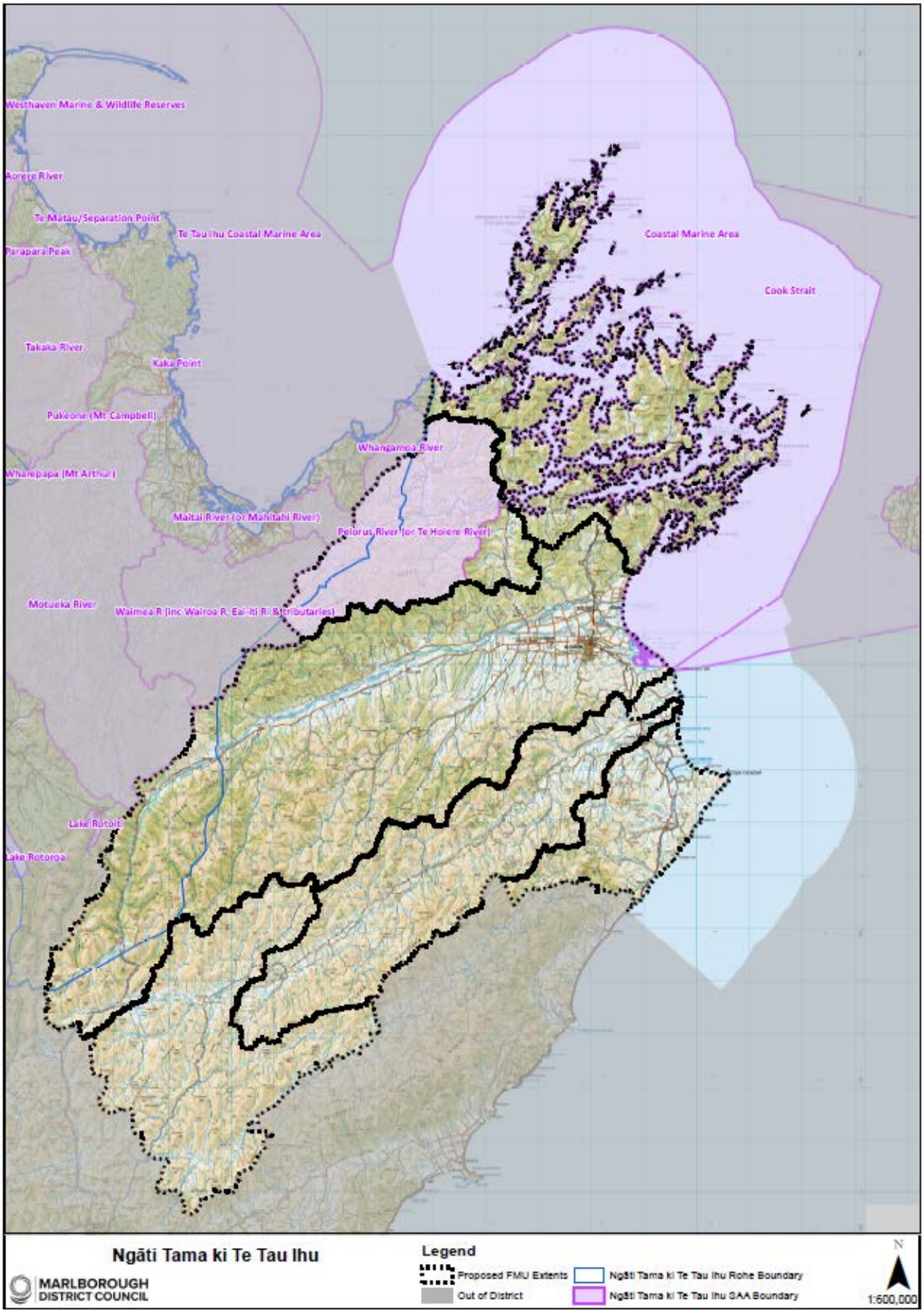
Ngāti



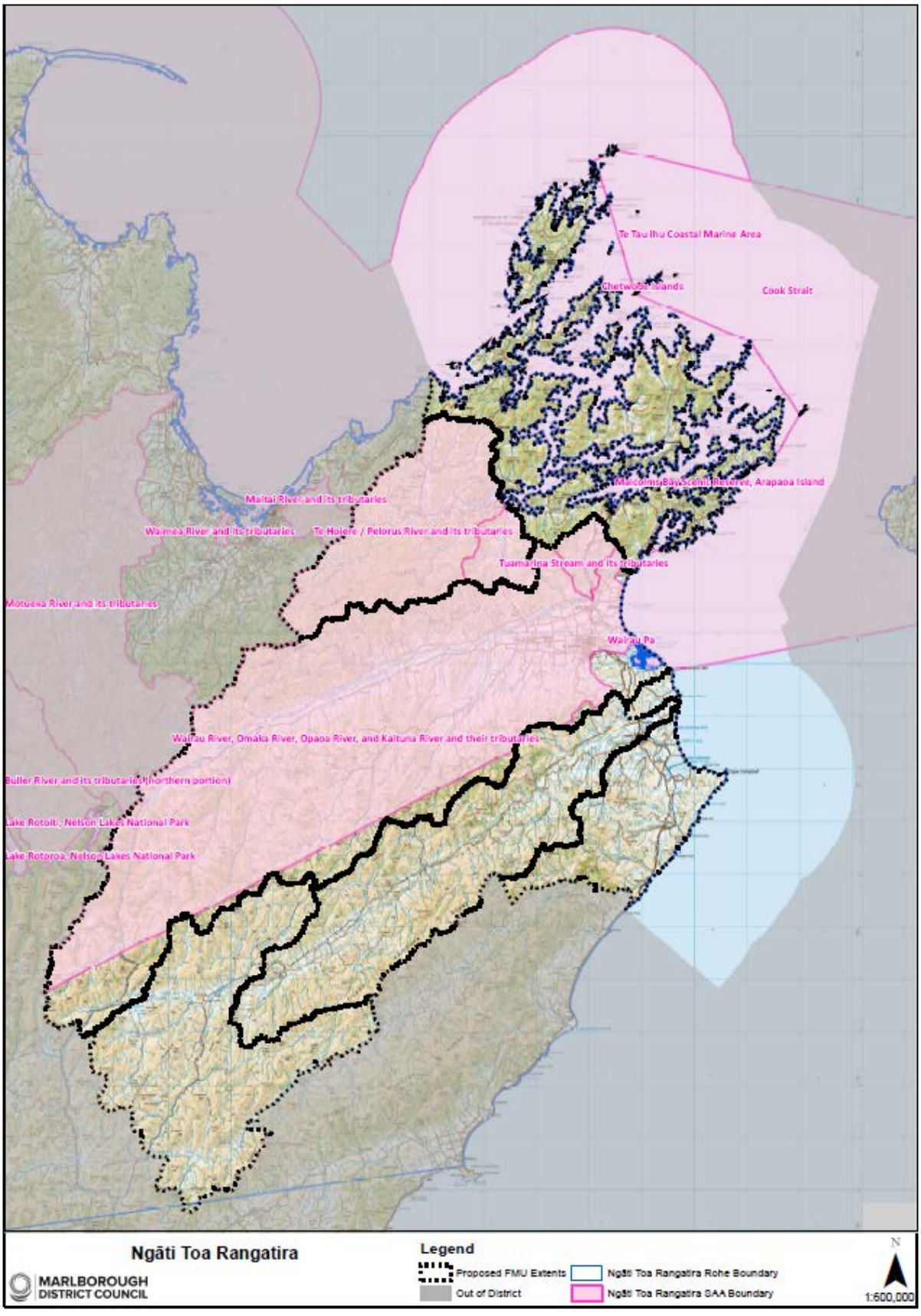
Map 18: Te Tau Ihu Iwi – Statutory Acknowledgement Maps with proposed FMU boundaries - Ngāti Kuia



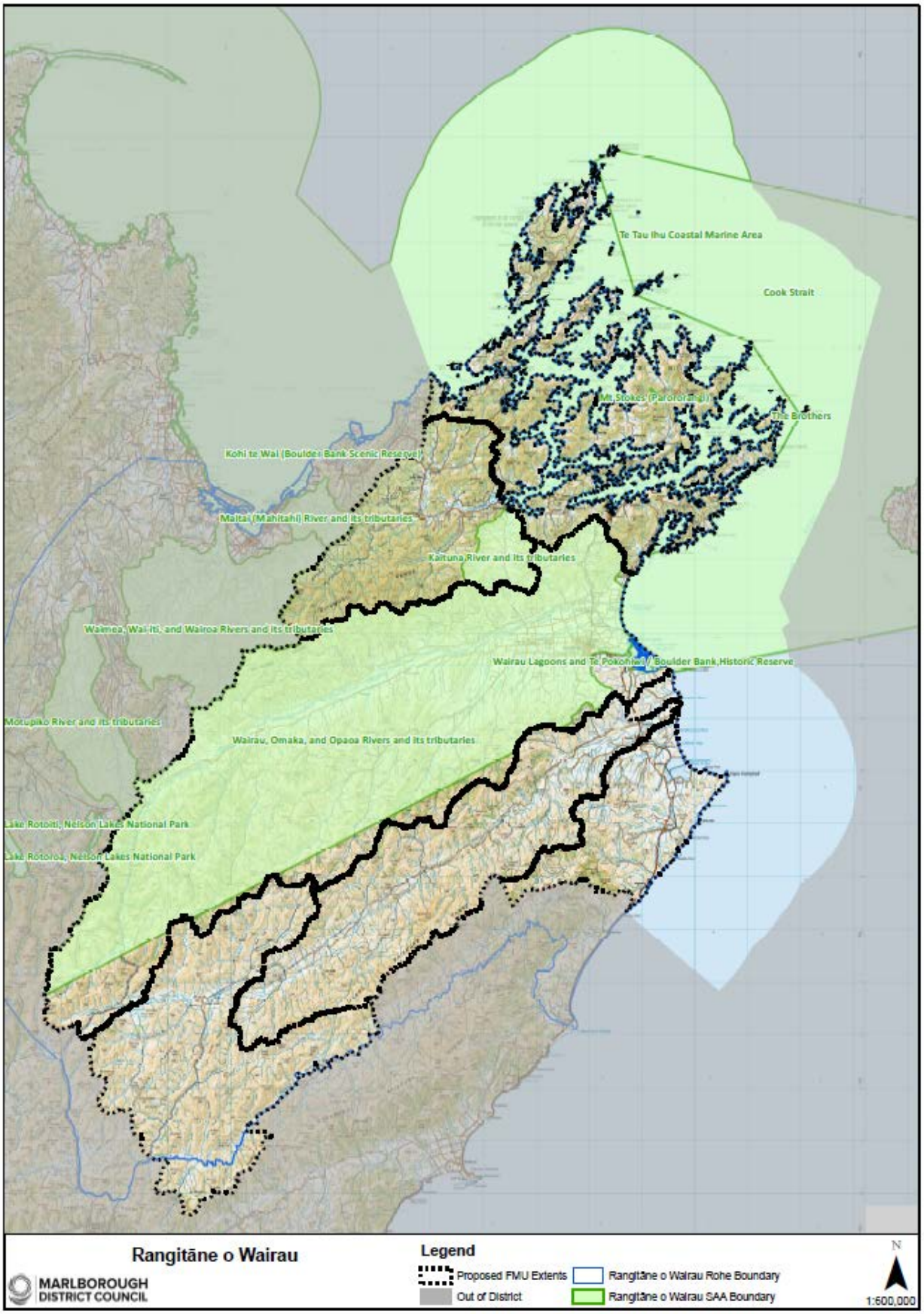
Map 19: Te Tau Ihu Iwi – Statutory Acknowledgement Maps with proposed FMU boundaries - Ngāti Rārua



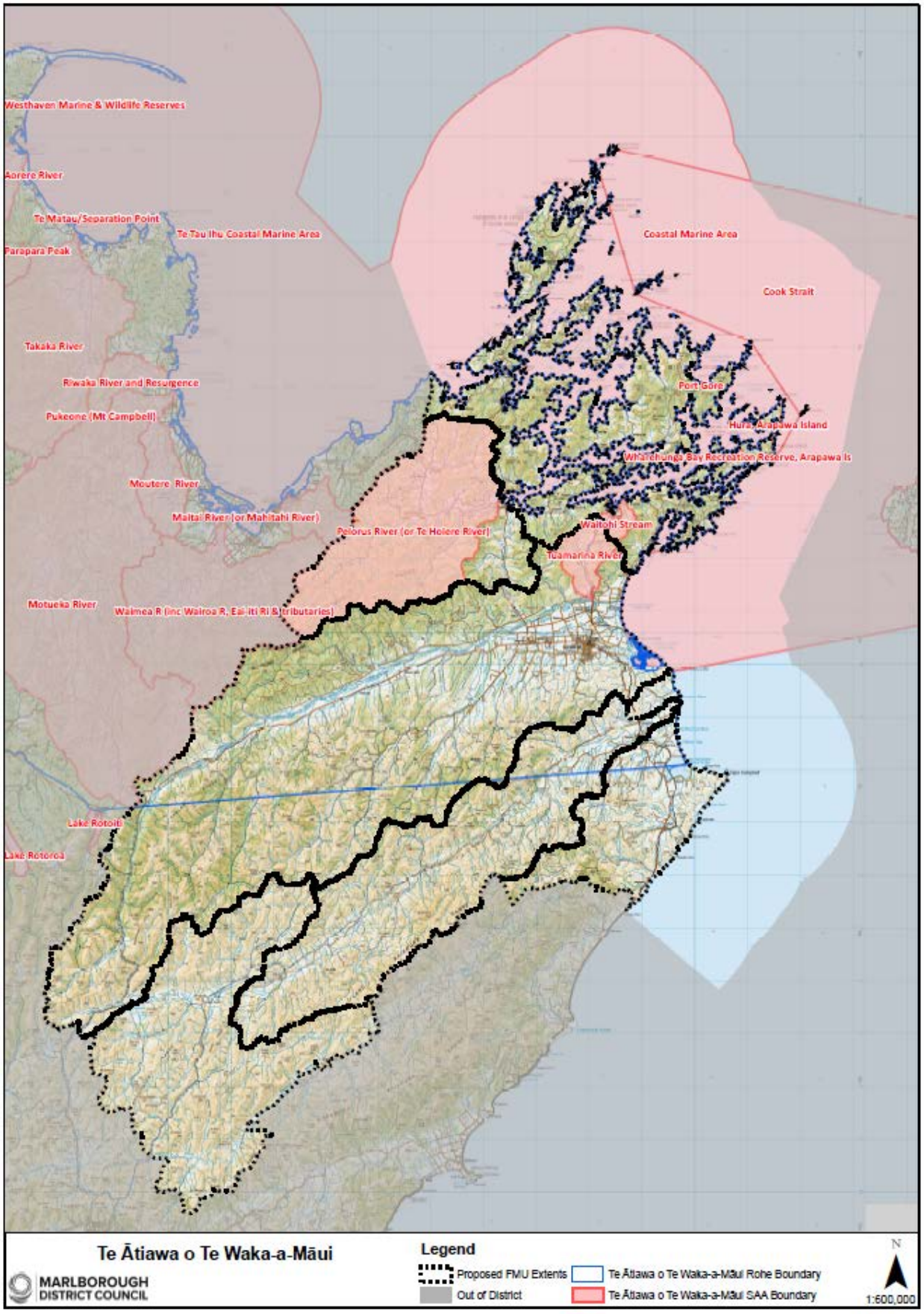
Map 20: Te Tau Ihu Iwi – Statutory Acknowledgement Maps with proposed FMU boundaries - Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu



Map 21: Te Tau Ihu Iwi – Statutory Acknowledgement Maps with proposed FMU boundaries - Ngāti Toa Rangatira



Map 22: Te Tau Ihu Iwi – Statutory Acknowledgement Maps with proposed FMU boundaries -Rangitāne o Wairau



Map 23: Te Tau Ihu Iwi – Statutory Acknowledgement Maps with proposed FMU boundaries -Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui

Appendix 4 – Youth and Teen Engagement

This paper documents the youth and teen engagement that was undertaken during engagement round one.

Three main engagements are reported on.

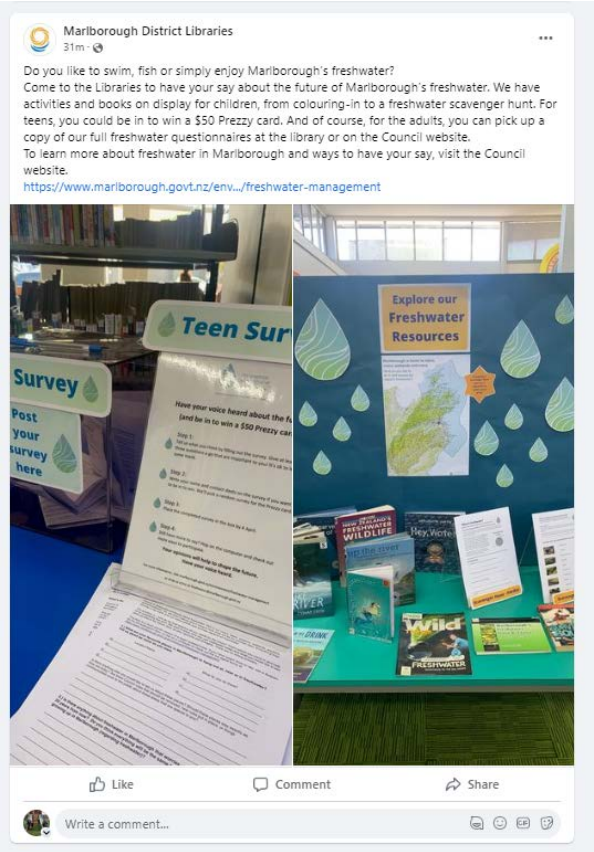
1) Library activities and surveys.

2) Earth Day community event activities and surveys.

3) Primary School Freshwater Zui.

1) Library engagements

From 10 March to 3 April 2023, freshwater displays featured in the Blenheim and Picton libraries in both the youth and young adult areas. With interactive activities in all four sections, including a teen survey with a $50 draw, the Blenheim library received much greater uptake than Picton.



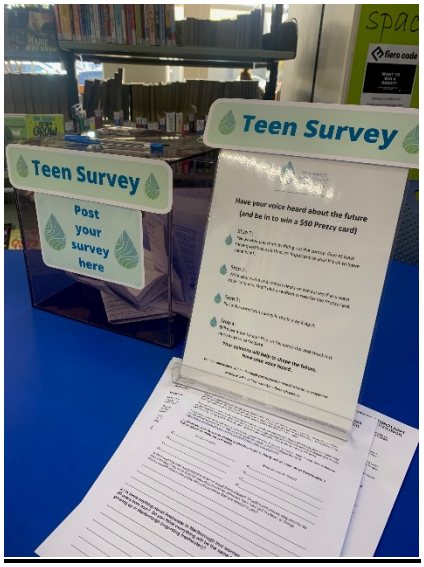
Feedback from Picton librarians was that the information was too technical, formal and long. Feedback from Blenheim library was an invitation to partner again in the youth areas with environmental topics. The teen survey in the Blenheim "was quite popular" with the teens and chance to win $50.

Engagement Summary:

- About 40 longfin eel activity sheets were handed out at the libraries.
- About 30 kids participated in a freshwater biodiversity scavenger hunt.
- 26 entries were recorded in a colouring activity with a map. Of which, 10 returned no information and 16 entries included useable information.

- 18 Teen surveys were completed (3 Picton and 15 Blenheim). Of which, one was unusable.
- Ten of the teen survey respondents are receptive to participating in the next round of freshwater engagement.

Record of activity sheets and youth surveys CM23156014.



Themes – Youth

Many of the locations named by youth are easily accessible from urban centres or transport arteries. Activities are exploratory (hiking, kicking feet in water, exploring) with some acknowledgement of biodiversity as an amenity when unprompted. Half of the responses demonstrated appreciation of the ecosystems surrounding the freshwater bodies (fishing, animals, ducks). Beautiful scenery and cleanliness were also amenity themes.

Themes – Teens

- Spring Creek (swimming), Pelorus (swimming) and Taylor River (walking) are the most popular locations, followed by Wairau River and Craig Lockhart.
- Swimming was the more popular activity at all places, with over 20 mentions, followed by walking with about half as many mentions. Overall, the teen survey showed that places easily accessible to town were favoured, with inexpensive activities not requiring special or additional gear.
- Littering and rubbish at popular freshwater locations was the top theme in many of the questions - both in the current state as well as a future issue of litter, pollution and rubbish.
- Responses illustrated that Marlborough's young adults understand that some urban water is treated, and that some regions in NZ have undesirable tastes to water not (yet) experienced in Blenheim.
- Some responses linked the natural environment to well-being.
- Most teens expressed worry about the future, indicating that current human activities are likely to cause degradation and limits to freshwater use for future generations.
- There was a strong desire to preserve freshwater bodies and environments for future generations.

Youth colouring activity

- Grovetown Lagoon, biking for the scenery and animals.
- Pelorus, swimming, because it's blue, clean and fun.
- Pelorus Bridge, swimming and hiking because it's beautiful (we like other rivers too).
- Spring Creek, swimming because it's close to home.
- Spring Creek, swimming because of easy access and it's clean.
- Wairau River, exploring and kicking my feet into the water.
- Wairau River, swimming because it's fun and close to home.
- Awatere River, fishing with the beautiful scenery and fish.
- Lake Argyle, fishing with mum and dad.
- Lake Rotoiti, for kayaking, hiking and fishing, love it for the beauty.
- Lake Rotoiti, hopping into the lake for a swim because it's clean and taken care of.
- Taylor River, biking among the ducks.
- Anywhere, fishing in nature.
- Anywhere, feeding ducks.
- Anywhere, boating.

One entry returned negative information, with freshwater referred to as a "billabong" in Marlborough.

Teen Survey – Questions and responses

Question 1 - What are your favourite places in Marlborough at or near freshwater? Name as many as you'd like.			
Location	**Activity – Swimming**	**Activity – "In/On" water**	**Activity – Adjacent to water**
Craig Lockhart	Swim	Jump off rocks	
	Swim		
	Swim		
My creek		Making dams	
Pelorus	Swim		
	Swim		
	Swim		Hike
	Swim		
	Swim		
	Swim		Skim rocks, hang out
	Swim	Kayak rapids, jump from rocks	Hangout, picnic
	Swim		Enjoy nature
Picton Dog Park stream	Swim when clean/clear enough		Walk dog
Pollard Park			Play
			Picnics, walk

Spring Creek	Swim		
	Swim		
	Swim		
		Jump from bridge	
	Swim		
	Swim		4-wheel drive
			Walk
	Swim		
Taylor River			Walk
			Walk
			Walk
			Walk
			Hang out, feed ducks
			Walk, eat at Raupo
			Walk, eat at Raupo
			Walk
Wairau River		Fishing	
	Swim	Fish, row	
	Swim, swim down rapids		Walk, drives, hang out
		Fishing	

Note: Locations not specific to freshwater were omitted from the summary below.

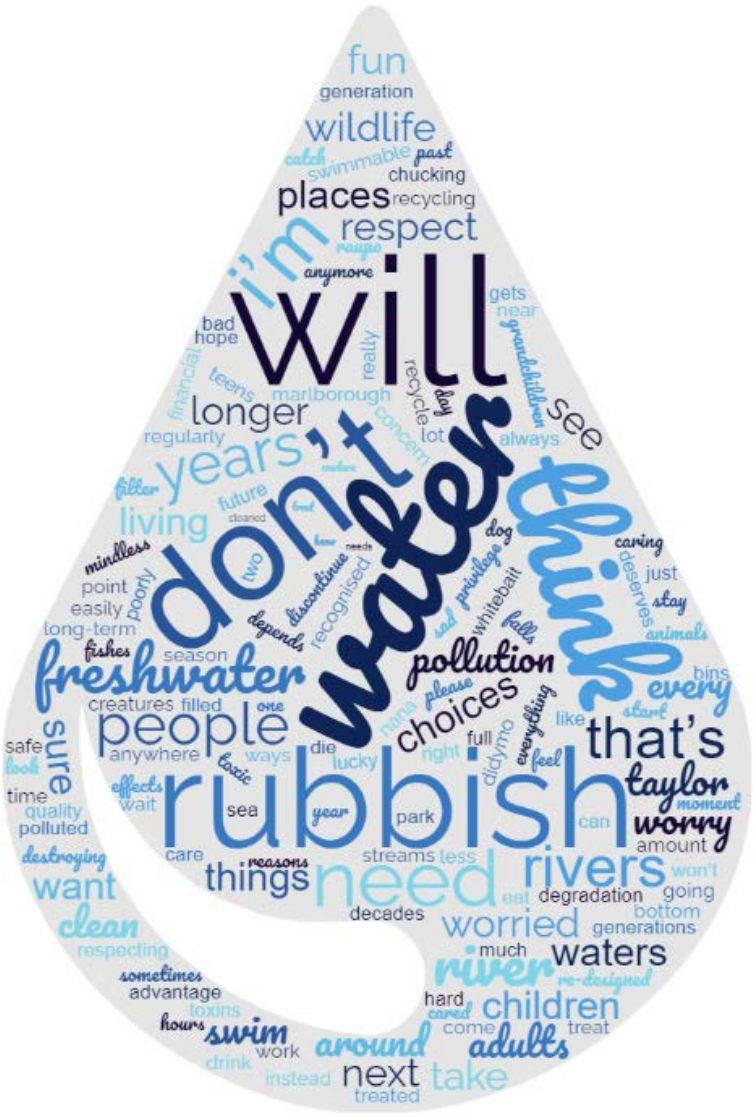
Summary 1:- The activities detailed express freshwater values of human contact, fishing, recreational, well-being and amenity enjoyment at locations found in the Wairau, Pelorus/Te Hoiere and Marlborough Sounds Complex FMUs.

Question 2 - What would you like to tell us about these places? Should they stay the same, rules added or removed?	
Location	Answers verbatim (answers not related to freshwater omitted)
Wairau River	Wairau River needs bins
Pelorus	They are good as are
Taylor River / Pelorus	I want them to stay the same as I've made lots of memories there and I think that there staple parts of Blenheim, Marlborough
Taylor River	More sculptures with meanings
Spring Creek	I think there should be rubbish bins at the Spring Creek River as it is getting more popular in the summer and people have nowhere to put rubbish
Taylor/Pelorus	I'm not clear on Council rules in these areas but there's not exactly anything I'd change
Spring Creek	Add more rubbish bins and a bigger parking space for summers
Spring Creek	I think they should stay as they are today and not change them up

Pelorus/Craig Lockhart/Wairau River	I absolutely love these places to swim and have fun. Please don't do anything to change these places. They should definitely stay the same. People need to respect and appreciate the water and rivers (freshwater) that NZ has. People need to stop disrespecting areas like this. Stop contaminating the remaining water. I want future gens to swim like we can.
Pelorus/Taylor/Craig Lockhart	Most of these places are a safe and clean space for anyone to hang out at. The Taylor River may need to have a rubbish clean up in the future.
Pollard Park/Spring Creek	I would like there to be more rubbish bins and the new library should have shops at the bottom.
Craig Lockhart/Pelorus/Taylor	I think the Council rules are all for a reason and I think they are all great rules and should stay the same

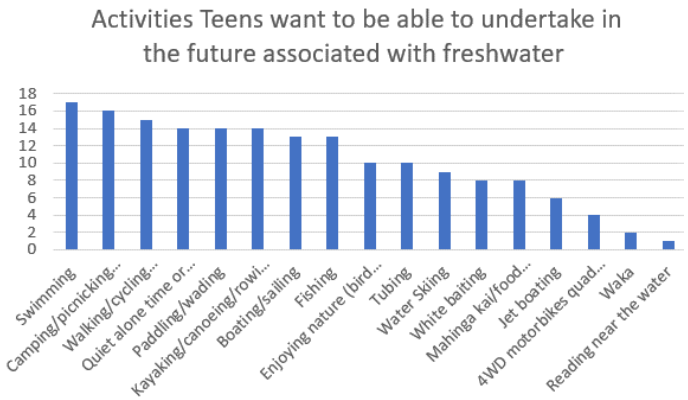
Summary 2:- A key theme was the desire that these valued places should stay the same and concern around littering and pollution both now and in the future.

Question 3: Is there anything about freshwater that worries you now? 20 years from now? Do you think everything will be the same for the next generation growing up in Marlborough?	
1	How it is sometimes polluted.
2	I don't and I think that's really sad. I think places will no longer be there or that places won't be safe to swim in anymore. I don't think it will be the same.
3	I'm not sure how bad didymo is at the moment, but that's always a concern.
4	I'm worried about people who are mindless when chucking their rubbish anywhere they please. I think that the rubbish bins around Marlborough need to be re-designed because once they are full rubbish easily falls out.
5	I think more freshwater rivers in 20 years will be filled with rubbish at the bottom and any living animals in the water will eat on that rubbish.
6	I'm worried about the amount of rubbish and pollution I see in the Taylor and Dog Park rivers, and what the long-term effects these things will have on wildlife and the water quality. My nana fishes whitebait in the season in the Taylor River and every year she gets less of a catch. I don't want there to be degradation in the river to the point where wildlife discontinue living there.
7	We should take care of it more, regularly filter out the toxins and rubbish and recycle everything. Once you people die, you don't want to be recognised for destroying our future because of your own financial reasons, do you?
8	I worry there is too much pollution in our rivers and streams.
9	I worry about pollution in the water. Around 20 years, I feel like the waters will no longer be swimmable.
10	We need to look after the waters more. We need to respect the hard work of past generations. Adults and teens need to start respecting, recycling and caring for things. I hope that in years to come, my children and grandchildren can have all of the fun that I do in the water, instead of having to clean for hours because of our choices. In the next few decades, I see this going one or two ways. 1 being that there is nowhere to swim, no sea creatures, and toxic water that's been poorly treated. 2 being that children and adults are having fun in the water that we cared for at the right time. It all depends on what we do and our choices.
11	I don't think freshwater will be the same in the next generation as there is a lot of pollution. People don't know how lucky they are to have clean water to drink every day so they take advantage of it and don't treat this privilege with respect it deserves.
12	The water near Raupo needs to be cleaned out.
13	I'm not sure if freshwater will stay the same. We will just have to wait.
14	Trout in the river.



Summary 3:- Ongoing pollution of the regions freshwater is a dominant theme with most respondents currently seeing future generations unable to enjoy the water as they do now. However, several comments challenge that this a forgone conclusion and recognise that it is the choices made now that will determine the outcome. There is also a recognition that we are privileged to have access to the freshwater we have today and that it deserves our respect and care.

Question 4: Future activities in freshwater	
Activities	***No. of responses***
Swimming	*17*
Camping/picnicking alongside water	*16*
Walking/cycling alongside water	*15*
Quiet alone time or quiet time with mates	*14*
Paddling/wading	*14*
Kayaking/canoeing/rowing	*14*
Boating/sailing	*13*
Fishing	*13*
Enjoying nature (like bird watching)	*10*
Tubing	*10*
Water Skiing	*9*
White baiting	*8*
Mahinga kai/food gathering	*8*
Jet boating	*6*
Riding 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes alongside water	*4*
Waka	*2*
(Other) Reading near the water	*1*



Summary 4:- A third of teen responses wanted to be able to recreate alongside freshwater bodies and another third to recreate on the water in the future. Swimming and activities relating to food gathering equally make up the remaining third of responses.

Question 5: Is there anything that you think should not be allowed or allowed with some rules to protect nature or people in and around freshwater?
No speedboating on rivers where people swim
No littering anywhere
Fishing and whitebaiting need a good set of rules to ensure there is always some to catch and some to re-populate
Dump bad stuff in it
I think that in the future rivers and lakes will be closed off to the public due to disturbance to nature
If possible, more measures to protect flora and fauna in these areas. I don't know what that looks like, but that's something I'm interested in protecting.
As adults, I'd think that you'd know the difference between right and wrong. I find it ironic asking a "teenager's" unvalid opinions to base your actions on. People should not be able to contaminate our remaining water.
No littering.

Must pick rubbish up.
There should be a rule of no food or drink. The amount of people I have seen just leaving rubbish or dropping rubbish and not picking it up. Or maybe there should be a rule of no wrapped food or packaged food to stop rubbish in the stream.
You should not be allowed to do bulk fishing as it could make fish endangered, or worse, extinct. Also, no littering around rivers and freshwater.
No littering
No littering; no throwing food in water, no going in dirty.

Summary 5:- The responses to this question clearly state that pollution of freshwater is unacceptable and that consumption of a resource (the example given being over fishing/whitebating) should be controlled or it will lead to an overall worse outcome both for the ecosystems and communities.

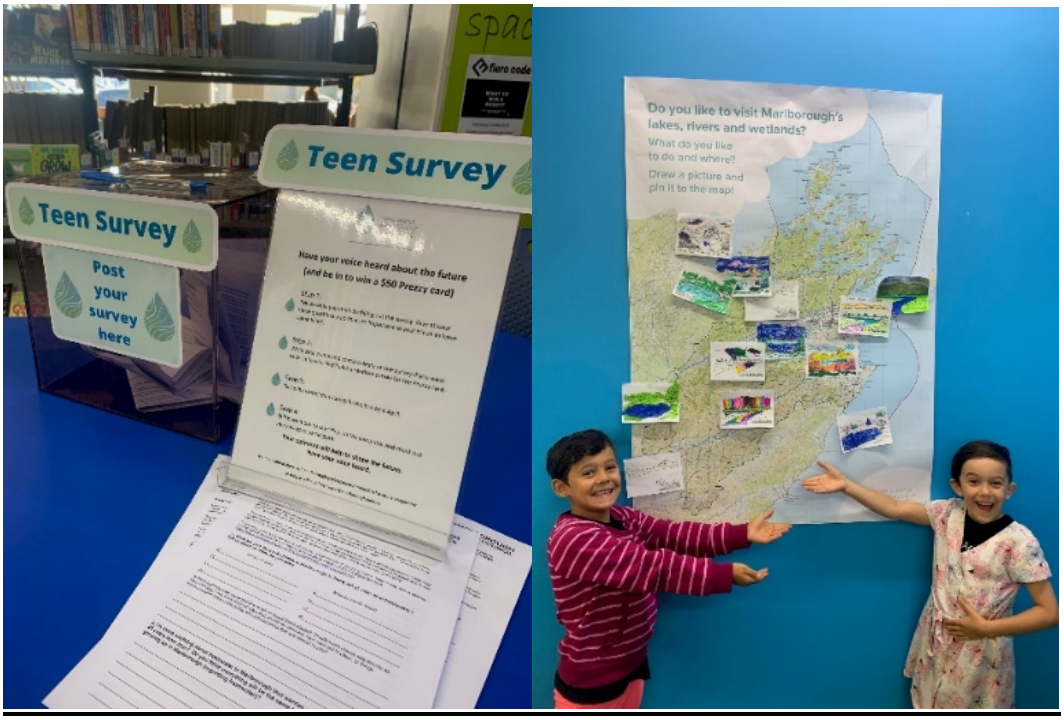
Question 6: Thinking about nature, what do you like most about freshwater? This could be rock patterns, type of sand or landscape, presence of native plants and animals, colour or clarity of water. When you think of freshwater, do you like anything about nature?
I like the colour of freshwater and how it just tastes like water.
Pretty rocks.
The thing I love most about freshwater is how clear the water is if you drink some. It's really nice and refreshing. I love the sounds of nature when at the freshwater rivers (cicadas, wind rustling, trees).
Landscapes and beautiful places for special moments.
Blueness of the water, pretty rocks, uniqueness of rocks. It's so calming and relaxing. It gives me a clear state of mind.
Clear water, beautiful rocks and trees surrounding.
It's calming and neutral, unlike the real world. It's just nature. I'm not really a nature person but we should take care.
Clear, clean water. Fish like trout, eels and bullies enjoying it. I like most about freshwater is being able to see the bottom, one that's nice and sandy.
When I think of freshwater, I think of the blue lake in Nelson (Rotomairewhenua). It's crystal clear and so beautiful.
Clean and clear for swimming.
The lack of salt and the cool rocks with delicious trout.
I love the beauty of it, the crystal clear water / bush around it.
How it is refreshing.

Summary 6:- The descriptions used in responses cover all the senses; seeing, hearing, tasting and recognition of the well-being provided by the freshwater through refreshment and calmness and by the beauty of the wider associated environment, landscape and ecosystems.

Question 7: What's important to you about water for drinking? Is it pollution, how water is treated in sewers, or the way it tastes and smells? Think about the water coming out of your taps. What's important to you now and in the future?
Making sure it's fresh and not dirty.
We live out in the country and when something not working right due to water, mum always boils water in the jug so it's important for me to have clean water. Otherwise, you might get sick.
It should always be filtered because even if it looks clean, there is a high possibility it is polluted. Water should be clear and have no strong aroma.

To me, it's important that it is filtered and treated safely and hygienically. I want to know that what I'm drinking is safe and clean. Some areas around NZ have experienced unfiltered water. I've had gastro and don't want to experience that again.
I have travelled to Auckland and the tap water is horrid. Whatever it is that makes it taste that way, please don't do that here.
That I can't taste or smell chlorine if that's what it's treated with because this makes me disinclined to drink it. I like cold, fresh-tasting water, like one straight out of a spring or freshwater stream.
My family gets water from a well, which I think is better than water that has been processed to be clean rather than natural.
That the water isn't to chlorinated and has no floaties.
Water should be kept as clean as possible.
That it's clean and fresh and only added thing is anything that makes sure that it's clean and safe to drink.
It needs to taste like rain.

Summary 7:- The importance and value of clean, safe drinking water to our health is clear in all response. There is recognition that some water has to be treated to make it safe, but this does affect its taste and this is not liked, the preference is for fresh-tasting water from a natural unpolluted safe freshwater source.



2) Earth Day 30 April 2023

Further youth engagement was undertaken at an Earth Day event in Pollard Park on the 30th of April 2023. This included freshwater fish and invertebrate themed colouring sheets, longfin eel activity sheets and a freshwater biodiversity scavenger hunt.

At the end of the scavenger hunt the youth were asked a bonus question;
What do you like most about freshwater?

Fifteen youth answered this question. The most common responses were being able to drink freshwater (7 mentions), followed by being able to swim (6 mentions), and it being important for wildlife (2 mentions), and one youth liked being able to go sport fishing.

3) EnviroSchools Freshwater Zui 2 March 2023

Through EnviroSchools a session was set up to provide an opportunity to talk to Marlborough primary school children about freshwater. This was done via zoom on the 2 March 2023 and used Jam Boards (Envirogroup Zui - Freshwater – T1 2023) to ask the children questions and record their answers.

Two schools logged onto to the session, Picton School and Springlands School. The session involved the Council representative asking the children some questions about freshwater and the Enviroschools teacher talking to the children about freshwater, where it comes from, how much do we use each day and suggestions for future learning.

Jam Board Examples – Full recorded CM 23156013.

The children were asked the following questions and gave the following responses.

1) *We have spent some of our holidays in or near water. Apart from having fun, swimming, fishing and camping who or what else uses water in Marlborough? And how do they use it?*

   The children recognised that water was used widely (for everything) for human food gathering and production, by animals, businesses, for a variety of activities and for wildlife and wetlands.

2) *Have you seen our freshwater being wasted or not treated with respect? In what way?*

   By taking long showers and too many baths, leaving taps running, washing the car on the driveway and watering concrete beside the garden, rubbish and dog poo near and in waterways.

3) *Which areas of freshwater are important to you? How often do you visit them?*

   a. Taylor River, Pelorus River, Spring Creek, Waitohi Awa and Shakespeare Bay wetlands.

   b. Activities that the children undertook at these places included swimming, fishing and white baiting, camping, feeding ducks and eels, watching fish and collecting bugs and rocks.

4) *What matters to you at your favourite freshwater spot?*

   It was important to the children that these places stayed clean and that they could continue to have access to them whenever they wanted.

5) *Imagine the future of your favourite spot. How would you like the freshwater to be?*

   In the future the children wanted their favourite places to have clear and clean freshwater with no pollution including no plastics, have lots of life in and around the water with fish, birds, trees. To be places of calm and places where people can have fun and recreate.

Overall Summary

The responses received in all the youth engagements clearly illustrated that Marlborough's youth and young adults value the region's freshwater, the access they have to local rivers and streams and the activities that they can undertake there. They want this to remain so that future generations can experience the freshwater environments as they have, but they are concerned about pollution and overuse of freshwater resources. They also recognise and value freshwater, its associated ecosystems and landscapes for their well-being and understand the requirement for safe "clean" freshwater to their health. Respect and care for freshwater are important to them and while they can see a future that is worse than today, they understand that this can be changed by the choices made now.

Values

The following values were associated in the surveys with freshwater bodies in the Wairau, Pelorus/Te Hoiere and Marlborough Sounds Complex FMUs.

Values	Type of Value
Ecosystem Health	Compulsory Value
Human Contact	Compulsory Value
Mahinga Kai	Compulsory Value
Natural Character	Other value to be considered
Drinking Water	Other value to be considered
Fishing	Other value to be considered
Human Well-being	Other Value
Amenity	Other Value

Visions

Freshwater is protected from pollution and overuse, respected and cared for so that future generations can enjoy the same access to, and activities associated with our region's freshwater sites, their associated ecosystems, environments and landscapes.

Drinking water remains safe to drink and be treated as little as possible so that it tastes natural.

Appendix 5 – Record of Community and Industry Presentations, Meetings and Events.

Introduction

Today there are many different avenues for Councils to engage with their local communities and industries, particularly more remotely through online forums. However, the value of face-to-face engagement should not be considered irrelevant or of a diminished value. In fact, the connection that comes from public meetings often provides for much better understandings and outcomes than solely relying on the more modern 'remote' connections. The establishment of local relationships and the opportunity to continue to build those relationship, especially where there is ongoing and future engagement, as required by the NOF, is considered a critical element of these types of engagements. The Marlborough District Council (the Council) values the opportunity to connect with the local communities and industries it serves and as such recognises the importance in continuing to hold public facing meetings in local communities within the Marlborough Region.

As part of the community engagement required under the National Objectives Framework (NOF) process (Clause 3.7(1)) the Council undertook a series of face-to-face public meetings, presentations to community and industry groups and attended public events between November 2022 and June 2023.

The original engagement period was from early December 2022 to the end of February 2023, however due to a low response rate, it was decided to extend this first engagement round to the end of June 2023. This low response rate to freshwater engagement has been common across the country, however in Marlborough other public engagements were also taking place during this period which further diverted attention from freshwater engagement. The most significant of these was the Marlborough Sounds Future Access Study which was in response to the August 2022 extreme weather event which resulted in significant damage to roads, infrastructure, and people's homes in the Marlborough Sounds. Public engagement for this ran through January and February 2023 and attracted significant feedback. This is also an ongoing process and is expected to continue to be a focus of public interest for the region for the next year at the least, and as such may have a continued impact on the public's ability and desire to take part in other rounds engagements.

The following records a summary of the presentations, meetings, and events and some of the themes that were raised by the community and industry during engagement 1.

Purpose of Engagement Round 1

The purpose of the engagement 1 meetings, presentations, and events, was to provide an opportunity to explain,

- The NPSFM 2020, its key changes and requirements, including the fundamental concept of Te Mana o Te Wai (TMOTW) as described in the policy statement.
- How the changes affect the Marlborough regulatory framework in particular the requirement to update the Marlborough Environment Plan (MEP) to meet the new legislative requirements.
- Provide details on the first two National Objectives Framework (NOF) Steps
- Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) and Freshwater Values (NPSFM Clause 3.7 (2)(a) and (b)), including proposed FMU boundaries for the region.
- Provide details on the setting of long-term visions for the region's freshwater (NPSFM Clause 3.3).

- To encourage and provide details of the ways the community and industry could provide their feedback on these topics.

Public Meetings

During February 2023 six meetings were held at venues around the district. The locations were chosen with the aim of trying to provide one in each FMU, close to main population centres and where suitable facilities were available for public meetings (See Table 1). The Waiau-Toa/Clarence FMU was the exception as very few permanent residents live in this FMU and there are no suitable venues to host such meetings. It should be noted that attendees at the meetings were encouraged to provide feedback on all areas within the Marlborough region that were important to them in relation to freshwater, not just the FMU in which they lived.

Table 15: Engagement 1 community meeting locations and details.

FMU	Meeting Location	Meeting Date / Time
Te Hoiere / Pelorus	Havelock Sports Pavilion, Havelock.	Tuesday 7th February 2023 7 - 9pm.
Marlborough Sounds Complex	Port Marlborough Pavilion, Picton.	Wednesday 8th February 2023 7 - 9pm.
Wairau	Wairau Valley Community Hall, Wairau Valley.	Thursday 9th February 2023 7 - 9pm.
Wairau	Scenic Circle Hotel, Blenheim Central.	Thursday 23rd February 2023 7 - 9pm.
Awatere	Yealands Hall, Seddon.	Thursday 16th February 2023 7 - 9pm.
East Coast Complex	Ward Community Hall, Ward.	Monday 20th February 2023 7 - 9pm.

With the extension to the engagement round further meetings were held through other forums and at the request of industry and community groups.

Table 16: Further community/industry meeting locations and details during Engagement 1 extension period.

FMU	Meeting Location	Meeting Dates / Time
Te Hoiere / Pelorus	The Queen Charlotte, Linkwater.	Wednesday 19th April 2023 1-3pm – As part of a Catchment Care Meeting.
Marlborough Sounds Complex	Scenic Circle Hotel, Blenheim Central.	Monday 20th April 2023 1-1.45pm – As part of Sounds Advisory Group Meeting.
	Picton Emergency Operations Centre, Picton.	Monday 1st May 2023 1.30-3.30pm – As part of Picton Regional Forum Meeting.
Wairau	Bragato Research Institute, Blenheim.	Tuesday 16th May 2023 3.30-5pm – Marlborough wine Industry hosted by Wine Marlborough.
	Matador Estate, Marlborough.	Wednesday 31st May 2023 12-5pm – As part of New Zealand Wine's - Winter Fieldays.
	Moutere Rugby Clubrooms, Spring Creek.	Wednesday 28th June 2023 7-8pm – As part of Spring Creek Water Users Group AGM.

East Coast Complex	Ward Community Hall, Ward.	Wednesday 26th April 2023 5-7pm – As part of Flaxbourne Community Irrigation Ltd (FCIL) Meeting. Thursday 22nd June 2023 4.30-6.30pm – As part of Flaxbourne/Waima Catchment Care Meeting.

Meeting Records

1) Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU

Meeting Details	Havelock Sports Pavilion, Havelock. Tuesday 7 February 2023 7.00 – 9.00pm. Presentation - CM Reference No. 23150469 Attendance record - CM Reference No. 23138931
Number of attendees	6
Meeting Notes (As recorded by Council)	The community discussion through the presentation was very active, raising many issues and frustrations both at local and national levels. Overall, the attendees accepted the intent of the national process for freshwater, but many had concerns and frustrations around how this was being undertaken by central government and the restrictions being placed on individuals.
Key themes	• Stop forced top-down legislation and focus on work on the ground with community. • Less red tape for activities. • Support food growers including providing zoned land and less vineyards. • Stop over intensification of industries.
Other Comments	Attendees were given the opportunity at the meeting to make comments on visions and values and were given some examples taken from the Te Hoiere Restoration project. The following comments were made: - <u>Ecosystem health</u> • Stop dropping 1080. • Water quality standard – benchmark. <u>Commercial and industrial use</u> • Stop allowing more vineyards. • Better opportunities for food growers. <u>Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages</u> • Diversity of land use – no over intensification of industries. • Overload of land being rezoned away from food production- no balance. <u>Hydro-electric power generation</u> • Less red tape for private safe alternatives. • Reducing red tape + restrictions for small scale hydro. • Reduction red tape + restrictions for small scale innovation & enterprise of water catchment private land. <u>Other comments</u> • Ground up education – not forced top-down legislation. • Not enough freshwater left because of vineyards! • Understanding of council that real science shows there is no climate change – only cycles. • Please put English & Māori where appropriate – we don't all read Māori.

Follow up Meetings	Wednesday 19 April 2023 1.00 – 3.00 pm. As part of a Linkwater Catchment Care Meeting. The group was given a very brief verbal summary of the NPSFM process and asked for their feedback while acknowledging that they were involved with the Te Hoiere Project which was well advanced in this space. The group organiser was provided with some short form surveys to be distributed throughout the catchment if anyone wanted to provide further feedback.

2) Marlborough Sounds Complex

Meeting Details	Port Marlborough Pavilion, Picton. Wednesday 8 February 2023 7 - 9pm. Presentation - CM Reference No. 23150469 Attendance record - CM Reference No. 23138932
Number of attendees	1
Meeting Notes (As recorded by Council)	- Great interest in the presentation and the freshwater changes. - Extremely active community volunteers in the area – Picton Dawn Chorus and Kaipupu Point – be great to see these groups utilised more.
Follow up Meetings -Notes / Questions (As recorded by Council)	Due to the exceptionally low turn-out at the first community meeting for this FMU and the extension to the submission deadline for the first round of engagement several further presentations were made. a) Picton Regional Forum meeting on Monday 1st May 2023. The attendees were taken through the NPSFM process and advised how they could make a submission. There were questions on action plans, specific river issue – Taylor River and Tuamarina River, concerns on flooding and clear fell forestry activity and relationships with sediment in the Marlborough Sounds marine environment. See below link for meeting minutes. Presentation Reference CM 23137895 https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:2ifzri1o01cxbymxkvwz/hierarchy/documents/your-council/picton-regional-forum-list/Picton_Regional_Forum_Notes_1%20May_2023.pdf b) Sounds Advisory Group meeting on Monday 20 April. The attendees were taken through the NPSFM process and advise how they could make a submission. There were concerns that wetlands would not be included in the work; the attendee was advised that wetlands were very much included. See below link for meeting minutes. Presentation Reference CM 23151242 https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:2ifzri1o01cxbymxkvwz/hierarchy/documents/environment/coastal/sounds-advisory-group-meeting-notes-list/SAG_Minutes_20_March_2023.pdf

3) Wairau – Upper

Meeting Details	Wairau Valley Community Hall, Wairau Valley. Thursday 9th February 2023 7.00 - 9.00pm. Presentation - CM Reference No. 23150469 Attendance record - CM Reference No. 23138872
Number of attendees	5

Meeting Notes (As recorded by Council)	The presentation was well received, and questions were limited on the NPSFM process, but the opportunity was taken to air concerns the community had around the ongoing flooding of the Wairau Valley township. Two members of the Wairau Valley Ratepayers and Residents Association wanted to discuss resolution of the ongoing flooding issues. The lack of maintenance in the Anderson's Floodway was mentioned as well as land use changes in the up-valley areas from pastoral farming to viticulture which were felt to have resulted in changes in natural water flow paths in the area and exacerbated flooding. While flooding was noted as a concern in relation to issues within this area of the Wairau FMU and that flood protection was important to the community, it was suggested that for a resolution to this issue the community should directly contact the river's team within Council.
Key themes	More frequent and the increased scale of flooding of the Wairau Valley Township was the key focus for the community and to find simple and effective flood protection solutions.
Other Comments	The community confirmed they would contact the rivers team at the Council.

4) Wairau – Lower

Meeting Details	Scenic Circle Hotel, Blenheim Central. Thursday 23 February 2023 7.00 – 9.00 pm. Presentation - CM Reference No. 23150469 Attendance record - CM Reference No. 23138890
Number of attendees	10
Meeting Notes / Questions (As recorded by Council)	• Timeframe for achieving visions - What will be reasonable? Answer – that will depend on what community wants and then an assessment of what is possible based on the natural system. • Mahinga Kai – long term harvest – does this mean sustainable harvest? Answer – yes. • Climate change – will this influence management? – Answer climate change must be taken into account in management decisions. • Clarence FMU – will there need to be consistency between Marlborough and Canterbury – Answer most likely yes. • Relationship with three waters – Answer – this is not three waters but is to do with freshwater so we do need to be aware of what is happening. • State of Marlborough's water quality – request for links to our SOE reports on our freshwater sites – These are already linked through the MDC freshwater management website page – Marlborough Freshwater https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management/marlboroughs-freshwater • Lots of discussion on current state and potential causes of degradation. • Nature of engagement with iwi – explained two processes - one with Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Kuri and the other with the Te Tau Ihu Iwi. • How will iwi values with community values be reconciled? – Answer – it will be challenging. • Feels like things are set in stone by the Government. • Discussion around the hierarchy. • Quality – can't stop sediment. Who/how to manage that? • Why are people opposed to instream damming. Storage is so important to achieving resilience in response to climate change. Extensive discussion.

	• Water costs -Take water off permit holders and provide storage and charge. • Relationships important. • One attendee spoke about resilience in context of hazards.
Key themes	• Timeframes for achieving visions. • Mahinga Kai – sustainable harvest. • Clarence FMU and management between Marlborough and Canterbury. • Current water quality state and potential causes. • Reconciliation of Iwi and Community values. • Sediment as a water quality issue and ways to stop it. • Resilience to climate change through storage of water particularly for the viticulture industry.
Other Comments	Relationship to 3 Waters.
Follow up Meetings -Notes / Questions (As recorded by Council)	Tuesday 16 May 2023, 3.30 – 5.00 pm. Marlborough wine Industry hosted by Wine Marlborough at the Bragato Research Institute. 17 Attendees. Attendance and notes record - CM Reference No. 23151306. Questions after the presentation: - • How important is consultation and how are values going to be juggled? • Are you open to more water being allocated to the wine industry? • Do you know what water is used by the wine industry and how it has already reduced? • Could values include the scope for controlling flow and flood rates? • You can't separate use from the need for storage – why are we not taking and considering storage capacity? • What is the current state of our water in Marlborough? • Have you got visions for implementing the MEP with education / sharing? • How much variation does MDC have to deviate from the NPSFM in terms of managing the Wairau for aquifer replenishment and flood control? Presentation Reference CM No. 23150472.
	Wednesday 31 May 2023, 12.00 -5.00 pm – New Zealand Wine Winter Fieldays. There was a verbal presentation given to five groups of attendees. While a visual presentation was prepared there were no visual presentation facilities. Attendees were given a short form value and visions survey to complete on the day. Questions were limited due to time constraints, but one attendee felt there should have been more specific focus on irrigation value for beverage production. Presentation Reference CM No. 23150473. 36 Submissions were received on the day.
	Spring Creek Water Users Group AGM on Wednesday 28th June 2023 7 - 8pm MDC Groundwater scientist gave a presentation on recent work on the Wairau River and Aquifer. While a detailed presentation was put together, time ran short so Policy staff just thanked the group for their submission on the NPSFM Engagement round

	1 and updated them on the next steps and asked for involvement in a Wairau Water Users Group to test policy options. Presentation Reference CM No. 23151631 and meeting notes CM No. 23151638.

5) Awatere FMU

Meeting Details	Yealands Awatere Memorial Hall, Foster Street, Seddon. Thursday 16 February 2023, 7.00 – 9.00 pm. Presentation - CM Reference No. 23150469 Attendance record - CM Reference No. 23138789
Number of attendees	13
Meeting Notes / Questions (As recorded by Council)	- Baseline States – how do we determine baseline? Lake monitoring just been undertaken, NPSFM has a definition with 3 options. - Compulsory values – is there a hierarchy? - Threatened species? Aquatic/birds - Clarification on Wai tapu - Who drives visions…central government? Regions have a say. - "Fish hooks" in visions – understanding what they really mean and what the potential consequences may be. - Sub-FMUs and FMUs – hierarchy of reporting? Monitoring implications? - Who does the reporting? Monitoring? - Lake Elterwater – water quality restoration underway. - East coast complex - Toi Creek, Toi Downs, Dashwood – is this area different enough to keep it separate or should it be part of the Awatere FMU? - Clarence catchments – clarification re reporting – two councils ECan and MDC. - Assumption that water is broken but Marlborough isn't in both quality and allocation. - What happens if the community doesn't agree with what the commissioner decides? - Concern that Marlborough may have standards imposed that aren't relevant e.g. Southland dairy issues. - How do council draw consensus between iwi and community? - How do Ngāi Tahu operate due to size and applying visions across their entire region? - Currently the local community feel isolated from iwi – no marae but are keen to engage with Ngāi Tahu – Awatere Water Users Group (AWUG) and Wine Marlborough especially. - Comment – need to get a groundswell of feedback to ensure the entire community is heard. - Will the weather events up north result in any changes to this process? - What happens once it is bedded in? Action Plans including monitoring and education, if shown not working will likely lead to rule reassessment and plan variation/change. - Use local knowledge too. - Wairau – interest in work re flooding risk, natural flows and aquifer replenishments. - AWUG – has Awatere River bed activities guidelines – this is an example of where communities can work to guide, inform planning process and useful for development of freshwater farms plans.

Written feedback provided at the meeting	**Awatere FMU** *a) Important places and activities undertaken* • Black Birch – Important for water scheme, walking. • Mid Awatere River – fossils. • Awatere - Fossicking for many types of stones, bird life, kayaking. *b) Values* • *Drinking Water Supply* Birch water scheme for stock and domestic water. Safe water for drinking – currently not for the rural community only Seddon has treatment. • *Irrigation, cultivation, and the production of food and beverages* Adequate water take and flow. Understanding La Nina and El Nino weather patterns, the fluctuations of these events and associated water quantities and to feed into planning for drought. **East Coast Complex FMU** • The White Bluffs area should be incorporated into the Awatere FMU. • While the northern separate part of the FMU may not technically be within the Awatere Catchment, the environment and land use in this area is the same as the Awatere and therefore could be incorporated into the Awatere FMU for management purposes. • Acknowledgement of the historic route along the beach. **Waiau-Toa/Clarence FMU** • Value white water rafting from Molesworth / Acheron.
Key themes	• The importance of the Black Birch River water scheme as a water supply for the area. • Ensuring water supply is safe for drinking water across both the rural and more urban communities. • The importance of water quantities and flow to allow for irrigation takes in the area which is prone to droughts due to its climate.

6) East Coast Complex

Meeting Details	Ward Community Hall, Ward. Monday 20 February 2023, 7.00 – 9.00 pm. Presentation = CM Reference No. 23150469 Attendance record - CM Reference No. 23138933
Number of attendees	7
Meeting Notes (As recorded by Council)	The attendees were taken through the NPSFM presentation and then a general catchment discussion was had as a opportunity to raise local community issues. • Drinking water is a significant concern in the area – there is a community water scheme run by the community with shareholders, Council is paid to undertake maintenance through Cuddon. E-coli is sometimes found. • Weeds in the catchment are also a large concern, including choaking up the waterways. Community has ongoing frustrations trying to establish whose responsibility it is to clear the weeds in the waterways – LINZ, DOC, Council? LINZ is impossible to contact. Value clear waterways. Seemingly no funds. Community keeps asking and is concerned that there is a potential detrimental effect on control of the waterway.

	• Issues with public access – where public roads change to private roads many campervans come up the road, lack of signage, so having to put up their own. Is this a Marlborough Road issue? • Waima River - Sawcut Gorge – DOC have not updated their signage after the earthquake which changed the entrance and as such members of the public are trying to find alternative routes across private land or directly up the riverbed and there are no facilities to cope with increasing number of visitors.
Key themes	• Secure, safe and sufficient drinking water supply. • Weed free catchment. • Clear waterways – free from choaking weeds. • Access clarified on both roads and on/to DOC land.
Other Comments	Discussed other ways to get information out to the community. • Ward Facebook Page • Clarence-Kekerengu Facebook Page • Awatere Newsletter • Flaxbourne Settlers Association
Follow up meetings (As recorded by Council)	At the request of the community two further sessions were held in the East Coast Complex FMU at Ward Hall. • On the 26 of April 2023 landowners involved in the proposed Flaxbourne Community Irrigation Limited scheme met with Council. Part of this meeting involved providing the landowners with a brief overview of the NPSFM process and how they could get involved. Overview Sheet Reference CM 23137894. a) On the 22 of June 2023 a Catchment Care meeting was held as part of the Council's catchment care programme. A brief overview of the NPSFM process was again given but also a summary provided of community values and visions for the East Coast complex FMU that had already been captured during three previous catchment care meetings. The community was asked if these were still relevant and were encouraged to provide further information if they wished. Attendees were given a short form value and visions and FMU boundary surveys to complete on the day and access to the long form survey. The group was also asked for involvement in a Regional Water Users Group to test policy options. Presentation Reference CM 23137893 and meeting notes CM 23151521. 9 Submissions were received on the day. (Previous minutes of the Catchment Care meetings were provided by the facilitator as the source of community issues and values for the presentation). <u>Flaxbourne/Waima Catchment Issues / Challenges</u> • Pests in the river catchment: goats, possums, geese, magpies • Invasive weeds in the river catchment and channels:- Old Mans Beard, Boxthorne, Barberry, Buddlia, Willow, Poplars, Broom, Gorse, Nasella. • Lack of adequate water supply for community drinking water especially to enable community growth and irrigation for farming activities including animal drinking water.

	• Flooding issues – due to sediment supply changes in the catchment as a result of the earthquakes, invasive weeds and gravel management of river channels • Access issues through private land to DOC sites such as Sawcut Gorge need for clear access and facilities (signage, parking, toilets etc). • Special ecosystems – protection of? o Native mistletoe o Oldest lowland dryland totara o Waima lagoon – control of lagoon through Waima water supply? <u>Catchment Values</u> • Waima & Flaxbourne Rivers - As a means of moving floodwaters from the land. • Lakes – Elterwater + Grassmere – wildlife refuges • Drinking water supply. • Irrigation and water storage for farming activities including animal drinking water. • Lack of pests and weeds in the catchment. • Fishing - Flaxbourne Whitebait fishery. • Special ecosystems - Native mistletoe and oldest lowland dryland totara. Currently in the pMEP the Flaxbourne/Waima area has aquatic ecosystems, fish spawning, fisheries, aesthetics, water supply identified as values. <u>Catchment Visions</u> • To have a healthy, resilient, well-connected community that understands legislative requirements and can be pro-active in local issues advocacy and undertaking targeted management actions practically within the catchment. • To understand our catchment better to empower targeted management. • To create a pest and weed free catchment. • To get riverbeds to a standard and maintain that standard so flood damage is minimised. • To initiate and manage local environmental projects. <u>Key actions</u> that the community wanted to focus on were; • To create a pest and weed free catchment. • To get riverbeds to a standard and maintain that standard so flood damage is minimised. • To have a better understanding of regulations, laws and consents and have a unified community voice. • To understand the catchment better to empower targeted management. • To initiate and manage local environmental projects.

Webinars / Online meetings

While technically not face-to-face meetings, webinars were also used as a way of connecting with individuals and groups that could not make face-to-face meetings but wished to hear the presentation and talk directly with the MDC policy team about the engagement.

Three public webinars via zoom were held in February at various times of the day, again to try and provide as many engagement opportunities for people as possible (Table 4).

A copy of a pre-recording of the webinar was also provided via the MDC freshwater management Have your say page so people could watch this at a time convenient to them.

https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/freshwater-management/have-your-say-on-freshwater

Several other webinars were also provided at the request of specific local groups/organisation (Marlborough Federated Farmers, National Public Health Service – Nelson Marlborough - Te Whatu Ora (NPHS-NM)). Policy staff were also involved in webinars with other South Island regional council policy staff and members of national primary sector and environmental non-governmental organisations (ENGOs).

Table 17: List of webinars / online meetings

Webinar Date	Time	Attendance	Key Themes
Friday 17/2/23 Webinar notes record CM Reference No. 23150476	10.00-11.00am	1	• FMU boundaries and scale implications. • Regional and specific FMU visions and values. • Inclusion of coastal receiving environments in FMUs.
Monday 20/2/23 Webinar notes record CM Reference No. 23151538	12.00 - 1.00pm	5	• Recognition of different biodiversity in different areas of the Sounds. • Recognition of irrigation schemes like Southern Valley Irrigation Scheme (SVIS).
Tuesday 21/2/23	8.00 – 9.00pm	0	Webinar recorded CM Reference No. 2342659 Webinar presentation CM Reference No. 23150470
Friday 24/2/23 National Public Health Service – Nelson Marlborough	9.00 - 10.00 am	3	Interested in values of human contact and Mahinga Kai. Meeting Notes CM Reference No. 23152583. Also provided a response to questions posed by Tasman District Council in lieu of a specific submission to the round 1 engagement – It was noted that these answers were a Nelson-Marlborough public health perspective only, further guidance was being sort from the national body. CM Reference No. 23152585 & 23152586.
Wednesday 15/2/23 Marlborough Federated Farmers	7.00 – 9.00 pm	5	Representatives from Marlborough Federated Farmers and Federated Farmers Central Policy Team were taken through the engagement 1 webinar. Key issues raised during the presentation: • Size of the FMUs – concerns that rural activities would be affected by urban issues and farmers voices/values being lost due to the scale. • Considered further division of FMUs. • Highlighted the importance and value of water for many aspects of farming.

			• Focus should be on those areas of known degradation, not widespread across the region. CM Reference No. 23152814
Friday 17/2/23 Team "Ag" – representatives of national primary sector organisations	1.30-3.30 pm	14	South Island Regional Councils updated Team "Ag" on their process and current status as to implementing the NPSFM. Team "AG' provided some details on their focus/concerns. • Clear freshwater information availability. • Assistance for rural sector on prioritisation on environmental improvement work. • Visions will need to be long term to enable changes to significant investment farming infrastructure. • Significance and effectiveness of non-regulatory actions must be recognised. Meeting notes CM Reference No. 23152700
Friday 24/2/23 Team ENGOs – representatives of national environmental non-governmental organisations	10.00 am - 12.00 pm	13	South Island Regional Councils updated Team "ENGOs" on their process and current status as to implementing the NPSFM. Team "ENGOs' provided some details on their focus/concerns. • Embrace TMOTW. • Win for landowner, win for water quality, win for biodiversity. • Building community resilience rather than conflict and trade off. • Using the best information available to inform our policies decision. • Long term visions are S.M.A.R.T • Ecosystem health is the foundation. • Pushing for real and achievable natural resource limits that are not just going to hold the line but that will put us on the path to restore economic health. • Recreation and drinking water also important. Meeting notes CM Reference No. 23152766

Public Events

Two community / public events were also attended by the Council during the engagement period. These events were chosen as they had a theme that was relatable to the freshwater consultation. At the events the Council provided the public an opportunity to look a large-scale topographic maps of the proposed FMUs, identify places on the maps where they interacted with freshwater and enabled them the opportunity to complete a short form survey.

At the Garden Marlborough event children were given the opportunity to put their favourite spot on the maps and get creative with some freshwater themed colouring in. At Earth Day events the kids activities were increased and several puzzles, info sheets on eels and a scavenger hunt around the event was also provided, along with a model fish display of both native and non-native fish.

These events were extremely worthwhile in respect of being able to talk one on one with the community and get their feedback.

Public Event	Date / Time	No. of Submissions	CM Record Reference of submissions
Garden Marlborough	Sunday 6/11/22 – 9.00 am – 4.00 pm Churchill Glade, Blenheim.	32	23151008
Earth Day	Sunday 30/4/23 – 10.00 am – 3.00 pm Pollard Park, Blenheim.	25	23119917 and 23119919

Public Events - Garden Marlborough and Earth Day.

Appendix 6 – GIS Based Map Survey Information and Feedback.

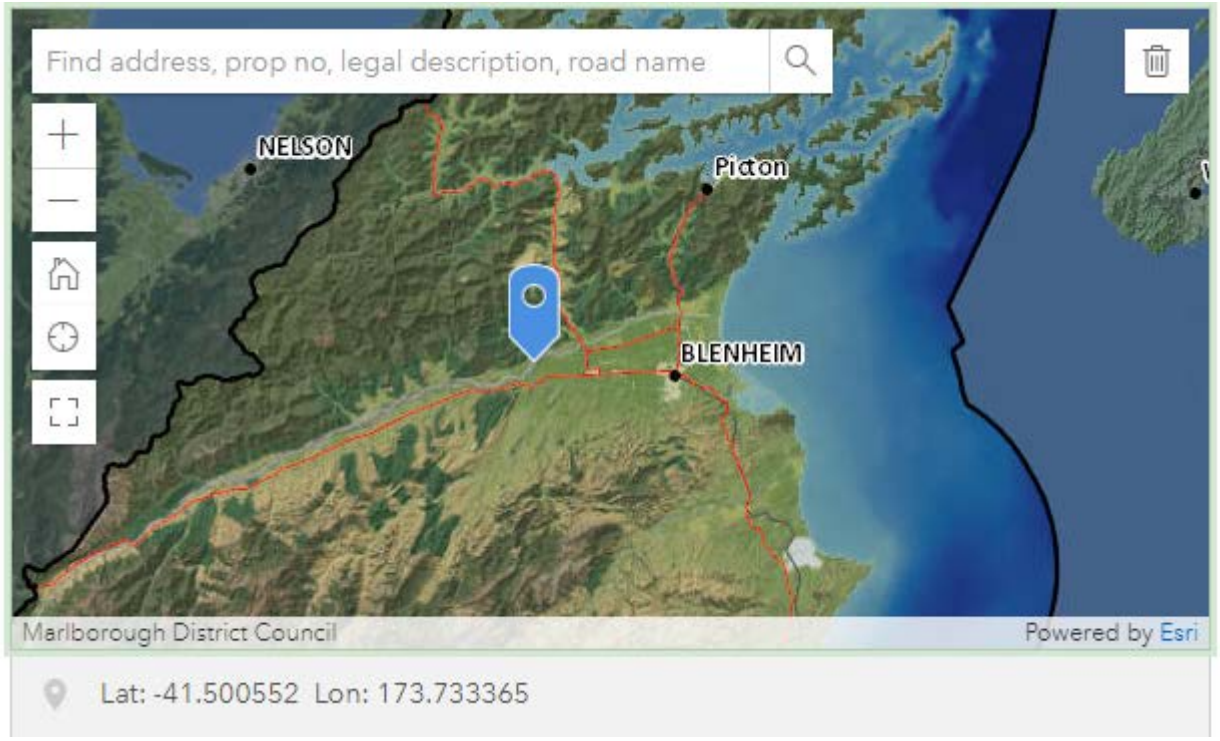
The survey ran from the 4 of December 2022 to end of June 2023 via the Marlborough District Council (MDC) website. Originally the survey was to close at the end of February 2023 but due to the limited responses across all engagement formats it was decided to extend the survey period till the end of the June 2023. Over this extension period access to the surveys was maintained through the MDC Freshwater Management website page Have Your Say. In the original engagement period to the end of February 2023 there was a direct link from the MDC Home page.

This report details the responses to the survey questions.

Survey Questions

The survey asked the following questions.

1) Which areas of freshwater are important to you?
Submitters were asked to select a location on the map below and then select from the list below all the things that mattered to them about this location and the activities they carried out there. These locations were captured through a pin on the map with latitude and longitude locational details recorded.



2) Activities – Select the things that mater to you at this location.

   Sixteen activities or freshwater characteristics were listed. There was an option for submitters to detail other things or activities of importance to them.

3) How often do you visit this location?

4) Other Comments – Is there anything else you would like to tell us about freshwater at this location?

5) Freshwater Values - What do you value about the freshwater you interact with?

   (This question was added from March 2023.)

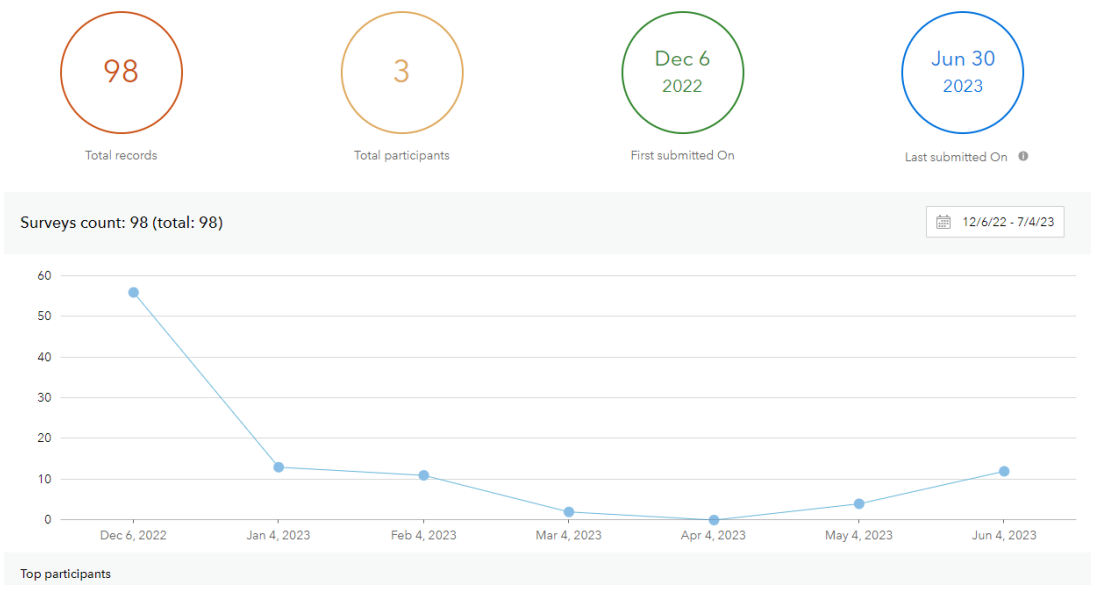
6) Future - How do you want this freshwater to be in the future?

(This question was added from March 2023.)

7) Submitters were given the option of uploading photos of the area identified.

8) Name and Email were also required.

Overview information

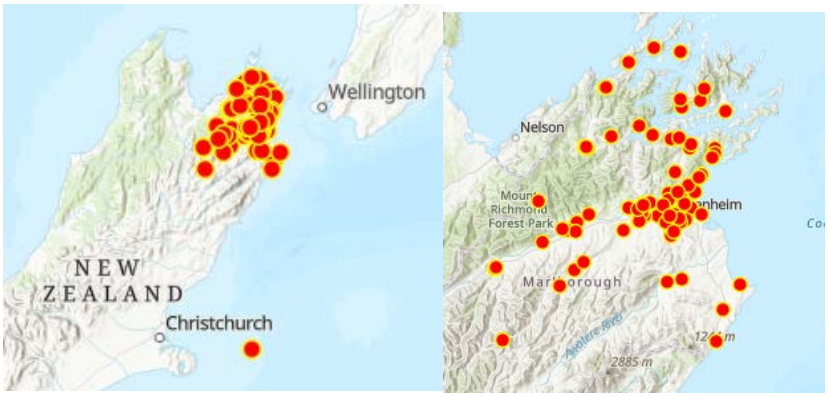


A total of 98 submissions were made.

By Month

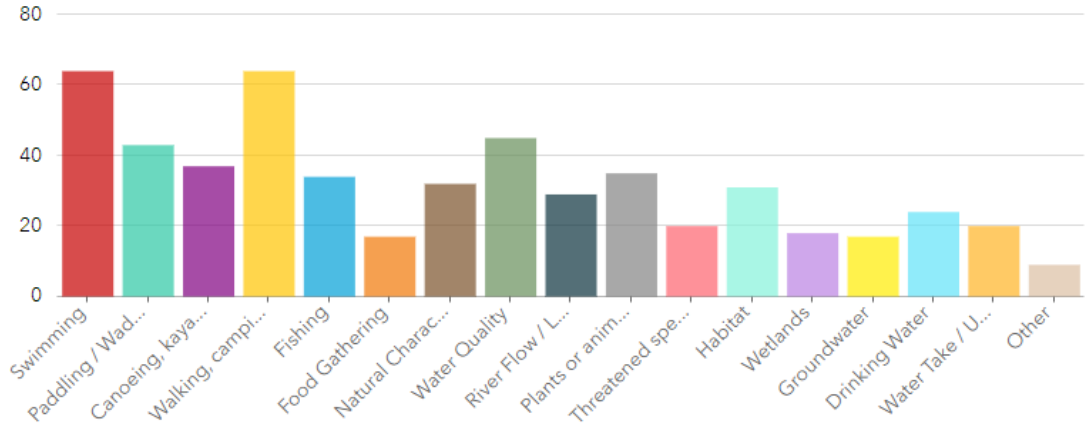
Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
56	13	11	2	0	4	12

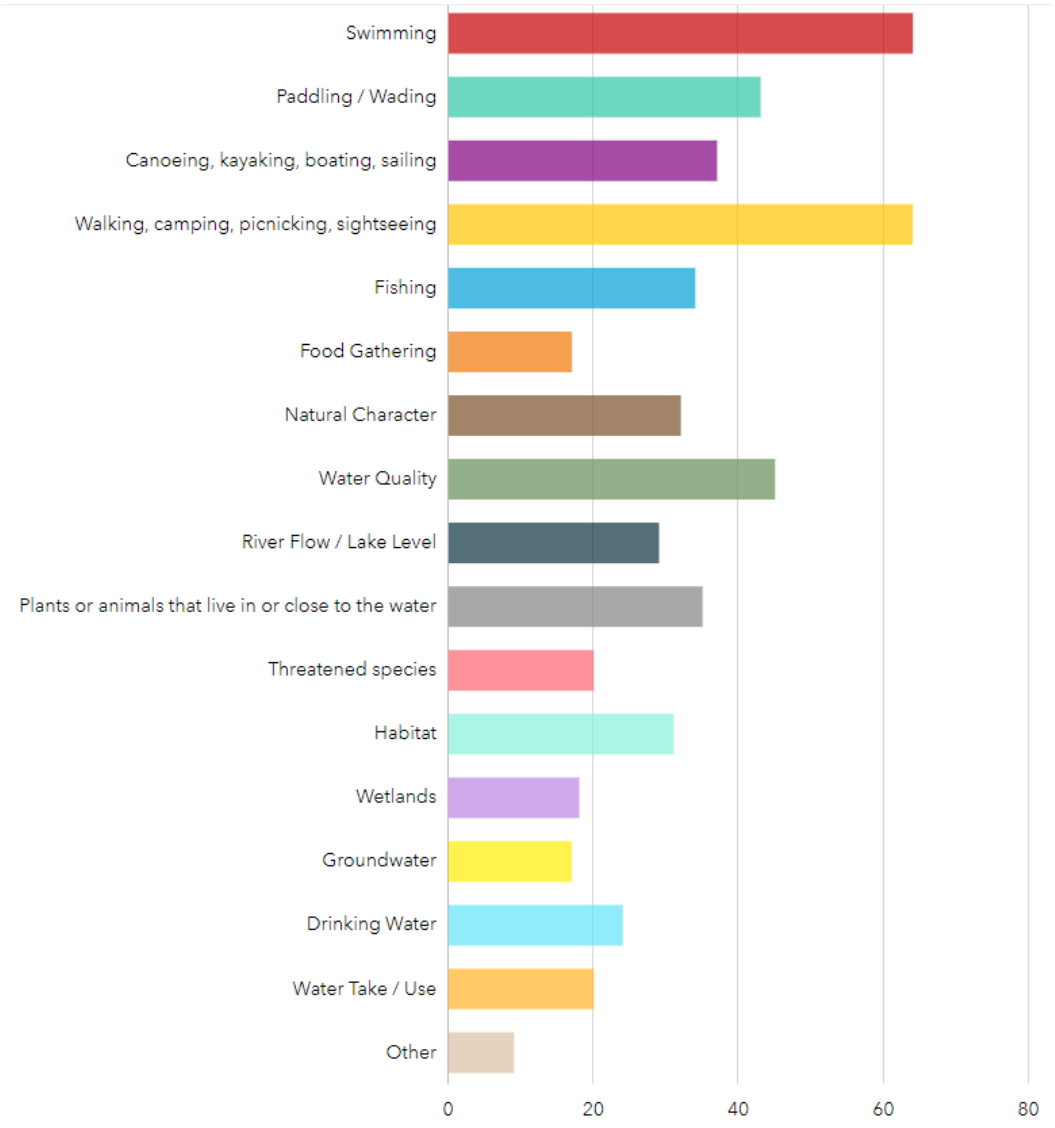
By Location



Response for each question

1) Activities / Values

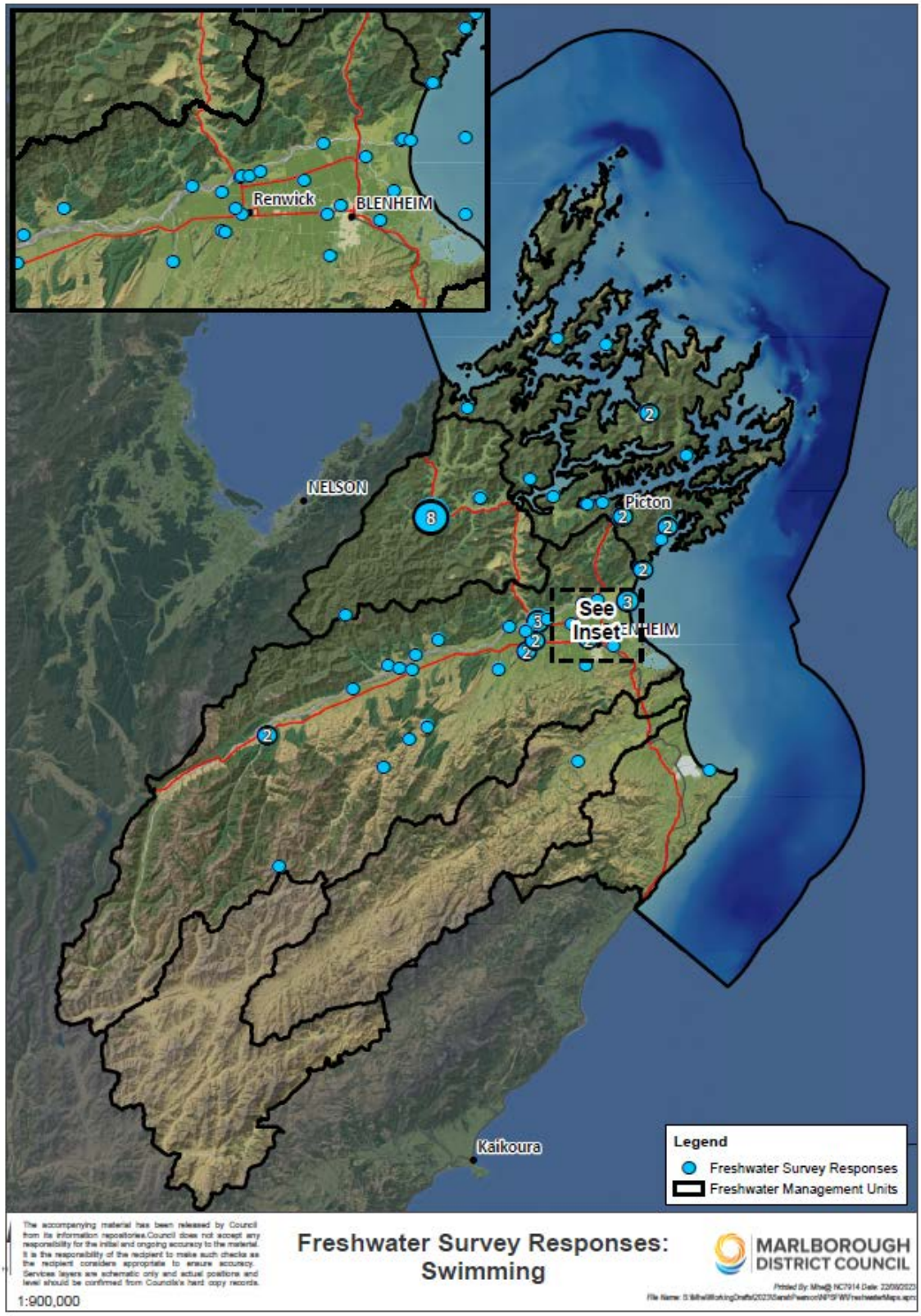




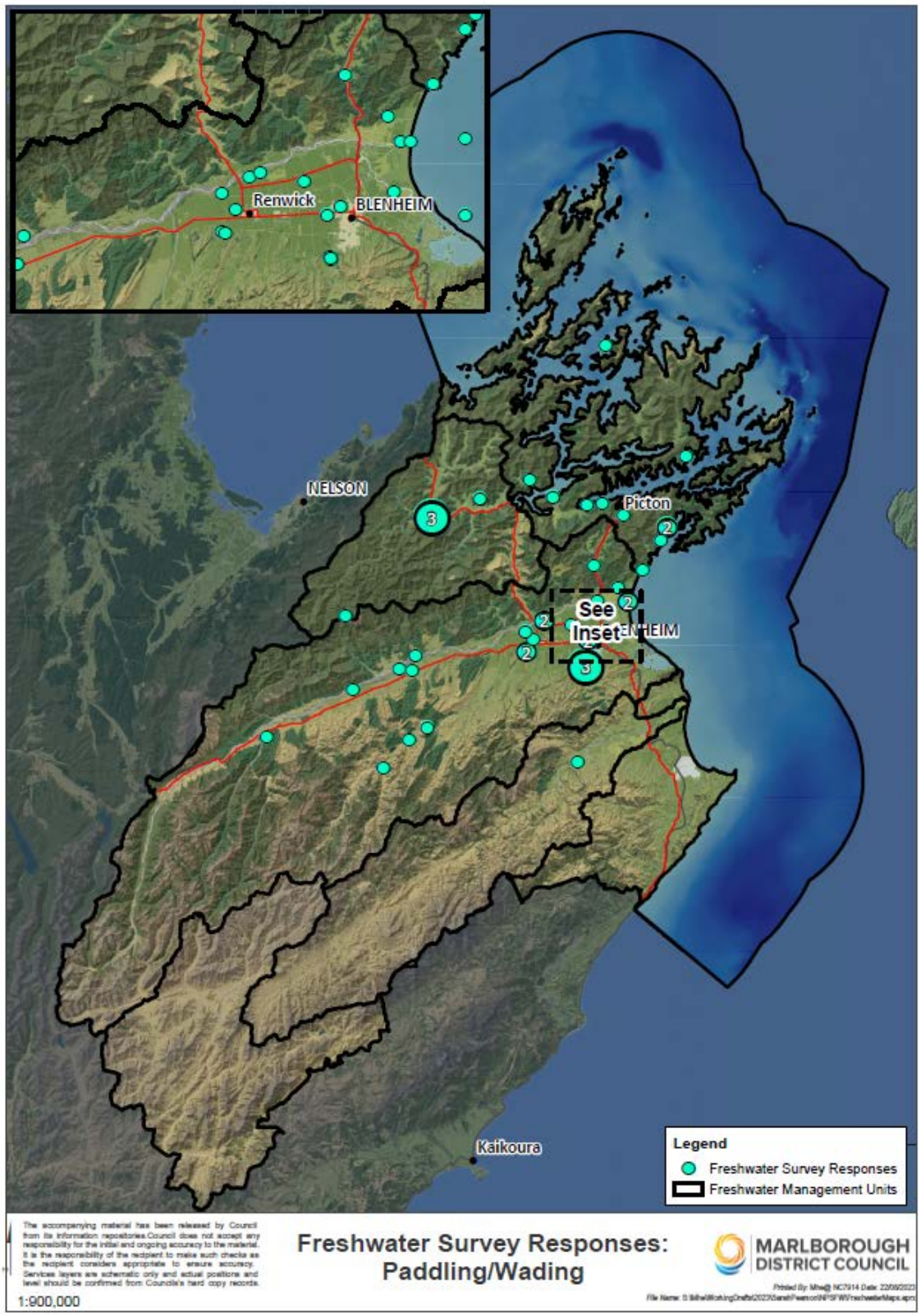
Activity / Value	Count	Percentage
Swimming	64	65.31
Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing	64	65.31
Water Quality	45	45.92
Paddling / Wading	43	43.88
Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing	37	37.76
Plant or animals that live in or close to the water	35	35.71
Fishing	34	34.96
Natural character	32	32.65
Habitat	31	31.63
River flow / Lake level	29	29.59
Drinking water	24	24.49
Threaten species	20	20.41
Water take / use	20	20.41
Wetlands	18	18.37
Food gathering	17	17.35
Groundwater	17	17.35
Other	9	9.18

Nine submitters selected the “other” category, one of these did not add further comment.
The other activities highlighted were mountain biking (2), Whitebaiting (2), Surfing (1), dog swimming / paddling (1), Vineyard irrigation (1) and “walking and cycling between vines and rivers .an absolutely magical unique Marlborough experience.”

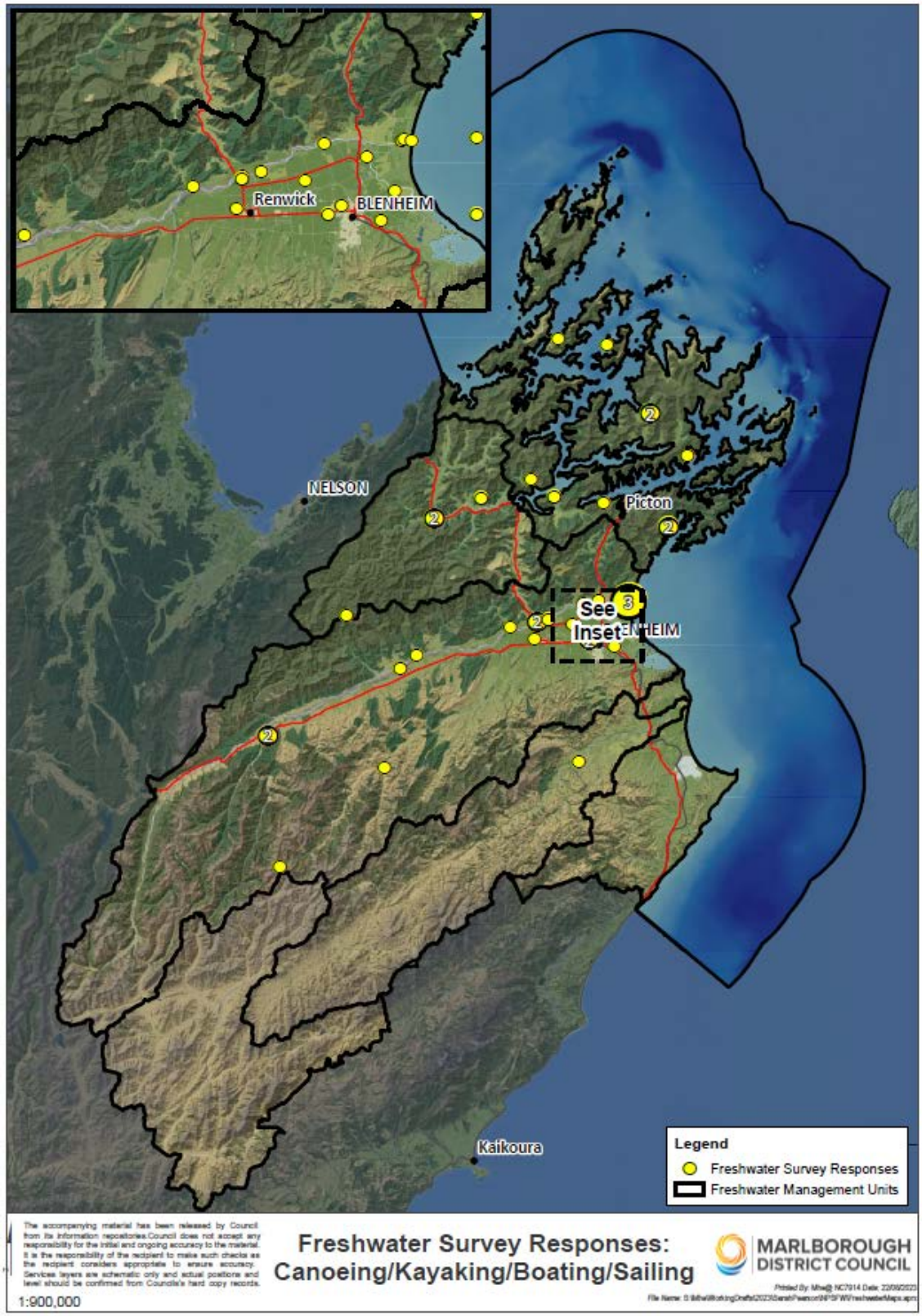
Maps following show the location of some of the activities selected.


Renwick
BLENHEIM
NELSON
Picton
See Inset
Kaikoura
Legend
Freshwater Survey Responses
Freshwater Management Units
The accompanying material has been released by Council from its information repositories.Council does not accept any responsibility for the initial and ongoing accuracy to the material. It is the responsibility of the recipient to make such checks as the recipient considers appropriate to ensure accuracy. Services layers are schematic only and actual positions and level should be confirmed from Councils's hard copy records.
1:900,000
Freshwater Survey Responses: Swimming
MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

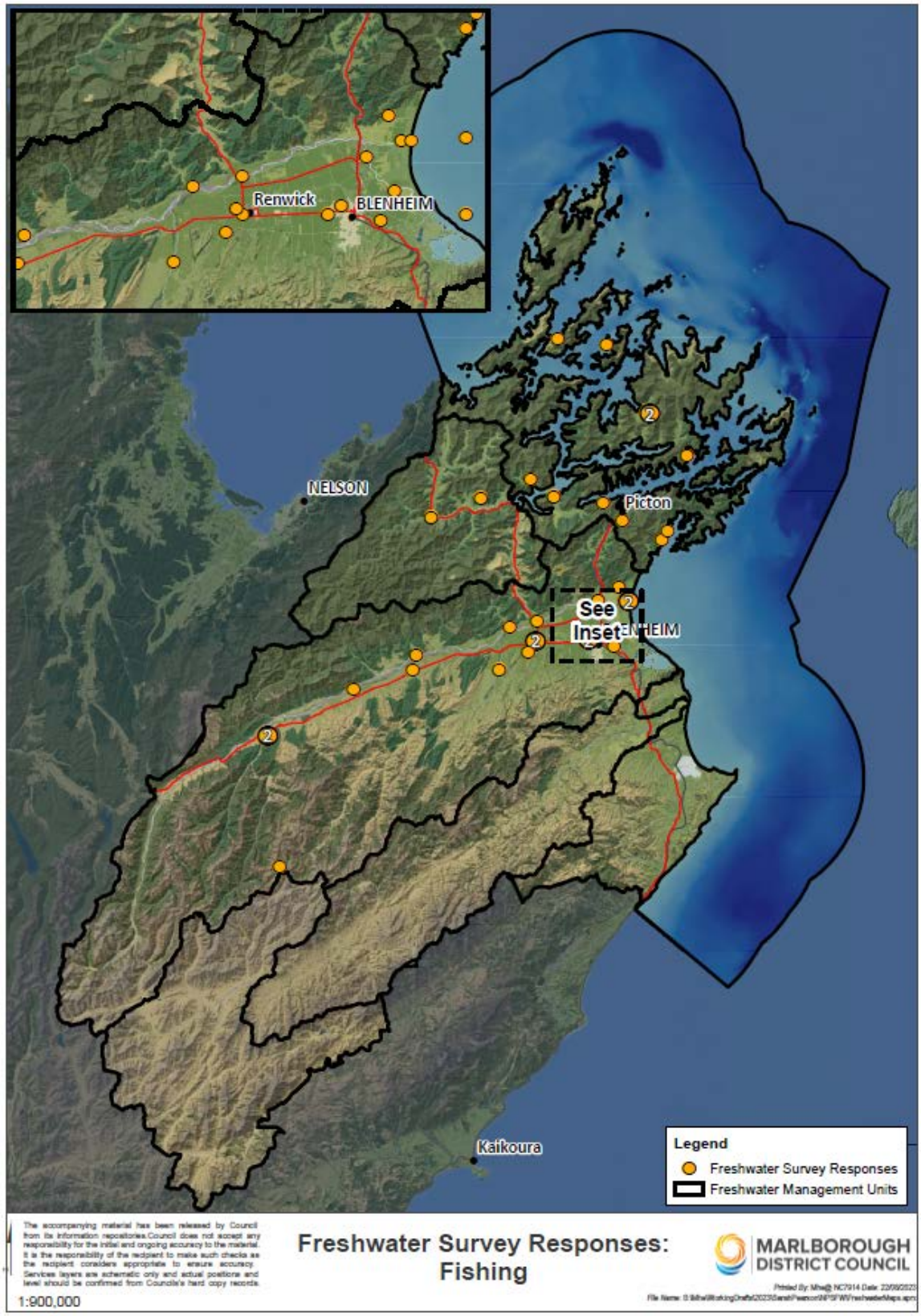
Map 24: Map of freshwater survey responses for swimming



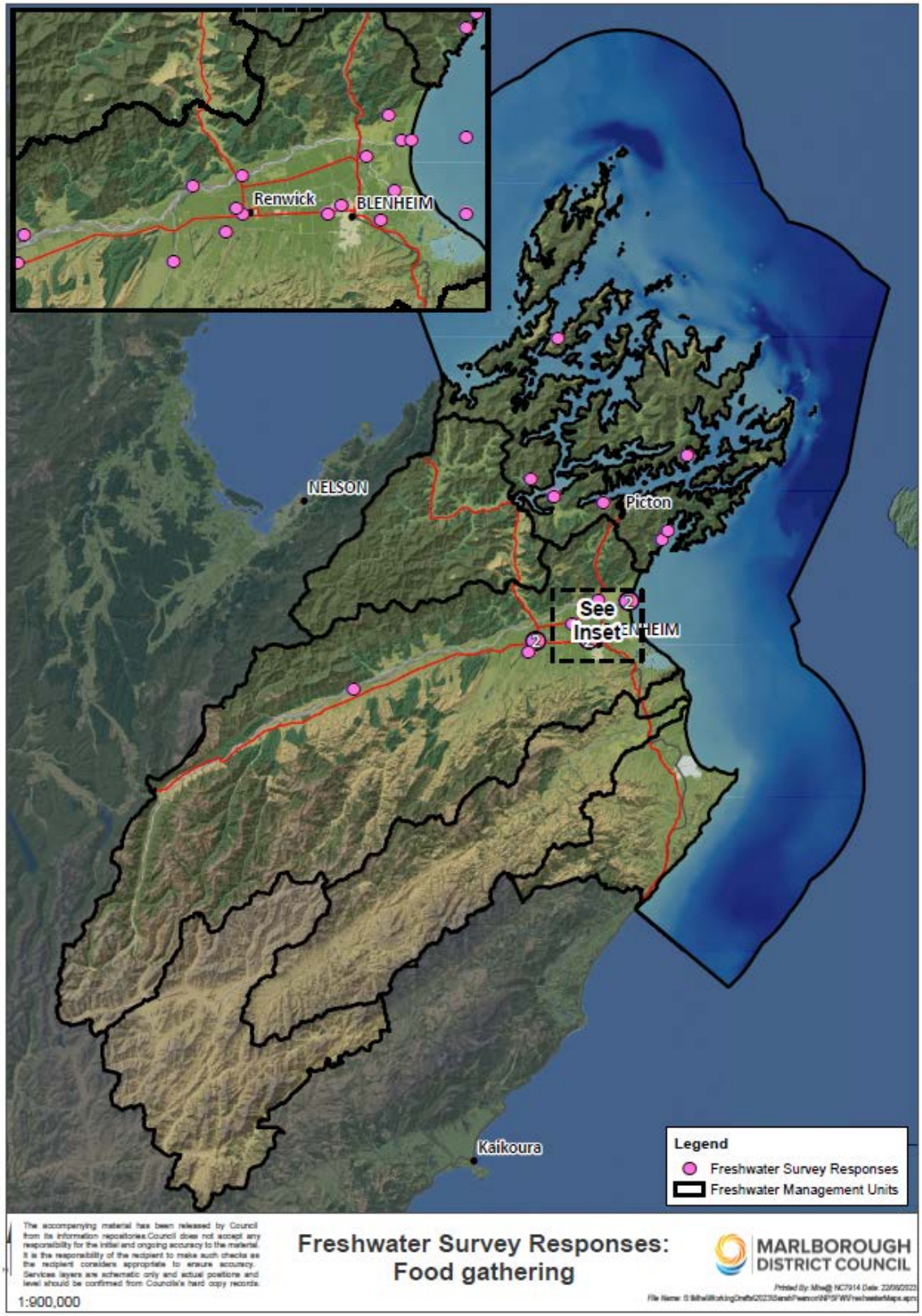
Map 25: Map of freshwater survey responses for paddling and wading



Map 26: Map of freshwater survey responses for canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing

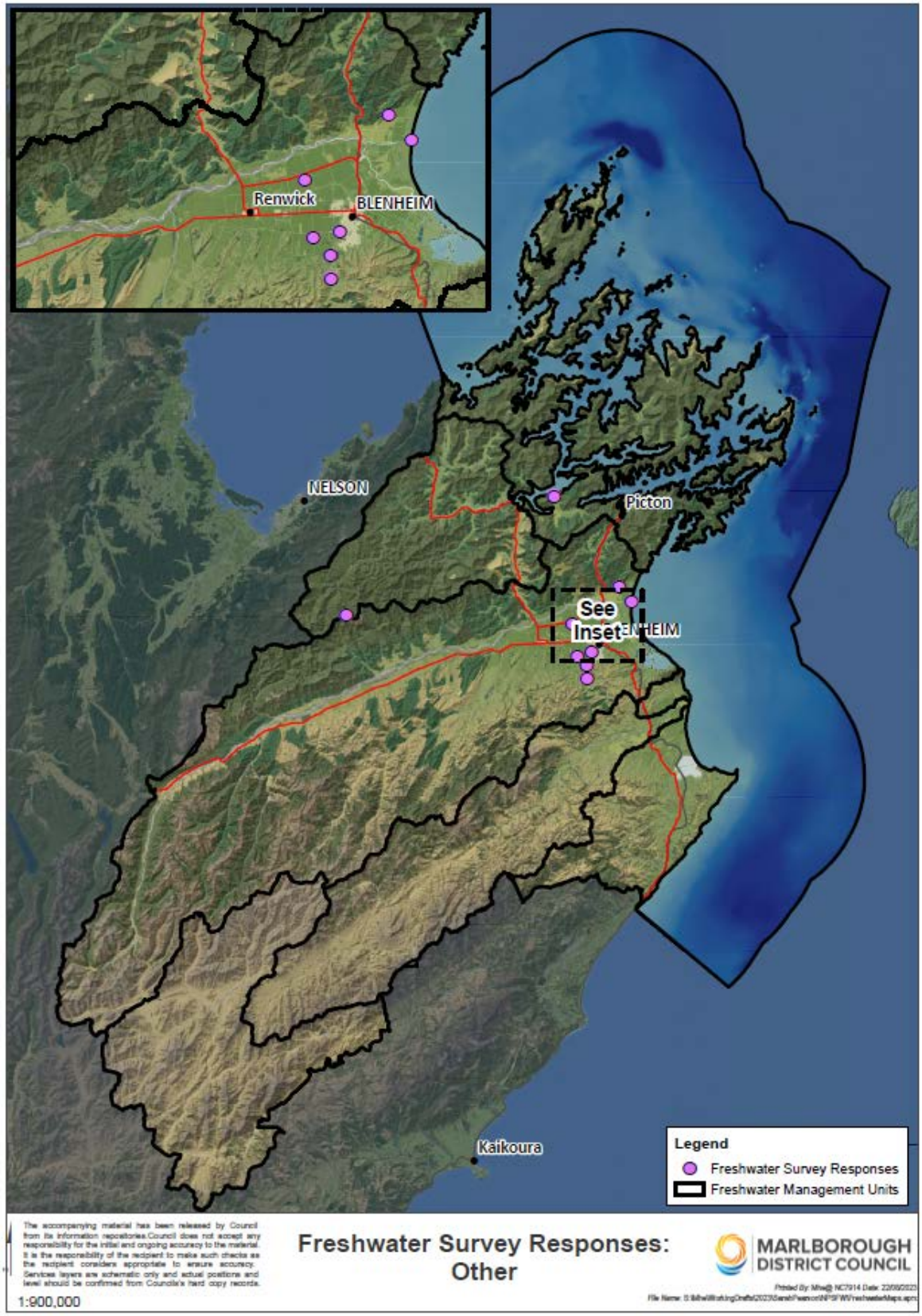


Map 27: Map of freshwater survey responses for fishing



Map 28: Map of freshwater survey responses for food gathering

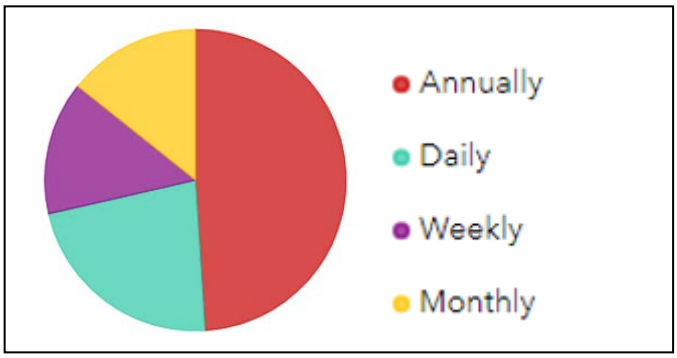
Map

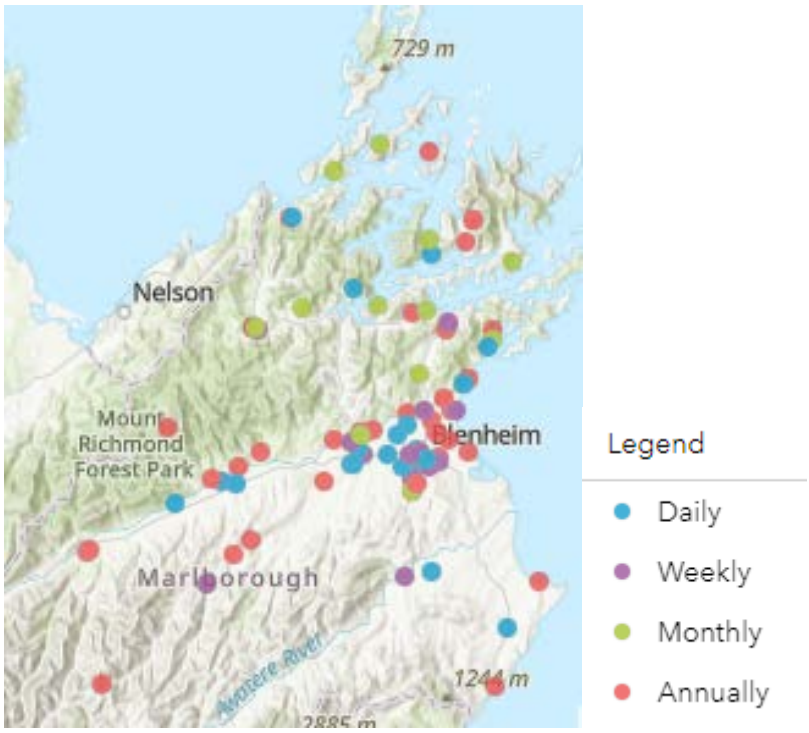


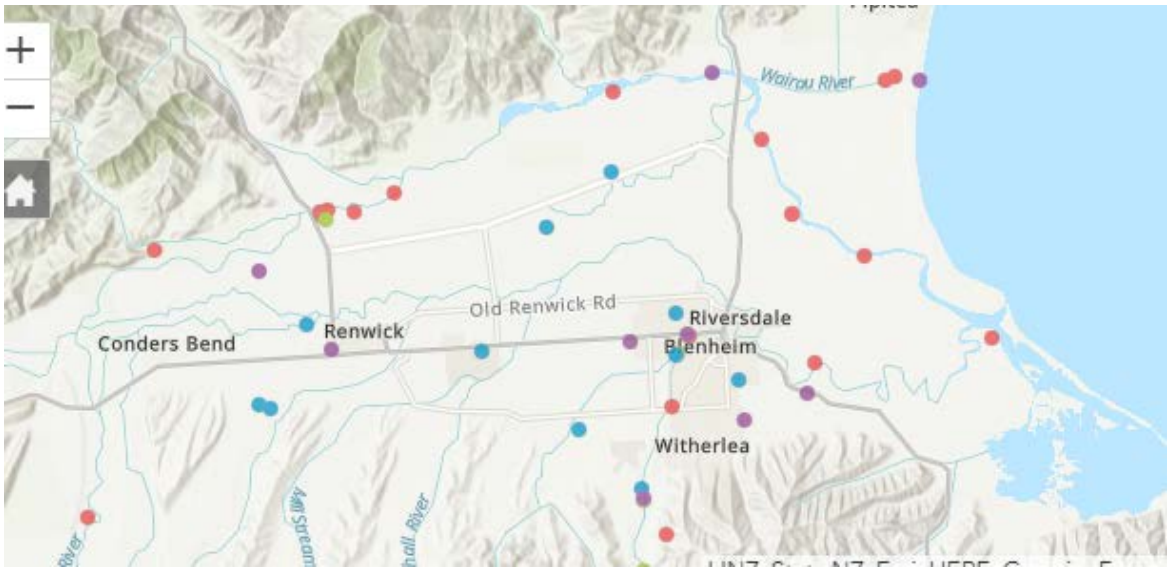
Map 29: Map of freshwater survey responses - other

2) How often do you visit this location?

Time period	Count	Percentage
Annually	48	48.98
Daily	22	22.45
Weekly	14	14.29
Monthly	14	14.29







3) Freshwater Values - What do you value about the freshwater that you interact with?

Freshwater Values
We swim in the Wairau River regularly in the summer months and treasure the free, easy access to, clean, fast flowing, fresh water that the river provides.
Unpolluted by stock or other sources. Natural annual cycle of flowing and drying out. Supports native flora & fauna - birds, eels etc.
Trout Fishing, Te Hoiere Seagull events, Family boating, swimming,
The very soft, and good-tasting drinking water Okiwi Bay currently enjoys, I believe, as it has never had a bad test result, that it should not need to be chlorinated and the existing filtering and UV sterilisation is the best treatment we can use.
The ecological/ biodiversity values which represent our region.
That it remains fresh, clean water.
Purity Maintains vegetation Water supply to dwelling.
Our Business (vineyard & farm) depend on clean stock water and irrigation water. We enjoy swimming in the river when clear during summer. We take our drinking water from the Awatere River, and from Black Birch reticulation system.
Open access to all. Natural environment swimability.
Nothing - it is the landfill is the drainage from here actually safe? Where does it drain to? The Taylor River.
It's close to town and school. Easily accessible from a variety of points/ areas. It is fresh and we can easily see the creatures that live there - eg Tuna, Koura etc.
It is clean and fresh. It is available to all. It supports many ecosystems. It flows into Te Hoiere. It's impact on Te Hoiere is important to me. The watershed washes down silt and debris from forestry and farming which is destroying/ has significantly altered the habitats and the river's entrance to Te Hoiere and the surrounding bays.
It is a precious resource for humans and ecosystem in the natural world. As humans I believe we have a responsibility to protect it's integrity. Our waterways should be safe to swim in and drink from.
I value the aquifers that feed the Wairau. That the waterways are not disturbed by money . That individuals can draw from the aquifers for their private household use and know their water is clean and healthy. To know the waterways support the wetlands that naturally occur. That there is an awareness and understanding of all individuals and corporate water users of the importance of aquifers and waterways. That habitats are protected from commercial gain. That dams are not able to be built on top of wetlands. That mitigating compromises are checked and followed through; i.e. if waterways are impacted in any way then redirecting the queens chain is done well and fauna has access to its natural habitat.
I value it for its cleanliness, beauty and diverse utility.
Ecological services and habitat support drinking recreation intrinsic.
Clear clean.
Clean water, healthy and diverse eco system. Good environment for trout and salmon, and for swimming in.
Water quality and aquatic life.
Mostly clear and drinkable.
Native wildlife, swimming and enjoying NZ.
Birdlife.
Water quality is generally good; good for swimming with the kids.
Untouched - geology, botany.

The tranquillity and diversity of water life.
The ability to swim, fish and critter spotting.
That there are whitebait and fish.
Swimming dog walking.
Nice place to go for a walk.
Nice and clean, no rubbish, good flow rate, great swimming.
Location is great as it is easy for people in town to enjoy; water is generally clean and clear; native plantings to encourage bird life plus other wildlife.
It's cool.
Healthy, good for swimming.
Good for swimming and fishing.
Freshwater is sacred; doesn't need contamination by arsenic in grape vine posts.
Fresh and clean ...but COLD.
Drinkable.
Constant freshwater.
Colour.
Clear, fresh, cooling.
Clean, preserving headwaters, removing pines.
Clean, healthy water to swim in.
Clean, beautiful scenery, great swimming spot.
Clean.
Clean healthy water to swim in.
Clean and clear.
Clean and clear of rubbish.

4) Future – How do you want this freshwater to be in the future?

Freshwater in the future
We wish the water to remain free of chemical pollution, and we need plenty of low cost storage to accommodate the regular naturally occurring flooding with associated high turbidity which renders the water useless for supporting our lives and the creatures living in the river system.
Safe to swim in, that is unpolluted and maintained at a flow rate that allows river's ecosystems to survive and flourish.
Quality to be maintained (minimum) or improved. protected from disturbance in the upper catchments.
Pure and clean.
Pure.
Protected from run off.
Protected from corporate commercial ventures. The Wairau and it's aquifers have been exploited by corporations Individual lifestyles and livelihoods must be supported.
Maintain present quality.
Left to the local water group to administer and not be made to chlorinate. there are several people here who would revert to roof rainwater, which is less safe, if chlorination was

introduced, or would have to spend on expensive water filters to remove any chlorine tase and smell in the water.
Improved water quality, native revegetation along river, Reduced agricultural effluent.
If it is currently clean and uncontaminated, i want it to stay that way. If it has been degraded in any way, I would want measures in place to clean it up, and then maintain that freshness.
I would like it to stay accessible to all and remain swimmable and natural.
Fresh, clean, well preserved and aquifer well managed River management crucial also to prevent flooding, dead carcasses constantly dumped in and near water, ecoli and other harmful pollutants managed.
Free of giardia.
Flourishing, natural and protected from our stock, featuring native plants, birds and animals. Maximise regeneration of all our wetlands and riparian land - without major impact on our farm production. Remove all exotic species - especially willow, which blocks water flow and blocks the main flow channel. Also control gorse and broom and other imports. To help the birds and invertebrates, I'd like to control the introduced predators over the whole farm.
Clean. Always accessible and open to members of the public. Natural without concrete culverts which restrict access. Plenty of creatures that are healthy and happy to live in the awa.
As healthy as possible.
An increased response to climate change resilience through nature based solutions and lessened anthropogenic encroachment and negatively impacting land use activities on our waterways.
Habitat development and more wetlands.
Keep it clear.
Keeping it clean and continuing to enjoy the outdoors.
Kept clean.
That there is a balance between viticulture/ farming and good water quality - the region needs both.
Keep looking after its purity.
Plant more natives and water related plants.
Retain and improve water quality for swimming, fish and critters.
To remove willows and plant natives.
Hoping that no-one else discovers it.
Natural improvements, nothing special.
We can always swim there.
That the state of the water and the reserve as it is now is minimum standard acceptable - we do what we can to ensure that the environment isn't degraded any further and where possible we are working to improve it.
More bird life, get rid of pests.
Stays healthy.
More fish and clean water.
Get rid of arsenic use.
Remove gravel build-up upstream so the swimming holes don't fill up.
Keep it the same.
Nicely planted with natives.
Keep it clear, fresh and cooling.

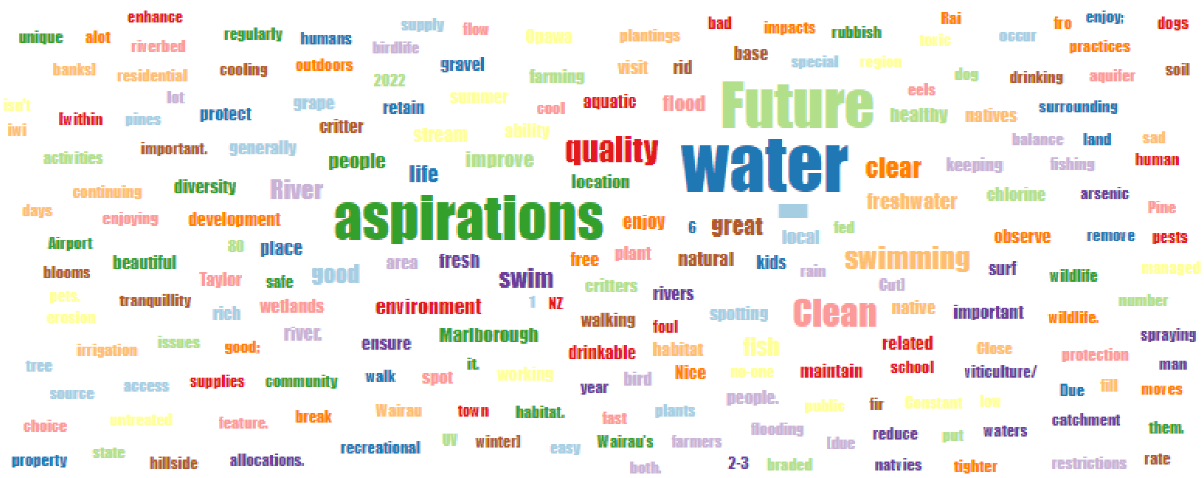
Preserve surrounding forest.
Please keep the water chlorine free for everyone.
Maintain water quality for swimming.
To stay clean.
To maintain it to be a beautiful place for people to enjoy.
Keep the water chlorine free for everyone.
No pollutants.
To always be clean.
Reduce erosion. Pest control important, deer eating undergrowth exposes the soil, rain washes away; getting rid of wild pigs causing soil to be washed away in creeks.

5) Other Comments

Other Comments
While the Wairau's riverbed course [within the flood banks] moves from year to year [due to flood waters erosion in winter] free public access for recreational use of and on the river, is really important. The braded rivers area special unique feature.
We walk the dogs to the river here most days especially in summer we also like to swim in river. I would like to see tighter restrictions on water allocations.
We take fresh water from an untreated hillside stream fed community water source, each property then treats it by filtration or UV treatment as determined by them. I would like to see this choice continued, characterising as it does the remoteness and natural environment we choose to enjoy.
We have a population of eels - well hidden. I'd like to enhance their survival.
Waitohi stream is very important to our local iwi and it is used alot by Picton School for stream studies and learning as it is very close to our school and within walking distance.
This is a beautiful location with the native bush, bird life and the river. It is a great place for people visit and enjoy nature. We need to ensure that maintain the environment as it is for future generations to enjoy.
There are a number of eels that seek shelter in this fresh water habitat. They can be fed which is thrill to share with children. Great to observe in their natural habitat. They equally can be hurt and hunted by less caring people. They need formal protection from human harm. They also must be subject to negative and harmful water quality and human pollution in this pool.
The Wairau Diversion (The Cut) is a popular surf break that I visit 2-3 times per week and sometimes daily. The water quality and flow in the river mouth is of significant importance to many (hundreds) local surfers because it determines the health of the surf break. It is the closest and most used surf break to Blenheim.
The Opawa river is in our front yard and it isn’t being maintained. There is a fir tree that fell into the river during heavy rain in 2022 and has not been removed. The weed is not being cut and only minimal spraying of Raupo.
The Marlborough Sounds environment needs to be cared for to ensure that there is not further degradation of the environment. What happens on the land and in the waterways affects what happens in the sea.
The freshwater is used for our daily water and is well managed by the local community. Please let us continue to do so without interference from well meaning but unknowledgeable people who do not know our needs and the local knowledge.
The freshwater assets (rivers) of Marlborough are the primary reason I retired here.
The drinking water is great and appears to be an excellent supply, but only having lived here for 1 month.

The council has approved too many poorly thought out plans in this area, which have valued corporate commercial gain over the welfare of waterways. The impact of which can not be undone.
Sometimes take our kids to paddle/wade/sit in the water here on a hot day. Would not put heads under due to the water quality though.
Silt and slash from forestry is an issue. We've never had issues with the water coming into our house so I'd rather there were no new regulations making this more expensive or inefficient.
RNZAF Base Woodbourne/ Marlborough Airport are an important part of the Region. At this location, the Base takes water from the Omaka Aquifer and supplies drinking water to the Airport and base employees, as well as some surrounding residential houses. The quality and quantity of water available in the aquifer is therefore of importance. There have been issues and impacts from surface water flooding too - for example, during the August 2022 flood event.
Regarding the rivers, I believe a regular removal of the gravel at all the stream mouths would assist with keeping the stream clear of debris and also reduce flooding potential.
Our dog is walked in the Taylor River walkway. Water quality and water level is very important if we want to avoid toxic blooms that can occur in the summer. A safe place for humans and pets to swim without risk of illness is very important.
Opawa river too cloudy. no river side vegetation. no billabongs alongside rivers to filter runoff, and receive main channel flood waters. so extensive wetlands need to be established. slow water not fast water is the key. I have done this around the world.. fishing presently for rich people, not the average person. boating is for rich people. motorcycling and quad bikes are for rich people. anything with a motor is highly disruptive to wildlife. perhaps zones for these activities away from cycling walking tracks. I regularly visit all these river areas. Wairau Waihopai Awatere Opawa Taylor Pukawa.
Nice swimming spot over Summer! Clean and deep water!
Natural springs used by property's in the area for domestic supplies are drying up because of pine plantations and wilding pines left unchecked.
Mill Flat in Pine Valley.
It smells so bad there mud t be bad water there.
It looks foul as it flows into the Opaoa River. The whole habit/area of the drain along its whole length needs attention to improve water quality. It is right beside the cycle track and is a sad and concerning eyesore. A great community project could be a way of delivering improvement.
It concerns me that we can't swim in the Taylor River.
In managing our irrigation intake, we endeavour to use environmentally friendly practices to protect the water quality and the indigenous species.
If has concerned me for a number of years that farmers in the Pelorus catchment who have water allocations have very little regard for the environment or the impacts of their water takes. I am NOT anti farming but I regularly drive between Canvastown and Rai township and frequently observe irrigation systems spraying water on paddocks in the middle of the day in temperatures in the low to mid 20's. Most of this water will evaporate. This is a gross waste and indicates bad/ignorant practices with respect to good irrigation. Presumably there is no charge for the water just a maximum usage that these farmers are working up to. Perhaps a move to user pays would improve behaviour.
I would like to see the river catchment managed with potential to protect the environment by sustainable gravel management and flood protection.
I work as viticulturist for Marlborough Grape Growers Cooperative. We have 80 grower members that conduct their grape growing business and water related pleasure activities throughout the whole of the Marlborough District. As such, we have a great diversity of vested interests in the visions and values of both local and national government freshwater reforms.
Household water supply for 6 residential units.
Great place to observe birdlife. Close to town but still a 'wilderness' feel. Crucial to keep water quality monitored and kept as good as possible.

Due to the nature of the run off entering the Taylor River it is often unsafe/unhealthy for people and animals to swim/paddle in the river. There are also a lot of Blue green algae in summer in some location some of these areas are man made.
Clean clear water. Current water allocation regime is working well.
A very public spot where many people walk. Children play in the water but levels can get very low in the summer and algal blooms can occur that are toxic to humans and their pets. I know flood protect is key but it would be great to some natural plantings, riverside enhancement happen in the area from the dam to Wither Rd.



6) Photos submitted.

Figure 5: Wairau Bar surf break (Source - provided through Engagement 1 online map survey)

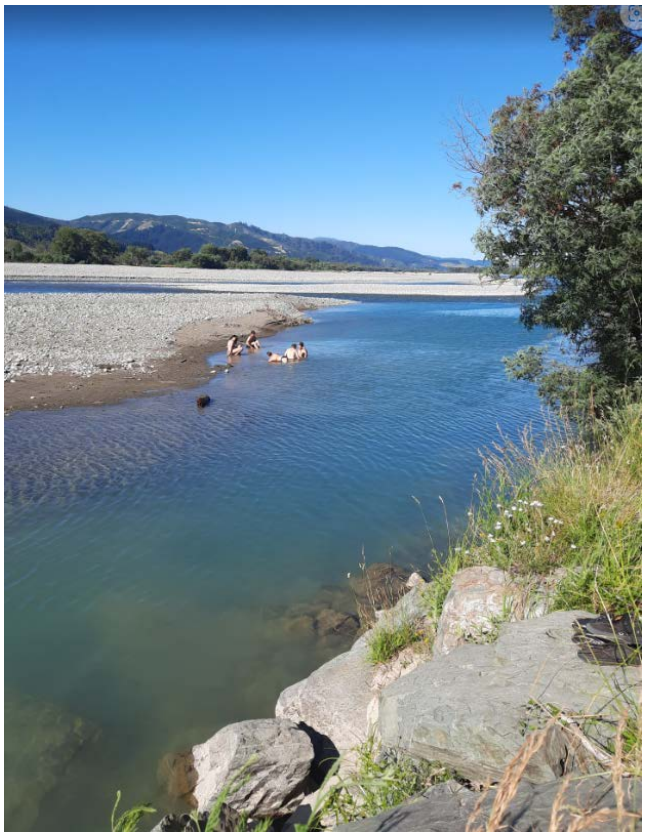


Figure 6: Swimming in the Wairau in the summer (Source -provided through Engagement 1 online map survey)

Figure 7: Swimming in the Wairau in the summer (Source -provided through Engagement 1 online map survey). Small Wairau tributary (Source- provided through Engagement 1 online map survey)

Figure 8: Swimming in the Wairau in the summer (Source -provided through Engagement 1 online map survey). Wairau River (Source - provided through Engagement 1 online map survey)

Figure 9: Swimming in the Wairau in the summer (Source -provided through Engagement 1 online map survey). Wairau River (Source - provided through Engagement 1 online map survey)

Appendix 7 – Feedback Submitters

- Adams, G and W
- Anderson, M
- Awatere Water Users Group
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand – Advised did not wish to submit
- Bonazza, S
- Climate Karanga Marlborough
- Dahlberg, L
- Department of Conservation
- Earle, T and G
- Federated Farmers New Zealand
- Flaxbourne / Waima Catchment Group
- Greenhough, T
- Hetherington, B
- Hoogeveen, B
- Horticulture New Zealand Limited
- Indevin Group
- Jeymay Soap and Body
- Kapuka, T
- M&R Forestland Management Ltd – Advised did not wish to submit
- M.E.Taylor Ltd
- Marlborough Freshwater Anglers Club Inc
- Minehan, B
- Nelson Marlborough District Health Board
- Nelson Marlborough Fish and Game
- Nelson Trout Fishing Club
- OneFortyOne – Advised did not wish to submit
- Orman, T
- Peterson, R
- Pointon, D
- Sim, D
- Southern Marlborough Landscape Trust
- .Springs Water Users Group
- Stevens, J
- Stolwerk, R & Mirza Downs Ltd
- Taylor, M

- Thomas, H
- Turnball, H
- Watson, P
- Weaver, J
- Williamson, R
- Willis, W

Appendix 8 – Summary list of Submission Points.

The following table lists details of the feedback received from both individuals and organisations to Marlborough's engagement round one relating to Freshwater Management Units, Visions and Values.

Each submitters' points have been kept together, where there is a change in colour of the rows this is the start of a new submitter. The location of where the submissions related to has also been recorded, either as a region wide response or assigned a specific FMU or group of FMUs.

All youth engagement has been detailed in a separate Appendix 4. Please note the following is focused on feedback specifically given in the Marlborough context, as such comments given by national agencies provided in a general "national" or "multiple region wide" context relating to the implementation of the NPSFM are not provided here. Separate records have been kept of any such meetings and will be taken into consideration in during general policy considerations.

Individual / Organisation	**Submissions**	**Location**
Organisation	Agree with the compulsory values identified in the NPSFM of ecosystem health, human contact, threatened species and mahinga kai. The main concern and focus is primarily on ecosystem health. The three other values are perceived as secondary and totally reliant on the prioritising of ecosystem health. Human contact and mahinga kai gathering need to be subservient so that the magnitude of these activities is governed by the needs of the ecosystem as a whole. Threatened species clearly have their treats reduced in a healthy ecosystem.	Region wide
Organisation	Particular interest in the Wairau FMU and the issues from the complexities inherent in this FMU that are associated with the identified declining trend in the aquifer	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Fully support the “Hierarchy of Obligations” in the NPSFM. If this had been stated many decades ago and been our priority 30, 40 or 50 years ago, would we have ended up with unacceptable impacts on freshwater resources from dairying and irrigation?	Region Wide
Organisation	Believe in the principle of respecting the natural world, in all its manifestations, as our ally, not simply regarding nature as a resource.	Region wide
Organisation	Believe the unconsidered exploitation of natural resources has led to the disruption of the climate and of many other natural processes that we are all now face.	Region wide
Organisation	People are not separate from the nature and we are one part of nature’s biodiversity. Thus any infrastructure in which we may wish to invest must be in agreement with nature and nature’s biodiversity.	Region wide
Organisation	There is a very real risk of compromising Mother Nature’s integrity to the point where She can no longer provide us with what we require to sustainably live on our beautiful planet if that is not a considerable and well-considered world-wide transition in values from the economic to the ethical, from wealth to well-being, from “me’ to ‘we’ and from human-first to plant-first.	Region-wide
Organisation	Specific interest in the health and mauri of the Wairau Aquifer. It is of critical important to the Marlborough community from supplying clen water for domestic, agricultural and industrial use but also providing us all with the spiritual and life-giving sustenance manifesting in the different springs emanating from it.	Wairau FMU
Organisation	The Springs are a clear reminder of what Papatuānuku, Mother Nature gives to us every day that we never take for granted	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Recognise that due to some good and possibly fortuitous decision-making in the past, Marlborough has largely avoided some of the major impacts [on freshwater] affecting several other regions in New Zealand due to animal farming, in particular dairying. The obvious consequences of too many	Region wide

	cows in particular, resulting in excess nitrates in groundwater and other polluting impacts affecting freshwater supplies. Believe that once pollution/degradation has occurred remediation through reduction and restrictions on animal numbers is beyond most decision makers due to the clout of the dairy lobby. Viticulture generally has lesser impacts on freshwater but still demands significant volume of water for irrigation and processing grapes	
Organisation	The Wairau Aquifer is a precious taonga for Marlborough. The viability of a significant proportion of the local economy is dependent in water from the aquifer for its survival. We must do everything possible to ensure our freshwater management is sound and long sited and not compromised by demands from water users motivated by shorter term economic perspectives.	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Lack of adequate information which complicates the ability for fully informed input by the public in this submission process. As such a precautionary principle to environmental management should be applied stringently. Taking a precautionary approach includes holistic considerations, integrating management and the associated recognition of how waters are interconnected.	Region Wide
Organisation	The Gravel Bed Rivers project has helped to identify and understand better the complex factors resulting in the Wairau aquifer having a declining trend of the last few decades. This declining trend has been directly linked to the containment of the river. This has resulted in a reduction of the thickness of the river gravels and scouring along the armoured floodway margins due to floods downcutting in the current single Wairau River braid". This has resulted in the reduced aquifer recharge compared to the historic period before the river was contained.	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Highlighted two sections within MfE's Guidance on the National Objectives Framework of the NPSFM – "Holistic approach to setting flows and levels" and "Integrated management". Support for these statements. An example of the interconnectedness given is "the interconnectedness of groundwater and surface water and impacts on aquifer recharge" – this speaks directly to the issues we face in the Wairau FMU.	Region Wide / Wairau FMU
Organisation	Balance between water takes, flows and volumes – Specifically Clause 3.17 (4)(a) NPSFM. Consider this applies that a groundwater take limit would not cause a permanent lowering of the groundwater levels or reduced connected river flows below their environmental flow. Recent research has verified the age of the Wairau aquifer groundwater at less than 1 year meaning that the reservoir volume is small. This means that the critical well levels and associated groundwater-	Wairau FMU

	fed spring flows, the aquifer level is never more than several months away from receding to MEP environmental thresholds. There is a need for an accurate assessment of the total volume of the aquifer is critical if we are considering having a regime where there are no level limits set in the aquifer and we rely on an annual volume limit as out only control on extraction.	
Organisation	We are aware that consideration is being given to how best to manage the allocation of water from the Wairau groundwater and that "alternative approaches to managing seasonal and boundary effects" are being considered. We understand an annual extraction limit of 73,006,000 m^3 was set in Appendix 6 when the proposed Marlborough Environmental Plan (pMEP) was released in 2016. Subsequent information coming from the GBR research (in particular the isotopic research) has provided evidence that the reservoir volume is smaller than initially believed. It would be very helpful to know what proportion 76,000,000 m^3 constitutes of the total available. We understand the concept of imagining the aquifer like a bucket where the level goes up and down. So, is it 5% of the bucket or 40% for instance? We realise this total will vary considerably for different times of the flood/drought cycle and that water is constantly flowing through the aquifer.	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Our primary concern is in regard to what impacts there might be on the Wairau aquifer and its associated Wairau River and spring flows when we have aquifer water users taking their full allocations during an extended multi-year drought that climate change projections indicate is becoming more likely. The emptier the bucket becomes the greater the impact will be from extracting 76,000,000 m^3 annually. We accept that the full allocation is not normally extracted each year, but presumably we do need to imagine worse case scenarios?	Region Wide / Wairau FMU
Organisation	Concerned to have a clear definition of how empty the bucket can get before extraction is halted and if we are to meet the requirements of the NOF, it raises for us the following critical questions: Are we making adequate allowance for the possibility of severe dry El Nino years and climate change-fuelled droughts when setting extraction limits from the Wairau aquifer FMU? Do we have accurate information at this point in time to inform us how empty the bucket might get in such a multi-year drought scenario? In other words, would several years of removal of 76,000,000 m^3/year, with annual recharge volumes lower than extraction and springs outflows combined, result in unacceptable lowering of the Wairau Aquifer and recession of the Springs?	Region Wide / Wairau FMU

Organisation	Target Attributes States (TAS) – Clause 3.19 Assessing trends and Clause 3.20 Responding to degradation. Clause 3.19 (3) - If a deteriorating trend that is the result of something other than a naturally occurring process is detected, any part of an FMU to which the attribute applies is degrading and clause 3.20 applies. Clause 3.20 (2) - Any action taken in response to a deteriorating trend must be proportionate to the likelihood and magnitude of the trend, the risk of adverse effects on the environment, and the risk of not achieving TAS. This raises the question: “Is the declining level of the Wairau aquifer a legitimate TAS that MDC must set a limit on and meet?”. We are aware that MDC owns land adjacent to the Wairau River within the recharge zone. We submit that all such land be considered and assessed for its suitability for being returned to the river to give the river more room to move. It may even be necessary to consider the purchase of suitable land not in council ownership that has the potential to optimise recharge of the Wairau Aquifer. Giving the river more room will also have the added benefit of it being able to cope better with large flow events with less risk of flooding. Regarding options for improving Wairau aquifer recharge will clearly take some years to show any results. We therefore support very careful and considered use of the groundwater resources during this period of time.	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Appreciated how Marlborough District Council staff and committees have been open to challenge and discussion about freshwater management. We recognised that good decision-making in the past has helped Marlborough avoid some of the adverse impacts on freshwater resources affecting other areas of Aotearoa.	Region wide
Organisation	Applaud efforts at restoring naturally-occurring water management processes, such as the Para Flats Wetlands Management Scheme	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Our hopes/aspiration accord with the vision and values of Te Mana o te Wai.	Region Wide
Organisation	We would like to see the promotion of naturally-occurring processes underlying freshwater management in Marlborough, for instance giving the rivers more room to move and restoring wetlands so the wider ecosystem of which we are a part can benefit from the increasing health, water cleansing and storing abilities of wetlands.	Region Wide
Organisation	A clear and informed balance amongst water takes, flows and volumes	Region Wide

Organisation	That the goal of human freshwater management practice must be to respect the Mana o te Wai, to recognise water as having needs beyond just being a resource for human beings, and for us to work with Nature and processes natural to Aotearoa rather than against them.	Region Wide
Organisation	The ongoing viability of the Wairau aquifer, utilising naturally-occurring water management principles as referenced above.	Wairau FMU
Organisation	The ongoing development of adequate information on water volumes, flows and takes to improve our knowledge with the aim of maximising the health of the rivers and aquifers.	Region Wide
Organisation	Acknowledgement of traditional Māori tikanga attaching to freshwater (wai māori) as taonga and development of close co-operation between the Marlborough District Council and ngā iwi o Te Tau Ihu in the realisation of those tikanga.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Organisation	Continued application of the Precautionary Principle in managing our fresh waters.	Region Wide
Organisation	Returning more room to all the rivers of Marlborough for movement.	Region Wide
Organisation	Giving freshwater management our highest priority must always be kept front of mind. The viability of all lifeforms in Marlborough relies on the good health of our freshwater resources.	Region Wide
Organisation	These aspirations are ongoing from now onwards given the urgency of present threats to the health of the ecosystem (whenua) and the diversity of all plants and animals, including humans, that depend on it.	Region Wide
Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Organisation	Rivers and streams, Lakes, Springs, Groundwater. Freshwater Interactions - Use freshwater for irrigation and growing of horticultural crops. Freshwater for irrigation is an important use and requires water to be of a quality to maintain food safety and human health standards. Value – Irrigation for growing of horticultural crops.	Region Wide
Organisation	Mahinga Kai - We represent Horticultural growers, and the health and quality of waterways are important as is the ability to access water for irrigation of horticultural crops. Horticulture is spread out throughout the Marlborough District and is an efficient, responsible user of water resources. Horticulture growers are located throughout the Marlborough region and rely on the same water quality requirements that support a health ecosystem – including Mahinga Kai	Region Wide

	Growers need safe and reliable access to freshwater for irrigation of horticultural production of fresh healthy produce for human consumption.	
Organisation	Growers are located throughout the Marlborough region and there is a place for Horticulture as an industry as the country transitions to a low-emissions economy. Growers need secure and reliable access to water for irrigation of crops. There is a need to consider ongoing food security and enabling domestic production of crops in all regions.	Region Wide
Organisation	Other Values - Drinking water supply	Region Wide
Organisation	Other Values - Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages Horticultural growers require reliable, secure access to freshwater in order to operate. Inclusion of root-stock survival provisions to ensure crops, such as orchard crops, survive a drought are critical. Vegetable production requires flexibility in where water is taken and applied as vegetable growers incorporate the use of lease land and crop rotation. Because of this water requirements can vary season to season and so a degree of flexibility is required for vegetable operations water use and take. Due to the large presence of viticulture, vegetable growing and other types of horticulture are having to move further and further afield to find pockets of viable land to use for horticultural production.	Region Wide
Organisation	Other Values - Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages As growers are having to find land to lease or incorporate in their rotation that is not put into long-term crops, horticulture needs to be enabled in all FMU's. Growers need to be able to use water for irrigation is a way that enables crop rotation. Growers of fruit crops need to be able to have reliable access to water and root-stock survival provisions to ensure tree crops survive a drought season. We are keen to work with Council further on understanding the requirements of horticultural growers.	Region Wide
Organisation	Other Values - Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages Freshwater is used to irrigate crops, hygiene and in post-harvest facilities. Reliable access to freshwater is an essential of any horticultural operation.	Region Wide
Organisation	Other Values - Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages Horticultral crops are grown for direct human consumption. Some are produced and further process at post harvest facilities, but this usually involves taking the fruit or vegetable product, washing, chopping and freezing, before sending it out to be purchased by consumers. Water quality for horticultural crops generally needs to be of a quality that is safe for human consumption. Regular testing of water quality and food safety is incorporated into industry accredited programmes	Region Wide

	(NZGAP, and it's suite of programmes). water is used for irrigation, cultivation, post-harvest and hygiene purposes in horticultural production.	
Organisation	We are concerned that there needs to be continued access to freshwater for horticultural production of crops for human consumption. Horticulture supports a health population by producing fresh fruits and vegetables which are necessary as part of a healthy diet. We are concerned that there needs to be provision of things like root-stock survival for long-term tree crops, and flexibility about where water is used for vegetable production as vegetable production requires the use of lease land and crop rotation, corresponding to different water needs and requirements depending on what crop is grown where.	Region Wide
Organisation	Horticulture can play a role in the transition to a low-emission economy. fresh vegetable production is generally for the domestic market and is necessary to support food security and access for healthy food for all New Zealanders. Orcharding and fruit crops are very efficient users of water and have very low environmental impact.	Region Wide
Organisation	We hope to see water for irrigation of horticultural crops prioritised to support a health population. that the opportunity to diversify the crops grown in Marlborough is recognised and supported. This will mean recognising the importance of freshwater for irrigation of horticultural crops. as soon as practicable.	Region Wide
Organisation	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Irrigation | Water storage.	Region Wide
Organisation	In our view, more community consultation will be required following this phase of collecting information on values, to meet the requirements of visions setting within the NPSFM.	Region Wide
Organisation	We note that it is not implicit that all compulsory NPSFM 2020 values are first or second priority Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) values. For example, the compulsory 'human contact' value may include environmental outcomes relating to flows or levels (to support people being able to connect with water). The water quality aspect of this value (i.e., people not getting sick from contact with water) would fall under the second priority in the TMOTW hierarchy of obligations, however environmental outcomes related to flows and water levels would not, in our view be a second hierarchy value.	Region Wide
Organisation	Water is used throughout horticultural production process; from growing the crops, washing and processing produce for market, to fighting frosts (some fruits). To service these activities, the industry requires enough water supply at specific times, particularly in summer. For some crops, such as vegetables that are grown above ground and fruit with skins that may be eaten, the quality of the irrigation water is important to manage food safety risks.	Region Wide

	All horticultural operations result in discharges, these are mainly non-point source discharges associated with rainfall or irrigation. Non-point source discharges can be managed with good irrigation practices, and land fertiliser management to reduce the contaminant loading of discharges. The reliability of water supply (especially during dry periods) for crops during growth periods is vert important to ensure quality as well as yield of each crop. Growers are already efficient users of water. While horticultural crops are efficient users of water the need for reliable supply of water for horticultural crops is critical as orcharding crops in particular cannot be relocated once planted. Water harvesting, and storage for direct use or augment or recharge is a method than can provide the irrigation reliability required by horticultural crops with lesser impacts on freshwater outcomes.	
Organisation	The value of Irrigation, Cultivation, and Production of Food and Beverages is the most important to the horticulture industry. Water is essential for food production. Growing fruits and vegetables in Marlborough requires reliable supplies of freshwater that are suitable for sustained crop production, post-harvest washing and processing. This value must also recognise the assimilative capacity of water bodies to support abstractions and discharges. In our view, there will be an increasing need to move away from relying on large geographic hubs for the production of fresh produce for domestic consumption and enable horticultural production to occur in more areas across New Zealand. Recent weather events, climate change and biosecurity incursions have impacted on fresh produce production and supply in New Zealand and speak to the need for communities to find ways to be resilient to changes. One approach is to ensure horticulture and domestic food production is prioritised as a need in all communities. Horticulture plays a significant role in local communities, providing fresh and healthy produce for consumption, and employment opportunities in local horticultural businesses and ancillary services. Include Values for all FMUs - Irrigations, Cultivation and Food Supply - Commercial and Industrial Use - Food Production	Region Wide
Organisation	Our long term vision for regions/FMUs is consistent across all regions where fruit and vegetables are grown. **Food production in the region/FMU is supported by innovative and sustainable land and water management practices that:** - **Support the transition to low emissions land use.** - **Maintain food security for New Zealanders.**	Region Wide

	- **Improve resilience to the effects of climate change.** - **Support the use of Highly Productive Land for primary production.** We seek an integrated approach to freshwater management, where the freshwater visions not only directs instream freshwater outcomes, but also directs freshwater limits.	
Organisation	Irrigation, cultivation and food supply – while the title of this value is broad, the explanation in the NPSFM is specific to irrigation. This value has limitations for horticulture, as the value is about irrigation rather than food supply. **The value of irrigation, cultivation and food production.** **This irrigation, cultivation and food production value should be considered when establishing the outcomes and limits for flow regimes and instream water quality to support the quality, quantity and reliability of abstractions.** Freshwater outcomes for the irrigation value; - Flow regimes that provide the volume and reliability of water abstraction to support the activity reliant on irrigation. - Target attribute states that provide abstracted water of suitable water quality to support irrigation, (avoid clogging) and manage food safety risks when irrigating crops for human consumption.	Region Wide
Organisation	Food production is recognised as a value in other regions, and not solely related to irrigated food production. The economic contribution is not the sole benefit of food production, there are wider social and environmental benefits of food production. For example the IPCC has high confidence that climate change adaptation strategies that promote global adoption of balanced diets contribute to emissions reduction and nutrition, health and biodiversity and other environmental benefits. The National Emissions Reduction Plan includes low emissions land use (including low emissions food production) as a focus area. **Food Production – The FMU or part of the FMU supports food production. Water quality and quantity supports food production including: the domestic supply of fresh vegetables, food security for New Zealanders, low emissions food production, climate change resilient food production and food production on highly productive land.** **This food production value should be considered when establishing the outcomes and limits for flow regimes and instream water quality to support the quality, quantity and reliability of abstractions and instream water quality to support discharges.** Freshwater outcomes for the Food Production Value;	Region Wide

	- Flow regimes that provide the volume and reliability of water abstraction to support food production that contributes to balanced diets, such as water harvesting or root stock survival water to support land use change to horticulture. - Target attribute states that provide abstracted water of suitable water quality to support the commercial activity, for example managing food safety risks for crop washing. - Target attribute states that provide for non-point and point source discharges associated with food production that contributes to food production, for example sufficient capacity within target attributes states to assimilate sediment discharged from vegetable growing land operating at good management practice. In the current situation we consider that the Food Production values applies to all FMUs within Marlborough region related to: Low emissions food production and food production of highly productive land.	
Organisation	Commercial and Industrial Use Value – This value relates to the economic opportunities for people, business and industries. This value is the economic contribution. Horticulture has high technical and allocative efficiency, and therefore it is a very economically efficient user of the assimilative capacity of freshwater receiving environments that support both abstractions and discharges. **The value of Commercial and Industrial Use.** **The Commercial and Industrial Use value should be considered when establishing the outcomes and limits for flow regimes and instream water quality to support the quality, quantity and reliability of abstractions and instream water quality to support discharges.** Freshwater outcomes for the Commercial and Industrial Use value; - Flow regimes that provide the volume and reliability of water abstraction to support the activity for commercial matters such as first fighting and crop washing, post-harvest and food processing. - Target attribute states that provide abstracted water of suitable water quality to support commercial activity, for example managing food safety risks for crop washing. - Target attribute states that provide for non-point and point source discharges associated with the commercial activity, for example sufficient capacity within target attributes states to assimilate nitrate leaching from orchards operating at good management practice.	Region Wide
Organisation	Ministry for the Environment has two longer term outcomes for freshwater: - Quality of freshwater maintained and improved.	Region Wide

	- Optimal availability of freshwater. These are affected by another three outcomes - Well-managed undesirable effects of land use on water. - Appropriately managed increasing demands. - Efficient use of freshwater. The horticulture industry achieve environmental outcomes by meeting strict assurance schemes that have been accepted by government as meeting compliance.	
Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Organisation	Concerns with summer low flows and the setting of appropriate minimum flow regime. Concerned with floods, forestry, farm and general waste management. Concerns with temperature and water quality.	Region Wide
Organisation	We can always do better...Major floods (July 2021 and August 2022) study should give indicators of steps we can take to minimize damage. Minimum flows and summer flat-lining, Council already has a report on this. Temperature, setting appropriate minimum flow rates should help here. Water Quality, Council l believe has an active program on this.	Region Wide
Organisation	That future generations can see and experience our river systems as they should be, high water quality and quantity with adequate controls in place to ensure a sustained level of aquatic life.	Region Wide
Organisation	Truly believe with, a science based and common-sense commercial approach (we cannot keep taking water for more intensive activities, it is not an infinite resource), that our waterways can be managed in a sustainable way that ensures their healthy longevity.	Region Wide
Organisation	We should be working towards this now, as soon as possible.	Region Wide
Organisation	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Irrigation | Water storage | Flood protection | Groundwater levels | Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events.	Region Wide
Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide

Individual	Freshwater interactions with rivers and streams - Swimming | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Fishing. Favourite Places – Upper Wairau River, Branch River, Leathan River, Goulter River – Fly fishing.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Mahinga Kai – Trout in the Wairau River and its tributaries.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Concern over the degradation of freshwater habitat by unsympathetic flood protection practices (especially use of rock walls or "rip rap") which reduces natural variation in water flow. Concern also with too much water abstraction reducing flow, and too many nitrates leaching into the rivers.	Region Wide
Individual	Annual stocking of rainbow trout into the Branch & Leatham rivers has been very successful.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows	Region Wide
Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Organisation	Freshwater interactions with rivers and streams - Swimming | Paddling/wading | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Other Values in the Wairau FMU – Natural form and character – soothing for the soul. Drinking water supply – no contaminants, adequate but not excessive supply don't develop an area then look for / demand drinking water. Fishing Animal drinking water – allow drinking supply just no contaminants. Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages – Critical for irrigation is adequate supply, need to have irrigation supply along the rivers. Fair allocation of resources, avoid stress on the land environment due to over intensive use enabled by irrigation some places are just not suitable for cropping maintaining clean freshwater is not free – people using the clean fresh water to make money should contribute to its maintained. Hydro-electric power generation – Existing schemes - great scheme needs to be better maintained. In regard to small scale hydro yes these should be encouraged definitely we are doing it with solar enable the use of power closer to the source could combine it with storage in side valleys for the main river replenishment during dry times.	Wairau FMU

Organisation	Concerned that people/organisations who irrigate are not on the whole contributing to the larger catchment maintenance they are being subsidised by other land owners and ratepayers	Region Wide
Organisation	This catchment (Wairau) is in a relatively good state this is a golden opportunity to keep it this way or even improve it	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Water storage | Groundwater levels | Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events	Region Wide / Wairau FMU
Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with rivers and streams and groundwater - Swimming | Mahinga kai / food gathering | Fishing | Recreating alongside water bodies - 4WD / motorbikes / quad bikes	Wairau FMU
Individual	Other Values in the Wairau FMU – Natural form and character | Drinking water supply | Fishing	Wairau FMU
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Flood protection | Groundwater levels | Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events	Region Wide / Wairau FMU
Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Organisation	Freshwater interactions with rivers and streams, Lakes, Wetlands, Springs - Boating / sailing | Mahinga kai / food gathering | Paddling/wading | Kayaking / canoeing / rowing | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Fishing	Region Wide
Organisation	Mahinga kai - Brown Trout, Rainbow trout, salmon – from Rivers and Lakes	Region Wide
Organisation	Other Values – Natural form and character - Diversity of geology, and vegetation within Marlborough Fishing - Clean, cool, unpolluted water, with good populations of fish, healthy benthic life, accessible to the angler. Hydro-electric power generation - Trustpower's Argyle scheme has enhanced the fishery. No further large scale hydro, but support small scale and domestic hydro installations being encouraged	Region Wide
Organisation	Concern that abstraction of water is having a detrimental effect on benthic life, reducing habitat and increasing water temperature to the detriment of fish.	Region Wide

Organisation	There are still rivers and lakes that hold good numbers of fish, and have a healthy freshwater ecology.	Region Wide
Organisation	The rivers and lakes can be maintained or improved, so that the habitat for fish and benthic life is enhanced.	Region Wide
Organisation	That the tension between economic development and Environmental values, can be managed to favour environmental values over economic and the MDC enforces the conditions of permitted water uses. This should be done now.	Region Wide
Organisation	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Water storage | Flood protection | Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events	Region Wide
Organisation	For all FMUs – All rivers and lakes – activities - Fishing, all styles.	Region Wide
Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams | Lakes | Wetlands - Mahinga kai / food gathering | Paddling/wading | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Fishing | Recreating alongside water bodies - 4WD / motorbikes / quad bikes | Game bird shooting.	Region Wide
Individual	Mahinga kai - Brown Trout, Rainbow trout, salmon, some birds – Wairau River, Branch River, Leatham River, Rai River, Pelorus River, Clarence River, Lake Argyle, Sedgemere Tarns.	Region Wide
Individual	Other Values – Natural form and character - The diversity of the environment in the Marlborough region, it varies from lowland to the High country, with so much diversity of climate, vegetation, ecology. A magical place. Fishing - Water level, flow, temperature, lack of pollution, habitat, good macro invertebrate indexes, access.	Region Wide
Individual	The council enforcing national freshwater standards to ensure adequate flows are in rivers.	Region Wide
Individual	Concerns that water abstraction to the detriment of environmental values. The balance between economic values is too heavily weighed against environmental values. An example would be as trigger points for cutting extraction at low river levels that are delayed by saying the flow should be averaged over a day, or week etc.	Region Wide

Individual	The pristine nature of the Marlborough South High Country, and back country rivers, good access to the lowland rivers.	Region Wide
Individual	Improved environmental outcomes, with values placed on wetlands and riverine systems. This should be done now.	Region Wide
Individual	The record of councils is pro economic development, I hope that FMUs will have enforced environmental standards. This should be done now.	Region Wide
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Water storage | Flood protection | Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events	Region Wide
Individual	Did not agree that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough. – No further comment provided	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams | Wetlands - Fishing | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking | Game bird shooting	Region Wide
Individual	Mahinga kai - Fish and Game Birds	Region Wide
Individual	Other Values – Natural form and character Drinking water supply Fishing Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages	Region Wide
Individual	Everyone has access for sport and recreational activities	Region Wide
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Irrigation | Water storage | Flood protection | Groundwater levels	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams | Wetlands – Swimming | Boasting / sailing | Paddling / Wading | Kayaking / canoeing / rowing | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Recreating alongside water bodies – 4WD / motorbikes / quad bikes | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams | Wetlands – Other Values - Beautiful aspect	Wairau FMU

Individual	Wairau River – swimming, walking, nature, mental health. Mahinga Kai – trout.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Other values - Natural form and character - untouched braided river in the mountains Drinking water supply - lack of contaminants fair and stainable supply Fishing - allow natural ecosystems to not only exist but thrive Animal drinking water - important for rural lifestyle needs to be not only fair but reasonable Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages - must leave more than enough in the water system to maintain it long term must have a fair distribution of recourses current system is unfair in that whoever gets a consent to take water incurs no cost the public purse picks up the related costs of river management - weeds, gravel, low flows, etc	Wairau FMU
Individual	Concerns that the current system is unfair in that whoever gets a consent to take water incurs no cost the public purse picks up the related costs of river management - weeds, gravel, low flows, etc access is often left to locals to create/maintain.	Wairau FMU
Individual	The upper reaches of our major waterways are relatively untouched (they need protection) they are an asset in their own right.	Wairau FMU
Individual	The upper reaches of our major waterways are relatively untouched (they need protection) they are an asset in their own right. The Wairau river is in a saveable state right now the funding models for repairing or maintaining it seem to fall only on the landowners along its banks and then only for some costs for example weed and pest control a big part of Marlborough's prosperity comes from this river and its health is vitally important to the region perhaps the users of the "free" water takes could contribute a little to ensuring their water supply remains viable	Wairau FMU
Individual	The Wairau river is in a saveable state right now the funding models for repairing or maintaining it seem to fall only on the landowners along its banks and then only for some costs for example weed and pest control a big part of Marlborough's prosperity comes from this river and its health is vitally important to the region perhaps the users of the "free" water takes could contribute a little to ensuring their water supply remains viable - 10 years a stich in time.....	Wairau FMU
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Water storage | Groundwater levels | Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events	Wairau FMU

Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams - Swimming | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Tubing | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Other values - Natural form and character - Clean, presence of native species, clear, lack of sediment, the deep green colours of the water	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams - Swimming | Paddling / wading | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Wairau FMU
Individual	Other values - Natural form and character - Clean and clear water, lack of nutrients, native species present in the water. Drinking water supply - That we have water that is drinkable at its source, so that when you are near water, you can drink from rivers with low risk of sickness. Drinking water should be free as much as possible from chemicals. Best that water is clean to start with than treated to make it safe. It is also important that we don't pass on the costs of healthy drinkable water to the next generation, while some current users can generate these costs with their activities today, expecting their use to be subsidised by future residents.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Other values - Natural form and character – Clean, presence of native species, clear, lack of sediment, the deep green colours of the water.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Other values – presence of endangered species, e,g, *Horelophus walkeri*	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Wairau - I have some concerns about the amount of water that is taken out of the ground and runoff into rivers from farming and forestry operations.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Pelorus - I have some concerns about some users being allowed to damage the mauri of the river.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Wairau - In the upper reaches and within the bush, water is safe to use, swim and drink.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Pelorus - the clean clear water that is swimmable and drinkable in the upper reaches. The presence of rare species.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU

Individual	Wairau & Pelorus - That rivers are swimmable and that users that cause degradation pay for this through levies, rather than the clean-up paid by future generations.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU, Wairau FMU
Individual	Wairau - It remains clean in the upper catchments with the bush and free of most pest animal and plant species. In an ideal world this would include non- native fish species – Within 30 years	Wairau FMU
Individual	Pelorus - It is restored in the lower reaches and upper reaches are protected – Within 30 years	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU, Wairau FMU
Individual	Favourite Places & activities there - Top Valley and other watercourses from the Richmond Ranges, Pine Valley - Swimming, recreation, enjoying natural character, tramping. Goulter and Lake Chalice - tramping, recreation, natural character, looking at and for native species.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Favourite Places & activities there - Pelorus and Wakamarina - swimming, tramping, camping, recreation, observing native species.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams, Springs - Swimming | Mahinga kai / food gathering | Paddling/wading | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Fishing | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU, Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Favourite Places & activities there – Onamalutu, Wairau River and Ohingaroa Creek – walking, picnicking and gardening – there is a necessity for freshwater to swim.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU, Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Mahinga Kai – Watercress - Ohingaroa	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Other values – Natural form and character – Wairau is a braided river containing cool fresh clear water and needs to be maintained as such limiting boat and bike use. Drinking water supply - Strict control of uptake of water for irrigation and the amounts of treated posts planted in vineyards. Types of sprays.- All FMUs Wai Tapu – all values mentioned (free from human and animal waste, contaminants and sediment, access is maintained and unique features are protected)- All FMU. For Wairau – Value the Wairau as sacred as it is life supporting.	Region Wide

	Transport and Turanga Waka - Limited jettys in Sounds. Fishing - Fish being safe to eat. Animal drinking water - Adequate water available but no animal access into creeks and rivers. Monitor amounts of water used in irrigation. – All FMUS Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages - Limited use so as rivers & streams maintain flow. Use should be moderate and equitable. Commercial and Industrial use - Monitor and cost effective Hydro-electric power generation – Wairau - What we have is fine but we need to develop alternatives- eg wind and solar. Definitely no more large-scale hydro and limited smaller scale hydro schemes. Spirit Relatedness	
Individual	We are against long term grants for water rights e.g. 30 years.	Region Wide
Individual	I have fresh water in the tap when I turn it on. Flood protection done in the past e.g. Taylor Dam, Diversion.	Region Wide / Wairau FMU
Individual	Prevent build-up of sediment in Pelorus Sound through forestry operations and farming within 10 years. Deal to the muddy sediment.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows, Spring Flows, Irrigation, Water storage, Flood protection, Groundwater levels, Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events, Other – making room for rivers, not inhibiting them.	Region Wide
Organisation	Did not agree that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough. – The area in the Lower Dashwood on the north side of the Awatere River should be in the Awatere Unit not East Coast Complex Unit.	East Coast Complex FMU / Awatere FMU
Organisation	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams, Springs	Region Wide
Organisation	Favourite Places & activities there – Flaxbourne River - Stock and some household drinking water. Irrigation Some parts of the Flaxbourne River do not have running water all year round. Drinking water has to be pumped from wells alongside the riverbed. Water flows all year but due to the depth of gravel there is no surface water in some parts in drier times.	East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	Other values –	Wairau FMU

	Drinking water supply Wai Tapu - **places of significance for tanagta whenua and where rituals and ceremonies are undertaken in association with freshwater bodies** mainly only apply to Coastal ones. Commercial and Industrial use - Food processing Plants - Meat and vegetable processing. Possibly wool scouring Absence of cattle in rivers but not sheep. Absence of forestry slash	
Organisation	Other values – Natural form and character - I have approx 35ha of riverbed fenced off. I never graze cattle in this area. If cattle go to the river to drink they will regularly discharge faeces at the same time. Sheep never do. I need to graze the river at certain times of the year for weed control and also to avoid long dry grass which can be a major fire hazard. Drinking water supply Wai Tapu - **places of significance for tanagta whenua and where rituals and ceremonies are undertaken in association with freshwater bodies** mainly only apply to Coastal ones. Transport and Turanga Waka - No forestry slash washing down stream. Takes out flood gates, bridges including SH1 and railway; stops even flow water creating dams which leads to tsunami like effect. Animal drinking water - Animals prefer clean trough water rather than dam water. If they have a choice they will always prefer trough water. Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages - For Flaxbourne the cut-off system is working well protecting the Ward and Taimate schemes. Irrigation important for certain crops, horticulture, vineyards. Unless eating goes out of fashion NZ is a key food producer. It's the backbone of the economy. Water gives NZ economy a competitive advantage. Irrigation important in drier areas such as Marlborough. It must have priority over recreation but not drinking water. Recreation can occur in the sea (Marlb. Sounds) and numerous swimming baths. Freshwater important for Irrigation and processing Commercial and Industrial use - Food processing plants - Meat and vegetable processing. Possibly wool scouring. Hydro-electric power generation - There is a huge amount of fresh flowing out to sea from the Clarence but most of this is not in our area. I think that should be investigated. Absence of cattle in rivers but not sheep.	East Coast Complex FMU

	Absence of forestry slash	
Organisation	In the East Coast Complex - Both public water schemes and irrigation have brought great great benefit to the area.	East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	Positives - Wairau, Awatere, East Coast Complex - It is managed locally which is a huge plus.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	Make use of as much as we can before it flows out to sea. Collection of flood water could be investigated. A water tunnel from Lake Rotoiti to upper Wairau would be a great source of hydropower and fresh water - most of it now flows out to sea often flooding Westport out in the process.	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Documents regards all of this which use Māori words should have the English meaning in brackets.	Region Wide
Individual	Did not agree that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough - Maybe there could be sub-catchments within the FMU's	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams, Wetlands, Springs – Swimming, Paddling/wading	Region Wide
Individual	Other values – Natural form and character - Managing natural systems while also allowing river management for flood protection works across the Wairau Catchment. Drinking water supply - Good healthy water for humans and livestock drinking. Good healthy water for food production needs. Wai Tapu Transport and Turanga Waka Fishing Animal drinking water - Access and ability to use it for livestock drinking needs. Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages - Good quality and availability for food production. Use in food, beverage and livestock production. Across the Wairau catchment. Irrigation needs, Livestock needs. Needed for plant protection needs. Food and Beverage production, Irrigation needs and Livestock production across the Wairau catchment. Irrigation and storage. Good quality water. Across Wairau catchment. Commercial and Industrial use - Irrigation needs quality water. Livestock needs quality water. Hydro-electric power generation – yes small scale and domestic hydro-electric generation should be encouraged.	Wairau FMU

	Flood management and protection Firefighting purposes Water users to respect adjoining land users and owners	
Individual	Concerns - Don't let it go backwards. MDC has managed catchments across Marlborough well to date.	Wairau FMU
Individual	On the whole water across the Wairau catchment is well managed, especially irrigation takes through current sustainable flow regime on Wairau River.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Maintain and improve where necessary. Don't let it go backwards. Over the next 30 years.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Irrigation | Water storage | Flood protection | Groundwater levels	Wairau FMU
Individual	The positive effects of good grazing practices on weed control and fire risk management in water body management. It can be done well.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams - Paddling/wading | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Other - I enjoy looking at it.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Mahinga Kai – None and nowhere - Kaituna River warns against it.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Paddling/wading | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking | Other - I enjoy looking at it.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	That the water at the Kaituna River mouth is unsafe. That farming and forestry practices may degrade adjacent and downstream water quality.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	The Te Hoiere Project is making positive advances towards improving water quality.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	No 'water events' occurring, such as rahui, restrictions to marine farming and marine fishing caused by freshwater runoff within 10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Irrigation | Water storage | Flood protection |	Region Wide

	Groundwater levels | Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events.	
Individual	Did not agree that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough - Pelorus and Sounds should be 1 FMU with 2 Sub-FMUs. Upper clarence and lower should be one FMU.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams, wetlands, springs, groundwater- Swimming | Paddling/wading | Kayaking / canoeing / rowing | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Recreating alongside water bodies - 4WD / motorbikes / quad bikes | White baiting | Other - walking between vines and rivers is an absolutely magical experience.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Mahinga Kai – species caught - juvenile koaro, Keep only 1/6th of my catch. Where - in secret spots.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Favourite Place to interact with freshwater – Wairau - White baiting and walking	Wairau FMU
Individual	Favourite Place to interact with freshwater – Awatere - fishing and walking	Awatere FMU
Individual	Other values – Drinking water supply – taste. Fishing - make it affordable to the average Kiwi. Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages – - Factors critical for irrigation - Vines particularly Sauvignon Blanc need their water to produce the quality wine which a 1.3 billion dollar export industry needs and are already well on the way to near organic/vegan products. The vineyards have done excellent work in retaining soil moisture. The work now is to retain runoff from forestry and hill country farming to provide slow runoff with lighter silt loads. - Areas important to be able to undertake irrigation - All the areas in the valley floors and hillsides. With mitigation and modified practices it would be possible to use a third of what is used now. - Use of freshwater for cultivation - Under vine drip mostly with some newer underground systems which use less water. - Areas important to be able to undertake cultivation - the valley floors and light hillsides. - Critical for production industry - access to groundwater during summer in vineyards. Commercial and Industrial use - Silt free, low pollutant. Viticulture industry essential.	Wairau FMU

	Hydro-electric power generation – existing schemes are lovely but lack proper fish ladders and a lot of energy is wasted as there are no slow water generators. Still basically in the dark ages. Supportive of further large-scale hydro and encouragement of small scale hydro.	
Individual	Not a lot of concerns about the current state / management of the region's freshwater - except local historical knowledge is ignored.	Region wide
Individual	Positives are generally hampered by woke opinion.	Region Wide
Individual	Aspirations are hopefully a giardia free NZ within 10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Adopting some Schauberger principles would be a start.	Region Wide
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Irrigation | Water storage | Flood protection.	Region Wide
Individual	It is blinkered and plagued with preconceptions. There is no unified holistic plan to achieve the desired result. The questions seem to indicate a pre-decided position.	Region Wide
Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions - Swimming | Boating / sailing | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Other values – Natural form and character	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams, wetlands - Swimming | Kayaking / canoeing / rowing | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Favourite Place to interact with freshwater – Pelorus Bridge - Swim	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Favourite Place to interact with freshwater – Motuweka Estuary – Walk/cycle	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Other values – Natural form and character - Clarity and no smell. Drinking water supply - Clean and untouched.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU

	Wai Tapu - Utmost natural state - native vegetation, water clarity and absence of external affects.	
Individual	It is unacceptable that our freshwater is often unsafe for swimming or drinking. Run off needs to be managed, particularly from forestry and farming. Compliance should be monitored at property boundaries to ensure there is no runoff and sediment is controlled/contained. One landowners runoff should not be the problem of our local communities to face. Landowners have a responsibility to manage and protect, under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Therefore, regulation needs to be in place to ensure non-compliance is dealt with.	Region Wide
Individual	Aspirations - Clean, crystal clear water, free from external affects, available to all. Flooding shouldn't necessarily be seen as a negative... we can utilise valuable excess water. Wetlands serve a purpose, and they should be reserved for that purpose, rather than built upon with houses etc. Within 10-20 years.	Region Wide
Individual	I would love to see our low-lying lands return to their original state. Te Waiharakeke - the waters of flax. It's our namesake - our region has always flooded, yet we see this as a negative. Mana whenua saw this as great wealth - fertile and productive lands. We need to look at this from the perspective of mana whenua, who are experts of this land. Within 10-20 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Water storage	Region Wide
Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams – Fishing. Favourite place is the Wairau to fish.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Other values – Natural form and character – value spooning abitat (habitat) Drinking water supply – less cow – affect sustainability of water for drinking. Fishing – affected by low flow and algae.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams, lakes, springs, groundwater, wetlands - Swimming | Boating / sailing | Paddling/wading | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Fishing | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Wairau FMU
Individual	Other values – Natural form and character - Tranquillity asstd with the presence of a water bodies Drinking water supply – Contamination	Wairau FMU

	Fishing - Good food source for all species in the food chain and environment and habitat that sustains them Animal drinking water - Non toxic and free from bacterial contamination and adequate supply	
Individual	Other Values / Comments Obtaining Pristine Freshwater in Marlborough What we don't want is a heap more compliance, regulations and red tape all at great costs. We need a practical and sensible approach. One that clearly identifies the major and minor problems. Outlines specific solutions for each locality and sets goals and deadlines that are achievable. There is now a wide spread awareness in the community of the necessity to ensure freshwater is protected and to ensure suboptimal waterways are cleaned up. Rural communities and organisations have been active and progressive. The development of Farm Environment Plans, the establishment of Catchment Groups and such programs as the 5 year, 6 monthly water monitoring of 8 deer farms throughout New Zealand funded by the Deer Industry New Zealand are examples of how this sector is leading the way. The latter has revealed some interesting situations. One deer farm is down stream of a DOC block and consistently over the testing period the water leaving the DOC land and entering the deer farm has had contamination levels above the accepted range. At the same time the water leaving the deer farm is no worse than that entering it. In this case fencing off waterways on the deer farm is not going to achieve any improvements to water quality and be a huge unnecessary expense to the farmer. The solution? What testing of waterways out of DOC land is done in Marlborough? Most people want to do the right thing now there is a conscious awareness. Unfortunately there will be those that are irresponsible through to the ratbags that dump deer and wild pig carcasses close to rivers in isolated areas. There is a place for a minimum standard but with the right encouragement, most participants will aspire to much higher gold standards. Most inspiration comes from experiencing what a top performer has achieved and having direct contact and communication. As I understand it Marlborough has four recreational swimming sites that consistently test very poor, with bacterial contamination being the major concern. These are the Taylor River, Waihopai, Pelorus and Ngakuta Bay. Overflow of human effluent at times of heavy rainfall are recognised problems with the Taylor River and water run off from septic tanks draining into Ngakuta Bay. Not	Wairau FMU

	usre of the situation in the adjacent waterways of other communities, Rai Valley, Havelock, Renwick, Picton, Seddon or Ward. Addressing this take very specific solutions and needs to be high on the priority list.	
Individual	Encouraging awareness in the community of the importance of clean uncontaminated water.	Wairau FMU
Individual	That sites that are the greatest cause of contamination are identified and specific solutions for each locality are adopted, goals set with deadlines that are achievable. That freshwater at all sites is safe to swim in and drink Within 10 years	Region Wide
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Spring Flows | Irrigation | Water storage | Flood protection | Groundwater levels | Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events	Wairau FMU
Individual	Am concerned specifically with Taylor River waterway. Wairau FMU is geographically in the same region but is it included ?	Wairau FMU
Individual	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams - Swimming | Mahinga kai / food gathering | Paddling/wading | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Favourite Place to interact with freshwater – Okiwi Bay - paddle whitebait picknick kids play in water	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Other Values – Drinking water supply – clean pure water Hydro-electric power generation – Large-scale hydro-electric generation opportunities should be investigated in the region. Small scale and domestic hydro-electric generation installations should be encouraged in Marlborough.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Stop forestry harvesting return to native forest	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Water storage | Resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

Organisation	Our impression is that some of these draft FMU boundaries seem to be appropriate, but that the larger catchments (including the Wairau River) would be excessively over-aggregated if only these six FMUs were adopted. There are a range of different land uses present within these larger FMU boundaries. We consider that this is not conducive to practical values setting for freshwater, as many different sets of priorities will be competing to the detriment of local rural communities. We note that the Marlborough District occupies a large land area with diverse landscapes. The diversity of land uses and external pressure (including from urban communities) for over-arching environmental protections over parts of the constituency (particularly the Marlborough Sounds Complex), means that ensuring that the FMU's are correctly identified is crucial in achieving integrated freshwater management. Some of the Council's proposed FMUs are large in area and cover a diverse group of communities, including urban areas. As a consequence, we would expect mass loads of aggregated contaminants at these FMU downstream boundaries, as a result of urban based activities occurring in downstream parts of the FMU. The nature of freshwater bodies, catchments and land use varies across the region, as do the values and uses they support. The waterways are significantly influenced by land use activity. Over-aggregating FMU boundaries will have negative regulatory consequences for many water users. For example, the water quality of the Wairau River in source areas is relatively high, compared to further downstream to the north within the same FMU. If the FMU objectives are based mainly on the values of urban dwellers (due to population density being higher in urban areas), this will have consequences for other lower-population groups such as farmers, who are situated further upstream. We consider further analysis is required as to whether the proposed FMU's will support all existing communities in an even-handed manner. There are opportunities to further split some of the proposed draft FMU's up to create a better outcome, while still ensuring that these are able to be monitored and reported within resources and time available. Some suggested changes to the draft FMUs are set out below: • Te Hoiere / Pelorus – divide into two FMU's, this division will be from the Pelorus Bridge to ensure that the two different environments are contained within separate FMU's.	Region Wide

	• Wairau – spilt into lower and upper or different sides of the Wairau river. Create sub FMU's to encompass smaller rivers within this catchment. A specific urban FMU for Blenheim and urban areas within the Wairau FMU. • Awatere – divide this into two FMU's if possible with lower and upper Awatere River FMU's. • East Coast Complex – create three separate FMU's to encompass the three major rivers within this FMU. The suggested changes to the FMU boundaries that are set out above, are based on the limited information available to us. Further analysis will likely be required. FMUs should reflect the ability of people engaging in groups of homogenous land uses to engage with each other in order to give local environmental issues the focus that they deserve and that are within the capability of local groups to address. The current proposal for 6 FMUs will result in over aggregation of communities and will potentially force local groups into larger groupings where agendas will likely be outside the ability of local groups to address. Farming practices throughout the FMU's vary considerably. It is important to recognise the role differing land uses make in contributing to the Marlborough District and local economy. Consideration should be given to ensuring that these will not be unnecessarily disadvantaged by over-aggregation of FMU boundaries. Different patterns of irrigation within specific catchments have distinctive characteristics that create unique challenges that require a range of management solutions. Some further division of these FMUs into sub catchments would be appropriate to ensure that local farmers and farming communities, who are very involved in the development of land, are appropriately engaged in developing freshwater plans where their farms are located.	
Organisation	We have a wide range of concerns, in particular with the: • Scale and number of FMU's. • As shown by MDC's state of the environment monitoring, the region's existing water quality is relatively high and mostly within acceptable limits. The existing water quality levels should be retained while dealing with targeted issues. • Regulatory consequences for water users. • Values for rural and farming activities.	Region Wide
Organisation	Restrictions on land use from the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 ('NPSFM') all have the potential to substantially affect the economic and social viability of the district.	Region Wide

	In addition to the onerous impacts of regulations and planning instruments, there is increasing public focus on the water quality and health of the region's waterways. In regard to setting freshwater values, equity is an important matter to consider. The Regional Freshwater Plan should apply even-handedly to all water users and ensure equity across the community. This includes ensuring that the values of all members of the community are taken into account and no group's wishes has priority over others. It is about all sectors of the community taking responsibility for the water quality within the region. However, we also caution Council to ensure that stakeholders are heard and that identified freshwater values do not result in adverse regulatory impacts as these could flow on to negative socio-economic effects for the region's existing communities. Regulatory processes can greatly impact the economic wellbeing and viability of rural communities.	
Organisation	The NPSFM requires the improvement of water quality in defined freshwater management units. We understand that freshwater quality for Marlborough is generally in good health and we support further improvements where required, however we believe a complete overhaul and reinventing the wheel is potentially very costly and not necessarily required. We think a vision aimed at maintaining the current water quality within the region, while continuing to focus on certain 'hotspot' areas, such as Lake Elterwater, Rai Valley and urban areas, is appropriate. Targeting these areas will ensure that existing activities and practises are maintained, with any "hotspots" given an appropriate focus.	Region Wide
Organisation	The NPSFM requires limits and rules to be set for management of waterways and resource use. Education around freshwater management is the strategic entry point in ensuring integrated water resources management for the whole catchment. We consider that education and incentives should be the first priority when looking to change behaviour towards water management.	Region wide
Organisation	Another concern that has been raised is the level of public accessibility that Council may require be provided to waterways. While we agree that waterways should be safe, accessible and provide for swimming and other recreational uses, we caution that this should not be provided to the detriment of efficient land management by private landowners.	Region Wide
Organisation	Key recommendations as part of the stage one engagement: • Maintain existing water quality while dealing with targeted issues. • Consider further division of the six proposed FMUs into sub FMU's focussed on more localised sets of land use communities, whilst gaining appropriate level of efficiency in freshwater management.	Region Wide

	• Amendments to FMU boundaries should reflect management considerations such as shared communities of interest and more focused land management requirements, the as these are likely to have separate objectives/values. • Provide further clarification as to whether any pollution or water quality issues within waterbodies is actually from farming activities. • Clarification is required about whether objectives that are not met by one area of the FMU will have consequences for the whole FMU. We are particularly concerned about farmers further upstream within large catchments such as the Wairau and Awatere Rivers may be onerously and unnecessarily affected by objectives that unreasonably override the needs of local communities.	
Organization	We would like to see additional values for rural and farming activities that reflects the importance of freshwater for farming, particularly dairy farming, where dairy water is used for cooling of fresh milk as a requirement of food hygiene regulations, with this water then being reused for dairy shed cleaning and finally for dairy shed effluent irrigation to land.	Region Wide
Organisation	The Awatere Community has a strong linkage to the Awatere River which is a dominant natural feature and important natural water resource for the Awatere Valley and adjoining catchments.	Awatere FMU
Organisation	We recommend the proposed boundaries of the Awatere FMU should be realigned to include the pocket of land identified separately in the lower Dashwood area on the north bank of the Awatere River. The area of land is located on adjoining properties of comparable land type/land use and irrigated from the Awatere river. While the watershed of this land area may not directly discharge into the Awatere river it does so immediately north of the river mouth.	Awatere FMU
Organisation	**Water Quality and Turbidity** Measured water quality parameters for the Awatere River are very good, except for naturally high turbidity levels. • Annual Water Quality indicators published by MDC show the Awatere River has low nutrient levels and faecal contaminants which is a reflection of the low fertiliser inputs used on the irrigated Vineyard or Cropping Land, and the low stocking rates run on the adjoining dryland hill country farms. • The Awatere river has naturally high turbidity levels as a result of sediment released from erosion prone high-country after inland rain events. The base sediment load appears to have increased in the last 10 years after a series of earthquakes and winter flood events. *The protocols in the Awatere Riverbed Activity Guidelines Document have been developed to establish "Best Practice" to minimise the disturbance of sediment especially in clear water flows.*	Awatere FMU

Organisation	**Freshwater fish:** Due to the high natural turbidity levels the Awatere River is not regarded as a high value trout fishery. Individual trout are caught in small numbers by local fisherman. The indigenous freshwater fish species that are present in the main Awatere River have adapted to the high natural turbidity conditions. It is recognised that freshwater fish are at greater risk during periods of low river flow when any diversion river works must be managed carefully to avoid dewatering braids and causing unintended fish strandings. *The protocols in the Awatere Riverbed Activity Guidelines Document have been developed to establish "Best Practice" to avoid dewatering braids and causing fish strandings.*	Awatere FMU
Organisation	**Indigenous Riverbed Nesting Birds:** There are six indigenous riverbed nesting bird species of particular importance to the Awatere riverbed environment that use the riverbed for breeding and nesting: • Black fronted Tern -Nationally Endangered • Black-billed Gull -At risk, declining • S.I Pied Oyster Catcher -At risk, declining • Pied Stilt -Not threatened • Banded Dotterel -At risk, declining • Black Fronted Dotterel -At risk, naturally uncommon *The protocols in the Awatere Riverbed Activity Guidelines Document have been developed to establish "Best Practice" to avoid disturbance of riverbed nesting birds during the breeding season.*	Awatere FMU
Organisation	**Natural Landscape:** The Awatere is a braided gravel riverbed. The main river channels shift over time as a result of flooding and earthquakes. Following the 2013 Seddon and 2016 Kaikoura earthquakes and winter flooding in 2021 and 2022 the main Awatere River has created a more defined and deeper main channel lowering in sections by more than 1 metre. Anecdotally there has been a significant increase in the amount of vegetation (woody weeds) covering the riverbed including gorse, broom, willow, poplars, pampas and Old Man's Beard which is restricting river channel movement. The increase in vegetation is restricting the river channel movement which will concentrate flood flows and potential flood damage.	Awatere FMU

	The increase in woody weeds also has a negative effect on the habitat for indigenous riverbed nesting birds by decreasing the area of open braided gravel riverbed and increasing the cover for predators. *As part of the consultation process it would be a useful discussion to gauge what interest the wider community has for targeted weed control to remediate some higher value areas of the Riverbed.*	
Organisation	**Recreational use:** The wider community generally access the Awatere river for recreational activities around the S.H 1 bridge where there is vehicle access: • Swimming limited to periods of lower river flows • Walking limited to areas where riverbed open • 4 wheel drive and motorbikes limited to areas where riverbed open • Limited amount of kayaking and Jet boating	Awatere FMU
Organisation	**Black Birch Community water scheme:** For the residents of the Awatere District the Black Birch Community water scheme provides an essential water supply for Domestic, Stock and general farm use. The water is sourced from the Black Birch stream (a tributary of the Awatere River) and is the only reliable source of water for the township of Seddon, the main Awatere Valley, south to Blind River and Grassmere. Maintaining the long-term integrity of the water supply and the scheme infrastructure is very important for the people residing in the Awatere District. It is imperative that any restrictions or prohibition on damming permanently flowing tributaries of the Awatere River do not apply to the Black Birch Community Scheme take. In the future the existing water intake infrastructure may need to be replaced with a new dam structure following a significant flood event or earthquake.	Awatere FMU
Organisation	**Irrigation water takes from the Awatere River:** The Awatere River is an essential irrigation water supply for over 10,000ha of irrigated vineyards and farmland located in the Awatere Valley and Blind River Catchment. Due to the geology of the area there are no underground aquifers and the Awatere River and its tributaries are the main source of water for irrigation. Significant investment has been made on permanent irrigation storage dams to improve the reliability of irrigation supply. The ability to irrigate and intensify land use has meant the majority of land that can be developed has been either planted in grapes or is currently growing crops. Viticulture is a very efficient user of water using dripline technology which has meant the limited water resource is used efficiently.	Awatere FMU

	Due to the nature of the braided Awatere Riverbed it is very important that water users have the ability to undertake Riverbed Activities to divert water from the main channel to irrigation abstraction points along the riverbank. River works to construct temporary Diversions and temporary Coffer Dams (intake ponds) have been occurring on the Awatere River for the last 40 years. Working with MDC over this time water users and machinery operators have built a lot of knowledge around best practice and what works well. A Resource consent will generally be required to undertake river works including the construction of a temporary diversion, temporary coffer dam (intake pond), installation and maintenance of a sub-surface Infiltration Gallery. Irrigation has created the opportunity to unlock the potential of highly productive land and provide greater resilience against drought and climate change. The economic benefits and employment opportunities from intensive land use change have a multiplier effect through the Awatere Community and wider Marlborough Economy. *The current water Quantity limits on the Awatere River prevent over extraction of water and protect Biodiversity values.*	
Organisation	**Awatere Riverbed Activity Guidelines:** AWUG with MDC, DOC, Dave Barker, Fish & Game, and Iwi worked collaboratively to develop the Awatere Riverbed Activity Guidelines Document in 2013. AWUG are currently reviewing the guidelines document with DOC and MDC to establish what is working well and any appropriate updates. The Awatere Riverbed Activity Guidelines Document brings together detailed background information of the key issues and integrates good management practices that are consistent with the Marlborough Environment Plan. Having increased clarity and expectations on requirements is aimed at providing water users the framework for reasonable on-going access to water from the Awatere River. *The MEP references the use of guidelines documents to assist with the preparation and processing of resource consents. we seek MDC's support to strengthen this approach.*	Awatere FMU
Organisation	**Irrigation Storage Dams:** Within the Awatere FMU there has been a significant investment in irrigation storage dams to provide security of water supply: (a) during periods of low river flows and water take restrictions, or	Awatere FMU

	(b) when the river is too dirty to pump due to high turbidity. Storage Dams are a critical piece of infrastructure to provide greater security of water supply and build resilience to mitigate against summer drought and climate change. *It is very important to retain a Resource consenting pathway for an applicant to construct a permanent irrigation storage dam on an intermittently flowing stream, ephemeral stream or off-stream dam.*	
Organisation	**Gravel abstraction:** It is recognised that gravel abstraction from the Awatere River has been an important gravel resource for the construction and maintenance of roads and storage dams in the area. Due to the limited access points along the Awatere river gravel abstraction has been targeted to a few localised areas. To assess what levels of gravel abstraction from the Awatere Riverbed are sustainable MDC staff have indicated there will need to be an aerial LIDAR survey of the Riverbed undertaken to assess how much the riverbed levels have dropped and whether there has been sufficient gravel replenishment. *We support this approach to avoid over-abstraction of gravel in the future.*	Awatere FMU
Organisation	**Afforestation:** The risk associated with large scale afforestation of upper catchments and the impact that this change of land use could have on long term river flows and availability of water supply in drought prone areas such as the Awatere Valley and East Coast Marlborough is not fully understood. *We recommend that this issue is considered as part of the Freshwater Review process.*	Awatere FMU
Organisation	**Summary:** • The Awatere Community has a close connection with the Awatere FMU at many levels. • Continued access to water for domestic use, stock water and irrigation is paramount.	Awatere FMU
Organisation	Angling and hunting are an important part of life for many New Zealanders and have been for generations. Hunting and fishing contributes to the economy, including New Zealand being highly valued internationally as one of the best freshwater sports fisheries in the world. This attracts over 8,000 international tourists every year, many of whom are at the high end of the tourism spending scale, outlaying significant resources on guides, helicopters, high end accommodation and the like.	Region Wide

	Regionally the sports fish and game bird resources of the Marlborough Region are highly valued. On the basis of 2021/2022 licence sales figures, we represent holders of over 6000 angling and hunting licences in the Nelson/Marlborough region (noting many other licence holders from elsewhere in New Zealand also visit the region to fish or hunt). The sports fishery in particular is significant, with an estimated 39,090 national angler use days being spent on the Region's waters (NIWA National Angling Survey 2014/15).	
Organisation	Protection of our water bodies and game habitat is of vital importance for the maintenance and enhancement of the reputation of Marlborough and New Zealand. This also has national significance for ensuring New Zealand delivers on environmental protection.	Region Wide
Organisation	We have a good understanding of the concept of Te Mana o te wai and its practical application in some regional planning documents. We encourage MDC to acknowledge and support the paradigm shift required to ensure all aspects of the NPSFM implementation process prioritise the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems.	Region Wide
Organisation	Sports fishery management sits within a framework established for freshwater fishery management and similarly game bird management within a framework of wildlife management jointly between Fish and Game Councils and the Department of Conservation in Part VB of the Conservation Act 1987. Aspects of fishery and game bird management (such as which species should be managed where) are covered by that legislation. Thus, species management is primarily the function of DOC and Fish and Game Councils. The nature of this management is set out in some detail for each Fish and Game region in their respective statutory Sports Fish and Game Management Plans which have been through a public process and approved by the Minister of Conservation. These cannot be inconsistent with Conservation Management Strategies, for example. This regional planning process is obliged to have regard to such plans in its preparation (section 66(2)(c)(i)). Management of the habitat of all freshwater fish and wildlife and appropriate provision for the amenity derived from the fishery and game bird resource, is clearly the responsibility of regional and district councils under the RMA and its replacement Act (NBEA), or unitary authorities as in the case of Marlborough District. The protection of the habitat of trout and salmon needs including in recognition of the national importance of these species to outdoor recreation and culture. Freshwater sports fisheries are of high socio economic and socio-cultural importance both domestically and internationally, providing a myriad of benefits to society (Weithman, 1999; Welcomme and Naeve 2001; Arlinghaus, Mehner & Cowx 2002).	Region Wide

Organisation	Trout and salmon are amongst the most studied fish in the world. Salmonid habitat requirements (water quality and quantity and physical habitats) are well established in the literature. Regrettably the habitat requirements of most of our native fish species are much less well known. Given the sensitivity of salmonids to habitat degradation, it is recognised that the provision of salmonid habitat requirements provides protection for the health of other species in aquatic ecosystems, and for life supporting capacity generally (section 5(b) of the RMA). There is a good correlation between the habitat requirements of salmonids and suitability for other species and other purposes. This relationship has been recognised within Policies 9 and 10 of the NPS-FM, which provide: **Policy 9:** The habitats of indigenous freshwater species are protected. **Policy 10:** The habitat of trout and salmon is protected, insofar as this is consistent with Policy 9.	Region Wide
Organisation	The actions that we take on environmental issues do not just benefit anglers and hunters. The protection of New Zealand's precious freshwater and natural environment is at the heart of our mission. We are committed to a future where all New Zealanders can enjoy the great outdoors and safely swim, fish, and gather food in our rivers, lakes and streams. The protection and restoration of the rivers, lakes, streams and wetlands in which sports fish and game birds thrive also supports precious endangered indigenous species – like bittern, fernbirds, marsh and spotless crake, mudfish, kakī, tuna, inanga and kōkopu.	Region Wide
Organisation	We generally support the current proposed FMU boundaries that are contained within the Marlborough Environment Plan (MeP) as they make logical sense from a water management perspective. Our original submission and subsequent appeal on the MeP process did not oppose these boundaries.	Region Wide
Organisation	Appendix 5, Schedule 1 (Water Resource Unit Values) within the current Marlborough Environment Plan contains a comprehensive list of all known Fish & Game values for Marlborough waterways. These values were derived predominantly from the statutory Sports Fish and Game Management Plan, which has been through a public process and approved by the Minister of Conservation. Regional planning processes are obliged to have regard to such plans (section 66(2)(c)(i)). We seek that this Appendix be retained within the Marlborough Environment Plan through Councils variation process to give effect to the NPSFWM 2020. We assume additional ecosystem health, tangata whenua and community values identified through this current appeal or NPSFWM processes will be added to Appendix 5, schedule 1, and we look forward to working with MDC and parties to understand these values.	Region Wide
Organisation	As set out in our submission and appeal on the Marlborough Environment Plan (copies attached), we are particularly concerned about the state of water quantity and setting of minimum flows in	Region Wide

	Marlborough. We consider that there is potential for substantial overallocation within the Mep. MDC needs to ensure the freshwater values and targets recognise these concerns by including natural state and any cultural indicators of health as a baseline for comparison.	
Individual	My interest in the waterways, i.e. rivers and streams is acute due to a lifelong interest in trout fishing and a close association with rivers and streams.	Region Wide
Individual	In April last year I went to fish Top Valley Stream, a tributary of the Wairau River. A large part of the catchment was commercially planted in pines probably 20 years ago. I was startled to find the Top Valley Stream only a kilometre or two above the Northbank road bridge was totally dry. I first fished Top Valley stream in the 1970s and it had a consistent flow all year round. Now, in summer to autumn, it is dry with the loss of native fish and trout habitat, It is well known by locals of the de-watering effects of commercial pine forests. In the Marlborough Sounds, small streams that once flowed year round, are now dry in mid summer. How much water does a pine tree drink a day? Researching it, one source said the basic rule for a pine trees “thirst" is 10 gallons of water for every single inch of tree diameter. That means a 12-inch plant will absorb nearly 120 gallons of water a day. There are also records that average pine trees can absorb up to 150 gallons of water a day when there is unlimited water such as occurs in the “wild” such as Top Valley. While concern around freshwater standards has been dominated by dairying and nitrate levels (e.g. Canterbury, South Canterbury especially), little regard has been given to commercial pine forests. Understandably pine trees in the commercial sense are needed for timber production. However there appears little or no control over land use with the result that monocultures result, whether it be in Marlborough’s case, commercial forestry and vineyards. Both require large amounts of water.	Wairau FMU, Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	**Carbon Farming** One form of pine monoculture is carbon farming. There is increasing concern at the lack of wisdom in New Zealand’s direction as regards carbon farming. Late last year, research commissioned by Federated Farmers and Beef + Lamb New Zealand (B+LNZ), found 54 percent of New Zealanders want carbon farming, i.e planting pine trees where fossil fuel emissions can be offset with new pine forests, to be **strongly limited.**	Region Wide

	Relating to this was that over 65 per cent of people oppose foreign companies buying New Zealand farms to offset their emissions by planting monocultures of pines. Under the lax foreign investment rules, foreign speculators get approval with ease. Other statistics from research late 2022 shows more than 52,000ha of land was purchased by forestry interests in 2021 – a 36 percent increase on the previous two years and up from 7,000ha in 2017. Since then, more land has been purchased by foreign speculators. While government has done nothing to address public concerns, the purpose of carbon farming, i.e. converting productive sheep and beef farms to pines, has already been achieved. Beef + Lamb (B+LNZ) says this is far more than the 25,000ha a year of exotics that the Climate Change Commission has suggested are needed to achieve New Zealand's climate change objectives. B+LNZ is forecasting significant economic damage to New Zealand's red meat sector, rural communities and the economy as a result of the conversion of productive land into carbon farms. "However, the scale of change is far in excess of what is needed, and the Climate Change Commission agrees with us on this. This will have significant long-term implications for rural communities and the wider New Zealand economy." Research also showed that 61 percent of people support greater incentives to plant native forests over pine trees. New Zealand is currently the only country in the world to allow 100 percent offsetting of fossil fuel emissions within the ETS. The European Union only allows 10 percent and California (US) eight percent.	
Individual	**Has forestry detrimental effects ecologically and environmentally?** Well a paper presented several years ago, to a New Zealand Federation of Freshwater Anglers AGM said forestry was detrimental on a number of counts. (a) **pH levels** One detrimental aspect may be acidification. The pH level (degree of acidity) is important to both bottom fauna and subsequently trout. Frost and Brown in their classic book "The Trout" refer to streams rising in limestone country as having more abundant bottom fauna populations and refer to subsequent trout growth as being better in limestone alkaline waters than waters tending acidic. pH levels are critical to the ecology. (b) **Runoff** According to one source quoted earlier, 12-inch pine tree will absorb nearly 120 gallons of water. A native tree uses considerably less. Water from a pine forest has quicker runoff compared to a typical native forest area with shade loving undergrowth. In brief native forest has a higher water	Region Wide

	retention factor. Long time residents in the Marlborough Sounds have observed the same diminished flow after extensive monocultures of pine forests were established. (c) **Planting** At planting time, native bush is usually cleared, at times by burning. The soil is then exposed to rain and silt laden run-off. (d) **Harvesting** The practice in NZ of wholesale clear felling pines exposes often steep hill country to heavy runoff of silt and debris. Apparently in Europe felling is in done in two cuts perhaps 12 months apart, along contours thus reducing runoff. The NZFFA report identified immediate needs as:- (a) implementing better harvesting regimes as practised in Europe. (b) Zoning of land use to avoid extensive monocultures. (c) Buffer zones (50 metres) along all rivers and streams. The effects of siltation from clear felling by commercial forestry in the Marlborough Sounds have been aired. Indeed the Marlborough District Council by my reckoning has had over a dozen scientific reports since 1980 warning of the on-going siltation that is damaging the inshore ecology. On the land the Sounds streams are similarly detrimentally affected. I realise MDC has vested interest in commercial forestry which in hindsight has to some degree compromised council. But council's duty is to the public's environment and the overall public interest.	
Individual	Marlborough faces a potentially disastrous freshwater management challenge. Two uncontrolled developments are taking more and more water from the aquifer and rivers and streams, i.e. pine monoculture and vineyard expansions. Streams are running dry due to the unquenchable thirst of pine trees planted on masse. Vineyard expansion all requiring water is another factor in depleting aquifers and waterway flow. Carbon farming (speculative forestry investment) is a bad development replacing productive farmland, causing rural community decline and environmental disastrous. Carbon trading is of no economic benefit to the region - in fact it's a ripoff of the Marlborough and NZ economy. Forestry logging clearly needs much, much stronger controls on logging practices. The decline of inner bays of the Sounds is shocking. MDC has had over 15 reports over the last four decades and done nothing about it. What is Council going to do?	Region Wide

Individual	I am happy with all FMU boundaries. I know there is a split in the East Coast complex, however as the catchments are isolated I believe they should be together.	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater interactions with Rivers & streams - Swimming | Boating/Sailing | Paddling/Wading | Kayaking / canoeing / rowing | Recreating alongside water bodies – walking, cycling | Recreating alongside water bodies - camping, picnicking	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU, Wairau FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU
Individual	Mahinga Kai – Marlborough Sounds and East Coast – Pelagic fish	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Other values – Natural form and character – Specifically I value the biodiversity values and nationally threatened species living on the limestone outcrops at Needles Point, looking after the streams and springs that feed this area. (Region Wide and specifically East Coast) Drinking water supply – Safe drinking water for the Ward Township. (East Coast) Wai Tapu – Wai tapu sites need to be identified and protected. (Region Wide) Fishing – to enable fish to freely move in their natural environment – man made structures need to be cognisant of this. (Region Wide) Animal drinking water – access to clean animal water but not at the expense of water quality improvement over the entire catchment. (East Coast) Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages – Access to water is critical for irrigation above minimum flow levels. As we are in such an unusual weather pattern, we may now go through an extra dry period. Freshwater irrigation may be needed. Land use change is critical going forward, the majority of new land use will require freshwater irrigation. Consistent and regular supply of good water quality will be critical. Freshwater needs to be available at the gate. If infrastructure could get freshwater to the gate then owner should take responsibility. (East Coast) Commercial and Industrial use – Water storage for irrigation – community collaboration projects. Encouraging environmental sustainability land use change. (East Coast) Hydro-electric power generation – I would not like to see the capacity of the hydro-electric schemes reduced. It would be sensible to investigate options available for large-scale hydro schemes. Small scale and domestic hydro-electric scheme should be encourage as long as they can be constructed in a way that does not destroy the natural flow of water and fish migration.	Region Wide East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Other comments – 1) Water storage – large community projects in collaboration with MDC/Iwi and community.	East Coast Complex FMU

	2) Encourage smaller storage dams that could be used by community – perhaps 50/50 funding.	
Individual	As this region is 'normally" so dry a consistent freshwater supply has not been possible. Hopefully this problem can be addressed if we are to change land use.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Marlborough has had the finger on the pulse regarding water rights for a very long time. In many other regions it has been less regulated.	Region Wide
Individual	A consistent clean freshwater supply available to all. Realistically 25-30 years – a generation to change 150 years of neglect.	Region Wide
Individual	Water storage / irrigation within 5-10 years. A reliable freshwater supply that can be used for coming changes in land use.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Returning Waiau toa to its pre-European freshwater quality.	Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are natural river flows, irrigation, flood protection, spring flows, water storage, groundwater levels, resilience of water body and associated species to extreme natural hazard events. Other – enabling a consistent water supply in the face of extreme weather	Region Wide
Individual	Having an aspirational but achievable vision of clean healthy water in a generation is a great start	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes and wetlands in Marlborough are important. Undertake swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing; fishing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Value – that it is clean and safe to swim in and supports our fish and invertebrates.	Region Wide
Individual	Clean up the areas where it is most degraded first – 10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Favourite Places and activities:- Wairau River – Trout Fishing, Walking and biking and swimming. Pelorus River – Trout Fishing Molesworth – Canadian Goose Hunting Para swamp – Duck Hunting	Region Wide
Individual	Mahinga Kai – Brown trout, Rainbow trout – Wairau and tributaries, Pelorus and tributaries, lakes on Molesworth, Para swamp	Region Wide
Individual	Other values –	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

	Natural form and character – Creeks and rivers in Marlborough Sounds complex have a lot of kokopu in them.	
Individual	Other values – Fishing – clean water – good minimum flows that are sufficient to ensure good habitat for native fish and trout and salmon.	Te Hoiere/Pelorus FMU, Wairau FMU and Waiau toa/Clarence FMU
Individual	Other values – Irrigation, cultivation and production of food and beverages – good regulations are critical for irrigation, irrigation is particularly important for South Marlborough. Freshwater important for agricultural purposes on the dry country and no water no crop.	Te Hoiere/Pelorus FMU, Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU
Individual	Other values – Commercial and Industrial use – clean water	Region Wide
Individual	Hydro-electric power generation – the gravel build up behind the Waihopai Dam is concerning.	Region Wide
Individual	The river berms are a mess, they are a tangled mess of wattles, old mans beard, broom, gorse and other weeds.	Region Wide
Individual	Water allocations are well managed by council with consents process.	Region Wide
Individual	Re-instate native vegetation alongside creeks and rivers. This will improve water quality. Enforce NES – no pines planted within 10m of significant waterways. Within 10 years and beyond	Region Wide
Individual	Enforce NES – no pines planted within 10m of significant waterways. The Sounds are too special to damage.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Enforce NES – no pines planted within 10m of significant waterways.	Te Hoiere/Pelorus FMU
Individual	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are flood protection, resilience of waterbody and associated species to extreme natural hazard events.	Region Wide
Individual	Some big picture thinking is needed. It is time to clean up our waterways. Fence off creeks and rivers. Plant them up with native vegetation. No pine trees or Douglas fir planted within 10m of significant waterways. Kill any trees within 10m now. It is impossible to fell them without damage to the waterway or slash ending up in the creek or river. Re-instate native vegetation alongside waterways.	Region Wide

Organisation	The proposed boundaries are appropriate given that they are based on catchments. We understand that some adjustments may yet be made (eg integrating the “island” of East Coast Complex north of the Awatere River into an adjoining FMU), but this seems logical as long as catchment boundaries are used. The coastal boundaries of FMUs seem to mostly include estuaries and river mouths, and we support this as appropriate for integrated management and ki uta ki tai. We did note one exception, south of the harbour at Havelock, and suggest this be reviewed. We are open to the idea of sub-FMUs. At this stage we do not consider they are necessary for catchments that have large areas of Public Conservation Land such as the upper Wairau and upper Pelorus, but we do think it is important that the further detail of attribute states, targets, limits etc can reflect the differences across the overall catchments, and that management can be targeted where it is appropriate. DOC’s organisational boundaries do not align with the FMU boundaries, so please be aware that in some cases DOC’s interest in a FMU may be split across offices.	Region Wide
Organisation	From a biodiversity point of view, DOC considers that all of the Freshwater Values listed in the public survey for Ecosystem Health and Threatened Species are important throughout Marlborough. While relative importance may vary between specific locations, they are all inter-related, and at an FMU scale are all important.	Region Wide
Organisation	The Freshwater Visions will play a crucial role in setting direction through the National Objectives Framework (NOF), so we encourage MDC to take a considered and structured approach to ensure that Visions are appropriately allocated to relevant FMUs. We expect that the protection and enhancement of biodiversity will be included in those visions. DOC’s experience elsewhere has been that some potential Visions are equally relevant across the entire region, in which case region-wide vision(s) can be useful. We would encourage MDC to consider that as an option.	Region Wide
Organisation	**Pelorus/Te Hoiere** **Nga awa restoration programme** As you will be aware, DOC is working with Council, Ngāti Kuia, and local communities in this catchment towards having healthy, thriving ecosystems and species from source to sea. This is a high priority project, and we encourage Council to ensure it is recognised and supported when the FMU-specific provisions are developed. **Natural character**	Pelorus/Te Hoiere FMU

	A key feature of Te Hoiere's character is its exceptional water clarity and colour, which we consider should be specifically recognised.	
Organisation	**Marlborough Sounds** This FMU is a hot spot for migratory galaxias species, notably shortjaw kōkopu which is currently classified as Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable. **Moawhitu Lake and Wetland Restoration Project, D'Urville Island** DOC is also working with Council, Ngati Koata and others on this restoration project in the Marlborough Sounds, and we encourage Council to ensure it is also recognised and supported in the FU-specific provisions.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Organisation	**Wairau; Awatere; Waiau toa/Clarence; East Coast Complex** These FMUs have Threatened and At Risk non-migratory galaxias, including Galaxias aff. divergens "northern" – Dwarf galaxias (Nelson, Marlborough, North Island), Galaxias "northern" – Northern flathead galaxias (Marlborough, Nelson, West Coast), and Galaxias paucispondylus – Alpine galaxias (Canterbury, Marlborough, West Coast).	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, Waiau-toa/Clarence FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	In the context of a household, water is typically used for: • Drinking, Cooking and food preparation, Bathing/showering/cleaning, Toilet flushing, Clothes washing, General use (e.g. dishwasher) and also Garden watering, Stock watering, Firefighting. • In terms of priority the garden watering would focus on fruits and vegetables (as opposed to decorative flowers and plants). *Household water supplies: The selection, operation and maintenance of individual household water supplies 2021 update. ESR (this includes indicative volumes for those activities).ESR0940-Household-water-supply.pdf The Water Services Act 2021 defines: Drinking water means water that is used for: • human consumption; or • oral hygiene; or • preparing food, drink, or other products for human consumption. • washing utensils that are used for eating and drinking, or for preparing, serving, or storing food or drink for human consumption. For some families there will also be medical needs e.g. home dialysis.	Region Wide

Organisation	**Healthy food production and food security:** The wider determinants of health include diet and food security. As part of this consideration might be given to the following points: - **Vegetables and fruit (previously mentioned).** - **Does this also include eggs, meat, and dairy products (i.e. milk, cheese, milk powder / baby formula, etc)** - **Anything to specifically exclude (e.g. alcohol, tobacco crops, etc)** • Consider excluding harmful commodities as above, including foods that support unhealthy diets. • Foods that are health-promoting tend to be more climate-friendly, such as vegetables, fruits, legumes, and whole-grains1. The current food system which includes ultra-processed foods and unhealthy diets are key drivers of obesity and non-communicable diseases as well as climate change2. Unhealthy diets, high BMI, tobacco, and alcohol contribute about one-third of the overall preventable health loss in New Zealand3. • Shifts in diet away from processed foods and towards more vegetables, legumes, whole grains and fruit are likely to have health and wider environmental co-benefits. It is critical to account for and enable indigenous rights to food, for example mahinga kai.	Region Wide
Organisation	• Access to nutritious, locally grown food which reduce food miles could be prioritised as it reduces the need for health care, improves community resilience, food security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • For example; community gardens, supporting households, marae and schools/kura to grow their own food and supporting local farmers that use less fertiliser and nitrates. This would enhance food security for communities. • According to a 2023 report, 15% of children aged 12 years old in the Growing Up New Zealand study lived in moderate food insecure households and 2% experienced severe food insecurity4. Food insecurity is strongly associated with ethnicity and socioeconomic position, for example Pacific young people, rangatahi Māori, and young people that lived in neighbourhoods with high deprivation were most likely to be food insecure at 12 years. Children in food-insecure households fare worse than children in food-secure households on indicators of health, development, and access to health services. • Climate change mitigation/adaption options including growing drought resistant crops, alternative storage of freshwater (eg, reservoirs), and more efficient water usage may support food security, nutritional quality and local economies leading to a reduction in future health risks and escalated food prices6,7 . Globally, agriculture and livestock production	Region Wide

	account for ~70% of fresh water withdrawn for human purposes8. Climate change, food systems and health outcomes are all interconnected; for example environmental inputs such as water quality, temperature etc can impact food systems, which in turn affect consumer behaviour and availability, in turn this affects human nutrition and health (chronic conditions, food bourn illnesses) as well as the environment. • Emphasis could be given to encourage, explore and monitor sustainable land use from ki uta ki tai. For example; growing methods that are less reliant on fertilisers and nitrates as this has downstream effects on water quality and impacts on public health.	
Organisation	Food security can be supported through appropriate irrigation and prioritising water use.	Region Wide
Organisation	**Hydroelectric power generation - for domestic use (e.g. home heating, etc).** Reduced water supply and increased demands for water can mean that there is disruption to power supplies especially if there is a reliance on hydroelectric power. An example of this is the Okiwi Bay Rate Payers Association who use hydroelectric power to run their drinking water treatment plant.	Region Wide
Organisation	Other values - Production of medicinal plants/rongoa/extracts and other products.	Region Wide
Organisation	Drought situation - When and how do you see the requirements of the Health Act / Water Services Act (or others) trumping those of the RMA and TMOTW hierarchy for provision of public health needs for potable water? It is our understanding that specific legislation trumps general legislation, but a legal opinion might be needed to clarify the status of the Acts mentioned.	Region Wide
Organisation	The health of the water body and the maintenance of public health by use of the water are synergistic. Therefore, look after both uses, including routine water conservation and identifying alternative or complimentary sources of water e.g. greywater reuse.	Region Wide
Organisation	The Water Services Act may be able to assist via a source water risk management plan, which must: • identify any hazards that relate to the source water, including emerging or potential hazards • assess any risks that are associated with those hazards • identify how those risks will be managed, controlled, monitored, or eliminated as part of a DWSP • have regard to any values identified by local authorities under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (made under the Resource Management Act 1991) that relate to a freshwater body that you use as a source of your drinking water supply. See:	Region Wide

	• Guidance for Source Water Risk Management Planning | Taumata Arowai and also • National environmental standards for sources of human drinking water | Ministry for the Environment Most Council's are now putting in source water protection zones for water supply intakes, starting with larger suppliers.	
Organisation	The Water Services Act requires: (1) A drinking water supplier (other than a water carrier) must ensure that a sufficient quantity of drinking water is provided to each point of supply to which that supplier supplies drinking water. (2) In this Act, sufficient quantity, in relation to the drinking water supplied to a point of supply, means— (a) the quantity of drinking water that is sufficient to support the ordinary drinking water needs of consumers at the point of supply; or (b) if compliance rules have been made prescribing the quantity of drinking water or a formula for determining the quantity of drinking water that is sufficient to support the ordinary drinking water needs of consumers at a point of supply, the amount specified in, or calculated according to the formula set out in, those rules. No compliance rules for quantity have yet been made. Those Council's using water meters can give a more qualified estimate of household use, but many cannot. In the absence of a quantity guide the ESR document Household Water Supplies has figures in Table 1 appendix C. Water NZ reports a BRANZ and University of Auckland study from a set of households: Residential water use in New Zealand : Water New Zealand (waternz.org.nz) BRANZ Study Report SR469 Residential water use in New Zealand (d39d3mj7qio96p.cloudfront.net) The average water use observed was: • 213 litres per person per day for winter • 292 litres per person per day for summer. The distribution of daily water use is skewed with many households with higher water use. A 'typical' household is more likely to be better represented by the median (middle value when the values are ordered) than the average.	Region Wide

	The median water use observed was: • 159 litres per person per day for winter • 231 litres per person per day for summer. The median water use should be more routinely reported than the average water use. Further analysis of project data was undertaken by University of Auckland and funded through the Water Services Managers Group. The report provides; • a summary of overall usage. • disaggregation of end use water . • annual and diurnal variations. • comparison of usage across metered and unmetered households. • minimum night flows and leakage.	
Organisation	**Consideration of water use in the event of a wildfire:** Water supply and water management planning and development are needed to provide immediate health protection and gains to communities most likely to be affected by a wildfire event.	Region Wide
Organisation	Rainwater is recognised as a source of drinking water, usually in rural areas for stand-alone houses. A number of factors need to be considered: o Quality of water off a collection surface such as a roof is influenced by: o faecal matter from birds, rodents, possums etc. o airborne contaminants from domestic fires, road dust, commercial or industrial activities, spray drift. o Roof construction e.g. lead flashings, lead painted surfaces o Precautions include o adding leaf guards/mesh to the guttering and/or installing a debris diverter. o installing a first-flush diverter – most need manual cleaning so require regular maintenance. o installing the inlet pipe so the water enters the bottom of the tank through a U-bend without disturbing the sediment. o attaching the draw-off pipe to a float so the water is extracted from near the water surface. o installing a vacuum device that uses the overflow to automatically desludge the tank. o operating small tanks run in series rather than installing one large tank; as the water passes to successive tanks, the microbiological quality improves significantly.	Region Wide

	o microbial treatment may be required e.g. micro-filtration and UV. o On-going maintenance is necessary for all components of the system. Dual systems e.g. roof and bore can be an option, but backflow prevention is required (typically an air gap in the receiving tank).	
Organisation	Greywater re-use is an emerging issue world-wide, and Water NZ has a searchable list of conference papers that outline issues and options.	Region Wide
Organisation	In the event of restriction of water supply, an emergency or loss of power, being able to boil water for potable use is essential to reduce the risk of waterborne disease. Access to a means of doing so can be part of emergency education.	Region Wide
Organisation	Recent weather events across Aotearoa reinforce the need to review how we are managing our water ways to mitigate the risk of flooding. Flooding negatively impacts public health in many ways such as; contamination of drinking water, increased risk of waterborne disease, damaged food crops, disrupting the collection of mahinga kai and short to long-term psychosocial impact. Mitigating the risk of river flooding is required to protect public health. Table 14, page 35 of the recent Waitaha Climate Change and Health report outlines the impacts of flooding, storms, and extreme winds on public health, and covers; Infrastructure / Economic / Biodiversity Impact, Te Ao Māori Lens, Health / Wellbeing Impact, Most Affected Population Groups and Responses. Climate Change and Health in Waitaha Canterbury: A scoping and profiling report to inform Health Impact Assessment (sharepoint.com) Restoring and enabling rivers to take their natural course is one way to mitigate flood risk and damage to public health. Rivers have been straightened and lined with stock banks/concrete. Whilst this has enabled the use of the land around the waterways for farming and/or housing, it has impacted the rivers' ability to naturally respond to increased rainfall. Increased rainfall causes rivers to swell and at times overwhelm stock banks. This could pose a significant risk to public health through the flooding of houses, loss of crops and damage to the natural ecosystem. Emerging evidence suggests it has been more cost-effective to restore rivers to their natural habitat than constantly repairing or rebuilding flood protection and other infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and towns after large floods. We would support adequate resourcing to restore rivers including: - Riparian planting, restoring wetlands, native forest restoration. Other: New report shows how regional plans could transform freshwater quality | PHCC	Region Wide

Individual	Concern that the different biodiversity in different areas of the Sounds not being recognised	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Concern raised that such schemes as the Southern Valleys Irrigation Scheme would not be considered a value.	Wairau FMU, Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes and wetlands in Marlborough are important. Water quality and Wildlife. It is all important. Undertake kayaking/canoeing/rowing; paddling/wading, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking; Planting, geocaching	Region Wide
Individual	Freshwater is safe of humans and animals, ecology. Access. Native species protection – needs to be done A.S.A.P.	Region Wide
Individual	Rarangi, Grovetown Lagoon, All rivers/streams/lakes and wetlands in Marlborough. Undertake swimming, Fishing, Kayaking/canoeing/rowing. Value seeing it thrive and be healthy.	Region Wide, Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater to be preserved and continue to get cleaner and clearer – needs to be done A.S.A.P.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes and wetlands in Marlborough are important. Undertake swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Value clean water, native flora and fauna, biodiversity. An important interface between people and nature and between urban and rural areas.	Region Wide, Wairau FMU
Individual	For freshwater to be maintained / restored to a state in which they are the best able to support our unique biodiversity. To be achieved within 5 years and ongoing.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes and wetlands in Marlborough are important. Undertake swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing; paddling/wading, boating/sailing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Value cleanliness.	Region Wide
Individual	Remove introduced species and weeds within 15 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Lake Rotoiti, Wairau River, Pelorus River. Undertake swimming, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Value connecting with nature and enjoying swimming, picnicking and walking.	Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	To stay clean from pesticides etc. For marine life to flourish – needs to be done A.S.A.P.	Region Wide, Wairau FMU
Individual	Entire Catchments - Awatere, Pelorus/Te Hoiere; Wairau, Rarangi wetland, Elterwater, All significant wetlands. Undertake swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picknicking.4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Value the freshwaters are swimmable, fishable, riparian vegetation.	Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU

Individual	Community cohesive approach to restoration – 10 years with clear public targets and reporting.	Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Pelorus, Wairau River, Taylor, Opawa, Whites Bay. Undertake swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing; paddling/wading; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Value access, toilets, fun and action.	Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Keep freshwater clean and tidy – need to be done this summer 2023/2024.	Region Wide, Wairau FMU
Individual	Wairau, Leatham, actually all rivers/streams/lakes and wetlands are important to our Whanau. Undertake swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing; white baiting, mahinga kai/food gathering; fishing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Value the purity of the water.	Region Wide, Wairau FMU
Individual	Wanting for all these water resources to not deteriorate – 5 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Taylor River, Wairau River, Fulton Creek (Pollard Park). Undertake swimming; paddling/wading; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Value – its refreshing, cooling and calming.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Keep it pure and clear, preserve its status, return more native species – long term.	Region Wide
Individual	Sounds, Wairau in particular, but they are all living. Undertake recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Its aesthetics, water is life, and an ever changing living system.	Region Wide
Individual	Accessible for recreation, Pollution free – 10 years	Region Wide
Individual	Agree with boundaries of Marlborough Sounds complex, Te Hoiere/Pelorus, Wairau, Awatere, Waiau toa/Clarence. But not East Coast – would it be sensible to move the White Bluffs section of the East Coast complex into the Awatere? No to sub-FUMs I think these are best dealt with as systems – but see above, would white bluffs be a sub-FMU?	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Wairau, Pelorus, Taylor River, Awatere, Grovetown Lagoon. Undertake swimming, Kayaking/canoeing/rowing; tubing; fishing. Value able to be swum in, healthy, containing native flora and fauna.	Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU, Awatere FMU
Individual	That these freshwater bodies don’t degrade / get polluted.	
Individual	Wairau (Selmes Road) and Pelorus (Pelorus Bridge). Undertake swimming; Undertake recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values	Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU

	being outside, but scared to drink water due to quality. Issues summer low flows and algae growth, people going to the toilet within 50m of creeks and rivers.	
Individual	Not realistic that freshwater will be drinkable everywhere, but need to stop human waste close to waterbodies – this needs to be done now.	Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes and wetlands in Marlborough are important. Undertake swimming; paddling/wading, fishing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Value that freshwater is clean and safe.	Region Wide
Individual	Maintain and improve freshwater to be safe for families and animals – within 3-5 years.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes and wetlands in Marlborough are important, especially Wairau, Pelorus and Nelson Lakes. Undertake swimming; kayaking/canoeing/rowing; boating/sailing; fishing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes; pack rafting. Value freshwater being free from pests, clean- unpolluted, no litter, our freedom to move on them, travel, natural flows and behaviour.	Region Wide, Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Maintain and increase the values of water being free from pests, clean- unpolluted, no litter, our freedom to move on them, travel, natural flows and behaviour. This must be continuous and sustainable, not just a discrete project.	Region Wide, Wairau FMU, Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Undertake swimming; paddling/wading; kayaking/canoeing/rowing; boating/sailing; fishing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values the variety of activities you can use freshwater in the region for.	Region Wide
Individual	Keep freshwater plentiful, clean, and fresh/clear. ASAP (10 years).	Region Wide
Individual	Pelorus – Undertaking recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Value the beauty.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Keep freshwater clean. Yesterday	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Wairau River mostly, and the Taylor River and Grovetown Lagoon. Undertaking recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling; tubing. Values the aesthetics, the clarity, the volume.	Wairau FMU
Individual	To keep freshwater as clean as possible and healthy with fish for generations to come. Within 3 years?	Wairau FMU
Individual	Are Are, Wairau, Starborough Creek. Undertake swimming; paddling/wading; kayaking/canoeing/rowing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values cleanliness, variety of native species.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU

Individual	Stay clean.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU
Individual	Lagoons, Sounds, Wither Hills streams. Undertake kayaking/canoeing/rowing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Value cleanliness and balance with the environment.	Wairau FMU, Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Build or facilitate more recreative areas along lagoons or rivers to do with family (close to Blenheim). New to the region so we are still exploring.	Wairau FMU, Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes and wetlands in Marlborough are important. Undertake Fishing. Value that its clean and able to be swam in.	Region Wide
Individual	Diversity of fish stock and swimmable. 10 years	Region Wide
Individual	Wairau. Undertake swimming; kayaking/canoeing/rowing; fishing; white baiting; mahinga kai/food gathering; recreating alongside waterbodies – camping/picnicking. Values water quality.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Clean water, bank enlargement, fish breeding. Next 10 years.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Para Swamp, Wairau River, Kaituna River. Undertake Swimming; mahinga kai/food gathering; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values the beauty, kai, bio-diversity.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Cleaner, wider river flows and re-wilding. Within 20 years.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Wairau, Lake Elterwater, Salt Lake ponds, Taylor River. Awatere, Springlands Lifestyle village stream. Undertake swimming; paddling/wading; kayaking/canoeing/rowing; fishing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values watching the wildlife, some for paddling, some for kayaking.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU.
Individual	Cleaning up exotic plants for native critter numbers to increase. 10-15 years.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU.
Individual	Wairau, Pelorus, Waima, Clarence, Awatere, wetlands on way to Picton (Para Swamp), Wairau Lagoon. Undertake swimming; boating/sailing; recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking; paddle boarding. Value freshwaters movement and life force.	Region Wide
Individual	Maintain freshwaters integrity (or improve!) for the next generation. By 2024.	Region Wide

Individual	Agree with all the boundaries. Comment - possibly the Vernon Lagoons (Wairau Lagoons) could be a smaller area due to them being so unique. They really need to be managed properly to improve the water quality	Region Wide, Wairau FMU
Individual	Murphys Stream, Taylor River, Wairau River are the most important, but all are important. Undertake white baiting, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values that freshwater is clean and of a good quality and good appearance.	Region Wide, Wairau FMU
Individual	That general quality is improved to a level of good or better within 10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, Fishing. Values freshwater that is clean, unpolluted and has life in it.	Region Wide
Individual	Maintain / improve for future generations. Take/abstract the minimum amount that we need, ASAP.	Region Wide
Individual	Waihopai and Wairau Rivers, Marlborough Sounds and Omaka River. Undertake swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, water skiing. Values freshwater for irrigation of vineyard and swimming in the Waihopai.	Wairau FMU, Marlborough Sounds
Individual	Standards set and maintained for all freshwater within 5 years.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, boating/sailing, fishing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes, Other Value - Irrigation. Highly values freshwater.	Region Wide
Individual	Maintain and improved freshwater within 5-10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Southern Valley waters, Grovetown Lagoon, Marlborough Sounds. Undertakes swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, fishing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Value freshwater for irrigation, food collecting, drinking and recreation.	Wairau FMU, Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Clean, accessible, affordable and less flooding within 5 years.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, jet boating, water skiing, fishing, white baiting, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking,	Region Wide

	4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values freshwater being clean, fresh and using it for the above activities.	
Individual	Being potable and clean, staring now.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values the feeling of safety of being in an area where freshwater will make you ill.	Region Wide
Individual	To clear all waterways and make NZ clean as it is know for within 5 years.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, fishing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values cleanliness, free of pollutants, life of water, inhabitants.	Region Wide
Individual	For my future generations to enjoy the water as my past generations have, within 10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Wairau River and Taylor River. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, tubing, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, water skiing, mahinga kai/food gathering, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values freshwater biodiversity, ecosystems in harmony, healthy riverbanks and cleanliness.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Better flood management and respecting wetlands in the next year or two.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important – the whole is greater than the sum of the parts. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, tubing, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, fishing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, Other value – drinking straight from streams. Freshwater values hard to define but essentially ‘freshness’.	Region Wide
Individual	That freshwater is sustained, the good stuff stay that way and the deteriorated stuff improves. Continuous sustainability, improvement from 2030 onwards.	Region Wide
Individual	Waihopai River, Gibsons Creek, Wairau, Pelorus and Omaka Rivers, Tennyson Inlet. Undertakes swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, water skiing, fishing, mahinga kai/food gathering. Values freshwater for irrigation for vineyards and swimming.	Wairau FMU, Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Standards re drinking water - rr water - within 5 years.	Region Wide

Individual	Wairau River, Lake Rotoiti, Lake Rotoroa, Lake Argyle, Marlborough Sounds, Awatere River. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, jet boating, fishing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values no bacteria, algae in freshwater, drinking water filtered (no fluorine added), No additives, no sewage, stock effluent no leaching.	Wairau FMU, Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU, Awatere FMU
Individual	Freshwater is safe for drinking and swimming within 5 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Wairau River. Undertakes swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, jet boating, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. No further comments made on values or visions.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Wairau River. Undertakes swimming. No further comments made on values or visions.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Wairau River / Valley. Undertakes swimming. Values that the river is clean and healthy.	Wairau FMU
Individual	That water quality improves within 5 – 10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Awatere River. Undertakes recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Other activity – growing grapes. Values the significance of freshwater to the environment that surrounds it - wildlife and forest.	Awatere FMU
Individual	Maintain quality of water – indefinitely.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values that freshwater is clean and clear.	Region Wide
Individual	That freshwater is always kept in a high-quality state, immediately.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, fishing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Values that freshwater is clean.	Region Wide
Individual	To keep freshwater clean, ASAP within 5 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Ure, Awatere, Wairau Rivers, Grovetown Lagoon. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Values access to freshwater and its clarity.	Awatere FMU, Wairau FMU
Individual	Continued access to freshwater bodies for everyone.	Region wide
Individual	Awatere Catchment, Flaxbourne and Lake Elterwater. Undertakes recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values that freshwater is there and as clean as is reasonable.	Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU

Individual	That freshwater stays available in terms of access and for irrigation use, within 20 years.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values the lifestyle that clean freshwater offers us, a safe environment for my family and assurance of equality for nature as a whole.	Region Wide
Individual	For it to remain healthy – ongoing.	Region Wide
Individual	Value freshwater cleanliness, cool and current not strong	Region Wide
Individual	Wairau, Awatere, Marlborough Sounds. Undertakes swimming, boating/sailing, mahinga kai/food gathering, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values uncontaminated freshwater and natural flow rates.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Natural flow rates are maintained.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important, especially the Awatere. Undertakes paddling/wading, boating/sailing, jet boating, fishing, white baiting, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values freshwater being fresh and clean.	Region Wide, Awatere FMU
Individual	No forestry residues, especially in the Marlborough Sounds – Today.	Region Wide, Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Needles Creek, Flaxbourne River. Undertakes swimming, white baiting, recreating alongside waterbodies – 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values freshwater being there.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Keep it for the kids – now.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Wairau, Spring Creek. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, tubing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Values that freshwater is clean and supports native ecosystems.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Returned to a more natural state – two years.	Wairau FMU
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling.	Region Wide
Individual	Keeping it clean.	Region Wide

Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, recreating alongside waterbodies – camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values it being fresh.	Region Wide
Individual	Keep it fresh and has good drinking water within 10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes mahinga kai/food gathering, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Values everything about freshwater.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking. Values the natural beauty and peace of mind.	Region Wide
Individual	At least stay as it is…..if not improve, before it starts “going south”.	Region Wide
Individual	Wairau River. Undertakes recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Values living next to it.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Keping it clean and out of my back yard. Within 5 years.	Wairua FMU
Individual	Most of rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, tubing, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, jet boating, water skiing, fishing, mahinga kai/food gathering, recreating alongside waterbodies –camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes. Values swimming in fresh, clean water and irrigation.	Region Wide
Individual	Wish for family to do the same activities in freshwater in the future, within 1 – 10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, tubing, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, waka, fishing, white baiting, mahinga kai/food gathering, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes, Other – Meditation, irrigation for vineyards and farms. Values freshwater cleanliness for future generations.	Region Wide
Individual	For my grandchildren + future generations to be able to enjoy the wai like I have. Within 10 years.	Region Wide
Individual	Wairau, Awatere, Branch River. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, fishing, mahinga kai/food gathering, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, 4WD/motorbikes/quad bikes.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU

Individual	Awatere. Undertakes white baiting, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Values freshwater cleanliness and removal of weeds.	Awatere FMU
Individual	Clean freshwater, free of weeds – within 5 years.	Awatere FMU
Individual	Awatere, Wairau. Undertakes swimming, paddling/wading, tubing, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling. Values clean freshwater that is safe to enjoy.	Awatere FMU, Wairau FMU
Individual	Still be viable for future generations.	Awatere FMU, Wairau FMU
Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands and other freshwater bodies are important. Values freshwater use for power generation, horticulture, agriculture, stock water, drinking water, water storage, large scale c class.	Region Wide
Organisation/group	Highly values clean and healthy freshwater	Region Wide
Organisation/group	Critical value that freshwater can be sustainably taken and used from the Springs Fresh Water Management Unit areas at times when required to irrigate and supply rural activities and businesses.	Wairau FMU
Organisation/group	We envision a regulatory framework that supports the sustainable management of freshwater resources. We accept that this framework will involve restrictions on water take and use when water levels are low. When restriction levels are reached, we envisage a framework that permits graduated reductions in waters that provide for the survival of rural activities and businesses and their associated communities.	Wairau FMU
Organisation/group	We agree that the proposed FMU areas, based on key catchment areas, are a fair start point. Within each FMU there needs to be scope to identify and manage sub-areas with appropriate rules and restriction that take into account the different characteristics of those sub-areas i.e. the upper Wairau River has different values and influences compared to the aquifers beneath the wider Wairau Plains areas.	Region Wide
Organisation	Agreed that the physical FMU boundaries are an appropriate approach for water management in Marlborough.	Region Wide
Organisation	Freshwater interaction with Rivers and Streams.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU

Organisation	Concerned with the reduction in yield from catchments as a result of wilding pine infestations and continuing spread.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU
Organisation	Catchment yield is critical for Irrigation.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU
Organisation	Wilding conifer infestations and spread affect catchment yields which in turn affects hydro power generation. Concerned with the reduction in yield from catchments as a result of wilding pine infestations and continuing spread.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU
Organisation	Yes small-scale and domestic hydro-electric generation installations be encouraged in Marlborough	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU
Organisation	Aspiration that water yields not to continue decreasing due to wilding conifer infestations and spread. This is a long term and continuing aspiration well beyond 30 years.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU
Organisation	Specific FMU comment – Wairau FMU - The Branch & Leatham catchments (Wairau FMU) are particularly critical due to the extent of existing infestation with wildling conifers and the potential to spread further neighbouring catchments.	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Aspects of freshwater management that are considered important in the future and in the context of climate change are Natural river flows | Irrigation | Water storage | Hydro-generation	Region Wide
Organisation	The adverse effects of wildling conifer infestations on water yield and water quality readily come within the scope of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM 2020). We consider that there is a requirement for this issue to be given effect to by means of a Variation to the MEP. Specifically, in regards to this submission, invasions of wildling conifers already will be affecting water yields and water quality from infested catchments. If unchecked, the existing wildling infestations will continue to spread from 'seed rain' at an exponential rate with consequential dramatic effects on downstream water yields. In the South Marlborough context, the Clarence, Awatere, Waihopai and Wairau rivers are all vulnerable to changes in hydrology.	Region Wide, but specifically Southern Marlborough, Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU

	A loss of water yield, if control of wildlings spread is not checked, would have significant effects on downstream irrigation for Marlborough's high-value viticulture and pastoral sector; on recreational activities in rivers; on biodiversity in rivers and; potentially on power generation on the Waihopai and Branch Rivers.	
Organisation	Wilding Conifers in Marlborough There are significant areas of wilding conifers in Marlborough. The Waihopai and the Branch/ Leatham catchments are arguably some of the worst wildling conifer invasions in New Zealand, but surprisingly the Branch/ Leatham is not yet funded by the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme. We are conscious this is due to a cost/benefit analysis, which we believe is erroneous because it doesn't properly take into account the future costs of not taking action to curb the spread of wildings. Many of the infestations of wildings are far from roadsides and therefore not readily visible to the public but are a major seed source for infestation to other areas. The scale of infestation is astounding. The Branch/ Leatham catchments alone cover some 52,000ha of coning trees. The infestation is covering indigenous alpine rock lands and also smothering indigenous tussock land, scrublands and bush at lower altitudes. 'Seed' rain from coning trees has been observed to travel up to 30km in Marlborough. Downwind of the Branch and Leatham catchments is the upper Awatere Valley (including Molesworth Station) and Nelson Lakes National Park.	Region Wide, but specifically Southern Marlborough, Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU
Organisation	Wilding Conifers and Water There are numerous studies on the effects of plantation forest on catchment water yields and water quality. The proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (MEP) currently includes objectives, policies and rules on plantation forestry as it affects water short catchments. There is however as yet no recognition in the MEP of effects of wilding conifers on water yields and water quality. Wildling conifer invasions have a significant impact on natural ecosystems. With their rapid and dense growth wildling conifers aggressively outcompete New Zealand native species. They change the biodiversity and ecosystems of invaded areas. Wilding conifer forest is structurally and functionally very different to the native plants and ecosystems and therefore has considerable effects on ecosystem and catchment hydrology. Specifically in regards to this submission, invasions of wildling conifers in Marlborough will already be affecting water yields and water quality from infested catchments. If unchecked, the existing wildling infestations will continue to spread from 'seed rain' at an exponential rate with consequential dramatic effects on downstream water yields.	Region Wide, but specifically Southern Marlborough, Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU, Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU

	While no direct studies have been undertaken within the project area, in a 34 year study in Otago of effects of plantation afforestation of former tussock grasslands, following canopy closure of the forest, the average catchment yield has reduced by 26%. Average peak flows from small scale rain events resulted in a 78% reduction under forestry and for larger less frequent storms 37%. (The Glendhu experimental catchment study, upland east Otago,New Zealand: 34 years of hydrological observations on the afforestation of tussock grasslands, B Fahey, J Payne, Landcare Research, September 2016). Two relatively recent studies predict the effects of water yield reduction should the Mackenzie Basin become dominated by wilding conifers. One study indicated a reduction of 53.5 cumecs water yield in the Waitaki catchment (S.M. Thompson, NIWA) and the other estimated the reduction at 50.8 cumecs (Mason 2016, Landcare Research). This has major implication for hydro power generation. Cost benefit analyses of wilding conifer control on a national scale indicate significant benefits over costs with the control of wildlings. Two significant benefits of control are to hydro power generation and availability of irrigation water to downstream users. One such analysis attributes 15% and 32% of benefit respectively (Benefits and Costs of the Wilding Pine Management Programme Phase 2 – November 2018 - Sapere Research Group for Ministry of Primary Industries). MPI have undertaken a more recent cost benefit analysis of wildling conifer control which has yet to be publicly released. In the South Marlborough context, the Clarence, Awatere, Waihopai and Wairau rivers are all vulnerable to changes in hydrology. A loss of water yield, if control of wildlings spread is not checked, would have significant effects on downstream irrigation for Marlborough's high-value viticulture, pastoral and cropping sectors; on recreational activities in rivers; on biodiversity in rivers and; potentially on power generation on the Waihopai and Branch Rivers.	
Individual	Awatere should not be included in the East Coast. Flaxbourne River – smaller area which could be identified as sub-FMU.	East Coast Complex FMU / Awatere FMU
Individual	Flaxbourne River – Swimming, white baiting, fishing, house water supply and irrigation. Value clean drinkable water.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Flaxbourne River – to get the river cleaned out to reduce flooding by 2024.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Flaxbourne and Waima Rivers – Paddling/wading, white baiting, fishing. Value freshwater being used for house water supply and irrigation.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Flaxbourne and Waima Rivers – Greater amounts of water for house and irrigation supply in 3-4 years.	East Coast Complex FMU

Individual	All rivers/streams/lakes/wetlands are important – Swimming, paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, boating/sailing, fishing, mahinga kai/food gathering, recreating alongside water bodies-walking/cycling, recreating alongside water bodies-camping/picnicking. Value that freshwater is clean, free of chemicals and rubbish, that it is alive with life, that it is protected against over extraction for irrigation.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	That freshwater is protected by 31/12/2024.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Ure/Waima – Farming and grape growing - Value freshwater for its availability for irrigation, clean drinking water, stock water, and recreation (especially for children).	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Ure/Waima – Freshwater is free of change from any outside influences, no ownership by any particular sector of the population – On going.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Needles Creek Ward – used for stock water and values for its natural facilities	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Needles Creek Ward – keep it clear and weed free by 2033	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	No changes to the FMU boundaries or any sub-FMUs. Comment – a lot of the Waima catchment creeks are unfenceable.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Waima (Ure) – Live there – Drink it	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Waima (Ure) – be able to keep drinking it, nothing required as already fenced.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Redwood Pass area shouldn't be included in the Flaxbourne. Ure and Flaxbourne could be sub-FMUs.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	FMU boundaries ok at this stage. Flaxbourne and Ure catchment areas could be sub-FMUs	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Flaxbourne – swimming, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, white baiting, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking. Values – good quality water.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	The small area adjacent to the Awatere and East Coast should be included in the Awatere catchment. It doesn't fit into the East Coast community.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	All the rivers and lakes etc, but particularly the Waima River - swimming, white baiting, Mahinga Kai/Food gathering, fishing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, farming. I value the beautifully crystal clear water. I value the freshwater creatures – especially the eels.	East Coast Complex FMU

Individual	The water quality must be maintained. If water is to be taken from this catchment it must be done in periods of high flow and must be stored for when needed. Not taken as and when needed and not impact on existing uses. As soon as practicable	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	The Wairau Lagoons, Awatere River, Wairau River, Opaoa River, Pelorus River, Richmond Brooke, Starborough Creek, Para Wetland, Pelorus Wetlands, The Clarence River, Seddon Tui Garden, Spring Creek. Activities – swimming paddling/wading, kayaking/canoeing/rowing, recreating alongside waterbodies – walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, Other – looking for interesting stones, fossils and observing riverbed life, eels, fish, birds and insects. Values – Fresh clear pristine river water is our life force. The flow of water is mesmerising. I like the ripples, the eddies and the currents of rivers. I like being carried downstream, paddling, and manoeuvring on my sit on top kayak wondering what is coming up next.	Region Wide, except Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	I would like to see the willows removed and have the riparian habitat returned to a pre-European landscape. I would like to be able to use the Ford across the Awatere at “Old Ford Road”. It has completely changed from being flat to accommodate irrigation intakes. One cannot get across it due to manmade banks now. By 2030.	Region Wide
Individual	Mostly agree with FMU boundaries – except for area north of Awatere should be included within Awatere not East Coast.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Flaxbourne River. Valued for pumping for stock, household water and also for irrigation.	East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	Sustainable & efficient resource use is an integral part of our company. We are committed to using and managing resources in a way that respects our people and protects our environment and critical natural resources. Looking after our people and our communities so they share our prosperity and thrive for future generations is embedded in who we are. We are a proud member of the Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand, and all owned vineyards and wineries are Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand certified.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	The quality and efficient use of the Wairau River and the Waihopai River in the proposed Wairau FMU and the Awatere River, in the proposed Awatere FMU, are vital to viticulture and wine production, enabling us to positively contribute to the prosperity of the Marlborough region and the long-term future of our people, local economies and communities.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU

Organisation	We operate a winery at the Riverlands Cloudy Bay business park in the proposed Wairau FMU (Riverlands FMU) which requires high quality potable water. We also operate a winery in the proposed Wairau FMU (Benmorven FMU) which requires high quality potable water.	Wairau FMU
Organisation	Our vineyard operations are located in the proposed Wairau, Awatere and East Coast Complex FMUs. We have consented takes from the Wairau River, Waihopai River and Awatere River for the direct irrigation of our vineyards and to store water in dams at some of our sites for later use.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	We recognise the critical importance of water and the need for it to be used and managed appropriately.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	We rely on safe drinking water and ancillary uses at our wineries and vineyards sites where our people work and use potable water to maintain the high standards of food safety and quality at our winery sites.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	We take care to preserve our resources and protect our people and environment by measuring and monitoring operational water use at our winery and vineyard sites to optimise efficient resource use and produce sustainable yields at our vineyard sites.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	We consider that if consented irrigation volumes were restricted or significantly reduced, the long-term financial sustainability of the wine industry in Marlborough may be significantly impacted.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	When undertaking works in rivers and waterways to access water resources for our viticultural operations, we comply with all relevant council requirements and monitoring conditions, including the taking of water sustainably over winter high river flows.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	We value the certainty of our consented water takes and use at our sites to support sustainable economic decision making enabling us to positively contribute to the prosperity of the Marlborough region and the long-term future of our people, local economies, and communities.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	Effective freshwater management in the region should support the growth of sustainable land use while balancing the need to protect and improve the quality of Marlborough's rivers and waterways.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Organisation	As a general statement, viticulture is a low water use activity as irrigation per hectare for vines is significantly less than other land uses and has a low impact on water quality. We consider that changes to improve freshwater quality and use should be proportional for sustainable, low impact land use practices.	Wairau FMU, Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Awatere River and Hog Swamp Creek important freshwater bodies. Undertake swimming and recreating alongside water bodies – 4WD/Motorbikes/quad bikes. Value being able to use the water	Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU

Individual	Future aspirations – for the water to at least have the same water quality or improve quality, within 5 + years	Awatere FMU, East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Stop forced top-down legislation and focus on work on the ground with community.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Hydro-electric power generation- Less red tape for activities and restrictions for small scale innovation & enterprise of water catchment private land	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Support food growers including providing zoned land and less vineyards. Not enough freshwater left because of vineyards.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Diversity of land use – no over intensification of industries.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Overload of land being rezoned away from food production- no balance.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	<u>Ecosystem health</u> • Stop dropping 1080. • Water quality standard – benchmark.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	More frequent and the increased scale of flooding of the Wairau Valley Township was the key focus for the community and to find simple and effective flood protection solutions.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Storage is so important to achieving resilience in response to climate change. Water costs -Take water off permit holders and provide storage and charge.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Need water resilience in context of hazards	Wairau FMU
Individual	Could values include the scope for controlling flow and flood rates	Wairau FMU
Individual	Can't separate use from the need for storage – why are we not taking and considering storage capacity	Wairau FMU
Individual	East coast complex - Toi Creek, Toi Downs, Dashwood – is this area different enough to keep it separate or should it be part of the Awatere FMU?	Awatere FMU
Individual	Assumption that water is broken….but Marlborough isn't in both quality and allocation.	Awatere FMU
Individual	Concern that Marlborough may have standards imposed that aren't relevant e.g. Southland dairy issues	Awatere FMU
Individual	Black Birch – Important for water scheme, walking	Awatere FMU

Individual	Mid Awatere River – fossils	Awatere FMU
Individual	Fossicking for many types of stones, bird life, kayaking	Awatere FMU
Individual	*Drinking Water Supply* Birch water scheme for stock and domestic water. Safe water for drinking – currently not for the rural Community only Seddon has treatment.	Awatere FMU
Individual	*Irrigation, cultivation, and the production of food and beverages* - Adequate water take and flow. - Understanding La Nina and El Nino weather patterns, the fluctuations of these events and associated water quantities and to feed into planning for drought.	Awatere FMU
Individual	The importance of water quantities and flow to allow for irrigation takes in the area which is prone to droughts due to its climate.	Awatere FMU
Individual	The White Bluffs area should be incorporated into the Awatere FMU.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	While the northern separate part of the FMU may not technically be within the Awatere Catchment, the environment and land use in this area is the same as the Awatere and therefore could be incorporated into the Awatere FMU for management purposes.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	White water rafting from Molesworth / Acheron.	Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU
Individual	• Waima & Flaxbourne Rivers - As a means of moving floodwaters from the land. • Lakes – Elterwater + Grassmere – wildlife refuges • Drinking water supply. • Irrigation and water storage for farming activities including animal drinking water. • Lack of pests and weeds in the catchment. • Fishing - Flaxbourne Whitebait fishery. • Special ecosystems - Native mistletoe and oldest lowland dryland totara.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	• To have a healthy, resilient, well-connected community that understands legislative requirements and can be pro-active in local issues advocacy and undertaking targeted management actions practically within the catchment. • To understand our catchment better to empower targeted management. • To create a pest and weed free catchment.	East Coast Complex FMU

	• To get riverbeds to a standard and maintain that standard so flood damage is minimised. • To initiate and manage local environmental projects.	
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Habitat, Groundwater, Drinking Water. Visit daily – Near Murphys Creek	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Water Quality, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use. Visit monthly – Cissy Bay.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Natural springs used by property's in the area for domestic supplies are drying up because of pine plantations and wilding pines left unchecked.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities - Water Take / Use – Flaxbourne River	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Clean clear water.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Current water allocation regime is working well.	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading – Robin Hood Bay (Staces Creek), Queen Charlotte Sounds – Annually	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Clean healthy water to swim in	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - keep the water chlorine free for everyone	Region wide
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading – Waihopai River - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Clean healthy water to swim in	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - keep the water chlorine free for everyone	Region Wide
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing – Argyle Pond, Pine Valley - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Native wildlife, swimming and enjoying NZ	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future Aspirations - keeping it clean and continuing to enjoy the outdoors	Wairau FMU

Individual	Activities – Swimming, Walking/cycling, Fishing – Pelorus Bridge – Annually	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Water quality is generally good; good for swimming with the kids	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - that there is a balance between viticulture/ farming and good water quality - the region needs both	Region wide
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Walking/cycling, Fishing – Pelorus Bridge – Waihopai Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Water quality is generally good; good for swimming with the kids	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing – Grovetown Lagoon – Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Nice place to go for a walk	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - natural improvements, nothing special	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Walking/Cycling – Waima/Ure – River - Annually	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Untouched - geology, botany	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - keep looking after its purity	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing – Oyster Bay – Annually	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Freshwater is sacred; doesn't need contamination by arsenic in grape vine posts	Region Wide
Individual	Future aspirations - get rid of arsenic use	Region Wide
Individual	Activities - Walking, dog walking – Taylor River, Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Clear, fresh, cooling	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - keep it clear, fresh and cooling	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Walking, dog walking, Safety of people important - Wairau River	Wairau FMU
Individual	Colour	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - nicely planted with natives	Wairau FMU

Individual	Activities – Swimming, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing – Opawa River, Wairau Nr Onamalutu - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing –Clova Bay, Marlborough Sounds- Annually	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Mostly clear and drinkable	Region Wide
Individual	Future aspirations - keep it clear	Region Wide
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing; Fishing – Richmond Bay, Marlborough Sounds - Annually	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	It's cool	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - more bird life, get rid of pests	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Value - Natural Character; Water Quality – Waitaria Bay, Marlborough Sounds - Annually	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - reduce erosion. Pest control important, deer eating undergrowth exposes the soil, rain washes away; getting rid of wild pigs causing soil to be washed away in creeks.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing; Fishing – Waitohi River, Picton - Annually	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Value - clean and clear	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - no pollutants	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing – Pelorus Bridge - Annually	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Value - clean, beautiful scenery, great swimming spot	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - maintain water quality for swimming	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing; Fishing; Food Gathering – Wairau Diversion - Annually	Wairau FMU

Individual	Value - nice and clean, no rubbish, good flow rate, great swimming	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - we can always swim there	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities Swimming; Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing; Fishing – Lower Wairau Spring Creek - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - clean and clear of rubbish	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - to always be clean	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing; Fishing – Lower Wairau - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - good for swimming and fishing	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - more fish and clean water	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing; mountain biking – Taylor River - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - birdlife	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - kept clean	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing – Taylor River - monthly	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - location is great as it is easy for people in town to enjoy; water is generally clean and clear; native plantings to encourage bird life plus other wildlife.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - that the state of the water and the reserve as it is now is minimum standard acceptable - we do what we can to ensure that the environment isn't degraded any further and where possible we are working to improve it.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Walking/cycling, camping/picnicking, fishing – BartlettsCreek, Northbank, Wairau -	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - Constant freshwater	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - keep it same	Wairau FMU

Individual	Activities – Swimming; Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing; Walking/cycling; camping/picnicking; Fishing – Marlborough Sounds – Near Clova Bay? - Annually	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Value - Constant freshwater	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - keep it same	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities and Values – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing; Natural Character; Water Quality; River Flow / Lake Level; Plants or animals that live in or close to the water; Habitat – Pelorus Bridge - Annually	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	This is a beautiful location with the native bush, bird life and the river. It is a great place for people visit and enjoy nature.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	We need to ensure that maintain the environment as it is for future generations to enjoy	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing – Marfells Beach - Annually	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Value - ability to swim fish and critter spotting	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - retain and improve water quality for swimming and fish and critters	East Coast Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing – Okiwi Bay and Whites Bay, Marlborough Sounds - Annually	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Value - the ability to swim, fish and critter spotting	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - retain and improve water quality for swimming, fish and critters.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing – Pelorus Bridge - Annually	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Value - the ability to swim, fish and critter spotting	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - retain and improve water quality for swimming, fish and critters.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading – Upper Waihopai - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - fresh and clean ...but COLD	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - remove gravel build-up upstream so the swimming holes don't fill up	Wairau FMU

Individual	Activities – Swimming; Canoeing, kayaking, Walking/cycling – Wairau above SH1 - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - swimming dog walking	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - hoping that no-one else discovers it	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing; Fishing; Food Gathering; Natural Character; Plants or animals that live in or close to the water; Habitat – Bay of Many Coves, Marlborough Sounds – Monthly.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	The Marlborough Sounds environment needs to be cared for to ensure that there is not further degradation of the environment. What happens on the land and in the waterways affects what happens in the sea.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Tubing; Walking/Cycling, camping/picnicking; Recreating alongside water bodies 4WD; Fishing – Upper Waihopai - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - drinkable	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming – Pelorus Bridge - annually	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Value - clean	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - to maintain it to be a beautiful place for people to enjoy	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing – Wairau River SH6 – Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - Healthy, good for swimming	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - stays healthy	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Canoeing, kayaking; Fishing – Argyle Pond, Wairau River SH6 – Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - water quality and aquatic life	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - habitat development and more wetlands	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Paddling / Wading; Canoeing, kayaking; Walking/cycling; Whitebaiting – Top Valley Stream	Wairau FMU

Individual	Value - Clean, preserving headwaters, removing pines	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - preserve surrounding forest	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing – Wairau River mouth - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - the tranquillity and diversity of water life	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - plant more natives and water related plants	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities- Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing; Natural Character; Water Quality; River Flow / Lake Level; Threatened species; Habitat; Groundwater; Drinking Water; Water Take / Use – Wairau River – Wairau Valley - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing; Fishing; Natural Character; Water Quality; Plants or animals that live in or close to the water; Habitat; Wetlands; Groundwater; Drinking Water; Water Take / Use - Wairau River – Wairau Valley - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing; Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing; Fishing; Food Gathering; Natural Character; Water Quality; River Flow / Lake Level; Plants or animals that live in or close to the water; Threatened species; Habitat; Wetlands; Drinking Water; Surfing – Wairau Diversion Mouth - Weekly	Wairau FMU
Individual	The Wairau Diversion (The Cut) is a popular surf break that I visit 2-3 times per week and sometimes daily. The water quality and flow in the river mouth is of significant importance to many (hundreds) local surfers because it determines the health of the surf break. It is the closest and most used surf break to Blenheim.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Canoeing, kayaking, tubing; Walking/cycling – Upper Waihopai River - Weekly	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - clean	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - to stay clean	Wairau FMU

Individual	Activities - Paddling / Wading; Walking/cycling; Fishing; Whitebaiting – Pukaka Stream - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Value - that there are whitebait and fish	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - to remove willows and plant natives	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Paddling / Wading; Water Quality; River Flow / Lake Level; Plants or animals that live in or close to the water; Habitat – Taylor River – Monthly.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Our dog is walked in the Taylor River walkway. Water quality and water level is very important if we want to avoid toxic blooms that can occur in the summer. A safe place for humans and pets to swim without risk of illness is very important.	Wairau FMU
Individual	A safe place for humans and pets to swim without risk of illness is very important.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Plants or animals that live in or close to the water – Waihopai River - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	We walk the dogs to the river here most days especially in summer we also like to swim in river.	Wairau FMU
Individual	I would like to see tighter restrictions on water allocations.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming; Paddling / Wading; Water Quality; River Flow / Lake Level; Plants or animals that live in or close to the water; Threatened species; Dog swimming/paddling – Taylor River - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	Due to the nature of the run off entering the Taylor River it is often unsafe/unhealthy for people and animals to swim/paddle in the river. There are also a lot of Blue green algae in summer in some location some of these areas are man made.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands, Groundwater - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Drinking Water, Water Take / Use - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	Household water supply for 6 residential units	Wairau FMU

Individual	Activities - Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Habitat – Taylor River - Weekly	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Habitat – Mill Flat in Pine Valley - Annually.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Habitat, Water Take / Use – Pelorus Bridge – Annually	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Entity	Activities - Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use - Daily	Wairau FMU
Entity	RNZAF Base Woodbourne/ Marlborough Airport are an important part of the Region. At this location, the Base takes water from the Omaka Aquifer and supplies drinking water to the Airport and base employees, as well as some surrounding residential houses. The quality and quantity of water available in the aquifer is therefore of importance. There have been issues and impacts from surface water flooding too - for example, during the August 2022 flood event.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Water Quality – Port Underwood - Monthly	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Water Quality – Annually - Nice swimming spot over Summer! Clean and deep water!	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Paddling / Wading, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Habitat – Upper Taylor River - Weekly A very public spot where many people walk. Children play in the water but levels can get very low in the summer and algal blooms can occur that are toxic to humans and their pets. I know flood protect is key but it would be great to some natural plantings, riverside enhancement happen in the area from the dam to Wither Rd.	Wairau FMU

Individual	Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands – Taylor Dam - Great place to observe birdlife. Close to town but still a 'wilderness' feel. Crucial to keep water quality monitored and kept as good as possible.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Habitat – Riverland co-op drain – Weekly. It looks foul as it flows into the Opaoa River. The whole habit/area of the drain along its whole length needs attention to improve water quality. It is right beside the cycle track and is a sad and concerning eyesore. A great community project could be a way of delivering improvement.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Habitat – Weekly – Sutherland Stream There are a number of eels that seek shelter in this freshwater habitat. They can be fed which is thrill to share with children. Great to observe in their natural habitat. They equally can be hurt and hunted by less caring people. They need formal protection from human harm. They also must be subject to negative and harmful water quality and human pollution in this pool.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Paddling / Wading, Water Quality – Para Swamp – Monthly - Sometimes take our kids to paddle/wade/sit in the water here on a hot day. Would not put heads under due to the water quality though.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use – Upper Wairau - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Wetlands – Kaiuma Bay – Daily.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

Individual	Activities – Swimming, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, threatened species, Drinking Water – Weekly. The freshwater assets (rivers) of Marlborough are the primary reason I retired here.	Region wide
Individual	Activities - Water Quality, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use – Rarangi location - Daily The drinking water is great and appears to be an excellent supply, but only having lived here for 1 month.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Groundwater, Drinking Water – Nopera unnamed stream - Daily. The freshwater is used for our daily water and is well managed by the local community. Please let us continue to do so without interference from well meaning but unknowledgeable people who do not know our needs and the local knowledge.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, threatened species, Habitat, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use – Monthly – Moetapu Bay	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Silt and slash from forestry is an issue. We've never had issues with the water coming into our house so I'd rather there were no new regulations making this more expensive or inefficient	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities - Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Habitat – Opawa River - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	The Opawa river is in our front yard and it isn't being maintained. There is a fir tree that fell into the river during heavy rain in 2022 and has not been removed. The weed is not being cut and only minimal spraying of Raupo.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, threatened species, Habitat, Drinking Water – Crail Bay - Monthly	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities - Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Threatened species, Habitat, Drinking Water – Doctors Creek - Monthly.	Wairau FMU

Individual	Activities - Natural Character, Water Take / Use – Weekly We take fresh water from an untreated hillside stream fed community water source, each property then treats it by filtration or UV treatment as determined by them. I would like to see this choice continued, characterising as it does the remoteness and natural environment we choose to enjoy.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU? - no location given)
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands, Groundwater, Water Take / Use - Weekly	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	If has concerned me for a number of years that farmers in the Pelorus catchment who have water allocations have very little regard for the environment or the impacts of their water takes. I am NOT anti farming but I regularly drive between Canvastown and Rai township and frequently observe irrigation systems spraying water on paddocks in the middle of the day in temperatures in the low to mid 20's. Most of this water will evaporate. This is a gross waste and indicates bad/ignorant practices with respect to good irrigation. Presumably there is no charge for the water just a maximum usage that these farmers are working up to. Perhaps a move to user pays would improve behaviour.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level – Wairau River - Annually We swim in the Wairau River regularly in the summer months and treasure the free, easy access to, clean, fast flowing, fresh water that the river provides.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - Safe to swim in, that is unpolluted and maintained at a flow rate that allows river's ecosystems to survive and flourish.	Wairau FMU
Individual	While the Wairau's riverbed course [within the flood banks] moves from year to year [due to flood waters erosion in winter] free public access for recreational use of and on the river, is really important. The braded rivers area special unique feature.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Habitat, Wetlands, Drinking Water – Daily – Robin Hood Bay - Waikutakuta	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Freshwater values - ecological services and habitat support drinking recreation intrinsic.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU

Individual	Future aspirations - quality to be maintained (minimum) or improved. protected from disturbance in the upper catchments	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water – Waitohi Stream – Weekly	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Freshwater Values for Waitohi Stream - It's close to town and school. Easily accessible from a variety of points/ areas. It is fresh and we can easily see the creatures that live there - eg Tuna, Koura etc Waitohi stream is very important to our local iwi and it is used alot by Picton School for stream studies and learning as it is very close to our school and within walking distance.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations for Waitohi Stream - Clean. Always accessable and open to members of the public. Natural without concrete culverts which restrict access. Plenty of creatures that are healthy and happy to live in the awa.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities - Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Food Gathering, Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Habitat, Wetlands, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use, Other - walkind and cycling between vines and rivers ..an absolutely magical unique Marlborough experience. - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater values – clear and clean	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater Aspirations - free of giardia	Wairau FMU
Individual	Opawa river too cloudy. no river side vegetation. no billabongs alongside rivers to filter runoff, and receive main channel flood waters. so extensive wetlands need to be established. slow water not fast water is the key. I have done this around the world.. fishing presently for rich people, not the average person. boating is for rich people. motorcycling and quad bikes are for rich people. anything with a motor is highly disruptive to wildlife. perhaps zones for these activities away from cycling walking tracks. I regularly visit all these river areas. Wairau Waihopai Awatere Opawa Taylor Pukawa.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals	Awatere FMU

	that live in or close to the water, Threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use – Awatere River - Weekly	
Individual	Freshwater values - Our Business (vineyard & farm) depend on clean stock water and irrigation water. We enjoy swimming in the river when clear during summer. We take our drinking water from the Awatere River, and from Black Birch reticulation system.	Awatere FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - We wish the water to remain free of chemical pollution, and we need plenty of low cost storage to accommodate the regular naturally occurring flooding with associated high turbidity which renders the water useless for supporting our lives and the creatures living in the river system.	Awatere FMU
Individual	In managing our irrigation intake, we endevour to use environmentally friendly practices to protect the water quality and the indigenous species.	Awatere FMU
Individual	Activities - Natural Character, Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands - Richmond Brook - Daily	Awatere FMU
Individual	Freshwater values - Unpolluted by stock or other sources. Natural annual cycle of flowing and drying out. Supports native flora & fauna - birds, eels etc.	Awatere FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - Flourishing, natural and protected from our stock, featuring native plants, birds and animals. Maximise regeneration of all our wetlands and riparian land - without major impact on our farm production. Remove all exotic species - especially willow, which blocks water flow and blocks the main flow channel. Also control gorse and broom and other imports. To help the birds and invertebrates, I'd like to control the introduced predators over the whole farm.	Awatere FMU
Individual	We have a population of eels - well hidden. I'd like to enhance their survival.	Awatere FMU
Individual	Activities - Natural Character, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands – Rarangi Wetlands - Daily	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater values - The ecological/ biodiversity values which represent our region.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - An increased response to climate change resilience through nature based solutions and lessened anthropogenic encroachment and negatively impacting land use activities on our waterways.	Wairau FMU

Individual and	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater Values - I value it for its cleanliness, beauty and diverse utility.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - If it is currently clean and uncontaminated, i want it to stay that way. If it has been degraded in any way, I would want measures in place to clean it up, and then maintain that freshness.	Wairau FMU
Co-operative	I work as viticulturist for Marlborough Grape Growers Cooperative. We have 80 grower members that conduct their grape growing business and water related pleasure activities throughout the whole of the Marlborough District. As such, we have a great diversity of vested interests in the visions and values of both local and national government freshwater reforms.	Region wide
Individual	Activities - Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Wetlands, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use – Daily – Omaka River	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater Values - That it remains fresh, clean water.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - Fresh, clean, well preserved and aquifer well managed River management crucial also to prevent flooding, dead carcasses constantly dumped in and near water, ecoli and other harmful pollutants managed.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands, Groundwater, Drinking Water – Wairau / Taylor River - Weekly	Wairau FMU

Individual	Freshwater values - It is a precious resource for humans and ecosystem in the natural world. As humans I believe we have a responsibility to protect it's integrity. Our waterways should be safe to swim in and drink from.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - Pure and clean	Wairau FMU
Individual	It concerns me that we can't swim in the Taylor River.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Water Quality - Annually	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater values - Nothing - it is the landfill is the drainage from here actually safe ? Where does it drain to? The Taylor river	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - pure	Wairau FMU
Individual	It smells so bad there mud t be bad water there	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Threatened species – Totara Flat Pelorus Bridge - Monthly	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Freshwater values - It is clean and fresh. It is available to all. It supports many ecosystems. It flows into Te Hoiere. It's impact on Te Hoiere is important to me. The watershed washes down silt and debris from forestry and farming which is destroying/ has significantly altered the habitats and the river's entrance to Te Hoiere and the surrounding bays.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - Protected from run off.	Pelorus
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use – Wairau River (nr Conders) - Weekly	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater values - I value the aquifers that feed the Wairau. That the waterways are not disturbed by money. That individuals can draw from the aquifers for their private household use and know their water is clean and healthy. To know the waterways support the wetlands that naturally occur. That there is an awareness and understanding of all individuals and corporate water users of the importance of aquifers and waterways. That habitats are protected from commercial gain. That	Wairau FMU

	dams are not able to be built on top of wetlands. That mitigating compromises are checked and followed through; ie if waterways are impacted in any way then redirecting the queens chain is done well and fauna has access to its natural habitat.	
Individual	Future aspirations - Protected from corporate commercial ventures. The Wairau and it's aquifers have been exploited by corporations Individual lifestyles and livelihoods must be supported.	Wairau FMU
Individual	The council has approved too many poorly thought-out plans in this area, which have valued corporate commercial gain over the welfare of waterways. The impact of which cannot be undone.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, threatened species, Water Take / Use – Monthly – Te Hoiere close to mouth.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Freshwater Values - Trout Fishing, Te Hoiere Seagull events, Family boating, swimming,	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - Improved water quality, native revegetation along river, Reduced agricultural effluent.	Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Habitat, Drinking Water – Monthly – Admiralty Bay	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Freshwater Values – Purity, Maintains vegetation, Water supply to dwelling	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - Maintain present quality	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities – Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands, Groundwater, Drinking Water, Water Take / Use – Ngakuta Bay – Monthly	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities - Swimming, Paddling / Wading, Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Fishing, Food Gathering, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow /	Wairau FMU

	Lake Level, Plants or animals that live in or close to the water, Threatened species, Habitat, Wetlands – Wairau west of SH1 bridge - Weekly	
Individual	Freshwater Values - Clean water, healthy and diverse eco system. Good environment for trout and salmon, and for swimming in.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - As healthy as possible.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Activities - Drinking Water - Okiwi Bay	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Freshwater Values - The very soft, and good-tasting drinking water Okiwi Bay currently enjoys, I believe, as it has never had a bad test result, that it should not need to be chlorinated and the existing filtering and UV sterilisation is the best treatment we can use.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - Left to the local water group to administer and not be made to chlorinate. there are several people here who would revert to roof rainwater, which is less safe, if chlorination was introduced, or would have to spend on expensive water filters to remove any chlorine tase and smell in the water.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Regarding the rivers, I believe a regular removal of the gravel at all the stream mouths would assist with keeping the stream clear of debris and also reduce flooding potential.	Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU
Individual	Activities - Canoeing, kayaking, boating, sailing, Walking, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, Natural Character, Water Quality, River Flow / Lake Level – Wairau River nr SH6 Bridge - Monthly	Wairau FMU
Individual	Freshwater Values - Open access to all. Natural environment swimability.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Future aspirations - I would like it to stay accessible to all and remain swimmable and natural	Wairau FMU
Individual	I would like to see the river catchment managed with potential to protect the environment by sustainable gravel management and flood protection	Wairau FMU
Individual	Omaka River – Comment on the river management - Lots of weeds including old man’s beard, willows and wattle that are chocking the river. Absolutely no care or management at present by Council.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Omaka River – opportunity for native corridor to the southern hills. Opportunity for community support of project.	Wairau FMU

Individual	When vineyards were first established in Marlborough 1979 we used sulphur foliage spray, led to me getting sulphur poisoning. Other chemicals were groundwater contaminants.	Wairau FMU
Individual	Forestry practices have no accountability and do not respect waterways, no sustainable practices. The Lower Wairau is very muddy.	Wairau FMU

Appendix 8 – Summary list of Submission Points.

The following table lists details of the feedback received from both individuals and organisations to Marlborough's engagement round one relating to Freshwater Management Units, Visions and Values.

Each submitters' points have been kept together, where there is a change in colour of the rows this is the start of a new submitter. The location of where the submissions related to has also been recorded, either as a region wide response or assigned a specific FMU or group of FMUs.

All youth engagement has been detailed in a separate Appendix 4. Please note the following is focused on feedback specifically given in the Marlborough context, as such comments given by national agencies provided in a general "national" or "multiple region wide" context relating to the implementation of the NPSFM are not provided here. Separate records have been kept of any such meetings and will be taken into consideration in during general policy considerations.

Appendix 9 – NPSFM Values Descriptions.

The NPSFM at Appendix 1A and 1B provides details of compulsory values and other values that must be considered. Table 1 provides the full description of these values and what they include. Under NPSFM Cl 3.9 (2) other values can also be identified.

During the identification of values from the community feedback the following value associations were made.

1) For recreational activities that involve people coming into direct contact with water such as swimming, paddling and wading, or activities on the water where contact is likely to occur during the activity such kayaking/ canoeing/rowing, boating, sailing, these have been captured under the compulsory value of human contact. (See Table 1 for a description of this value).

2) For recreational activities that do not involve people being in direct contact with water, for example walking, cycling, picnicking, and camping alongside a waterbody, these have been grouped under an extra value of associated recreational activity. Within this grouping are also 4WD/motorbikes/quad biking activities, where the community has identified these activities, they have been added in brackets to this extra value. This is to assist with identifying which waterbodies are used for these activities which can have both instream and riparian challenges and adverse effects which require extra consideration.

3) Amenity values have also been included as an extra value although it is recognised that this could be captured within the natural form and character value.

Value	Value Description	Type of value
Ecosystem Health – includes values which apply to each of the 5 biophysical components of Ecosystem health.	This refers to the extent to which an FMU or part of an FMU supports an ecosystem appropriate to the type of water body (for example, river, lake, wetland, or aquifer). There are 5 biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health, and it is necessary that all of them are managed. They are: - Water quality – the physical and chemical measures of the water, such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, suspended sediment, nutrients and toxicants. - Water quantity – the extent and variability in the level or flow of water. - Habitat – the physical form, structure, and extent of the water body, its bed, banks and margins; its riparian vegetation; and its connections to the floodplain and to groundwater. - Aquatic life – the abundance and diversity of biota including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. - Ecological processes – the interactions among biota and their physical and chemical environment such as primary production, decomposition, nutrient cycling and trophic connectivity. In a healthy freshwater ecosystem, all 5 biophysical components are suitable to sustain the indigenous aquatic life expected in the absence of human disturbance or alteration (before providing for other values).	Compulsory
Human Contact	This refers to the extent to which an FMU or part of an FMU supports people being able to connect with the water through a range of activities such as swimming, waka, boating, fishing, mahinga kai, and water skiing, in a range of different flows or levels.	Compulsory

	Matters to take into account include pathogens, water clarity, deposited sediment, plant growth (from macrophytes to periphyton to phytoplankton), cyanobacteria, other toxicants, and litter.	
Threatened Species	This refers to the extent to which an FMU or part of an FMU that supports a population of threatened species has the critical habitats and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of the threatened species. All the components of ecosystem health must be managed, as well as (if appropriate) specialised habitat or conditions needed for only part of the life cycle of the threatened species.	Compulsory
Mahinga Kai	Mahinga kai – kai is safe to harvest and eat. 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. Mahinga kai provide food for the people of the rohe and these sites give an indication of the overall health of the water. For this value, kai would be safe to harvest and eat. Transfer of knowledge is able to occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai. In FMUs or parts of FMUs that are used for providing mahinga kai, the desired species are plentiful enough for long-term harvest and the range of desired species is present across all life stages. Mahinga kai – Kei te ora te mauri (the mauri of the place is intact). In FMUs or parts of FMUs that are valued for providing mahinga kai, customary resources are available for use, customary practices are able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods are able to be practised.	Compulsory
Natural form and character	The FMU or part of the FMU has particular natural qualities that people value. Natural qualities may include exceptional, natural, or iconic aesthetic features. Matters contributing to the natural form and character of an FMU are its biological, visual and physical characteristics that are valued by the community, including: a) Its biophysical, ecological, geological, geomorphological and morphological aspects, b) the natural movement of water and sediment including hydrological and fluvial processes, c) the natural location of a water body and course of a river d) the relative dominance of indigenous flora and fauna e) the presence of culturally significant species f) the colour of the water g) the clarity of the water.	Must be considered
Drinking water supply	The FMU or part of the FMU can meet people's drinking water needs. Water quality and quantity is sufficient for water to be taken and used for drinking water supply. Matters affecting the suitability of water for drinking include: a) physical, chemical, and microbiological contamination (for example, bacteria and cyanotoxins, viruses, protozoa and other pathogens), b) any other contaminants identified in drinking water standards issued under the Health Act 1956 or any other legislation, c) the effects of contamination on drinking water treatment processes and the safety of drinking water, and its aesthetic value (that is, appearance, taste, and smell).	Must be considered
Wai tapu	Wai tapu represent the places in an FMU or part of an FMU where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua. Rituals and ceremonies include, but are not limited to, tohi (baptism), karakia (prayer), waerea (protective incantation), whakatapu (placing of rāhui), whakanoa (removal of rāhui), and tuku iho (gifting of knowledge and resources to future generations). In providing for this value, the wai tapu are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment, with valued features and	Must be considered

	unique properties of the wai protected. Other matters that may be important are that there is no artificial mixing of the wai tapu and identified taonga in the wai are protected.	
Transport and Tauranga waka	The FMU or part of the FMU is navigable for identified means of transport. Transport and tauranga waka generally refers to places to launch waka and water craft, and appropriate places for waka to land (tauranga waka).	Must be considered
Fishing	The FMU or part of the FMU supports fisheries of species allowed to be caught and eaten. For FMUs or parts of FMUs valued for fishing, the numbers of fish are sufficient and suitable for human consumption. In some areas, fish abundance and diversity provide a range in species and size of fish, and algal growth, water clarity and safety are satisfactory for fishers. Attributes will need to be specific to fish species such as salmon, trout, tuna, lamprey, or whitebait.	Must be considered
Hydro-electric power generation	The FMU or part of the FMU is suitable for hydro-electric power generation. Water quality and quantity and the physical qualities of the FMU or part of the FMU, including hydraulic gradient and flow rate, can provide for hydro-electric power generation.	Must be considered
Animal drinking water	The FMU or part of the FMU meets the needs of farmed animals. Water quality and quantity meets the needs of farmed animals, including whether it is palatable and safe.	Must be considered
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages	The FMU or part of the FMU meets irrigation needs for any purpose. Water quality and quantity is suitable for irrigation needs, including supporting the cultivation of food crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre and timber, pasture, sports fields and recreational areas. Attributes will need to be specific to irrigation and food production requirements.	Must be considered
Commercial and industrial use	The FMU or part of the FMU provides economic opportunities for people, businesses and industries. Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial activities. Attributes will need to be specific to commercial or industrial requirements.	Must be considered

Appendix 10 – Existing Visions and Values.

This appendix provides details of existing values and visions for the Marlborough Region that have either been identified through other processes such as the Marlborough Environment Plan and Rangitahi/Molesworth Reserve Management Plan review or active restoration projects within the region.

Staff have also identified values that have not be recognised by the community in this first round of engagement but of which they are aware of. Please note that these values lack comprehensive Māori cultural / freshwater values. Iwi and council are currently gathering and collating these and will likely be the subject of a further report.

1) Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan (PMEP)

Freshwater values for different catchment areas known as Water Resource Units (WRU) across the region are already recognised in the PMEP at Appendix 5, Schedule 1 - Water Resource Units Values, for example fish habitat, recreation, water supply. Many of these have been assigned a water quality classification code, of which there are nine identified; aesthetic, contact recreation, natural state, aquatic ecosystem, fisheries, shellfish gathering, cultural, fish spawning and water supply. These link to Appendix 5, Schedule 2 which provides details of the parameters that can be used to assess the state of the value, like attributes in the NPSFM, and the acceptable levels of those attributes, again like limits through bands in the NPSFM.

These were determined through community engagement and staff knowledge prior to the notification of the PMEP in late 2016 and tested through the Schedule one process which recently completed mediation on the water topics in mid-2022.

A submission from Nelson/Marlborough Fish and Game Council in this first round of engagement highlighted this PMEP appendix of values which they noted was “a comprehensive list of all known Fish & Game values for Marlborough waterways. These values were derived predominantly from the statutory Sports Fish and Game Management Plan, which has been through a public process and approved by the Minister of Conservation. Regional planning processes are obliged to have regard to such plans (section 66(2)(c)(i)). We seek that this Appendix be retained within the Marlborough Environment Plan through Councils variation process to give effect to the NPSFWM 2020. We assume additional ecosystem health, tangata whenua and community values identified through NPSFWM processes will be added”.

Staff similarly consider that these current PMEP values are still 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 alignment exercise was carried out, firstly to identifying which WRU are located within each of the six proposed NPSFM FMUs and their associated values and water quality classifications, then relating these existing values to the NPSFM values. The results for each FMU are detailed below through Tables 2 to 7. Table 1 provides details of codes and names for both the PMEP water quality classifications and NPSFM values used in the FMU tables. Table 8 provide a summary of the related NPSFM values for each FMU from the PMEP existing values.

Table 18: Details of the codes used in the following relationship tables between the existing PMEP values and the proposed FMU and NPSFM values.

pMEP Water quality classification code and name		NPSFM Value Code and name	
A	Aesthetic	NFC	Natural form and character
CR	Contact Recreation	HC	Human Contact
NS	Natural State	NFC	Natural form and character
AE	Aquatic Ecosystem	EH	Ecosystem health
F	Fisheries	F	Fishing
SG	Shellfish gathering	N/A	No equivalent value in the NPSFM
C	Cultural	WT/MK/TW	Wai Tapu, Mahinga Kai, Tuaranga Waka, and any other Māori freshwater values identified
FS	Fish spawning	EH	Ecosystem Health
WS	Water Supply	DW	Drinking water

Table 19: Marlborough Sounds Complex FMU values – WRU existing values alignment with NPSFM values. Note the numbers in () relate to the WRU number in the PMEP.

Proposed FMU	Marlborough Sounds Complex									
Water Resource Unit	pMEP Water Resource Units values and water quality classifications									
	Values	A	CR	NS	AE	F	SG	C	FS	WS
Cullens/Linkwater Complex (2)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat				X				X	
Anakoha (3)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat				X				X	
Graham (23)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Natural Character				X				X	
Kaiuma (26)	Fish Habitat - Riparian Habitat Recreation				X				X	
Kenepuru (27)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Natural Character				X				X	
Small Coastal Complex (56)	Fish Habitat				X				X	
Small Sounds Streams (57)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X				X	
Waitohi (59)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X			C	X	X

	Natural Character									
Waikawa	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat									
	Other values not assigned a water quality classification = Natural character, Recreation.									
NPSFM Value - Equivalent	**Others – NFC, Recreation**	**NFC**	**HC**	**NFC**	**EH**	**F**	**N/A**	**WT / MK / TW**	**EH**	**DW**
	Ecosystem Health, Drinking Water, Mahinga Kai, Wai Tapu, Tauranga waka + Other Māori Freshwater Values (Unidentified), Natural form and character, Recreation.									

Table 20: Te Hoiere / Pelorus FMU values – WRU existing values alignment with NPSFM values.

Proposed FMU	**Te Hoiere / Pelorus**									
Water Resource Unit	**pMEP Water Resource Units values and water quality classifications**									
	Values	**A**	**CR**	**NS**	**AE**	**F**	**SG**	**C**	**FS**	**WS**
Kaituna (25)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Recreation				X	X			X	
Opouri (32)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X	X			X	
Pelorus / Te Hoiere – Lower (36)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation		X		X	X			X	
Pelorus / Te Hoiere – Upper (37)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Natural Character	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Rai (4)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation		X		X	X			X	
Ronga (41)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X	X			X	
Wakamarina (60)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Natural Character		X		X				X	
	Other values not assigned a water quality classification = Recreation, Natural Character.									
NPSFM 32Value - Equivalent	**Others – Recreation.**	**NFC**	**HC**	**NFC**	**EH**	**F**	**N/A**	**WT / MK / TW**	**EH**	**DW**
	Ecosystem Health, Human Contact, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation.									

Table 21: Wairau FMU values – WRU existing values alignment with NPSFM values.

Proposed FMU	Wairau									
Water Resource Unit	pMEP Water Resource Units values and water quality classifications									
	Values	A	CR	NS	AE	F	SG	C	FS	WS
Are Are (4)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat				X				X	
Avon (5)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Natural Character	X			X				X	
Bartletts (8)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation		X		X	X			X	
Blenheim Springs (10)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Aquatic Macrophytes Recreation Aesthetic	X			X				X	
Boundary Creek Complex (12)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat Bird Habitat				X				X	
Branch (13)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Natural Character Hydro-electric generation				X	X			X	
Centre Valley Complex (14)	Fish Habitat				X				X	
Coastal Wairau Complex (16)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X				X	
Doctors (17)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat				X				X	
Fairhall (19)	Fish Habitat				X				X	
Gibsons (21)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat				X				X	

	Recreation									
Goulter (22)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Bird Habitat Aquatic Macrophytes Riparian Habitat Recreation Natural Character	X			X	X			X	
Grovetown (24)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X				X	
Northbank Complex (29)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat				X				X	
Ōhinemahuta (previously Onamalutu) (30)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Natural Character		X		X	X			X	
Omaka (31)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Natural Character				X				X	
Ōpaoa - Lower (previously Opawa) (33)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation		X		X	X			X	
Ōpaoa – Upper (previously Opawa) (34)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Recreation		X		X	X			X	
Patriarch (35)	Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X				X	
Pine Valley (38)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation		X		X				X	
Pukaka (39)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X				X	
Seventeen Valley Complex (42)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Recreation				X				X	
Spring Creek (43)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Bird Habitat Aquatic Macrophytes Riparian Habitat Recreation Aesthetic	X			X	X			X	
Taylor River (44)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat		X		X	X			X	

	Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation									
Timms (45)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X				X	
Top Valley (46)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Natural Character				X				X	
Tuamarina (47)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X				X	
Waihopai – Lower (48)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Recreation Hydro-electric generation		X		X	X			X	
Waihopai – Upper (49)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Hydro-electric generation		X		X	X			X	
Waikakaho (50)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat				X				X	
Wairau – Upper (51)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Natural Character				X	X			X	
Wairau Lagoon (52)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Cultural				X	X		X	X	
Wairau Plain Tributaries Complex (53)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat				X	X		X		
Wairau River Bed (54)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation		X		X	X			X	
Wye (55)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Natural Character				X				X	

	Other values not assigned a water quality classification = Recreation, Natural Character, Hydro-electric generation.									
NPSFM Value - Equivalent	**Others – Recreation, Natural form and character, Hydro-electric generation**	**NFC**	**HC**	**NFC**	**EH**	**F**	**N/A**	**WT / MK / TW**	**EH**	**DW**
	Ecosystem Health, Human Contact, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation, Hydro-electric generation.									

Table 22: Awatere FMU values – WRU existing values alignment with NPSFM values.

Proposed FMU	**Awatere**									
Water Resource Unit	**pMEP Water Resource Units values and water quality classifications**									
	Values	**A**	**CR**	**NS**	**AE**	**F**	**SG**	**C**	**FS**	**WS**
Awatere – Lower (6)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X	X			X	
Awatere – Upper (7)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation Public Access Natural Character				X				X	
Black Birch (9)	Fish Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Riparian Habitat Public Access Water Supply Catchment				X				X	X
Medway (28)	Fish Habitat Riparian Habitat Recreation				X				X	
	Other values not assigned a water quality classification = Recreation, Natural Character, Public Access									
NPSFM Value - Equivalent	**Others – Recreation, Natural Character, Public Access.**	**NFC**	**HC**	**NFC**	**EH**	**F**	**N/A**	**WT / MK / TW**	**EH**	**DW**
	Ecosystem Health, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation, Public Access.									

Table 23: East Coast Complex FMU values – WRU existing values alignment with NPSFM values.

Proposed FMU	**East Coast Complex**									
Water Resource Unit	**pMEP Water Resource Units values and water quality classifications**									
	Values	**A**	**CR**	**NS**	**AE**	**F**	**SG**	**C**	**FS**	**WS**
Blind River (11)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Invertebrate Habitat				X				X	

	Riparian Habitat Recreation									
Waiau-toa/Clarence (15) (Note a small area in the East Coast included in this WRU)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Recreation Public Access Significant Wetlands	X			X	X			X	
East Coast Complex (18)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Riparian Habitat				X				X	
Flaxbourne (20)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Recreation Water Supply Catchment								X	X
Small Coastal Complex (56)	Fish Habitat				X				X	
Waima (58)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Recreation Natural Character	X			X				X	
	Other values not assigned a water quality classification = Recreation, Public Access, Significant wetlands.									
NPSFM Value - Equivalent	**Others – Recreation, Public Access, Significant wetlands.**	**NFC**	**HC**	**NFC**	**EH**	**F**	**N/A**	**WT / MK / TW**	**EH**	**DW**
	Ecosystem Health, Natural Form and Character, Drinking Water, Fishing, Recreation, Public Access, Significant Wetlands.									

Table 24: Waiau toa / Clarence FMU values – WRU existing values alignment with NPSFM values.

Proposed FMU	**Waiau toa / Clarence**									
Water Resource Unit	**pMEP Water Resource Units values and water quality classifications**									
	Values	**A**	**CR**	**NS**	**AE**	**F**	**SG**	**C**	**FS**	**WS**
Acheron (includes Fish lake in the Wairau River catchment) (1)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Aquatic Macrophytes Recreation Public Access Natural Character Significant Wetlands	X			X	X			X	
Waiau-toa/Clarence (15)	Fish Habitat Bird Habitat Invertebrate Habitat Recreation Public Access Significant Wetlands	X			X	X			X	

	Other values not assigned a water quality classification = Recreation, Public Access, Significant Wetlands.									
NPSFM Value - Equivalent	**Others – Recreation, Public Access, Significant Wetlands.**	**NFC**	**HC**	**NFC**	**EH**	**F**	**N/A**	**WT / MK / TW**	**EH**	**DW**
	Ecosystem Health, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation, Public Access, Significant Wetlands.									

Table 25: Summary of the related NPSFM values for each FMU from the PMEP existing values.

Proposed FMU	NPSFM Values from existing pMEP WRU values.
Marlborough Sounds Complex	Ecosystem Health, Drinking Water, Mahinga Kai, Wai Tapu, Tauranga waka + Other Māori Freshwater Values (Unidentified), Natural form and character, Recreation.
Te Hoiere / Pelorus	Ecosystem Health, Human Contact, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation.
Wairau	Ecosystem Health, Human Contact, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation, Hydro-electric generation.
Awatere	Ecosystem Health, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation, Public Access.
East Coast Complex	Ecosystem Health, Natural Form and Character, Drinking Water, Fishing, Recreation, Public Access, Significant Wetlands.
Waiau-toa / Clarence	Ecosystem Health, Natural Form and Character, Fishing, Recreation, Public Access, Significant Wetlands.

Summary of the related NPSFM values for each FMU from the PMEP existing values.

2) Te Hoiere Restoration Project

The Te Hoiere/Pelorus catchment is largest river catchment draining into the Marlborough Sounds and a very significant area for Ngāti Kuia. Te Hoiere / Pelorus catchment has been identified as an exemplar catchment as a part of the Ministry for the Environment's *At Risk Catchments'*programme and by the Department of Conservation (DOC) as one of its 14 *Ngā Awa*rivers.

The Te Hoiere / Pelorus Catchment Restoration Project is a collaboration between Council, Ngāti Kuia, the DOC and the wider community. The Project proposes to address land use derived issues and wider conservation goals in a holistic and collaborative manner under the auspices of the Kotahitanga Mō Te Taiao Alliance. This alliance is formed by all the Councils, five of the eight Iwi in the top of the South Island and the Department of Conservation.

The project focus is on landscape-scale conservation projects that have environmental, social, economic, and cultural benefits, occurring in two phases. The first phase began in 2020 and focuses on the terrestrial and freshwater environments of Te Hoiere / Pelorus and Kaituna River Catchments, including the township of Havelock and the Motuweka/Havelock Estuary (out to Te poho-a-kuia/Cullen Point); with the addition of Cullen Creek (in Linkwater). The second phase will encompass the wider Te Hoiere/ Pelorus Sound from Te poho-a-kuia /Cullen Point to Te Nukuwaiata and Te Kakaho/Chetwode Islands.

The Project has a project plan which collates and acknowledges the community of Te Hoiere as the custodians of their landscape, documents their aspirations for the future and the actions required to translate these into reality. Through the project the Council seeks to meet its legislative responsibilities for water quality and Ngāti Kuia strives to implement their kaitiakitanga responsibilities associated with the catchment.

While this project and its plan were underway prior to the change in the NPSFM 2020 it is an exemplar operational project that emulates the intent of the NPSFM and giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai in the local context. The Plan is the culmination of significant engagement across the catchment and the resultant visions, aspirations and actions are live and as such are essential to include as part of the implement the NPSFM.

The Plan has a singular vision, twelve aspirations, six guiding principles and more than seventy primary and multiple sub-actions spread across nine action categories, with actions further distributed and over the immediate, short, medium, and long term. The Project and Plan are wider than just freshwater so following are excerpts from the Plan that have the strongest linkages to freshwater.

Te Whāinga / Vision – We work together to restore the mauri of Te Hoiere land, water, and coast which flourish, along with peoples' wellbeing and livelihoods.

Ngā wawata / Aspirations *– There are twelve in total, the following are those that have the strongest links* to freshwater and freshwater ecosystems.

1) **Oranga Ngahere / Native biodiversity flourishes** – Te Hoiere / Pelorus forest ring with birdsong. Native plants, birds, bats, snails, and insects flourish. In rivers, streams, estuaries, and inlets, taonga populations are abundant and self-sustaining. Ecosystems are healthy and well-connected providing vital ecological pathways and resilience.
2) **Oranga Wai / Freshwater sustains life** – Freshwater is clean and clear, sustaining aquatic life, wildlife and the people that rely on it. Flows preserve and support healthy ecological function through seasonal and annual variations. The changing climate is considered in decision making, to ensure water use does not impede the environment's resilience.
3) **Oranga Arawai / Waterways are healthy and resilient** – Community and industry-led actions minimises sediment, nutrient and bacteria loading levels that allow natural sustainable functioning of the estuary, contributing rivers and streams. The potential for upstream human activities to have downstream impacts is recognised, acknowledged, and effectively managed. The receiving coastal marine areas of the Marlborough Sounds supports and sustains an abundance of life.
4) **Oranga Ngahau / People enjoy the outdoors** – Residents and visitors enjoy relaxation and recreation on Te Hoiere land and waterways. There is safe and signposted access to recreation. The beauty of nature inspires creativity.
5) **Oranga Taiao / Build Resilience to climate change** – The environment, community and economy are resilient to a changing climate including extreme events. Te Hoiere catchments are an important carbon sink.
6) **Oranga Whenua / Landscape character is preserved** – Upper catchments are rugged and peaceful. Rural catchments maintain an uncrowded character, with a patchwork of protected areas and productive land. People preserve and cherish this diversity while enjoying a flourishing natural environment.
7) **Oranga Ahikā / Te Hioere is a place of Māori origin and connection** – Whakapapa associations with Te Hoiere are respected and celebrated. Ngāti Kuia are acknowledged as ahikā of Te Hoiere awa and moana, a status shared by Rangitane along with the Kaituna awa. Iwi traditions and relationships to te Taiao and wāhi tapu are protected, encouraged and revitalised through targeted restoration activities, cultural participation and whanau employment. Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tauihu, Ngāti Toa.

Other aspirations that have freshwater values relevance.

8) **Oranga Ahurea / Diverse cultures and experiences are respected and celebrated** – Ancestral, cultural, historic, and personal knowledge and experience is respected and celebrated across diverse cultures, world views and industries.

9) **Oranga tangata / People live sustainably with the land** – People and communities live and work sustainably in our natural environment. Thriving natural ecosystems support community wellbeing and a diverse and resilient local economy. Drawing on new technologies and innovative techniques enables safeguarding of natural resources that support primary production, processing and tourism.

Remaining aspirations.

10) Oranga Taonga | People co-create solutions- Communities are united by efforts to restore the mauri and protect taonga of Te Hoiere/Pelorus. People share knowledge, resources and expertise across diverse cultures, world views and industries. They co-create solutions that work for all. Mutual respect creates community wellbeing.

11) Oranga Whakatau | Decision-making is informed - People participate in research and innovation and draw on external knowledge, enabling co-design of effective solutions. Data collection and access to education and science resources ensures informed decision-making.

12) Oranga Anamata | Future generations benefit - Future generations benefit from a healthy natural world and understand how to sustain and protect this.

Ngā Mātāpono / Guiding principles

1) **Ki uta, ki tai / From the mountains into the sea** – The interconnected land and waters of Te Hoiere will be protected, restored, and enhanced from the mountains into the sea. This approach seeks long-term environmental, cultural, social and economic outcomes.

2) **Kaupapa Māori / The Māori worldview** – Te Reo Māori, tikanga Māori and matauranga Māori /language, protocol and knowledge are embraced.

3) **Kotahitanga | Unity** - Our strength is in unity. People plan and work collaboratively with respect and kindness to restore Te Hoiere/Pelorus land and waters.

4) **Mātauranga / Collective Knowledge** – The knowledge of ancestors, knowledge of Te Hoiere land and waters, people's experience and learning are celebrated and shared. Communities access expert knowledge and are actively involved in research, innovation, and decision-making.

5) **Manuka takoto, kawea ake | Taking up the challenge** - The Project is adaptable, resilient, and sustainable, future-proofing nature to withstand climate change and other challenges.

6) **Rangatiratanga / Leadership** – Robust governance, a sound framework and funding support timely action and reinforce the Project into the future. Monitoring and evaluation ensures swift progress is made and social, economic, cultural, and environmental gains are measured and preserved.

Action Categories

1) Project governance

2) Knowledge, learning and innovation.

3) Mātauranga māori

4) Catchment understanding

5) Restoration and protection of biodiversity and ecosystem function.

6) Land use management

7) Infrastructure and services

8) Promote Te Hoiere / Pelorus

9) Sustainable tourism

From these aspirations, principles, and actions the following freshwater values have been identified.

Value	Te Hoiere Plan Aspiration	Freshwater Details
Ecosystem Health	**Oranga Ngahere / Native biodiversity flourishes.**	Ecosystems are healthy and well-connected providing vital ecological pathways and resilience. In rivers, streams, estuaries, and inlets, taonga populations are abundant and self-sustaining. Te Hoiere / Pelorus forest ring with birdsong. Native plants, birds, bats, snails, and insects flourish.
	Oranga Arawai / Waterways are healthy and resilient.	Community and industry-led actions minimises sediment, nutrient and bacteria loading levels that allow natural sustainable functioning of the estuary, contributing rivers and streams. The potential for upstream human activities to have downstream impacts is recognised, acknowledged, and effectively managed.
	Oranga Wai / Freshwater sustains life.	Freshwater is clean and clear, sustaining aquatic life, wildlife and the people that rely on it. Flows preserve and support healthy ecological function through seasonal and annual variations. The changing climate is considered in decision making, to ensure water use does not impede the environment's resilience.
Human Contact	**Oranga Wai / Freshwater sustains life.**	Freshwater is clean and clear, sustaining aquatic life, wildlife and the people that rely on it.
	Oranga Ngahau / People enjoy the outdoors.	Residents and visitors enjoy relaxation and recreation on Te Hoiere land and waterways. There is safe and signposted access to recreation. The beauty of nature inspires creativity.
Threatened Species	**Oranga Ngahere / Native biodiversity flourishes.**	Ecosystems are healthy and well-connected providing vital ecological pathways and resilience. In rivers, streams, estuaries, and inlets, taonga populations are abundant and self-sustaining. Te Hoiere / Pelorus forest ring with birdsong. Native plants, birds, bats, snails, and insects flourish.
Mahinga kai	**Oranga Ahikā / Te Hioere is a place of Māori origin and connection**	Whakapapa associations with Te Hoiere are respected and celebrated. Iwi traditions and relationships to te Taiao and wāhi tapu are protected, encouraged and revitalised through targeted restoration activities, cultural participation and whanau employment. Matauranga Māori monitoring, species of cultural significance are available for harvest and for traditional activities, identify species for cultural and educational use.
Natural form and character	**Oranga Ngahau / People enjoy the outdoors.**	The beauty of nature inspires creativity.

	Oranga Whenua / Landscape character is preserved	Upper catchments are rugged and peaceful. Rural catchments maintain an uncrowded character, with a patchwork of protected areas and productive land. People preserve and cherish this diversity while enjoying a flourishing natural environment.
Drinking water	**Oranga Wai / Freshwater sustains life.**	Freshwater is clean and clear, sustaining aquatic life, wildlife and the people that rely on it.
Wai Tapu	**Oranga Ahikā / Te Hioere is a place of Māori origin and connection**	Whakapapa associations with Te Hoiere are respected and celebrated. Iwi traditions and relationships to te Taiao and wāhi tapu are protected, encouraged and revitalised through targeted restoration activities, cultural participation and whanau employment.
	Oranga Ahurea / Diverse cultures and experiences are respected and celebrated	Ancestral, cultural, historic, and personal knowledge and experience is respected and celebrated across diverse cultures, world views and industries. Also had protect vulnerable cultural sites.
Irrigation / Cultivation / Food and beverage production	**Oranga tangata / People live sustainably with the land**	People and communities live and work sustainably in our natural environment. Thriving natural ecosystems support community wellbeing and a diverse and resilient local economy. Drawing on new technologies and innovative techniques enables safeguarding of natural resources that support primary production, processing and tourism.
	Oranga Wai / Freshwater sustains life.	Freshwater is clean and clear, sustaining aquatic life, wildlife and the people that rely on it.
Commercial and industrial use	**Oranga tangata / People live sustainably with the land**	People and communities live and work sustainably in our natural environment. Drawing on new technologies and innovative techniques enables safeguarding of natural resources that support primary production, processing and tourism.
	Oranga Wai / Freshwater sustains life.	Freshwater is clean and clear, sustaining aquatic life, wildlife and the people that rely on it.
Recreation	**Oranga Ngahau / People enjoy the outdoors** –	Residents and visitors enjoy relaxation and recreation on Te Hoiere land and waterways. There is safe and signposted access to recreation. The beauty of nature inspires creativity.

References

Te Hoiere Pelorus catchment | LEARNZ

Te Hoiere Catchment Enhancement Plan (arcgis.com)

Te Hoiere/Pelorus Catchment Restoration Project - Marlborough District Council

Photos taken from Learnz website

3) Waiau-toa / Clarence - Department of Conservation Molesworth Recreation Reserve management plan review.

While there were some submissions which related to the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMU these were very limited. As such other sources of information are useful to help provide a more complete values picture for this FMU.

The majority of this FMU is held and administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC) as the Molesworth Recreation Reserve and is also the biggest farm in New Zealand, Molesworth Station, over 180,000 hectares which is leased by Pāmu Farms of New Zealand (Landcorp Farming Limited).

Between December 2017 and April 2018, the Department of Conservation (DOC) undertook an online survey on the current and future management of Molesworth Station. The survey, while not a statutory process, was used to inform DOC about people's views on the current management of Molesworth and their preference for its future direction. In 2020 the existing farming lease to Pāmu expired and this survey formed part of DOC consultation on the future of Molesworth prior to that expiry.

Some 4503 responses were given and in February 2019 DOC released a summary of the responses [1]. This report along with other reports have been used as part of the basis for understanding the freshwater values for the Waia-Toa/Clarence FMU.

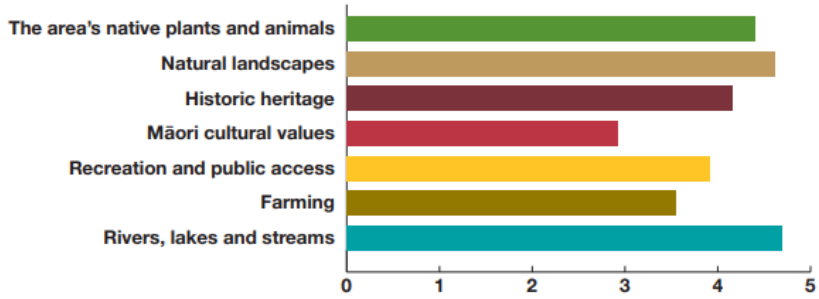
In 2013 a management plan was approved for Molesworth which enabled the transition of the station from its traditional focus on farming to include more recreation and conservation activities. While there was a change in emphasis, restrictions on public access were still in place to allow farming requirements to be met.

2017-2018 Current and Future Management of Molesworth Station Survey

The following is a summary of questions and responses from the 2019 Summary of Responses report that relate to freshwater values.

Question 1: Molesworth is currently managed to protect a range of different values. Thinking about Molesworth, how important are each of the following to you?

Of the 4460 people which responded to this question, 4451 said they valued the rivers, lakes, and streams. With just over 76% respondents believing these were very important, and another 18.5% rating them as important, this was the greatest value recognised of all the seven values identified (weighted average of 4.7%). Natural landscapes were the second most important (weighted average of 4.62%) and the area's native plants and animals came third (weighted average of 4.41%).



Question 1(a); If you feel these values are particularly important, please tell us why.

Most of the 1400 who responded to this question focused on the protection of natural values through the use of sustainable farming practices. A frequent suggestion was for stock to be excluded from waterways (including riparian margins). Other key values were farming and recreation and public access with other comments including the importance of balancing all values, i.e. integrating farming with other values.

Question 2: What opportunities do you see to improve management of native plants and animals in Molesworth?

Four key opportunities were identified by the 2700 respondents; increase efforts to control animal and plant pest species, employing sustainable farming practices and restoring sensitive natural areas, including fencing off significant natural areas to protect native species. Within the responses freshwater was highlighted through the mention of didymo as a pest species of concern and riparian margins and wetlands being key areas where people saw restoration activities being focused. Creating indigenous corridors to link native species across the landscape and increasing the conservation status of sensitive habitats to maintain viable populations of threatened and/ or endemic species were favoured.

Question 3: What opportunities do you see to improve management of natural landscapes in Molesworth?

The majority of respondents expressed support for maintaining the status quo noting the current approach was working well to protect landscape values as well as a recurring theme of the relationship between farming and pest control in particular. Restoration, regeneration and erosion control also received similar response numbers to pest control to protect the natural landscape. Many respondents supported fencing off sensitive areas, including significant waterways, to control erosion.

Question 4: What opportunities do you see to improve management of rivers, lakes and streams in Molesworth?

2488 people responded to this question, which were grouped into six main themes.

a) *Restrict or remove stock from waterways* - The greatest concern of respondents to this question was stock access to water bodies. Suggestions included fencing off water bodies, particularly sensitive areas such as wetlands, headwaters and lakes/tarns and reducing stock numbers or restricting stock to designated areas to reduce damage to fragile ecosystems and contaminating water. However, the impracticality of fencing waterways was highlighted as well as the visual impact of fencing on landscape values and retaining public access along river margins.

b) *Maintain the status quo* - The second greatest response was that the current farm management was doing a good job at looking after the waterways with the current level of grazing having minimal impact. Many recognised the increased pressure on waterways when stock crossed rivers or streams or grazed too close to edges, but the perception was that this did not have a significant impact on the water body health. Intensification of farming practices was however predicted to be detrimental to aquatic ecosystem health. There was belief that the current farm management balanced farming with conservation values through sustainable farming practices which included low stocking rates in sensitive areas which looked after water values.

c) *Enhance waterways / riparian planting* – Enhancing riparian areas was considered important for maintaining water values. The creation of native habitats around water bodies was linked to water quality, as well as the provision of nesting sites for birds and shelter for native species. Establishing vegetation corridors was believed to be beneficial for both aquatic life

and the health of land-based species. Water enhancement programmes that target the unique environment coupled with specific planting regimes were proposed. Water quality monitoring and research into habitat restoration were also supported by respondents in this group.

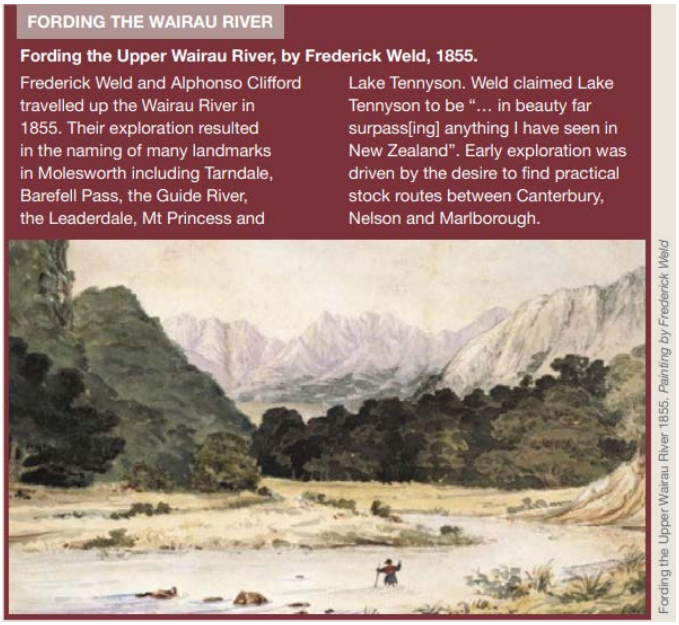
d) *Restrict access and tourist activities* - Respondents focused on the potential damage to water values that is caused by tourist activities, such as freedom camping. Concerns were related to pressures associated with increasing numbers of tourists, such as the disposal of human and other waste, the contamination of waterways, increased foot traffic in sensitive areas and four-wheel driving and motorbiking in and around water bodies was another area of concern. Respondents felt that such activities required strict controls to protect water values.

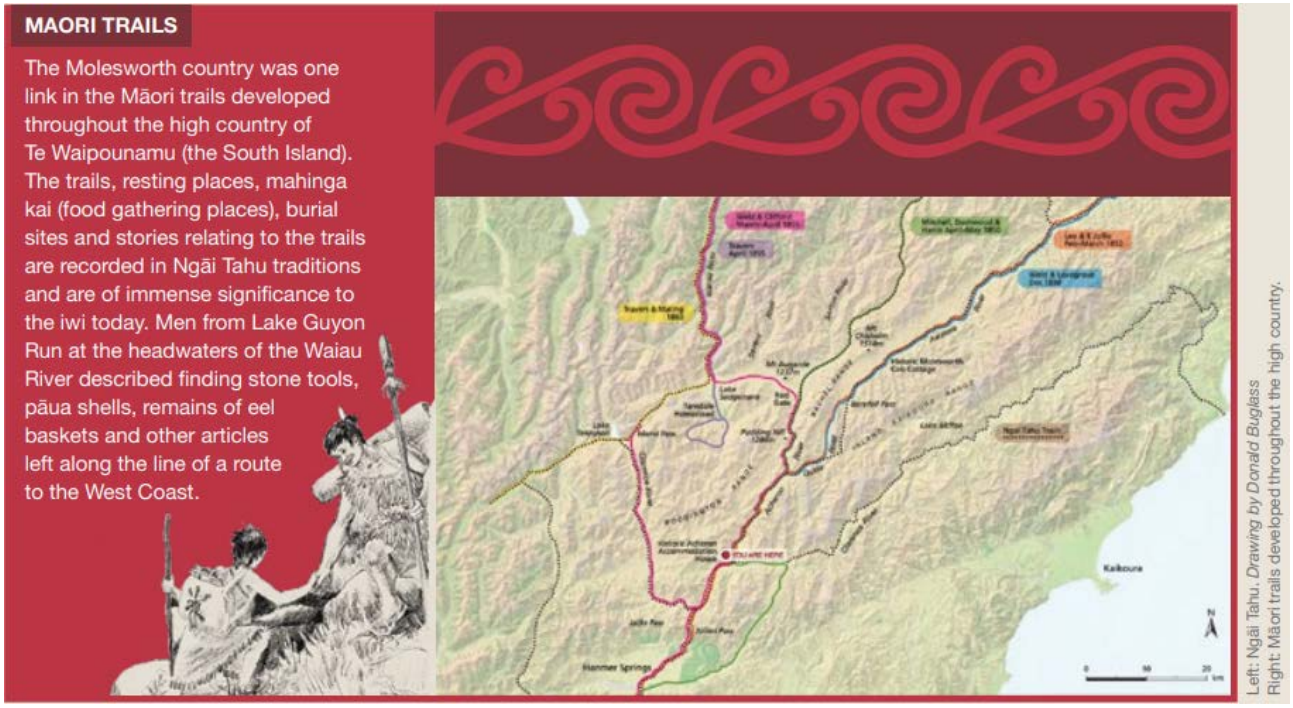
e) *Undertake weed pest management* – A large number of respondents were concerned about the spread of didymo or 'rock snot'. Suggestions ranged from establishing washdown areas for vehicles entering Molesworth to increasing education and signage, highlighting the importance of cleaning fishing equipment. It was expected that facilities for camping and picnicking would be kept away from waterways. Other concerns related to the presence of geese in and around waterways and the use of 1080 to control pests.

f) *Farm sustainability* - Sustainable farming was encouraged through the application of 'good environmental practices'.

Question 5: What opportunities do you see to improve management of historic values in Molesworth?

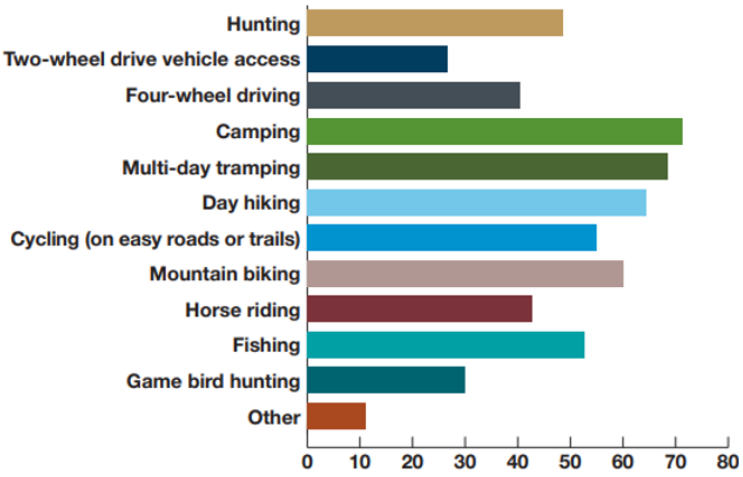
2360 people responded to this question and while not obviously related to freshwater a few respondents noted the significance of preserving Māori cultural values alongside European history, such as the ancient trials through Molesworth. As mentioned in the note "Māori Trails" reproduced below, the trails also had resting place, mahinga kai (food gathering places), burial sites and stories associated with them.





Question 8: If you would like to see changes to public access and recreation opportunities at Molesworth, in which areas would you like to see changes?

1698 people responded to this question, of which 893 respondents mentioned fishing, and other recreational activities such as camping, hiking, cycling, 4WD, horse riding, game bird hunting were equally popular responses. White water rafting is another activity that is undertaken on the Waiau Toa / Clarence.



Question 10: If you would not like to see changes to public access and recreation opportunities at Molesworth, please tell us why.

1300 people responded to this question with key themes being danger of overuse, good balance of interest, wilderness experience and safety concerns. The protection of natural values through restricted access was considered essential. There were concerns that increasing public access would not only be detrimental to landscape values, but also to sensitive ecosystems – native flora and fauna, and waterways.

Question 12(a): If there are any specific changes you would like to see to the way Molesworth is farmed, please tell us.

1000 people responded to this question with key themes being farmers as custodians, sustainable farming, weed and pest management and balanced interests. Several comments referred to the importance of protecting sensitive areas from degradation by reducing cattle numbers and/or restricting stock access to these areas. Water bodies, riparian margins and wetlands were examples of areas requiring greater protection. Sustainable farming practices were directly linked to the protection of natural values, particularly waterways. “[Keep] cattle out of fragile places – rivers, wetlands, valleys/gullies and off the higher areas.”

Question 13: If you do not support continued farming at Molesworth, please tell us why.

520 people responded to this question and responses were grouped into four areas, the most relevant to freshwater being damage to the natural environment. Farming was perceived as having an adverse effect on water quality. Other key concerns related to the erosion of plant and animal diversity, cattle grazing in vulnerable ecosystems, and the degradation of riparian margins by cattle grazing in and around water bodies.

Question 17(a): Other recreational activities? (Relating to activities not covered by the multi-choice question)

960 people responded to this question; other activities valued specifically related to freshwater were;

1) Rafting/canoeing/ swimming “Swimming. Enjoying the peace and quiet.” “Rafting down the Clarence from the Acheron.” “White water kayaking.”
2) Surveys/study “Study of aquatic insects.” “Surveying and sampling peat swamps.”

2022 Conservation Management Plan Review Survey

As part of a review of the conservation management plan for the Rangitahi / Molesworth Recreation Reserve DOC undertook a subsequent survey in 2022 [3]. A total of 782 responses were received, spanning four main these relating to access, farming, hunting and pests and invasive vegetation. Similar to the previous survey responses and information relating to freshwater are summarised below.

Q1. What strategies can we use to mitigate and adapt to climate change?

The most common mitigation strategies identified by respondents included the protection of waterways, wetlands, and tarns (n=54). Other mitigation strategies were to identify and address causes of erosion (n=35) and fencing of waterways / sensitive areas (n=25). Adaption strategies identified included investing in resilient infrastructure/water storage (n=46), not building inside the flood line (n=2) and gravel removal from rivers to prevent flooding (n=2). One respondent felt that planting trees was the only way of mitigating flood type downpours and mitigating an arid climate.

Q2. Are there any specific recreational opportunities you would like the reserve to provide for and where in the reserve could these activities occur?

Areas for hunting and fishing — improved access to Rangitahi/Molesworth for hunting (n=177) with improved access to rivers with more beats for fishing (n=11). “Allow for open season year-round on trout. They are an introduced pest which feeds on our only native freshwater fish which is threatened. Try to restrict 4x4 and motorbike use through freshwater environments.”

Canoeing/kayaking and rafting were also identified (n=38) with responses focused on improved access to rivers for rafting.

Q3. Are there any places within the reserve where specific actions are needed to protect the natural values? Please identify priority areas and actions.

The most common priority actions suggested by respondents included for water were o protect waterways, wetlands and tarns (n=89) and to limit or exclude stock from grazing along waterways (n=37). These were followed by catchment management (n=6), restrict recreational activities in waterways (n=6), exclude powered vessels from waterways (n=5) and restrict access to waterways/wetlands/tarns (n = 4). “Waterway protection should be prioritized, with farm and grazing animals kept out of all wetland areas and riverbeds. Stock movements in the river have been highlighted as a cause for early onset erosion and water quality degradation. This should be mitigated for the future”.

The most common priority areas for action were protection of ecologically sensitive areas or areas with high natural value, including Sedgemere, Tarndale and Acheron catchments and Waiau toa Gorge (n=21) and controlling pests and invasive vegetation by the Clarence, Acheron and Leatham Rivers and lakes McCrae and Sedgemere and Bowscale Tarn (n=12). “Tarndale Lakes are critical because of their unique fish species. From a recreational and natural history perspective, they are interesting to visit, but it's also important to protect them from becoming contaminated with introduced species.”

“Fencing of waterways especially wetlands, bogs & rivers. This protects native aquatic fauna & flora. Addition of fish barriers to mitigate risk of trout/salmon expanding into untouched water systems. High intensity visitor areas, such as Lake Tennyson, may need infrastructure improvements to stop sewage/rubbish entering waterways, and 4Wd vehicles damaging vegetation & waterways. Identification & protection of rare lizard habitat & bird nesting areas. Ensuring farming is not negatively impacting these areas (e.g. localised fencing of scree/shrub habitat). Weed control in Upper Awatere braided riverbed weed control, particularly broom, and wilding pine control upper Clarence, Jak & Jollies Passes.”

(Q4) What small-scale activities are appropriate for the reserve? What largescale uses of land, if any, are appropriate for the reserve?

Small-scale activities included fishing (n=76), canoeing/kayaking/rafting (n=55), powered vessels (n=2). For large scale uses of land 2 respondents considered hydroelectricity was an appropriate use, while five wanted to exclude powered vessels from the waterways. Guiding was also seen as very compatible, fishing, hunting, vehicle tours, bird watching, tramping etc. At present, the farming seems to override the rights of access to recreational user.

Values and Visions Summary from the DOC surveys

From these survey responses the freshwater NPSFM values identified for the Molesworth Recreation Reserve are Ecosystem Health, Human Contact, Threatened Species, Mahinga Kai, Natural form and character, Wai Tapu, Fishing, Other values include associated recreational activities (including 4WD / Motorbiking) and other forms of recreation such as white water rafting and powered vessels.

From these surveys and management plan review work, DOC staff have drafted long-term freshwater outcomes, which while they may not necessarily be the final version provide a good indicator of the conservation management plan’s eventual freshwater direction [2].

1) The health and resilience of freshwater ecosystems in Rangitahi / Molesworth are maintained, enhanced or restored.
2) Native freshwater species in Rangitahi / Molesworth are thriving, and their habitats are sustained.

3) The impacts of threats and pressures are understood, reduced and contained where needed.
4) Strong and clear relationships and collaborations around the management of freshwater are put in place with key stakeholders.

Other Information

In 2022 Rangitāne o Wairau produced a Cultural Values Report for the Molesworth Recreation Reserve Management Plan Review [4]. The importance of the area was highlighted in the report especially the linking of communities by the well-used systems of ara tawhito (trails) spanning from coastal settlements, into the richly resourced South Island interior and over to Te Tai Poutini (the West Coast). Movements were often seasonal, following the lifecycles of animals and plants, and also enabled opportunities for trade and means of contact with other iwi. Trade included pounamu and pakohe (argillite). The report also noted that many of Molesworth's braided rivers still support an abundance of bird species. With three major river headwaters located on Molesworth, the area supports many lakes, smaller river tributaries and wetlands, all of which would have supported an array of aquatic life and waterfowl. Today many of these waterbodies lack introduced fish species and are free from invasive introduced aquatic weeds, which in turn supports native fish and tuna species. Shortfin tuna for example has been recorded in Island Lake.

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1. Public survey on the future management of Molesworth Station – summary of Responses, Department of Conservation February 2019

https://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/have-your-say/all-consultations/2019/the-future-of-molesworth-station/

https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/about-doc/role/policies-and-plans/molesworth-station-summary-of-responses.pdf

2. Pers com. March 203, Ethan Taswell, Management Planner, Department of Conservation.

3. Review to consider Rangitahi / Molesworth future management. Summary of survey responses. Department of Conservation August 2022

https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/getting-involved/consultations/2022/rangitahi-molesworth-public-survey-report.pdf

4. Rangitāne o Wairau Cultural Values Report, Molesworth Recreation Reserve Management Plan Review February 2022.

https://www.rangitane.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FINAL-2022-02-23-Rangitane-o-Wairau-Cultural-Values-Report-Molesworth.pdf

4) Lake Moawhitu Restoration Project

Lake Moawhitu is a coastal lake and wetland situated on Rangitoto ki te Tonga d'Urville Island and is a culturally significant site for Ngāti Koata and was transferred to Department of Conservation ownership in 2006 as part of the d'Urville Island Reserve. Historic wetland drainage, deforestation, lake level reduction and freshwater pollution has resulted in the degrading quality of the lake resulting in Ngāti Koata whanau being unable to continue cultural practices.

The Moawhitu restoration project is a multi-partner restoration project led by Ngati Koata and supported by the MFE Freshwater Improvement Fund. The purpose of this project is to restore and secure the ecological and cultural mauri of Moawhitu in a multi-partner initiative between Ngati Koata, Department of Conservation and the Council.

The project includes the development of a targeted lake restoration treatment programme to prevent the release of nutrients, re-introduction of woody habitat to enhance the structural habitat values for aquatic species especially taonga species such as Tuna, and an expanded revegetation

programme providing resilience and connection with the local catchment, improve riparian vegetation, buffering from soil erosion and increase connectivity to indigenous vegetation corridors within the catchment. Over 60,000 trees have been established since the project's inception. Other work has included the development of a virtual experience of the lake through time[1] built by Cawthron from historic environmental information gained through NIWA's sediment sampling in Lake 380 project[2,3].

The project's values lie centrally within ecosystem health, threatened species and mahinga kai, although other values may apply such as natural form and character, wai tapu, tauranga waka and fishing. The aspirational focus is on the restoration and future security of the ecological and cultural mauri.

"My hope for this project is to see this place flourishing with birds, forests, beautiful wetlands, the lake just thriving, you know – its natural, natural state." From Noela McGregor (Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Toarangatira)

"The whole Moawhitu and the lake itself can help improve the wellbeing and connection of our people to the place. Because of the long association, because of its history and because of the unique mauri and wairua that that place has and through us actively engaging in restoration work out there, it connects us to that whenua, to the awa and to the spirit that exists there. And so actually restoring something else can restore ourselves in the same process. Kaitiakitanga cannot be practised from afar. You have to go to the place and connect both physically and spiritually." Matt Hippolite (Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Toarangatira, Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Rangitane ki Wairau, Ngāi Tahu) at the time of this quote working for the Department of Conservation.

Image source - Lakes 380 Project.

References

1. https://www.cawthron.org.nz/our-news/cawthron-supports-ngati-koata-to-develop-virtual-experience-of-rangitoto-durville-islands-lake-moawhitu/
2. https://lakes380.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/LakeMoawhitu_Factsheet_Web.pdf
3. https://lakes380.com/lakes/moawhitu/

5) Staff Identified Values

While most values have been identified through this round of NPSFM community engagement and through other information sources, the value of animal drinking water in the Te Hoiere / Pelorus and the Waiau-toa / Clarence FMUs was not identified, however Council staff are aware that these FMUs support this activity and should therefore be included.

It is also noted that values across all FMUs lack comprehensive Māori cultural / freshwater values. Iwi and council are currently gathering and collating these, which will be included later and will likely be the subject of a further report.