

## **Proposed Plan Change 7 - Outstanding Water Bodies**


### Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan

31 August 2019  
HBRC Report Number: SD 19-21  
HBRC Publication Number: 5406

## **Proposed Plan Change 7 - Outstanding Water Bodies**

### **Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan**

August 2019  
HBRC Report Number: SD 19-21  
HBRC Publication Number: 5406



Date adopted by Council:	31 July 2019
Date of public notification:	31 August 2019
Date Council decisions issued:	TBD
Operative date:	TBD

## INTRODUCTION

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council has resolved to change the Regional Resource Management Plan and has prepared 'Proposed Plan Change 7.' This Proposed Plan Change introduces new provisions which relate to outstanding water bodies in the Regional Resource Management Plan. The new provisions identify a list of outstanding water bodies in Hawke's Bay and put in place a framework which ensures their protection for future generations. Plan Change 7 also consequentially amends several existing provisions within the Regional Resource Management Plan.

## BACKGROUND

Our coastal and fresh waters are essential to New Zealand's economic, environmental, cultural and social well-being - highly valued for their cultural and recreational values. They underpin important parts of New Zealand's biodiversity and natural heritage.

Since the late 1970's, governments have been consulting with the public, undertaking research and investigations and introducing legislation to protect those lakes and rivers in New Zealand which have outstanding characteristics.

A number of New Zealand's lakes, rivers and coastal areas are iconic and well known globally for their natural beauty and unique values. Despite this, many of New Zealand's special water bodies not being recognised or protected in an appropriate manner.

The NPSFM has addressed this, by including special provisions which allow for exceptional water bodies to have special protection in regional policy statements and plans. It is these NPSFM provisions which have largely driven the need for Council's Plan Change 7 – Outstanding Water Bodies Plan Change. However Plan Change 7 is only one part of the Council's broader programme to implement the NPSFM and sustainably manage the region's land and water resources.

Plan Change 7 was co-designed with tāngata whenua representatives of the Regional Planning Committee. During the development phase of the plan change, over 90 documents were reviewed looking at cultural, spiritual, recreation, landscape, geology, natural character and ecology values associated with 130 water bodies in Hawke's Bay. This was done to build a clearer picture of their value and potential for being classified as outstanding.

It is important to note that protection of outstanding water bodies does not lessen the importance of, or value associated with other water bodies. The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement set a national direction to assist regional councils to manage water bodies in a consistent, integrated and sustainable way.

## AMENDMENTS PROPOSED IN PLAN CHANGE 7

The following references are made to the chapters/sections within the Regional Resource Management Plan. All amendments referred to can be seen in more detail in the attached document.

### Chapter 3.1A Integrated Land Use and Freshwater Management

Chapter 3.1A is an existing section in the Hawke's Bay Regional Policy Statement which provides guidance and direction to decision-makers about how future management decisions will be made in an integrated manner for the sustainable management of the region's land and fresh water resources.

Plan Change 7 proposes to change Chapter 3.1A to better reflect the NPSFM provisions which require the protection of the significant values of outstanding freshwater bodies. Specifically, RRMP Objective LW1, Policy LW1A and the Anticipated Environmental Results, and associated explanations in RRMP Chapter 3.1A are proposed to be amended.

The amended objectives and policies will ensure the correct framework is in place to protect outstanding water bodies through the catchment based planning processes that will further implement the NPSFM.

## **Chapter 3.2 The Sustainable Management of Coastal Resources**

Chapter 3.1A is an existing section in the Hawke's Bay Regional Policy Statement which sets out 7 objectives to guide the integrated management of the regions coastal resources. Plan Change 7 proposes to change Chapter 3.2 of the RRMP to align with new provisions relating to outstanding water bodies, incorporated in response to the NPSFM OFWB provisions, as set out in Chapter 3.1A.

Specifically, a new Objective 11 and two new Policies, Policy C1 and Policy C2 are proposed to be inserted into Chapter 3.2 to ensure a consistent framework is in place to protect outstanding water bodies (such as estuaries) in coastal areas, in the same manner as outstanding freshwater bodies.

Further, new Objective 11 and Policies C1 and C2 assist in giving effect to Objectives 1 and 2 and Policies 11, 13 15 and 17 of the NZ Coastal Policy Statement, which requires the protection of significant natural ecosystems, indigenous biodiversity, sites of biological importance, natural features, historic heritage, natural character and landscape values, which are some of the many significant values which can be associated with water bodies in the coastal environment.

## **Chapter 9 (Glossary)**

New definitions are proposed to be added to the Regional Resource Management Plan's Glossary to provide clarification of key terms referred to in Plan Change 7.

## **Schedules**

A new schedule has been added to the Regional Resource Management Plan: Schedule 25 features a list of the region's outstanding water bodies, or parts thereof, and their respective outstanding value(s).

## **Regional Rules**

Chapter 6 of the RRMP, and Chapter 26 of the RCEP currently contain a number of regional rules that control activities occurring near/or in water bodies.

There are no new regional rules proposed to be inserted by Plan Change 7, but proposed policies will apply to activities that require a resource consent to be made under existing rules so that those consent applications will also need to consider the relevant values of outstanding water bodies.

## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

For further information about Proposed Plan Change 7, contact Hawke's Bay Regional Council on 06 835-9200, email: [OWB@hbrc.govt.nz](mailto:OWB@hbrc.govt.nz), or visit our website: [www.hbrc.govt.nz](http://www.hbrc.govt.nz) #OWB

# Proposed Plan Change 7 to the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan - Outstanding Water Bodies

NOTE: In the following sections, new text is represented as underlined and text to be deleted is ~~struckout~~. Elsewhere, words of other provisions may appear but those are presented for context only and are not proposed to be amended by Plan Change 7 [grey coloured text].

## Amend Chapter 3.1A of HB Regional Resource Management Plan

### 3.1A Integrated Land Use and Freshwater Management

#### ISSUES

ISS LW1A E kore Parawhenua e haere ki te kore a Rakahore

*Parawhenua (Water) would not flow if it were not for Rakahore (Rock)*

**He huahua te kai pai! He wai te kai pai!**

*Huahua (preserved birds) are a treasured delicacy. However water is a necessity.*

**Explanation:** These two proverbs encapsulate the interrelationship between two significant elements – land and water. The Māori world is formed on the interconnectedness and interdependency of people to all living creatures and to the environments in which they live. The well-being of the whole is dependent on the well-being of its constituent parts.

ISS LW1 **Multiple and often competing values and uses of fresh water can create conflict in the absence of clear and certain resource management policy guidance.**

ISS LW2 **Integration of the management of land use and water quality and quantity increases the ability to promote sustainable management of the region's natural and physical resources.**

#### OBJECTIVES

**OBJ LW 1 Integrated management of fresh water and land use and development**

Fresh water and the effects of land use and development are managed in an integrated and sustainable manner which includes:

1. protecting the outstanding and significant values ~~quality~~ of outstanding ~~fresh~~water bodies identified listed in Schedule 25 Hawke's Bay;
- 1A. protecting wetlands, including their significant values<sup>1A</sup>
2. the maintenance of the overall quality of freshwater within the Hawke's Bay region and the improvement of water quality in water bodies that have been degraded to the point that they are over-allocated;
- 2B. establishing where over-allocation exists, avoiding any further over-allocation of freshwater and phasing out existing over-allocation;

<sup>1A</sup> While significant values of wetlands can include nutrient filtering, flood flow attenuation, sediment trapping and cultural, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic and educational values, their values as habitat to fish, invertebrate, plant and bird life is likely to be significant for wetlands across the region.

3. recognising that land uses, freshwater quality and surface water flows can impact on aquifer recharge and the coastal environment;
4. safeguarding the life-supporting capacity and ecosystem processes of fresh water, including indigenous species and their associated fresh water ecosystems;
5. recognising the regional value of fresh water for human and animal drinking purposes, and for municipal water supply;
6. recognising the significant regional and national value of fresh water use for production and processing of beverages, food and fibre;
7. recognising the potential national, regional and local benefits arising from the use of water for renewable electricity generation;
8. recognising the benefits of industry good practice to land and water management, including audited self-management programmes;
- 8A. recognising the role of afforestation in sustainable land use and improving water quality;
9. ensuring efficient allocation and use of water;
12. recognising and providing for river management and flood protection activities;
13. recognising and providing for the recreational and conservation values of fresh water bodies; and
14. promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, and rivers, lakes and wetlands, and their protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

#### **OBJ LW2 Integrated management of freshwater and land use development**

The management of land use and freshwater use that recognises and balances the multiple and competing values and uses of those resources within catchments. Where significant conflict between competing values or uses exists or is foreseeable, the regional policy statement and regional plans provide clear priorities for the protection and use of those freshwater resources.

#### **OBJ LW3 Tangata whenua values in management of land use and development and freshwater**

Tangata whenua values are integrated into the management of freshwater and land use and development including:

- a) recognising the mana of hapu, whanau and iwi when establishing freshwater values; and
- b) recognising the cumulative effects of land use on the coastal environment as recognised through the Ki uta ki Tai ('mountains to the sea') philosophy; and
- c) recognising and providing for wairuatanga and the mauri of fresh water bodies in accordance with the values and principles expressed in Chapter 1.6, Schedule 1 and the objectives and policies in Chapter 3.14 of this Plan; and
- d) recognising in particular the significance of indigenous aquatic flora and fauna to tangata whenua.

#### **Principal reasons and explanation**

Objectives LW1, LW2 and LW3 (and associated policies) assist HBRC to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management by setting out a broad overall framework (in parallel with other objectives in the RPS) for improving integrated management of the region's freshwater and land resources. These RPS provisions only partly implement the NPS for Freshwater Management. Regional plan policies and methods (including rules) also assist in giving effect to the NPS for Freshwater Management.

In Hawke's Bay, the issues and pressures on land and water resources vary throughout the region. As a result, the urgency for clarity around water allocation and to maintain or improve water quality also varies. For example, the food and wine production Hawke's Bay is renowned for is focussed mostly on the Heretaunga Plains, while for example plantation forestry and wool growing is typically located on hill country. These catchment differences have influenced HBRC's decision to prioritise catchments where the issues, pressures and conflicts are most pressing.

Objectives LW1, LW2 and LW3 are intended to outline the broad principles for policy-making and regional plan preparation to improve integrated decisions being made about the way the region's land and freshwater resources are used, developed or protected

across the region's varying catchments and sub-catchments. Objective LW1.1 is consistent with the NPSFM which expects the regional councils to protect the significant values of outstanding water bodies.

As well as different pressures in different catchments, freshwater values in Hawke's Bay also vary spatially. In addition to the national values of fresh water identified in the NPSFM's Preamble, HBRC has undertaken a process to assess freshwater values in Hawke's Bay. This included beginning with a Regional Water Symposium in 2010, followed by a process involving stakeholder representatives to develop the Hawke's Bay Regional Land and Water Management Strategy and a second Land and Water Symposium in 2011. This process helped HBRC to understand how to prioritise and strengthen policy options and management decisions for the different catchments. HBRC has also applied the River Values Assessment System (RiVAS)<sup>1</sup> to assess some of the values of rivers in the region. The results of the RiVAS assessments for Hawke's Bay reinforced the values identified at the symposiums and by the stakeholder reference group.

The predominant view of Māori in Hawke's Bay is that water is the essential ingredient of life: a priceless treasure left by ancestors for their descendants' life-sustaining use. This Plan sets out iwi environmental management principles (see Chapter 1.6), matters of significance to iwi/hapū (see Chapter 3.14) and commentary about the Māori dimension to resource management (see Schedule 1).

## POLICIES

### **POL LW1A Problem solving approach – Wetlands and outstanding freshwater bodies**

1. To work collaboratively with iwi, territorial authorities, stakeholders and the regional community:
  - a) to identify outstanding freshwater bodies at a regional level and include provisions in the Regional Policy Statement to list those waterbodies and guide the protection of the outstanding qualities of those water bodies; and
  - b) to prepare a Regional Biodiversity Strategy and thereafter include provisions in the Regional Policy Statement and/or regional plans to (amongst other things) guide the protection of significant wetland habitat values identified by the Strategy.
  - c) In relation to Policy LW1A.1, the identification of outstanding freshwater bodies will be completed and an associated change to the Regional Policy Statement will be publicly notified prior to public notification of any further<sup>2</sup> catchment-based plan changes<sup>3</sup> prepared in accordance with Policy LW1.

### **POL LW1 Problem solving approach - Catchment-based integrated management**

1. Adopt an integrated management approach to fresh water and the effects of land use and development within each catchment area, that:
  - b) provides for *mātauranga a hapū* and local tikanga values and uses of the catchment;
  - c) provides for the inter-connected nature of natural resources within the catchment area, including the coastal environment;
  - cA) recognises and provides for the need to protect the integrity of aquifer recharge systems;
  - cB) recognises and manages the co-existing values of wetland habitat and agricultural production;
  - cC) assesses the outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25 to determine the significant values of those water bodies. This assessment include consideration of the values set out in Appendix 1 of the National Policy statement for Freshwater Management, and any other values that are determined to be relevant taking into account local and/or regional circumstances.

<sup>1</sup> RiVAS, developed by Lincoln University, provides a standardised method that can be applied to multiple river values. It helps to identify which rivers are most highly rated for each value and has been applied in several regions throughout the country.

<sup>2</sup> Plan Change 6 for the Tukituki River catchment pre-dates this provision.

<sup>3</sup> Notwithstanding Policy LW1A.2, a catchment-based regional plan change for the Mohaka River catchment may proceed in the meantime. For the avoidance of doubt, issue-specific regional plan changes (for example, urban stormwater or natural hazards and oil and gas resources) may also proceed in the meantime.



- d) ~~gives effect to provisions relating to outstanding freshwater bodies arising from the implementation of Policy LW1A protects the outstanding and significant values of those outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25<sup>4</sup>;~~
- dA) maintains, and where necessary enhances, the water quality of those outstanding freshwater bodies identified in Schedule 25 the catchment, and where appropriate, protects the water quantity of those outstanding freshwater bodies;
- e) promotes collaboration and information sharing between relevant management agencies, iwi, landowners and other stakeholders;
- f) takes a strategic long term planning outlook of at least 50 years to consider the future state, values and uses of water resources for future generations;
- g) aims to meet the differing demand and pressures on, and values and uses of, freshwater resources to the extent possible;
- gA) involves working collaboratively with the catchment communities and their nominated representatives;
- h) ensures the timely use and adaptation of statutory and non-statutory measures to respond to any significant changes in resource use activities or the state of the environment;
- iC) avoids development that limits the use or maintenance of existing electricity generating infrastructure or restricts the generation output of that infrastructure;
- iD) provides opportunities for new renewable electricity generation infrastructure where the adverse effects on the environment can be appropriately managed;
- iE) recognises and provides for existing use and investment;
- j) ensures efficient allocation and use of fresh water within limits to achieve freshwater objectives; and
- k) enables water storage infrastructure where it can provide increased water availability and security for water users while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on freshwater values.

2. When preparing regional plans:

- a) use the catchment-wide integrated management approach set out in POL LW1.1; and
- b) identify the values for freshwater and wetlands and their spatial extent within each catchment and for catchments identified in Policy LW2.1:
  - i) the values must include those identified in Table 2A; and
  - ii) may include additional values; and
- ~~bA) recognise and provide for outstanding freshwater bodies and their values arising from the implementation of Policy LW1A; and~~
- bA) in relation to any relevant outstanding waterbodies identified in Schedule 25:
  - i) identify the significant values of that outstanding waterbody and the spatial and/or temporal extent of those values as relevant;
  - ii) establish how the outstanding and significant values of outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25 will be protected by regulatory methods or non-regulatory methods or both;<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> In the case of conflicts arising between outstanding and significant values, the outstanding value(s) will take priority over significant values of the same outstanding water body identified in Schedule 25.

<sup>5</sup> In the case of conflicts arising between outstanding and significant values, the outstanding value(s) will take priority over significant values of the same outstanding waterbody identified in -Schedule 25.



iii) include regional plan provisions to manage activities in a manner which avoids adverse effects that are more than minor on the outstanding and significant values of an outstanding water body identified in Schedule 25.

- c) establish freshwater objectives for all freshwater bodies for the values identified in clause (b) and clause (bA) above; and
  - d) so as to achieve the freshwater objectives identified under clause (c), set:
    - i) groundwater and surface water quality limits and targets; and
    - ii) groundwater and surface water quantity allocation limits and targets and minimum flow regimes; and
  - e) set out how the groundwater and surface water quality and quantity limits and targets will be implemented through regulatory or non-regulatory methods including specifying timeframes for meeting water quality and allocation targets.
3. When setting the objectives referred to in Policy LW1.2, ensure:
- a) the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water are safeguarded; and
  - b) adverse effects on water quantity and water quality that diminish mauri are avoided, remedied or mitigated; and
  - c) the microbiological water quality in rivers and streams is safe for contact recreation where that has been identified as a value under Policy LW1.2 or Policy LW2 Table 2A.<sup>6</sup>
4. When identifying methods and timeframes in regional plans to achieve limits and targets required by Policy LW1.2(e) have regard to:
- a) allowing reasonable transition times and pathways to meet any new water quantity limits or new water quality limits included in regional plans. A reasonable transition time is informed by the environmental and socio-economic costs and benefits that will occur during that transition time, and should include recognition of the existing investment; and
  - b) promoting and enabling the adoption and monitoring of industry-defined and Council approved good land and water management practices.

#### **Principal reasons and explanation**

Catchment-based resource management is promoted in Policy LW1 and is consistent with Objective C1 of the 2011-National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. Policy LW1 provides a 'default' planning approach for all catchments and catchment areas across the region, irrespective of the catchment area's values being identified in Policy LW2. Many of the principles and considerations for catchment-based planning have emerged from the 2011 Hawke's Bay Land and Water Management Strategy.

National values of freshwater have been listed in the NPSFM preamble and values have also been identified in the Hawke's Bay LAWMS. Those water bodies in the region with outstanding values have been identified in Part 2 of Schedule 25. The NPSFM provisions prescribe a high level of protection for those freshwater bodies with outstanding values.

Policies LW1A, LW1.1 and LW1.2 inform future catchment-based plan changes, and the respective community discussions, which water bodies have outstanding values and directs the protection of their respective significant and outstanding values. Policy LW1.2 ensures that the significant values of each outstanding water body are identified during the plan development phase, and that any future plan provisions protect the outstanding water bodies' significant and outstanding values.

Approaches to issues, values and uses of catchments will vary so Policy LW1.1, Policy LW1.2, Policy LW1.3 and Policy LW1.4 do not prescribe a one-size-fits-all approach for all catchments in Hawke's Bay. Each catchment-based process will need to be tailored for what is the most appropriate approach for that catchment (or grouping of catchments). Regional plans and changes to regional plans will be the key planning instrument for implementing catchment-based approaches to land use and freshwater resource management.

#### **POL LW2 Problem solving approach - Prioritising values**

<sup>6</sup> NOTE: Policy LW1.3(c) applies to any values and uses identified in Table 2A which refer to "amenity for contact recreation", "amenity for water-based recreation" or "recreational trout angling."

Subject to achieving Policy LW1.3:

1. a) Policy LW 2.1 applies in the following catchment areas:
  - i) Greater Heretaunga / Ahuriri Catchment Area
  - ii) Mohaka Catchment Area
  - iii) Tukituki Catchment Area.
- b) Policy LW 2.1 applies:
  - i) When preparing regional plans for the specified catchments ~~specified in Policy LW 2.1; and~~
  - ii) When considering resource consents for activities in the specified catchments when no catchment-based regional plan has been prepared for the relevant catchment.
- c) ~~Give priority to Values~~ Values and uses of water bodies in these catchment areas<sup>7</sup> will be prioritised as follows:
  - i) Protecting outstanding values of any outstanding waterbody in Schedule 25, then
  - ii) Protecting significant values of any outstanding waterbody in Schedule 25, then
  - iii) Maintaining, or enhancing where appropriate, the primary values and uses of freshwater bodies shown in Table 2A, then
  - iv) Having particular regard to the secondary values and uses of freshwater bodies identified in Table 2A, then
  - v) For values not specified in Table 2A or Schedule 25, the management approach set out in Policy LW 1-will apply
  - vi) Evaluate and determine the appropriate balance between any conflicting values and uses within (not between) columns in Table 2A, using an integrated catchment-based process in accordance with Policy LW 1.1, ~~Policy 1.2, Policy 1.3 and Policy 1.4~~ or when considering resource consent applications where no catchment-based regional plan has been prepared.-
2. In relation to catchments not specified in Policy LW2.1, the management approach set out in Policy LW 1.1, ~~Policy 1.2, Policy 1.3 and Policy 1.4~~ will apply.

TABLE 2A:

Catchment Area	Primary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order	Secondary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order
Greater Heretaunga / Ahuriri Catchment Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any regionally significant native water bird populations and their habitats</li> <li>• Cultural values and uses for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ mahinga kai</li> <li>○ nohoanga</li> <li>○ taonga raranga</li> <li>○ taonga rongoa</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Fish passage</li> <li>• Individual domestic needs and stock drinking needs<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Industrial &amp; commercial water supply</li> <li>• Native fish habitat in the Ngaruroro River and Tutaekuri River catchments</li> <li>• Recreational trout angling and trout habitat in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the Mangaone River</li> <li>○ the Mangatutu Stream</li> <li>○ the Ngaruroro River and tributaries upstream of Whanawhana cableway</li> <li>○ the Ngaruroro River mainstem between the Whanawhana cableway and confluence with the Maraekakaho River</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggregate supply and extraction in Ngaruroro River downstream of the confluence with the Mangatahi Stream</li> <li>• Amenity for contact recreation (including swimming)in lower Ngaruroro River, Tutaekuri River and Ahuriri Estuary</li> <li>• any locally significant native water bird populations and their habitats</li> <li>• Native fish habitat, notwithstanding native fish habitat as a primary value and use in the Tutaekuri River and Ngaruroro River catchments</li> <li>• Recreational trout angling, where not identified as a primary value and use</li> <li>• Trout habitat, where not identified as a primary value and use</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> A map illustrating the indicative location of these Catchment Areas is set out in Appendix 'A'.

<sup>8</sup> In line with s14(3)(b)(ii) of the RMA, it is recognised that drinking water for stock is allowed, provided that it does not have an adverse effect on the environment.

Catchment Area	Primary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order	Secondary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the Tutaekuri River mainstem above the Mangaone River confluence</li> <li>• The high natural character values of the Ngaruroro River and its margins upstream of Whanawhana cableway, including Taruarau River</li> <li>• The high natural character values of the Tutaekuri River and its margins above the confluence of, and including, the Mangatutu Stream</li> <li>• Trout spawning habitat</li> <li>• Urban water supply for cities, townships and settlements and water supply for key social infrastructure facilities</li> <li>• freshwater use for beverages, food and fibre production and processing and other land-based primary production</li> </ul>	
<b>Mohaka Catchment Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amenity for water-based recreation between State Highway 5 bridge and Willowflat</li> <li>• any regionally significant native water bird populations and their habitats</li> <li>• Cultural values and uses for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ mahinga kai</li> <li>○ nohoanga</li> <li>○ taonga raranga</li> <li>○ taonga rongoa</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Fish passage</li> <li>• Individual domestic needs and stock drinking needs<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Long-fin eel habitat and passage</li> <li>• Recreational trout angling and trout habitat in the Mohaka River and tributaries upstream of, and including, the Te Hoe River</li> <li>• Scenic characteristics of Mokonui and Te Hoe gorges</li> <li>• The high natural character values of the Mohaka River and its margins</li> <li>• Trout spawning habitat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggregate supply and extraction in Mohaka River below railway viaduct</li> <li>• any locally significant native water bird populations and their habitats</li> <li>• Native fish habitat below Willowflat</li> <li>• Recreational trout angling, where not identified as a primary value and use</li> <li>• Trout habitat, where not identified as a primary value and use</li> <li>• Water use associated with maintaining or enhancing land-based primary production</li> <li>• Water use for renewable electricity generation in areas not restricted by the Water Conservation Order</li> </ul>
<b>Tukituki Catchment Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any regionally significant native water bird populations and their habitats</li> <li>• Cultural values and uses for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ mahinga kai</li> <li>○ nohoanga</li> <li>○ taonga raranga</li> <li>○ taonga rongoa</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Fish passage</li> <li>• Individual domestic needs and stock drinking needs<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Industrial &amp; commercial water supply</li> <li>• Native fish and trout habitat</li> <li>• Recreational trout angling and trout habitat in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the Mangaonuku Stream</li> <li>○ the Tukipo River</li> <li>○ the Tukituki River mainstem downstream to Red Bridge</li> <li>○ the Waipawa River</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The high natural character values of:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggregate supply and extraction in lower Tukituki River</li> <li>• Amenity for contact recreation (including swimming) in lower Tukituki River.</li> <li>• any locally significant native water bird populations and their habitats</li> <li>• Recreational trout angling, where not identified as a primary value and use</li> <li>• Trout habitat, where not identified as a primary value and use</li> <li>• Water use for renewable electricity generation in the Tukituki River (mainstem) and the Waipawa River above SH50 including the Mākaroro River.</li> </ul>

Catchment Area	Primary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order	Secondary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the Tukituki River upstream of the end of Tukituki Road; and</li> <li>○ the Waipawa River above the confluence with the Makaroro River, including the Makaroro River</li> <li>● Trout spawning habitat</li> <li>● Urban water supply for cities, townships and settlements and water supply for key social infrastructure facilities</li> <li>● freshwater use for beverages, food and fibre production and processing and other land-based primary production</li> </ul>	

### Principal reasons and explanation

Policy LW2.1 and 2.3 prioritises values of freshwater in three Catchment Areas where significant conflict exists between competing values. Clearer prioritised values in ‘hotspot’ catchments where significant conflicts exist was an action arising from the 2011 Hawke’s Bay Land and Water Management Strategy. Policy LW2 implements OBJ LW2 in particular insofar as explicit recognition is made of the differing demands and pressures on freshwater resources, particularly within the three nominated ‘hotspot’ catchment areas. In relation to the remaining catchment areas across the region, Policy LW2 does not pre-define any priorities, thus enabling catchment-based regional plan changes (refer Policy LW1) for those areas to assess values and prioritise those values accordingly.

The primary and secondary values in Table 2A are identified to apply to the catchment overall, or to sub-catchments or reaches where stated. Table 2A recognises that not all values are necessarily equal across every part of the catchment area, and that some values in parts of the catchment area can be managed in a way to ensure, overall, the water body’s value(s) is appropriately managed. With catchment-based regional planning processes, it is potentially possible for objectives to be established that meet the primary values and uses at the same time as meeting the secondary values.

[Refer also:

- OBJ1, OBJ2 and OBJ3 in Chapter 2.3 (Plan objectives);
- Objectives and policies in Chapter 3.4 (Scarcity of indigenous vegetation and wetlands);
- Objectives and policies in Chapter 3.8 (Groundwater quality);
- Objectives and policies in Chapter 3.9 (Groundwater quantity);
- Objectives and policies in Chapter 3.10 (Surface water resources); and
- Objectives and policies in Chapter 3.14 (Recognition of matters of significance to iwi/hapū).

### **POL LW3 Problem solving approach – Managing the effects of land use**

1. To manage the effects of the use of, and discharges from, land so that:
  - a) the loss of nitrogen from land to groundwater and surface water, does not cause catchment area or sub-catchment area limits for nitrogen set out in regional plans to be exceeded;
  - b) the discharge of faecal matter from livestock to land, and thereafter to groundwater and surface water, does not cause faecal indicator bacteria water quality limits for human consumption and irrigation purposes set out in regional plans to be exceeded;
  - c) the loss of phosphorus from production land into groundwater or surface water does not cause limits set out in regional plans to be exceeded.
- 1A. To provide for the use of audited self management programmes to achieve good management of production land.
2. To review regional plans and prepare changes to regional plans to promote integrated management of land use and development and the region’s water resources.

### Principal reasons and explanation

Policy LW3 makes it clear that HBRC will manage the loss of contaminants (nitrogen, phosphorus and faecal indicator bacteria) from land use activities to groundwater and surface water in order to ensure that groundwater and surface water objectives and limits identified in specified catchment areas are achieved. Restrictions under section 15 of the RMA may also apply to land use activities. Phosphorus and nitrogen leaching and run-off will be managed by both regulatory and non-regulatory methods. This approach will be complemented by industries’ implementation of good agricultural practices.

Most regional plan changes will be on a catchment-basis, although some changes may be prepared for specific issues that apply to more than one catchment. HBRC has prepared a NPSFM Implementation Programme that outlines key regional plan and policy statement change processes required to fully implement the NPSFM by 2030.

### **Policy LW3A - Decision Making Criteria – Outstanding Water Bodies**

1. In relation to those types of activities identified in Policy LW3A.2, once the relevant catchment based regional plan change<sup>9</sup> is operative or after 31 December 2025, whichever is sooner, a consent authority must have regard to:
  - a. the extent to which the activity would protect the outstanding value(s) described in Schedule 25 of the relevant outstanding waterbody
  - b. the extent to which the activity would protect the significant values (if any) identified in Schedule 25 of the relevant outstanding waterbody
  - c. whether, in order to protect the waterbody’s outstanding values and significant values:
    - i. the location of the proposed activity is appropriate
    - ii. time limits, including seasonal or other limits on the activity may be appropriate.
  - d. If there is a conflict between protecting an outstanding and a significant value of the same water body, protection of the outstanding value must be given preference.
2. Policy LW3A.1 only applies to the following activities classified as a discretionary activity or a non-complying activity by a rule in a regional plan:
  - a. a take, use, damming, or diversion of water from an outstanding waterbody
  - b. a change to any existing take, use, damming or diversion of water from an outstanding waterbody
  - c. a discharge or a change or increase in any discharge of a contaminant into an outstanding waterbody
  - d. a discharge or a change or increase in any discharge of a contaminant onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering an outstanding waterbody
  - e. a land use consent for any new structure in the bed of an outstanding waterbody
  - f. a land use consent for any new or increased disturbance of the bed of an outstanding waterbody that is not already authorised by a current land use consent
3. Policy LW3A.1 only applies in the following circumstances:
  - a. where a description of the outstanding waterbody’s outstanding value(s) is stated in Schedule 25 and/or
  - b. where a description of the outstanding waterbody’s significant value(s) is stated in Schedule 25.

#### **Principal reason and explanation**

Policy LW3A provides guidance to resource consent applicants and decision-makers when assessing activities which can potentially cause adverse effects on outstanding water bodies. In some cases the proposed activity may be inappropriate at that location or at certain times of the year. Those types of factors can be considered by the Consent Authority when assessing resource consent applications to ensure the outstanding water body’s significant and outstanding values are appropriately protected. Policy LW3A

---

<sup>9</sup> A catchment-based plan change which provides for any identified OWB

takes effect after the objectives and limits have been set across the region and included in the Regional Resource Management Plan as required by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

#### **POL LW4      Role of non-regulatory methods**

To use non-regulatory methods, as set out in Chapter 4, in support of regulatory methods, for managing fresh water and land use and development in an integrated manner, including:

- a) **research, investigation and provision of information and services** – HBRC has in place a programme of research, monitoring and assessment of the state and trends of Hawke's Bay's natural resources. That programme will continue to be enhanced to assist HBRC implement the NPSFM and Hawke's Bay Land and Water Management Strategy;
- b) **advocacy, liaison and collaboration** – HBRC will promote a collaborative approach to the integrated management of land use and development and the region's freshwater resources;
- c) **land and water strategies** – the 2011 Hawke's Bay Land and Water Management Strategy contains a variety of policies and actions. A range of agencies and partnerships will be necessary to implement the actions and policies in the Strategy;
- e) **industry good practice** – HBRC will strongly encourage industry and/or catchment-based good practices for production land uses along with audited self management programmes as a key mechanism for achieving freshwater objectives at a catchment or sub-catchment level.

#### **Principal reasons and explanation**

Policy LW4 sets out the role of HBRC's non-regulatory methods in supporting regional rules and other regulatory methods to assist management of freshwater and land use and development in an integrated manner. This policy (and Policy LW1) recognises the need for a collaborative approach as an important means of minimising conflict and managing often competing pressures for the use and values of fresh water.

#### **Anticipated Environmental Results**

*[Refer also anticipated environmental results in Chapters 3.3; 3.4; 3.7; 3.8; 3.9; 3.10; and 3.11]*

<b>Anticipated Environmental Results</b>	<b>Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Data Source(s)</b>
1. Land and water management is tailored and prioritised to address the key values and pressures of each catchment	Freshwater objectives, targets and limits for catchments and/or groups of catchments are identified in regional plans for catchments Physical and biological parameters Social, cultural and economic indices	Regional plans and changes to regional plans HBRC's NPSFM Implementation Programme SOE monitoring and reporting Local authority records User surveys Catchment-specific monitoring programmes
2. Regional economic prosperity is enhanced	Regional GDP trends and unemployment trends for primary sector and associated manufacturing and processing	Statistics NZ Economic activity surveys Employment records by sector
3. Water is efficiently allocated	Level of allocation Catchment contaminant load modelling and monitoring Water use restriction timings and durations	SOE monitoring HBRC Consents records Compliance records Catchment-specific monitoring reports Water-supply management plans
4. Quality of fresh water in region overall is maintained or improved.	Catchment targets are met and limits in regional plans are not exceeded	SOE monitoring Compliance records

	Catchment contaminant load modelling and monitoring	Catchment-specific monitoring reports
5. Water storage is developed to provide increased water availability and security for water users	Consents issued for water storage projects Improved security of supply of water for users in times and places of water scarcity	HBRC consent records Building consent authority records
6. Tikanga Maori and tangata whenua values are taken into account when managing freshwater	Cultural indices developed through cultural monitoring frameworks	Cultural health monitoring records
<u>7. Outstanding and significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected</u>	<u>The significant values for each outstanding water body identified listed in Schedule 25 are identified.</u> <u>The significant values for each outstanding water body listed identified in Schedule 25 are protected using regulatory methods or non-regulatory methods, or both.</u>	<u>Regional plans and changes to regional plans</u> <u>HBRC's NPSFM Implementation Programme</u> <u>SOE monitoring and reporting</u> <u>Specific monitoring programmes</u>



# 3.2 The Sustainable Management of Coastal Resources

## ISSUE

- 3.2.1 *Integrated management of the region's coastal resources across a wide range of natural and physical conditions, administrative responsibilities cultural considerations, and matters of social and economic well being.*

## OBJECTIVES

- OBJ 4** Promotion of the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and its protection from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
- OBJ 5** The maintenance and where practicable and in the public interest, the enhancement of public access to and along the coast.
- OBJ 6** The management of coastal water quality to achieve appropriate standards, taking into account spatial variations in existing water quality, actual and potential public uses, and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.
- OBJ 7** The promotion of the protection of coastal characteristics of special significance to iwi, including waahi tapu, tauranga waka, taonga raranga, mahinga kai and mahinga mataitai.
- OBJ 8** The avoidance of further permanent development in areas prone to coastal erosion or inundation, taking into account the risk associated with global sea level rise and any protection afforded by natural coastal features.
- OBJ 9** Appropriate provision for economic development within the coastal environment, including the maintenance and enhancement of infrastructure, network utilities, industry and commerce, and aquaculture.
- OBJ 10** Enabling safe and efficient navigation.
- OBJ 11** Protection of the outstanding and significant values of those outstanding water bodies within the Coastal Environment listed in Schedule 25.

## Explanation and Reasons

- 3.2.2 The coastal environment includes the coastal marine area (the area from mean high water springs to the outer limits of the territorial sea) and the adjacent land that is affected by maritime influences, the air above it, and coastal water.
- 3.2.3 People and communities in the region are aware of, and have concerns about, the sustainable management of the coastline.
- 3.2.4 The environment of the coastline contributes to the characteristics which give Hawke's Bay its unique identity. This environment provides a social, recreational, cultural and economic resource for the regional community and for visitors. Public use and enjoyment of the coastline are, in turn, dependent on the protection and maintenance of its physical and biological diversity, health and well-being. Areas of wildlife habitat, marine and land-based vegetation, and geomorphological features also have value. These contribute to the distinctive natural identity of New Zealand in general, and the region in particular.
- 3.2.5 Among the significant features of the region's coastline are the spiritual and cultural significance of the sea to tangata whenua, the recreational amenities of coastal areas, and the importance of the coastal waters as a way of transporting goods.
- 3.2.6 Integrated management of the coast requires special effort as the regional council and the territorial authorities in the region jointly manage the coastal environment area landward of the "Coastal Marine Area". This is achieved through district and (as appropriate) regional plans. However, the "Coastal Marine Area" is primarily the responsibility of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council, which must prepare a Regional Coastal Plan. HBRC has combined its regional coastal plan with other regional planning provisions applicable to the coastal environment into the Regional Coastal Environment Plan. The coastal environment includes the coastal marine area and an area of land immediately adjacent to the coast. The Minister of Conservation also retains some specific responsibilities over the coastal marine area.
- 3.2.7 The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) provides principles for, and guidance to, regional and territorial authorities in managing coastal resources. The NZCPS links matters of national importance, as set out in the Act, with the objectives, policies, rules and other provisions of regional and district plans, including the Regional Coastal Environment Plan. The Regional Coastal Environment Plan thus contains a greater level of detail for areas and activities within the coastal environment than the broad regional policy framework for coastal resources included in the Regional Policy Statement.

- 3.2.8 The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment is specified as a matter of national importance in the Act. The natural character of the coast embraces ecological, physical, spiritual, cultural, intrinsic and aesthetic values. While it is a matter of national importance to preserve those values, the Act does not preclude appropriate use and development, particularly where natural character has already been compromised.
- 3.2.8A Objective 11 aligns with provisions relating to outstanding freshwater bodies (Chapter 3.1A of the RRMP), and ensures a consistent framework is in place to protect outstanding water bodies (such as estuaries) in coastal areas, in the same manner as outstanding freshwater bodies. The NPSFM specifically provides for the integrated management of the effects of use and development of land and freshwater on coastal water. Objective 11 assists in achieving integrated management between coastal and freshwater resources.
- 3.2.8B Objective 11 assists in giving effect to Objectives 1 and 2 and Policies 11, 13, 15 and 17 of the NZ Coastal Policy Statement, which requires the protection of significant natural ecosystems, indigenous biodiversity, sites of biological importance, natural features, historic heritage, natural character and landscape values, which are some of the many significant values which can be associated with water bodies in the coastal environment.
- 3.2.9 Public access to and along the coast is an important issue for the residents of Hawke's Bay. It is also a matter of national importance in the RMA. In planning for the use, development and protection of the natural and physical resources in the coast, public access as far as possible should be maintained. In certain circumstances it may be desirable to enhance public access to and along the coast.
- 3.2.10 Good water quality is important for the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in the coastal environment and is an issue of prime concern to the residents of Hawke's Bay. However, water quality may vary over time and in different areas. An appropriate management framework includes achieving standards through management of discharge including point and non-point source discharges from land and to sea.
- 3.2.11 Tangata whenua of Hawke's Bay have strong traditional and cultural relationships with the sea. The identification and protection of coastal characteristics of special significance to iwi recognises the special relationships that iwi have with coastal resources.
- 3.2.12 Avoiding permanent development in areas prone to coastal erosion or inundation and taking into account the risk associated with global sea level rise is necessary to achieve the purpose of the Act. This approach enables people to provide for their safety and recognises the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations. It also gives a clear indication to resource users that development in these areas is inappropriate and indicates that local authorities are accountable for any development that does occur in these areas.
- 3.2.13 The provisions of the Act do not relate solely to the control of environmental effects. Providing for economic development in the coastal environment within the region is necessary to achieve the purpose of the Act because the Act requires the Council to promote the sustainable management of both natural and physical resources. Physical resources include land and structures and includes the structures in the region which add to the present and future economic well-being of the region. The responsibility for providing for the social, economic, cultural, health and safety needs of the community lies in part with the Regional Council. The economic well-being of the people and communities of the region requires the continuation of an economic infrastructure.
- 3.2.14 There are a number of existing surface water activities in Hawke's Bay ranging from passive recreation to recreational use of boats, yachts and pleasure craft, to commercial fishing and port related shipping. New activities may occupy coastal marine space and may have the potential to enhance or conflict with navigational needs. Promoting safe and efficient navigation is necessary to promote the purpose of the Act because it enables people and communities to provide for their social, cultural and economic well-being and for their health and safety.

## **POLICIES**

### **POL C1 Problem solving approach – outstanding water bodies**

1. When preparing regional plans, in relation to any relevant outstanding waterbodies identified in Schedule 25:
  - i) identify the significant values of that outstanding waterbody and the spatial and/or temporal extent of those values as relevant;
  - ii) establish how the outstanding and significant values of outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25 will be protected by regulatory methods or non-regulatory methods or both;<sup>10</sup>
  - iii) include regional plan provisions to manage activities in a manner which avoids adverse effects that are more than minor on the outstanding and significant values of an outstanding water body identified in Schedule 25.

### **Policy C2 - Decision Making Criteria – Outstanding Water Bodies**

<sup>10</sup> In the case of conflicts arising between outstanding and significant values, the outstanding value(s) will take priority over significant values of the same outstanding waterbody identified in Schedule 25.

1. In relation to those types of activities identified in Policy C2.2, once the relevant catchment based regional plan change<sup>11</sup> is operative or after 31 December 2025, whichever is sooner, a consent authority must have regard to:
  - a. the extent to which the activity would protect the outstanding value(s) described in Schedule 25 of the relevant outstanding waterbody
  - b. the extent to which the activity would protect the significant values (if any) identified in Schedule 25 of the relevant outstanding waterbody
  - c. whether, in order to protect the waterbody's outstanding values and significant values:
    - i. the location of the proposed activity is appropriate
    - ii. time limits, including seasonable or other limits on the activity may be appropriate.
  - d. If there is a conflict between protecting an outstanding and a significant value of the same water body, protection of the outstanding value must be given preferential protection.
2. Policy C2.1 only applies to the following activities:
  - a. a take, use, damming, or diversion of water from an outstanding waterbody
  - b. a change to any existing take, use, damming or diversion of water from an outstanding waterbody
  - c. a discharge or a change or increase in any discharge of a contaminant into an outstanding waterbody
  - d. a discharge or a change or increase in any discharge of a contaminant onto or into land in circumstances that may result in that contaminant (or, as a result of any natural process from the discharge of that contaminant, any other contaminant) entering an outstanding waterbody
  - e. a land use consent for any new structure in the bed of an outstanding waterbody
  - f. a land use consent for any new or increased disturbance of the bed of an outstanding waterbody that is not already authorised by a current land use consent
3. Policy C2.1 only applies in the following circumstances:
  - a. where a description of the outstanding waterbody's outstanding value(s) is stated in Schedule 25 and/or
  - b. where a description of the outstanding waterbody's significant value(s) is stated in Schedule 25.

#### **Principal reasons and explanation**

- 3.2.15 ~~While there are only two policies in this plan, There are no specific policies Policy C1 and C2 are the only two polices~~ relating to the coastal environment part of this Plan. ~~However, although many of the other provisions within the Regional Policy Statement parts of this Plan do apply are also relevant to~~ within the coastal environment. Specific regional plan provisions (including policies) for the coastal environment are contained within the Regional Coastal Environment Plan.
- 3.2.16 The Hawke's Bay Regional Coastal Environment Plan is a combined Plan, incorporating the regional coastal plan that HBRC is required to prepare. It sets out in some detail objectives, policies and methods including rules which are the basis for management of the coastal environment. Thus the Regional Policy Statement of this Plan does not repeat or elaborate on the above objectives, and the Regional Coastal Environment Plan should be referred to for further detail.
- 3.2.17 Under the Act, HBRC has shared responsibility with the territorial authorities for management of activities and effects of activities within the coastal environment.
- 3.2.18 Some aspects of those activities are the sole responsibility of district councils – particularly managing the effects of land uses, development and subdivision in terms of the Act and in ways which are not inconsistent with this Regional Policy Statement or regional plans. District

<sup>11</sup> A catchment-based plan change which provides for any identified OWB

Plans should also be referred to as these may set out specific objectives, policies, methods and rules for the landward side of the coastal environment.

3.2.18A Policy C1 aligns with provisions relating to outstanding freshwater bodies (i.e. Policy LW1) in Chapter 3.1A of the RRMP, and ensures a consistent framework is in place to protect outstanding water bodies (such as estuaries) in coastal areas, in the same manner as outstanding freshwater bodies. This is consistent with the NPSFM which specifically provides for the integrated management of the effects of use and development of land and freshwater on coastal water. Policy C1 informs future catchment-based plan changes, and the respective community discussions, which water bodies have outstanding values and directs the protection of their respective significant values. Policy C1(b) ensures that the significant values of each outstanding water body are identified during the plan development phase, and that any future plan provisions protect the outstanding water bodies' outstanding and significant values.

3.2.18B Policy C2 aligns with Policy LW3A of the RRMP albeit applicable to decision making for activities affecting outstanding water bodies located in the coastal environment. Both policies provide guidance to resource consent applicants and decision-makers when assessing activities which can potentially cause adverse effects on outstanding water bodies. In some cases the proposed activity may be inappropriate at that location or at certain times of the year. Those types of factors can be considered by the Consent Authority when assessing resource consent applications to ensure the outstanding water body's significant and outstanding values are appropriately protected. Policy C2 takes effect after new provisions have been included in the Hawke's Bay Regional Coastal Environment Plan giving effect to the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.

## Amendments to Chapter 9 (Glossary) of Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan

### Amend Glossary by adding new definitions to read:

**Outstanding water body** means freshwater bodies and estuaries, or parts thereof, identified in Schedule 25 that have one or more outstanding cultural, spiritual, recreation, landscape, geology, natural character or ecology value(s).

**Outstanding:** for the purposes of an outstanding water body; outstanding means conspicuous, eminent, and/or remarkable in the context of the Hawke's Bay Region.

**And make any other consequential amendments to the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan.**

## Schedule 25: Outstanding Water Bodies

### Part 1 – Overview of categories of outstanding values and their sub-parts

The following values have been identified as outstanding for the purposes of giving effect to the outstanding freshwater bodies provisions set out in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. The key sub-values listed help describe the outstanding value, but are not all inclusive.

**Table 1: Outstanding values and sub values**

Outstanding Values	Descriptions	sub values
<u>Cultural and spiritual</u>	<u>A water body which has outstanding cultural and spiritual values.</u>	<u>Wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga; wai Tapu; rohe boundary; battle sites; pa, kāinga; tauranga waka; mahinga kai, pa tuna; and acknowledged in korero tuku iho, pepeha, whakatauki, or waiata.</u>
<u>Ecology</u>	<u>A water body which has outstanding ecological value as a habitat for:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>native birds</u></li> <li>- <u>native fish</u></li> <li>- <u>salmonid fish</u></li> <li>- <u>aquatic species.</u></li> </ul>	<u>Native birds, native fish, native plants, aquatic macroinvertebrates</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>A water body which forms a key component of landscape that is “conspicuous, eminent, remarkable or iconic” within the context of the area concerned, or is critical to an outstanding geological feature.</u>	<u>Scenic, association, natural characteristics (includes hydrological, ecological and geological features)</u>
<u>Natural character</u>	<u>A water body, with high naturalness, exhibiting an exceptional combination of natural processes, natural patterns, and natural elements, with low levels of modifications to the river, its ecosystems and the surrounding landscape.</u>	<u>Natural characteristics (includes hydrological, ecological and geological features)</u>
<u>Recreation</u>	<u>A water body which provides an outstanding recreational experience for an activity which is directly related to the water such as fishing, kayaking, rafting and jet boating.</u>	<u>Angling, fishing, kayaking, rafting, jet boating</u>
<u>Geology</u>	<u>A water body which has an outstanding geomorphological, geological or hydrological feature which is dependent on the water body’s condition and functioning.</u>	<u>Science</u>

To be identified as ‘outstanding’, the water body must feature at least one outstanding value. The water body may also feature other significant values which must be protected to give effect to the NPSFM. Information held by HBRC on the outstanding and significant values of ‘outstanding water bodies’ is available on the HBRC website, [www.hbrc.govt.nz](http://www.hbrc.govt.nz) under #OWB.

## Part 2 – Outstanding Water Bodies in Hawke’s Bay and their outstanding and significant value(s)

The following water bodies, or parts thereof, have been identified as having outstanding value(s).

\* The significant values, and their associated descriptions, for each outstanding water body will be included after a catchment based regional plan change has been made operative for the relevant catchment (see Policy LW1 and Policy C1) Note: The significant values for outstanding water bodies within the Tutaekuri, Ahuriri, Ngaruroro, Karamu catchments have been included based on current information at time of notification of Plan Change 9.

\*\* The description of the outstanding cultural and spiritual values will be updated in Table 2 as Proposed Plan Change 7 progresses through the plan change process set out in Schedule One of the Resource Management Act, and further information becomes available.

**Table 2: Outstanding Water Bodies**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3		Column 4	
ID #	Name of outstanding water body	Outstanding value(s)	Description of outstanding value(s) <sup>12</sup>	Significant value(s)	Description of significant value(s)
1	Hautapu River	Cultural, spiritual	<p>The Hautapu River flows into the Te Hoe River, which is located in the far eastern reaches of the Hineuru rohe. The rivers act as a natural boundary to other iwi and hapū.</p> <p>Ngatapa, an important Hineuru pā, was located on the junction of the Te Hoe and Hautapu Rivers, and was settled permanently.</p> <p>Ngatapa was a site of cultivations, urupā and wāhi tapu sites.</p> <p>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Hautapu River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values.**</p>	*	*
2	Heretaunga Aquifer	Cultural, spiritual, Geology	<p>The Heretaunga aquifer system consists of interconnected layers of water bearing gravels, sands, silts, clays and shells located beneath the Heretaunga Plains.</p> <p>The Heretaunga aquifer system is a taonga of Ngati Kahungunu, who know the aquifer system as the “Heretaunga Ararau Haukūnui”, being a large water resource, represented in the many</p>	Domestic water supply, Municipal water supply, Primary production water use (including for associated processing and other urban activities) Hydrological	*

<sup>12</sup> Refer to HBRC Report SD18-01: Summary of cultural values associated with water bodies in Hawke's Bay and HBRC Report SD18-02: Summary of recreation, landscape and ecology values associated with water bodies in Hawke's Bay for further information about the outstanding values.

			<p><u>rivers, creeks, the small tributaries fed by underground springs, springs of water, swampy ground, swimming holes, rock pools and quick sands.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Heretaunga aquifer has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
3	<u>Karamū River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Karamū River begins at lake Poukawa, flowing through Havelock North and the Karamū area to join the Clive River at Pakowhai. It was once the main channel of the Ngaruroro River, but following a major flood in 1867 the Ngaruroro River changed its course to its current course, leaving behind a smaller flow, named the Karamū in reference to the Karamū trees which grew in abundance in this area.</u></p> <p><u>The Karamū River is taonga of Ngāti Hori, an important freshwater fishery for hapū. Maori have a long history of occupation and travel on and around the Karamū River.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Heretaunga aquifer has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<p><u>Ecosystems</u></p> <p><u>Indigenous aquatic populations, particularly patiki, tuna, and whitebait, macroinvertebrate communities</u></p> <p><u>Indigenous bird populations</u></p> <p><u>Social, recreational and cultural activities including swimming, cultural practices of Uu, rowing and waka ama.</u></p> <p><u>Mahinga kai</u></p> <p><u>Domestic water supply</u></p> <p><u>Primary production water use (including for associated processing and other urban activities)</u></p>	* -
4	<u>Kaweka and Ruahine Ranges wetlands</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Kaweka and Ruahine Ranges wetlands have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	* -	* -
5	<u>Lake Rotoroa and Lake Rototuna (Kaweka Lakes)</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology, natural character</u>	<p><u>Lake Rototuna and Lake Rotoroa are situated in the Kaweka Forest Park, surrounded by indigenous vegetation, with no sign of human modifications.</u></p> <p><u>The Lakes are ecologically significant because of the large number of plant species and vegetation types in the surrounding area.</u></p> <p><u>Lake Rototuna is the best example of a waterbody that still remains in an all-native vegetated state in the region and supports the best composition of submerged aquatic plants in Hawke's Bay. Lake Rotoroa has a large population of kōaro which are 'lake-locked' and carry out their entire life cycle in freshwater.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that</u></p>	<p><u>Indigenous fish populations</u></p> <p><u>Indigenous bird populations</u></p> <p><u>Indigenous plant populations</u></p> <p><u>Hydrological</u></p> <p><u>Social and cultural activities</u></p> <p><u>mahinga kai</u></p>	* -



			<u>the Kaweka and Ruahine Ranges wetlands have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u>		
6	<u>Lake Poukawa and Pekapeka Swamp</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual,</u>	<p><u>Lake Poukawa, also known as Te Wai-nui-a-Tara, is a small shallow lake with a surface area of 89 hectares. The lake has an adjoining margin of wetland vegetation which is intermittently covered in water depending on the time of year. The wetland area contains swamp nettle (<i>Urtica linearifolia</i>) and the acutely threatened aquatic liverwort (<i>Ricciocarpos natans</i>) which is nationally endangered.]</u></p> <p><u>The Lake has been declared a non-commercial eel fishery, one of only a few lakes in New Zealand to have this designation.</u></p> <p><u>Lake Poukawa is a taonga of Heretaunga Tamatea, traditionally used for food gathering. The Lake is well known for its eel fishery which is of considerable cultural importance to the people of Te Hauke and their hapū Ngai Te Rangikoianake. The history of Lake Poukawa is directly related to the eels of the lake. The mana of each chief of Te Wheao is related to control of Lake Poukawa and its resources.</u></p> <p><u>Lake Poukawa has been the scene of many battles, with a number of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga sites in the area. The origin of the name 'Poukawa' is said to have arose as a result of a disagreement between two local chiefs Te Rangihiraweā and Te Rangikawhiua over fishing rights in the lake.</u></p> <p><u>Lake Poukawa supports a high diversity of bird species, with notably high numbers of the Australasian Bittern, New Zealand dabchick, pied stilt, and shoveler ducks.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Lake Rotoroa and Lake Rototuna have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>Indigenous fish populations</u> <u>Indigenous bird populations</u> <u>Indigenous plant populations</u> <u>Hydrological</u> <u>Social and cultural activities</u> <u>mahinga kai</u>	
7	<u>Lake Tūtira (including Aropoanui River + Papakiri Stream)</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<u>Lake Tūtira (including Aropoanui River and Papakiri Stream) is a taonga of Ngāti Kurumōkihi, celebrated as a place of sustenance to replenish one's mind, body and soul. Ngāti Kurumōkihi</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>

			<p><u>carried out ceremonies and rituals at designated places at Tūtira, such as tohi (baptisms). Some rongoā (medicinal plants) are only found in or around Lake Tūtira. There are a number of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga and wai tapu sites in the area.</u></p> <p><u>The inlet to Lake Tūtira is Papakiri Stream and is integral to the distinct identity and mana of the hapū. Its importance is due to its connection with Lake Tūtira and its reputation as a significant mahinga kai site.</u></p> <p><u>The hapū have a whakatauākī about the lake being: “ko te waiū o ō tātau tīpuna” – “the milk of our ancestors”. This whakatauākī references the abundance of kai that could be sourced from the lake and the lake providing spiritual sustenance. Lake Tūtira was famous for the best flavoured tuna (eel).</u></p> <p><u>The Aropaoanui River/Waikoua River originates at the tihi tapu (sacred peaks) of the central area of Maungaharuru. The Aropaoanui River is one of the most significant awa in the takiwā (traditional area of the hapū), linking two of the most culturally and historically important areas of the hapū, being Tūtira and Aropaoanui. The river provided an important connection between Maungaharuru and the coast, allowing for seasonal movements of the hapū. During peace Ngāti Kurumōkihi dwelt around the coastal estuaries and the lake. During war they sheltered in the forests and the hinterland. There was intensive Māori occupation around Lake Tūtira and numerous sites of significance.</u></p> <p><u>As a prized taonga, many raids and battles occurred at Lake Tūtira.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Lake Tūtira (including Aropaoanui River and Papakiri Stream) have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
8	<u>Lake Waikareiti</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The cultural values and associations for Lake Waikareiti are closely linked to those of Lake Waikaremoana. Both were important seasonal food sources and strategic locations in the relationships between tribes.</u></p>	*	*

			<p><u>Colonies of kawau (bird/shag) at Lake Waikareiti were spiritually significant due to their 'guardian-like activities'</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Lake Waikareiti has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
9	<u>Lake Waikaremoana</u>	<p><u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology, natural character, landscape &amp; geology, recreation</u></p>	<p><u>Lake Waikaremoana is situated in <i>Te Urewera</i> surrounded by pristine native forest and spectacular mountain ridges, and is often referred to as a 'jewel in the crown' of New Zealand landscapes. The name Lake Waikaremoana means the sea of rippling waters. It was created around 2,200 years ago when a wedge of sandstone blocked the course of the Waikaretaheke River.</u></p> <p><u>Legend tells of how Lake Waikaremoana was created. Having been turned into a taniwha, Haumapuhia, desperately tried to find an outlet to the sea before the sun rose. Her ceaseless thrashing upturned the hills and formed the various bays, inlets and features we see today.</u></p> <p><u>Lake Waikaremoana is an important taonga, with many pā, urupā and wāhi tapu sites located around its edge, and was the scene of many battles.</u></p> <p><u>Lake Waikaremoana is the North Island's deepest lake, reaching depths of 248 m, and Hawke's Bay's largest lake. The lake has exceptional water quality and is in excellent ecological condition with a high number of native aquatic plant species. It is the best example of diverse aquatic vegetation in a large, deep, clear lake in Hawke's Bay and the North Island. The Lake has a high number of submerged plants, with an excellent indigenous turf community that has high native species diversity, and the nationally rare charophyte <i>Nitella opaca</i>.</u></p> <p><u>Lake Waikaremoana is renowned for its spectacular scenery and its clear pristine water. It is popular for a range of activities including</u></p>	*	*

			<p><u>angling, swimming and boating. The Lake Waikaremoana Track is one of the 10 Great Walks of New Zealand.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Lake Waikaremoana has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
<u>10</u>	<u>Whakakī Lake - Te Paeroa Lagoon - Wairau Lagoon and wetlands</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology</u>	<p><u>Whakakī Lake (Te Whakakī Lagoon) is a 400 hectare coastal lake which is separated from the sea by a narrow strip of sand dunes on its southern shore. The name of Te Whakakī Lagoon is based on a word meaning 'to fill', referring to the lagoon.</u></p> <p><u>Whakakī Lake is the second largest coastal lake on the North Island's east coast. The lake has an additional 200 hectares of adjacent wetland margin comprising sand dunes and swamp areas, and is part of a much larger wetland complex which includes the Ngamotu lagoon, Ohuia Lagoon, Waihoratuna Lagoon, Wairau Lagoon, Te Paeroa Lagoon, Rahui Channel, and Patangata Lagoon</u></p> <p><u>Whakakī Lake is an intermittently closed and open lake (ICOLL) which is a rare habitat type both in New Zealand and internationally. The wetland complex has significant wildlife values supporting a high diversity of waterbirds, including the globally endangered Australasian Bittern.</u></p> <p><u>Te Whakakī Lagoon is of spiritual and cultural significance to Ngāti Kahukura, Ngāti Kirituna and hapū of Te Whakakī Nui-a-Rua. The lake was a central feature of local hapū identity, highly valued, respected and admired. The area was important mahinga kai for local Māori and had a rich variety of food, including tuna, shellfish and birdlife.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Whakakī Lake - Te Paeroa Lagoon - Wairau Lagoon and wetlands have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Lake Whatumā</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology</u>	<u>Lake Whatumā is 160 hectares in size, with an additional adjacent wetland margin of around 76</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>

			<p>hectares. The lake supports a high diversity of birds and is home to the largest population of the globally endangered Australasian bittern in Hawke's Bay.</p> <p>Lake Whatumā is a taonga of the hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea. The name refers to the discoverers of the lake who ate tuna (eels) they found there until their hunger was satisfied. The lake was a significant mahinga kai. As well as tuna, it was also known for other freshwater fish, freshwater mussels, birds (including kereru), and raupo pollen.</p> <p>Lake Whatumā was a traditional area of residence to a permanent population and was utilised by a number of surrounding hapū who travelled to the lake to gather resources on a seasonal basis. There are numerous remains of middens, tools, bones, pits, chisels and axes indicating there was a high population in the area.</p> <p>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Lake Whatumā has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</p>		
<u>12</u>	<u>Makirikiri River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p>The Makirikiri River is situated to the south of Takapau. It is a tributary of the Porangahau Stream which flows into the Tukituki River.</p> <p>The Makirikiri River is culturally significant to the people of Te Rongo a Tahu Marae as a mahinga kai and recreational area.</p> <p>The Makirikiri River was particularly notable for its tuna and koura.</p> <p>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Makirikiri River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</p>	*	*
<u>13</u>	<u>Mangahouanga Stream</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, geology</u>	<p>The Mangahouanga Stream is a small stream located in northern Hawke's Bay. The Stream is internationally renowned due to the discovery of dinosaur bones at the site. The remains of six separate species of dinosaurs (four new species), and New Zealand's oldest fossil insect have been</p>	*	*

			<p><u>found in the Mangahouanga Stream. To date, the Mangahouanga Stream is the only place in New Zealand where significant dinosaur remains have been found.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Mangahouanga Stream has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
<u>14</u>	<u>Maungawhio Lagoon, lower Kopuawhara River, Pukenui Dune Wetlands</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology</u>	<p><u>Maungawhio Lagoon is a salt water lagoon that joins Oraka Beach, by the Mahia Peninsula, and is a site of significance to Te Rohe o Te Wairoa and Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Inc. It was known as a significant mahinga kai.</u></p> <p><u>The name 'Maungawhio' means 'the whistling, howling hills' and refers to the strong winds which pass over the lagoon. It was here that the Tākitimu waka arrived at Mahia and became stuck. Ruawharo, the tohunga of Tākitimu, left the waka here, assisting it to continue with its journey saying 'Mahia nga mahi mai I Tawhiti'.</u></p> <p><u>The Maungawhio Lagoon supports a high diversity of birds, including a high number of threatened species being the Australasian bittern, shore plover, black billed gull, reef heron, banded dotterel, Caspian tern, lesser knot.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Maungawhio Lagoon, lower Kopuawhara River, Pukenui Dune Wetlands have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	*	*
<u>15</u>	<u>Mohaka River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology, natural character, landscape &amp; geology, recreation</u>	<p><u>The upper parts of the Mohaka River are in a highly natural state, with pristine water quality and one of the healthiest macroinvertebrate communities in the region. The river flows through a variety of stunning landscapes, from large native forest areas, to remote countryside and through spectacular gorges, over some powerful rapids and around a horseshoe bend.</u></p> <p><u>The Mohaka River is widely recognised in New Zealand as a 'top quality wilderness trout fishery' and for its exceptional rafting and kayaking experiences, which can occur in a natural setting.</u></p>	*	*

			<p><u>In 2004, a water conservation order was placed over the Mohaka River (above willow flat) in recognition of the river's nationally outstanding scenic characteristics, trout fishery, rafting and canoeing values.</u></p> <p><u>The Mohaka River is an important taonga and there are numerous settlements and sites of significance along its length.</u></p> <p><u>The Mohaka River has been used as a significant boundary marker to define areas of interest. Mohaka is said to have been the name of a river or stream in Hawaiki. It was significant as a highway, being a key route inland, and a traditional area of residence, urupā, pā, kāinga, and other places of spiritual and cultural significance.</u></p> <p><u>The Mohaka River provided a wealth of resources, including hangi stones, drinking water and water for spiritual cleansing and healing. It was significant as a mahinga kai resource, the river was plentiful with fish species tuna, trout and koura. The forest around the Mohaka River was very dense and provided many important resources including harakeke, toitoi, birdlife and a range of plants used for medicinal purposes.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Mohaka River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
<u>16</u>	<u>Morere Springs</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Morere Springs, meaning 'the waters of life which come into this world from the other world' are thermal springs located near Nuhaka. Morere Springs and the surrounding area was a source of natural healing waters, kiekie and other traditional materials used for raranga whariki, kete and traditional rongoa.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Morere Springs have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>Ngamatea East Swamp</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology natural character</u>	<u>The Ngamatea East Swamp is a 300 hectare unmodified wetland, the largest in Hawkes Bay.</u>	<u>Indigenous fish populations</u> <u>Indigenous bird populations</u>	<u>*</u>



			<p><u>The wetland contains high numbers of threatened indigenous plant species, including the sedge <i>Carex strictissima</i> which is nationally endangered and the <i>Ranunculus recens</i> var. which is 'at risk' and threatened.</u></p> <p><u>The Ngamatea East Swamp is highly valued for the cleansing provided by the water catchment, storage and drainage processes, and as a possible food source. Spiritual essence derives from being a headwater system to the Rangitikei River.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Ngamatea East Swamp have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<p><u>Indigenous plant populations</u></p> <p><u>Hydrological</u></p> <p><u>Social and cultural activities</u></p> <p><u>mahinga kai</u></p>	
18	<u>Ngaruroro River and Estuary</u>	<p><u>Cultural, spiritual, recreation, ecology, natural character, landscape, geology,</u></p>	<p><u>The Ngaruroro River is the largest river flowing across the Heretaunga Plains.</u></p> <p><u>The full name of the Ngaruroro River is Ngaruroro-o-nga-upokororo-mai-i-mokotuararo-ki-Rangatira, with the river taking its name from an incident in which a dog belonging to the ancient deity Mahu startled some small fish known as upokororo. As the shoal of fish dashed away they caused ngaru or ripples in the water</u></p> <p><u>The Ngaruroro River flows through a variety of landscapes along its length. In its upper parts the Ngaruroro River is in a near natural state with impressive scenery flowing through indigenous forest, tussock and scrubland and spectacular narrow rocky gorges with vertical schist walls. The Ngaruroro River gorge is one of the best two gorges in Hawke's Bay. From Whanawhana, the Ngaruroro River opens to wide braided channel which is the best example in the region, and highly valued for jet boating and as a bird habitat supporting high numbers of banded dotterel and pied stilt.</u></p> <p><u>Upstream of Kuripapango, the Ngaruroro River is in excellent ecological condition, with pristine water quality and one of the healthiest macroinvertebrate communities in the region. The upper Ngaruroro River contains a high quality habitat for both native fish and salmonid</u></p>	<p><u>Ecosystems</u></p> <p><u>Indigenous aquatic populations, particularly, torrent fish, whitebait, macroinvertebrate communities</u></p> <p><u>Indigenous bird populations,</u></p> <p><u>Trout fishery</u></p> <p><u>Social, recreational and cultural activities including swimming, cultural practices of Uu, boating</u></p> <p><u>Natural character</u></p> <p><u>Hydrological</u></p> <p><u>Mahinga kai</u></p> <p><u>Domestic water supply</u></p> <p><u>Primary production water use (including for associated processing and other urban activities)</u></p>	<p><u>*</u></p> <p><u>-</u></p>

			<p><u>trout, being largely natural with good water quality. The upper river is particularly renowned for its salmonid angling, whitewater boating opportunities and its impressive scenery.</u></p> <p><u>The lower river and estuary area support a high diversity of native birds, some of which are classified as at risk or declining or globally endangered, including the black-billed gull, black fronted tern and Australasian bittern.</u></p> <p><u>The Ngaruroro River supports a high diversity of fish in its lower river and estuary areas, including a number of native fish which are classified as at risk or declining. In its upper parts the Ngaruroro River contains a high quality habitat for both native fish and salmonid trout, being largely natural with good water quality.</u></p> <p><u>The Ngaruroro River is a taonga of Heretaunga Tamatea, Mana Ahuriri, and Ngāti Tūwharetoa. The headwaters are commonly expressed as being at the heart of the Kaimanawa Ranges, the River forms a natural highway from coast to mountains and there are many settlements and sites of significance along its banks, including the presence of Pā, Kāinga, urupā, Wāhi Tapu, wāhi taonga and wai tapu.</u></p> <p><u>The Ngaruroro River has significance as a mahinga kai and has been a significant marker of land interests from ancient times. A pou once stood at Whanawhana which represents an important political demarcation between hapū.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Ngaruroro River and Estuary have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
<u>19</u>	<u>Nuhaka River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Nuhaka River is culturally significant for Te Rohe o Te Wairoa. There are numerous significant riverside sites that form the lifeblood of Rakaipaaka, including for baptism and burial. A kaitiaki, in the form of a large white flounder, protects the traditional inanga site at Papanui.</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>

			<u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Nuhaka River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u>		
<u>20</u>	<u>Opoutama Swamp</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Opoutama Swamp has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>Porangahau River and Estuary</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology, landscape &amp; geology</u>	<p><u>The Porangahau River, otherwise known as the Taurekaitai River, is a taonga of Ngāti Kere. It is rich in archaeological sites, and provided the first authenticated records of moa hunter occupation in the North Island. It is a significant mahinga kai, and vast shell middens are situated in the dune systems, and pā sites occur at either end of the estuary. On the southern bank of the river, Opiango stands, a peak sacred to Ngāti Pihere.</u></p> <p><u>The Porangahau Estuary is the largest and least modified estuary in Hawke’s Bay. The river mouth barrier system is the largest barrier system in Hawke’s Bay and the surrounding dune system demonstrates a rare cross-cutting relationship of a series of en echelon sand dunes and estuarine strand lines.</u></p> <p><u>The Porangahau River and Estuary supports large population of wrybill and banded dotterel and is the only location where Caspian terns and royal spoonbill nest. It is an important feeding and wintering area for migratory waders. The Porangahau Estuary has two main inanga spawning sites and the only estuary in Hawke’s Bay to contain the seagrass, <i>zostera muelleri</i>.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Porangahau River and Estuary have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>Putere Lakes</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Putere Lakes (Lakes Rotongaio, Lake Rotoroa and Lake Rotonuiaha) are located near the Waiau River. Historically the lakes were a significant mahinga kai.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Putere Lakes have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>

23	<u>Ripia River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Ripia River is of great significance to Hineuru, who have a particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with the River.</u></p> <p><u>The Ripia River was utilised as a mahinga kai, rather than being a focal point of settlement, and was abundant with fish species, including tuna, trout and the koura. Hangi stones were gathered from the river.</u></p> <p><u>The forest around the Ripia River was very dense and provided many important resources including harakeke, toitoi, birdlife and a range of plants used for medicinal purposes.</u></p> <p><u>The Ripia River provided the people with drinking water, and was a source of spiritual cleansing, wairua, and was felt to have healing properties (e.g. aids with the healing of women after they had given birth, used for the washing of Tupapaku and an important part of the ta moko process.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Ripia River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	*	*
24	<u>Ruakituri River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology, natural character, landscape &amp; geology, recreation</u>	<p><u>The Ruakituri River is in a natural state above Waitangi Falls, with no human modification in the surrounding area. In its upper reaches the river runs clean and clear, flowing through thick bush and rugged, remote backcountry and through a number of steep gorges, past giant limestone cliffs, and over the 72m Waitangi Falls. The Ruakituri Gorge is particularly valued by local canoeists who know it as a short but challenging run.</u></p> <p><u>The Ruakituri River is an internationally renowned trout fishery known for its crystal clear water, spectacular scenery and large population of trout which can reach trophy size. Angling on the river is restricted to fly fishing only, with the use of spinners prohibited. The river has one of the healthiest macroinvertebrate communities in Hawke's Bay.</u></p>	*	*

			<p><u>The Ruakituri River is culturally significant for the people of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa, and was one of several important locations for Ngāti Kahungunu. From these locations, they travelled, often considerable distances, to utilise resources seasonally. Traditional settlements on the Ruakituri River include Te Reinga and Erepeti</u></p> <p><u>Ngāi Kohatu have a korero about the formation of these rivers. According to tradition, the Ruakituri and Hangaroa Rivers (which form the Wairoa River below their confluence) were formed when kin taniwha Ruamano and Hinekoroako heard the sound of the sea, and heeding its call, they decided to race to the sea, each taking a separate route by way of the two rivers.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Ripia River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
<u>25</u>	<u>Ruataniwha Aquifer</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, geology</u>	<p><u>The Ruataniwha aquifer system consists of interconnected layers of water bearing gravels, sands, silts, clays and shells located beneath the Ruataniwha Plains.</u></p> <p><u>The Ruataniwha aquifer system is part of Heretaunga Tamatea’s traditional rohe.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Ruataniwha Aquifer has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>26</u>	<u>Tarawera Hot Springs</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Tarawera Hot Springs are located near the main highway between Napier and Taupo, set amongst indigenous native forest. The hot springs were highly prized by Ngāti Hineuru who used the hot springs for bathing, rongoa and cooking.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Tarawera Hot Springs have outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>27</u>	<u>Taruarau River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology natural</u>	<p><u>The Taruarau River is in a near natural state with excellent water quality and one of the healthiest</u></p>	<u>Ecosystems</u>	<u>*</u>

		<p><u>character, landscape, geology, recreation</u></p>	<p><u>macroinvertebrate communities in the region.</u>  <u>The River is very scenic, flowing through a variety of natural landscapes, from areas of rolling tussock country, scrubland and pine forests to impressive gorges with rocky overhangs. The Taruarau River gorge is “one of the best two gorges in Hawke’s Bay”.</u></p> <p><u>The Taruarau River is highly valued for its recreation qualities, particularly known as challenging whitewater run, suitable for experienced kayakers and rafters. The river is highly used by anglers in Hawke’s Bay, fishing well all season.</u></p> <p><u>The Taruarau River is located within the traditional boundary of Heretaunga Tamatea and Ngāti Tūwharetoa. The river is associated with the early origins of Kahungunu and associations with the Ruahine Range. A stone known as Te Tokatamahoutu marks the junction of the Tāruarau and Ikawetea Streams.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Taruarau River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<p><u>Indigenous aquatic populations, particularly, torrent fish, whitebait, macroinvertebrate communities</u>  <u>Indigenous bird populations,</u>  <u>Trout fishery</u>  <u>Social, recreational and cultural activities including swimming, cultural practices of Uu, boating</u>  <u>Natural character</u>  <u>Hydrological</u>  <u>Mahinga kai</u>  <u>Domestic water supply</u>  <u>Primary production water use (including for associated processing and other urban activities)</u></p>	
28	Te Hoe River	<p><u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology</u></p>	<p><u>Te Hoe River is in a highly natural state and is a breeding site for the blue duck, supporting one of the two largest blue duck populations in Hawke’s Bay.</u></p> <p><u>Te Hoe River is a taonga of Ngāti Hineuru, and has a number of significant sites are located along the length of the river, including a pa site at Ngatapa and wāhi tapu sites by the confluence of the Te Hoe and Mohaka Rivers. The river is a traditional boundary marker.</u></p> <p><u>Te Hoe River provided drinking water, was a source for spiritual cleansing and was considered to have healing properties. Hangi stones were gathered from this river, and it has abundance of tuna (eel), trout and koura.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Te Hoe River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<p>* -</p>	<p>* -</p>

29	<u>Te Paerahi River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>Te Paerahi River is located near the Porangahau Estuary, and is a taonga of Ngāti Kere.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Te Paerahi River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	*	*
30	<u>Te Whanganui a Orotū (Ahuriri Estuary)</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology, landscape, geology</u>	<p><u>Te Whanganui a Orotū (Ahuriri Estuary) is a significant wetland along the east coast of New Zealand, with high cultural and ecological value. It provides a wide diversity of habitat and an extremely diverse range of ecological communities, all contained within a relatively small area.</u></p> <p><u>Historically, the Tutaekuri and Esk Rivers flowed into Te Whanganui a Orotū which was predominately freshwater and significantly larger in size. In 1931, the Napier earthquake lifted the land by up to two metres and exposed around 1300 hectares of original lagoon. The estuary's unique geological history makes it a nationally important example of tectonic processes.</u></p> <p><u>Te Whanganui a Orotū has very important wildlife values, particularly as a feeding and resting area for over 70 species of water birds, some of which are critically endangered and some which migrate every year from the Artic. It supports the highest diversity of birds in the region.</u></p> <p><u>The Estuary has very important native fish values, providing a diverse habitat and is recognised as the most important estuary in the region for fisheries production. It supports the highest diversity of native fish in the region.</u></p> <p><u>Te Whanganui-a-Orotū is a place of great cultural and spiritual significance to the Ahuriri Hapū. It is central to their existence and identity. It is named after the ancestor Te Orotū, who was a descendant of the great explorer and ancestor Māhu Tapoanui, who is the very beginning of the Ahuriri people. Ngāti Pāhauwera and Maungaharuru –Tangitū also have customary linkages to Te Whanganui-ā-Orotu.</u></p>	*	*

			<p><u>Moremore is the kaitiaki of Te Whanganui-a-Orotū, and known as the guardian of the people occupying the shores of Te Whanganui-a-Orotū who are his descendants. The appearance of Moremore warned people of dangers and reinforced the customs practiced by the old people. The law of Moremore was always observed.</u></p> <p><u>The area around Te Whanganui-a-Orotū was a very important source of food and was heavily populated and the site of a number of significant battles. Consequently, numerous sites of cultural, historic and archaeological significance are situated around what was its shoreline.</u></p> <p><u>From the earliest of times it was highly prized for its enormous food resources and its access to major river systems and forest areas. It was known as 'a place of abundance'. Archaeological evidence confirms that Te Whanganui-a-Orotū was an important place to live. Excavations indicate settlement dates between the late fifteenth and early seventeenth centuries, with very early settlement on Roro o Kuri - somewhere between the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Surrounding the harbour are 11 recorded pā, some extensive in size. Extensive middens exist in this area.</u></p> <p><u>The pā at Te Pakake was a communal gathering place in times of trouble. Ngāti Hinepare, Ngāti Mahu, Ngāti Parau, Ngāti Hawea and Ngāti Kurumokihi are all recorded as having occupied the pā when under threat of invasion. Pukemokimoki was a fortified pā, with a canoe landing place near, located at south-western end of Mataruahou (Napier Hill).</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that Te Whanganui a Orotū (Ahuriri Estuary) has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
31	Tukituki River and Estuary	Cultural, spiritual, ecology, landscape & geology	The Tukituki River and Estuary area is a large, 145 km long braided river system in central Hawke's Bay. It is a tupuna awa (ancestral river) and has significant cultural values. Legend tells of how	*	*



		<p><u>the Tukituki River came into existence. Two taniwha lived in a large lake situated on what is now the Ruataniwha Plains. They fought for possession of a boy who accidentally fell into the lake and their struggles formed the Waipawa and Tukituki Rivers which drained the lake.</u></p> <p><u>The Tukituki River is part of an iconic Hawke's Bay landscape where it passes by Te Mata Peak.</u></p> <p><u>The Tukituki River has significant wildlife values with a high diversity of native birds. The Lower Tukituki River and Estuary area supports the largest population of wading birds in Hawke's Bay, and has significant regional populations of black fronted tern, banded dotterel and pied stilt.</u></p> <p><u>The Tukituki River is a toanga of Heretaunga Tamatea. There is evidence of at least 7-8 centuries of occupation by Maori, making this area one of the earliest settled. The river was traditionally the main transport route through Heretaunga. Historically, the Tukituki catchment had an abundance of mahinga kai and natural resources. In particular, the river mouth and estuary was renowned for the abundance of fish species. The estuary area continues to support important traditional fisheries.</u></p> <p><u>On the lower section of river, there are a number of sites that relate to the actions of the ancient tipuna, Māhu. On the north bank is a white rock, Papaotihi. It is said the rock was once a man who was fishing in the river, but he was turned to stone by Māhu. A little further on is another rock, Tauhou, where Māhu turned another man to stone. Down river near Te Kauhanga pā is another spot touched by Māhu. Here he put a curse on the paepae and people died. Kahuranaki maunga, a site upstream of Kaiwaka on the rivers eastern bank, is of special significance to all hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea.</u></p> <p><u>After the arrival of the Ngāti Kahungunu tipuna to Heretaunga, the Tukituki River was established as the first boundary between Taraia and Te Aomatarahi.</u></p>		
--	--	---	--	--

			<u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Tukituki River and Estuary has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u>		
<u>32</u>	<u>Tūtaekurī River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology</u>	<p><u>Ahuriri Hapū have a strong cultural association with the Tūtaekurī River, with the lower reach of the Tūtaekurī River traditionally utilised by Ngāti Pārau. Otatarā Pā is wāhi tapu as an ancient pā and as an urupā. It held a prominent position over the river and is ‘the guardian of all people who live in its shadow’. A site at Te Whare O Maraenui, located on the eastern bank of the Tūtaekurī River, contains an urupā of those who died during the battle at Te Pakake Pā.</u></p> <p><u>Heretaunga Tamatea, Ngāti Pāhauwera and Maungaharuru –Tangitū also have cultural association with the river, with the river once providing a major transport route into Mokai Patea (Taihape) and beyond. The Tūtaekurī River forms part of the rohe boundary between Heretaunga and Ahuriri.</u></p> <p><u>The Tūtaekurī River takes its name from an incident that occurred when Hikawera came to the aid of a starving party of travellers. He ordered many dogs, fish and kumara to be prepared to feed the hungry wanderers. The place where this occurred became known as Te Umukuri. The dog’s offal was thrown into the river to replenish what was taken, hence the name Tūtaekurī.</u></p> <p><u>The Tūtaekurī River once was a significant mahinga kai providing much of the food supply for the local hapū. Otatarā Pā was a major intersection between Heretaunga &amp; Ahuriri and it permitted access to eel weirs, fern root groves and kumara plantations in the hinterland. It also allowed access to Te Whanganui a Orotū.</u></p> <p><u>The upper reaches of the Tūtaekurī River are in a near natural state with pristine water quality and one of the healthiest macroinvertebrate communities in the region.</u></p>	<u>ecosystems</u> <u>indigenous aquatic populations particularly, torrent fish, whitebait, macroinvertebrate communities</u> <u>Trout fishery</u> <u>Indigenous bird populations</u> <u>Social, recreational and cultural activities including swimming, cultural practices of Uu and boating</u> <u>Natural character</u> <u>Hydrological</u> <u>Mahinga kai</u> <u>Domestic water</u> <u>Primary production water use (including for associated processing and other urban activities)</u>	<u>*</u>

			<u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Tūtaekurī River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u>		
<u>33</u>	<u>Waiau River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology</u>	<p><u>The Waiau River is a breeding site for the blue duck, supporting one of the two largest blue duck populations in Hawke’s Bay.</u></p> <p><u>The Waiau River is culturally and spiritually significant for Te Rohe o Te Wairoa, Ngāti Pāhauwera and Ngāti Ruapuni ki Waikaremoana. The river forms part of the traditional boundary of Ngāti Pāhauwera.</u></p> <p><u>The river adjoins a wāhi tapu site which is significant as being the place where Tamaterangi collected hangi stones after his defeat at Opuku.</u></p> <p><u>The river provides a valuable source of water, food, transport and trade. It was particularly significant as a transport route from Waikaremoana to Te Moananui a Kiwa (the Pacific Ocean)</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Tūtaekurī River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>34</u>	<u>Waihua River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Waihua River was a traditional boundary, important both culturally and commercially, including for mahinga kai, with important fishing and eeling spots, as well as shellfish beds.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Waihua River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>35</u>	<u>Waikaretaheke River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Waikaretaheke River is culturally significant to the iwi and hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa.</u></p> <p><u>The creation story for the river is linked with the taniwha, Haumapuhia, and the creation of Lake Waikaremoana.</u></p> <p><u>Traditionally, this river was an important source of tuna (eels), korokoro and inanga (whitebait).</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>

			<p><u>and was also used for transportation by Ngāti Kahungunu.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Waikaretaheke River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
<u>36</u>	<u>Waipawa River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Waipawa River is culturally significant for Heretaunga Tamatea. The river was a significant mahinga kai particularly known for its tuna, pātiki, fresh water koura, water cress and inanga. Historically, the river provided access inland to the resources of the Ruahine ranges, and later a trading post was set up on the river, with boats travelling up and down from the Tukituki River mouth. The River was significant as a boundary marker.</u></p> <p><u>Legend tells how the Waipawa River came into existence. A large lake was located in what is now the Ruataniwha Plains, which was home to two taniwha. On one occasion a boy fell into the lake and the two taniwha fought over their prey. The resulting destruction on the landscape created breaks in the hills through which the lake drained away. One of the channels through which the lake drained was the Waipawa River.</u></p> <p><u>A number of archaeological sites indicating the presence of pā and kāinga have been recorded in the area. Near the headwaters was Motu-o-Puku pā which belonged to the descendants of Te Rangitekahutia and the descendants of Te Upokoiri.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Waipawa River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>Waipunga River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual, ecology</u>	<p><u>The Waipunga River is in a near natural state with pristine water quality and one of the healthiest macroinvertebrate communities in the region. Hineuru has a particular cultural, spiritual,</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>

			<p><u>historical, and traditional association with Waipunga River.</u></p> <p><u>The Waipunga River acted as a boundary and is one of the iwi's most important taonga. The river is associated with many important mahinga kai, kāinga, pā, and has numerous settlements and sites of significance.</u></p> <p><u>Hineuru had a large zone of permanent settlements along the Waipunga River where the Tarawera township exists today. It has been permanently occupied by Hineuru iwi since the time of their ancestress Hineuru.</u></p> <p><u>The Waipunga River was abundant with fish species, including tuna, trout and the koura. Hangi stones were gathered from the river.</u></p> <p><u>The forest around the Waipunga River was very dense and provided many important resources including harakeke, toitoi, birdlife and a range of plants used for medicinal purposes.</u></p> <p><u>The Waipunga River provided the people with drinking water, and was a source of spiritual cleansing, wairua, and was felt to have healing properties (e.g. aids with the healing of women after they had given birth, used for the washing of Tupapaku and an important part of the ta moko process</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Waipunga River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
<u>38</u>	<u>Wairoa River</u>	<u>Cultural, spiritual</u>	<p><u>The Wairoa River is culturally significant to the iwi and hapū of Te Rohe o Te Wairoa. The river is regarded as tapu. It is bound by rituals and traditions, which stem from gods and belongs to their ancestors. The water of the Wairoa River was used for purification, ancient chants and prayers. The river was also a major avenue for trading and commerce with a number of pā close by. Several important pā sites are located along and at the mouth of the river including</u></p>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>

			<p><u>Rangihoua/Pilot Hill which is sacred to tāngata whenua.</u></p> <p><u>It is said that the Tākitimu waka came up the Wairoa River and landed at Makeakea Stream. Te Reinga Falls, the starting point of the river, is associated with Hinekorako and Ruamano, which were taniwha carried to Aotearoa on the Tākitimu waka. The river mouth is also associated with two taniwha engaged in an ongoing struggle between Tapuwae and Te Maaha.</u></p> <p><u>The river and estuary area was an important mahinga kai, providing inanga, mohoao, kanae, tuna, kākahi and koura.</u></p> <p><u>Tāngata whenua of the region have advised that the Wairoa River has outstanding cultural and spiritual values. **</u></p>		
--	--	--	--	--	--