



SAFEGUARDING YOUR ENVIRONMENT + KAITIAKI TUKU IHO

Regional Resource Management Plan

Plan Change 7: Outstanding Water Bodies

Operative: 29 August 2025



August 2025

Regional Resource Management Plan – Plan Change 7: Outstanding Water Bodies

Operative: 29 August 2025

August 2025

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council has completed Plan Change 7 to the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan (RRMP) and has given public notice that Plan Change 7 will become operative on 29 August 2025.

EXPLANATION

Plan Change 7 changes the RRMP to include a list of the region's outstanding water bodies, together with a framework which prescribes a high level of protection for the outstanding and significant values of these water bodies across the region.

AMENDMENTS

The following references are made to the chapters/sections within the RRMP. All changes 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 freshwater.

Plan Change 7 amends Chapter 3.1A of the RRMP to align with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2020) (NPSFM) provisions which direct the protection of the significant values of outstanding water bodies. Specific changes include amendments to Objective LW1, Policy LW1, Policy LW2, the anticipated environmental results, and associated explanations, along with two new policies — Policy LW3A and Policy LW3B.

The new and 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 3.2 is an existing section in the Hawke's Bay Regional Policy Statement which sets out 8 objectives to guide the integrated management of the regions coastal resources. Plan Change 7 has changed Chapter 3.2 of the RRMP to align with new provisions relating to outstanding water bodies in Chapter 3.1A.

Specifically, a new Objective 11 and three new Policies, Policy C1, Policy C2, and Policy C3 have been 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.

Objective 11 and Policies C1, C2, and C3 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)

Definitions for 'outstanding' and 'outstanding water body' have been added to the RRMP's Glossary.

Schedules

A new schedule has been added to the RRMP: Schedule 25. This contains 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 Regional Coastal Environmental Plan (RCEP) currently contain a number of regional rules that control activities occurring near/or in water bodies.

Plan Change 7 does not include any new regional rules, but 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 Plan Change 7, contact Hawke's Bay Regional Council on 06 835-9200, email: info@hbrc.govt.nz, or visit our website: www.hbrc.govt.nz #OWB

Key

- Grey coloured text – these provisions are included for context only and are not part of PC7

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

Amend Chapter 3.1A of HB Regional Resource Management Plan

3.1 A 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 of outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25;¹
- 1A. protecting wetlands, including their significant values;²
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;

¹ 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 catchment.

² 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 freshwater 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 requires 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)³ 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 further⁴ catchment-based plan changes⁵ 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;
 - d) protects the outstanding and significant values of those outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25.⁶ Any conflicts between values are to be managed in accordance with the hierarchy of obligations in Te Mana o te Wai, prioritising (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems; (b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water); (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future, with priority given to outstanding values over significant values in cases where those values fall within the same Te Mana o te Wai category;

³ 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.

⁴ Plan Change 6 for the Tukituki River catchment pre-dates this provision.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 catchment.

- dA) maintains, and where necessary enhances, the water quality of those outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25, and where appropriate, protects the water quantity of those outstanding water 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) in relation to any relevant outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25:
 - i) Carry out an assessment which identifies the significant values of that outstanding water body. This assessment includes consideration of the values set out in Appendix 1a and Appendix 1b of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, and any other values that are determined to be relevant taking into account local and/or regional circumstances;
 - iA) Identify the spatial and the temporal extent of the outstanding values, and the significant values, where relevant;
 - ii) Establish how the outstanding and significant values of outstanding water bodies will be protected by regulatory methods and/or non-regulatory methods;

- iii) Include regional plan provisions to manage new activities in a manner which avoids adverse effects that are more than minor on the outstanding and significant values of outstanding water bodies;
- iv) Include regional plan provisions to manage existing activities in a manner which protects the outstanding and significant values of outstanding water bodies;
- v) Include regional plan provisions to manage any conflicts between values in accordance with the hierarchy of obligations in Te Mana o te Wai, prioritising:
 - (a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems;
 - (b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water);
 - (c) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future;
 with priority given to outstanding values over significant values in cases where those values fall within the same Te Mana o te Wai category; and

- 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.⁷
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

⁷ 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."

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 Schedule 25. The NPSFM provisions prescribe a high level of protection for those water bodies with outstanding values.

Policy LW1.1(d) and (dA) 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(bA) 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. Policy LW1.2(bA) differentiates between existing and new activities. In particular, Policy LW1.2(bA)(iii) requires new activities to be managed in a way that avoids any adverse effects, that are more than minor, on an outstanding water body's significant and outstanding values, while Policy LW1.2(bA)(iv) requires existing activities to be managed in a way that protects an outstanding water body's significant and outstanding values. Policy LW1.2(bA)(iv) recognises that existing activities are part of the existing environment in which these outstanding and significant values currently exist and should be able to continue in their current form providing the activity is not diminishing the outstanding nature of the water body.

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.

POLICY LW2 Problem-solving approach - Prioritising values

Subject to achieving Policy LW1.2 and Policy LW1.3:

1. Give priority to maintaining, or enhancing where appropriate, the primary values and uses of freshwater bodies shown in Table 2A for the following catchment areas⁸ in accordance with Policy LW2.3:
 - a) Greater Heretaunga / Ahuriri Catchment Area;
 - b) Mohaka Catchment Area; and
 - c) Tukituki Catchment Area.
- 1A. Policy LW2.1 applies:
 - a) when preparing regional plans for the catchments specified in Policy LW2.1; and
 - b) when considering resource consents for activities in the catchments specified in Policy LW2.1 when no catchment-based regional plan has been prepared for the relevant catchment.
2. In relation to catchments not specified in Policy LW2.1 above, the management approach set out in Policy LW1.1, Policy LW1.2, Policy LW1.3 and Policy LW1.4 will apply.
- 2A. In relation to values not specified in Table 2A, the management approach set out in Policy LW1.1, Policy LW1.2, Policy LW1.3 and Policy LW1.4 will apply.
3. When managing the freshwater bodies listed in Policy LW2.1:
 - a) recognise and provide for the primary values and uses identified in Table 2A; and
 - b) have particular regard to the secondary values and uses identified in Table 2A.
4. 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 LW1.1, Policy LW1.2, Policy LW1.3 and Policy LW1.4 or when considering resource consent applications where no catchment-based regional plan has been prepared.

⁸ A map illustrating the indicative location of these catchment areas is set out in Appendix A.

TABLE 2A:

Catchment Area	Primary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order	Secondary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order
<p>Greater Heretaunga / Ahuriri Catchment Area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any regionally significant native water bird populations and their habitats • Cultural values and uses for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ mahinga kai ○ nohoanga ○ taonga raranga ○ taonga rongoa • Fish passage • Individual domestic needs and stock drinking needs⁹ • Industrial & commercial water supply • Native fish habitat in the Ngaruroro River and Tutaekuri River catchments • Recreational trout angling and trout habitat in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Mangaone River ○ the Mangatutu Stream ○ the Ngaruroro River and tributaries upstream of Whanawhana cableway ○ the Ngaruroro River mainstem between the Whanawhana cableway and confluence with the Maraekakaho River ○ the Tutaekuri River mainstem above the Mangaone River confluence • The high natural character values of the Ngaruroro River and its margins upstream of Whanawhana cableway, including Taruarau River • The high natural character values of the Tutaekuri River and its margins above the confluence of, and including, the Mangatutu Stream • Trout spawning habitat • Urban water supply for cities, townships and settlements and water supply for key social infrastructure facilities • freshwater use for beverages, food and fibre production and processing and other land-based primary production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate supply and extraction in Ngaruroro River downstream of the confluence with the Mangatahi Stream • Amenity for contact recreation (including swimming) in lower Ngaruroro River, Tutaekuri River and Ahuriri Estuary • any locally significant native water bird populations and their habitats • Native fish habitat, notwithstanding native fish habitat as a primary value and use in the Tutaekuri River and Ngaruroro River catchments • Recreational trout angling, where not identified as a primary value and use • Trout habitat, where not identified as a primary value and use
<p>Mohaka Catchment Area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenity for water-based recreation between State Highway 5 bridge and Willow flat • any regionally significant native water bird populations and their habitats • Cultural values and uses for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ mahinga kai ○ nohoanga ○ taonga raranga ○ taonga rongoa • Fish passage • Individual domestic needs and stock drinking needs⁹ • Long-fin eel habitat and passage • Recreational trout angling and trout habitat in the Mohaka River and tributaries upstream of, and including, the Te Hoe River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate supply and extraction in Mohaka River below railway viaduct • any locally significant native water bird populations and their habitats • Native fish habitat below Willow flat • Recreational trout angling, where not identified as a primary value and use • Trout habitat, where not identified as a primary value and use • Water use associated with maintaining or enhancing land-based primary production • Water use for renewable electricity generation in areas not restricted by the Water Conservation Order

⁹ 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"> • Scenic characteristics of Mokonui and Te Hoe gorges • The high natural character values of the Mohaka River and its margins • Trout spawning habitat 	
Tukituki Catchment Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any regionally significant native water bird populations and their habitats • Cultural values and uses for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ mahinga kai ○ nohoanga ○ taonga raranga ○ taonga rongoa • Fish passage • Individual domestic needs and stock drinking needs⁸ • Industrial & commercial water supply • Native fish and trout habitat • Recreational trout angling and trout habitat in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Mangaonuku Stream ○ the Tukipo River ○ the Tukituki River mainstem downstream to Red Bridge ○ the Waipawa River • The high natural character values of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Tukituki River upstream of the end of Tukituki Road; and ○ the Waipawa River above the confluence with the Makaroro River, including the Makaroro River • Trout spawning habitat • Urban water supply for cities, townships and settlements and water supply for key social infrastructure facilities • freshwater use for beverages, food and fibre production and processing and other land-based primary production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate supply and extraction in lower Tukituki River • Amenity for contact recreation (including swimming) in lower Tukituki River. • any locally significant native water bird populations and their habitats • Recreational trout angling, where not identified as a primary value and use • Trout habitat, where not identified as a primary value and use • Water use for renewable electricity generation in the Tukituki River (mainstem) and the Waipawa River above SH50 including the Mākaroro River.

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. **Policy LW2 is subject to Policy LW1.2, which provides clear guidance that the outstanding and significant values of outstanding water bodies will need to be protected when developing future plans.**

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 Resource consent decision-making criteria – Outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25 (new activities)

- 1A. Policy LW3A applies where the activity does not meet Policy LW3B.1.
1. In relation to those types of activities identified in Policy LW3A.2 a consent authority must take into account:
 - a) the extent to which the activity may on its own or cumulatively adversely affect the outstanding value(s) identified in Schedule 25 of the relevant outstanding water body; and
 - b) the extent to which the activity may on its own or cumulatively adversely affect:
 - i. the significant values (if any) identified in Schedule 25 of the relevant outstanding water body; and/or
 - ii. any relevant values identified in Appendix 1A and 1B of the NPSFM 2020 and any other values that are determined to be relevant taking into account local and regional circumstances, where there is evidence that such values are present in the particular water body, prior to the operative date of the relevant catchment-based plan change; and
 - c) whether, in order to protect the water body's outstanding values and significant values:
 - i. the location of the proposed activity is appropriate;
 - ii. if time limits, including seasonal, or other limits on the activity may be appropriate; and

- d) The need to manage any conflicts between values in accordance with the hierarchy of obligations in Te Mana o te Wai, prioritising:
 - i) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems;
 - ii) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water);
 - iii) third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the futurewith priority given to outstanding values over significant values in cases where those values fall within the same Te Mana o te Wai category.

- 2. Prior to the operative date of the relevant catchment-based plan change, Policy LW3A only applies to the following activities in a regional plan (but not a regional coastal environment plan):¹⁰
 - a) a take, use, damming, or diversion of water from an outstanding water body;
 - b) a discharge of a contaminant into an outstanding water body;
 - c) a 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 water body;
 - d) a land use consent for any new structure in, on, under or over the bed of an outstanding water body;
 - e) a land use consent for any new or increased disturbance of the bed of an outstanding water body that is not already authorised by a current land use consent.
- 3. Policy LW3A only applies in the following circumstances:
 - a. where the outstanding value(s) of the outstanding water body is identified in Part 2 of Schedule 25; or
 - b. where the significant value(s) of the outstanding water body is identified in Part 2 of Schedule 25.

Policy LW3B Resource consent decision-making criteria – Outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25 (existing activities)

- 1. Policy LW3B applies in the following circumstances:
 - a) The activity was a permitted activity in the regional plan as at 31 August 2019; or
 - b) The activity was authorised by a resource consent prior to 31 August 2019 and the holder of the consent applies for a new consent for the same activity or similar activity with effects that are the same or lesser in character, intensity, and scale to those arising from or associated with the existing activity.
- 2. In relation to those types of activities identified in Policy LW3B.3a consent authority must take into account:
 - a) The extent to which the outstanding value(s) of the relevant outstanding water body, identified in Schedule 25, are present in the same state as at 31 August 2019;

¹⁰ In relation to a rule in a regional coastal plan, then Policy C2 applies.

- b) If the outstanding value(s) of the relevant outstanding water body, identified in Schedule 25, are present in the same state as at 31 August 2019, the extent to which the activity, and any conditions imposed on it, results in effects that are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those arising from or associated with the existing activity;
 - c) If the outstanding value(s) of the relevant outstanding water body, identified in Schedule 25, are in a worse state than as at 31 August 2019:
 - (i) the extent to which the activity is adversely affecting the outstanding value(s) either on its own or cumulatively; and
 - (ii) the extent to which conditions can be imposed to limit the adverse effects of the activity (if any) on the outstanding values of the relevant outstanding water body, identified in Schedule 25;
 - d) The extent to which the activity may, on its own or cumulatively adversely affect:
 - (i) the significant values identified in Schedule 25 (if any) of the relevant outstanding water body, while recognising that the significant values have been identified with the activity in operation; or
 - (ii) any relevant values identified in Appendix 1A or 1B of the NPSFM 2020 and any other values that are determined to be relevant taking into account local and regional circumstances, where there is evidence that such values are present in the particular water body, prior to the operative date of the relevant catchment-based plan change.
3. Prior to the operative date of the relevant catchment-based plan change, Policy LW3B only applies to the following activities in a regional plan (but not a regional coastal environment plan):¹¹
- a) a take, use, damming, or diversion of water from an outstanding water body;
 - b) a discharge of a contaminant into an outstanding water body;
 - c) a 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 water body;
 - d) a land use consent for a structure in, on, under or over the bed of an outstanding water body.

Principal reason and explanation

Policy LW3A provides guidance to resource consent applicants and decision-makers when assessing new activities which can potentially cause adverse effects, including cumulative 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 shall be taken into account by the Consent Authority when assessing resource consent applications to ensure the outstanding water body's significant and outstanding values are appropriately protected.

Policy LW3B provides guidance to resource consent applicants and decision-makers when assessing existing activities in or around outstanding water bodies. Policy LW3B provides for existing activities to continue in their current form providing the activity is not diminishing the outstanding nature of the water body. Policy LW3B recognises that activities occurring at or before 31 August 2019 were part of the existing environment at the time PC7 was publicly notified.-

¹¹ In relation to a rule in a regional coastal plan, then Policy C3 applies.

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]

Anticipated Environmental Results	Indicator(s)	Data Source(s)
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 Catchment contaminant load modelling and monitoring	SOE monitoring Compliance records 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 Māori and tangata whenua values are taken into account when managing freshwater	Cultural indices developed through cultural monitoring frameworks	Cultural health monitoring records
7. Outstanding and significant values of outstanding water bodies are protected	The outstanding and significant values for each outstanding water body identified in Schedule 25 are protected	Regional plans and changes to regional plans HBRC's NPSFM Implementation Programme SOE monitoring and reporting Specific monitoring programmes

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 identified 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 ensuring that outstanding and significant values that span both the freshwater and coastal environments are protected.
- 3.2.8 B 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. In some instances Policies 11, 13 and 15 of the NZCPS contain direction that is more stringent than that set out in the NPSFM. In those cases, the direction set out in the NZCPS applies (see Policies C1, C2 and C3). Objective 11 allows the national direction contained in the respective NZCPS and NPSFM documents to be taken into account in decision making.
- 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

POLICY C1 Problem-solving approach – Outstanding water bodies in the coastal environment

1. When preparing regional plans, in relation to any relevant outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25:
 - a) Apply Policy LW1.2(bA)(i), (iA) and (ii);
 - b) Include provisions to manage new activities in a manner which:
 - (i) avoids adverse effects on the outstanding and significant indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity) values of an outstanding water body, that are identified in Schedule 25 and meet the description(s) set out in Policy 11(a), of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010; and
 - (ii) avoids adverse effects on outstanding natural character, outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscape values of an outstanding water body identified in

Schedule 25 to give effect to Policies 13.1(a) and 15(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010; and

- (iii) avoids adverse effects that are more than minor on any other outstanding and significant values identified in Schedule 25;
- c) Include provisions to manage existing activities in a manner which:
 - (i) avoids adverse effects on the outstanding and significant indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity) values of an outstanding water body, that are identified in Schedule 25 and meet the description(s) set out in Policy 11(a), of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010; and
 - (ii) avoids adverse effects on outstanding natural character, outstanding natural features and outstanding natural landscape values of an outstanding water body identified in Schedule 25 to give effect to Policies 13.1(a) and 15(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010; and
 - (iii) protects any other outstanding and significant values of outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25.

Policy C2 Resource consent decision-making criteria – Outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25 in the coastal environment (new activities)

1A. Policy C2 applies where the activity does not meet Policy C3.

1. In relation to those types of activities identified in Policy C2.2, a consent authority must take into account:

- a) the extent to which the activity may on its own or cumulatively adversely affect outstanding value(s) identified in Schedule 25 of the relevant outstanding water body;
- b) the extent to which the activity may on its own or cumulatively adversely affect the significant values (if any) identified in Schedule 25 of the relevant outstanding water body;
- c) whether, in order to protect the water body's outstanding values and significant values:
 - i. the location of the proposed activity is appropriate; and
 - ii. time limits, including seasonable or other limits on the activity may be appropriate;
- d) the need to manage any conflicts between values in accordance with the hierarchy of obligations in Te Mana o te Wai, prioritising:
 - i. first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems;
 - ii. second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water);
 - iii. third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future

with priority given to outstanding values over significant values in cases where those values fall within the same Te Mana o te Wai category;

- e) If adverse effects from the activity on the outstanding and significant value(s), of the relevant outstanding water body, can be avoided pursuant to Policies 11(a), 13.1(a) and 15(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 in the following instances:

- i) where the outstanding and/or significant values, identified in Schedule 25, meet the indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity) values description(s) set out in Policy 11(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010; and/or
 - ii) where the outstanding values, identified in Schedule 25, are outstanding natural character, outstanding natural features or outstanding natural landscape values.
2. Prior to the operative date of the relevant catchment-based plan change, Policy C2 only applies to the following activities in a regional coastal environment plan:
- a) a take, use, damming, or diversion of water from an outstanding water body;
 - b) a discharge of a contaminant into an outstanding water body;
 - c) a 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 water body;
 - d) a land use consent for any new structure in, on, under or over the bed of an outstanding water body;
 - e) a land use consent for any new or increased disturbance of the bed of an outstanding water body that is not already authorised by a current land use consent.
3. Policy C2 only applies in the following circumstances:
- a) where the outstanding value(s) of the outstanding water body is identified in Part 2 of Schedule 25; and/or
 - b) where the significant value(s) of the outstanding water body is identified in Part 2 of Schedule 25.

Policy C3 - Resource consent decision-making criteria – Outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule 25 in the coastal environment (existing activities)

1. Policy C3 applies in the following circumstances:
- a) The activity was a permitted activity in the Regional Coastal Environment Plan as at 31 August 2019, or
 - b) The activity was authorised by a resource consent prior to 31 August 2019 and the holder of the consent applies for a new consent for the same activity or similar activity with effects that are the same or lesser in character, intensity, and scale to those arising from or associated with the existing activity.
2. In relation to those types of activities identified in Policy C3.3 a consent authority must take into account:
- a) The extent to which the outstanding value(s) of the relevant outstanding water body, identified in Schedule 25, are present in the same state as at 31 August 2019;
 - b) If the outstanding value(s) of the relevant outstanding water body, identified in Schedule 25, are present in the same state as at 31 August 2019 the extent to which the activity, and any conditions imposed on it, results in effects that are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those arising from or associated with the existing activity, except in the case of Policy C3.2(d);

- c) If the outstanding value(s) of the relevant outstanding water body, identified in Schedule 25, are in a worse state than as at 31 August 2019:
 - i) the extent to which the activity is adversely affecting the outstanding value(s) either on its own or cumulatively; and
 - ii) the extent to which conditions can be imposed to limit the adverse effects of the activity (if any) on the outstanding values of the relevant outstanding water body, identified in Schedule 25, except in the case of Policy C3.2(d);
 - d) If adverse effects from the activity on the outstanding and significant value(s), of the relevant outstanding water body, can be avoided pursuant to Policies 11(a), 13.1(a) and 15(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 in the following instances:
 - i) where the outstanding and significant values, described in Schedule 25, meet the indigenous biological diversity (biodiversity) values description(s) set out in Policy 11(a) of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010; and/or
 - ii) where the values, described in Schedule 25, are outstanding natural character, outstanding natural features or outstanding natural landscape values.
3. Prior to the operative date of the relevant catchment based plan change, Policy C3 only applies to the following activities in a regional coastal environment plan:
- a) a take, use, damming, or diversion of water from an outstanding water body;
 - b) a discharge of a contaminant into an outstanding water body;
 - c) a 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 water body;
 - d) a land use consent for a structure in, on, under or over the bed of an outstanding water body.

Principal reasons and explanation

- 3.2.15 Policy C1, C2 and C3 are the only policies relating to the coastal environment part of this Plan. However, many of the other provisions within the Regional Policy Statement parts of this Plan apply 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 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 in coastal areas (such as estuaries) 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, the respective community discussions, which water bodies have outstanding values, and directs the protection of their respective significant values. Policy C1.1(a) cross references Policy LW1.2(bA)(i) (iA) and (ii) to ensure 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 and C3 aligns with Policies LW3A and LW3B, respectively, of the RRMP albeit applicable to decision making for activities affecting outstanding water bodies located in the coastal environment. Policy C2 provides guidance to resource consent applicants and decision-makers when assessing new activities which can potentially cause adverse effects including cumulative 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 shall be taken into account by the Consent Authority when assessing resource consent applications to ensure the outstanding water body's significant and outstanding values are appropriately protected. Policy C3 provides guidance to resource consent applicants

and decision-makers when assessing existing activities in or around outstanding water bodies. Policy C3 provides for existing activities to continue in their current form providing the activity is not diminishing the outstanding nature of the water body. Policy C3 recognises that activities occurring at or before 31 August 2019 were part of the existing environment at the time in which the outstanding value(s) set out in Schedule 25 were identified.

- 3.2.18C The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 contains specific direction with respect to significant natural ecosystems, indigenous biodiversity, sites of biological importance, natural features, historic heritage, natural character and landscape values. These are some of the many significant values which can be associated with water bodies in the coastal environment. In some instances, Policies 11, 13 and 15 of NZCPS contain direction which is more stringent than that set out in the NPSFM. In those cases, Policies C1, C2 and C3 reflect the direction set out in the NZCPS.

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 and lagoons (or parts thereof), that have outstanding cultural, spiritual, recreational, landscape, natural form and character or ecological value(s) as identified in Schedule 25.

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

Schedule 25: Outstanding Water Bodies

Part 1 Screening criteria for outstanding water bodies

Water bodies, and estuaries and lagoons (or parts thereof), must have outstanding values that are assessed as being conspicuous, eminent or remarkable in the Hawkes Bay Region to meet the definition of 'outstanding' set out in this plan, unless the water body, or part thereof is identified as having outstanding values in a water conservation order.

The values that are assessed are:

Ecology	habitat for native aquatic birds
Ecology	native fish habitat
Ecology	habitat for indigenous plant communities
Ecology	habitat for above-ground ecology values not otherwise provided for in the screening criteria.
Cultural or spiritual (tāngata whenua)	
Recreation	angling amenity (trout)
Recreation	rafting
Recreation	kayaking (including canoeing)
Recreation	jet boating
Landscape	wild and scenic
Karst system / subterranean waters	
Natural form and character	

Assessment of the values of each water body is carried out using **screening criteria** that include the thresholds the water body value(s) must meet to be accorded outstanding status. The screening criteria are set at a high threshold for all values and, unless otherwise expressed, are to be considered in the context of the Hawke's Bay Region.

The screening criteria contain a List A, of which the value must meet at least one criterion, and a List B, of which all the criteria must be met. List B always includes the requirement that evidence support the outstanding nature of the feature.

Both the values and screening criteria in PC7 have been developed via a plan change process.

Future assessment of water bodies that may be outstanding in the Hawkes Bay Region will also take place as part of a plan change or other statutory process. The assessment of the significant values of outstanding water bodies will follow the same process.

Assessment against the screening criteria relies on evidence and information obtained from a range of sources, some of which are listed for each value. Sources may include published reports and information held by HBRC on its website www.hbrc.govt.nz along with other relevant information."

Screening criteria for outstanding values of water bodies in the Hawkes Bay Region

Value	Sub values / Outstanding indicators	Evidential sources (can include but are not limited to the following)
Ecology	Habitat for native aquatic birds	
	<p>An outstanding habitat for native aquatic birds:</p> <p>List A</p> <p>a) contains a native aquatic bird assemblage that is among the highest in terms of diversity, abundance, or distinctiveness.</p> <p>b) supports 15% or more of the regional population and 2% or more of the national population of a particular native aquatic bird species listed as Nationally Critical, Nationally Endangered or Nationally Vulnerable on the New Zealand Threat Classification List.</p> <p>List B</p> <p>a) is reliant on the water body's flows or levels, other aquatic characteristics, or is an integral part of the water body.</p> <p>b) is supported by evidence.</p>	<p>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria.</p> <p>RAMSAR site criteria reports.</p> <p>New Zealand threat classification system.</p> <p>IUCN red list.</p> <p>Expert evidence.</p>
Ecology	Native fish habitat	
	<p>An outstanding habitat for native fish:</p> <p>List A</p> <p>a) contains a native fish assemblage that is among the highest in terms of diversity, abundance or distinctiveness.</p> <p>b) supports 15% or more of the regional population and 2% or more of the national population of a particular native fish species listed as Nationally Critical, Nationally Endangered or Nationally Vulnerable on the New Zealand Threat Classification List.</p> <p>c) is an outstanding customary fishery.</p> <p>List B</p> <p>a) is supported by evidence.</p>	<p>Waters of National Importance.</p> <p>New Zealand threat classification system.</p> <p>Expert evidence.</p>
Ecology	Habitat of indigenous plant communities	
	<p>An outstanding habitat for an indigenous plant community:</p> <p>List A</p> <p>a) contains special features rarely found.</p> <p>b) supports among the highest numbers of a national population of a particular indigenous plant species listed as Nationally Critical, Nationally Endangered or Nationally Vulnerable on the New Zealand Threat Classification List.</p> <p>List B</p> <p>a) is reliant on the river flows, other aquatic characteristics, or is an integral part of the water body.</p> <p>b) Is supported by evidence.</p>	<p>New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory.</p> <p>Protected Natural Area (PNA) surveys.</p> <p>New Zealand threat classification system.</p> <p>Expert evidence.</p>

Value	Sub values / Outstanding indicators	Evidential sources (can include but are not limited to the following)
Ecology	Habitat for above ground ecology values not otherwise provided for in the screening criteria	
	<p>An outstanding habitat for above ground ecology not otherwise provided for:</p> <p>List A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) contains distinctive features rarely found. b) supports among the highest numbers of a national population of a particular indigenous taxa listed as Nationally Critical Nationally Endangered or Nationally Vulnerable on the New Zealand Threat Classification List. <p>List B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is reliant on the water body's flows or levels, other aquatic characteristics, or is an integral part of the water body. b) Is supported by evidence. 	<p>New Zealand threat classification system. Expert evidence.</p>
Cultural or spiritual	Cultural or spiritual (tangata whenua)	
	<p>A water body that has outstanding cultural or spiritual values:</p> <p>List A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is outstanding in accordance with te ao Māori values, mātauranga Māori and tikanga of a descendant group closely associated with the water body. <p>List B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is supported by evidence. 	<p>Waitangi Tribunal Reports. Statutory acknowledgements. Iwi members. Deeds of settlement. Customary use reports. Court cases. Expert evidence</p>
Recreation	Angling amenity (trout and salmon)	
	<p>Outstanding angling amenity (trout and salmon):</p> <p>List A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) supports among the highest numbers of trophy-sized trout (over 4 kilograms). b) supports among the highest numbers of large trout. <p>List B -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has a variety of high-quality angling experiences OR a specialised high quality angling experience. b) supports a wild trout population that is self-sustaining through natural replacement i.e., the fish population is not periodically restocked. c) is accessible to anglers and is suitable to fish (in high water quality and at suitable flows). d) has a regional, national or international reputation as an exceptional trout fishery or high non-local usage (high numbers of anglers come from outside of the area). e) is supported by evidence. 	<p>National Angling Survey. Published activity guides. User surveys. Headwater trout fisheries (NIWA). Testimonies from anglers. National Inventory of Wild and Scenic River. Expert evidence</p>

Value	Sub values / Outstanding indicators	Evidential sources (can include but are not limited to the following)
Recreation	Rafting	
	<p>An outstanding rafting experience (amenity):</p> <p>List A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) supports a variety of high-quality rafting experiences found in few other water bodies. b) is a specialised high quality rafting experience found in few other water bodies. <p>List B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provides a rafting experience which is reliable and predictable for most of the year under normal flows (i.e., the experience is not reliant on dam release water or high flows, or subject to low flows). b) has regional, national or international significance as an exceptional rafting experience. c) has high non-local usage (high numbers of participants come from outside of the area). d) is supported by evidence. 	<p>Published activity guides. User surveys. Testimonies from rafters and their local or national associations. Expert evidence.</p>
Recreation	Kayaking (including canoes)	
	<p>An outstanding kayaking experience (amenity):</p> <p>List A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) supports a variety of high-quality kayaking experiences found in few other water bodies. b) provides a specialised high quality kayaking experience found in few other water bodies. <p>List B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provides an outstanding kayaking experience which is reliable and predictable for most of the year under normal flows (i.e., the experience is not reliant on dam release water or high flows, or subject to low flows). b) has regional, national or international significance as an exceptional kayaking experience. c) has high non-local usage (high numbers of participants come from outside of the area). d) is supported by evidence. 	<p>Published activity guides. User surveys. Testimonies from kayakers and their local or national associations. Expert evidence.</p>

Value	Sub values / Outstanding indicators	Evidential sources (can include but are not limited to the following)
Recreation	Jet boating	
	<p>An outstanding jet-boating experience (amenity):</p> <p>List A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) supports a variety of high-quality jet boating experiences found in few other water bodies. b) provides a specialised high-quality jet boating experience found in few other water bodies. <p>List B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provides an outstanding jet boating experience which is reliable and predictable for most of the year under normal flows (i.e., the experience is not reliant on high flows or subject to low flows). b) has regional, national or international significance as an exceptional jet boating experience. c) has high non-local usage (high numbers of participants come from outside of the area). d) Is supported by evidence. 	<p>Published activity guides. User surveys. Testimonies from jet boaters and their local or national associations. Expert evidence.</p>
Landscape	Wild and scenic	
	<p>A water body with outstanding wild and scenic values:</p> <p>List A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is an essential component of the landscape. b) has distinctive wild or scenic qualities which 'stand out' and are present in few other water bodies. <p>List B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is supported by evidence. 	<p>A National Inventory of Wild and Scenic Rivers. A list of rivers and lakes deserving protection in a schedule of protected waters. 64 New Zealand Rivers: a scenic evaluation. New Zealand Recreational survey and the National Inventory of Wild and Scenic Rivers. Expert evidence.</p>
Karst system or subterranean waters	Karst system or subterranean waters	
	<p>An outstanding karst system or subterranean waters:</p> <p>List A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provides a specialized, high-quality experience with international or national reputation or high non-local usage present in few other water bodies. b) displays distinctive wild and/or scenic qualities which 'stand out' and are present in few other water bodies. c) has distinctive scientific or ecological values present in few other water bodies. <p>List B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is supported by evidence. 	<p>New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory. Expert evidence.</p>

Value	Sub values / Outstanding indicators	Evidential sources (can include but are not limited to the following)
Natural form and character	Natural form and character	
	<p>A water body that has outstanding natural form and character values:</p> <p>List A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is highly natural with little or no human modification, including to the flow, bed and riparian margins, water quality, flora and fauna, within a largely indigenous landscape, except for braided rivers which can still hold outstanding natural form and character values where riparian margins and the surrounding landscape are modified, provided the water body is highly natural with no human modification in all other respects. b) is a braided river that is highly natural with little or no human modification, including to the flow, bed and riparian margins, water quality, flora and fauna. c) is classified as Class A in the New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory. <p>List B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has values that are dependent on the water body's condition and functioning. b) contains distinctive qualities that stand out among such water bodies. c) Is supported by evidence. 	Expert evidence.

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). An Indicative Location Map (included as Part 3) shows the general location and extent of the Outstanding Water Bodies listed in Table 1. The map is intended to assist plan users in identifying the approximate location of each outstanding water body and does not illustrate their precise boundaries.

* 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 Objective LW1, Policy LW1 and Policy C1).

Table 1: Outstanding Water Bodies in Hawke’s Bay

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
ID #	Outstanding water body	Outstanding characteristics or values	Significant values
OWB 1A	<p>Heretaunga Plains Aquifer System</p> <p>The Heretaunga Aquifer is the personification of Muriwaihou known as Heretaunga Muriwaihou – the womb and amniotic fluid of Papatūānuku. It is considered by iwi and hapū to be a unique and outstanding taonga. It is also referred to as Haukunui (the life-giving water) that manifests as mists, fogs and dew that contributes to an abundance and wealth in the soils, water bodies and people.</p>	<p>Cultural or spiritual values</p> <p>Whakapapa o te wai, wāhi taonga, wairua, mauri</p>	
OWB 1B	<p>Lake Poukawa and Pekapeka Swamp</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Lake has been declared a non-commercial eel fishery, one of only a few lakes in New Zealand to have this designation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 arisen because of a disagreement between two local chiefs Te Rangihirawea and Te Rangikawhiua over-fishing rights in the lake.</p>	<p>Cultural or spiritual values</p> <p>Ecology (habitat for aquatic native birds)</p>	

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
ID #	Outstanding water body	Outstanding characteristics or values	Significant values
	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.		
OWB 1	Lakes Rotoroa and Rototuna (the Kaweka Lakes) These lakes are situated in the Kaweka Forest Park, with no sign of human modification and surrounded by indigenous vegetation.	Natural character (Lake Rotoroa and Lake Rototuna) Habitat for indigenous aquatic plant community (Lake Rototuna) Habitat for native fish community (Lake Rotoroa)	
OWB 2	Lake Tūtira (including Lake Waikōpiro) Lake Tūtira is located beside SH2 north of Napier. Water quality in the lake is degraded, and various attempts have been made to improve it. Two fortified pā stood beside the lake, which was a taonga, a highly valued source of kai and the scene of many battles.	Cultural or spiritual values	
OWB 3	Lake Waikaremoana Lake Waikaremoana is a debris-dammed lake located in Te Urewera. It is the deepest lake in the North Island, and the largest in the region. It has exceptional water quality, a high diversity of native aquatic plant species, is popular for recreational activities including angling and boating, and forms the focus of one of New Zealand's great walks.	Ecology, specifically habitat for aquatic native plant communities Landscape (wild and scenic) values Natural character Recreation (central focus of a Great Walk)	
OWB 4	Lake Whakakī – Te Paeroa Lagoon – Wairau Lagoon and Wetlands Whakakī Lake and its associated wetlands are located to the north of Wairoa township near the coast. Whakakī Lake is an intermittently closed and open lake (ICOLL) which is a rare habitat type. These water bodies support a significant number of threatened native aquatic birds.	Ecology (habitat for high natural diversity of aquatic native birds)	
OWB 5	Lake Whatumā Lake Whatumā is located southwest of Waipukurau. It covers about 160ha, with an adjacent wetland margin of around 75ha. It is a taonga to hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea, providing a major source of kai for those who resided nearby. The lake supports several threatened bird species, including the greatest numbers of Australasian bittern in the region.	Cultural or spiritual values Ecology (habitat for aquatic native birds, particularly Australasian bittern)	

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
ID #	Outstanding water body	Outstanding characteristics or values	Significant values
OWB 6	<p>Mangahouanga Stream</p> <p>The Mangahouanga Stream is a small tributary on the north bank of Te Hoe River. It is the only site in New Zealand where dinosaur fossils have been found to date.</p>	Geology (presence of dinosaur fossils)	
OWB 7	<p>The Mohaka River upstream of Willow Flat</p> <p>The Mohaka River is 175km long and is in northern Hawke's Bay. The upper reaches of the river are in a near natural state with pristine water quality, and an impressive waterscape comprising deep gorges and fast flowing rapids. The river is already protected by a National Water Conservation Order for the following outstanding values:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> an outstanding trout fishery in the mainstem upstream of the State Highway 5 bridge and in the tributaries; and outstanding scenic characteristics in the Mokonui Gorge outstanding amenity for water-based recreation from the State Highway 5 bridge to Willow Flat. 	<p>Natural character</p> <p>Landscape (wild and scenic) values</p> <p>Recreation, including trout angling, kayaking and rafting</p> <p>Trout fishery (Mohaka River mainstem and in the tributaries upstream of State Highway 5 bridge)</p>	
OWB 8	<p>Ngamatea East Swamp</p> <p>The Ngamatea East Swamp is a 300ha largely unmodified wetland located in the headwaters of the Taruarau River. It is the largest intact wetland in Hawke's Bay, and contains high numbers of threatened indigenous plant species.</p>	<p>Natural character</p> <p>Ecology (habitat for indigenous plant populations)</p>	
OWB 9	<p>Ngaruroro River and Waitangi Estuary</p> <p>The Ngaruroro River is the largest river flowing across the Heretaunga Plains, rising on slopes of the Kaimanawa and Kaweka Ranges and flowing into the sea 160 km later.</p> <p>The upper reaches of the Ngaruroro River are surrounded largely by native vegetation and are highly valued for their scenic and recreational qualities; the latter include trout angling and whitewater boating.</p> <p>The Ngaruroro River provides an outstanding habitat for aquatic birds including the banded dotterel, black fronted dotterel, and whio.</p> <p>The Waitangi Estuary has outstanding cultural or spiritual values. Ngāti Kahungunu iwi and hapū traditions refer to Te Ūenukutanga, the ritual planting and placing of mauri on the Waitangi Estuary. Ruawharo, the high priest of the Takitimu waka married Hinewairakaia who had three sons: Matiu, Makoro, and Mokotuararo. To extend and establish the feeding grounds of the whales and</p>	<p>Upstream of the Whanawhana cableway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural character Landscape (wild and scenic) values Rainbow trout habitat Recreation (trout angling, whitewater rafting, kayaking) Habitat for native aquatic birds (particularly whio) <p>Downstream of the Whanawhana cableway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat for native aquatic birds (including banded dotterel, black fronted dotterel) <p>Downstream of the Whanawhana cableway to Fernhill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural form and character (braided river) 	

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
ID #	Outstanding water body	Outstanding characteristics or values	Significant values
	<p>all kinds of fish, he planted his children along the coastline to generate and protect the mauri. Setting out in his waka, he placed Matiu near Waikokopu Harbour, then proceeding south he left Makoro at Aropaoanui and on reaching the mouth of Ngā Ngaru o ngā Upokororo at the Waitangi Estuary, he placed his last son Mokotuararo. All of them were turned into rocks, to project their mauri over these areas.</p>	<p>Waitangi Estuary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural or spiritual values including wāhi taonga, mauri 	
OWB 9A	<p>Ruataniwha Plains Aquifer System</p> <p>The Ruataniwha Aquifer was, according to Ngāti Kahungunu iwi and hapū traditions, created from the outflow from a lake north of Takapau following a fight between two taniwha, Te Umu o Pua and Awarua o Porirua. They gouged the land and created a number of new flow paths for the water including the Tukituki and Waipawa.</p>	Cultural or spiritual values including whakapapa o te wai	
OWB 10	<p>Taruarau River</p> <p>The Taruarau River rises in the Kaimanawa Ranges flowing south across rolling tussock country for around 70 km before it drops into an enclosed gorge before flowing into the Ngaruroro River around 20 km upstream of Whanawhana.</p> <p>The river is in a near natural state, with some extensive pastoralism in the catchment. It has outstanding natural character and outstanding whitewater recreation opportunities.</p>	Natural character, especially the gorge Recreation (whitewater rafting and kayaking)	
OWB 11	<p>Pōrangahau River and Estuary downstream of the Beach Road Bridge</p> <p>The Pōrangahau River runs 35 km through southern Hawke's Bay. The river winds through rugged hill country reaching the sea close to the township of Pōrangahau.</p> <p>The Pōrangahau Estuary covers about 750ha and is one of the few large estuaries in Hawke's Bay. It is a long, narrow estuary formed behind a low, sandy longshore bar which runs for around 14 km. It is the largest and least modified estuary in Hawke's Bay and is listed as a Significant Conservation Area in the RCEP for its nationally significant wildlife habitat, and supports six threatened species.</p> <p>There is extensive evidence of early habitation of the estuary by tāngata whenua, and it would have been a major source of kai.</p>	Cultural or spiritual values Ecology (habitat for native aquatic birds)	

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
ID #	Outstanding water body	Outstanding characteristics or values	Significant values
OWB 12	<p>Te Hoe River</p> <p>Te Hoe River is a tributary of the Mohaka River. The gorge is already protected by the Mohaka Water Conservation Order for its scenic characteristics. It carries the second largest population of whio in the region.</p>	<p>Landscape (wild and scenic) values</p> <p>Habitat for aquatic native birds (particularly whio)</p>	
OWB 12A	<p>Te Karamū River</p> <p>Te Karamū is an iconic waterbody, the source of ancient stories and traditions. Ngāti Hori, Ngāti Hawea, Ngāti Hinemoa hapū traditions reference an iconic species of fish, the ūpokororo, a transparent small fish associated with Te Karamū. “Ngā-ngāru-o-ngā-ūpoko-roro” was one of the names given to the Ngaruroro River which previously flowed down through what we commonly call the Karamū today. Ngā-Ngaru-Ūpokororo o Te Ūenukutanga-o-Mokotuararo ki Rangatira – the splashing of waves of upokororo going up-river overseen by Ruawharo’s son Mokotuararo is the fullness of the saying. There are many important settlements along the banks of the river including Tanenuiarangi Pā associated with Whatonga and ancestors of the Kurahaupō waka. Te Karamū is associated with the travels of important Takitimu waka ancestors, Tamatea, Kahungunu and others during their exploration and harvesting expeditions, when they named places on the river and inland areas. There has been continuous occupation of the lands around Te Karamū and it is associated with important ancestors, places and events.</p>	<p>Cultural or spiritual values including wāhi taonga, whakapapa o te wai, nohoanga/pāhi</p>	
OWB 13	<p>Te Whanganui-a-Orotū (Ahuriri Estuary)</p> <p>Te Whanganui-a-Orotū, which lies between Napier Airport and Tamatea, is a large tidal estuary close to the city. In historical times it used to be the mouth of the Esk and Tūtaekurī Rivers, and about 1,300 ha of the estuary was lifted 1-2 metres by the 1931 Napier earthquake.</p> <p>Te Whanganui-a-Orotū has outstanding cultural or spiritual values to tāngata whenua, and provides diverse habitats that support the best aquatic bird habitat, and the best estuarine fish habitat and nursery in the region.</p>	<p>Cultural or spiritual values including wāhi taonga</p> <p>Aquatic bird habitat</p> <p>Native fish habitat</p>	

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
ID #	Outstanding water body	Outstanding characteristics or values	Significant values
OWB 14	<p>Tukituki River downstream of SH50 bridge to the sea, including the estuary</p> <p>The Tukituki River is 145km long, rising in the Ruahine Ranges and entering the sea at Haumoana. It is a tipuana awa, and there is evidence of 7-8 centuries of occupation by Māori. The lower river and estuary support the largest population of wading birds in the region.</p>	<p>Cultural or spiritual values including wāhi taonga for the estuary</p> <p>Ecology (habitat for native aquatic birds, particularly in the lower river)</p>	
OWB 15	<p>Mainstem of the Tūtaekurī River upstream of the SH50 Bridge</p> <p>The Tūtaekurī River rises in the Kaweka Ranges, around 50 kilometres northeast of Taihape. It is about 100 kilometres long and flows over the Heretaunga Plains where it now joins the Ngaruroro River and flows out to sea through the Waitangi Estuary. The reach upstream of the SH50 bridge has outstanding cultural or spiritual values, which include the presence of the “gateway” pā Otatara, and as passage between the volcanic plateau and the Hawke’s Bay coast.</p>	<p>Cultural or spiritual values</p>	

Descriptions

The following descriptions are provided to assist readers with understanding specific outstanding cultural or spiritual values in Table 1.

Mauri means the spiritual energy or life force that flows from io Matua Kore, to the Atua, and into all living things and natural resources. Universal soul, vitality.

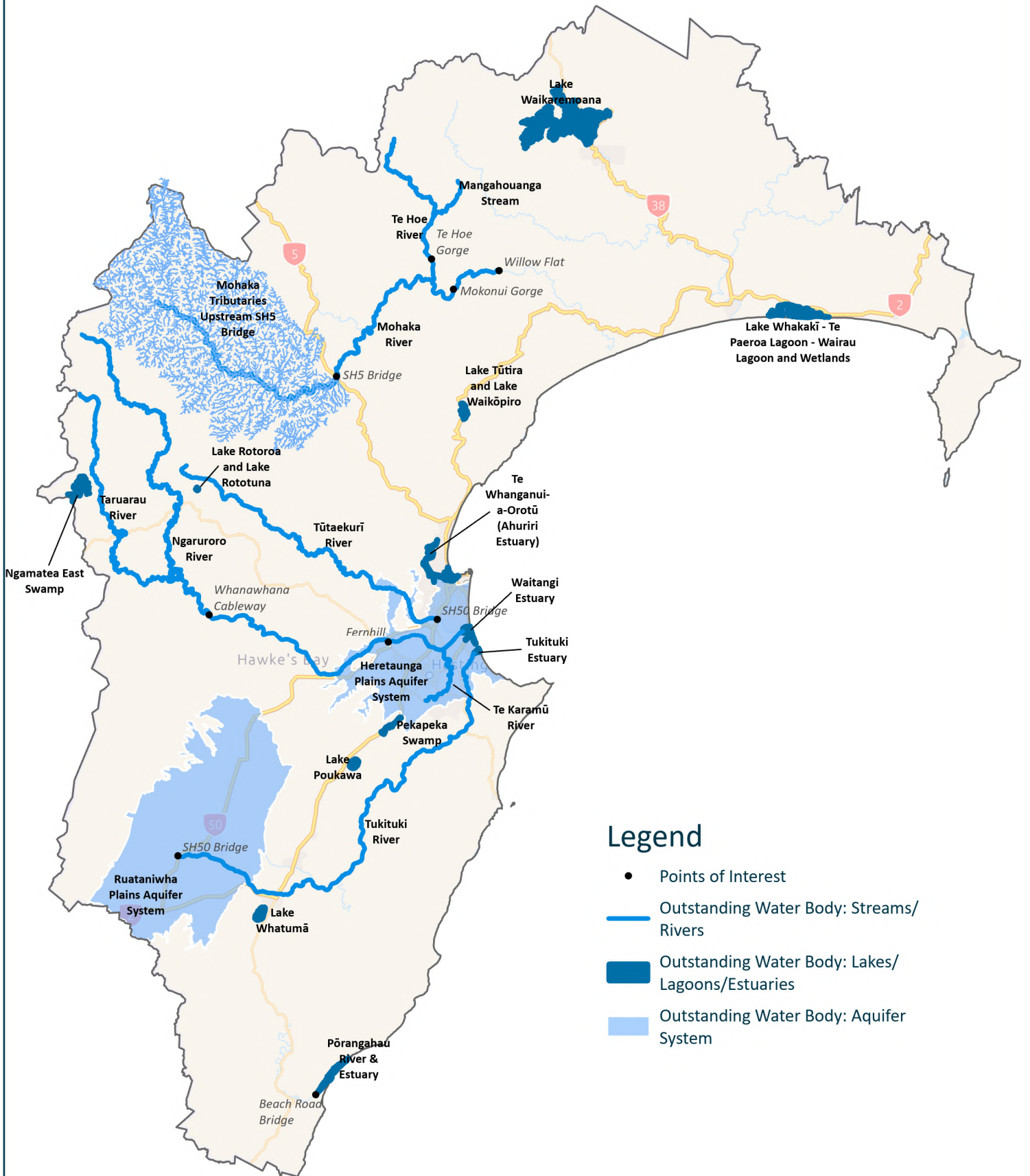
Human activities have the capacity to diminish or harm mauri; natural events do not. Mauri can also be transferred, flowing outwards from its source into animate or inanimate things. Tangata whenua can enable the transfer of mauri into mauri stones/rocks, taonga, personal effects etc., the pathway typically enabled through appropriate karakia and tikanga processes/protocols.

Nohoanga / pāhi means an area or site located alongside or within a riverbed, stream, lake, wetland or coastal area, and the cultural value from activities and practices associated with such sites. Traditionally nohoanga/pāhi are used for temporary occupation to undertake seasonal harvesting, the collection of kai or natural resources, for wānanga, and for training and instruction associated with the area and the natural resources available there.

Wāhi taonga is both a value and a place/area that is highly valued by tangata whenua. Wāhi tapu, and wai tapu are different categories of wāhi taonga, and encompass the cultural and spiritual value(s) of a sacred sites or areas due to the relationship of tangata whenua with them. For wai tapu, the values are spiritual and relate to baptism, blessing, cleansing, and historical use.

Whakapapa o te wai means the ancestral, traditional, customary and contemporary connections and relationships between hapū/marae and the waters they have mana over within their rohe, in accordance with tikanga Māori and mātauranga Māori. Whakapapa o te wai encapsulates the spiritual and physical origins and connections within the water cycle, including the kaitiaki role of the Atua and taniwha relating to water, and connections between tangata whenua as kaimahi, their traditional water resources and the taonga species they contain.

Part 3: Outstanding Water Bodies: Indicative location map



Legend

- Points of Interest
- Outstanding Water Body: Streams/Rivers
- Outstanding Water Body: Lakes/Lagoons/Estuaries
- Outstanding Water Body: Aquifer System