




HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL



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

**Proposed Change 5 -
Land and freshwater
management**

Date notified: 2 October 2012
SD 12/19
HBRC Plan Number 4396



Proposed Change 5 to the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan - *Land use and freshwater management*

Adopted:
26 September 2012

Publicly notified:
2 October 2012

2 October 2012
SD 12/19
HBRC Plan Number 4396

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Proposed Regional Policy Statement Change 5

Integrated land use and fresh water management

Clause 5 of Schedule 1, Resource Management Act 1991

Change 5 proposes to introduce new provisions relating to the integrated management of water and land into the Regional Policy Statement parts of the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan.

If you are interested in how the region's land and water resources are managed, then you should take the time to view Change 5 and what it might mean for you.

Change 5 assists in the implementation the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) and the 2011 Hawke's Bay Land and Water Management Strategy.

To do this, Change 5 proposes a number of new policies intended to provide guidance and direction about how multiple values and uses of fresh water and land uses ought to be managed. Several objectives and policies already in the Regional Policy Statement are also proposed to be amended to implement the NPSFM, the Land and Water Management Strategy or to make continuous improvements to regional planning documents. Change 5 does not include any new rules or amend any existing rules in regional plans.

Any person may make a written or electronic submission on Change 5. Written submissions may be sent to Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Private Bag 6006, Napier 4142, fax (06) 835-3601, or email submissions@hbrc.govt.nz. The submission must be in accordance with Form 5 of the Resource Management (Forms, Fees and Procedure) Regulations 2003, and must state whether or not you wish to be heard on your submission. Copies of this form are available from HBRC, or can be downloaded from www.hbrc.govt.nz.

Submissions close 5.00pm Monday 5 November 2012

Proposed Change 5 can be viewed online at www.hbrc.govt.nz, all public libraries in the region, or at the HBRC's offices, 159 Dalton Street, Napier. A printed version of Change 5 can be obtained on request – contact Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Private Bag 6006, Napier, ph 0800 108 838, or email info@hbrc.govt.nz.

The process for public participation in the consideration of Change 5 under the Resource Management Act is as follows. After the closing date for submissions, the Regional Council will prepare and notify a summary of the submissions lodged. There will be an opportunity to make a further submission in support of, or opposition to, the submissions already made. If a submitter asks to be heard in support of their submission, a hearing will be held. After the hearing the Regional Council will give its decision on Change 5 (including its reasons for accepting or rejecting submissions). Submitters have the right to appeal these decisions to the Environment Court.

Andrew Newman
CHIEF EXECUTIVE



www.hbrc.govt.nz



Submission on proposed plan, plan change or variation

(Form 5)

To: Chief Executive
Hawke's Bay Regional Council
Private Bag 6006
NAPIER 4142
fax: 06 8353601
email: submissions@hbrc.govt.nz

<i>Office Use</i>	
Submission ID#:	_____
Date received:	_____
DBase entry date:	_____

SUBMITTER DETAILS

Name of submitter[full name]: _____

Contact person [if different to above, or if submitter is an organisation] : _____

Postal address: _____ Phone #(s): _____

_____ Post code: _____ Fax #: _____

Email: _____

PLEASE NOTE: your submission will become part of a public record of Council documents. This will mean your name, address and contact details will be searchable by other persons.

SUBMISSION DETAILS [a useful guide to writing a submission is attached to this form]

The proposed plan, plan change or variation my submission relates to [title and reference number if applicable]: _____

The specific provision(s) of the proposal that my submission relates to are: _____

My submission is [include whether you support or oppose the specific provisions or wish to have them amended along with your reasons for your views]:

3.x Integrated Land Use and Freshwater Management

ISSUE

ISS LW 1 Potential for ongoing conflict between multiple, and often competing, values and uses of fresh water and limited integration in management of land and water to promote sustainable management of the region's natural and physical resources.

OBJECTIVE

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

The management of fresh water and land use and development in an integrated and sustainable manner that:

1. identifies outstanding freshwater bodies in Hawke's Bay region and protects their water quality;
2. specifies targets and implements methods to assist improvement of water quality in catchments to meet those targets within specified timeframes;
3. recognises that land uses, freshwater quality and surface water flows can impact on the receiving coastal environment;
4. safeguards the life-supporting capacity and ecosystems of fresh water with a priority for indigenous species;
5. recognises the significant national and regional value of fresh water for human drinking and animal drinking uses;
6. recognises the significant regional and national value of fresh water use for beverages, food and fibre production and processing;
7. recognises the potential for significant regional and national value arising from the non-consumptive use of water for renewable electricity generation;
8. promotes and enables the adoption of good land and water management practices;
9. ensures efficient allocation and use of water;
10. recognises and provides 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
11. recognises the differing demands and pressures on freshwater resources within catchments across the Hawke's Bay region, and where significant conflict exists between competing values, the regional policy statement and regional plans provide clear priorities for the protection or use of those freshwater resources.

Principal reasons and explanation

Objective LW1 (and associated policies) assist HBRC to give effect to the 2011 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. 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 forestry and fibre (eg: wool and leather) is typically located more on hill country. These catchment differences have influenced HBRC's decision to prioritise catchments where the issues, pressures and conflicts are most pressing.

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)¹ to assess 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 Maori 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/hapu (see Chapter 3.14) and commentary about the Maori dimension to resource management (see Schedule 1).

POLICIES

POL LW1 Problem solving approach - Catchment-based integrated management

To adopt a whole-of-catchment approach to managing fresh water and land use and development within each catchment area, that (in no particular order):

- a) is consistent with the integrated management approach outlined in OBJ LW1
- b) provides for Maori values and uses of the catchment in accordance with tikanga Maori
- c) recognises the inter-connected nature of natural resources within the catchment area, including the coastal environment
- d) protects water quality of outstanding freshwater bodies
- e) promotes collaboration and information sharing between relevant management agencies, iwi, landowners and other stakeholders
- f) takes a strategic long term planning outlook of at least 50 years to consider the future state, values and uses of water resources for future generations
- g) aims to meet the differing demand and pressures on, and values and uses of, freshwater resources to the extent possible in accordance with POL LW2
- 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
- i) allows reasonable transition times and pathways to meet any new water quantity limits or new water quality limits included in regional plans
- j) ensures efficient allocation and use of fresh water within limits to achieve freshwater objectives
- k) enables water storage infrastructure which can provide increased security for water users in water-scarce catchments while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on freshwater values.

Principal reasons and explanation

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

Approaches to issues, values and uses of catchments will vary so POL LW1 does 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.

¹ 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.

POL LW2 Problem solving approach - Prioritising values

1. Subject to Objective LW1.1 to 1.10, recognise and give priority to maintaining and enhancing the primary values and uses of freshwater bodies shown in Table 1 for the following catchment areas² in accordance with Policy LW2.3:
 - a) Greater Heretaunga / Ahuriri Catchment Area;
 - b) Mohaka Catchment Area; and
 - c) Tukituki Catchment Area.

2. In relation to catchments not specified in POL LW2.1 above, the management approach set out in POL LW1 will apply.

3. Subject to Objective LW1.1 to 1.10, manage the fresh water bodies listed in Policy LW2.1 in a manner that:
 - a) recognises and gives priority to maintaining and enhancing primary values and uses identified in Table 1; and
 - b) avoids, as far as is reasonably practicable, significant adverse effects on secondary values and uses identified in Table 1; and
 - c) uses a catchment-based process in accordance with POL LW1 to evaluate and determine the appropriate balance between any conflicting primary values and uses in Table 1.

TABLE 1:

Catchment Area	Primary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order	Secondary Value(s) and Uses – in no priority order
Greater Heretaunga / Ahuriri Catchment Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial & commercial water supply • Natural character in sub-catchments upstream of Whanawhana cableway • Urban water supply for cities and townships • Water use associated with maintaining or enhancing land-based primary production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate supply and extraction in Ngaruroro River downstream of Maraekakaho • Amenity for contact recreation (including swimming) in lower Ngaruroro River, Tutaekuri River and Ahuriri Estuary • Native fish habitat • Recreational trout angling • Trout habitat
Mohaka Catchment Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenity for water-based recreation between State Highway 5 bridge and Willowflat • Long-fin eel habitat and passage • Recreational trout angling in Mohaka River and tributaries upstream of State Highway 5 bridge • Scenic characteristics of Mokonui and Te Hoe gorges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate supply and extraction in Mohaka River below railway viaduct • Native fish habitat below Willowflat • Water use associated with maintaining or enhancing land-based primary production
Tukituki Catchment Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial & commercial water supply • Native fish and trout habitat • Urban water supply for towns and settlements • Water use associated with maintaining or enhancing 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. • Recreational trout angling in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ middle Tukituki River and tributaries between SH50 and Tapairu Road; & ○ middle Waipawa River and tributaries between SH50 and SH2.

² A map illustrating the indicative location of these Catchment Areas is set out in Appendix 'A'.

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. POL LW2 implements OBJ LW1.11 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 POL LW1) for those areas to assess values and prioritise those values accordingly.

The primary and secondary values in Table 1 are identified to apply to the catchment overall, or to sub-catchments where stated. When read subject to OBJ LW1.1 to 1.10, the values and uses in Table 1 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.

[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/hapu)].*

POL LW3 Problem solving approach – Managing use of production land use

To manage the use of, and discharges from, production land in specified catchments so that:

- a) the discharge of nitrogen to land, and thereafter 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 human consumption and irrigation guidelines for water quality set out in regional plans to be exceeded;
- c) any monitored exceedence of soluble reactive phosphorus limits set out in Policy 71 of this Plan is used to target and prioritise the Regional Council's non-regulatory methods.

Principal reasons and explanation

Policy LW3 makes it clear that HBRC will manage production land use activities leaching nitrogen and faecal coliform bacteria to groundwater and surface water under section 9 of the RMA in order to ensure that groundwater and surface water values identified in specified catchment areas are maintained or enhanced where necessary. Restrictions under section 15 of the RMA may also be applied. Phosphorus leaching and run-off will be managed by non-regulatory methods as it is primarily caused by soil loss and cannot be practicably controlled by way of permitted activity conditions or consent conditions. This approach will be complemented by industries' implementation of good agricultural practices.

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.
- d) **regional plan provisions** – HBRC will review regional plans and prepare changes to those regional plans to promote integrated management of land use and development and the region's water resources. 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.

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 POL 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)
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	Regional plans and changes to regional plans HBRC’s NPSFM Implementation Programme
Primary values and uses identified in POL LW2 Table 1 are maintained and enhanced.	Freshwater objectives, targets and limits for catchments and/or groups of catchments are included in regional plans for catchments. Physical and biological parameters Social, cultural and economic indices	SOE monitoring and reporting Local authority records User surveys Catchment-specific monitoring programmes
Significant adverse effects on secondary values and uses identified in POL LW2 Table 1 are avoided.	Freshwater objectives, targets and limits for catchments and/or groups of catchments are included in regional plans for catchments. Physical and biological parameters Social, cultural and economic indices	SOE monitoring and reporting Local authority records User surveys Catchment-specific monitoring programmes
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
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
Quality of fresh water in region overall is improved.	Limits in regional plans are not exceeded	SOE monitoring Compliance records Catchment-specific monitoring reports
Community water storage projects are developed in water-scarce catchments	Commissioning of large-scale water storage feasibility reports Consents issued for water storage projects	Strategic partners and funding agencies for large-scale water storage feasibility projects HBRC consent records Building consent authority records

Insertions to other chapters in Part 3 (RPS) of HB Regional Resource Management Plan

NOTE: In the following section, new text is represented in underlined italics and text to be deleted is ~~struckout~~.

→ Amend Objective 15 and insert new Objective into Chapter 3.4 (Scarcity of indigenous vegetation and wetlands) as follows:

OBJ 15 The preservation and enhancement of remaining areas of significant indigenous vegetation, and significant habitats of indigenous fauna ~~and ecologically significant wetlands~~.

OBJ 15A The management of fresh water and land use and development in a manner which protects significant values of wetlands.

→ Insert following as explanation of new Objective 15A into Chapter 3.4:

Objective 15A assists in giving effect to Objectives A1 and B4 of the 2011 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. Objective 15A also closely mirrors similar provisions relating to freshwater bodies (eg: Objective LW1) in relation to protection of 'outstanding' freshwater bodies.

→ Amend Policy 4 and insert a new policy into Chapter 3.4 (Scarcity of indigenous vegetation and wetlands) as follows:

POL 4A To use non-regulatory methods, as set out in Chapter 4 and in Policy 4(a) to (d) below, in support of regulatory methods for protecting significant values of wetlands.

POL 4 To use non-regulatory methods, as set out in Chapter 4, as the primary means for achieving the preservation and enhancement of remaining areas of significant indigenous vegetation ~~and ecologically significant wetlands~~, in particular: ...

- (b) **Works and services** - Providing works and services, or financial support, for the preservation of remaining ecologically significant indigenous wetlands at a level of funding as established in the HBRC's Annual Plan, subject to a management plan or statutory covenant being established for each wetland receiving assistance. Priority for Council's works and service-related projects will be given to the following wetlands⁴ (see Figure 4): ...

plus consequentially amend footnote 4 to read:

⁴ Priority wetlands for works and services - Note that some of these wetland areas are located within the coastal marine area (and therefore fall under the provisions of the Regional Coastal Plan rather than this Plan). However, the full list of priority wetlands for works and services has been included for the sake of completeness.

→ Insert following as new part of explanation for Policy 4A and Policy 4:

These non-regulatory methods will assist HBRC in protecting the significant values of wetlands in accordance with Objective A2(B) of the 2011 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. These methods will complement regional rules that are included elsewhere in this Plan and the Regional Coastal Environment Plan. Significant values of wetlands can include nutrient filtering, flood flow attenuation, sediment trapping, habitats for flora and fauna, recreation, cultural values and educational value.

Delete Objective 21 and amend Objective 22 in Chapter 3.8 (Groundwater quality) as follows, and consequentially amend duplicate objectives OBJ 42 and OBJ 43 in Chapter 5.6 to read the same:

~~OBJ 21~~ No degradation of existing groundwater quality in the Heretaunga Plains and Ruataniwha Plains aquifer systems.

OBJ 22 Subject to Objective LW1, the maintenance or enhancement of groundwater quality in the Heretaunga Plains and Ruataniwha Plains aquifer systems and in unconfined or semi-confined productive aquifers in order that it is suitable for human consumption and irrigation without treatment, or after treatment where this is necessary because of the natural water quality.

→ Amend Policy 16 by adding the following to bulleted list of activities:

- the effects of land use activities on production land

→ Amend Anticipated Environmental Result in Chapter 3.8 (Groundwater quality) to read:

Anticipated Environmental Result	Indicator	Data Source
No degradation of existing groundwater quality in confined productive aquifers <u>beyond a level suitable for human consumption and irrigation without treatment</u>	Nitrate levels <u>E.coli levels</u> Pesticides and herbicides	Ministry of Health Council monitoring

→ Amend Issue statement in Chapter 3.10 (Surface water resources) to read:

The potential degradation of the values and uses of rivers, lakes and wetlands in Hawke's Bay as a result of:

- The taking, use, damming and diversion of water, which may adversely affect aquatic ecosystems and existing lawfully established resource users, especially during droughts.
- ~~Non point source discharges and~~ Stock access to water bodies and non-point source discharges (including production land use activities), which cause contamination of rivers, lakes and wetlands, and degrade their margins.
- Point source discharges which cause contamination of rivers, lakes and wetlands.

→ Amend Objective 25 in Chapter 3.10 (Surface water resources) to read:

OBJ 25 Subject to Objective LW1, the maintenance of the water quantity of water in the wetlands, rivers and lakes in order that it is suitable for sustaining aquatic ecosystems in catchments ~~as a whole~~, and ensuring resource availability for a variety of purposes across the region, while recognising the impact caused by climatic fluctuations in Hawke's Bay.

→ Amend Objective 27 in Chapter 3.10 (Surface water resources) to read:

OBJ 27 Subject to Objective LW1, The maintenance or enhancement of the water quality of ~~in~~ rivers, lakes and wetlands in order that it is suitable for sustaining or improving aquatic ecosystems in catchments ~~as a whole~~, and for other freshwater values identified in accordance with a catchment-based process as set out in POL LW2, including contact recreation purposes where appropriate.

→ **Insert new objective into Chapter 3.10 (Surface water resources) to read:**

OBJ 27A Subject to Objective LW1, remnant indigenous riparian vegetation on the margins of rivers, lakes and wetlands is maintained or enhanced in order to:

- (a) maintain biological diversity; and
- (b) maintain and enhance water quality and aquatic ecosystems.

→ **Amend Policy 47 in Chapter 3.10 (Surface water resources) to read:**

POL 47 Subject to Objective LW1, to manage activities affecting the quality of water in *wetlands*, rivers and lakes in accordance with *Objectives 25 and 27 and* the environmental guidelines and implementation approaches set out in Chapter 5 of this Plan.

→ **Insert new policy into Chapter 3.10 (Surface water resources) to read:**

POL 47A **Decision-making criteria - Land-based disposal of contaminants**

Subject to Objective LW1, promote land-based disposal of wastewater, solid waste and other waste products so that:

- a) the adverse effects of contaminants entering surface waterbodies or coastal water are avoided as far as practicable; and
- b) any disposal of wastewater, solid waste or other waste products to a surface waterbody or coastal water occurs only when it is the best practicable option.

→ **Amend Objective 29 in Chapter 3.11 (River bed gravel extraction) to read:**

OBJ 29 Subject to Objective LW1, the ~~The~~ facilitation of gravel extraction from areas where it is desirable to extract excess gravel for river management purposes and the minimisation of flood risk, or to maintain or protect the functional integrity of existing structures, whilst ensuring that any adverse effects of gravel extraction activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

→ **Amend Objective 30 in Chapter 3.11 (River bed gravel extraction) to read:**

OBJ 30 Subject to Objective LW1, the ~~The~~ maintenance of the use and values of the beds of rivers and the avoidance of any significant adverse effects on the river bed resulting from the extraction of gravel.

→ **Amend Policy 50(b) in Chapter 3.11 (River bed gravel extraction) to read:**

POL 50 To assess the availability of river bed gravel by:

- (a) ...
- (b) ensuring that as far as practicable, long term gravel extraction is undertaken at a level consistent with maintaining the rivers close to their design profiles, while maintaining compatibility with other resource management and environmental values, particularly those values and uses identified in Objective LW1 and Policy LW2.

→ **Amend Policy 53 in Chapter 3.11 (River bed gravel extraction) to read:**

POL 53 In considering consent applications for the extraction of river bed gravel, to have regard to the following criteria, subject to Objective LW1: ...

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

→ Amend Glossary by adding new definition to read:

Catchment area

For the purpose of this Plan, means a grouping of surface water catchments and groundwater catchments. Indicative location of each Catchment Area is set out in Appendix A.

Greater Heretaunga / Ahuriri Catchment Area

Means a catchment area including the Ahuriri Estuary, Karamu Stream, Ngaruroro River, Tutaekuri River, their tributaries, plus associated Heretaunga Plains groundwater catchments. Indicative location of the Greater Heretaunga / Ahuriri Catchment Area is set out in Appendix A.

Mohaka Catchment Area

Means a catchment area including the Mohaka River, its tributaries, plus associated groundwater catchments. Indicative location of the Mohaka Catchment Area is set out in Appendix A.

Tukituki Catchment Area

Means a catchment area including the Waipawa River, Tukituki River, Makaretu River, Makaroro River, Makara Stream, Omakere Stream, their tributaries, plus associated groundwater catchments. Indicative location of the Tukituki Catchment Area is set out in Appendix A.

→ Amend definition of 'wetland' as follows in Chapter 9 and consequentially delete footnotes³ stating similar elsewhere in Plan:

Wetland includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions. *For the purposes of this Plan, a wetland is not:*

- a) wet production land*
- b) artificial wetlands used for wastewater or stormwater treatment*
- c) farm dams and detention dams*
- d) land drainage canals and drains*
- e) reservoirs for fire fighting, domestic or municipal water supply*
- f) temporary ponded rainfall*
- g) artificial wetlands created for beautification purposes.*

And make any other consequential amendments to the Regional Resource Management Plan

³ Examples of such footnotes are those associated with Chapter 3.4.7 and Rule 10(g).

Appendix A – Indicative locations of 'Catchment Areas' in POL LW2

