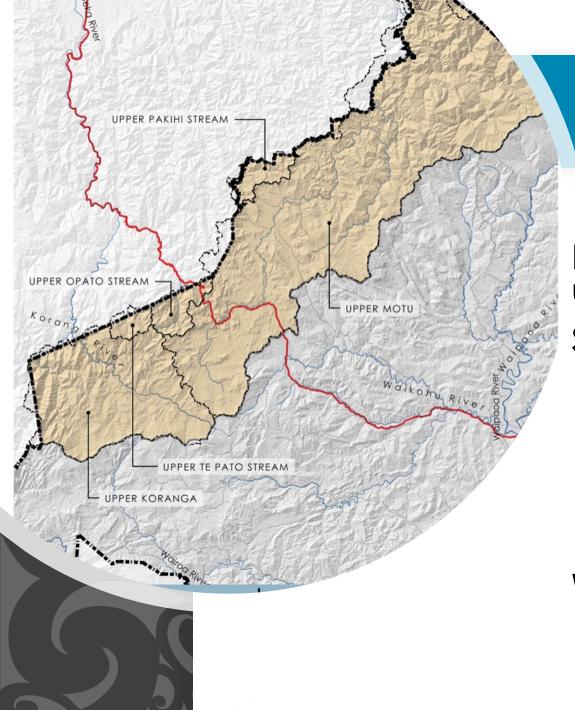


Agenda

- 1. Introduction to the Catchment Plan Process
- 2. Proposed Process and Timeframes for Catchment Planning
- 3. Current State
- 4. Workshop Vision and Values
 - What are the freshwater values of the catchment?
 - What should the catchment be like in 30 years?
- 5. Next Steps and How to Stay Involved



Motu Catchment Plan

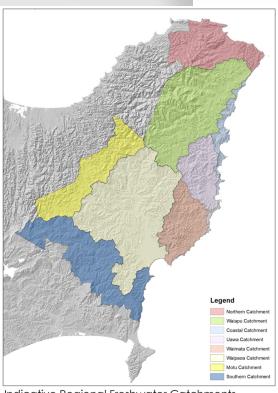
Focus on freshwater – and the land use practices that affect it

Spatial area includes

- Upper Motu Catchment
- Upper Opato Catchment
- Upper Pakihi Catchment
- Upper Koranga Catchment

Within Gisborne District

Introduction to the Catchment Plan Process



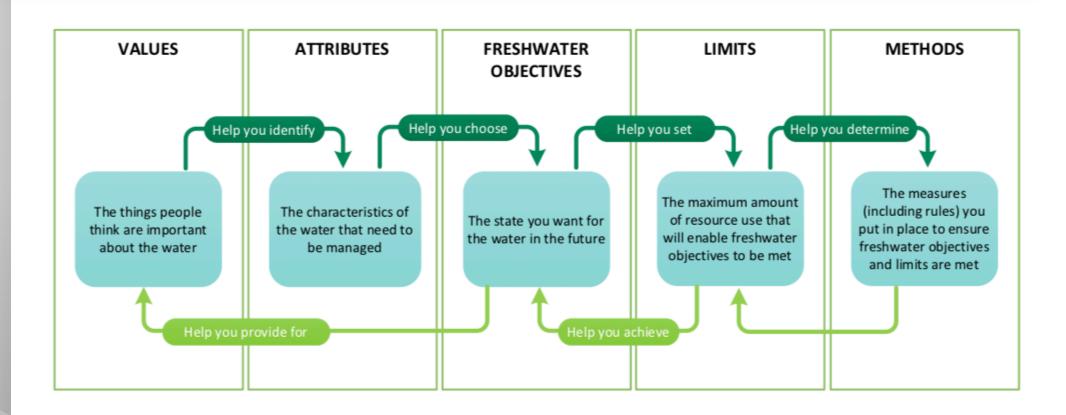
Indicative Regional Freshwater Catchments

Legislative context – Action for Healthy Waterways

NPS –Freshwater Requirements

- Set a longterm vision
- Identify values
- Identify objectives and how to get there
- Make sure that National Bottom Lines (NBL) for water quality are met
- Identify water quality limits that ensure the objectives are met
- Identify targets where water quality is degraded
- Develop an action plan on how to meet targets
- Put all of these things into a Regional Plan will become part of the Tairawhiti Resource Management Plan
- Do all of this in conjunction with iwi recognising Te Mana o Te Wai

Information required in the Catchment Plan



Other National Freshwater Regulations to be Aware of

NES – Freshwater and Stock Exclusion Regulations = like rules in a Plan

- Rules around feedlots, stock holding areas, work around wetlands
- Stock exclusion requirements for different types of stock dairy, dairy support, beef cattle and deer
- Different dates when different parts of the rules come into effect, but some things are in effect now
- Where a rule in a Regional Plan is more stringent the Regional Plan Rule applies

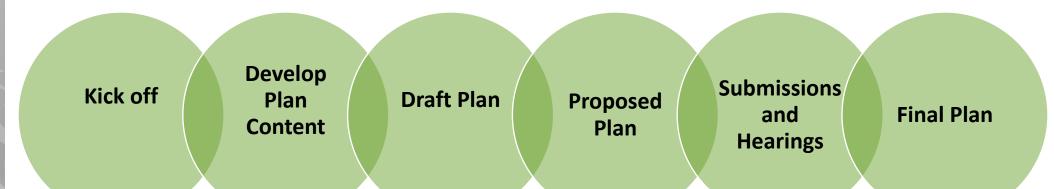
Process for developing the Catchment Plan

Seeking input from the wider community at the beginning, middle and when we have a draft

Working with a stakeholder reference group to develop the detail –meeting monthly over the next 9 months to provide detailed input

Parallel process of engagement with iwi to ensure their input

Will also be engaging with organisations (e.g. Federated Farmers, Beef and Lamb NZ, Fish and Game)



Timeframes



Freshwater "Fast Track" process – Freshwater Commissioners hear submissions, Appeals only on Points of Law

Stakeholder Reference Group – we need you!

5-6 people with a range of different experiences/views/relationships with the catchment plan area and rivers

Aim is to work collaboratively – respect differences and reach (as much as possible) consensus on approach

Will need to get into the technical detail – water quality and quantity, ecosystem health, monitoring, set objectives, targets and limits

Also acting as a conduit for information back to the catchment community

Apply online: https://www.gdc.govt.nz/motu-catchment-plan/#TechnicalGroup

MOTU CATCHMENT MATAWAI

Motu Catchment Plan Area – Current State

Catchment Plan covers two main areas:

- Upper Motu Catchment
- Upper Koranga Catchment

Are Gisborne's only "upland" catchments – generally water quality in upland environments should be of a higher standard than lowland areas

Motu Catchment is mostly above the Motu River Water Conservation Order area

Both rivers drain into DOC estate and are well known as trout fisheries

Water Quality At a Glance

Motu River:

- Has good water quality at the top of the catchment but significant deterioration as it heads downstream
- Trend over time is that things are getting worse
- Main problems are around sediment and ecosystem health
- Several attributes fall below National Bottom Lines
- Action Plans required as part of the Catchment Plan to address ecological health problems

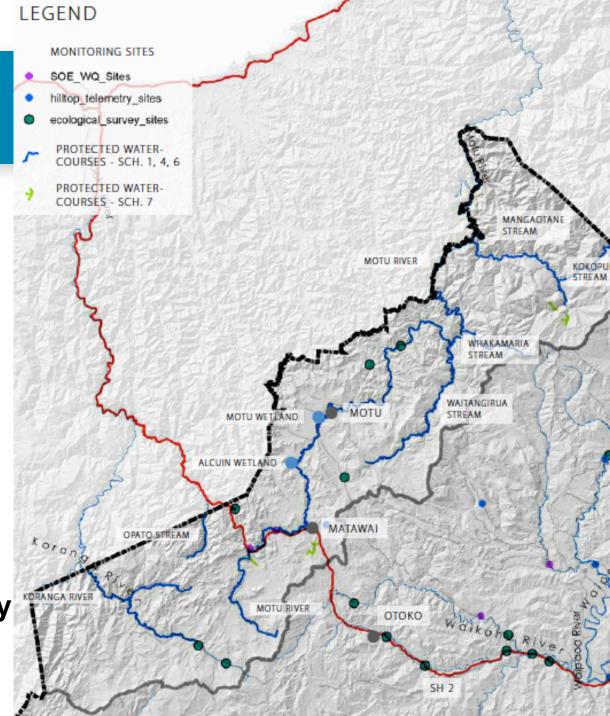
Koranga River:

- No water quality monitoring data
- Aquatic ecosystem data indicates that it is in reasonable health

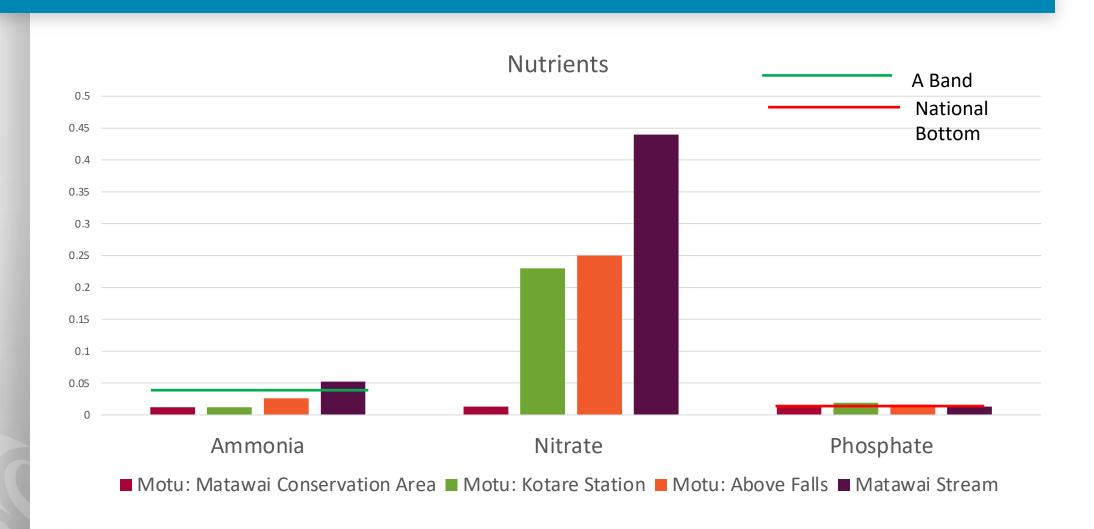
Monitoring Sites

Main Sites:

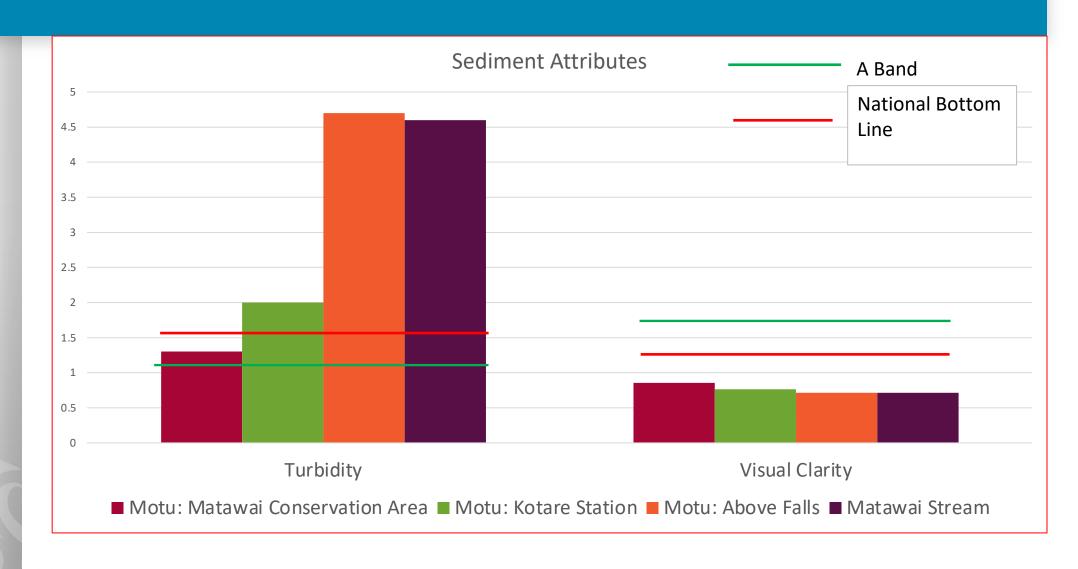
- Matawai Conservation Area
- Kotare Station
- Below Motu Village/Above Falls
- Matawai Stream Tributary
 Aquatic Ecosystem Sites
- 3 tributary streams in the Motu Catchment
- Koranga River and a tributary stream



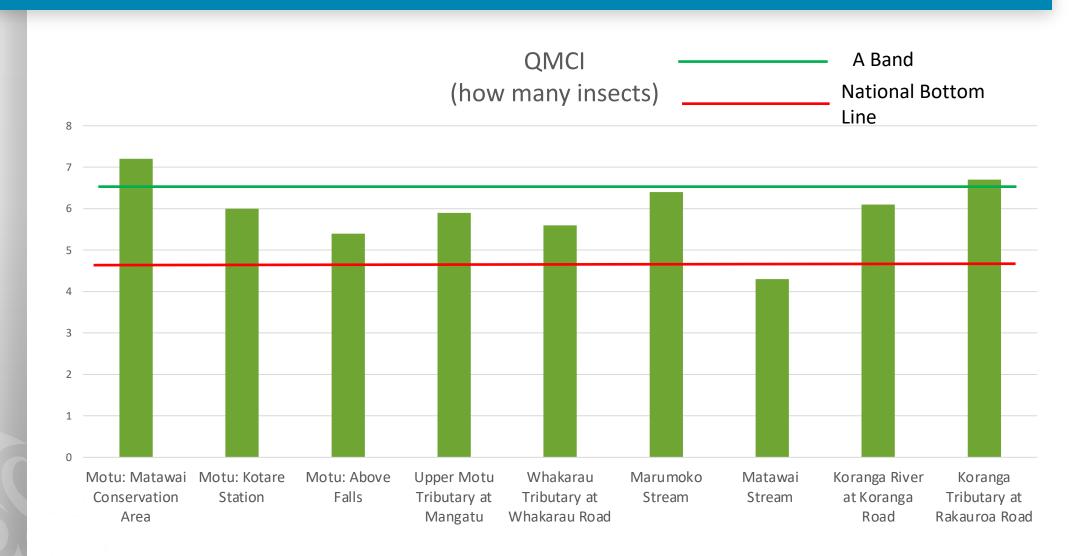
Nutrients at Monitored Sites



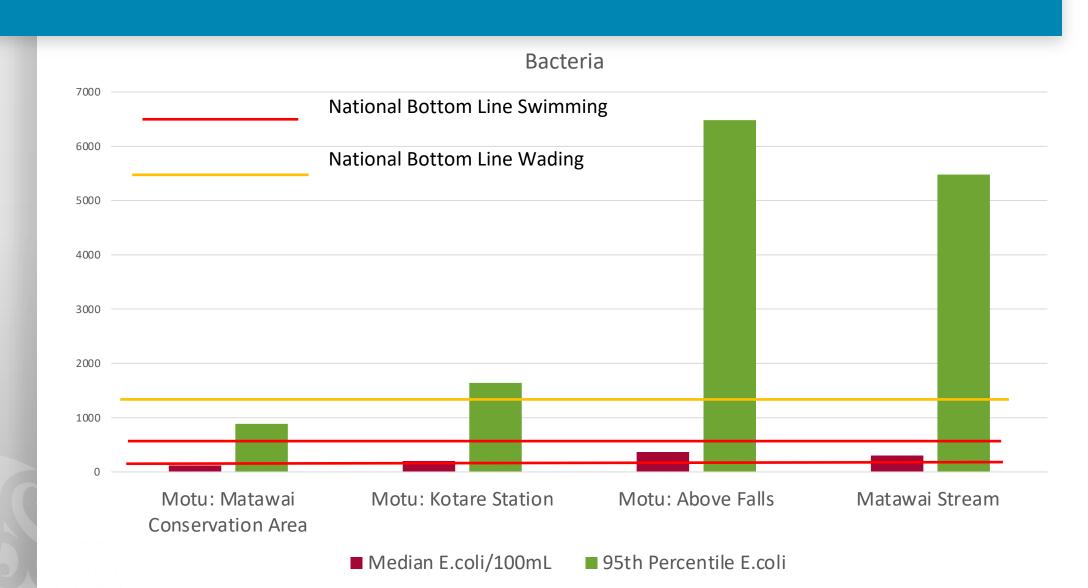
Sediment at Monitored Sites



Aquatic Ecosystem Health at Monitored Sites



Bacteria at monitored sites



Water Quantity at a Glance

Catchment size in Gisborne District:

- Motu Catchment 700km² 246km² above the Motu Falls
- Koranga Catchment is 280km² –no flow data
 Motu River flow data shows is a small river
- Motu Mean flow is 1360 l/s
- Median flow is 940 l/s
- 7 day Mean Annual Low Flow is 500 l/s

No consented water takes occur on the river

Optimal flows for brown trout habitat— 300 – 1050 l/s

Optimal flows for eel habitat 800-2000 l/s

Optimal flows for aquatic insect (fish food) 2000-2400 l/s

Phormidium cyanobacteria optimum below 2000 l/s

Values Exercise

Thinking about the catchments now, where are their important values.

- For spatial values use post it notes to write on a value and stick it on the maps of the catchments.
- For general values write them on flip charts

Values include things like:

 swimming sites; trout fishing sites; kayaking/boating sites; threatened species; mahinga kai harvest sites; human drinking water; wai tapu/sacred areas; animal drinking water, irrigation; commercial; or industrial use

Vision Exercise

Thinking out for the next 30 years.

What is your vision for the Motu/Koranga catchments?

What do you want to see?

What will be the types of activities going on?

What will the rivers, streams and wetlands be like?

Next Steps

Stakeholder reference group – apply by 23 Oct
Interviews and set up over end October
Stakeholder meetings and hui November – July
Further community meetings March 21, August 21
Draft Plan for feedback – August 21
Final Draft ready for public notification October 21