



Waipaoa Catchment Planning Advisory Group – Hui 5

Date: 13 December 2023

Title of report: Environmental outcomes

Report no: **1**

Report authors: Lois Easton - Kereru Consultants, Sarah Thompson - Gisborne District Council

Purpose of this report

This report summarises the work completed at hui 3 and hui 4 where the Advisory Group (the Group) looked at the National Policy Statement for Freshwater 2020 (NPS-FM) values in the catchment and potential environmental outcomes. This report provides the latest version of the draft environmental outcomes based on the input and feedback received during these two hui.

The report then discusses how successfully (or unsuccessfully) the outcomes for each value are currently being met. This evaluation is based on the information Council currently holds regarding the quality and quantity of water in the Waipaoa catchment.

Outcomes sought

Members of the Group:

- are updated on the work completed at hui 3 and hui 4
 - have an opportunity to give further feedback on the updated draft environmental outcome statements.
-

Table of contents

1Introduction	3
2Scene setting - the National Objectives Framework.....	3
3 Updated draft environmental outcome statements	4
4 Current state of the catchment waterbodies.....	6
4.1 How well are environmental outcomes being provided for?	6
4Next steps.....	9
5Appendix one: Unedited data collected from discussions held at hui 3	10

1 Introduction

At hui 3 the Group split into smaller groups to workshop three exercises:

- **Exercise 1:** Brainstorming possible long-term visions.
- **Exercise 2:** Proposed Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) for the catchment (based on feedback from the earlier hui in August 2023).
- **Exercise 3:** NPS-FM compulsory values that apply to each FMU and discussed what some environmental outcomes might look like for these values.

Appendix 1 of this report contains the raw output of the results of the discussions and notes from individuals' completed worksheets.

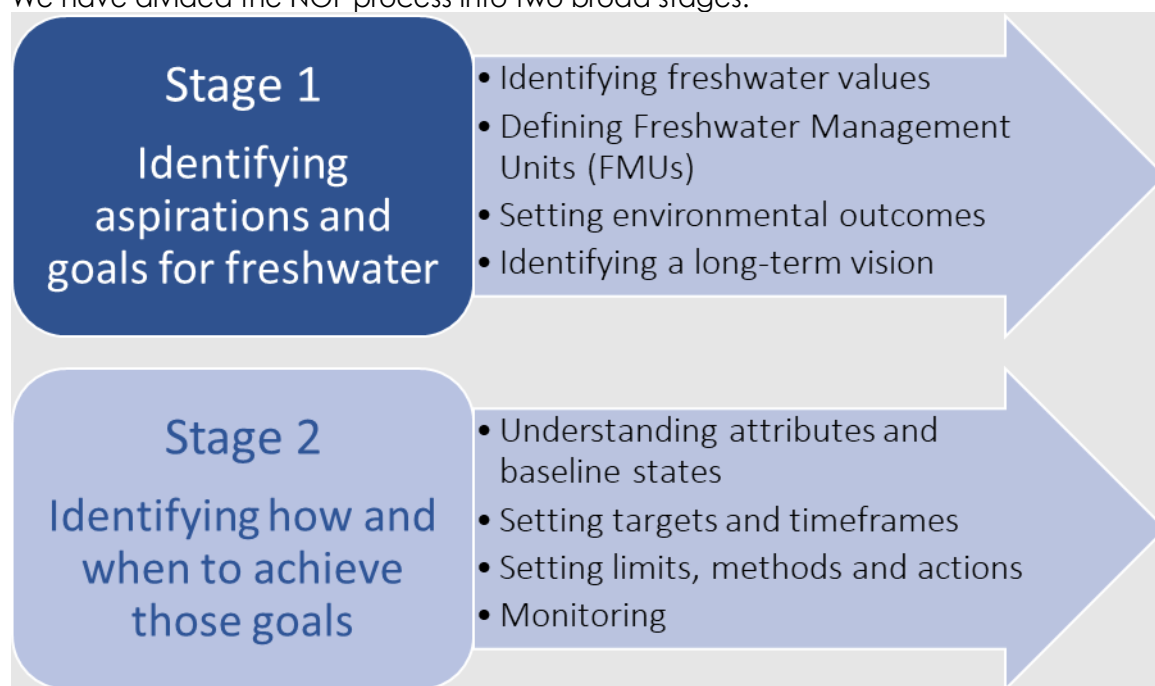
A series of environmental outcomes were compiled based on the work completed at hui 3.

Based on the work done at that hui we put together draft environmental outcomes for some of the values and we discussed these, as well as further environmental outcomes for the remaining values at hui 4.

This report brings back updated draft environmental outcomes for all identified values for further feedback.

2 Scene setting - the National Objectives Framework

A central part of the NPS-FM is a process called the National Objectives Framework (NOF). We have divided the NOF process into two broad stages:



This work is part of the first stage of implementing the NOF.

3 Updated draft environmental outcome statements

Based on the feedback from hui 4 the draft environmental outcome statements have been updated and are set out in the table below.

Environmental outcome statements for all FMUs	
Ecosystem health	Land is managed well so that water quality, and quantity, river, stream and wetland flows, support the naturally occurring range of native wildlife including tuaiwi - kore/invertebrates, rākau/plants, ika/fish and manu/birds. Key marker species such as kanae, kotare, koura, kākahi, pekapeka and tuna are abundant in their natural habitats.
Threatened species	The populations of species that have become threatened increase in the rivers, streams, wetlands and riparian areas. Habitat improvements enable threatened species to expand their range with weeds and pests managed. Ki uta ki tai fish passage is uninterrupted so that threatened species can maintain all parts of their life cycle. Riparian areas are sufficient in width and in good health to support breeding populations. The freshwaters remain a national stronghold for longfin eel (tuna).
Mahinga kai	Mahinga kai and rongoa is accessible, safe to consume and is available for whānau and marae events year – round, supporting communities in the places where they historically occurred.
Human contact	Swimming is safe and healthy and accessible during the November to April swimming season at identified swimming spots.
Animal drinking water	The water sources within the catchment are an important part of a healthy drinking supply for stock. The use of dams and water reticulation means less direct stock access to waterways.
Mauri	Mauri of the wai is maintained or improved. Customary practices are able to be observed.
Turanga Flats specific environmental outcome statements	
Irrigation and food production	There is efficient use and reuse of water and water storage for irrigation, including through use of aquifers, allowing the Turanga Flats to retain their high levels of food production. Good practice management of soil health, runoff and nutrients means the freshwater impacts of food production are reduced.
Drinking water supply	The Waipaoa River provides an important part of a healthy drinking water supply for Gisborne City and communities across the Turanga Flats. The aquifers are able to support the drinking water network when necessary.
Natural form and character	Flood protection is maintained within the FMU. Alongside this the number and extent of wetlands and their connection to waterways is increased with riparian corridors developed around tributary streams.
Fishing	The Waipaoa River and its tributaries support fish populations for fishing.
Aquifer recharge	Aquifers are managed to improve water quality and support water storage for irrigation. Saline intrusion is reversed, and the aquifers are resilient to sea level rise.
Te Arai Te Uru FMU specific environmental outcome statements	
Transport and Tauranga waka	Traditional tauranga waka in the lower catchment are identified and access to them is restored.
Drinking water supply	Te Arai remains an important source of drinking water for people in Manutuke, Gisborne City, Rongowhakaata and Ngāi Tāmanuhiri.

Natural form and character	The natural form and character of Te Arai is improved – targeted recovery work along the riparian margin naturalises the channel morphology, reduces streambank erosion and supports freshwater biodiversity. The connection between Te Arai awa and the old Te Arai Loop is improved supporting its restoration and habitat values. The bed of the river returns to its original cobbled state.
Fishing	Te Arai continues to support a kanae, inanga and tuna fishery. Fish stocks increase in abundance as a consequence of higher summer flows.
Irrigation and food production	Priority is placed on irrigation to support local community use with allocations respecting the priority of ecosystem health within the catchment. Good practice management of soil health, runoff and nutrients means the freshwater impacts of food production are reduced.
Wāhi tapu	Wāhi tapu located in and near waterbodies are recognised and protected from activities that could disturb them.
Flood protection and resilience	Riparian planting, wetland restoration and good practice land management results in effective erosion and sediment control and reduces flood flows.
Gisborne Urban FMU specific environmental outcome statements	
Natural form and character	Flood protection is maintained within the FMU, alongside this the number and extent of wetlands and their connection to waterways is increased. The amenity of riparian areas and estuaries is improved with a reduction in urban contaminants and sedimentation of these areas. Spartina is controlled to allow the Taruheru River channel to return to its more natural width.
Transport and Tauranga waka	The Taruheru River remains a regionally important location for waka ama and other boating activities.
Fishing	The Taruheru River & Turanganui Estuary support fish populations for fishing.
Irrigation and food production	There is efficient use and reuse of water and water storage for irrigation supporting food production in the FMU. Water abstraction from aquifers is at a level that avoids saline intrusion, and the aquifers are resilient to sea level rise.
Wetlands and groundwater	Wetlands are re-established in the upper Waikanae catchment. Groundwater levels in Te Hapara Sands Aquifer are sufficient to maintain springs and wetlands.
Waipaoa Hill Country FMU	
Natural form and character	The natural character of waterbodies in the FMU is maintained. The braided rivers retain their natural form and extent with rejuvenated riparian areas and restored wetlands. Riparian buffers support the natural character and reduced sedimentation of Lake Repongaere. Barriers to fish passage to the lake are removed.
Flood control and land management	The land is managed to support summer baseflows in the rivers. Good practice land management results in effective erosion and sediment control. The land is managed according to geological constraints.
Water storage	Water is stored to support irrigation and drinking water supply in the wider catchment.

4 Current state of the catchment waterbodies

4.1 How well are environmental outcomes being provided for?

Based on the above draft environmental outcome statements, the following table considers how well the outcomes for each value are currently being met, based on the information the Council currently holds water quality and quantity in the catchment.

The key issues which would need to be addressed in relation to each value are also identified. For some values, the Council does not currently hold sufficient information to assess if these are being met and this is also identified in the table below.

Value	Is the draft environmental outcome being met?	What are the key issues/problems?
Waipaoa Hill Country FMU		
Ecosystem health	Not being met	Sediment is the key driver of our region's poor ecosystem health. Sediment is derived from mass erosion (gullies, landslides) as well as riverbank erosion. Sediment is also generated during earthworks (all land uses) and forestry harvests.
Threatened species	Not being met	The extent of barriers to fish passage is not known, but culverts and flood gates in the lower catchment are likely to be stopping fish utilising the full range of habitat. Riparian areas are often degraded with weeds and many areas have direct stock access damaging riverbanks.
Mahinga kai	Not being met	High levels of E.coli in most waterways means that mahinga kai may not always be safe to harvest. Sedimentation and poor riparian habitat mean that mahinga kai resources are degraded.
Human contact	Not being met	All rivers are unsuitable for human contact at least some of the time, and some, most of the time. Some of our most important swimming sites, the Rere Rockslide and Rere Falls, have very high levels of E,coli during the swimming season.
Animal drinking water	Not being met	While there is good access for stock to drinking water, this is at the cost of other values – particularly human contact and mahinga kai. Reticulation is uncommon.
Natural form and character	Not being met	Riparian areas are degraded and there are insufficient riparian buffers.
Flood control and land management	Not being met	Erosion and sediment control is not sufficiently effective. Land is not being managed according to geological constraints.
Drinking water supply	Insufficient info to assess	

Turanga Flats FMU		
Ecosystem health	Not being met	In the mainstem Waipaoa River, sediment is the key driver of poor ecosystem health. This sediment is largely being delivered from the Waipaoa Hill Country FMU –we need to manage the problem at the source to see improvements in the lower Waipaoa River. In the smaller sub-catchments, e.g. Taruheru and Whakaahu, the main issues relate to nutrients and water quantity. Low dissolved oxygen levels caused by algal blooms is a significant problem – this is driven by nutrients and the high sunlight levels due to the lack of riparian vegetation. Across the whole FMU modification of watercourses, riparian habitat and loss of wetlands is a key driver of loss of marker species.
Threatened species	Not being met	Across the whole FMU modification of watercourses, riparian habitat and loss of wetlands is affecting the ability of threatened species to live and breed in the FMU. There is also a wide range of barriers to fish passage.
Mahinga kai	Not being met	High E.coli levels combined with degraded habitat and poor physical access to remaining mahinga kai sites.
Human contact	Not being met	High E.coli levels across the FMU during the swimming season. In the estuarine areas, cleaner seawater coming in means the lower Taruheru is occasionally safe for swimming.
Animal drinking water	Not being met	While there is good access for stock to drinking water, this is at the cost of other values – particularly human contact and mahinga kai. Reticulation is uncommon.
Drinking water supply	Not being met	Some communities do not have good access to drinking water.
Natural form and character	Not being met	Wetland connection to waterways and riparian corridors not in place.
Fishing	Not able to assess	
Aquifer recharge	Not being met	Aquifers are in decline and saline intrusion is a risk.
Te Arai Te Uru FMU specific environmental outcome statements		
Ecosystem health	Not being met	Sediment is the key water quality driver of poor ecosystem health. A poor riparian environment and loss of wetlands is also significant.
Threatened species	Not being met	Quality of riparian environment, sedimentation and loss of wetlands are the main issues.
Mahinga kai	Not being met	Accessibility is a significant issue.

		Alongside this, sedimentation, poor riparian environment and loss of wetlands. The disconnection of the Old Te Arai Loop and “the cut” connecting the river to Waipaoa is a significant driver of the loss of Mahinga Kai at and below Manutuke.
Human contact	Not being met	Access is a significant issue. E. coli levels are high. Also, contaminants backwatering from the Waipaoa River into Te Arai.
Animal drinking water	Not being met	While there is good access for stock to drinking water, this is at the cost of other values – particularly human contact and mahinga kai. Reticulation is uncommon.
Transport and Tauranga waka	Not being met	Traditional tauranga waka not identified.
Drinking water supply	Likely being met	
Natural form and character	Not being met	Need to assess viability of reconnecting old Te Arai Loop as this was a major habitat and feature of the river. Sedimentation and poor riparian environment is also an issue. Backflow from Waipaoa River introducing sediment as far up as Manutuke.
Fishing	Not being met	Contributing factors include low summer flows, sedimentation, poor riparian environment and loss of wetlands.
Irrigation and food production	Not able to assess	There are no water quality monitoring sites in the lower reaches.
Wāhi tapu	Not being met	Wāhi tapu have not been identified. No protections in place.
Flood protection and resilience	Not being met	Poor riparian management, wetland loss and hill country land management are all contributors. Some activities are located in inappropriate locations within overland flow paths.
Gisborne Urban FMU specific environmental outcome statements		
Ecosystem health	Not being met	The estuarine system is complex. Impacts on ecosystem health from the city – stormwater and contaminated land as well as pollutants. Point source discharges are significant. Degraded margins and Spartina invasion of the estuary has modified the habitat (e.g. high mud banks on the Taruheru).
Threatened species	Not being met	Fish passage, weed and pest control and riparian management are the main issues as well as poor water quality.
Mahinga kai	Not being met	E.coli levels mean kai is often not safe to eat.

Human contact	Not being met	High E.coli levels mean the waterways are often not safe to swim. Unrestricted stock access to farmed areas is a major driver but also stormwater, and wastewater overflows.
Animal drinking water	Not being met	The water quality is poor in many parts of the FMU and may not be safe for stock to drink. Stock have widespread access to waterways.
Natural form and character	Not being met	Flooding is affecting some properties. Urban contaminants are not being managed or treated. Spartina is found in the Taruheru River and Waikanae Stream. The Taruheru River is narrowing and infilling due to spartina and sedimentation from the Turanga Flats.
Transport and Tauranga waka	Not being met	Waka ama and other boating activities are restricted by poor water quality and sedimentation, particularly post Cyclone Gabrielle.
Fishing	Unable to assess	
Irrigation and food production	Not being met	Risk to Te Hapara Sands from over-extraction and saline intrusion from sea level rise.
Wetlands and groundwater	Not being met	Widespread wetland drainage. Many springs have returned post Gabrielle – however this has been creating problems in Gisborne City.

4 Next steps

The Group will start considering what actions are required to achieve the draft environmental outcomes for the Waipaoa Catchment. Our top priorities and timeframes to achieve these will be discussed and workshopped at hui 6.

Currently, most of the outcomes are not being met, and for some, it will take many years of consistent and sustained effort to meet them.

Please start thinking about the draft environmental outcomes ahead of our meeting

- ❖ Are there some environmental outcomes that are a higher priority?
- ❖ Are there some locations that might be a higher priority?
- ❖ What actions might be needed to achieve the environmental outcomes?

5 Appendix one: Unedited data collected from discussions held at hui 3

Waipaoa Advisory Group – Hui 3 (13 September 2023)

SESSION 1: LONG-TERM VISIONS

Questions for consideration:

1. What would you like freshwater in the catchment to be like in 2060? Think about lakes, streams, wetlands, aquifers, springs as well as the big rivers as well as the relationships people have with these waterbodies.
2. How would you judge success?
3. Are there key actions needed to achieve your long-term vision?

Table 4

1. Biodiversity conservation
 - Te Arai focus - primary focus is preservation and restoration of biodiversity, protection and enhancement of biodiversity
 - Conservation of endangered and threatened species (e.g. tuna, watercress (mahinga kai), koura, kakahi)
2. Habit restoration + protection
 - Sand dunes / wetlands / forest
 - Environmental outcomes - restore + protect these habitats
 - Sand dune restoration at Waipaoa
 - dumping ground at Waipaoa River mouth
 - are dead cattle
 - could be a beautiful place - needs a rahui for cleaning the area.
3. Water quality and management
4. Sustainability of land use
5. Community engagement

General visions

- Controlling invasive species
- Creating wildlife corridors
- Restoring natural ecological balance
- People collaborating with each other
- True partnership with trusting relationships to achieve this kaupapa for our environment
- Promote native vegetation in the habitats
- Wetland restoration project to improve water quality & provide nesting sites for bird species & forest conservation efforts to maintain & enhance the native cover

Table 2

- Endangered species are moved out of the category as they're abundant
- Being able to drink out of rivers without getting sick
- Who pays?
 - Science
 - Land retirement
 - Pest control
- Being able to catch an eel straight after putting the line in
- Good quality groundwater for multiple uses
- Land use to match land capability
- Ample H2O quantity available for use
 - Storage

- MAR
- Not reliant on rivers
- Extension on “how”
 - Erosion control
 - Wetlands
- Mahinga kai – healthy
- Improve significant lakes (health)
- Revert to golden sand beaches
- Science based rules in the plan
- Staged approach to restoration
- Less silt (e.g. permanent native forest cover many places)
- Riparian planting (especially in hill country) = corridors
- Significant wetlands rehabilitated + NEW ONES
- Education for landowners on benefits of wetlands (incentives?)

Verbatim minutes (additional points raised by members not captured on post-its/A1 sheets)

Consider alternatives. For example if pine/willows not to be used, what are the alternatives that can be used? Any examples (from other regions)?

Table 1

Waiata – ‘Haeremai a Paoa’ - like it was when Paoa settled here

1. Aspirational, but yet achievable

- Plentiful, bountiful, provision for community
- 30 yrs? 100 yrs? 500 yrs? 1000?
- Balance in forest
- Restoration of wetlands
- Environmental/Taiao
- Pest control/protection of forests/fauna
- Erosion Managed Mitigated
- Rivers are ‘clean’

2. Vision in alignment of ‘Te Mana o te Wai’

- Practices align with TMOTW
- Need metrics to measure
- Decision making process has reversed, what does the river need first?

3. Mauri ora balance

4. Water supply needs are sustainable met

- Drinking/potable
- Irrigation
- Te Tipuna Status – has a higher need/importance

Restoration of abundance/sustainable

- “mountains to the sea”
- Environmental values in place
- People fit into that environment.
- Rectify / repaired waterways
- Making sure we maintain that
- Indicator Species return
- Restoration of abundance
- start at top - treat the cause where its created
- Education + community engagement - Shifting mindset In order to achieve goals
- Sam – people's health reflected in waterways

Verbatim minutes (that are not reading off the post-its/A1 sheets)

- Talked about timeframes to get to these visions. Aligning vision to TMOTW. Basically holistic, aspirational focus.
- River should be given tipuna status. That will enable attention/focus to the river as due.

- Uniqueness of each catchments. Waterways need covering. The best waters come from covered waterways. Remember that people will live in what we plan today. Keep in mind the hierarchy of obligation (i.e. TMOTW)

Table 3

- State that provides for all values
- Sustainable land & FW management
- Improved water quality - ~~erosion~~ / sediment / contaminants
- Improved access to water- capacity - storage
- Discharges - restrictions on inputs that can end up in receiving waters
- Bank stability / native buffers
 - filter to horticulture /ag
 - Biodiversity
- Swimmable rivers
- Focus on sub catchments discharging most sediment

SESSION 2: FMUs

Questions for consideration:

1. Do you think these FMUs proposed are a reasonable spatial framework for setting limits, targets and action plans?
2. Do they cover areas with common values?
3. Are there any change you would make? (indicate these using post it notes stuck on the maps)
4. Consider the aquifers – should they all be in the same FMU? should this be the Turanga Flats FMU or a separate FMU?

(NOTE: No allocated report-back time, but had some extra time at the end so included the verbatim feedback here under assumption that it was for the FMUs)

Verbatim feedback (in the last 5-10 minutes before closing)

- For mahinga kai, it would be important to identify where these sites are so farmers can do better to protect these sites. Same for wahi tapu sites too.
- Most important is that farmers and tangata whenua have mutual respect with each other. Which is how it operates in Te Arai, where tangata whenua can access private property with no problem.
- In spirit of ki uta ki tai, debate on table around FMUs and catchments, especially Waipaoa catchment should be considered as a whole. Question around why we need large FMUs. Question on the scale or resolution used to look at these issues.
- Wanted to see that we have a system of consistency in developing FMUs. So we first based on land-use, then on catchment.
- Important to also understand ki uta ki tai, especially monitoring implications and what it means for FMUs and subcatchments.
- Four people agree on FMU boundaries
- General consensus of Turanga Flat FMU as opposed to Poverty Bay Flats. Suggestion raised to start gradually changing the names of rivers back to their original names

Post-its

- Ki Uta ki tai & FMUs
- Understand the problem first
- FMU vs engagement
- lower levels of NOF process
- Monitoring levels?
- TMOTW alignment
 - FMU effect
 - FMU speaking to each other
- Report at FMU or Sub-FMU?
 - What are the implications of more FMUs
- Compliance monitoring

- Related to FMUs
- Need to map by land use & manage that way
- Watersheds as a unit?
- What would it take to change?
 - mana whenua voice called for

SESSION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES

Questions for consideration:

Consider the NPSFM Values for the FMU – are these right?

Waipaoa Hill Country FMU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drinking water supply – rurally & hill country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible • Clarity • Safe • Tastes food (palatable) • Smells good • Spiritually safe • Sufficient volume during peak demand • Tapu a noa • Sustainable practices • Reliability • Source protection • Diverse sources • Cost effective sources • Efficient use – water is not wasted 2. Ecosystem Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase biodiversity & ecosystem health • Waiora • Abundance of taonga species thriving • Increased & enhanced habitat ni the water & on the land • Water quantity • Water quality • Mauri ora • Habitat protection • Habitat rehab 3. Irrigation & Food production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient irrigation process • Efficient use & reuse of water sources • Maintaining Te Mana o te Wai • Local consumption & circular economies • Sustainable practices for run off & nutrients 4. Mahinga kai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundance of mahinga kai species in water & on land • Access to mahinga kai sites • Practicing traditional harvest preservation & sustainable management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of sites of significance <p>Ecosystem health – provides for other values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Koura as indicator of stream health • Markers- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kotare as a marker of stream health ○ Kanae as indicator of Eco health - whatatutu+ Waikanae • Restoration of waterways • Landuse
---------------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Farming + forestry practices don't affect water health o Reducing land degradation, implementing for conservation measures <p>Action -> Landcare shallow landsliding GIS Identify vulnerable areas – management of erosion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irrigation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water quality is suitable b. Efficient water use 2. Irrigation available year around without negative effects on environment 3. Rules that allow for innovation i.e. when are volumes of H2O needed. Tech. AI. 4. WATER STORAGE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ecological niche b. Other water sources 5. Te Arai is best place to start protection of threatened species 6. Te Arai/Arai te Uru – ecological values are high in the headwaters. So it will be easier to raise the ecolocial & natural values of the rest of this catchment than in other catchments? i.e. a priority? 7. Markets & industry need to be involved in treated WW discussion 8. Trust between council, iwi & water users. No more “use it or lose it”
Gisborne urban FMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban FMU needs irrigation as a value i.e. Gueze, Food production, etc
Turanga Flats FMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquifers need to be separate FMUs? • What is considered “freshwater”? Should it be split? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Rivers o Aquifers • Based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Land use o Catchment • Pink area for Te Arai flats (like yellow)
Te Arai FMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water storage can double as habitat for native flora & fauna • Remove current “unintended consequences”
General comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values very similar in all 4 FMUs – Lump into 1? • Matawhero loop – land-use more similar to Turanga flats • Should higher density housing be separate to Awapuni lagoon? • Prefer the old boundaries TMT <p><u>Mahinga kai</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK focus on sustainable practices a cultivating techniques that prioritise the preservation a protection of biodiversity • MK to restore a enhance habitats that support the local food sources • Implementing sustainable farming practices - good quality water supports overall health • Conservation a traditional food sources - culturally significant • Education & Community engagement - buy in – collab approaches <p>“Regenerative” Be consistent with how we define FMUs – land use VS catchment</p>

Submitted answers received via Waipaoa Catchment Advisory Group portal

NPS-FM value	Environmental outcomes
Waipaoa Hill Country FMU	
Ecosystem health	Te Mana o Te Wai, people/communities need access to good quality water
Mahinga kai	Lake Repongaere and other important mahinga kai sites provide healthy and safe kai for mana whenua to enjoy
Human contact	Identified swimming holes are safe to use during the bathing season from October to April
Natural form and character	Sustainable communities surviving weather extremes
Fishing	Locals are able to continue to catch trout in the Wharekopae River
Animal drinking water	All properties that farm animals need access to good water
Te Arai FMU	
Ecosystem health	Te Mana o Te Wai, people need access to good quality water
Natural form and character	Sustainable communities surviving weather extremes
Drinking water supply	All communities need access to good water
Animal drinking water	All properties that farm animals need access to good water
Irrigation and food production	Very important to feed the nation cost effectively
Turanga Flats FMU	
Ecosystem health	Te Mana o Te Wai, people need access to good quality water
Human contact	Identified swimming holes are safe to use during the bathing season from October to April
Irrigation and food production	Very important to feed the nation cost effectively
Natural form and character	Sustainable communities surviving weather extremes
Drinking water supply	The Waipaoa River provides an important part of the drinking water supply for Gisborne City and communities across the Turanga flats

Animal drinking water	All properties that farm animals need access to good water
Gisborne Urban	
Ecosystem health	Te Mana o Te Wai, people need access to good quality water
Natural form and character	Sustainable communities surviving weather extremes
Irrigation and food production	Very important to feed the nation cost effectively
Transport and Tauranga waka	The Taruheru River is able to be used safely year – round for waka ama and kayaking
Animal drinking water	All properties that farm animals need access to good water