



## Waiapu Catchment Technical Advisory Group

### Hui 2 - Report 1: Values and Environmental Outcomes

#### **Summary of questions for the Advisory Group**

- *Have we identified all values that apply to the catchment plan area?*
- *Are the value descriptions accurate?*
- *Have the environmental outcomes been conveyed correctly?*
- *Is there anything you would like to add or remove?*

*We would appreciate if you can come to the hui with feedback prepared and/or email your feedback prior to the hui.*

#### **1. Introduction**

In Hui 1, we sought feedback on draft values for the Waiapu Catchment Plan. We discussed that understanding freshwater values and setting environmental outcomes for these is a key first stage of the catchment plan process, and a requirement of the NPS-FM.

Identifying the Values is an important first step in developing the catchment plan, as ultimately we are developing the plan to support these values. For each value an environmental outcome must be identified – with the catchment plan implementation intended to achieve those environmental outcomes.

As discussed in Hui 1, the NPS-FM requires compulsory values to be included, and other freshwater values to be considered. Māori freshwater values must also be included. Values identified for the Waiapu Catchment could be set at a catchment or regional scale depending on how the value is applied in freshwater management. Value descriptions will be useful in determining this.

During 2022 -2023, a series of hui were held with hapū in the Waiapu catchment. This combined with the information from many previous engagements with the community was used to develop draft Waiapu-specific Values for the Catchment. The tables over set out the values that work to date has identified, incorporating feedback from the previous Waiapu Catchment Technical Advisory Group Hui. It also sets out proposed Environmental Outcomes linked to these values.

## 2. Values and Environmental Outcomes

### Key Questions:

- Have we identified the Values of the catchment plan area?
- Are value descriptions appropriate?
- Are the environmental outcomes conveyed correctly?

Value	Value Description	Environmental Outcome
<b>Compulsory values</b>		
Human Contact – Swimming	<p>Many of the rivers and streams within the Waiapu Catchment are used for swimming and bathing during the warmer months.</p> <p>Swimming and bathing is highly valued because it enables us to connect physically and spiritually with our awa and maintain whakapapa to wai and strong relationships at place. Swimming also maintains or strengthens whanaungatanga within whanau and hapu.</p> <p>Whilst swimming and bathing occurs within the catchment, issues with water quality, quantity and access impacts the ability to maintain strong connections to waterways through swimming and bathing.</p>	<p>Locals and visitors are able to enjoy swimming and bathing in waterways that are safe and healthy, clean and clear with low levels of algal growth and deposited sediment throughout the catchment.</p> <p>Ngāti Porou whakapapa to wai is protected, maintained and strengthened through swimming, bathing and cultural rituals.</p> <p>There is enough water to swim or bathe. Activities within or adjacent to rivers and streams do not impede access, ability, safety and enjoyment of swimming and bathing.</p>
Mahinga kai	<p>Mahinga kai is an indicator of ecosystem health and the wellbeing of people within the catchment. An abundant food source indicates a healthy waterway and reflects upon the ability and mana of hapū to exercise mana motuhake, kaitiekitanga, and manaakitanga.</p> <p>Mahinga kai is highly valued right across the Waiapu Catchment through providing sustenance for whanau, manaakitanga at whanau and hapu gatherings and enable hapu members to maintain traditional practices and allow for intergenerational transfer of knowledge.</p> <p>Mahinga kai practices throughout the catchment are impacted by reduced ecosystem health in aquatic</p>	<p>Mahinga kai species are abundant and diverse so that mahinga kai practices can be carried out regularly in accordance the tikanga and kawa of respective hapu.</p> <p>The traditional kai species are regularly consumed by whanau and hapu.</p> <p>Mahinga kai practices enable whānau and hapū members to restore traditional practices and intergenerational transfer of knowledges.</p>

Value	Value Description	Environmental Outcome
	ecosystems and adjacent terrestrial ecosystems. High sedimentation levels in rivers also impacts kaimoana species.	Water users follow regenerative practices to support the restoration of mahinga kai species.  Matauranga a hapū informs decision making that affects the kapata kai of respective hapu.
Ecosystem Health	<p>The ability for our freshwater ecosystems and receiving coastal environment to support thriving aquatic ecosystems enables people to thrive.</p> <p>We recognise that freshwater ecosystems include puna, awa, repo, roto and their health is fundamentally connected to the health of the land. Activities in or adjacent to waterways ultimately impact the ecosystem health of our takutai moana as the ultimate receiving environment. Whanau and hapu view themselves as apart of these ecosystems and not separate. The wellbeing of people in the catchment is intrinsically connected to the health of these ecosystems.</p> <p>These ecosystems provide for connection/s, relationships and customary practices that are integral to our cultural identity.</p>	<p>Waterbodies are managed in an intergrated manner that considers waterbodies in their entirety as well as the interconnectedness they have with the coastal environment.</p> <p>Terrestrial ecosystems are maintained or restored to reduce erosion and sedimentation within freshwater bodies.</p> <p>Reduced sediment levels delivered to the coastal environment.</p> <p>Aquatic and connected terrestrial environments are improved so that indigenous species are abundant and diverse.</p> <p>Water quality and quantity is maintained or restored so that customary and recreational practises can be carried out by generations to come.</p>
Threatened Species	<p>All native species within the catchment are considered whakapapa species to the whanau and hapu within the catchment. Whanau and hapu as kaitieki have an obligation through whakapapa to protect and provide for all native species so that they are abundant and available for customary use. When native species are threatened, whakapapa is threatened.</p> <p>Many threatened species are present within the Waiapu Catchment and are a part of taonga ecosystems that sustain people within the catchment. Despite a decline in abundance, remnant populations of threatened species are still present in the catchment. The catchment is a stronghold</p>	<p>Waterbodies and riparian areas are managed in their entirety so they provide suitable habitat, sufficient water quantity, good water quality and a pest-free environment for all indigenous species including threatened species.</p> <p>Indigenous species are abundant and diverse within waterbodies and connected terrestrial environments.</p> <p>Whanau and hapu remain kaitieki over threatened species within their takiwa.</p>

Value	Value Description	Environmental Outcome
	for the nationally threatened tuna (longfinned eel). Other threatened species present in the catchment include Whio (Blue Duck), Hochstetter's Frog, and Shortjaw Kokopu amongst many others.	
<b>Other important values</b>		
Drinking Water	<p>Municipal drinking water supply is not provided within the catchment and adjacent coastal communities. Drinking water is typically sourced from traditional sites (e.g. springs) that have sustained our whanau and marae for generations. Accessing clean drinking water from traditional sites is essential to ensuring ahi kaa can live at home and uphold the mana of their respective whanau, hapu and marae.</p>	<p>Drinking water is sourced within the respective takiwa of the whanau and communities they supply.</p> <p>Activities are managed to protect and/or restore the water quality and quantity of the drinking water supplies of ahi kaa and marae.</p> <p>Whanau and hapu remain kaitieki over their drinking water resources and participate in decision making over them.</p>
Mauri	<p>Mauri is an intrinsic part of wai as well as whanau and hapu who hold mana whenua mana moana over their respective takiwa. Mauri connects us physically and spiritually to our wai and all aspects of the taiao and is fundamental to our relationship with wai.</p> <p>Mauri is reflected in the physical, spiritual and cultural wellbeing of our people. The relationship between whenua, ngahere, moana and our people is essential in the assessment of mauri of wai.</p>	<p>The wairua and mana of our wai is upheld and restored where needed.</p> <p>Healthy waterways and interconnected ecosystems supports the health and wellbeing of the people who live by and are sustained by those waterways.</p> <p>Whanau and hapu are commonly interacting with their waterways through activities such as swimming, bathing, mahinga kai, restoration efforts etc.</p> <p>Mahinga kai species are abundant and diverse.</p> <p>Whanau and hapu exercise their rights and obligations as kaitieki guided by whakapapa, kawa and tikanga (including decision-making).</p> <p>Landuse and freshwater activities are carried out in a manner that preserves and restores mauri.</p>

Value	Value Description	Environmental Outcome
		Indicators our mauri determined by whanau and hapu are respected and utilised in freshwater management (including decision-making).
Mana Motuhake	<p>Ngati Porou whanau and hapu are the kaitieki over their kapata kai, drinking water and traditional resources that have sustained their people for generations.</p> <p>Ngati Porou whanau and hapu continue to assert their rights and obligations in managing freshwater resources within their respective takiwa.</p>	<p>Whanau and hapu are the kaitieki over their kapata kai, drinking water and other traditional resources and participate in decision making that affects them.</p> <p>Whanau and hapu are able to undertake cultural practices and exercise tikanga and kaitiekitanga over the freshwater resources within the catchment.</p>
Ahi Kaa	<p>Ahi kaa are the whanau and hapu members who live at home and uphold kaitieki roles and obligations.</p> <p>Ahi kaa are interdependent with all other freshwater values identified in this plan. As whanau who rely on traditional resources to sustain them, when the taiao thrives so will the ahi kaa.</p>	<p>Whanau are encouraged to live on their whenua so that ahi kaa form a large proportion of the population within the Waiapu Catchment who uphold kaitieki rights and obligations.</p> <p>Ahi kaa have access to clean drinking water and traditional resources sourced from local areas.</p>
Waahi Tapu	<p>Waahi tapu are areas of cultural, historical, and/or spiritual significance that whanau and hapu have an obligation to protect and share korero tuku iho for future generations.</p> <p>Waahi tapu connects whakapapa and matauranga Ngati Porou to the respective whanau and hapu.</p>	<p>Waahi tapu sites are respected and protected from extreme weather events and commercial activities.</p> <p>Waahi tapu continue to connect whanau and hapu to their whakapapa, tikanga and mohiotanga.</p> <p>Knowledge of waahi tapu is managed in a respectful manner according to the tikanga of respective whanau and hapu.</p> <p>Matauranga-a-whanau/a-hapu informs how waahi tapu are managed and cultural concepts such as tapu and noa are respected.</p>
Natural Form and Character	<p>Waterways within the Waiapu Catchment are largely unmodified and able to express natural processes and patterns.</p> <p>Matauranga Ngati Porou through placenames, whakatauki and history can contribute further to better understanding</p>	<p>Natural Form and Character is maintained or restored as informed by site history and matauranga conveyed in place names, whakatauki/whakatauki, waiata etc.</p>

Value	Value Description	Environmental Outcome
	natural form and character in place(informed by whakatauki/placenames etc). It is important that landuse activities are managed in a way that is sensitive to these processes.	
Commercial and Industry Use	Local business provides jobs for our people. Water quality and quantity can provide for commercial and industrial use, including activities such as gravel extraction.	<p>Commercial and industrial uses support the livelihoods of Ngāti Porou and are enabled in a way that manages impacts within the site and does not detract from other values.</p> <p>Extractive activities are carried out in a reciprocal manner according to best practice guidelines informed by whanau, hapu and community.</p>
Farming/ Food Production	Farming is a predominant landuse within the catchment.	<p>Farming and food production is carried out in suitable locations that reduces impact on freshwater.</p> <p>Stock are excluded from waterways, erosion prone land and biodiversity hotspots.</p>