

Community Engagement Report

KOTAHĪ

TŌ TĀTAU PAPA, TŌ TĀTAU ANAMATA

OUR PEOPLE, OUR FUTURE



HAWKES BAY
REGIONAL COUNCIL

TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O TE MATAU-A-MĀUI

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Kotahi Community Engagement Report 2022

Introduction

Community engagement is an important first step in the Kotahi project plan development as it sets the tone for what people feel are the prevailing environmental issues in the specific areas in which they live, work, play and whakapapa to. It is also vital in providing a baseline for subsequent issues and options workshops. During the Kotahi planning process, Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) has a duty to consult with tangata whenua and the wider community at a place-based level throughout the region - to allow and promote the community to have their say and be a contributing voice in the plan development. In order to undertake this engagement, the following methods were successfully used across the three-month period of July to September 2022

- Twelve drop-in sessions across the region, with science State of the Environment (SoE) support
- Online feedback via the Social Pinpoint online platform
- Social media campaigns on both Facebook and Instagram
- Industry-specific information emails
- HBRC staff awareness campaigns

An excel database was designed to capture the raw data obtained from the drop-in sessions as well as that captured from Social Pinpoint and social media. The data was entered into the database verbatim as collected from the consultation sessions. The data was then coded into themes for review and reporting purposes.

This report is made up of three parts.

- The first part provides a summary of what we heard during the community drop-in sessions and online. This is organised by catchment and includes an infographic showing what we heard; a word cloud representing the top values expressed by the community, a more detailed feedback summary table broken down by topics and themes, and a list of outcomes the community expressed they wished to see in their catchment.
- The second part of the report includes infographics showing the feedback we received across the whole region on each of the Kotahi Plan topics.
- The last part of this report provides a summary table of the values we heard in each of the catchments. It should be noted that the values included in this table are a record of what we heard from our community, not an attempt to define values as required by the National Policy Statement – Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM 2020).

The purpose of this report is to provide a record of what we heard during the first phase of our community engagement. Therefore, there has been no attempt to provide any analysis, context or further information on the feedback provided, it is expected that this will occur during the next phase of the Kotahi plan development.

Next Steps

We have listened to what the community has said to us and we now need to turn what we have heard into visions, values and outcomes as required by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.

This report shows that we have gathered insights on values and outcomes from the community. We also need to determine visions which are long-term wishes for water bodies and freshwater ecosystems. We need our council to delineate the Freshwater Management Units (FMU) for the rohe before the visions can be determined. Freshwater Management Units are a way we report to central government on water outcomes. These visions must be developed through engagement with tangata whenua and communities. What we have heard so far will inform the development of the visions once FMUs are set. It should be noted that some of drop in sessions were held on marae providing an opportunity for tangata whenua to be involved. The results of what we have heard reflect the input from tangata whenua that attended, however these sessions do not make up the entirety of the consultation required with tangata whenua.

Once we have the visions, values and outcomes, our next phase is to test solutions and draft plan provisions for the catchments and the topics which will happen in 2023. We will be working with tangata whenua and key stakeholders throughout this phase. In 2024 we will be engaging with the community again and working with tangata whenua to check the plan provisions.

Wairoa and Northern Coast

In the Wairoa and Northern Coast catchments we held two events, one at the Wairoa Taiwhenua in Wairoa, and one at Kahungunu Marae in Nuhaka. We also received online feedback from social media and Social Pinpoint.

The following chapter provides an overview of what we heard from the community including;

Infographic showing an overview of what we heard.

Word cloud representing the top **values** expressed by the community. The bigger and bolder a word appears, the more often it was mentioned.

Feedback summary listing what we heard by themes and topics.

Outcomes detailing key outcomes that the community would like to see in their catchment.



Wairoa and Northern Coast catchments

What we heard

“ Our children, mokopuna and next generations swimming and fishing in Wai Māori ”



What you want...

More of

Clean, healthy rivers full of kai

Planting of more native trees

Water tanks capturing rainwater

Pest control

Less of

Forestry slash in rivers and coastal areas

Sediment and e.coli in rivers

Wastewater and industrial waste overflows

Livestock grazing on riverbanks



“ We want the next generation to enjoy our natural environment ”

We held **2** community drop in events in Nuhaka, and Wairoa, and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:



Water quality

Sediment and e.coli are a problem in rivers
Water quality has degraded, needs to improve



Land use

Issues with plantation Forestry and its impacts on water from sediment, slash, pollen, and erosion
Better management of forestry
Right land use activity in the right place



Biodiversity

Pest plant and animal species need to be controlled for native species to thrive
Native trees need to be planted to provide habitat and riparian margins



Infrastructure

Public transport and roading improvements



Tangata whenua values

Acknowledgement of mātauranga Māori



Resourcing

Funding for fencing off waterways
Local input and local involvement



“ The quality of the river is important, we spend a lot of time in and around the river with friends and family during summer especially. ”



Water quantity

Pest control

Appropriate land use

Adaptation

Restoration

Local consultation

Intergenerational management

Biodiversity

Mauri

Regulation

Farming

Hierarchy of obligations

Resourcing tangata whenua

River mouth opening

Recreation

Water quality

Swimming

Monitoring

Education

Mosaic land use

Native planting

Communication

Mātauranga Māori

Clean green image

Water storage

Forestry management

Food production

Tuna






Wairoa

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Fencing

Wairoa and Northern Coast catchments

	Themes	What we heard
	Forestry	Pollen issues are increasing with forestry
	Particulate matter	There should be a requirement that wood burned is always dry More dust is occurring due to heavy vehicles on metal roads
	Biosecurity	Plant and animal pest species need to be controlled for native species to thrive Funding needs to be provided to control pest species Feral deer, possums, goats and pigs are a major issue
	Habitat creation	Native species need to be planted to provide habitat and food for native birds, wetlands should be restored Riparian planting is needed to provide habitat and shade for aquatic species Habitat should be created within urban areas to bring birdlife back to people
	Severe weather events	Severe weather events such as storms and heavy rain are becoming more frequent
	Climate change adaptation	Emissions reductions and climate change initiatives should be supported
	Sea level rise	Sea level rise may impact coastal communities and protection is needed
	Accessibility	Access to the coastal environment is important
	Erosion	Deposited sediment and slash are changing the coastal environment and river mouths
	Roading	Roads need to be upgraded and region-wide public transport made available to the community
	Infrastructure	Municipal wastewater discharges into the river need to be removed/improved A farm refuse collection scheme should be supported, removing the need for farm dumps

Themes

What we heard



Forestry	There are many issues around buffer zones, pollen, debris, and poor forestry management practice
	Forestry needs to become responsible for clearing sites appropriately, sediment and slash are major issues in waterways
	Incentives are needed which support the right land use in the right place
	Encourage mosaic plantings to reduce fire risk
	Stricter rules around forestry management are encouraged
Resourcing	Resourcing and funding are needed to fence off rivers and streams on all land types
	Funding is needed for alternate water source for livestock
	More native trees need to be planted and greater landowner support should be given
Water quality	There are problems with e.coli in the water, something needs to be done
	The rivers should be swimmable for future generations
	Clearer communication with local residents needs to be given around swimmability
	Industrial discharges into the river need to be removed
	Sediment has always been high, need to look at the feasibility of sediment traps
Water quantity	Consents must be given taking into account the availability of water
	Aquifers need to be identified and managed correctly
Erosion	Sediment from erosion is a major problem for many waterways
	Stock are an issue grazing beside waterways
	More riparian planting is needed
	Severe erosion prone land should be identified



Erosion	More erosion protection needs to be undertaken
Flooding	Flooding has increased in severity and intensity





Water security	Every home should have rainwater tanks
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Mātauranga Maori needs to be acknowledged and included in the planning process
Resourcing must be provided to ensure that tangata whenua can play an important part in improving the environment
Preservation and acknowledgement of tangata whenua history, sites of significance, values and knowledge is important

Wairoa and Northern Coast

Topic	Outcomes	Topic	Outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Only dry firewood is burnt 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sea level rise is addressed – Farmers become responsible for their emissions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Taonga species have increased – Pest species are controlled using community-based trapping – Exotic plant species are replaced by native species on river margins – More native trees are planted and there is greater support for landowners wishing to plant them 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rivers and river mouths are unblocked regularly
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Wetlands are restored – Waterways are clean, clear and full of kai – The mauri of the water is rich – Te Mana o Te Wai is given effect to – The environment is a safe healthy place for recreation – There are swimmable rivers for the next generation – Rivers and streams are fenced and planted – Kai is harvested sustainably – The right land use activity is in the right place – Land is used sustainably – A mosaic of land uses – Greater erosion control – Forestry harvest and management is undertaken through best practice – There are tighter rules around forestry – Forestry is responsible for clearing sites to stop slash blocking rivers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public transport is available to and from Wairoa – Industrial discharges are removed from the Wairoa River
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mosaic planting (not blanket planting) is encouraged to reduce fire risk
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Historical sites are preserved – Mātauranga Māori is acknowledged and used in freshwater monitoring – There is better communication with iwi
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Every home has rainwater tanks – There are enjoyable public reserves at Pilot hill and a boardwalk around the wetland

Mohaka

In the Mohaka catchment we held two events, one at Kurahikakawa Marae in Waihua, and one at the Te Pohue Community Hall. We also received online feedback from social media and Social Pinpoint. Earlier feedback received from the Mohaka community in 2020 – 2021 has not been included in this report but is available on our website.

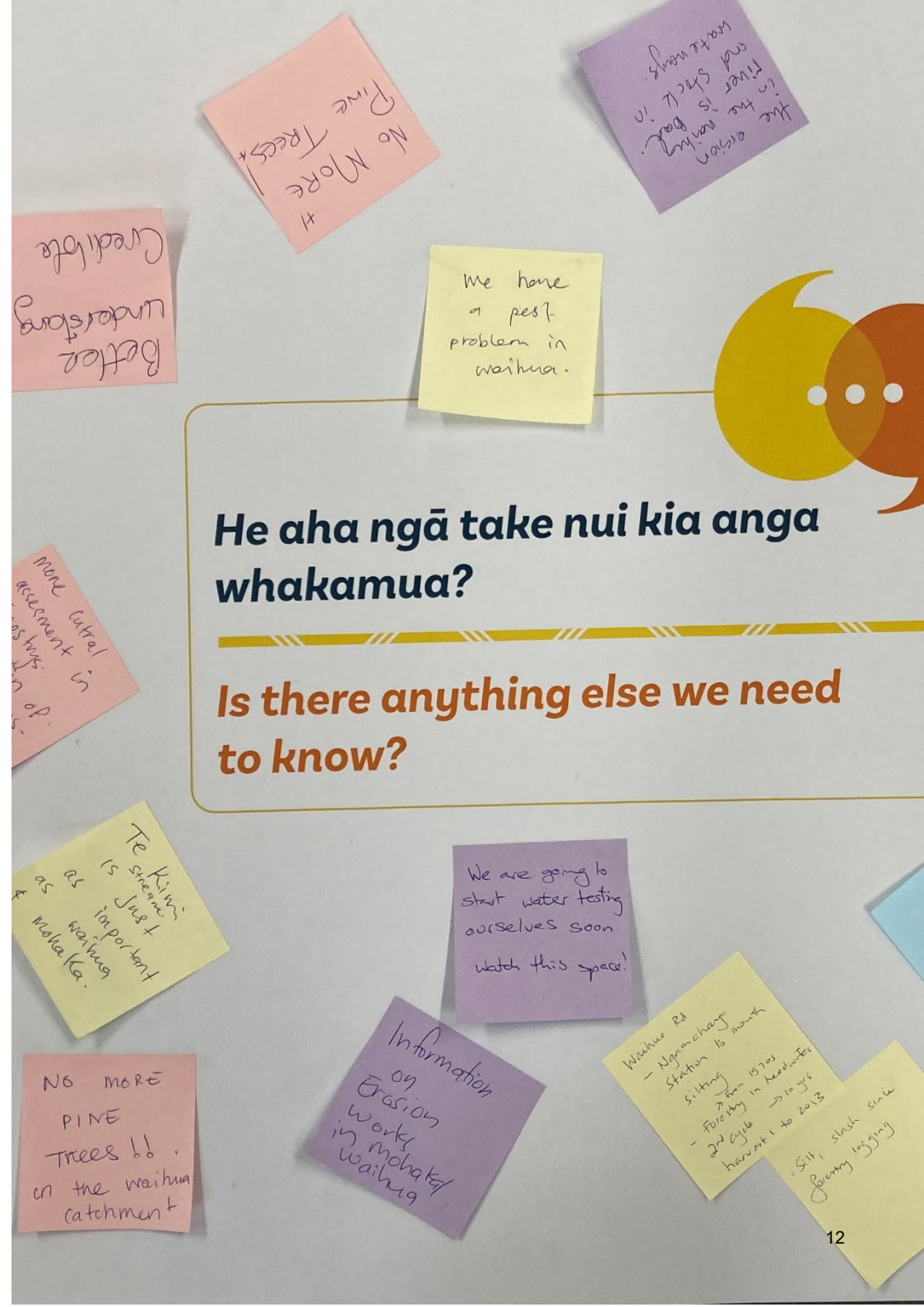
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Word cloud representing the top **values** expressed by the community. The bigger and bolder a word appears, the more often it was mentioned.

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Outcomes detailing key outcomes that the community would like to see in their catchment.



Mohaka catchment

What we heard

“Te Kiwi stream is just as important as Waihua and Mohaka”

What you want...

More of

Clean, healthy stoney-bottomed waterways

Water storage for drought and low flow events

Planting to help manage erosion and sedimentation

Less of

Harvested logs and slash creating hazards in rivers and along the shore

Decline in koura, eel, tuna and whitebait numbers

Avian pests



“A balanced landscape recognising the benefits of all land uses”

We held **2** community drop in events in Te Pohue, and Waihua, and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:



Water quality

Sediment, e.coli and low flows are affecting water quality in the Waihua awa
Often there is stock in the waterways - wanting to see them fenced



Land use

Concerns with change in land use to plantation forestry
Wanting a balanced approach to land use and increased awareness of natural land cover and appropriate use



Biodiversity

Large pest problem in Waihua - particularly geese, peacocks and turkeys
Need better management of invasive plant species



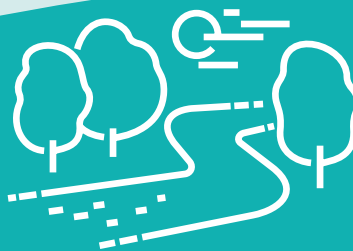
Waste management

Rubbish along State Highway 2 and 5 from vehicles, accidents, breakdowns and people dumping rubbish in rest areas
Roadside culverts need guards to stop litter entering waterways



Tangata whenua

Keen to be involved in pest management and monitoring water quality



“I would love to see more investment in getting our kids out into our forests, rivers, shores, etc and in being able to identify and know about our flora and fauna and it's importance to our future.”

Water quality

Water testing
Education
Historical sites
Community
Improvement
Monitoring
Stock
Balanced land use
Pest control
Clean water
Understanding




Koura
Biodiversity
Wetlands
Science based policy
Waste management
Stoney bottom rivers
Forestry management
Transparency
Tuna
Roading
Conservation

Riparian planting
Road signage
Cultural assessment
Communication
Water storage
CDEM
Native plants
Intergenerational management

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Mohaka catchment

	Themes	What we heard
	Pest management	<p>Large pest problem in Waihua – particularly geese, peacocks and turkeys</p> <p>We need to get rid of the invasive plant species in our water ways</p> <p>Better management of wildling pines in native forestry blocks</p> <p>Communities need to be resourced to address the pest problem</p>
	Biodiversity	<p>Increased investment in educational programmes to get children out into nature and teach them to identify flora and fauna and it's importance to our future</p> <p>Concerns about the loss of koura in Te Kiwi Stream</p> <p>Eel, tuna and whitebait numbers are declining – likely the result of low flows and silt</p> <p>At low tide there used to be little mussels in the river – lost due to silt</p> <p>Native plants being used in place of poles for erosion control along the Waihua river</p>
	Ecosystems	<p>Increased investment in wetland creation</p>
	Recreation	<p>Safe swimming by the mouth of the river. It used to be clear – now swifter and deeper as a result of gravel extraction</p>
	General	<p>Concerns with cars being on beaches and motor bikes on the dunes and foreshore</p> <p>Waihua River coastal edge is receding – sand is building up and the mouth isn't as big as it used to be as a result of low flows</p>
	Transport	<p>State highways are in poor condition and more safety barriers are needed</p>
	Flooding	<p>Vegetation is being stripped in flooding events</p> <p>Bar at Waihua river mouth moves with each flooding event</p>

Themes

What we heard



Education	Investment in educating the community about the awa and how to care for it
	Increased awareness about how communities can report environmental concerns and compliance issues
Land use	Concerns about land use being changed to plantation forestry
	Need a balanced approach to land use
	Increased awareness of natural land cover and appropriate use
	Blanket farm restrictions aren't always effective
Forestry	Concerns about pines being planted and not being harvested
	Increase in silt and slash since the plantation forestry has been logged
	Concerns that setbacks are insufficient in forestry blocks
	Harvested logs and slash are creating hazards in rivers and along the shore after flooding events
	Improved monitoring of forestry activities – and enforcement action when required
Water quality	Increased water storage for emergency events
	Farmers should be able to store/dam water on farm ephemeral waterways for use at times of drought
Erosion	Erosion is a problem in the Waihua catchment
	Increased planting on erosion prone land
	Increase riparian planting to help with erosion and sediment control









Wāhi tapu	Concerns about the lack of cultural assessments in forestry blocks and impacts on historic sites
General	Keen to see tangata whenua involved in this mahi
	We need to be following tikanga, lore – living in harmony with the whenua



Waste management	Issues with territorial rubbish and recycling collections and people dumping rubbish in rest areas
	Rubbish is an issue along state highways – from vehicles, accidents, breakdowns
	Roadside culverts need guards to stop litter entering our waterways and sumps to manage stock effluent

Mohaka

Topic	Outcomes	Topic	Outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective management of pest species Communities are resourced to managed pests Increased investment in educational programmes about native biodiversity Abundant kaimoana Native plants being used for erosion control Increased investment in wetland creation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean, clear waterways safe for swimming Stoney bottom rivers are restored Waterways are fenced and planted Greater erosion control No stock in waterways A balanced approach to land use Increased awareness of natural land cover and appropriate use Communities are resourced to monitor water quality Water storage being utilised for drought, low flow events and emergencies Effective forestry management – slash, setback
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coast and beaches are safe for swimming Safe vehicle access – for people and the environment 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved state highways 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective waste management services 		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites of significance are protected Tangata whenua are involved in this mahi

Esk and Central Coast

In the Esk and Central Coast catchments we held two events, one at Linden Estate in the Esk Valley, and one at the Community Hall in Tutira. We also received online feedback from social media and Social Pinpoint.

The following chapter provides an overview of what we heard from the community including;

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Word cloud representing the top **values** expressed by the community. The bigger and bolder a word appears, the more often it was mentioned.

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Esk and Central Coast catchments

What we heard

“ I want to be able to swim and picnic at the Esk River like we used to as kids ”

What you want...

More of

Improved access to and along the river

Planting of more native trees

Clean, swimmable rivers

The Esk catchment is resilient in the face of climate change

Less of

Forestry slash in rivers

Sediment and e.coli in rivers

Clearance of vegetation



“ We need to take a ki uta ki tai approach to issues ”

We held **2** community drop in events in Esk Valley, and Tutira, and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:



Water quality

Sediment and e.coli are a problem in rivers
Water quality has degraded, needs to improve



Land use

Issues with plantation Forestry and its impacts on water from sediment, slash, pollen, and erosion
Better management of forestry



Infrastructure

Stormwater management and flooding concern



Biodiversity

Pest plant and animal species need to be controlled for native species to thrive

Native trees need to be planted to provide habitat and riparian margins

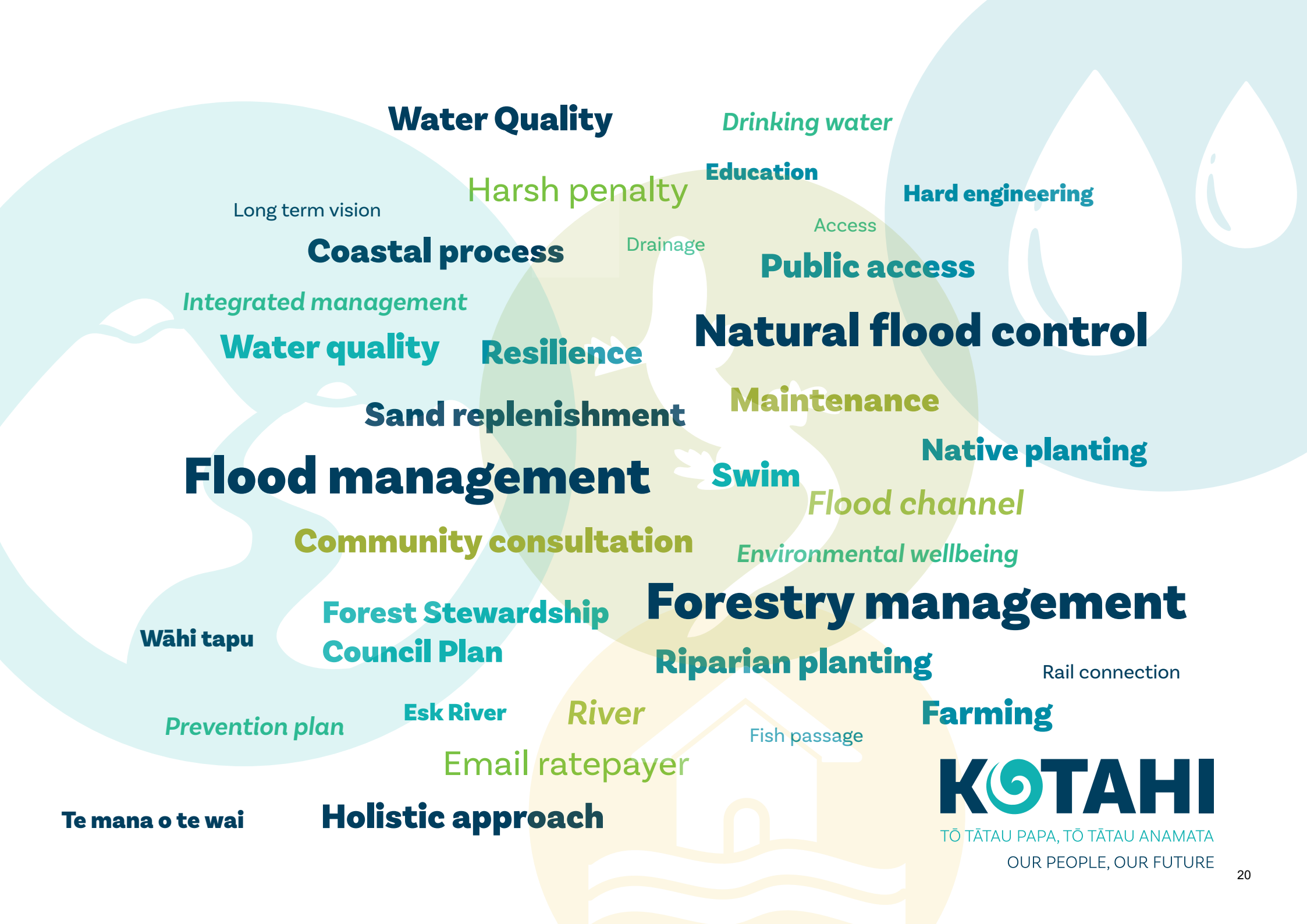


Public access

Ensure and improve public access to the river



“ Huge concerns around sediment, the Esk River is taking longer and longer to clear. Where is all the sediment coming from and what can be done? ”



Water Quality

Drinking water

Long term vision

Harsh penalty

Education

Hard engineering

Coastal process

Drainage

Access

Public access

Integrated management

Water quality

Resilience

Natural flood control

Sand replenishment

Maintenance

Native planting

Flood management

Swim

Flood channel

Community consultation

Environmental wellbeing

Forestry management

**Forest Stewardship
Council Plan**

Riparian planting

Rail connection

Wāhi tapu

Farming

Prevention plan

Esk River

River

Fish passage

Email ratepayer

Te mana o te wai






Holistic approach

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Esk and Central Coast catchments

	Themes	What we heard
	Forestry	Issues with pollen from plantation forests
	Biosecurity	Plant and animal pest species need to be controlled for native species to thrive Concerns around rats, stoats, wasps and rabbits in the area
	Habitat creation	Native species need to be planted to provide habitat and food for biodiversity
		To achieve a vision of riparian planting along the Esk River with native eco-sourced species
		Tighter rules around native vegetation clearance
		Planting of native trees in riparian margins and unproductive gullies
	More creation of green spaces for future generations	
	Severe weather events	Climate change and associated flooding
	Climate change adaptation	Ensure that the Esk catchment is resilient in the face of climate change
	Sea level rise	Look at other options to managed retreat such as sand replenishment Coastal hazard strategy with the community
	Erosion	What happens on the land affects the marine and coastal environment
	Infrastructure	Management of stormwater
		Re-establish rail links
		More investment and use of biofuels from forestry waste
		Maintain and build drains for effective drainage and flood control
		Use more soft engineering for effective river control
		Develop a long-term vision across industries

Themes

What we heard



Forestry	Slash left on the ground potentially contributes to flooding
	Forestry needs to become responsible for clearing sites appropriately alongside correct setbacks from waterways
	Incentives are needed which support the right land use in the right place
	Understand and manage the effects of forestry on the Esk River
	Require forestry management plans for permanent (carbon) forests
Resourcing	More native trees need to be planted and greater landowner support should be given
Water quality	Vegetation clearance is impacting on sedimentation in rivers
	The rivers should be swimmable for future generations
	Develop a robust monitoring system
	Sediment and e.coli are major problems in the Esk River
	More riparian planting is needed
Water quantity	Are heavy metals and other pollutants from the state highway impacting on water quality?
	Low flows in rivers mean that eels can no longer be caught
Access	Aquifers need to be protected for drinking water
	Ensure and improve public access for all recreational uses of the Esk River (not motor vehicles)
	Tracks and signage in Tutira park should be improved



Flooding	Blocking of the river mouth has caused flooding
	Produce a flood control/prevention plan
	Keep Eskdale park as a flood channel as part of a natural flood control approach









Stormwater	Urban development puts pressures on stormwater and drains cannot cope
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Wāhi tapu	Preservation and acknowledgement of tangata whenua history such as sites of significance is important
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Esk and Central Coast

Topic	Outcomes	Topic	Outcomes
	<p>Fulfil the vision of planting the banks of the Esk River with native eco-sourced species</p> <p>Eels and birdsong returns</p> <p>There is greater biodiversity</p>		<p>Natural river control and the use of more soft engineering</p>
	<p>The Esk catchment is resilient in the face of climate change</p> <p>Alternatives to managed retreat are explored</p>		<p>Wāhi tapu sites should be protected</p>
	<p>Clean, clear waterways full of life</p> <p>The Esk river is swimmable everyday</p> <p>The quality of the Esk River is restored for future generations</p> <p>There is public access along the rivers</p> <p>Permanent (carbon) forestry requires forestry management plans</p> <p>Native tree planting in riparian margins and unproductive land is encouraged and promoted</p> <p>There is a balance between the environment and human use</p> <p>The effects of forestry on the river are understood and effectively managed</p>		<p>More green spaces for future generations</p>

Heretaunga and Ahuriri

In the Heretaunga and Ahuriri catchments we held two events, one at Elwood Function Centre in Hastings, and one at the Napier Wall Memorial Centre. We also received online feedback from social media and Social Pinpoint.

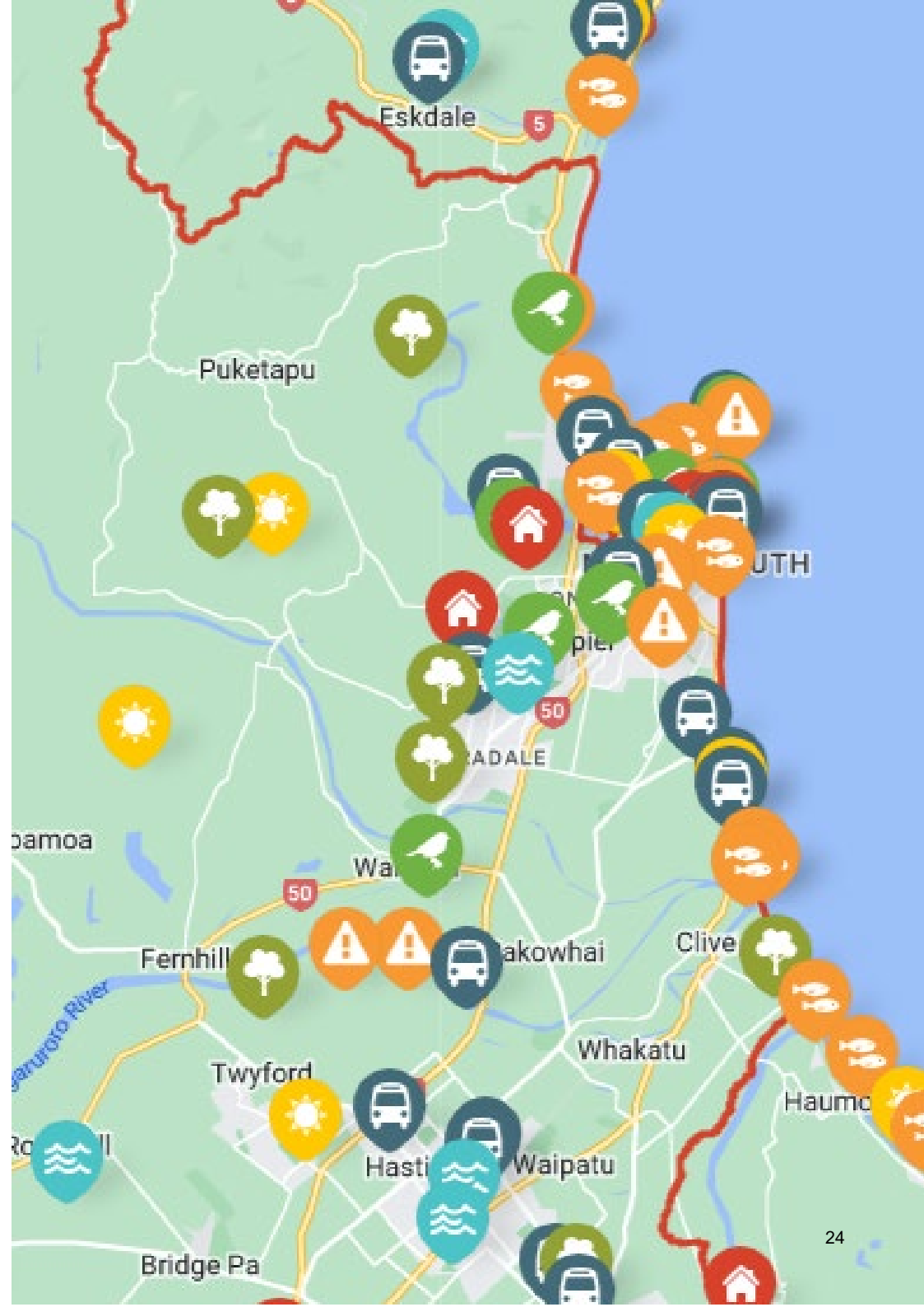
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Outcomes detailing key outcomes that the community would like to see in their catchment.



Heretaunga and Ahuriri catchments

What we heard

“ We have to stop trying to find out more and start acting ”

What you want...

More of

Public transport and safe cycling

Managing impacts of sea level rise

Increasing biodiversity - especially in urban areas

Clean water for swimming

Less of

Infrastructure for cars

Contamination of the aquifer

Wasting precious water

Development in areas subject to sea level rise



“ Support for more green energy initiatives so that we can migrate to a more carbon neutral society would be fantastic ”

We held **2** community drop in events in Napier, and Hastings, and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:



Biodiversity

- Improve and extend areas for indigenous biodiversity in urban areas
- Good pest control to protect biodiversity
- Protect habitats of threatened species
- Create habitat corridors, including in urban areas



Climate change

- Reduce cars/emissions and improve active and public transport options
- Account for hazards like sea level rise and flooding in new developments
- Develop climate change mitigation measures like stopbanks
- Develop alternative energy generation
- Ensure development accounts for increasing natural hazards from climate change
- Water storage to help mitigate effects of climate change



Transport

- Adopt more ambitious goals and strategies for Napier and Hastings
- More, safer and connected active and public transport options
- Less focus on infrastructure for cars



Land

- Incentivise planting for carbon, erosion control and biodiversity
- Protect areas used for food production
- New development accounts for climate change
- Support adoption of good farming practices



Water

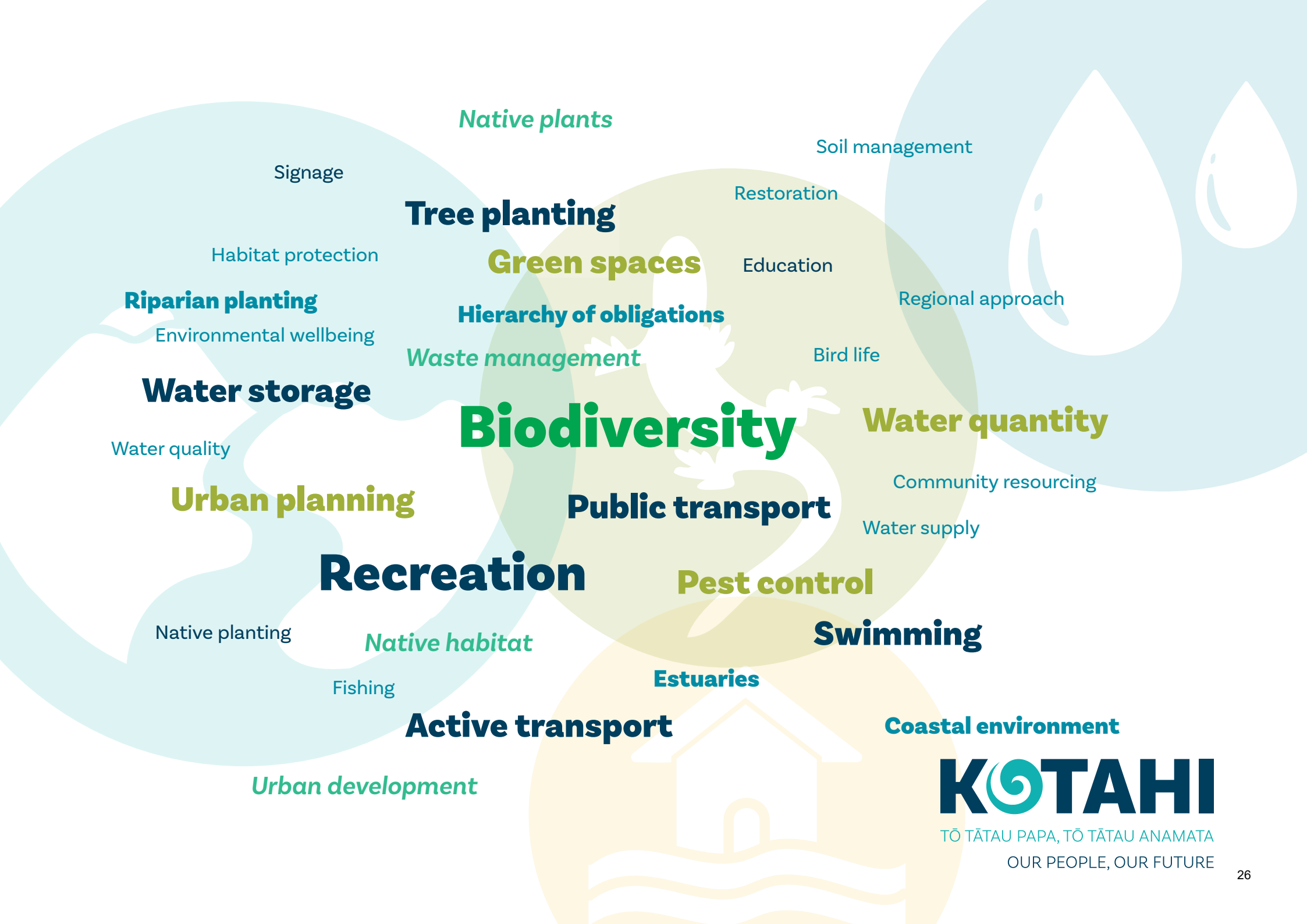
- Improve water quality for the range of values it holds, including swimming, biodiversity and ecosystem health
- Use scarce water resources efficiently
- Protect quality and quantity of aquifers
- More water storage to manage effects of climate change



Urban issues

- Rainwater storage for dwellings
- Manage wastewater and stormwater discharges better
- Increase urban biodiversity
- Provide more, safer and connected active and public transport





Native plants

Soil management

Signage

Tree planting

Restoration

Habitat protection

Green spaces

Education

Riparian planting

Hierarchy of obligations

Regional approach

Environmental wellbeing

Waste management

Bird life

Water storage

Biodiversity

Water quantity

Water quality

Urban planning

Public transport

Community resourcing

Pest control

Recreation

Swimming

Native planting

Native habitat

Estuaries

Fishing

Active transport





Coastal environment

Urban development

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Heretaunga and Ahuriri catchments

	Themes	What we heard
	Air quality	Orchard waste should be composted/mulched rather than burnt
	Biosecurity	Increased investment in pest control for pest plant and animal species - including marine pests Need to reintroduce pest control on Napier Hill to support native bird populations
	Biodiversity	Protect and enhance existing biodiversity and prevent indigenous species loss Protection for nesting areas of native birds and investment in breeding programmes Incentivise planting native trees on lifestyle blocks, in urban areas
	Estuaries and wetlands	Increased investment in wetland creation and protection
	Sea level rises	Better planning and preparation for sea level rise - engineering options utilised as a short-term solution, managed retreat for affected residential and commercial activities, limit development in high-risk areas Need to ensure the port is protected from sea level rise
	Adaptation	Collective action - need a district wide long term climate adaptation plan
	Coastal	Biodiversity needs to be prioritised above recreational and commercial values in ecologically sensitive areas Coastal developments should only be allowed if they have a positive impact on the environment
	Recreation	Sandy beaches are highly valued by the community Keep the coast and beaches accessible and safe for swimming and recreation - invest in community recreation opportunities
	Flood control	Need to plan and prepare for more severe weather events - i.e. invest in flood control infrastructure, limit development and intensification in flood zones
	Tsunami	Limit development in tsunami inundation zones



Themes

What we heard









Energy	Promote small scale energy generation
Infrastructure	Management of municipal stormwater discharges in severe weather events need to be improved
	Every home should have a rainwater tank and be recycling greywater
	Investigate viability of permeable road surfaces for stormwater control
Public transport	Ensure bus stops are well located – central but away from anti-social behaviour
	Park and ride infrastructure would be great for commuting between Napier and Hastings
	Increased services – particularly between main centres (Napier, Hastings, CHB and Wairoa), extended evening services
	Increased frequency of services – particularly at peak times between Napier / Hastings, Havelock / Hastings, Flaxmere / Hastings
Active transport	Make cities more cycling friendly – potentially car free or car free days
	Make active transport options safer – safe footpaths and pedestrian crossings, greater investment in the cycleway network, safe cycle lanes and trails, education programmes about sharing the road
General	We need to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai
Erosion	Erosion is a problem in the region – we need to encourage riparian planting
Highly productive land	We need to map and protect highly productive land
Water quality	Waterways should be swimmable for future generations
	Safe swimming – adequate infrastructure and improved communication around swimability of waterways
	Concerns about increasing algae and weed in waterways
	Need to protect groundwater quality
Water quantity	Access to groundwater is important for primary production – allows good use of productive land
	We need to use water efficiently and protect aquifer pressures
	Allow water storage where sensible and practical – on farm and collective



Planning	Adopt aspirational climate friendly goals for urban areas – greenest city, active and public transport, renewable energy generation, car free
Liveability	Need to supply affordable, water and energy efficient homes of various types – family friendly with shared facilities and greenspaces Enable and encourage urban food production
Urban amenity	Concerns about water quality in urban waterways – rubbish, weeds etc More greening of city and urban areas – plant streams and drains with natives for amenity and biodiversity Greater invest in walkways, cycle trails and urban green spaces to make them safer
Waste management	More rubbish and recycling bins in recreation areas, along rivers and at beaches, provide provisions for dog walkers, increase and enforce fines Increase accessibility of recycling options, assist in the disposal of hazardous and technology waste
Wāhi tapu	Concern for the impact of climate change on wāhi tapu



Heretaunga and Ahuriri

Topic	Outcomes	Topic	Outcomes
	All orchard waste is composted/mulched		Te Mana o te Wai is given effect too Accessible, safe, swimmable rivers Waterways are free from algae, weeds and plastic Rivers and streams are planted and erosion is controlled Responsible gravel management Sustainable management of groundwater Water storage is allowed where sensible and practical Highly productive land is protected Communities are involved in managing environmental issues
	Pest species are effectively controlled Native biodiversity is protected and enhanced Native species are thriving Planting natives is incentivised and actively encouraged Increased riparian planting Wetlands are protected and expanded		
	A carbon neutral society Better planning and preparation for sea level rise The port is protected from sea level rises Collective, region wide climate adaptation planning		The community is resilient and prepared for severe weather events Limited development in tsunami zones
	Biodiversity is prioritised in estuaries The coast and beaches are accessible and safe for swimming and recreation		Urban areas have aspirational climate friendly goals - greenest city, active and public transport, car free There is an affordable home for everybody – increased housing density, family friendly with shared facilities and greenspaces Homes are water and energy efficient Food is grown in urban areas Expanded and better-connected network of walkways and cycle trails People are more connected with nature - urban areas are greener and reforested with natives Streams and drains are free from weeds and rubbish Waste and recycling bins are in all recreation areas Disposal of hazardous and technology waste is prioritised Recycling options are more accessible
	Increased small scale energy generation Every home has a rainwater tank and is recycling greywater Municipal stormwater is effectively managed Increased investment in public transport services –more services to more locations Active transport is safer and utilised by more people		

Tukituki

In the Tukituki catchment we held two events, one at the CHB Municipal Theatre in Waipawa and one at the Havelock North Function Centre. We also received online feedback from social media and Social Pinpoint.

The following chapter provides an overview of what we heard from the community including;

Infographic showing an overview of what we heard.

Word cloud representing the top **values** expressed by the community. The bigger and bolder a word appears, the more often it was mentioned.

Feedback summary listing what we heard by themes and topics.

Outcomes detailing key outcomes that the community would like to see in their catchment.



Tukituki catchment

What we heard

“ Focus on outcomes and practical implementation ”

What you want...

More of

Better quality environment

Sustainable economic activity

Diversity of choices

Water storage: dams, managed aquifer recharge *

Less of

Pollution

Poor management of erodible land

Water storage: dams, managed aquifer recharge *

*Views were held both in favor and against



“ Everyone should uphold Te Mana o Te Wai ”

We held **2** community drop in events in Waipukurau, and Havelock North, and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:



Biodiversity

Promote and support diversity: birds, fish, trees, riparian areas



Economy

More sustainable farming and forestry

Better choices of tree species

Protect fertile soils



Public access to waterways

Provide better access

Limit 4WD access



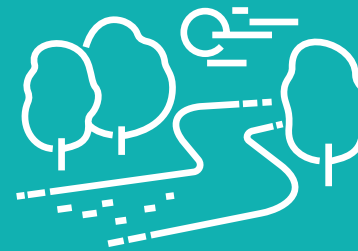
Water management

Fix degraded water bodies

Improve allocation

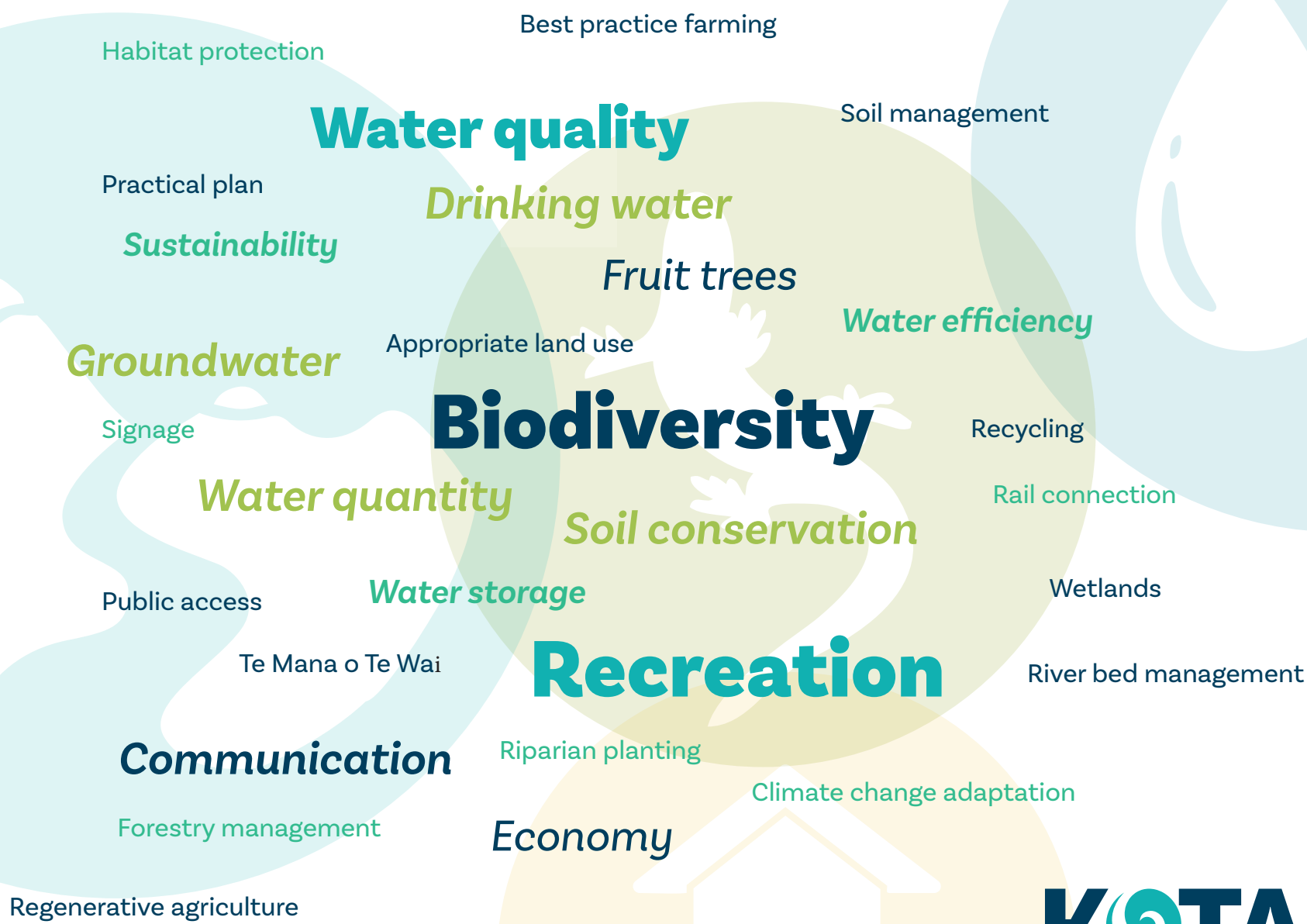
Support and encourage people to do the right thing

Diverse water solutions are needed



“ Ensure there is enough water for everyone ”

“ Water is of suitable quality for swimming and fishing ”



Water quality

Drinking water

Fruit trees

Biodiversity

Soil conservation

Recreation

Economy

Habitat protection

Best practice farming

Soil management

Practical plan

Sustainability

Appropriate land use

Water efficiency

Groundwater

Signage

Recycling

Water quantity

Rail connection

Water storage

Wetlands

Public access

Te Mana o Te Wai

River bed management

Communication

Riparian planting

Climate change adaptation

Forestry management







Regenerative agriculture

KOTAHI

TŌ TĀTAU PAPA, TŌ TĀTAU ANAMATA

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Tukituki catchment

	Themes	What we heard
	Air quality	Sometimes an issue in Otane (from woodburners and outdoor burning)
	Gravel management	Poorly managed gravel extraction activities impact on ecological values 4WD access is a problem where gravel is extracted, impacting bird habitat
	Riparian management	Encourage a diversity of species, including fruit bearing trees There can be a tension between riparian planting and flood management e.g. Omakere Stream
	Riverbed habitat	Riverbeds have deteriorated with algal blooms and a build up of sediment
	Sea level rise	Options are needed for sea level rise, including river mouth opening, construction of floodgates and seawalls, and development of more extensive wetlands behind structures
	Sea level rise	Options are needed for sea level rise, including river mouth opening, construction of floodgates and seawalls, and development of more extensive wetlands behind structures
	Human activities	Impacts of more people and camping on the environment
	Infrastructure planning	Invite CHBDC to join up with HDC and NCC in infrastructure planning and asset management
		Some bike tracks are dangerous
		Harness tidal energy
	Flooding	Options are needed for sea level rise, including river mouth opening, construction of floodgates and seawalls, and development of more extensive wetlands behind structures



Themes

What we heard

Te Mana o Te Wai	Everyone, including Māori, should uphold Te Mana o Te Wai
Allocation, storage and use of water	Ensure there is enough water for everyone
	Consider shorter consents, or more frequent reviews of consent conditions to ensure efficient use of water
	Reduce allocation limits, resulting in fewer cows, less intensive farming activities and less pollution
	Use water more efficiently rather than building a dam
	Keep Makororo storage options open
	Storage on farm in water tanks
	Diverse water solutions are needed
	Recognise the benefits of smaller scale storage solutions
Gravel management	Poorly managed gravel extraction activities impact on ecological values, recreation values and can mobilise excessive sediment
	Beach raking impacts habitat for fish
	River crossings need better management
	Gravel has accumulated in some places where previously there was none
	Consider revocation of any licence where there are poor gravel extraction practices
More sustainable forestry	Pine plantations are an issue, including when erodible land is being harvested
	There are opportunities for selective harvesting, better tree choices, better utilisation of the area under the tree canopy
Water quality and discharges	Stop polluting our drinking water, including groundwater
	Don't permit overflows from reticulated sewerage systems - treat them in the same way as for spillage from dairy effluent
	Clear reporting of nitrate as a pollutant
	Nitrogen issues from intensive land uses, subdivisions (in non-reticulated areas)
	Water quality has deteriorated over the years, with more problems when flows are low and there is less dilution of contaminants
	Riverbeds have deteriorated, with a build up of sediment and algal blooms












Themes

What we heard

<p>Costs</p>	Internalise costs of land use and environmental impacts	
	<p>Public access</p>	Provide better walking and cycling access to Lake Whātuma
		Restrict vehicle access to riverbeds
		4WD access is an issue (for water quality and bird habitat) where gravel is extracted
		Have better signage at access points
	<p>Recreation</p>	Support swimming standards for waterways
		Poorly managed gravel extraction activities impact on recreation values
	<p>Waste management</p>	Encourage plastic wrap recycling to avoid private dumping of wrap near river edge
	<p>Soils</p>	Protect fertile soils in rural and urban areas
		Erosion is an issue
		Harvesting of pine plantations on erodible land is an issue
		Promote regenerative agriculture as a means to better manage soil
<p>Te Mana o Te Wai</p>	Everyone, including Māori, should uphold Te Mana o Te Wai	
<p>Growth management</p>	Risk to water quality from nutrient loading from new, non-reticulated subdivisions	
	Opportunity to focus growth along the State Highway 2 road/rail corridor (Waipukurau-Waipawa-Hastings-Napier)	

Tukituki

Topic	Outcomes	Topic	Outcomes
	<p>Good all-year air quality, including in small communities</p> <p>Woodburners and outdoor fires are well managed and do not pollute the air</p>		<p>There is enough water for everyone, achieved through good management and choices for water allocation, taking, storage and use</p> <p>Both land and water resources provide suitable habitat for desired fish, animal and birds species</p> <p>Riparian margins, including alongside minor waterways</p> <p>More sustainable farming and forestry practices</p> <p>Waterways meet swimming standards</p> <p>Water pollution from both urban and rural activities is addressed effectively</p> <p>No excessive algal blooms or build-up of sediment in waterways</p> <p>Effective monitoring and reporting</p>
	<p>Suitable habitat for fish and birds</p> <p>Diversity of species</p> <p>Gravel is managed in a way that does not destroy habitat for desired species</p> <p>Good information on what we have and how to care for it</p>		<p>Flooding risks are effectively addressed, including by use of more wetlands and constructed seawalls</p>
	<p>Options for addressing sea-level rise</p>		<p>Upholding of Te Mana o Te Wai by everyone</p>
	<p>Impacts of more people and camping activities in the coastal environment are effectively managed</p> <p>The river mouth is opened to reduce flooding</p>		<p>Focused urban growth along the state highway/rail corridor</p> <p>Urban discharges (wastewater, stormwater, subdivisions) are managed as well as rural activities in catchments</p>
	<p>Co-ordinated and strategic approach by all the local councils to infrastructure management</p> <p>Tidal energy is harnessed</p>		

Pōrangahau and Southern Coast

In the Pōrangahau and Southern Coast catchments we held two events, one at the Rongomaraeroa Marae in Pōrangahau and one at the Community Hall in Waimarama. We also received online feedback from social media and Social Pinpoint.

The following chapter provides an overview of what we heard from the community including;

Infographic showing an overview of what we heard

Word cloud representing the top **values** expressed by the community. The bigger and bolder a word appears, the more often it was mentioned.

Feedback summary listing what we heard by themes and topics

Outcomes detailing key outcomes that the community would like to see in their catchment



Pōrangahau and Southern Coast catchments

What we heard

“ Stop 4WD and Driving on the reef. This is killing the reef and Kai Moana. ”

What you want...

More of

Clean and flowing water bodies

Pest control

Biodiverse ecosystems

Transparency and communication

Less of

Consented over-allocation of water

Poor forestry management

Driving on the dunes and reef

Sediment in the water



“ Accountability and transparency need to be improved ”

We held **2** community drop in events in Pōrangahau and Waimārama, and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:



Water quality and quantity

- Sediment and slash are a problem in rivers
- Water quality has degraded, needs to improve
- Water quantity has reduced



Land use

- Issues with plantation forestry and its impacts on water from sediment, slash, pollen, and erosion
- Better management of forestry
- Right land use activity in the right place
- Wetlands need to be looked after



Biodiversity

- Pest plant and animal species need to be controlled for native species to thrive
- Native trees need to be planted to provide habitat and riparian margins
- Deer, possums, cats, willows, and blackberry are significant pests



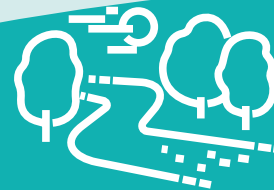
Coastal environment:

- Vehicle access to beaches is harming the reef and dunes
- Do not develop in coastal hazard zones
- Do not fund sea walls

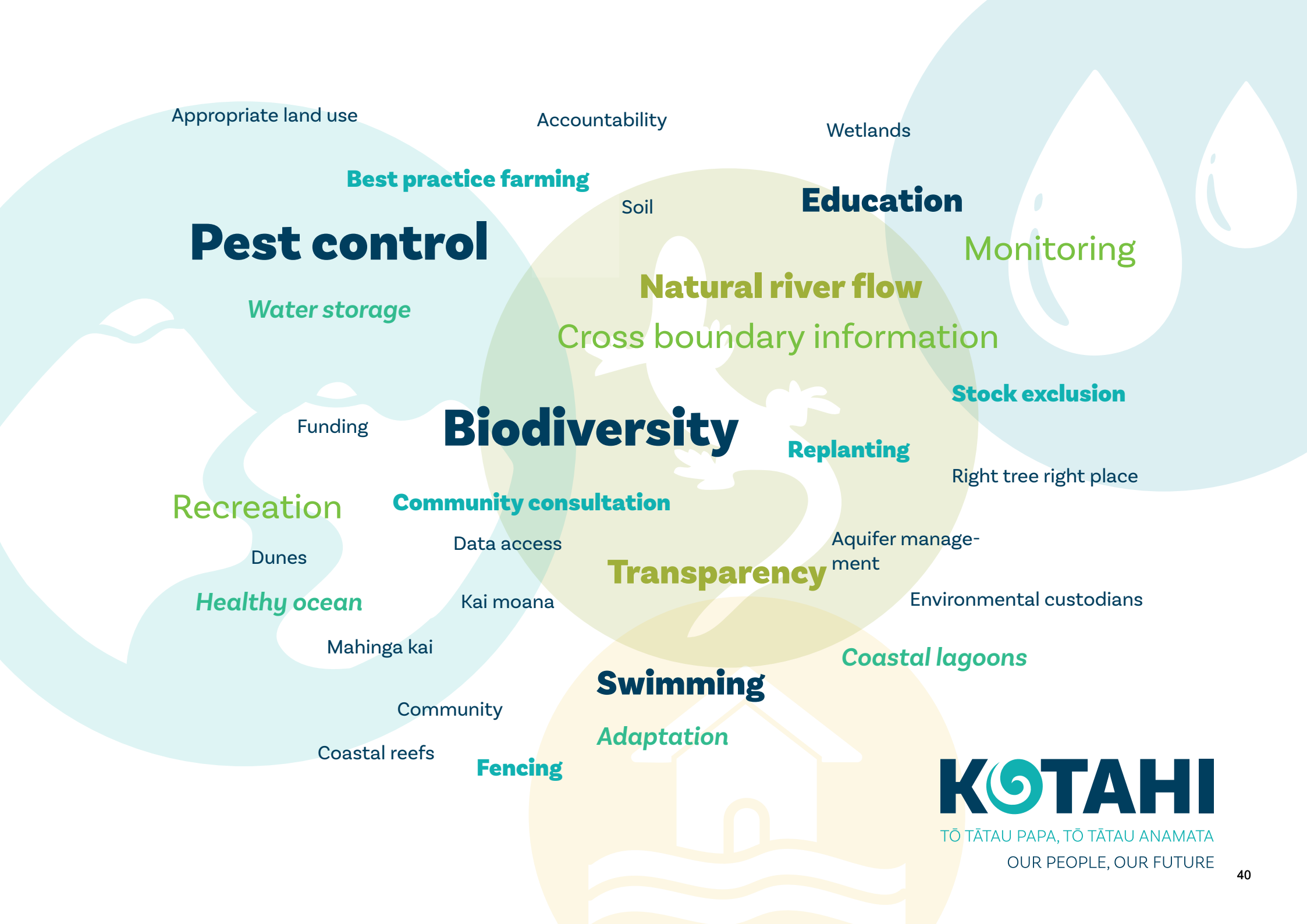


Natural Hazards:

- Erosion
- Tsunami risks
- Firefighting capacity is limited due to insufficient water storage
- Fire risks are high due to increased forestry
- Flood control tensions. Infrastructure is letting water out of the water body too quickly
- Forestry transport infrastructure needed



“ Tension - flood protection - drainage and available water in river. Water is moving too fast. ”



Appropriate land use

Accountability

Wetlands

Best practice farming

Pest control

Soil

Education

Monitoring

Water storage

Natural river flow

Cross boundary information

Stock exclusion

Funding

Biodiversity

Replanting

Right tree right place

Recreation

Community consultation

Data access

Transparency

Aquifer management

Environmental custodians

Dunes

Healthy ocean

Kai moana

Coastal lagoons

Mahinga kai

Swimming

Community

Adaptation

Coastal reefs






Fencing





KOTAHĪ

TŌ TĀTAU PAPA, TŌ TĀTAU ANAMATA

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Pōrangahau and Southern Coast catchments

	Themes	What we heard
	Education	Community education regarding odours is needed (for example, composting, natural, artificial)
		Biosecurity
Habitat creation		<p>Native species need to be planted to provide habitat and food for native birds, wetlands should be restored</p> <p>Riparian planting is needed to provide habitat and shade for aquatic species</p> <p>Community education about local ecosystems is desired</p>
		Priorities
	Climate change adaptation	There is community tension between managed retreat and hard engineering solutions to sea level rise
		Beach driving
Coastal hazards		Tsunami risk and coastal erosion is of concern for the communities
Coastal development		Development in coastal hazard zones is a concern for the communities
	Forestry transport	Forestry transportation needs some control (too fast)
	Infrastructure	Wastewater infrastructure needs improvement and monitoring

Themes		What we heard
	Erosion	Sediment from erosion is a major problem for many waterways
		Keep the erosion control schemes
		More riparian planting is needed
	Forestry	There are many issues around buffer zones, pollen, debris, and poor forestry management practice
		Incentives are needed which support the right land use in the right place
		Stricter rules around forestry management are encouraged
	Resourcing	Resourcing and funding are needed to fence off rivers and streams on all land types
	Water quality	There are problems with sediment and e.coli in the water
		The rivers should be swimmable for future generations
		Clearer communication with residents needs to be given around human contact suitability
		Need to monitor the leachate from the old dump site
	Water quantity	Consented water takes are over allocating water resources
Significantly less water is flowing		
Flood control schemes are letting water run out of the waterbodies too quickly		
Increased water storage capabilities and residential water tanks should be allowed		
	Erosion	More erosion protection needs to be undertaken
	Flooding	Flooding control schemes are reducing the water flow too much
	Coastal hazards	Coastal hazard risks such as Tsunami and coastal erosion are of concern
	Fire	Fire risks due to increased forestry is of concern
		Firefighting capacity is limited
	Water security	Every home should have rainwater tanks
	Development	Do not develop in hazard prone areas, especially coastal
	General	Mātauranga Maori needs to be acknowledged and included in the planning process
		Resourcing must be provided to ensure that tangata whenua can play an important part in improving the environment
		Mahinga kai is lost and needs to be restored

Pōrangahau and Southern Coast

Topic	Outcomes	Topic	Outcomes
	The community are educated on odour, such as compost		The tension between managed retreat and hard engineering methods for coastal settlements is addressed
	<p>Pest species are controlled</p> <p>Native biodiversity returns and can thrive</p> <p>Community education is provided about local ecosystems and biodiversity</p> <p>Native riparian planting is increased to provide habitat for native species</p>		<p>The reef and dunes are protected from vehicles</p> <p>The lagoon is suitable for swimming again</p>
	<p>Clean, clear waterways full of life</p> <p>Being able to access and swim in the waterways</p> <p>Waterways and restored to their previous healthy state for future generations</p> <p>Plantation forestry is located appropriately and effectively managed</p> <p>The effects of forestry on the river are understood and managed</p> <p>Native tree planting is encouraged and promoted in riparian margins</p> <p>There is a balance between the environment and human use</p> <p>Flood control schemes take into account the normal flow of the water ways and do not reduce it</p> <p>Water resources are not over allocated</p>		<p>Forestry related transport is properly regulated</p> <p>Wastewater infrastructure is fit for purpose</p>
			<p>Natural river control and the use of more soft engineering</p> <p>Flood protection schemes do not diminish the natural flow of the water body</p> <p>Firefighting capacity is increased, including dedicated water storage for increased forestry</p>
			<p>Mātauranga Maori is acknowledged and included in the planning process</p> <p>Resourcing is provided to ensure tangata whenua can play an important part in improving the environment</p> <p>Mahinga kai is restored</p>
			<p>Increased residential water storage capabilities, such as residential rainwater tanks</p> <p>Development does not occur in identified costal hazard zones, particularly erosion and tsunami zones</p>

Region Wide Feedback by Topic

The following chapter includes infographics showing what we heard about each of the topics across the whole region. These topics align with the topics to be included in the Kotahi plan.

Air

Ecosystems & Indigenous Biodiversity

Urban Development

Climate Change

Coastal Environmental

Energy, Infrastructure & Transport

Hazards & Risks

Land & Freshwater

Tangata Whenua



Air

What we heard



“ In Hastings the number of vehicles increased last year, pollution increases as the number of vehicles increases. It is therefore necessary to promote and expand public transportation.”



What you want...

More of

Clean and healthy air to breathe

A reduction in pollution from vehicle emissions

Mulching and composting of wood waste

Increased public transport services and cycleways to reduce air pollution

Less of

Windblown dust and pollen

Odour and other industrial discharges

Unrestricted use of sprays and fertilisers



“ General wellbeing of the environment is the most important thing, how can we look after the soil, air and water better ”

We held community drop in events and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:

Concerns around industrial discharges including odours

Concerns about wood burning and outdoor fires on orchards

Desire for strict control on sprays and artificial fertiliser

Reduction of emissions and air pollution from vehicles

Wind blown dust and pollen

“ I am really glad that the regional council has been cracking down on orchardists and vineyards for burning their waste. It should be mulched or composted and other waste certainly shouldn't be snuck in the green waste. ”

Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity

What we heard



“ Clean water, more native trees, restored wetlands. ”

What you want...

More of

Planting of more native trees

Increase in native species

Pest control

Restoration of wetlands

Less of

Destruction of native habitats

Loss of indigenous species

Pollution in our natural environment



“ Keep planting, it’s good for the environment. ”

“ More green spaces for future generations. ”

We held community drop in events and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:

Concerns around pest plant and animal species

Concerns around vegetation clearance and destruction of habitat

Freshwater species have declined throughout the region

More native trees should be planted to create habitat and provide environmental benefits

Promote funding for community pest control and planting

Encourage and promote urban green spaces and biodiversity

Existing habitats such as wetlands and vegetation should be protected

“ Ensure existing native ecosystems are protected and enhanced. ”



Urban form and development

What we heard



“ Protection of fertile soils in urban and rural areas. ”

What you want...

More of

Urban green spaces

Cycling and walking friendly trails

Urban biodiversity

Climate change adaptation

Less of

Building in flood prone areas

Loss of fertile soils

Urban runoff into streams



“ More green spaces for future generations. ”

“ We need cycling friendly cities. ”

We held community drop in events and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:

Accommodate active transport and recreation pathways into city planning

Greater public transport between centres to reduce traffic and emissions

Water collection tanks should be used to collect rainwater

More native trees should be planted to create habitat and green spaces in urban areas

Ensure and promote climate change resilience in housing development

“ Urban runoff needs to be managed and acknowledged. ”

Climate change

What we heard



“ Support for more green energy initiatives so that we can migrate to a more carbon neutral society would be fantastic ”



What you want...

More of

Climate change resilient environments

Transport options to support a move away from fossil fuels

Support for communities to reduce emissions

Natural and soft engineering for flood management

Less of

Flooding and erosion from climate change

Increasing pressure on biodiversity from temperature rise

Inaction on climate change



“ Local councils have the role to understand climate change risk and effects and create and drive the local response ”

We held community drop in events and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:

There is an urgent need for change that lies with the regional council

Concerns around sea level rise and associated managed retreat from coastal areas

Ensuring our region is resilient in the face of climate change and can deal with increased rainfall and flooding events

Making sure our region can adapt to rising temperatures
A need to understand implications of planting permanent forestry for carbon sequestration

“ I am worried about the world my children and everyone’s children are inheriting. I believe preventative action against the effects of climate change and adaptation to the effects we cannot now prevent is an extremely urgent priority. ”

Coastal Environment

What we heard

“ Need to take a ki uta ki tai approach to issues. What happens on the land affects the marine environment ”



“ Love having this coastline, recreation areas and safe swimming spots for our family to enjoy, keeping it safe and clean for future use is important ”

We held community drop in events and engaged by email and on social media.



What you want...

More of

Safe sandy, swimmable beaches

Enjoying our coasts - fishing, diving, surfing

Healthy, thriving, biologically diverse lagoons

Less of

Driving on reefs and sand dunes

Slash in the rivers, seas and beaches

Plastic pollution



Common themes were:

Coastal environment:

- River flows aren't high enough to clear river mouths - need to be manually opened more regularly
- Low flows cause stagnant water in river mouths and estuaries - particularly in summer
- Untreated discharges shouldn't flow into rivers and estuaries

Infrastructure:

- Better infrastructure to manage the impact of our activity in coastal areas - ablution facilities, provisions for dog walkers
- More rubbish and recycling bins at swimming and surfing spots, beaches and recreation areas

Climate change:

- We need to manage coastal erosion and sea level rises and its impact on coastal communities
- Utilise options to protect coastal settlements to provide interim protection while managed retreat is encouraged
- Avoid development and intensification in at risk areas

Access:

- Safe vehicle access - for people and the environment
- Driving on reefs - damages the reef and harms kaimoana
- Dune protection - being eroded by 4x4 vehicles and motorbikes
- Avoid driving in ecologically sensitive areas - nesting areas of native birds

Energy, Infrastructure and Transport

What we heard



“ Support for more green energy initiatives so that we can migrate to a more carbon neutral society ”

What you want...

More of

Renewable energy

Residential rainwater collection tanks

Cycling friendly cities and walkable towns

Freight and commuter rail

Less of

Untreated discharges to waterways

Poorly maintained roads

Trucking logs and freight



“ Plant drains with natives... this will increase bird life and the visibility of biodiversity within the city ”

We held community drop in events and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:

Active transport:

- Investment in the cycleway network - safe cycle lanes and trails
- Safe pedestrian crossings
- Encouraging people to cycle to work

Waste management:

- Increased rubbish and recycling bins in parks, recreation areas and roadside rest areas
- Limited rubbish and recycling collection services in some semi-rural and rural areas
- Roadside rubbish is an issue along state highways

Public transport

- Increased services particularly between main centres - Napier, Hastings, CHB and Wairoa
- Increased frequency of services - particularly at peak times
- Extended evening services

Resilience

- Resilient flood control infrastructure
- Infrastructure needs to be able to support urban development and intensification
- Climate resilience - not building in flood zones or areas susceptible to natural hazards

“ There needs to be more public transport between Napier and Hastings, especially during peak hours...a park and ride would be a great start ”

Natural Hazards

What we heard



“ Place hard structures to protect coastal settlements to provide interim protection while retreat is encouraged. ”

What you want...

More of

Appropriately located development and land use

Flood control

Water availability for fire risk

Less of

Developing in hazard zones

Low flows due to flood control schemes

Hard engineering solutions to coastal hazards

Managed retreat



“ Tension - flood protection - drainage and available water in river. Water is moving too fast. ”

“ Keep on with the erosion control scheme. ”

We held community drop in events and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:

There is increased fire risk because of increased forestry

Fire fighting capacity is limited in some areas due to limited water storage

Developments are still happening in risk prone areas, including flood plains and tsunami zones

Erosion controls need to continue and be improved

There is tension between flood control schemes and water availability

Slash and sedimentation in water ways

Managed retreat vs. hard engineering solutions

Earthquakes pose a risk to water storage

Allow water bodies to naturally flood

“ Prohibit building in areas at risk of flooding and near active earthquake fault-lines. ”

Land and freshwater

What we heard



What you want...

More of

Clean, flowing water

Safe water for swimming and fishing

Maintaining connections back to the river

Protecting aquifers for drinking water

Diverse, modern, innovative farming

Bio-diverse riparian margins

Public access to waterways

Protection of the most fertile soils

Water storage: dams, managed aquifer recharge*

Less of

Pollution

Pests

Erosion and sediment in waterways

Water storage: dams, managed aquifer recharge*

*Views were held both in favor and against



“ Clean, clear waterways full of kai. ”

“ Ensure there is enough water for everyone. ”

We held community drop in events and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:

Water quality:

- Everyone wants good water, suitable for swimming and fishing
- Rural, urban and roading impacts all need to be managed
- Monitoring is needed to ensure consent conditions are met

Water allocation:

- People recognise the need to manage water allocation well, but have different views on how to do this
- Tangata whenua groups want better control of, and access to, water
- A range of water storage options are needed in both towns and the country

River flow management:

- People recognise that drought low-flows and flood high-flows are becoming more common
- Minimum flows over summer are needed
- Some river mouths need unblocking to avoid flooding
- Drainage has impacts on both surface and ground water levels

Forestry:

- People generally do not support plantation forestry being able to locate anywhere
- Forest slash and sediment in rivers are big problems
- Opportunities for environmentally smarter forestry are recognised

Te Mana o Te Wai:

- People generally agree with the first priority for the water body and its living systems
- Local marae and hāpu wish to exercise more control over matters affecting their local area
- Recognition of mātauranga and having the ability to exercise kaitiakitanga are important

Support:

- People want to do the right thing for the environment
- There is a big demand for more local information
- Self-management needs to be backed up monitoring, education and compliance actions
- Communities can become involved in catchment collectives
- Resourcing is needed for work being done by the community and whānau, hapū and iwi



Tangata whenua

What we heard



“ Our Taiao. Our Wairua.
Our Mauri.
Our Ao. Our Tinana. ”

What you want...

More of

Clean, clear waterways and beaches, safe for swimming and full of kai

Planting natives

Healthy and thriving biodiversity

Restored wetlands

Less of

Loss of kaimoana

Driving on reefs and sand dunes

Pests – deer, goats, pigs, possums and avian pests



“ A balanced landscape recognising the benefits of all land uses. ”

We held community drop in events and engaged by email and on social media.



Common themes were:

Freshwater management:

- Restoring the mauri of degraded waterways
- Te Mana o te Wai – ensuring the life-supporting capacity of freshwater
- Silt and slash in waterways, setbacks in forestry blocks
- Loss of mahinga kai

Mātauranga Maori:

- Use mātauranga Māori alongside traditional knowledge
- Cultural monitoring of our waterways
- Follow tikanga

Wāhi Tapu Sites:

- Protect wāhi tapu sites
- More cultural assessment in forestry blocks

Mahi tahi:

- Working alongside tangata whenua to do this mahi
- Engage local communities to look after our taiao – what can whānau/hapū do?
- Resourcing whānau/hapū/iwi to monitor water quality and manage pests
- Transparency and accountability for decisions




“ Our children, mokopuna and next generations swimming and fishing in wai māori. ”


Region Wide Feedback on Values

The following table is a summary of the values held for the Hawke's Bay natural environment. The ticks in the table represent what we heard not if the value does or does not exist. It lists values identified at a national scale, including compulsory values for freshwater as directed in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater, values common to resources across Hawke's Bay and also values that are also held at a catchment scale.

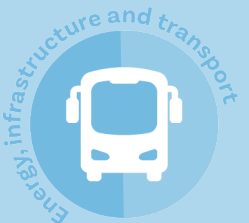
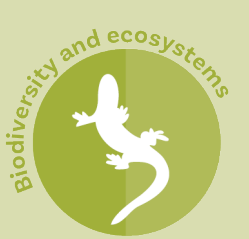
The information is drawn from national policy direction in the NZ Coastal Policy Statement, and the National Policy Statements for Freshwater, Highly Productive Land, Indigenous Biodiversity and Urban Development. Regional and local values are also informed by recent community engagement.






	<i>Values we heard</i>	<i>Wairoa and Northern Coast</i>	<i>Mohaka</i>	<i>Esk and Central Coast</i>	<i>Heretaunga - Ahuriri</i>	<i>Tukituki</i>	<i>Pōrangahau and Southern Coast</i>
	Human health					✓	
	Amenity						✓
	Resilient ecosystems		✓	✓			✓
	Protection from adverse weather events	✓		✓			✓
	Integrity, form, functioning and resilience of the coastal environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Coastal and marine biodiversity						✓
	Natural character, features and landscape of coastal environment	✓	✓		✓		✓
	Recreation / public open space	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Surf breaks				✓		
	Fishing – recreational and cultural		✓		✓		✓
	Energy, infrastructure and transport in coastal environment					✓	
	Tangata whenua						✓



<i>Values we heard</i>	<i>Wairoa and Northern Coast</i>	<i>Mohaka</i>	<i>Esk and Central Coast</i>	<i>Heretaunga - Ahuriri</i>	<i>Tukituki</i>	<i>Pōrangahau and Southern Coast</i>
Ecosystem health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Human contact	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Threatened species	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mahinga kai	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Natural form and character		✓	✓		✓	
Drinking water supply	✓		✓		✓	✓
Wai tapu sites			✓			
Fishing	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Animal drinking water					✓	
Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages			✓	✓	✓	
Commercial and industrial use of water					✓	
Outstanding water bodies			✓			
Recreation (<i>including rafting/kayaking, swimming, boating etc</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Public access	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Riparian areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wetlands	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Highly productive land			✓	✓	✓	✓

	<i>Values we heard</i>	<i>Wairoa and Northern Coast</i>	<i>Mohaka</i>	<i>Esk and Central Coast</i>	<i>Heretaunga - Ahuriri</i>	<i>Tukituki</i>	<i>Pōrangahau and Southern Coast</i>
	Soil health (<i>intact healthy soils</i>)	✓		✓		✓	
	Balanced land use	✓	✓				✓
	Good water quality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Electricity transmission network			✓	✓		
	Renewable energy generation			✓	✓		
	Infrastructure	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Rail connections			✓			
	Stormwater management and treatment	✓		✓			✓
	Access to public transport	✓					✓
	Access to active transport			✓			
	Road connections	✓	✓				
	Indigenous biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Tangata whenua	✓					✓
	Pest management and control	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Presence of native plants	✓	✓	✓			✓

	<i>Values we heard</i>	<i>Wairoa and Northern Coast</i>	<i>Mohaka</i>	<i>Esk and Central Coast</i>	<i>Heretaunga - Ahuriri</i>	<i>Tukituki</i>	<i>Pōrangahau and Southern Coast</i>
	Well-functioning urban environment					✓	
	Green spaces				✓		
	Sites and areas of significance to māori (<i>Wāhi tapu sites</i>)	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Mātauranga Māori	✓	✓				✓
	Community involvement		✓				✓
	Flood protection	✓		✓			✓