Summary of values for fresh and coastal water identified at eight public meetings

To tātou huanga o Ruamāhanga - Our Ruamāhanga values

Introduction

The Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee was appointed in December 2013 to develop recommendations to Wellington Regional Council for the integrated management of land and water resources, as required under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM). The Committee's recommendations will be specific to the Ruamāhanga River catchment (whaitua) and will reflect the values of mana whenua and the people who live, work and play in the Ruamāhanga whaitua.

The committee will bring forward the values and views into a management plan known as a Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP). The WIP will contain recommended water quality and quantity limits to achieve specific whaitua objectives, including setting timeframes and outlines for regulatory and non-regulatory methods. The WIP will be incorporated into the Ruamāhanga Whaitua chapter of the proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region http://www.gw.govt.nz/regional-plan-review/.

The Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee drafted a set of nine values for fresh and coastal waters in the Ruamāhanga whaitua (listed in Appendix A to this report).

In 2015, the committee then asked the community to contribute their thoughts about what they value at public meetings held in Masterton (two meetings), Taueru, Carterton, Pirinoa, Gladstone, Kopuaranga and Featherston (Figure 1).

The meetings were held in the evenings in community halls and marae. Generally people sat in groups of five to ten and their comments recorded on large sheets of paper or on smaller sticky notes. You can read the full notes from each meeting in Appendix B to this report.

Summaries of each meeting are provided below.

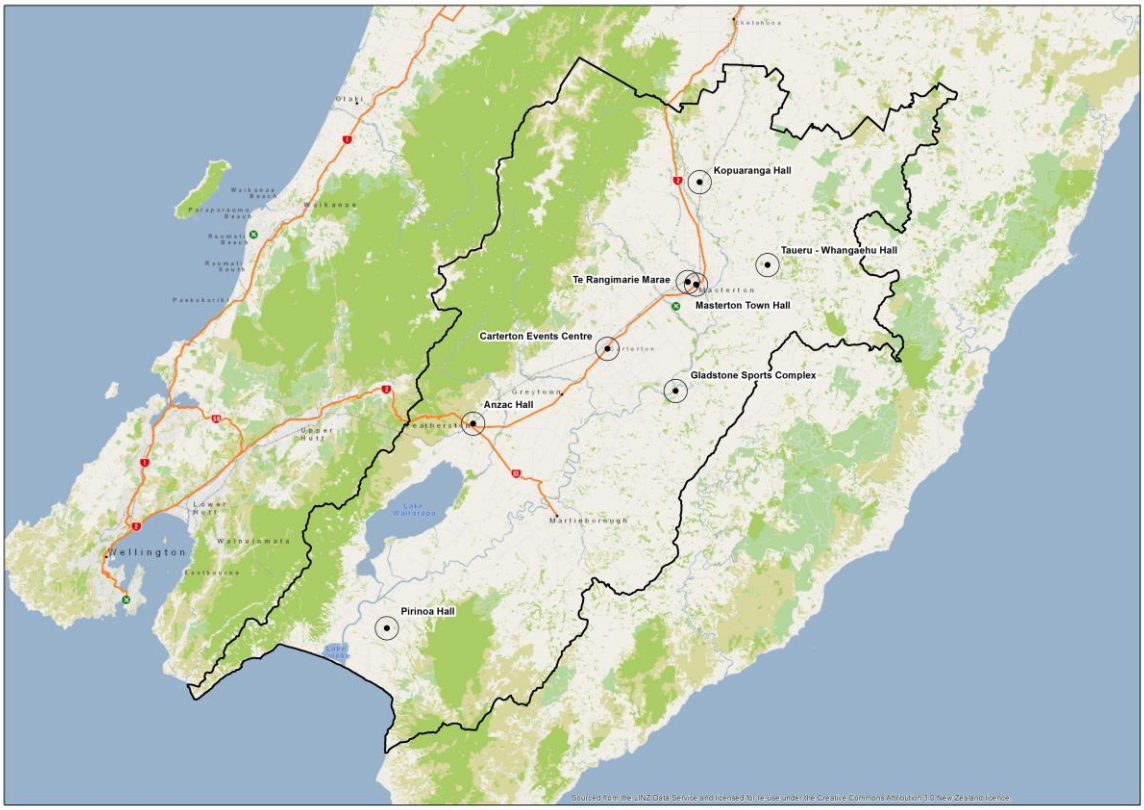

Figure 1. Map of the Ruamahanga Whaitua and locations of community meetings on values.

Common and key themes from the meetings

One common theme that emerged from each of the meetings was the recognition of two values that are often seen to be opposing:

- the value of natural flow and shape of waterways, versus
- the value of flood management to economics and public health.

Other key themes or values that were expressed included the value of:

- clean water for the sake of clean water or for the sake of the future
- the need for people to respect and understand their connection to the waterbodies of the whaitua
- recreation and public access
- tourism
- economic value of water for irrigation and livestock drinking water
- the influence of changes to the Ruamāhanga River on the coastal environment
- the dependencies between groundwater and surface water, wetlands, forests and attenuation and recharge

- site-specific mana whenua values

Next Steps

The Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee will consider all of the values identified at the public meetings along with values for fresh and coastal water that must be maintained or improve under the NPS-FM and the proposed Natural Resources Plan.

The committee will then identify the measurable characteristics (attributes) for each value and then formulate freshwater objectives (based on those attributes) which describe the outcome for fresh and coastal waterbodies in the Ruamāhanga whaitua.

See https://www.mfe.govt.nz/fresh-water/tools-and-guidelines/implementing-national-policy-statement-freshwater-management for more information on the steps needed to implement the NPS-FM.

Summaries from each public meeting

Masterton, Frank Cody Lounge, 2 February 2015

Approximately 40 people attended. This meeting attracted a good mix of representatives from public agencies, environmental and agricultural organisations, mana whenua and the general public. At this meeting, views about values were identified for draft freshwater management units (FMUs), including Tararua Ranges, Wairarapa Moana, Eastern Hill Country, Wairarapa Valley and urban areas.

Many people noted their concern about rubbish and visual pollution in the rivers. Many site-specific places that have values to mana whenua were identified. Other key values that were identified included recreation, biodiversity, tourism, economics and the attenuation of floodwaters.

Some of the more common values people identified as important to them about fresh water are identified below by draft FMU:

Tararua Ranges – cultural identity to significant Māori sites, predator control, fewer trout in the headwaters, Ko Tararua toku tuara (Tararua is my backbone), traditional trails.

Wairarapa Moana – Education, lake recreation (farmers, iwi, residents), highly significant cultural area, need to manage erosion better at Lake Onoke, Pa harakeke for harvesting.

Eastern Hill Country - Reliable stock water, removing crack willow to open up channels and flood capacity while maintaining banks, less trout, more eels, more native species back in the water ways, sensible riparian planting.

Wairarapa Valley – People united and satisfied with the state of the waterways, swimmable rivers, feeling a connection with the water, mahinga kai, more blocks of Kahikatea forest.

Urban areas – Te Ore Ore, better waste water treatment, sufficient water for public health needs, river road recreation, management of polluted water, understanding the interaction between sources of water and urban activity.

Taeuru/Bideford, Whangaehu Hall, 26 February 2015

Approximately 30 people attended the meeting at Whangahu Hall. This meeting attracted the local farming community.

Key values that were identified included the economic value of water for farming, the value of flood protection and biodiversity values.

Carterton, Carterton Event Centre, 30 March 2015

Approximately 50 people attended. Similar to the first meeting in Masterton, this meeting attracted a good mix of representatives from public agencies, environmental and agricultural organisations, mana whenua and the general public. Mana whenua who are Kaitiaki of the catchment voiced their concern at this meeting about many of Wellington Regional Council's practices and how the committee was or wasn't working with Kaitiaki.

Some of the important values that were identified at this meeting included the value of mahinga kai (the customary gathering of food and natural materials, the food and resources themselves and the places where those resources are gathered) including watercress, the economic value of irrigation, drinking water, enjoyment and pride, recreation and intrinsic values.

Pirinoa, Pirinoa Community Hall, 28 April 2015

Approximately 60 people attended the meeting at Pirinoa Hall.

Many of the values expressed at the community meeting focussed on economic uses of water, the value of flood management, the value of natural flows and attenuation, recreation, the need for improved public access for fishing and swimming, the importance of wetlands and the effects of the flow diversion on coastal ecosystems.

Gladstone, Sports complex, 8 June 2015

69 people attended. Many people noted the value they hold for the natural shape and function of rivers and wetlands, especially when those values (such as flow, shape of braided rivers, attenuation and connection to wetlands and flood plain) are pressured by flood management works, water abstraction and drainage. Other people noted the value of flood management, especially in the context of public health.

There were also a number of people who commented on the value of wetlands. Reflections on the meetings noted a general call for clean water and trees along banks, recognition of economic use and the need for fair allocation and the use of retirement of unproductive uses as a form of mitigation.

Kopuaranga, Kopuaranga Hall, 6 July 2015

Approximately 30 people attended the Kopuaranga meeting. Key themes that emerged from the meeting included the impact of willows and on localised flooding. This was linked to discussions on the need for flood management to protect economic values associated with productive land, as well public health and well-being. There were various discussions regarding the value of natural character, with an emphasis on the characteristics of flow, the shape of the river, the look of the river.

Recreation was frequently identified as something important to locals. Specific examples of recreation included swimming, fishing and picnic next to waterways. Appreciation for a range of aquatic life was also identified as important. Eels/tuna, fish (including trout) and aquatic life were specifically mentioned.

Featherston, Kiwi Hall, 17 August 2015

Approximately 30 people attended the meeting. A common theme that came out of the meeting was that it was important for people to respect their rivers and lakes and swimming holes for them to be protected. A challenge is that many in the community are disconnected from the two rivers that define the boundaries of the town – Abbots Creek and Tauherenikau River and the lake that they flow into – Lake Wairarapa. Therefore people need to understand how water shapes the community to have a connection and then to show respect. People also discussed recreation (especially swimming), biodiversity, economics and natural character.

Masterton, Te Rangimarie marae, 1 September 2015

Although there was a relatively low turn-out for this meeting, there was good conversation on urban water conservation and possible ways to manage water in the future. Some of the values that were identified included drinking water, recreation, education and connection to water and the natural character of waterbodies.

Appendix A- Draft value groups and descriptions generated prior to the public meetings

Value Group	Description
Māori Use – Mahinga kai	Mai te pae maunga oTararua tae noa ki Kawakawa moana (from the Tararua mountain range to Palliser Bay) Mauri of our wai supports our people and our place Wairarapa, wairua, wai whakawātea, wai tohi, wai ora,wai tohu; glistening waters, spiritual waters, cleansing waters, baptismal waters, life giving waters, guiding waters Wai tuna, wai pātiki, kourarau: eel waters, flounder waters, abundant crayfish Ngā puna, ngā manga, ngā awa, ngā roto, ngā repo,taku taimoana
Natural Character - Connection	To tātou awa – we are shaped by the natural character of our waterways Assurance that our water is okay, what it looks like, sounds like, smells like, feels like to us.
Te Mana o Ruamāhanga - Mauri, Habitat and Biodiversity	The unique identity of our rivers, lakes and streams. Their flow, shape, form and colour. • The life force of the water, the geology, plants, fish and animals. This includes: • Riparian systems • Wetlands • Indigenous fish and in-stream habitat • Water quality and quantity (flow, depth) • Fish passage and spawning places • Wairarapa Moana • The Conservation Estate
Our Ruamāhanga river culture	Our histories, our heritage, our whakapapa. Our traditions, our social activities, our special places related to our waterways, then, now and in the future. Our social activities; camping, weddings, baptisms and barbeques.
Ruamāhanga Economic Use, Resilience and Prosperity	He taonga te wai, water is life Water sustains our livelihood, water grows our people and communities. Reliability of water supply supports our; incomes, employment and innovation, our farming, industry and commercial fishing.

	Sustainable economic use of water brings resilience and prosperity. In the Wairarapa: • Our livelihood and wellbeing is tied to water quality and quantity • The benefits of water are shared equitably amongst our community • Our water storage can improve security of supply • Our water isn't owned by anybody • Our water is managed by everyone • We value the efficient use of water
Ruamāhanga community public health and wellbeing	Hau ora tangata Wai ora –Water for our health; spirit, mind and body Water for drinking Water for sewerage treatment
Ruamāhanga Recreation	Recreation supports our community's health and wellbeing. Currently, swimming, fishing, wading, boating and māhi parekareka ki te wai (enjoying yourself by the water) are important recreational activities in the Ruamāhanga Whaitua (catchment).

Appendix B – Meeting notes

Masterton, Frank Cody Hall, 2 February 2015

Internal GW reference wgn_doc#1522459

Note: Where an item has a number, it means that this many other participants also agreed with that item (ticks on the note).

Current Uses noted on the Tararua Range interim FMU map were:

- Tramping 10
- Native birds 5
- Biodiversity 5
- Visual quality - a backdrop for people living in the valley 5
- Hunting 4
- Kayaking and Rafting 4
- Trout fishing, Introduced species 3
- Native fish 3
- Botanising 2
- Pest control 2
- State Highway 2
- Water supply plus storage (snow) 2
- Outdoor and environment education 2
- Accelerated erosion, if deer/goat numbers get out of control again 1
- Headwaters gathers water 1
- Rec fishing, boating, surf casting, Coast 1
- Conservation of birds 1
- Bucks Road swimming 1
- Swimming
- Photography
- Looking for our stars Matariki
- For chilling, relaxing
- Wasps
- Concessions
- Long term loss of the tussock tops as altitudinal limits change with global warming
- Commercial Forestry
- Private water supply
- Town water catchment
- Mangatarere trout hatchery
- Project Kaka (hopefully extended to cover other two thirds)
- Cross creek incline train

Specific areas noted on the maps included: Buck Road, Atiwhakatu, Totara Flats, Kiriwhakapapa, Mt Holdsworth, Walls Whare, Waiohine Gorge, Waiorongomai, Hapuakorari, Pukemoremore

Desired Uses noted on the Tararua Range interim FMU map were:

- Access 6
- Need controlled gorse 3
- Protection indigenous fish 2
- Alternative to 1080 – Broadaficum 2
- Iwi, pest controls, trades 1
- Kaitiakitanga 1
- Rongoa Harvest 1
- Harvest Kahikatea
- Rainwater collection
- Drinking giardia
- Bird sanctuary
- Removal of huts
- Access to history

What's Important for the Tararua Range Interim FMU:

- Cultural identity to significant Maori sites 3
- More predator control 2
- Fewer Trout (no [trout]) in the headwaters 2

- Ko Tararua toku tuara, Tararua is my backbone 1
- Greater access to our waterways to resensitise 1
- Traditional trails 1
- Ensuring that water quality is maintained 1
- Water harvesting 1
- More predator and pest plant protection – to protect the river we must protect the land – even in the Tararua 1
- Have a morning chorus of birds supported by more water more insects 1
- Tararua mean home
- The smell of the bush
- Have a dense kahikatea forest supported by more water
- Taratahi korero, not Holdsworth
- The Pou of Tane is Tohu of Excellence
- Taratahi-Mt Holdsworth, Totara Flats, Hapuakorari, Ocean Beach
- Waiorongomai
- Tourists/visitors potential
- More outdoor environment and adventure education
- National Park status – no water harvesting – walk trails and huts
- National Park for Rimutaka
- More recognition of the role of Tararua in catching and releasing water
- More acknowledgement and respect for decades of pest control, recreational facilities etc
- No mustelids, deer, rats, cats, pigs!
- Hydro power
- More [water] storage at the base
- Water harvesting in the hills for more activities in the hills

<u>Current Uses</u> noted on the Wairarapa Moana interim FMU map were:

- Recreational fishing – Lake Onoke, Lake Wairarapa
    - trout/perch - Lake Wairarapa
    - floundering
- Commercial and recreational fishing
- Duck shooting and game bird shooting
- White baiting
- Water skiing, Wind Surfing, Kayaking, Waka area
- Recreation-tuna
- Swimming, Lake Onoke, Tauherenikau
- Surfing
- Diving - Coast, Ocean beach
- Tourism
- Cycling - Western lake road, Water stop bank 1
- Water reservoir
- Wetland re-establishment, Northern, Eastern Lake Wairarapa
- Bird breeding round, Onoke Spit 2
- Water conservation order Lake Wairarapa
- Walking
    - Boggie pond
    - Lake Onoke Spit
    - Stop banks
    - Coast 1
- Camping
    - Lake Ferry
    - Ocean Beach
    - Lake Domain
    - Western side Lake Wairarapa (DOC)

<u>Desired Uses</u> noted on the Wairarapa Moana interim FMU map were:

- Wetland re-establishment 27
- Indigenous plantings throughout 25
- Improved river management 25
- Swimmable water quality, Wairarapa Moana 18
- Lake Onoke is promoted/ afforded protection 17
- Re-establish tuna population. Wairarapa Moana 16
- Water flow 15
- Foreshore re-establish –stop metal dumping near Whatarangi 14
- Iwi monitoring, iwi-led science, Kaitiakitanga! 14

- Re-establish sand dunes from Whatarangi to Hanua Point 13
- Introduced controlled flow back into Lake Wairarapa 13
- Removing pest fish species that are pests to native fish 13
- Tuna fishery in time (sustainable fishery) 12
- Litter-free waterways and stop banks 12
- Sustainable mussel farming and aquaculture 11
- Remove invasive species along lake edge (plants) 10
- levels, algal blooms to allow you to eat fish
- Achieve designation of Wairarapa Moana as a RAMSAR site. 7
- Introduce Kakahi for filtering purposes 5
- Use for sailing
- Replenish aquifers 3
- Remove introduced species (stirring sediment, biting heads off natives)
- Reduce sediment into Wairarapa Moana – Clear water 2
- Control periphyton

What's Important for the Wairarapa Moana interim FMU:

- Education 10
- Lake recreation, farmers, residents, iwi. All parties agree and work towards vision 8
- Highly significant cultural area 5
- Manage erosion better at Lake Onoke
    - Lake front
    - (better manage opening to sea)
    - SWDC joint flood programme 3
- Pa harakeke for harvesting 1
- Bigger wetlands for cleansing water 1
- More family friendly spots around the lake 1
- More water quality data being collected 1
- Improve Featherston WWTP
- Koura reserves
- Improved access
- Cultural and historical aspect - Wairarapa moana
- Much better data on historical context - use historical information
    - sediment 1860-1960
    - gorse/ Rimutaka etc

Current Uses noted for Eastern Hill Country interim FMU map were:

- Feeding tuna 5
- Wind farm power, 4
- Significant historical whakapapa sites both for Urupa, and Kai 4
- Tourism – limestone caves, chasm walk, pinnacles 3 [line on map to Ruakokoputuna chasm]
- Pole planting, reduction in sediment 3
- Water for stock 3
- Tramping 2
- Irrigation – finishing, dairying 1
- Watercress and Koura from - Spring 1 [line on map to Kopuaranga River]
- Water for human and stock – Spring [line on map to specific farm in the Kopuaranga River]
- Tauanui and Turanganui Rivers 1
    - Swimming
    - indigenous biodiversity
    - native fish
- Fishing – Kopuaranga
- Hydro and irrigation 1 [line on map to Kourarau Dam]
- Forestry 1
- Wainuioru water scheme 1
- Hunting 1 [line on map to area around West Branch Turanganui River]
- Native fish, eels, koura, bullies, etc 1
- Sheep and beef
- Dairying
- Wahi tapu
    - Te Ore Ore
    - Te Whiti
    - Parakuiti

- Watching and feeding native fish
- Restoration/Protection of scattered nature bush remnants
- Limestone quarry
- Manuka bees
- Vineyards

Desired Uses noted for Eastern Hill Country interim FMU map were:

- Cultural healing clay, Rongoa, Plants, tree bark, leaves 4
- Swimming in Tauanui and Turanganui Rivers – have dried up 4
- More strategic native planting or corridors, for landscape purposes and riparian enhancement 3
- Fishing
- Swimming 4
    - Te Whiti
    - Parakuiti
    - Ponatahi
    - Tauweru
- Kaitiakitanga 2
- Trout 2
    - Te Whiti
    - Gladstone
- We don't trout or swim from Wardells Bridge to Cliffs
- Hydro power
- Dam – reliable water storage

What's Important for Eastern Hill Country interim FMU:

- Reliable stock water 8
- [Remove] Crack willow [to] open up channels, flood capacity while maintaining banks 6
- Less trout, more eels, native fish 5
- Koura reserve, native species back in Eastern Hill Country waterways 4
- Aroha! Waterways 4
- Sense of loss 4 [feeling of loss due to state of water in the area and how it is being managed – want to see that reversed]
- Mahinga Kai, everywhere 3
- Sensible riparian planting 3
- Measurement of aquifer levels and water quality 2
- Rongoa – everywhere 1
- Recreation in clean water 1
- Cleansing pools – healing 1
- Purity of spring water
- More respect and acknowledgement for hill country partnership, investments, efforts
- More water in our waterways
- Environmental rules for commercial tree planting – thinking to the future – sediment control

Current Uses noted on the Wairarapa Valley interim FMU map were:

- Gravel extraction 9
- Rubbish dumping 5
- Waste water treatment 4
- Irrigation 3
- Recreation, e.g. swimming, 4
- Irrigation
- Drinking water
- Kayaking 2
- Walking 2
- Enjoying 2
- Irrigation water source for animals/humans 2
- Fishing 2
- Water races and Stormwater 2
- Industry e.g. JNL, Premier etc 2
- Drinking water 2
- Subdivision – loss of rural land 2
- Aviation 1
- Land use (farming) 1
    - Crop
    - Drystock
- Water use 1
    - Irrigation
    - waste discharge
- Ornithology 1

- Viticulture , horticulture 1
- Towns (satellites)
- Farming, primary production – water, goods, services, employment
- Dairy
- Utilisation of the floodbanks as a cycleway running through the valley

Desired Uses noted on the Wairarapa Valley interim FMU map were:

- Less dairy! 6
- Sacred rites sites are now polluted. Polluting (energetically) Iwi, Whanau connection 4
- Planting more native plants along all waterways 3
- Kaitiaki iwi monitors 3
- Minimum flows 3
- Use storm water as recharge 3
- Swimming, primary contact, recreation 2
- Energy generation 2
- Harvesting Kahikatoa - Manuka 2
- Water for native biodiversity first 2
- Drinking, swimming, fishing environments/habitats are restored, food growth, farms and gardens 1
- Rivers don't dry up 1
- Reliable irrigation 1
- More stories told, education 1
- Morning chorus of birds with more wet land areas 1
- Irrigation restrictions thru lower low flow levels 1
- More secondary industry and trades
- No intensification of land use
- More public awareness of the effects of poor recycling habits
- Economical use, industrial, irrigation, power generating

What's Important for the Wairarapa Valley interim FMU:

- People united and satisfied with state of waterways 11
- Swimmable rivers 10
- Feeling the connection with the water 9
- Mahinga Kai 8
- More blocks of Kahikatea forest 7
- Rich invertebrate life in water 7
- Native planting 7
- Access to water 6
- More native rakau 6
- Identified wahi tapu sites 6
- Less non-point source pollution 6
- Information board highlighting taniwha places and stories 6
- Cultural cleansing of growth, food and health, properties, 6
- Rongoa – Harvesting 5
- Remove urban discharges 5
- Native riparian plantings to achieve a lower average water temperature for aquatic (native) life 5
- Migrating fish able to migrate 5
- Better wastewater option 5
- Cleaner water banks (no rubbish) 5
- More constructed wetlands 5
- Increased planting across valley, shales and sloughs
- "Greening" – not just riparian. Attenuation 5
- Clean the rivers and riversides of the trees that get chopped down and left there 4
- Healing clay [available for] use, e.g. Waipoua and area around Henley (some) 4
- Native riparian planting - as corridors for native birds and animals 4
- Organic farming for a high quality product 4
- Seeing the water 4
- Do not want waste water treatment near our awa 4
- Orchard planting of public lands 3
- Water storage 3
- Better walking access along riverbanks, cycle access 3

- Cultural identity to Urupa, mahinga kai, waahi tapu 3
- More acknowledge/respect existing efforts, partnership, leadership e.g. Fonterra and DairyNZ 2
- More forestation 2
- Monitoring of irrigation to ensure we are not over- allocating (in respect of life supporting capacity of waterways) 2
- No damming for main rivers e.g. don't dam Waipoua 2
- Less pollution or algae blooms, more treatment so swimming is possible1
- Water races used as conduit for water storage. Dams 1
- 'Reforestation' – when pine is felled
- Port access (rail)
- Both upstream and downstream, manage all communities' discharges to lakes and streams
- Hold up flood waters, e.g. swales, bunds, dams: Hold, settle out, release or hold for recharge and/or storage.

Current Uses noted on the Urban Areas interim FMU map were:

- Swimming, spirituality, Wairiatanga 8
- Wahi tapu, Mauri Ora!! 4
- Industry, employment 4
- Drinking water, river and ground water 4
- Rahui 4
- Waste water 3
- Water races
- Storm water
- Gardening 3
- Fishing 2
- Parks 1
- WWTP, discharge to land 1
- Water meters efficiency 1
- Kokopu 1
- Water for gardening
- Car washing
- Walking trails
- Phosphorous water products
- JNL – discharge to river

Desired Uses noted on the Urban Areas interim FMU map were:

- Clean 5
- Swimmable 5
- Koura (native fish) 5
- Eels, tuna 4
- Drinkable 100% 3
- Affordable, accessible rubbish tips 3
- Restoring Tangata whenua kaitiakitanga 3
- Fresh water, native trout 3
- Less dairy farms 2
- Iwi monitors 2
- Not using streams for storm water drains 1
- No damming of rivers 1
- Accessible signage warning 1
- Reduction of algae for swimmability 1
- More public awareness around pollution of rivers etc 1
- Health impact/cultural indexing
- More innovative ways of making it easy for people to pitch in
- Move the rubbish dump away from waterways
- Keep rubbish out of water ways 1
- Removing rubbish from streams and edges
- Community awareness
- Fewer piped streams
- Greywater re-use (dishes/showers)
- Swales – storm water attenuation
- Not allowing water from car washing etc to get into stormwater
- More appreciation and respect for what people already doing
- Community science
- More urban permeability
- Manage leach out from landfills
- More planting native medicine plants that heal land and water
- Recycling education self-sustainable homes, companies/government service

- Bikes, rest stations (and accommodation) streams/lakes/trails
- Non-phosphorous water products
- Manage lands
    - Te Ore Ore
    - Te Whiti
    - Waipoa
    - Gladstone
    - Waiohine
- Manage urban sediment (building/reticulation rehabilitation)
- Use of schools to monitor and enhance streams in their area.

What's Important for the Urban Areas interim FMU:

- Te Ore Ore 4
    - Culture
    - history
- Waste water treatment must be better 4
- Sufficient for public health need 3
- River road recreation 3
- Managing polluted water 3
- Waipoua 3
- Waiohine 2
- Understanding of the interaction between source (of water) and urban activity (often discharge) 2
- Manage land 2
- Henley Lake - recreation, exercise, access to river 1
- Water harvesting throughout town 1
- Water gardens 1
- Rubbish in water - old tip, Treating urban waste
- Ronga – harvesting
- More tangata whenua involvement in Kaitiakitanga
- Town/urban stormwater – run-off management, see Victoria University of Wellington recent landscape architecture case study
- More native trees along the banks
- Better control of introduced species – they're wiping out our native species
- Restoration of urban waterways
- Use of urban stream or stormwater conduit

Taeuru/Bideford, Whangaehu Hall, 26 February 2015

Internal GW reference wgn_doc#1468908

1) What were the waterways like in the past and how were they used?

- Intensive Grazing
- Flooding – 1977
- Planting
- 1977 – extensive slipping
- Government funding for river improvement
- Catchment board a servant of the community
- Flooding not the issue it used to be
- Stock water
- No trout
- Lots of cockabullys
- Clearer willows – deeper channels
- Cracked willows have always been trouble
- Less riparian fencing
- Secondary land clearance
- Willow planting
- Relatively stable bends and banks
- 1977 floods
- Mussels, eels, trout
- Stops flowing
- Land use stability challenges – floods, earthquakes
- Used for commercial eeling, stock water, irrigation, swimming, fishing, house water, rubbish disposal – dead stock, sheep dip and sewerage, recreation – swimming, fishing, possums.
- Less bullies, more trout
- Pasture has improved

- Planting of trees - poplar, flax, from Akura catchment, Jim Pottinger, Murray King, Natives
- Whangaehu – water quality, stock water, not human consumption SH20 protected
- Groundwater in some places
- Sediment
- Flooding
- Swamps – wetlands
- Drought regular
- Sediment – willowing
- FW mussels appeared again
- Crack willow GWRC
- Whareama good and clean
- Drainage of swamps
- More productive land
- Road construction
- Cropping changes – grapes
- School swimming pool
- Cracked willows there 1970
- Some pockets of native planting
- River not important for stock water, lots of on farm water supply

2) What are important issues currently facing east coast hill country waterways?

- Unknown future rules to farm by
- Is riparian planting the total answer
- Crack willow
- Retiring less productive, problematic land
- Removal of flood water
- Lower reaches
- Drainage – maintained by land owner, regional council, district council
- Co-ordinated community compliance
- Crack willow
- From the bottom up
- Water quality
- Septic tanks – need rules
- Crack willow – blockages and including poisoned
- Fencing to the edge – clean first, drains fill up, how on the river fences won't stay, sustainable planting
- Backing up
- Examples of removal
- Controlling stabilising with hills
- Fencing
- Know the health of what's living there – brown trout, freshwater mussel, bird life
- Crack willow
- Bank erosion
- Maintain hill country planting to limit sediment discharge
- Planting fee is buying insurance for high rainfall events 15-25MM rain per hour
- Scared about rules which can't be practically complied with
- Lack of definition in defining rules e.g. 3m rule – examples or exceptions? E.g. allow sheep to water but not cattle
- Whanaheu incised deeply, how far will it go?
- Willows cause flooding and damage
- Reversion of banks with fencing to weeds – gorse, blackberry, OMB
- Need permission to do things – very unclear what rules are
- Lack of quantitative measures on how successful past activities have been – lack of monitoring
- Dry weather not good for tree survival

3) What would you like east coast hill country waterways to be like in the future?

- Free grazing to the water line with stock, excluding cattle and deer
- Future progress – collaboration, education and information
- Guardians of the land sharing knowledge and experience
- Bathing quality water for community swimming holes
- Water quality recreational quality
- Water quality is the responsibility of urban and rural
- Co-ordinated community expectation and vision
- Technology to aid standard practice – draining
- Small steps to reach the vision
- For future generations to farm the family business
- Everyone needs to buy into
- Even responsibility
- Cast a fly into the river and its clear, supporting fish, supporting farming, thriving economy

- Storage dams – community solution for adequate water
- System for minimal red tape – remove impediments – fencing and draining too extensive
- Encouraging the rule
- Whatever we want must be economically viable
- Common sense policies
- Steady improvement for future generations
- What measurements are being done so you can quantify success
- Forestry planting needs a buffer of riparian planting
- Farming – intensity is important
- Management – let sheep have water access, one wire if cattle are an issue
- Support management that's already working
- More money for poles
- Remove periphyton as a measure of water quality – measure river cross section profiles to measure erosion and sediment
- Fencing – cost/benefit against other methods of sediment, nutrient and erosion control
- Future same as it is now - stock exclusion won't make any significant difference
- Maintenance costs
- Erosion is a natural process

Carterton, Carterton Event Centre, 30 March 2015

Internal GW reference wgn_doc#1476734

Note: Where an item has a number, it means that this many other participants also agreed with that item (ticks on the note).

Current Uses of interim Tararua FMU:

- Trout spawning 4
- Drinking water @ Kaipaitangata 3
- Sitting beside the lovely stream with birds and bugs 3
- Sustaining biodiversity 3
- Source of groundwater 2
- Tramping 2
- Swimming pools in Waingawa and Waiohine esp 2
- Looking over the valley 1
- Paddling on the banks of Waingawa with my 19 month old granddaughters 1
- Forestry
- Gravel production
- Kayaking
- Farming
- Hunting
- Fishing all waterways
- Source of water for rest of Wairarapa

Desired Use of interim Tararua FMU:

- Native fish spawning 3
- Potential irrigation source 2
- Swim in the river. Teach my grandchild to swim in the lower reaches 2
- I'd like to dip my drink bottle in, drink it and keep on tramping! 1
- Fishing

What's Important about interim Tararua FMU:

- Don't dam it 9 – don't dam Mangatarere 2
- Don't pollute it 5
- Source of much Wairarapa life 4
- Protect future uses throughout the catchment 2
- Drinking water supply 2

- Source: groundwater and streams and races need the mountain water 1
- Maintain water quality 1
- Avoid actions/land use that may affect water quality of groundwater/supply coming off the hills 1
- Dam @ Mt Bruce gorge – flood protection, electricity production and irrigation 1
- Reduction in fully allocated rivers and streams 1
- Water storage for better allocation of water 1

Current Uses of interim Eastern Hills FMU:

- Stock water 5
- Different types of farming 3
- Apiculture 2
- Viticulture 2
- Farm effluent run off 2
- Water storage for better allocation 2
- Forestry 1
- Drinking 1
- Fishing 1
- Swimming 1
- Erosion control 1
- Tourism 1
- Domestic use (houses growing food to eat) 1
- Hunting 1
- Spring water for stock
- Waahi tapu
- Irrigation
- Electricity generation
- Lime quarries

Desired Uses of interim Eastern Hills FMU:

- Less sedimentation because of erosion 4
- Better habitat for biodiversity for fish 4
- Clean drinking water 3
- Swimming 2
- Irrigation because of allocations
- Willow trees – choking river erosion flow, habitat

What's Important about interim Eastern Hills FMU

- Abundance of native species 4
- Abundant freshwater biodiversity 3
- Cool shaded streams 3
- Lots of natives for shade for stock 2
- Improved water quality 2
- Less water used for farming – dairying farming 2
- Localised/distributed water storage 2
- Clean flow 2
- No fracking 1
- Abundance of natural native flora 1
- Lots of riparian planting 1
- Farming to match the capacity and nature of the land
- Rocky Hills biodiversity site

Current Uses of interim Wairarapa Moana FMU:

- Wetland restoration 5
- Visiting as a special place 4
- Bird watching 3
- Sailing 2
- Irrigation 2
- Fishing 2
- Whitebaiting 1
- Boating 1
- Horticulture
- Flood management 1
- Dune restoration 1
- Duck shooting 1
- Farming 1
- Canoeing 1

- Waste water discharge

Desired Uses of interim Wairarapa Moana FMU:

- Kill perch 4
- Wetlands return to old state 3
- Sailing 3
- Close diversion return Ruamahanga to Wairarapa Moana 2
- Keep water quality same from mountains to sea 2
- Increase/restore eels 2
- Waka Ama 1
- Divert clean Ruamahanga through old courses, extra gates 1
- Artificial (restored) wetlands 1
- Mahinga kai gathering 1
- Iwi fishing (both) 1
- Public access to Wairarapa Moana 1
- Irrigation 1

What's Important about Wairarapa Moana FMU:

- Native fish sustain abundant! 6
- Wiser water use 6
- Breeding place for native fish 5
- Ecological restoration 4
- The lake being there – intrinsic value 4
- Celebrating its uniqueness
- Wider riparian margins planted with native trees 3
- Drinking water (people) 3
- Irrigation 3
- Clear lakes we can be proud of 2
- Look after the trees – have a maintenance programme 1
- Public awareness of the importance of water 1
- Maintain water quality from mountains to sea 1
- Tourism 1

Current Uses of interim Urban Areas FMU:

- Garden irrigation 3
- Waste water 2
- Industry use 2
- Drinking water 2
- Storm water - large drain 2
- Kai food gathering 2
- Alternatives for toxic sprays 2
- Recreation in-stream and along side 1
- Intensive horticulture – organic 1
- Stockwater 1
    - Drainage

Desired Uses of interim Urban Areas FMU:

- Swimming in our creeks and rivers 3
- Limits to instream recreation 2
- Water restrictions – not enough water during droughts 2
- Refresh groundwater 2
- Walking the dog without it dying from toxic algae 2
- Tertiary treated waste quality (yeah right!)
- Collecting watercress from creeks, eeling and collecting kakahi – other native fish species 1
- Better supply of groundwater and replenishment

What's Important about interim Urban Areas FMU:

- Efficient use of water –recycle 6
- Cool shaded streams 5
- Keeping it clean!! 3
- Plantings to and health of river 3
- Wastewater sorted 2
- Health (Human) 2
- Knowing water will be conserved and quality maintained for future generations 1
- Meeting water uses in most energy-efficient way (plus low carbon) 1
- Divert storm water through water harvesting 1

- Ground water monitoring and managed for all 1
- Tank off roof 1
- Rainwater captured and used instead of other sources 1
- Public access to rivers 1
- Make the river beautiful again! 1
- Enhance use of lake recreation
- Stream in natural state
- Not too many weeds
- Convenient and affordable for city residents
- Phase out/ban use of incinerators
- Stormwater monitored
- Sewage disposal

Current Uses of interim Wairarapa Valley FMU:

- Conservation native fish, birds and plants 2
- Swimming recreation 2
- Paddock drainage (e.g. mole-fields and races, etc)
- Irrigating garden 2
- Dairy farming irrigation 2
- Water races 2
- Town water supply
- Clean water for stock in races
- Flood protection
- Agriculture
- Fishing
- Industry
- Duck shooting
- Orchards vineyards water
- Cropping
- Irrigation for stock water
    - Gravel extraction

Desired Uses of interim Wairarapa Valley FMU:

- Irrigate more land – economic 3
- Water quality in water races 2
- Reforestation 2
- Wetland enhancement more clear water for ducks 1
- More on-farm storage 1
- MCI of at least 100
- Greater Raupo clearance in wetlands
- Lack of flow and up to a standard for fish, minimum water flows
- Extract more gravel for infrastructure drainage
- Watering garden – bore ran out
- Uncertain of water quality for swimming, Mangatarere, Waiohine
- Reduced stocking levels – increased profits (e.g. Alison Dewe's work) 1
- Be certain that bore water is safe to drink

What's Important about interim Wairarapa Valley FMU:

- Irrigation opportunities 2
- Water storage on-farm 2
- Economic impact of restrictions 2
- Creating micro climates 1
- Public awareness 1
- Amenity values Mauri
- Spawning for trout
- Public access walking, cycling, horse riding
- Weed free – particularly willows
- No stop banks

Pirinoa, Pirinoa Community Hall, 28 April 2015

Internal GW reference wgn_doc#1478181

Q 1: What were the waterways like in the past and how were they used?

- Creeks and rivers
- We used to play in it/clean/tadpoles.
- The lake was clean and blue.
- Margins were cleaner, less rubbish.

- Duck shooting/fishing.
- Diversion changed it from everywhere.
- Kids always played in Creeks and in Onoke. Everything was plentiful around the lake and marine life cockles, pipi, in Onoke. More whitebait eels/tuna.
- People ate what was caught (no storage/presentation).
- No stop banks/irrigation.
- Water up to Tohunui until diversion.
- Groundwater mixing with sewage.
- Different qualities of groundwater from different bores.
- Groundwater has kept away from saltwater.
- Rivers were deeper – 1855 earthquake?
- Diversion and sediment build up.
- 1977: Not much difference canoe – still do it.
- Irrigate out of the rivers/bores fouling.
- Stop banks raised 1978 pahautea underwater for a week spill way. Flowed back into Pukio basin.
- Clean for recreation – activities, swimming boating perception changed. Towns and Dairy by rivers – Featherston milk off the bridge.
- Eels need a certain type of pollution slower growing.
- Fastest growing eels in the manawatu stream, pumping, double, pounds, discharge to land.
- Altered Aquifers feed towns from places other than Rua. Used to be good pressure.
- Fishing and swimming/ recreation.
- Wetlands, Maori economy relied on eels and birdlife. (Eels a big industry.
- 95% of wetland of wetland gone/native forests.
- Natural filtering process.
- Maori used river for transport, measures of convergence/ traders used to go as far as Papawai.
- Movement through lower valley was restricted.
- European intervention: farming/flood control.
- Area denuded of bush, erosion gravel build up, river has got much wider.
- River bed degrading as shingle moves through/
- Dairy Co. Whey disposal - rivers stunk, no fish life.
- Ruamahunga – Many more fish.
- Easy access by livestock (only water source); not fenced off, open to erosion, remedial work required after a flash flood – catchment board.
- Ruamahanga – many more fish
- Ruamahunga bed building up and Lake Onoke Council should pay people to take gravel out.
- Diversion of river – more silting.
- Reduced flodding – Lower valley scheme more pollution as a population in touch increases.
- Looks the same as in the past.
- Te Hopai Lagoon dead water.
- Never had to check with the council if you could swim in river – any of them.
- Or take eels or fish.
- Deeper cleaner wetlands have disappeared.
- Better flowing
- Not as much silt.
- Clarity was similar to now.
- Sewerage going into rivers
- Less algae at low flows summers.
- Agriculture not so bad.
- More eels/fish/ watercresss
- Fish more abundant(decline linked to commercial fishing.
- More fish.
- Deeper water
- Far less people using it and other recreation.
- Drinking water from streams and rivers.
- Description: Pristine and natural water quantity decline – past there have been higher water levels. All rivers were swimmable.
- Uses: Drinking, swimming other recreation, fishing – eels, observing other native drainage and artificial creation of waterways. i.e the annual opening of the mouth – economy moved from eels/flax agriculture.
- Food source. Stock house highway recreation.

- Flooding was a huge issue.
- More settlement above river.
- More Wetlands less silt.
- Onoke Physical changes. Sedimentation, fishery birdlife, opening (was closed for long periods).
- Lake Wairarapa pre diversions: dairy farms, stop bank creation and exotic planting – urban communities discharges, replacing covers.
- Tributaries water quality was much better.
- Pre 1960 – no regulation on takes and discharges.
- Different values and tension between more and European settlers.
- More landowners and less urban population.
- Less floods in the last decade; 10 – 15 year cycles of floods.
- Not used as much for irrigation.
- Prior to 1970 only landfill pumping out of river (small pumps).
- Swamps drained after WWII
- 50 – 60's dairy farmers –dumped into the river, lots of small dairy towns.
- No sewage scheme – direct discharges.
- Most of wetlands – mid 50- 60's – lower valley scheme mid 60's.
- Lakes – more drainage going in since scheme
- Onoke hasn't changed much, maintains its depth; (how does this happen; why Onoke maintains its state).
- Pollution in the river in 60s and 70s – more pollutes.
- Fishing /drinking/swimming (healthier and more abundant waterways).
- Major fishery Maori/
- Drinkable water.
- Access – gave people better appreciation of water.
- River to the sea – effect on the ocean and estuary.
- Used to be able to float boats to Jury Island transportation routes (before stopbanks).
- Used to be able to swim in Ruamahanga.
- Changing river channel – remove wetlands.
- Used to be more water in Turanganui and Tauanui.
- Not as much free water.
- Used to be crawlies at Baston point creek, no life there anymore.
- Used to be hundreds of eels at Lake Onoke.
- Brian Atkinsons = reclaimed land used to be flax farm.
- Less sedimentation.
- Cheese and dairy factories.
- Never used to artificially open the mouth and Lake Onoke.
- Non poplars.
- Prior to diversion no effect on coastal currents and large weed beds and great fishing.
- Ruamahanga deviation and its effect on coast.
- Prior to diversion – used to run into Lake Wairarapa and only periodically.
- Lake was a natural filter and now is full of silt.
- Could drink water in streams up in hill.
- Prior to scheme 1m cubic yards of silt went into lake.
- Onoke – fishing swimming all up the narrows (commercial eeling and fishing have had an impact).
- Vic university study on coastal weed beds look at effect of coastal erosion protection.
- Deterioration from past – ie Masterton rubbish dump.
- No difference in my lifetime. Possible more reporting now (40 years).
- Scheme has brought prosperity.
- Flooding
- doesn't flood as much as used to due to planting in hills and farming practise.

Q 2: What are important issues currently facing your area's waterways?

- Pollution – How clean are our rivers?
- Perception – still doing stuff. More knowledge and awareness.
- Loss of quality.
- Urban discharge: Wastewater and stormwater.
- Decline in water levels – killing fish, irrigation/extraction.

- Erosion around Onoke shoreline affects local infrastructure/ land. Farm runoff contributes. Sedimentation of Onoke.
- Bull dozer in T T Rivers – cross blading – wrecked a fishery – need pools. Same in Huangarua. Sunlight too heavy in rivers. Stopping: flooding in bits and pieces not consistent.
- Gains fish habitat with cover and root structure some fishery.
- White bait need staging to get up rivers through holes.
- Rivers are too narrow, straight, no nooks and crannies: Got to have the holes: Policy change get rid of water too fast. Spillway – with backwater being kept.
- Willows and haz, weeds in fenced off area – gives heavy weight to banks.
- Fenced off waterways need management.
- Restriction – Lack of reliability – lag effect of water supply.
- Damage to a braided river now vegetation native = willow? Wastewater/ problems with MDC wastewater, no submissions from CDC to SWDC – needs better.
- All the pines caused problems with water sediment.
- Silver poplars taken out and willows came through willow cabling roots.
- Instead of topping inconsistent approach. Willows have to go – suck up nutrient.
- Crack willow taken but faster water/ water races are a problem.
- Lake Onoke silting up. – Earthquake fault lines?
- Degrading river bed.
- Pollution – particularly algae.
- Access to waterways – general public.
- Canadian Geese/Introduced species/birds, fish.
- Fencing waterways.
- Use of water for irrigation:
    - Lack of utilisation.
    - Appropriate thresholds
    - Connectivity (or not).
    - Surface and ground water.
    - Reliability of supply.
    - Monitor sites - this end of the valley.
- Water quality; is improving, more awareness, less algae, doesn't block irrigation, drains waterways fenced. More trout where not seen before.
- Access has got better; more roads, walkways, only have to ask.
- Farm capital investment for minimal gains.
- Rivers are more contained affects lake Onoke
- Silting up – metaling up affects fish population.
- Sedimentation –affects visually.
- Urban shit.
- Greater volume in towns
- Ceasing water take based on surface water levels rather than ground water.
- Better management of flood levels through managing the outlet.
- Gravel build up from Taunui being pushed into Ruamahanga.
- Forcing water underground.
- Not enough knowledge of the effects of irrigation on ground water.
- Salination of groundwater.
- River level set to high for when irrigation stopped.
- Water not clean enough to swim in Rua and Martinborough Huangurua river..
- Sovereignty of water management, who gets the benefit.
- Flood management; impediment to ecological rehabilitation, lets work with nature.
- Sample to identify scale of problem.
- Loss of Lake Onoke because of sedimentation, disgraceful if lost, unacceptable.
- Loss of habitat of fish. 1000lbs to 1lbs of whitebait. Wetlands and vegetation ecosystem health.
- Water quality standards
- Hierarchy of values activities.
- Water quality of quantity.
- Awareness of perception of value of Onoke.
- Bring back swamps.
- Impact (qualitative) of all that happens of this area.
- Nutrient leaching and e coli.
- Lack of quality water in rivers from pollution sedimentation.

- Disconnect between times to solve environmental problems between urban and rural.
- Lack of information to manage water resources, sustainability.

- Intensification – population and farm stock.
- **Sewage outlets** – Masterton, Carterton, Featherston, Greytown, Masterton.
- Planting stabilises sediments. Note that some species (alders) are a problem.
- Some plantings have been successful. Some are in backwaters and you can see types that work.
- **Conveyance** – ability of all rivers is issue, because what/how you can maintain it is big regulatory issue and will result in unanticipated consequences.
- Buddlea was introduced and other weeds are choking trees and riverways.
- Quantity of water affecting quality, low flow doesn't dilute pollution.
- Recreation – people don't swim as much because of disease concern. It is possible that more awareness is causing alarmist perception?
- Areas are being retired to enhance waterways.
- Technology is catching up with issues (sewage treatments, nutrient management).
- Lack of portable water.
- Lack of water.
- Lack of information on land management best practise impacting water (consistent messaging).
- Huge pressure on current water resource cover allocation) lack of shared sense of ownership of problem and solution failure of water testing in our district.
- Pirinoa township ran out of domestic water in summer.
- Increased irrigation!
- Bores drying because of increased extraction
- Salination – saline all the way up to the Ruamahanga Bridge.
- Move slime/algae in water.
- Less life in water.
- Septic systems teaching.
- Canadian geese.
- Lake Onoke is a big sandpit – less fish, less birds, less wildlife.
- Pollution less water in out waterways
- Pollution.
- Overstocking
- Councils discharging wastewater and stormwater.
- Continued drainage.
- Low flow all the time.
- Not the water in waterways or groundwater that there used to be used.
- Lack of habitat – reduced aquatic species and birdlife.
- Lake Onoke full of sediment pushing out causing erosion.
- Lake Onoke/ Ocean affected by upstream activities.

Q 3: What would you like your waterways to be like in the future?

- Lake Onoke should become a wetland/filter.
- Lake Wairarapa as a storage system put more water in it.
- Better design for distributed storage for various uses (wetland electricity irrigation.) Regulatory regime that allows for this.
- Incredible recreation
- Managed and maintained in a sustainable manner (eco and economic logic and social).
- Take the time to do the process property – look to 100 year plan rather than 100 day plan.
- Groundwater aquifers should be available for use.
- Improved monitoring: How often? Quality e coli , scum/foam –what is it?, fish count.
- Controlling waterflow to limit impact.
- Returning river course to maintain shape, natural shape.
- No discharge – Continue to limit.
- Fenced river/wetland

- Strong natural character: slower, natural values, improved quality – swimmable, stock proof, more use of natural filters.
- Clean and safe to swim and drink.
- Giardia now a problem – mitigate.
- Deepened rivers from the top down.
- Approach farmers – deepen river and shift the beach.
- Removing gravel making holes.
- Keep our rivers for rec.
- Reliable, stock and irrigation (Look at restrictions most acq. are fully allocated potential for dams.
- Enjoy where we live –Does the water system have to be closed in terms of sediment and water flow. Natural sediment traps and water attenuation places can be used to take the edge off it.
- No fighting for water.
- Damming in Martin's block – Water harvesting for even distribution and supply.
- More dams or ponds on the river? Open to the next index but also support failure of natural storage (aquifers/lakes) and good management of stream for sustainability.
- Affordability is important.
- Want grass growing off water in the summer.
- Good utilisation of groundwater, lakes and water storage.
- Understand groundwater better.
- Better fishery – seasonally better care.
- Elver migration with barrage gates overcome. – pipes for flood waters through the cut off.
- Better swimming for Te Awhina and if anyone swims they have to pay her.
- Potential for bike ways on water edges.
- Cleaner water system (hill country): Planting with natives, concern at speed of water? Use of stopbanks?
- Pollution: Discharge to land, wastewater a resource.
- Water storage: Used for irrigation and discharge in summer to river when required in drought.
- Recreation.
- Look at series of storage dams down and adjacent rivers.
- Barrage Gates?
- Rivers of Gold**.**
- Ongoing maintenance; willows, silting up of diversion, managed of mouth opening.
- Slow silt movement down river(from headwater).
- Quality water – recreation, removal of sewerage.
- Quantity; irrigation, storage, less rainfall? Climate change.
- Huge progress in quality – will continue to build on actions of present and past.
- Cycle ways –access.
- Full of fish
- Clean-cleaner
- Flowing
- Fully sustainable so nothing backwards.
- Balance (Farming and fishing)
- Better management and research.
- Clear planning from council for outcomes for all users.
- Urban mess out of rivers in short time.
- Consents consistent between users.
- Water levels lowered before water takes ceased.
- Good publi9c access.
- Recreation quality able to be used for recreation.
- More recognition of community values.
- Whole community working together.
- Available for agriculture stock.
- More Planting – riparian along rivers.
- More native species.
- Regional council to stop draining wetland.
- Cleaner waterways
- Easier access to recreational purpose
- Dam it we need more water.
- Dam will create a massive degradation of habitat.
- On farm damming (rather than large scale dams
- I want to take my grandkids swimming and they won't get sick. Grandkids can put their heads under the water.
- Planted (riparian planting) of waterways.
- Fencing off waterways – exclude cattle but not sheep. (weeds go crazy once you exclude stock.

- Has to be feasible – dams
- Weeds control costs (associated with fencing off).
- Naturally dynamic systems (flooding to help rapids and pools). Flooding is an important part of the natural process.
- More Kaimoana.
- Healthy river systems and ocean.
- Fish/swim/access with my children.
- Take my mother to a nice fishing spot for the afternoon.
- Wildlife return close to original state. ; larger spawning areas.
- More focus on water vs land. Not managing water to maximise land.
- Diversity landuse/industry.
- Reforestation – natives, restore wetlands = opportunity for growth of other industry – flax eels, tourism, flood retention.
- Reconnecting Wetlands – oxbows – eg. Ruamahanga confluence.
- Tourism
- Improved data collection: accuracy, gravel extraction that doesn't impact on accuracy. (Irrigation impacts).
- Safety: Water quality, flood hazards.
- Capture high flows for irrigation.
- Water resource managed sustainably so communities have fair allocation.
- Freshwater that remains fresh.
- Better models for measuring and controlling nutrient levels (oversee).
- More funding for riparian planting (raglan model).
- Learning from success and failure of other areas experience.
- More does or less Hui.
- Communication of restoration of lake Onoke margins. Educational model of good practise – grow knowledge in our children.
- Rate rebate from farmers who have refined marginal land of any sort.
- Keep the river flow up during summer, storage would ensure this.
- Clean flowing continuously (now clean)
- Change to urban discharges , can see how big difference it makes very quickly.
- Cost of storage too big for residents of Wairarapa.
- Good fish population, clean water, maintain flood control.
- Clean- how clean
- Well maintained rivers all aspects.

Gladstone, Sports complex, 8 June 2015

Internal GW reference wgn_doc#1497789

Qu 1: What were the waterways like in the past and how were they used?

- Swimming, drinking 70s.
- Not irrigation until 80s.
- Water race Network.
- Been around (Tahiti).
- Simple and effective.
- Maori use transport – Maori baptism Waingawa/Rua.
- Fishing recreation sustenance.
- 12 years ago we swam in the river.
- Water quality
- Impact on fishing
- Flooding.
- Faster flow.
- 12 years ago we swam in the river.
- Wasn't slime algae then.
- Gravel takes how much in the past?
- Lower value scheme made a huge difference to W.M.
- Taueru River
    - Plenty of huge eels
    - Commercial eeling.
    - Watercress no longer (it is sprayed!)
    - Silt land not as much – no willows making difference. (Spray 70's). Spring flows into river.
    - Maori swamp – Flax gathering. Trading pre European flax/eels (pigeons) Lots of native bush.
    - **Main point** – water quality was much better in the past with native lower throughout the catchment. Big change with

willows and another big change when willow was removed.

- Unruly – meandered no control on them re stock movement.
- Big paddock open drains.
- Less flood protection.
- Minimal stop banking.
- No drainage schemes.
- Lack of watercourse management.
- Better now 40 years ago.
- Less stock in river now.
- More natural – highly modified now.
- Crawling and eeling in the past. – In creeks.
- Able to se3im and not think about how dirty it is, at Kokatau and Gladstone.
- More aware of water quality now.
- Gladstone complex.
- Visiting flax mill, healthy wetland up to martinborough.
- Was more in rubbish in Ruamahanga 20 years ago (and streams).
- Taueru has improved, trees (crack willow) gone
    - Fishing
    - Stock
    - Recreation.
- Catching trout.
- Swimming in river. (Only issue when fresh) still swim in the worst area.
- Was no dairy in the lower valley before the diversion. (think Peatea (sp)…used to stay flooded.
- Contractors removing metal.
- Brains?
- Urban use/equity.
- Greater awareness; probably 'better' – value placed may have been changed (i.e. rubbish also interface – science and changes reporting).
- Eeling
- Swimming
- Places for Baptism.
- Passing on whakapapa.
- Stories about my ancestors.
- Te whiti o Tutawake.
- Raekaumoana.
- Nukupewapewa.
- Tauraharakeke.
- Te Aitu
- Nanny Hera.
- Special Places.
    - Kaurarau
    - Hinana
    - Te whiti
    - Healing clay.
    - Water cress
    - Still swim.
    - Used to be trout still trout.
    - Dirtier
    - Muddy
    - Long fin eels.
    - Over fishing.
    - Rocky Bottoms.
    - Mare floods reusing stocks
- Flax growing.
- Dairy factories discharge freezing works.
- Wetlands.
- Transportation.
- Big swamp in longbush valley.
- Presume used for flax/eels.
- Big swamp/Taupo acted as filter.
- Catchment board. Straightened (50's) river drained. Shifted it.
- Kourarau and catchment.
- Groundwater level was higher.
- Landscape was unmanaged and unmodified, including the waterways.
- Questions on springs and water levels, do people really know about what has changed?
- Earthquakes (1940s) changed springs.
- Could drink out of springs as kids, now we worry about it.
- Ruamahanga river marginally better than yours.
    - Some contaminate sewers have been removed.
    - Some places, since willows have been taken out, are prone to slumping.
    - Less slips than in the past. – more planting.
    - River beds degraded in places – graded downstream.
- Native bush along waterways.
- Used for transport (Ruamahanga) – Early settlement.
- Less blocked up by willows – Less blocked up.
- Clean and nutrient free?

- Less sediment unless natural slips.
- Water was drinkable from streams and rivers.
- Maori waterways were sacred.
- Source of food for the early settlers.
- Were used for baptism by both Maori and non-Maori.
- Recreation used swimming e.g. Tank and pond.
- Waka ama canoeing.

Qu 2: What are important issues currently facing your area's waterway?

- In places river bed is degrading.
- Availability of stock water.
- River flows lower – Climate and water abstractions.
- Town Sewage
- Debris from willows
- Continued removal of river Islands.
- Flood management
- More control of Weeds (flood management)
- Wastewater and storm water from towns in the Ruamahanga.
- Future dams and effects on downstream water quality, especially from intensification.
- Natural hazards from future dams.
- Need for storing water.
    - Option exists for on-farm storage of peak water.
    - Micro-hydro options.
    - Electricity not wanted from kuararau in summertime.
- Need water security, regardless.
- Floodplain naturalisation (attend by stop banks), need to widen rivers and allow them overflow larger floodplain.
- Roof water in town going into aquifer with roofing in it.
- Not enough water coming down the river,
    - Bore, not enough water at times affected by activities up the river.
- Nutrient loading high.
- Impact on traditional food sources.
- Decreasing wetland area.
- Decreasing wetland areas.
- Overzealous flood control.
    - Straightening river channels.
    - Removing beach (gravel) areas.
- Water taken; water quality
- Fencing off streams (hill country) – coast
- Silt from erosion ; incentives to plant; retire land.
- Planting – mitigate nutrient loading.
- Last opportunities – capturing water.
- Returning sufficient water and flow management – needs to be in balance.
- Bank slumping in creek causing sediment discharge.
- Drainage being affected by lack of cleaning due to lifestyle planting.
- Willows in creeks for using water out of the channels.
- Waterways
- Effects Drainage
- Causes Flooding
- Creating new wet areas killing trees.
- 30 years Longbush no change spring fed.
- Less Weed than Previous years, more tree cover.
- Improved Wetland at Fersham.
- Mahinga Kai still in the Eringa Creek.
- Creeks chocked with willow/killing native trees
- Tree clearer thin 40 years ago.
- ?? waterways, direct discharge from dairy in the past
- Restriction on fertilisers – potential risks.
- Having to reduce stocking rates.
- Masterton wastewater
- Nutrient runoff. Sedimentation, more natural flood management, green infrastructure.
- Water draw off for irrigation.
- Difference in understanding between urban and rural communications.
- Flow levels.
- Climate Change.
- Impact on water allocation.
- Not being able to swim in river after New Year due to quality and flows.
- Water quality perception within urban community.
- Willows clearing and leaving on top. Any recent clearing only on bridge.

- Regional council not responding.
- Lack of shade a problem for native fish.
- Sediment flow into rivers.
- Lack of wetland for slowing water movement.
- Retirement of riverside.
    - Loss of income.
    - Cost of fencing and planting.
- Irrigation.
    - Deep bores in Te Ore Ore and Bideford – proposed instead of a water race.
    - Water are the effects of eastern springs (requires an engineer to research.
    - Taueru spring slow.
- Water quality – swimming.
- GW over involvement.
- Storm water attention.
- irrigation intensity and river flows.
- Hill Country. Erosion
- Summer river flows and possible irrigation storage.
- Realistic Quality expectations.
- Recreation and biodiversity
- Fertiliser.
- Equity in terms of remediation actions.
- Gravel extractions – Bore/water flow.
- Dairy price drop.
- Urine Patches.
- What cows eat/ herbicide/pesticides.
- Value of environment/educated.
- Younger wiser.
- Flood management.
- Politicians/Policies-Lowest denominator.
- Allocation of water Irrigation.
- Willows/Blackberry/Oldmen beard.
- Fencing waterways (maintenance)
- Growing stop banks,
- Changing shapes of drains.
- Riparian planting.
- Land use for land type.
- Leaching into rivers.
- MDC
    - Wastewater
        - Population
        - Double standard.
- Slime!
    - Nutrient loading – Urban sewage discharge.
- Crack willow
- Erosion run off (hill country)
- Intensity of flood events (increasing)
- Bank erosion.
- Is it flow rate or nutrient loading?
- Management of race courses.
- E.coli
- Swimming affected by low flows/slime.
- Velocity is an important factor.
    - Important fish habitat.
- Lack of fish habitat wetlands.
- Allocation, utilisation, wastage of water. – Draft regional plan.
- How much domestic water is wasted?
- All urban water should be measured.
- New costs/conditions restriction on take.
- Storm water infiltration into sewage.
- Increased demand from lifestyle blocks (can't rely on roof.
- Lack of own farm storage.

Qu 3: What would you like your waterways to be like in the future?

- Clean – cut back on pollutants in waterways.
- Everyone on board.
- Whole catchment approach.
- All responsible.
- The ability to swim year round (apart from flood event).
- Shouldn't be treated like an open sewer.
- Get rid of sewage and be able to swim in the river.
- More planting on the river.
- More plantations on waterways,.
- Wider buffer and protection system.
- Efficient use of abstracted water.
- Smarter use of water.
- New builds to have water on storage site.
- Reliable measurement of water quality long term monitoring and tracking.
- Reliable summer water – could be storage or groundwater.
- Don't want to see more water quality issues from intensification.
- Leave it better than you found it.

- So to improve but not where it becomes economic and unviable.
- Want to be able to swim (rec H20 standards)
- Wetlands (more)
- Financially and environmental sustainable and safe.
- TO be able to manage flood events/dam H20 (attenuate) in order to use H20 during dry events/or release for other reasons.
- Need for cool water – wildlife Koura fish fowl will return. Shingle bottom/gravel bottom.
- Do we take it back to original state?
- Do we take it back to original state?
- Exclude cattle/ allow sheep what are the alternatives.
- Quality – fencing off parts trees planted.
- Running clear (as it is now)
- Kids will swim again.
- Tavern too small for irrigation without Trividale dam.
- For manufacturing sustainability.
- No flooding.
- Accessible to public.
- Bush filtering water.
- Planting Riparian strips.
- Youth projects.
- Relieving log James.
- Maintaining trees along rivers.
- Grasses helping waterways.
- Clean swimmable
- Heap of fish and invertebrate.
- Low amount of Containments
- Good flow.
- Drinkable.
- Population growth needs water investment.
- Hemp opportunity.
- More pollution part of population growth.
- Higher quality of lifestyle.
- Horticulture.
- Cropping.
- Diversify.
- (Use of water).
- Clean
    - No rubbish
    - No contaminants.
- Needs to be commoditised
- Values spread through system.
- Expressed value to manage use.
- Consistent/equitable approach metering – consents to water use.
- Flows support values.
- Set longer term plan and goals based on values.
- Don't change it every four years.
- Fairly allocated and transferable.
- Have to maintain diversity – plot specific river/waterbody.
- Promote storage, home farm/country.
- Look nicer – beautification one long term big trees!
- Stop mud coming off banks.
- Establishing consistent valuation through catchments as basis for fair allocation and use.
- Unwind historical value unfairness.
- Market model will limit wastage and promote more equitable use.
- Access enough currently risk associated with added final access.
- More reliable water supply – water storage.
    - Stock water.
    - Adds to minimum flow.
- Also harvesting on farm.
- Off river storage.
- Improvements in water quality
    - Doesn't have to happen overnight.
    - Fix hotspots.
    - Irrigation of town and wastewater.
- Would like percentage of dam water to create wetlands/shallow habitat for wildlife, as opposed to all deep open water
- Would like the river channels to be re-naturalised, complex braids (Ruamanga) and allow natural complexity to express itself (i.e. Islands).
- Would like communities to take care of own local water like Longbush community.
    - Need information for hill country streams like is there any benefits to fence.
    - Need to share information locally.

- Would like to plant up smaller streams to filter water quality.
- Would like modelling to show comparison but with one reservoir and many…steps in streams rivers and water farming incentives.
- All waterways to be swimmable and safe.
- Control the waterways, storage dams; haven't worked.
- River forms cover habitat for fish.
- Dead willows cleaned up – they stock the river channels.
- River mussels
- More recreational use of waterways.
- Invasive planting out of water
- Alien species of fish out of waterways.
- Improved quality and maintained.
- Good practical management of waterways, one that works, fencing results in an increase of weeds or watercress.
- More protected wetlands.
- Waterways for future generations better than they are now.
- Clean and health with plenty of aquatic life.
- Clear pathway for future water management.
- Water storage.
- Water use.
- Pressure on water from an increase in the population and activities in the future.

Kopuaranga, Kopuaranga Hall, 6 July 2015

Internal GW reference wgn_doc#1513838

Q 1: What were the waterways like in the past and how were they used?

- Food source
- Fish, mussels, pipi, kakahi in streams
- Mauriceville brickworks/lime works
- Eels and trout – in the 70's – great fish life
- River flowed better, clearer
- Recreational stream
- Crack willow in 1870/80's planted to stop eroding banks. Swampy environment, early settlers tried to define water courses with willow
- Willow attenuates water and reduces bed scouring
- Historically area may have been old forests 'swamp'. The process of clearing this has reduced attenuation and increased sediment in the lower reaches
- 20-30 years ago heaps of eels, water cleaner
- More run off, willows silting up, slowing everything down
- Did in places have native trees
- Effluent went into the river from the butter factory – eels were big
- River used to flow faster before the willows
- Willows huge detriment to the river. Flushes were regular before the willows
- Tributaries – trout went to breed, rivers were all silted, now the river bed is gravelling up so trout will come back up the tributaries to breed
- Effects from farming – stocking rates are higher
- 1977 – significant slips
- Sediment – some don't get the slips as before, water shooting through
- Farmers used to clear/cut scrub**.** Started planting trees, shrubs in 50's
- In part of the river there are logs etc. Cracked willow is coming down and clocking the river. Stop bank stopped water getting to someone's house
- 1967 – willows planted
- Lots of flooding
- Clearing willows out of the river
- From north easterlies to easterlies
- Fishing in Kopuaranga
- Deterioration in fishing over the last 30 years – size of pools, number of ash, health of fish, no big ones now. 2kg to 0.5kg
- Flooding in Mauriceville
- Lack of planting
- Drinking from natural springs

- Stream on South road that joins Kopuaranga hasn't changed much in 17 years. Clogged up
- Ruamahanga used as water supply – stock water
- 25 years ago the rivers were overgrown, they were narrower and heavily planted with natives and crack willow – low flow
- Pre-history more forest which held the water back
- Ruamahanga – 40 years haven't noticed much change. Swim at double bridges and still do. Still clear
- Lots of big eels. Commercial fishers cleaned them out
- Full of willow with muddy bottom. Lots of floods in Kopuaranga
- As a child the river was heavily polluted with dairy and pig effluent. Had eel and trout though. Infected with crack willow which affected the flow
- Lots of septic tanks and sheep dips
- As a kid it was very cold. Might get bitten by eels. When it wasn't green from dairy it was fine to swim in
- Kaitiaki full of eels (on jackson's line)
- Mussels in mud. If silt is cleaned out where will they live? Plenty of koura

Q 2: What are important issues currently facing your area's waterways?

- Concern that there is still flooding on farmers' fields
- Trying to contain river in the channel is not natural
- Build-up of material in the rivers
- Small stream off the Kopuaranga hasn't been cleaned out for some time
- Changes in legislation regarding drinking water and supply of drinking water
- Constant flooding in the village (Mauriceville)
- Stock in water (during drift dives)
- Decline in fish numbers and size
- Fewer eels in stream (Kopuaranga)
- Ruamahanga River in its channel. Management needs to happen to keep it in its channel
- Gravel extraction is good
- Amount of research/monitoring isn't sufficient to build up a picture
- River is too slow (blocked by willows)
- Some areas of the river are clear/others not. Puts pressure on neighbours.
- All landowners should be required to fence but the lack of bank stability prevents planting
- Removal of willow does not necessarily benefit fish – shallower, warmer water
- Need native planting to replace willow out of the channel
- Phosphate loading needs planting to soak it up
- Changing management ideas over time
- No trees to shade the waterway
- Take willows out and replace with decent trees
- Swimming hole – natural rivers have holes – rivers don't stay in their course naturally – to return biodiversity need cooler water, need to revert to a more natural state
- Rivers need to be managed for their natural character
- Happy to get rid of willows and replace them
- 18 foot of silt – in 'dead river' near their house
- People would like to plant something other than willow
- Keeping large number of stock out of the water, riparian planting
- Cold spring – some geo faults on this farm
- Holding soil on the hills
- More stock since 1970's/more production from some areas
- Dairy farm pollution
- Septic tank pollution
- Water takes needs to be monitored. No more water can be taken. It's over allocated
- Water flow has sped up but it has gotten broader, sunnier, shallower and warmer with more algae
- Temperature has increased due to loss of shade
- Banks are unstable due to the willows being removed, banks eroding, faster flow

- Different shapes depending on location and gradient/flow
- Undermining and slumping adds to sediment load
- Degradation of eel habitat
- Question – how much sediment comes from lime works?
- Ruamahanga – don't want flows to get any lower for the health of the river and fish life
- Could the big flood event of 2004 clearer out the trout?
- Do not want it to turn into a drain. Want natural character of the channel

Q 3: What would you like your waterways to be like in the future?

- A lot more native tree planting on banks
- Lots of passive recreational use (e.g. fishing, bird watching)
- Clean water for drinking or agricultural use
- The Makakahi stream – easier access on non-vegetated areas
- More planning regarding tree removal
- Less cows, more sheep along the river
- Continue with stabilisation of river banks
- Clean, healthy rivers, good flows, high macro invertebrates, lots of fish, native
- More planning and research into natural character index
- More monitoring
- More parts of the river cleaned out of willows
- More planting
- More recreation and swimming holes, back to the old days
- Local land needs and uses taken into account
- Not too much regulation
- Local communities having their say in management
- Swimmable, clean and clear waterways
- Fishing river
- Sustainable management of the waterway for our grandchildren
- Removal of silt
- Rules/limits for bores/irrigation. Demonstrate efficiency
- Integrated planting throughout the catchment (managed approach)
- Monitored, allocated, more information on nutrient sources and interaction with soils/fertiliser
- Clean water and healthy aquatic life
- Swimmable
- Groundwater should be drinkable
- Pollution needs to be minimised by law to maintain clean/healthy water
- Rivers need to look attractive, not just a concourse. Need pools for swimming, shade, something please take pride in
- Corridors for biodiversity and for us. Connection to headwaters and back down to sea. Fish can come from sea to mountains
- Healthy aquatic life
- Livestock fencing for exclusion
- Public access for general recreation
- A more integrated way of managing willow. Understanding the effects of management
- Understanding flooding and how channels react, cause and effect, health and safety
- Balancing education to the public
- Unimpeded flow with natural water course
- Get the debris out and replace with native tree grasses and shrubs
- All rivers fenced – remove willows first
- Picnic spots – promoting more recreation
- Want environmental that people can see
- Fish
- Native bird population improving – possums gone – better pest control
- Steeper land not farmed and planted with appropriate trees – stop eroding silt from steep country into the streams
- Summer irrigation – cut off point for no irrigation, monitoring has to remain or we will have a dead river, preventing people irrigating when low flow must remain
- Put in a lake so can irrigate – off river storage
- Lucerne – planting appropriate species
- Educate urban people – getting them involved with the farming community

- Small dams on each farm – not taking water out of the river
- Good management of water resources going forward
- Heaps of eels doesn't mean clean wate

Featherston, Kiwi Hall, 17 August 2015

Internal GW reference wgn_doc#1516804

Q 1: What were the waterways like in the past and how were they used?

- No didymo
- Clean
- We could swim in them
- We could go eeling
- Droughts and not enough to swim in as a scout
- Full of fish
- Could drink from the waterways
- White baiting at the mouth of Lake Ferry
- We've always have enough for ourselves, our animals
- History of waterways being catchments for pollutants
- Some designed as sludge channels (Buller)
- Dairy wastes going into rivers
- Long way back different than 50's
- No diversion scheme
- Past was un-drained
- Irrigation – lack of in the past
- A lot more nitrates used for sheep farming and top dressing
- Animals – fewer geese, more pasture, lower stock rates, less dairy industry, more fish, eels, kakahi and whitebait.
- Water – could drink it and have plenty, although memory of drought for all uses (human/animal)
- Recreation – plenty of swimming, fishing, eeling, sail boating

- Out of control – flooding of huge areas for long periods, disruption to transport, farming and community
- Lower Wairarapa – 3.6M above high tide with the mouth closed, now 1.2M managed
- Lake clarity hasn't changed
- Lower Valley Scheme – great investment – $30M. Greater productivity - $100M/year
- Water race system – <u>vital</u> to 1000's of acres
- Water quality – changed – more algae, dirtier in some rivers, sewage disposal
- Tributaries better managed now – fencing, planting
- Piggeries/dairy sheds/dairy factories - disposal to freezing works
- Commercial eeling destroyed the population
- Plenty of water for irrigation etc.
- Trout were introduced – early 1900's?
- A lot more eels
- Lower valley flood control scheme
- Lack of environmental awareness
- Urban and rural growth has affected rivers (1950's) in the last 50 years
- Waterways were often treated like drains e.g. farmers put offal in streams
- Bigger rivers were ok to swim in and drink
- River and lake transport (ferry, waka)
- Waipoua used to have industrial pollution (late 50's to 70's)
- Gravel extraction, resulting in dirty water
- Population grew in 1950's onwards. Prior to this there were only septic tanks, urban wastewater systems came in 1960's?
- Urban areas – population static for the last 50 years.
- Industrial effects on waterways.
- Farming intensity increased post war – aerial top dressing, halbot blocks.
- Swamps and wetlands have gone.
- More water e.g. Hungarua Bridge
- Early European settlers did not respect waterbodies e.g. rubbish
- More population, dirty water, leading to less water
- Only had gravity systems, so less intensive uses
- Discharge points for early dairy factories
- Introduction of trout, perch and carp and its impact on the native species

- Size of the flounder
- Rivers used to flow into the lake, then out/flushing properties
- Onoke spit mouth used to blow out naturally
- More recreational uses – before the increase in motorboards etc. **(**Note from Andy Duncan: Advised by another community member that there are boating rules about the maximum speed within a certain distance from the bank you can travel. One management option could be to enforce it in certain areas.)
- Bucks road swimming hole – not much change in the last 5 years
- Dredging for barrage gates
- Pretty deep in channels used
- Baptism – cultural
- Children used waterways for playing
- Lots of metal aggrading at bottom
- Degrading at the top end – development and deforestation
- Distance down to the water at the river used to be higher (Waiohine river). River build up in the bed, shingle build up.
- Rivers used to be deeper
- Rivers were more swimmable, the water quality was better
- More information available changes perception of rivers
- In the past the Waingawa was prettier, the bulldozing has changed that
- The fishing was better, affected by bulldozing

Q 2: What are important issues currently facing your area's waterways?

- Dairy/farming intensification
- Potential flooding – Tauherenikau – ripping of the upper Tauherenikau has potential to cause flooding in the lower Tauherenikau
- Managing our wastewater
- Hate the fact that getting a 35 year consent for discharge
- Corner of Fitzherbert and boundary road contributes to flooding
- Sewerage infrastructure is dire – Featherston/Greytown/Martinborough
- Land use changes
- More peaky flows in rivers
- Water race system needs reviewing (farms reliant on the races)
- Intake at water races manually changes (not up to standard)
- Loss of grazing land to fence off water races
- Monitoring and compliance of all waterways
- Sewerage entering waterways
- Fertilisers/run-off from land
- Water races dry up because river levels drop
- Flood/irrigation management/sustainability/balance
- Regional disparity (within Wairarapa) of quantity of water
- Water taste – mud, horrible – purchasing water
- Recreation – reduced kai moana gathering and swimming holes diminished, poor camping environment (water quality)
- Littering – dumping of rubbish near swimming holes/disrespect for community access
- Water use availability – water metering – fairness
- Public awareness of water conversation and sustainability. Need for educating ourselves on water use/conservation/dams and other water storage
- Clarification of types of waterbodies e.g. when is a drain not a drain
- Fencing of waterways – conflict of water races and their purpose
- Social media – awareness of contamination now. In the past 'what you know did not hurt you'
- Lack of use, perception
- Funding – who pays. Central government legislation but no financial assistance
- Dumping of animal carcass and other rubbish

- Loss of native biodiversity/increase of pest species (continued decline)
- Paranoia – misconceptions about water quality – is it really worse? Less e coli, more N&P?
- Water allocation – is there enough or just a distribution problem – limits too low
- Reliability of irrigation water – more restrictions, more demand – urban and rural, made worse by droughts
- Flood management must be maintained
- Trade-offs on LVDS – polder scheme, lagoons
- Regional plan – break feeding, drain cleaning rules
- Water races – hijacked to become 'ecological habitat'
- Flush and forget – sewage
- Flood control scheme is affecting wetlands
- Drinking water (urban)
- Sediment load from forestry harvesting operations
- Climate change
- Sediment transport from the Tararua
- Water quality
- Rubbish in rivers (household)
- People are more disconnected from our waterways due to reduced recreational use
- Lack of understanding of safe sites for recreation
- Intensification of land use, increasingly rural demand
- Rural/urban divide increasing

Q 3: What would you like your waterways to be like in the future?

- Lake Wairarapa Moana:
    - recreational appeal and opportunity
    - needs to be the jewel in the crown
    - prominent – beauty
    - kite surfing – Lake Onoke too
    - volunteer opportunities
- Healthy ecosystems including fish, people, birds. No need to fret about their health.
- Respecting, admiration, understood water requirements
- Essential for survival – future generations, sustain – connectivity, working together – all parts of the community
- Must have water for the wellbeing of our community
- Want boat club – sailing back
- Money is an issue – innovative, creative, budgeting
- Clean and available water – must have water management solutions, better meaningful connections
- Efficient allocation of water – farming, urban, putting a price on water, education of water use
- Looking at overseas practice and research for water management – don't reinvent the wheel
- Pushing boundaries on water management – grey water use - recycling
- Nice to try and achieve better than bottom standards
- Find a system that prevents erosion but preserves water values
- Valued for more than just monetary reasons (fix things faster)
- Community decide what level is suitable for swimming
- Maintain or improve water quality
- Water for irrigation – reliability of water
- Water for recreation
- Increase in production from agriculture through water use
- Waterway management to be peer reviewed
- Innovative and more open minded management of water
- Lake Wairarapa improved water quality
- More water flowing through the lake
- Better access for eels to get to the Ruamahanga
- Increasing wetlands
- Water efficiency
- More direct contact with our waterways
- Better or maintained access to waterways
- Review status of pest species
- Assured water quality at swimming locations but with minimal impact on our local communities
- Change of practice and attitudes

- Promotion of best practise options – on farm storage, smarter use of water
- Clean waterways, loved and respected by community
- Good, safe swimming holes
- Access for recreation (especially lifestyle blocks near towns)
- Education and information about safe swimming areas
- Waterways to be given more room. Wider channels.
- Provide clean water for everyone for drinking and industry
- Waterways managed appropriately taking land use into account
- Continual improvement in water quality over time
- Fencing, maintenance, cleaning – more localised flooding – of spouting on house
- Managed to drive the Wairarapa economy – use water available, make more water storage large and small
- Efficient use of water – irrigation (technology, grass/crops), urban (water meters)
- Achievable goals – environmental – within current constraints – not 150 years ago
- Peak flood managed to storage – less flooding, more water available
- Reliable water flow
- Storage – recreational uses
- Getting resources consents – cost, conditions
- Encourage biodiversity – planting
- Gravel and silt here to stay

Masterton, Te Rangimarie marae, 1 September 2015

Internal GW reference wgn_doc#1520845

Q1: What were the waterways like in the past and how were they used?

- Water races – used for stock water
- Transport – food
- Baptism, christenings, eeling
- Camping
- Swimming – recreation
- Memories of having fun at the rivers – a bit lost with younger generation, more aware of what's going on with our rivers
- More commercial use of the river
- Lower valley scheme – generated valuable farming land
- Impacts of water quality through farming
- More factories using water e.g Freezing works, taking water out, more waste in
- More sheep farming – super phosphates
- Whakamoirau – used to flow freely, have lots of eels and fish. Concern – will water conservation be involved?
- Flash flooding is common onto farming fields. This land is being sold off into small holding. Creeping urbanisation. What about the flooding risks?
- Drinking supply
- Clean and fresh, pure and sparkling
- Less water now
- Were droughts
- Natural, meandered – not mechanical
- We're more PC now – think more about water quality before jumping in
- Tinkersley pool – swimming spot
- Loss of wetlands
- Urban streams – eeling. Lots of eels/fish currently in these areas. Well protected by locals
- Dairy factories – in some cases appreciated for invertebrate life (loss of invertebrates due to straightening rivers more than removing dairy factories)

Q2: What are important issues currently facing your area's waterways?

- Rates relief supports water storage
- Dual flush systems – rate relief
- Grey water systems can be used for toilet flush (can be expansive, cross contaminate)

- Great potential, 148 litres per person per day for saving water
- Got to get effluent out of water to reengage with our water
- Need metres to value water as communities
- Degrading river beds through metal removal and movement through system
- Education – are we getting a balanced view about water issues? Are we teaching our youth about water management? Better education required – include everyone from kids to industry e.g cleaning of household chemicals
- Integrated urban water - harvest, conservation and recycle, reduce and reuse
- Flooding – Whakamoekau
- Flash floods, fast and violent but then forgotten
- Importance of small rivers and streams in capturing/slowing flooding
- Water allocation – best use of all water
- Reliability of water quality – assured you will get what is needed
- How do we determine best use?
- How do we prioritise allocation?
- Community is totally reliant on availability of water
- Public health requires barrier to contamination
- All discharges need to be addressed
- Harvest flood/storm water in a range of storage facilities
- Everybody should be storing water tanks, dams, lakes etc.
- Can we retrofit stock water storage to improve water quality in them
- Carterton meters had hell of an effect 33'L reduction in water use
- Fear that kids will think water comes from supermarkets
- PNRP allocates water for farming
- Urban storm water technologies to retain and slow storm water
- Wairapa storm water systems not necessarily integrated

Q3: What would you like your waterways to be like in the future?

- Community consciousness about water e.g smoking cessation
- People are thinking about how to get good results for water at a personal level
- Less punitive approach to facilitate discussion
- Natural looking – replanted and meandering water courses
- More natives/less willows
- Expanded and more wetlands
- Short term: We should identify worst polluters and have metering of water
- Not punitive but creative and supportive
- Collective responses
- Pick a 'low hanging fruit' e.g washing powders
- Daylighting of streams (urban)
- Community ownership of waterways – we won't achieve key objectives i.e. Riparian planting, without broad buy-in from community
- No effluent in river – achievable within 40 years
- As good in 40 years and 100 years (sustainable improvement)
- Economic development: water supports economic stability and development
- Money earned flows in environment wellbeing
- Councils making incremental step towards water of good quality
- Restore recreational use
- Huge community sense of wellbeing that comes from recreational use
- Fishing, boating and swimming on river
- Retain and regain our reputation of 'beautiful rivers'
- Riparian planting engages community
- Tile drains, leaky taps are all examples of issues that need to be addressed Mapping our whanau values and associations with water
- Considering our washing powders (high in phosphates)

- Trout and salmon vs indigenous fish - trout leave when conditions decline. In general fish are important indicators
- More people thinking about water – more potential for innovation and creative solutions
- Making connections between community schools and urban waters