

Report to the Collaborative Stakeholder Group – for Agreement and Approval

File No: 23 10 12
Date: 6 August 2014
To: Collaborative Stakeholder Group
From: Interim Chairperson – Bill Wasley
Subject: Identifying how national values apply to the Waikato and Waipa River catchments
Section: Agreement and Approval

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to assist the Collaborative Stakeholder Group (CSG) in meeting the requirement of identifying values, as set out in the recently amended National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) 2014. The NPS-FM 2014 requires that the process of setting objectives, limits and targets includes the step of considering which of the national values described in the NPS-FM 2014 apply to the catchment in question, and whether any other additional values are considered to be regionally or locally relevant.

Staff have brought together values from sections of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), a key objective in the Proposed Waikato Regional Policy Statement 2012 (PRPS), objectives in the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, the NPS-FM 2014, CSG members, community research, fieldtrips, presentations and feedback from networks. The values from these sources have been summarised and compiled into a draft list of values for the CSG's consideration and refinement. This report outlines how council staff developed the draft list, by documenting the range of information sources of values and then conducting a comparison between them.

This is an update of the document "Summary of values considered by the Collaborative Stakeholder Group to date", document #3047875, received on workshop #3, 5 June 2014.

Recommendations:

1. That the report "Identifying how national values apply to the Waikato and Waipa River catchments" (Doc 3102316 dated 6 August 2014) be received for information.

That the Collaborative Stakeholder Group:

2. Adopt the list of values outlined in section 5 of this report for the Waikato and Waipa River catchments, subject to any agreed amendments.
3. Continue to gather values from their sectors, networks and the community.
4. Periodically review this list, and add values, for instance when the CSG has a greater understanding of each freshwater management unit, or when the CSG moves into the phase of drafting policy objectives, limits and targets.

Commented [e1]: This report was sent with the agenda to CSG members on 7 Aug 2014. The comments included below were made during discussion of this report 5-6 pm, 14 Aug 2014, CSG 5.

Commented [e2]: Agreed that all applied and wanted to come back to the additional value to better describe it on the 15 Aug.

NOTE: CSG came back to this on 15 Aug and wrote statements on each value to better describe how the CSG viewed each value, including the additional value of geothermal, but did not write a description for the additional value around identity. See doc 3139648.

Identifying how national values apply to the Waikato and Waipa River catchments

1 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to assist the Collaborative Stakeholder Group (CSG) in meeting the requirement of identifying values, as set out in the recently amended National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) 2014. In setting objectives, limits and targets for catchments, a required step is to consider which of the national values apply to that catchment, and whether there are any additional values that also apply.

Staff have brought together values from sections of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), a key objective in the Proposed Waikato Regional Policy Statement 2012 (PRPS), objectives in the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, the NPS-FM 2014, CSG members, community research, fieldtrips, presentations and feedback from networks. The values from these sources have been summarised and compiled into a draft list of values for the CSG's consideration and refinement. This report outlines how council staff developed the draft list, by documenting the range of information sources of values and then conducting a comparison between them.

This is an update of the document "Summary of values considered by the Collaborative Stakeholder Group to date", document #3047875, received on workshop #3, 5 June 2014.

2 Comparing values from all our sources

The government has recently made amendments to the NPS-FW 2014, which now requires councils to identify values for freshwater as part of the policy design process.¹ The CSG has been considering values from a range of different people, groups and perspectives. Council staff have collated values from six sources of information that the CSG has available to it. These are:

1. Sections of the RMA that express values and a key objective in the PRPS decisions version, based on an initial assessment by staff.
2. The Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River objectives that express values, based on an initial assessment by council staff.
3. The list of values contained in the NPS-FM 2014 'Appendix 1: National values and uses for fresh water'.
4. The summarised list of values from CSG member presentations, produced by the CSG at workshop #2, 7th May 2014.

¹ For more detail on the new requirements see Attachment 1, National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 or Policy report for CSG 5 "Introduction to Planning Requirements (Part 2) Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 - Waikato and Waipa River Catchments and RMA Section 32 analysis" doc #3119268.

Commented [e3]: Request was made to have a presentation prepared by staff for CGS members to take to community groups to see what their sectors feels about the values. Suggestion was made to have a 1-5 scale of how important each value was. This would give the CSG something specific, measureable and quantifiable, and a clear sector view of what's important. It was also noted this would need to correlate with the FMUs.

ACTION: Prepare presentation for CSG members to take out to sector meetings on the values they have crafted.

5. The summarised list of values from research on community values produced and presented by council staff at CSG #2, 7th May 2014.
6. Values that have been presented to the CSG over workshops 3 and 4, including field trips, presentations from guests and feedback from networks. These values have been collated by council staff; CSG members may wish to add to these with their own recollections or notes from these experiences.

For a more detailed description of these sources of values see Attachment 1.

It must be noted that for some of these sources values were expressed for a particular purpose, or in a specific context. For some sources values are implicit rather than explicitly stated. Therefore it is important for the CSG to review the information and to add their own recollections or notes.

3 Approach

There are a number of legislative documents which are applicable to the Healthy Rivers: Wai Ora project². The Vision and Strategy is the primary direction setting document for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers. Due to the status of this document it was used as the starting point for comparing values. Objectives in the Vision and Strategy that expressed values were compared with NPS-FW 2014 national values and uses for fresh water, which must be considered and a decision made as to which ones apply. Following this, NPS-FW 2014 values were compared with RMA, PRPS, CSG and community values. This exercise is documented and visually represented as a series of figures and a table in Attachment 2. It is noted that in other parts of New Zealand there is no similar document to that of the Vision and Strategy, and the NPS-FW 2014 would be the starting point.

Based on this comparison staff have found a high level of consistency and similarity between the sets of values. The values (and descriptors) contained in the NPS-FM 2014 are generally comprehensive and reflect the key themes that have come from CSG discussions and presentations, the RMA and PRPS, and are expressed through Vision and Strategy objectives.

However, one area that the NPS-FM 2014 does not cover, that is evident in all the over sources of values, is the identity, relationship and sense of place that people have with water. This value theme could be an appropriate addition to the list contained in the NPS-FM 2014.

4 Relationship value for the Waikato and Waipa River catchments

There are three objectives in the Vision and Strategy that direct the restoration and protection of people's **relationship** with the rivers (emphasis added):

*B. The restoration and protection of the **relationship** of Waikato-Tainui with the Waikato River, including their economic, social, cultural, and spiritual relationships.*

² For a full list see "Legislative drivers and the legislative context of the Healthy Rivers/ Wai Ora project" doc #2372369.

Commented [e4]: Through the discussion the following points were made regarding if this should be an additional value, and if so how and where would it be expressed:

- Yes, it needs its own heading, not just calling it relationship but there is a personal association, the words identity and sense of place get closer to it than just relationship. Access comes in here as an attribute.
- This could be a lens that all the other values should be viewed through. It is fundamental to people's identity and connection to the land, it is disappointing that this isn't already in the NPS. If we deliver on all the values than this will be an outcome that we achieve.
- This is the same as mauri and cultural, but this is broader, applicable to tangata whenua and the wider community.
- It is covered under the cultural wellbeing value, and other things people do in the river. But are relaxed either way [if a new values is added or not].
- The activity values are expressions of identity, but identity itself is a separate thing.
- It could be named but not in the list. EG Te Mana o te Wai is part of the NPS (but not listed as a value) and speaks strongly to this concept.
- Everyone has different individual relationships.
- Relationships are the consequence of connectivity, and the value is identity and sense of place.
- Every value has a Maori translation. A question was raised around if this value should have a literal translation or if it would mean something different, and therefore another value is needed around iwi cultural identity.

ACTION: Ask the Partners what the translation should be and if this value would cover iwi identity or if it would need to be stated separately.

C. The restoration and protection of the **relationship** of Waikato River Iwi according to their tikanga and kawa, with the Waikato River, including their economic, social, cultural, and spiritual relationships.

D. The restoration and protection of the **relationship** of Waikato Region's communities with the Waikato River, including their economic, social, cultural, and spiritual relationships.

This value theme has also been expressed in presentations to the CSG from guest presenters, feedback from networks, community research, the RMA and PRPS. Certain values listed in the NPS-FM 2014 touch on this theme:

- Natural form and character
- Mahinga kai (three values based on food gathering)
- Wai tapu

Natural form and character and its associated description talk about people valuing particular natural qualities of the water including visual and aesthetic features. Mahinga kai is focused on the aquatic kai resource being in a condition and abundance to support harvesting. Wai tapu describes the state of the resource to be in a condition to be used for rituals and ceremonies.

However, none of these values address the intrinsic relationship people have with place; the sense of place associated with the river or particular locations, the river itself as an entity, the sense of identity with the river or the connections people hold between the river, family and history. As these values were expressed in various ways through the RMA, PRPS, CSG process and are inherent in the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, an additional value for CSG consideration and discussion is outlined as follows:

People's relationship, identity and sense of place associated with water.

5 Draft list of values

In light of the above discussion and the comparison of the value lists undertaken in Attachment 2, the following list of national values specified in the NPS-FM 2014 would appear to apply to the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, with the addition of one value reflecting the Vision and Strategy and CSG discussions. This draft list of values is provided for CSG's consideration and refinement. The key elements of the NPS-FW 2014 values are listed on the left, compared with Vision and Strategy, CSG and community research on the right.

<i>Te Hauora o te Wai / the health and mauri of water</i>	
Ecosystem health	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of indigenous flora and fauna • Ecological processes • Resilience to change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native species/ retaining native vegetation • Purification (wetlands)/ ecosystem services/ biodiversity benefits for all/ aquatic life/ support healthy biodiversity/ habitat/ health/ flora and fauna/ fisheries/ safe for people to take food from • River as a corridor
<i>Te Hauora o te Tangata / the health and mauri of the people</i>	
Human health for recreation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming • Risk of infection no more than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming/ recreational use/ recreational needs/ recreational activities/ widely used

Commented [e5]: Consensus was yes the NPS values apply. The following points were noted:

- They will have different weights in different parts of the region. Eg Waitomo Caves or Huka Falls.
- They will apply in some places to different degrees eg Vision and Strategy swimming and taking food from the whole length prevails.
- But they will have different weighting, this group was hung up on human health and what is 'moderate risk'.
- Geothermal should also be an additional value.
- The NPS has gone for brevity but the CSG have actually tried to express them. An option could be to leave the title then explain in the description what each value means to the CSG.

OUTCOME: CSG members agreed that all the NPS values applied. At the session on 15 Aug members drafted descriptions for each of the value headings. See doc 3139648 for a record of the CSG's working list of values for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers.

moderate	<p>by the community/ a place to play/ exercise/ active lifestyle/ recreational opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness/ safe to swim in/ safe for people to swim in • Social needs
People's relationship, identity and sense of place associated with water	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of community/ sustaining community wellbeing • Important part of family life/ nostalgic feelings and memories/ deep cultural significance • Respect for the river lies at the heart of our spiritual and physical wellbeing and our tribal identity and culture • The River is not separate from the people but part of the people/ "Ko au te awa, ko te awa ko au" (I am the river and the river is me) • Inter-generational equity concept within Kaitiakitanga/ our beliefs and connection with the land and passing it to our mokopuna • A shared responsibility/ personal commitment, stewardship: mahitahi – working together to restore the river
<i>Te Hauora o te Taiao / the health and mauri of the environment</i>	
Natural form and character	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic features • Natural qualities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenity • Naturalness/ retaining native vegetation/ undeveloped stretches/ enjoying the natural environment/ health/ wellbeing/ significant sites • River as a corridor • River as a whole living entity
<i>Mahinga kai / food gathering, places of food</i>	
Mahinga kai – Kai are safe to harvest and eat	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous freshwater species • Traditionally used as food, tools and other resources • Food for the people of the rohe/ kai safe to harvest and eat/ plentiful enough for long-term harvest/ safe to take food from • Indicator of overall health of the catchment • Range of desired species across all life stages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native species • Provides for cultural wellbeing/ knowledge transfer, intergenerational harvest/ cultural opportunities • Safe to take food from/ a place to gather food/ a source of food/ fisheries/ safe for people to take food from • Aquatic life/ support healthy biodiversity/ ecosystem services/ health/ flora and fauna • River as corridor
Mahinga kai – Kei te ora te mauri (the mauri of the place is intact)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary use at some places (but not everywhere)/ customary practices/ tikanga and preferred methods able to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural and heritage/ cultural needs/ obligations of manaakitanga/ provide for cultural wellbeing/ wellbeing/ significant

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be practiced Kai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sites/ cultural opportunities Kai/ safe to take food from/ safe for people to take food from Aquatic life/ biodiversity benefits for all/ support healthy biodiversity/ flora and fauna Native species/ native vegetation/ habitat for native animals Ecosystem services/ resources available for use River as a corridor
Fishing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable for consumption Numbers of fish suitable/ diversity/ range of species and size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe to take food from/ kai/ safe for people to take food from Aquatic life/ biodiversity benefits for all/ ecosystem services/ support healthy biodiversity/ health/ fisheries Native species Recreation needs/ recreation and leisure/ provide for social wellbeing/ recreational opportunities River as a corridor
<i>Mahi māra / cultivation</i>	
Irrigation and food production	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation needs/ non-food crops/ sports fields/ recreational areas/ pasture Food crops/ food production requirements/ food from domesticated animals/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation Financial and economic contribution: Individual businesses and community/ vibrancy of small towns/ provide for economic wellbeing/ working river: creates wealth Ecosystem services
Animal drinking water	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meets needs of stock/ palatable/ safe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock water Financial and economic contribution: Individual businesses and community/ provide for economic wellbeing/ working river: creates wealth
<i>Wai Tapu / Sacred Waters</i>	
Wai tapu	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rituals and ceremonies are performed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sacred rituals/ spiritual – wairua/ healing/ spiritual nurturing, cleansing Cultural and heritage/ cultural needs/ provide for cultural wellbeing/ wellbeing/ significant sites/ cultural opportunities
<i>Wai Māori / municipal and domestic water supply</i>	
Water supply	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meets people's potable water needs/ safe for drinking with (or in some areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community water supply/ drinkable broader water supply/ municipal supply/ drinking

without) treatment	water/ health
<i>Āu Putea / economic or commercial development</i>	
Commercial and industrial use	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial and industrial activities Economic opportunities to people, businesses and industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for economic wellbeing/ financial and economic contribution: Individual businesses and community/ vibrancy of small towns/ working river: creates wealth Important to monetary economy of Waikato Region/ 'pure' brand to export to overseas markets Tourism/ clean, green image attracts overseas visitors Waste disposal/ ecosystem services
Hydro-electric power generation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydroelectricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy supply/ hydroelectricity
<i>He ara haere / navigation</i>	
Transport and tauranga waka	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigable/ places to launch waka and water craft/ places for waka to land/ allow use of various craft Connect places and people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational use (navigation)/ recreational opportunities/ sporting opportunities River as a corridor/ mode of transport/ mode of communication Cultural and heritage/ provide for cultural wellbeing/ provide for social wellbeing/ wellbeing/ significant sites/ cultural opportunities

6 Updating the list of values

The list of values for the Waikato and Waipa River catchments can be updated at a number of stages in the process. For example:

- Once the FMUs have been identified, more understanding is gained about each area and the freshwater objectives are being developed, the CSG may be in a position to identify values which apply to specific areas, in addition to the values that are identified for the Waikato and Waipa River catchments overall. For example, hydro-electric power generation may be a value identified for the entire catchment at this stage what could be specified to only apply to the Upper Waikato River area due to the hydro dams, but not for the Waipa or Lower Waikato River areas.
- Values will continue to be fed into the process. This includes via CSG members: through fieldtrips, workshops, receiving feedback from sectors and communities, the intensive community engagement period, and tangata whenua engagement. Other projects that are currently underway will also contribute: including research, Waikato River Authority funded projects and Iwi Environmental Management Plans.

7 Summary

The government has recently made amendments to the NPS-FW 2014, which now requires councils to identify values for freshwater as part of the policy design process. A decision must be made as to which of the national values apply, and councils can also add any values that are considered regionally or locally relevant. The CSG has been gathering and understanding values from a range of different people, groups and perspectives. Staff have collated values from sections of the RMA, a key objective in the PRPS, objectives in the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, the NPS-FM 2014, CSG members, community research, fieldtrips, presentations and feedback from networks, and compared the value sets.

Based on this comparison, staff have found consistency and similarity between the sets of values. The values (and descriptors) contained in the NPS-FW 2014 are generally comprehensive and reflect the key themes that have come from CSG discussions and presentations, are expressed through Vision and Strategy objectives and are present in the RMA and PRPS.

However, one area that the NPS-FM 2014 does not cover, that is evident in the other sources of values, is the identity, relationship and sense of place that people have with water. This value theme could be an appropriate addition to the list contained in the NPS-FM 2014.

The draft list of values is provided for CSG consideration and refinement, including a value based on identity, relationship and sense of place. Over time the CSG can make any further additions to these value sets, and craft suitable final descriptions for all the values to complete the process of identifying values for the Waikato and Waipa River catchments.

The list of values for the Waikato and Waipa River catchments can be updated at points throughout the process, such as when CSG gains a greater understanding of the different catchments areas and any unique values people may hold for them, or as values continue to be fed into the Healthy Rivers/ Wai Ora process.

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References

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Cottrell B 2014. "Awhina Group". Awhina Group presentation [Powerpoint slides]. Presented at 1st July 2014 at CSG workshop 4.

Facilitation session notes from CSG Workshop 2. (6 and 7 May 2014) Day 1 6 May 2014 Section 5: Value themes.

Henry J and Reed E 2014. "Community held values of rivers, lakes and streams in the Waikato and Waipa River catchments" [Powerpoint slides]. Document # 3021652. Presented 7th May 2014 at CSG workshop 2.

Ministry for the Environment 2014a. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

Ministry for the Environment 2014b. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management webpage. Retrieved from <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/central/nps/freshwater-management.html> on 16/07/2014.

Ngā Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River) Act (2012) No 29

Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act (2010) N0 119

Ormsby B 2014. "Maniapoto" Maniapoto Maori Trust Board Presentation [Powerpoint slides]. Document # 3102443. Presented 1st July 2014 at CSG workshop 4.

O'Sullivan S 2014. "Wai Limits are needed" Raukawa Charitable Trust Presentation [Powerpoint slides]. Document # 3081138. Presented 5th June 2014 at CSG workshop 3.

Resource Management Act (1991) No 69

Vision and Strategy for Waikato River, as contained in Schedule 2 Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010, Schedule 1 Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 and Schedule 1 Nga Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River) Act 2012.

Waikato Regional Council 2012. Proposed Waikato Regional Policy Statement Decisions (November 2012) Volume 4: 'Clean' version. Waikato Regional Council Policy Series 2012/16. Hamilton: Waikato Regional Council.

Workshop notes for CSG workshop 4 (1 and 2 July 2014). Day 1, 1 July 2014 Section 7, Focus Statement. Document #3102953.

Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act (2010) No 24

Attachment 1: Sources of value statements

Below is a description of the range of sources of values identified, which have been included in the comparison of values for CSG consideration and refinement.

Resource Management Act 1991 and Proposed Waikato Regional Policy Statement Decisions 2012

The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Sustainable management is defined in section 5, while section 6 covers matters of national importance which have to be recognised and provided for, and section 7 outlines other matters which have to have particular regard given to. These sections contain some values around natural resources and their use.

Under the RMA regional councils have responsibilities and give effect to the Act through regional policy statements and plans. The purpose of a regional policy statement is to achieve the purpose of the RMA by providing an overview of the resource management issues of the region, and to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources. The council is currently in the process of reviewing the document, and released the decisions version in November 2012 following a public hearings process. The key objective relevant to this task is Objective 3.13 Mauri and health of fresh water bodies. Please note this objective is subject to appeal to the Environment Court and therefore may change through the court process.

See Attachment 2, Table 1, column 5 for where the values expressed in section 5, 6 and 7 of the RMA and in objective 3.13 of the PRPS have been compared to the NPS-FW 2014 values.

Vision and Strategy

The Vision and Strategy for Waikato River: Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato is contained in three pieces of river iwi legislation³. It applies to the Waikato and Waipa Rivers and activities within the catchments affecting the rivers.

As set out in River iwi legislation:

“The vision and strategy is intended by Parliament to be the primary direction-setting document for the Waipa River and the Waikato River and activities within their catchments affecting the Waipa River and the Waikato River.”

Nga Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River) Act 2012, s4(1)

The Vision and Strategy does not have listed values, rather they are implicit throughout the document. Due to the status of the Vision and Strategy, it is important to identify any values expressed in the objectives of the document. This information can then be used to consider if there are values that are not covered by the national values listed in the NPS-FW 2014.

Staff identified a combination of ‘types’ of objectives: values, process objectives and principle objectives. For the purposes of identifying values for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers staff have selected the objectives that (more clearly) contain a desired outcome state or a

³ Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010; Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 and Ngā Wai o Maniapoto (Waipa River) Act 2012.

value for the rivers (A, B, C, D, I, K and L). The process and principle objectives (E, F, G, H, J and M) remain crucial for the Healthy Rivers: Wai Ora project and Waikato Regional Plan Change 1, but have not been included when comparing the NPS-FM 2014, CSG or community research values. The 'process' objectives influence the Healthy Rivers: Wai Ora project as well as WRC and other agencies, regarding the way decisions are made. The 'principle' objectives will be very important when choosing between different policy options.

The NPS-FM 2014 values have been compared to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River objectives which express values (see figures in Attachment 2).

National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014

The Government has made changes to the existing National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM), which apply from 1 August 2014.

The NPS-FM 2014 requires regional councils to recognise the national significance of fresh water for all New Zealanders and Te Mana o te Wai (the mana of the water). It directs regional councils to safeguard fresh water's life supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species and ecosystems. Freshwater bodies need to be managed so people's health is safeguarded when wading or boating, as a minimum requirement. The overall quality of freshwater within a region must be maintained or improved.

Part of the amendment includes a policy which sets a process that all councils need to follow. This process is called the National Objectives Framework. Councils are required to make changes to their regional plans to ensure that freshwater objectives and limits are set in accordance with the National Objectives Framework, which is part of the NPS-FW 2014. Every region needs to be divided up into freshwater management units (FMUs)⁴. These units are the spatial areas for which values, objectives and limits are identified.

National Objectives Framework approach

The NPS-FM 2014 now provides a National Objectives Framework that directs how councils are to go about identifying values, selecting attributes and setting objectives about fresh water in their regional plans. This approach is similar to and fits well with the process designed for the Healthy Rivers/Wai Ora project. The National Objectives Framework provides a process to follow and a national list of values, but allows regional and local choices to be made with the community.

Generally, the National Objectives Framework process requires councils and communities to select values, attributes and attribute states for every FMU in their region, and to use those to write freshwater objectives. The CSG will need to work through those tasks, and the Technical Leaders Group (TLG) will provide crucial input to understanding attributes and attribute states.

Firstly, values need to be considered from a list of national values and uses, which is contained in the NPS-FM 2014. Two of those values are compulsory and must be used. The other national values must be considered and a decision made as to whether they apply or not to the local and regional circumstances. Other values which are not on that list can also be included. Next, attributes need to be selected for each value that has been chosen. For

⁴ CSG has been working with the TLG to develop options for how the Waikato and Waipa River catchments could be divided up. Time has been allocated in CSG workshop 5 to discuss and adopt a framework for FMUs. See TLG report for CSG 5 "Freshwater Management Unit options for consideration by the Collaborative Stakeholder Group doc #3121490.

some values a list of attributes which should be used is contained in the NPS-FM 2014. Again, additional attributes can also be used in conjunction with the specified ones. For other values, where attributes are not listed in the NPS-FM 2014, attributes need to be identified. Once attributes have been selected an attribute state needs to be chosen. This is the level (A, B, C or D) which must be attained for this attribute. For the attributes that are included in the document four attribute states have also been described, to help understand what each level would mean for the values it is being managed for.

The values, attributes and attribute states then help to develop the freshwater objectives. These are intended environmental outcomes. For the attributes that are included in the NPS-FM 2014 numeric attributes must be specified in the objectives. For all other attributes objectives should be numeric where practicable, otherwise narrative terms can be used. Settling on objectives will need to be an iterative process, as a range of possible objectives, and the implications of those, are tested.

For a more detailed description of this process by policy staff see Report to CSG 5 "Introduction to Planning Requirements (Part 2) Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 -Waikato and Waipa River Catchments and RMA Section 32 analysis" doc #3119268.

National values and uses for fresh water

'Appendix 1: National values and uses for fresh water' of the NPS-FM 2014 contains two sets of values and uses: compulsory national values, and additional national values. The compulsory national values are:

- ecosystem health
- human health for recreation.

Both of these values need to apply to all FMUs in a region. Additional national values must be considered and can be selected for any areas, and any other values that are not contained in the list may also be selected.

For the full description of each of the national values and uses for fresh water and additional national values see NPS-FM 2014, 'Appendix 1: National values and uses for fresh water'.

Tāngata whenua values

An area of the NPS-FM 2014 which remains unchanged from the 2011 version is Section D: Tāngata whenua roles and interests. This requires councils to provide for the involvement of iwi and hapū to ensure tāngata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in freshwater planning processes. River Iwi are leading tāngata whenua engagement at key stages of the project. The outputs of this stream of work will continue to be fed into the process (e.g. as engagement with tāngata whenua identifies values).

Values discussed by the CSG

Values have been shared with, and shared by, the CSG in the following ways:

- CSG members gave presentations to the group on their personal or their sector's values related to the rivers during CSG workshop 2.
- A Technical Report summarising a range of research gathering values from the community was distributed to CSG members at the end of CSG workshop 1 on 28th March 2014 and made available on the CSG member portal. The report is titled

'Community held values of rivers, lakes and streams in the Waikato and Waipa River catchments.'

- A presentation was given to the CSG by council staff which highlighted some key findings from the above technical report, at CSG workshop 2 on 7th May 2014.
- CSG members have attended local field trips, had presentations from guest presenters and CSG members and council staff have fed back information during CSG 3 and 4 from sector and community meetings.
- CSG members developed a Focus Statement during CSG 3 that encapsulates some key values. This has been tested with networks before being refined in CSG 4.

These information sources are explained in detail in the sections below.

CSG members' values and experiences

CSG members were invited to share [a snap shot of their sector or](#) values either by:

1. Bringing an object to symbolise what they value about the river or their catchment and briefly explain the object and why it was chosen.
2. Presenting for 10mins on what they value about the river or their catchments, from both a personal and sector perspective.

Thirteen CSG members chose to share their values with the group at the first day of CSG workshop 2 on the 6th May 2014. After each individual presentation the broader group identified values they had heard.

On the second day of the workshop, 7th May 2014, the key themes that had been identified from the presentations were summarised by the group (Facilitation session notes from CSG workshop 2, 2014). These themes were grouped under use values, intrinsic values and characteristics of the people.

See Attachment 2, Table 1 column 2 for where these key theme values have been compared to the NPS-FW 2014 values (and grouped differently).

Research on community held values

After the CSG summarised the values they had shared with each other, a presentation was given by council staff outlining some key themes that emerged from research⁵ that has been done on values the community holds for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers. The CSG noted that they had not heard anything new in the key themes from this research from what had been identified by members the previous day.

Staff summarised the key themes from the presentation on community research into the themes of environmental values, community and individual values, iwi and Māori values and economic values.

See Attachment 2, Table 1 column 3 for where these values have been compared to the NPS-FW 2014 values.

⁵ Note that the research approach may mean not all community views on use values for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers may have been captured and or analysed.

Commented [e6]: It was noted that these presentations were more like a snap shot of the sector.

Field trips, guest presentations and feedback from networks

At CSG 3, 5-6 June 2014, CSG members received a presentation from Raukawa Charitable Trust about what the river meant to them from an iwi perspective.

At CSG 4, 1-2 July 2014, CSG visited a planting project that was occurring on the banks of the Mangapu River. The CSG heard from a range of people involved in the project from Waikato Regional Council, Maniapoto Maori Trust Board, local farmers and teachers and students from Te Wharekura O Maniapoto. Presentations were given to the CSG from Maniapoto Maori Trust Board and from the Maori agribusiness collective Awhina Group. Ngati Kinohaku shared some of their history, ancestors and significant local places with the members while hosting the group at Oparure Marae.

Members of the CSG and council staff have been attending a variety of meetings with groups, to build relationships and understanding about the project. The group has heard updates from the meetings of the Advisory Committee for the Regional Environment (ACRE), Upper Waikato, Waipa and Lower Waikato Liaison Zone Subcommittees, combined dairy and drystock Liaison group, tāngata whenua engagement, sheep and beef, banks, local government, energy, water supply takes and environment sectors. An update from a series of DairyNZ meetings were also given, which included an exercise about identifying values. This has been incorporated into the comparison including in Attachment 2.

See Attachment 2, Table 1 column 4 for where these values have been compared to the NPS-FW 2014 values.

Focus statement development and refinement

In CSG 3 the group developed a draft focus statement. The purpose of a focus statement is to summarise the focus of the project, or the problem the project is trying to solve.

The draft focus statement was then tested with CSG networks, Te Rōpū Hautū and the Healthy Rivers: Wai Ora Committee, and refined in CSG 4. The focus statement is:

“To come up with limits, timelines and practical options for managing contaminants and discharges into the Waikato and Waipa catchments to ensure our rivers and lakes are safe to swim in and take food from, support healthy biodiversity and provide for social, economic and cultural wellbeing.”

See Attachment 2, Table 1 column 1 for where these values have been compared to the NPS-FW 2014 values.

Attachment 2: Comparison of values

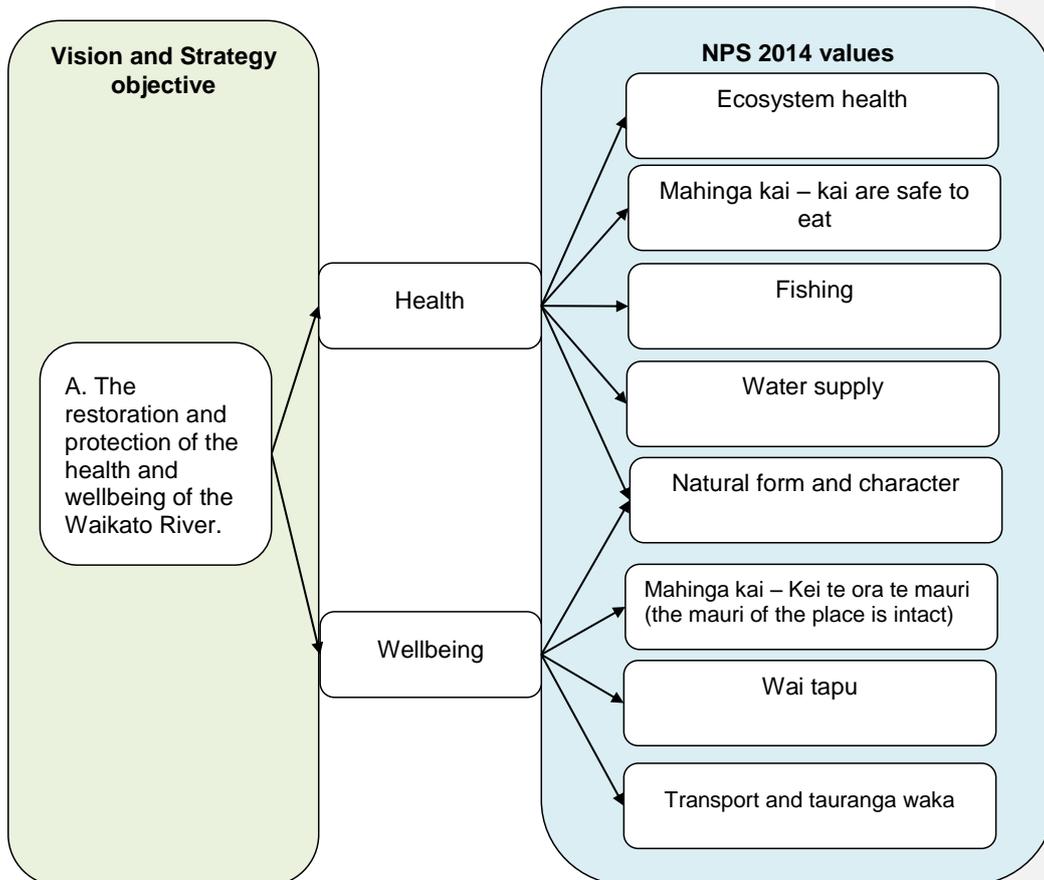


Figure 1: Vision and Strategy objective A compared with NPS-FW 2014 values

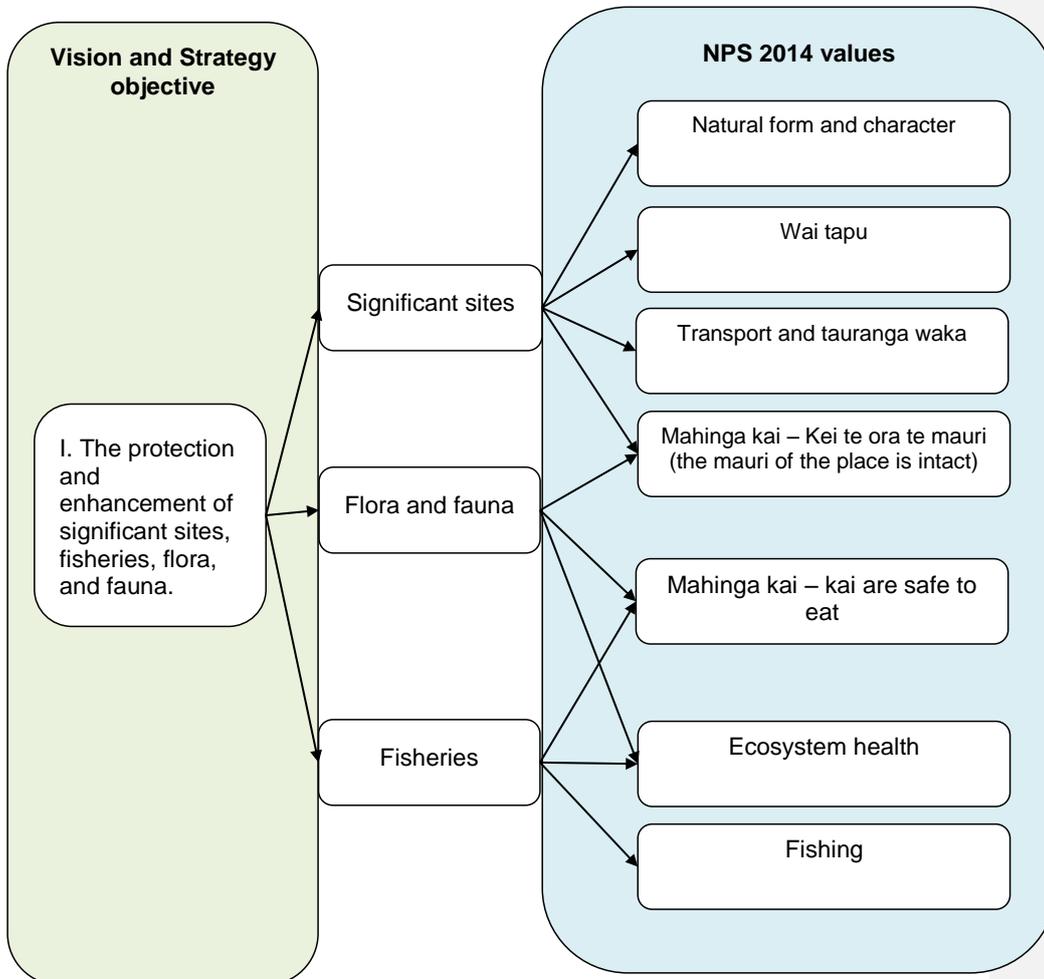


Figure 2: Vision and Strategy objective I compared with NPS-FW 2014 values

Note: The management of significant sites, fisheries and biodiversity enhancement (flora and fauna) is out of scope for the Healthy Rivers: Wai Ora project, but the impacts on these aspects because of managing water quality are in scope. For example, protection and enhancement of flora and fauna (biodiversity) is out of scope, but riparian management as a mitigation to water quality issues is in scope, and may have biodiversity benefits.

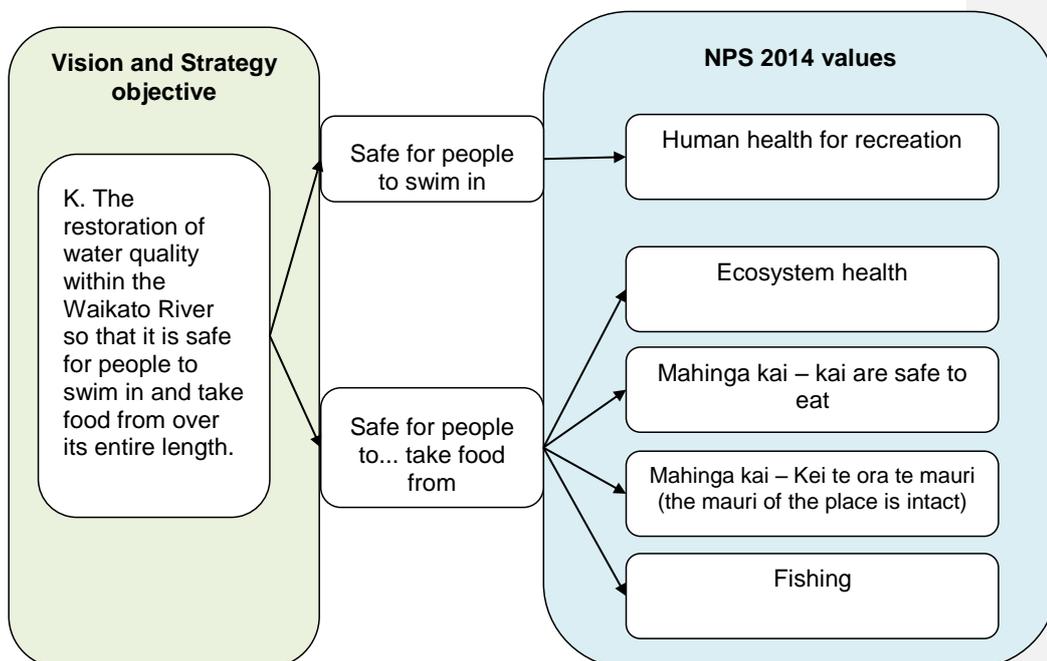


Figure 3: Vision and Strategy objective K compared with NPS-FW 2014 values

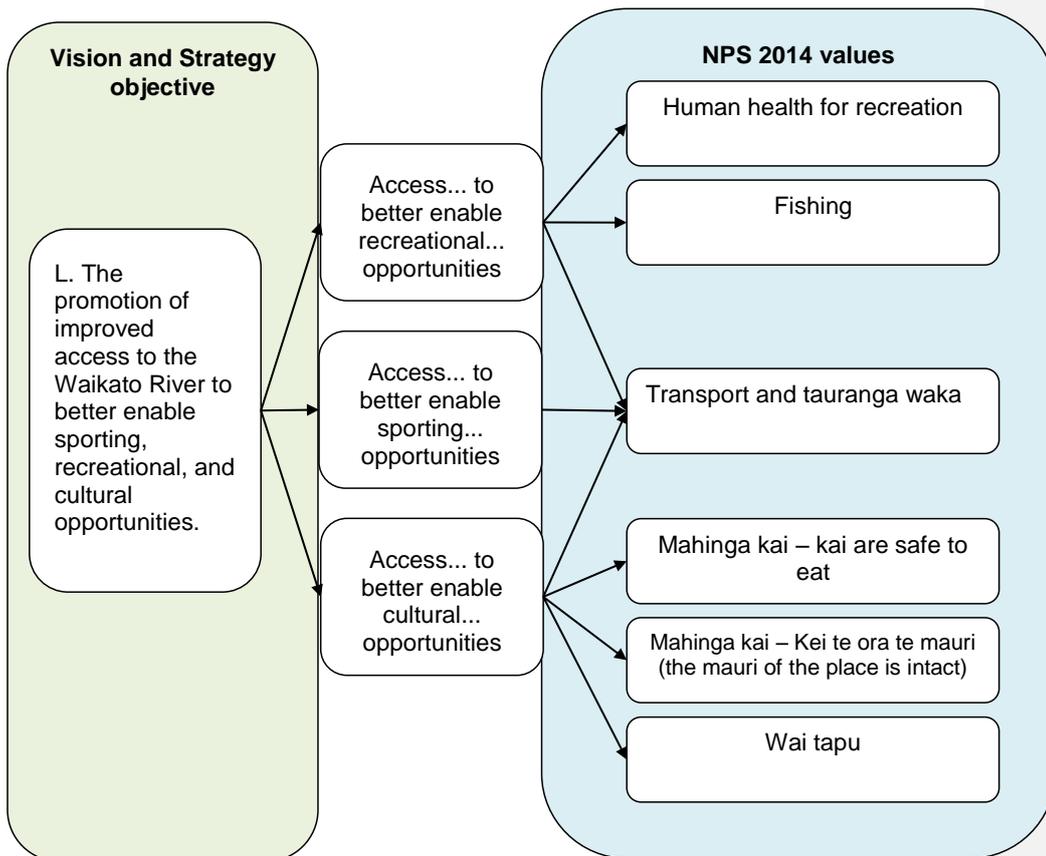


Figure 4: Vision and Strategy objective L compared with NPS-FW 2014 values

Note: Access is out of scope for the Healthy Rivers: Wai Ora project, but the impacts on access because of managing water quality are in scope. For example, riparian planting may reduce access.

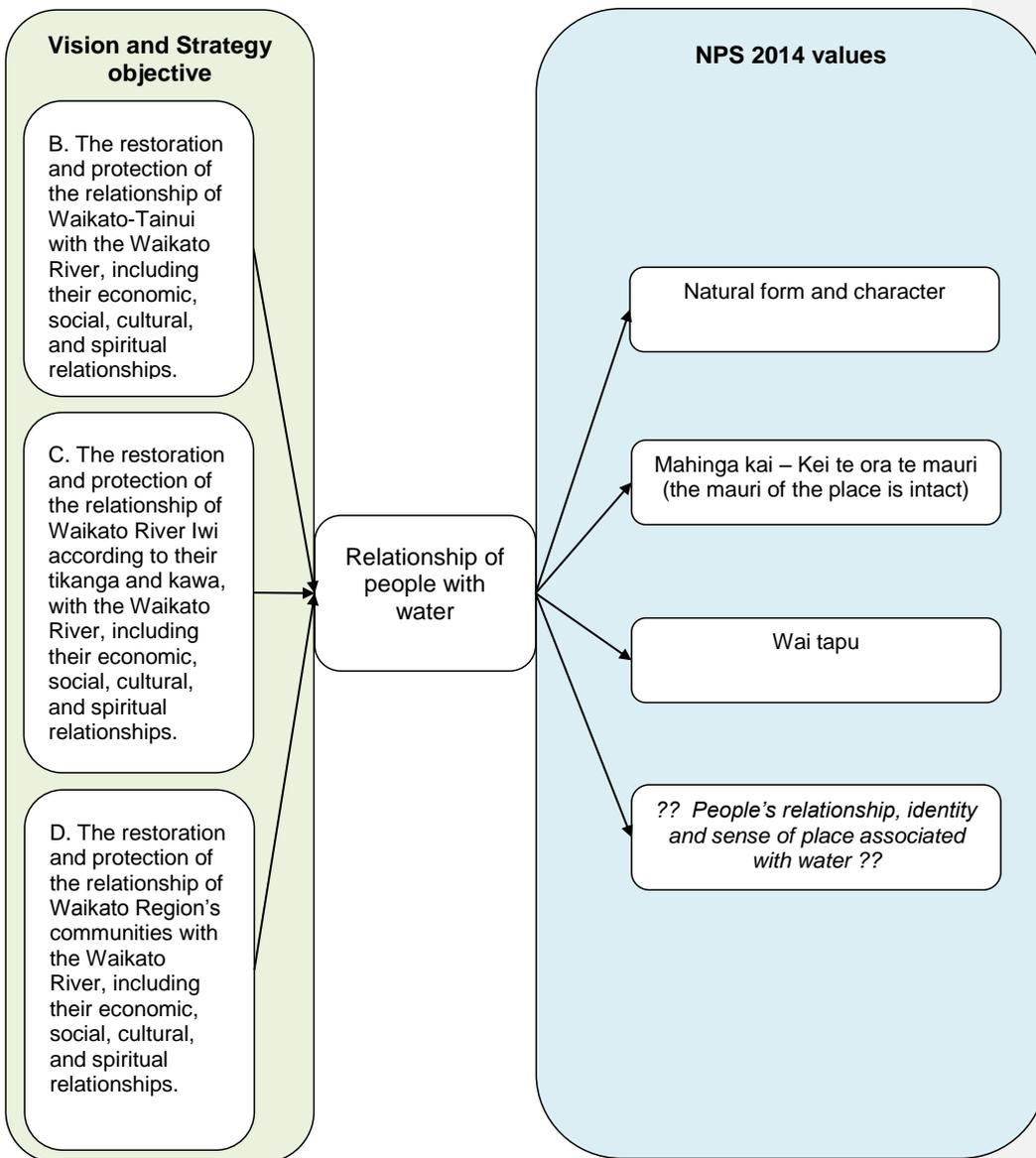


Figure 5: Vision and Strategy objectives which express values that are not fully covered by the NPS-FW 2014 values (identified in italics).

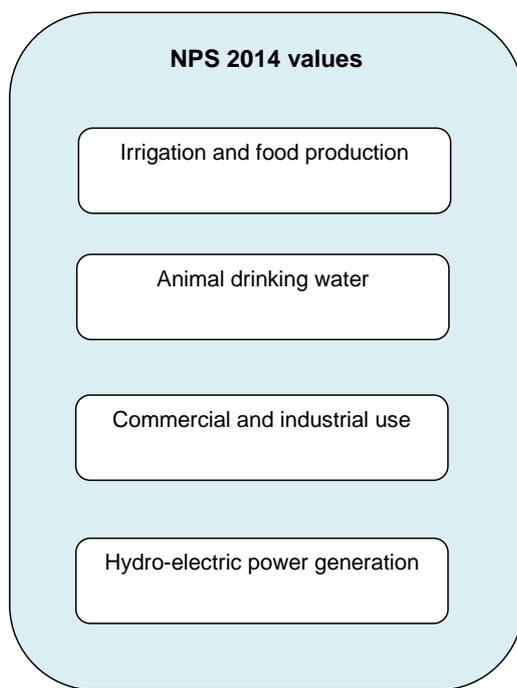


Figure 6: NPS-FW 2014 values that are not covered by Vision and Strategy objectives that express values

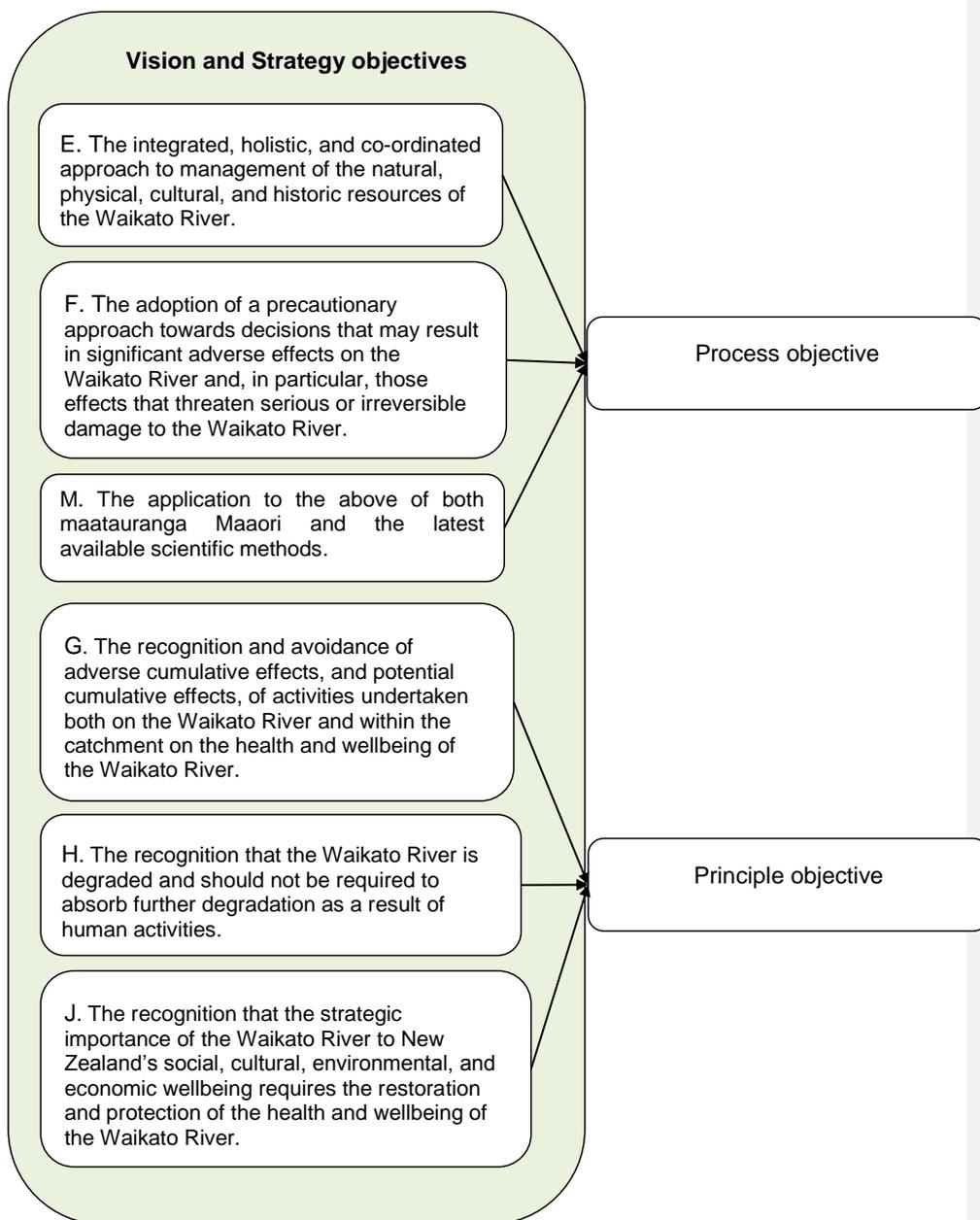


Figure 7: Vision and Strategy objectives which are not included in the comparison against NPS-FW 2014 values

CSG and community research values which are not covered by the NPS-FW 2014 values

RMA and PRPS values not covered by the NPS-FW 2014

- the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga
- the ethic of stewardship
- human relationships with fresh water including:
 - the cultural and traditional relationship of tāngata whenua with fresh water;
 - availability and suitability of water for domestic or municipal supply;
 - harvesting of aquatic food species and mahinga kai that is safe to eat; and
 - recreation values including swimming;

CSG values not covered by the NPS-FW2014

- Business solutions and plans
- Personal commitment, stewardship, responsibility
- Innovation
- Non-homogeneous
- Organising

Community research values not covered by the NPS-FW 2014

- Water bodies were seen with a general **sense of community, sustaining community wellbeing, as a shared responsibility** of the community and providing opportunities for learning about the natural environment
- Waterways are an individual, community and organisational responsibility and everyone needs to work together and play a part in taking care of them
- Water bodies play an important part in **family life and brought up nostalgic feelings and memories**
- The **inter-relationship of values**, as well as the cultural and spiritual relationship with water bodies, is unique for each iwi
- In a survey conducted in 2012 respondents who identified as Māori had higher response ratings than other ethnicities across almost all areas. Examples of these include:
 - That the river contributes to overall wellbeing

Values from field trips, presentations and feedback from networks not covered by NPS-FW 2014

"The River is not separate from the people but part of the people. Nor is the River separate from its surrounds. Raukawa regard the River as a whole living entity; including not just its banks, beds and waters, but its many streams, lakes, tributaries, flora and fauna, flood plains, as well as its metaphysical being" (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).

"... not just about water quality, it is holistic...People's Reconnection with the river" (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).

“Raukawa have a 500 year + relationship with the Waikato, Te Waihou and Upper Waipa Rivers.” (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).

Principles that inform the way Raukawa do business or live life:

- Kaitiakitanga – Guardianship, our responsibility to our environment, (Intergenerational)
- Wairua – Spirituality as the essence of our being
- Kotahitanga – Being of one mind to achieve common goals
- Rangitiratanga - Chieftainship, independence of will
- Ukaipo – Land as sustenance for our people
- Whanaungatanga - Relationships
- Manaakitanga – Caring for others
- Pukenga – Being accomplished or skilled
- All recognise inter-connectedness – therefore cannot separate concepts within the environment, nor people from the environment.

(Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).

“The health and wellbeing of the Waikato River is not just about water quality – it is a holistic concept” (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).

“Need to recognise diverse values; including the inter-generational equity concept within Kaitiakitanga” (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).

The desire to role model a stewardship ethic for others was part of the reasoning behind decisions made about whether to intensify or extend the farm area (Dairy farm field trip CSG3).

“The pollution, degradation and development of the Waipa has resulted in a decline of its rich fisheries and food sources. Maniapoto have suffered a decline in their way of life and their ability to meet their obligations of manaakitanga.. It is a source of distress for Maniapoto” (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).

“When Maori land trusts develop land it is important to them to look after it because of our beliefs and connection with the land and passing it to our mokopuna” (Awhina Group presentation CSG4).

“Waiwaia refers to the essence and wellbeing of the Waipa River Waiwaia is the personification of the waters of the Waipa River, its ancient and enduring spiritual guardian” (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).

“Maniapoto has a relationship with, and interests in, the Waipa river in its entirety but not exclusive for lower Waipa river” (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).

Te Mana o te Awa o Waipa - “The Waipa River is of deep cultural significance. It is a taonga and respect for it lies at the heart of our spiritual and physical wellbeing and our tribal identity and culture” (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).

“Ko au te awa, ko te awa ko au” (I am the river and the river is me) (community member at the Mangapu planting day, CSG4 field trip).

“Ngāti Kinohaku take the name of their ancestor who was known, in addition to her weaving skills, for her karakia which were said before people went to gather kai, including kai from the water” (stories shared at CSG4).

Mahitahi – working together – was identified as a key principle and also a benefit from the Mangapu river project by the group of people involved that spoke to the CSG during the field trip (CSG4 field trip).

Table 1: NPS-FW 2014 values compared with CSG, community research RMA and PRPS values

Note: **bold text** indicates the section of a longer statement that applies to the NPS-FW 2014 value (as listed in column 1). If there is no bolded text in a longer statement then all the aspects of that statement are considered relevant that that value.

NPS-FW 2014 values	CSG values produced at CSG #2 and focus statement values produced at CSG #4	Community research values	Values from field trips, presentations and feedback from networks	Values expressed in RMA sections 5, 6 and 7 and objective 3.13 Proposed Waikato Regional Policy Statement Decisions Version
Ecosystem health	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Ecosystem services Aquatic life Biodiversity benefits for all Native species River as a corridor Purification (wetlands)</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Support healthy biodiversity</p>	<p>Good water quality is an essential part of the natural environment.</p> <p>Naturalness was seen as important, including retaining native vegetation, habitat for native animals and undeveloped stretches of the rivers.</p>	<p>Aesthetics, biodiversity and good water quality, clean streams (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p> <p>Sustainable with a clean physical environment (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems.</p> <p>The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.</p> <p>Intrinsic values of ecosystems.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Health and functioning of indigenous biodiversity, ecosystems and habitats.</p> <p>Improving the life supporting capacity of fresh water bodies where they have been degraded as a result of human activities, with demonstrable progress made by 2030.</p>
Human health for recreation	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Recreational use (navigation) Swimmable/drinkable broader water supply Recreation and leisure Ecosystem services</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Safe to swim in</p>	<p>The rivers are widely used by the community. Location, facilities and the type of river influenced what activities were undertaken.</p> <p>The rivers provide for social, cultural and recreation needs.</p> <p>The rivers are a place to spend time with family and friends, a place to gather food, a place to enjoy the natural environment and a place to play.</p> <p>Cleanliness was assessed as the most important aspect of the rivers.</p> <p>Over the years water pollution/quality has been identified as the most important issue facing our region.</p> <p>Respondents look to indicators to help them make water quality assessments eg clarity, colour, odour, weeds, pests, rubbish.</p> <p>In a survey conducted in 2012 respondents who identified as Māori had higher response ratings than other ethnicities across almost all areas. Examples of these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usage of the rivers • Swimming, paddling or fishing • That rivers should provide places for recreational activities and exercise • That rivers support an active lifestyle 	<p>Recreation and tourism: Fishing, Swimming, water sports, Boating etc. (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p> <p>Recreation (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p> <p>Accessible (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Recreation values including swimming.</p>

Natural form and character	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Cultural & heritage Amenity River as a corridor</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Provide for social wellbeing Provide for cultural wellbeing</p>	<p>Naturalness was seen as important, including retaining native vegetation, habitat for native animals and undeveloped stretches of the rivers.</p> <p>The rivers are a place to spend time with family and friends, a place to gather food, a place to enjoy the natural environment and a place to play.</p> <p>Respondents look to indicators to help them make water quality assessments eg clarity, colour, odour, weeds, pests, rubbish.</p>	<p>"The River is not separate from the people but part of the people. Nor is the River separate from its surrounds. Raukawa regard the River as a whole living entity; including not just its banks, beds and waters, but its many streams, lakes, tributaries, flora and fauna, flood plains, as well as its metaphysical being" (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).</p> <p>Aesthetics, biodiversity and good water quality, clean streams (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Social, economic, and cultural well-being.</p> <p>The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment (including the coastal marine area), wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins.</p> <p>The protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.</p> <p>The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Natural character and natural function, including flow regime variability.</p>
Mahinga kai – Kai are safe to harvest and eat.	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Kai/eating aquatic life, hunting/gathering Aquatic life Biodiversity benefits for all Native species Cultural & heritage Ecosystem services River as a corridor Purification (wetlands)</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Safe to take food from Support healthy biodiversity Provide for cultural wellbeing</p>	<p>The rivers provide for social, cultural and recreation needs.</p> <p>The rivers are a place to spend time with family and friends, a place to gather food, a place to enjoy the natural environment and a place to play.</p> <p>Cleanliness was assessed as the most important aspect of the rivers.</p> <p>Over the years water pollution/quality has been identified as the most important issue facing our region.</p> <p>Respondents look to indicators to help them make water quality assessments eg clarity, colour, odour, weeds, pests, rubbish.</p> <p>In a survey conducted in 2012 respondents who identified as Māori had higher response ratings than other ethnicities across almost all areas. Examples of these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That rivers are a source of food particularly shellfish and watercress 	<p>"Historically the Waipa awa was a playground, a place to fish for inanga, tuna, koura and to gather watercress" (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).</p> <p>Aesthetics, biodiversity and good water quality, clean streams (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Social, economic, and cultural well-being. Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems.</p> <p>The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.</p> <p>The protection of protected customary rights.</p> <p>Kaitiakitanga.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Harvesting of aquatic food species and mahinga kai that is safe to eat.</p> <p>Health and functioning of indigenous biodiversity, ecosystems and habitats.</p> <p>Improving the life supporting capacity of fresh water bodies where they have been degraded as a result of human activities, with demonstrable progress made by 2030.</p> <p>Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>

<p>Mahinga kai – Kei te ora te mauri (the mauri of the place is intact).</p>	<p><u>CSG values</u> Kai/eating aquatic life, hunting/gathering Aquatic life Biodiversity benefits for all Native species Cultural & heritage Ecosystem services River as a corridor Purification (wetlands)</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u> Safe to take food from Support healthy biodiversity Provide for cultural wellbeing</p>	<p>Naturalness was seen as important, including retaining native vegetation, habitat for native animals and undeveloped stretches of the rivers.</p> <p>The rivers provide for social, cultural and recreation needs.</p> <p>Examples of key themes identified in one study for each of the river iwi were mahinga kai (or traditional food gathering and sources), significant sites (eg. urupa or burial grounds), taonga species (native, eg. harakeke or flax), recreation and wai (type or area of water body eg. puna or springs, wetlands).</p>	<p>“We used to get koura from here (stream) but it’s too muddy now” (person from planting group CSG 4).</p> <p>Koi carp present in Mangapu and impact on other fish species (noted at CSG4).</p> <p>“Historically the Waipa awa was a playground, a place to fish for inanga, tuna, koura and to gather watercress” (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).</p> <p>“The pollution, degradation and development of the Waipa has resulted in a decline of its rich fisheries and food sources. Maniapoto have suffered a decline in their way of life and their ability to meet their obligations of manaakitanga.. It is a source of distress for Maniapoto” (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).</p> <p>Ngāti Kinohaku take the name of their ancestor who was known, in addition to her weaving skills, for her karakia which were said before people went to gather kai, including kai from the water (stories shared at CSG4).</p> <p>“Our historical relationship with the rivers has been a complex one; source of sustenance – food, spiritual nurturing, cleansing, mode of transport, mode of communication.” (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).</p> <p>Aesthetics, biodiversity and good water quality, clean streams (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u> Social, economic, and cultural well-being. Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems. The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. The protection of protected customary rights. Kaitiakitanga.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u> Harvesting of aquatic food species and mahinga kai that is safe to eat. Health and functioning of indigenous biodiversity, ecosystems and habitats. Improving the life supporting capacity of fresh water bodies where they have been degraded as a result of human activities, with demonstrable progress made by 2030. Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>
<p>Fishing</p>	<p><u>CSG values</u> Kai/eating aquatic life, hunting/gathering Aquatic life Biodiversity benefits for all Native species River as a corridor Cultural & heritage Ecosystem services Recreation and leisure</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u> Safe to take food from Support healthy biodiversity Provide for cultural wellbeing Provide for social wellbeing</p>	<p>The rivers are widely used by the community. Location, facilities and the type of river influenced what activities were undertaken.</p> <p>The rivers provide for social, cultural and recreation needs.</p> <p>The rivers are a place to spend time with family and friends, a place to gather food, a place to enjoy the natural environment and a place to play.</p>	<p>“We used to get koura from here (stream) but it’s too muddy now” (person from planting group CSG 4).</p> <p>Koi carp present in Mangapu and impact on other fish species (noted at CSG4).</p> <p>“Historically the Waipa awa was a playground, a place to fish for inanga, tuna, koura and to gather watercress” (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).</p> <p>Recreation and tourism: Fishing, Swimming, water sports, Boating etc. (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p> <p>Aesthetics, biodiversity and good water quality, clean streams (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u> Social, economic, and cultural well-being. Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems. The protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. The protection of protected customary rights. Kaitiakitanga. The protection of the habitat of trout and salmon.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u> Harvesting of aquatic food species and mahinga kai that is safe to eat. Health and functioning of indigenous biodiversity, ecosystems and habitats. Improving the life supporting capacity of fresh water bodies where they have been degraded as a result of human activities, with demonstrable progress made by 2030. Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>

Irrigation and food production	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Financial/economic contribution: Individual businesses Financial/economic contribution: Community, Financial/economic contribution: Vibrancy of small towns Waste disposal A high value, unregulated commodity Management – land/farm Ecosystem services</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Provide for economic wellbeing</p>	<p>There are many specific economic uses e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation <p>The agricultural sector uses the 'pure' brand to export to overseas markets. The rivers provide economic opportunities and contribute to economic and social development.</p>	<p>"Iwi Authorities and Māori Land trusts are separate governance entities. Māori are tangata whenua, tax payers, urban ratepayers, farmers, foresters, land owners, community members." (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).</p> <p>"A significant piece of work for us and for you is to understand the dynamic between iwi aspirations and land trust's aspirations..." (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).</p> <p>850 dairy farms plus sheep and beef farms in the Waipa (noted at CSG4).</p> <p>"Māori land trusts will own the land forever, so capital gain is irrelevant. Instead, making an income is important. There are challenges because of different land law (tenure), multiple owners, capacity & capability...." (Awhina Group presentation CSG4).</p> <p>Working river: Creates wealth, electricity (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p> <p>Farm profits contribute to a thriving / prosperous community (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p> <p>Financial: Profitability; maintain equity/ asset (Long term) (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Social, economic, and cultural well-being.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>
Animal drinking water	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Financial/economic contribution: Individual businesses Financial/economic contribution: Community Swimmable/drinkable broader water supply A high value, unregulated commodity Ecosystem services</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Provide for economic wellbeing</p>	<p>There are many specific economic uses e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock water 	<p>Working river: Creates wealth, electricity (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Social, economic, and cultural well-being.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>
Wai tapu	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Cultural & heritage Spiritual – Wairua Purification (wetlands) Healing Spiritual</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Provide for cultural wellbeing</p>	<p>Examples of key themes identified in one study for each of the river iwi were mahinga kai (or traditional food gathering and sources), significant sites (eg. urupa or burial grounds), taonga species (native, eg. harakeke or flax), recreation and wai (type or area of water body eg. puna or springs, wetlands)</p> <p>The rivers provide for social, cultural and recreation needs.</p>	<p>"Waipa Awa was a place to perform sacred rituals" (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).</p> <p>"There are sacred puna that are in the headwaters of the Waipa, and also springs that come out of the limestone areas are pure and blue/green and these are special places for the tamariki to experience" (Staff member from Te Wharekura o Maniapoto, CSG4).</p> <p>"Our historical relationship with the rivers has been a complex one; source of sustenance – food, spiritual nurturing, cleansing, mode of transport, mode of communication." (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Social, economic, and cultural well-being. The protection of protected customary rights. Kaitiakitanga.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>

Commented [e7]: It was noted that it is a disservice to call irrigation and food production an economic value. It is about social, cultural, nutrition, quality food, a range of values around wellbeing, rural communities and the sustainability of cities. It shouldn't just be pigeon holed into economic.

Water supply	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Community water supply Swimmable/drinkable broader water supply Waste disposal A high value, unregulated commodity Ecosystem services</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Provide for economic wellbeing</p>	<p>There are many specific economic uses e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal supply • Drinking water 	<p>“Waipātōtō is the name for the whare at Opāpure Marae, and comes from the water supply up on the hill that feeds the marae” (Marae Chairman, CSG4).</p> <p>Municipal water take noted as a value for the Waipa (noted at CSG4).</p> <p>Working river: Creates wealth, electricity (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Social, economic, and cultural well-being.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Availability and suitability of water for domestic or municipal supply. Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>
Commercial and industrial use	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Financial/economic contribution: Individual businesses Financial/economic contribution: Community, Financial/economic contribution: Vibrancy of small towns Tourism Waste disposal A high value, unregulated commodity Ecosystem services</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Provide for economic wellbeing</p>	<p>The rivers are important to the monetary economy of the Waikato Region.</p> <p>The clean, green image helps attract visitors from overseas for the tourism industry.</p> <p>The agricultural sector uses the ‘pure’ brand to export to overseas markets.</p> <p>There are many specific economic uses e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal supply • Drinking water • Stock water • Irrigation • Hydroelectricity • Geothermal power <p>The rivers provide economic opportunities and contribute to economic and social development.</p>	<p>Limestone features and values of waterways for visitor experience around Waitomo (noted at CSG4).</p> <p>“Maniapoto are farmers, foresters, tourism operators, business owners, entrepreneurs” (Maniapoto Maori Trust Board presentation CSG4).</p> <p>Recreation and tourism: Fishing, Swimming, water sports, Boating etc. (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p> <p>Working river: Creates wealth, electricity (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Social, economic, and cultural well-being.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>
Hydro-electric power generation	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Energy supply Ecosystem services</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Provide for economic wellbeing</p>	<p>There are many specific economic uses e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydroelectricity 	<p>Working river: Creates wealth, electricity (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Social, economic, and cultural well-being.</p> <p>The benefits to be derived from the use and development of renewable energy.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>
Transport and tauranga waka	<p><u>CSG values</u></p> <p>Recreational use (navigation) Cultural & heritage River as a corridor Recreation and leisure</p> <p><u>Focus statement values</u></p> <p>Provide for social and cultural wellbeing</p>	<p>The rivers are widely used by the community. Location, facilities and the type of river influenced what activities were undertaken.</p> <p>The rivers provide for social, cultural and recreation needs.</p> <p>The rivers are a place to spend time with family and friends, a place to gather food, a place to enjoy the natural environment and a place to play.</p>	<p>“Our historical relationship with the rivers has been a complex one; source of sustenance – food, spiritual nurturing, cleansing, mode of transport, mode of communication.” (Raukawa Charitable Trust presentation CSG3).</p> <p>Recreation and tourism: Fishing, Swimming, water sports, Boating etc. (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p> <p>Recreation (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary). (DairyNZ farmer meetings summary).</p>	<p><u>RMA values</u></p> <p>Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p> <p>The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine area, lakes, and rivers.</p> <p>The protection of protected customary rights. Kaitiakitanga.</p> <p><u>PRPS values</u></p> <p>Social, economic and cultural wellbeing.</p>

Commented [e8]: It was noted that this value is a catchall for everything that didn't have a home. It was intended to capture point source and to cover thermal power stations. Stephen Colson offered to 'fill out' this area.

Commented [e9]: Stephen Colson offered to help fill out this value. Especially what else this offers, eg a social service to society.