East Coast Complex FMU updated proposed community long-term visions, values, and environmental outcomes

Long-term visions
The health of East Coast waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems, including threatened and taonga species are maintained, protected, and enhanced, now and into the future. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected. There are healthy freshwater systems, a resilient wider environment, and well-connected communities which are actively involved with and understand their catchments, ki uta ki tai. Areas of natural form and character such as the outstanding natural features, outstanding natural landscapes, and high amenity landscapes in the East Coast FMU are maintained and protected from degradation. Freshwater and riparian habitats are restored, enhanced and protected, and are able to perform their natural function of moving water from the mountains to the sea. The Flaxbourne River and associated shallow alluvial gravels and the Black Birch Stream, in the Awatere FMU, continue to be recognised and protected as important sources of drinking water for the East Coast FMU communities. The viability of drinking water supplies for the Ward Township, the wider community and stock is ongoing into the future. Pest and weeds are effectively managed within catchments and together with sustainable gravel management, flood damage is minimised. The area continues to be used for recreational purposes, mahinga kai, and food gathering. The East Coast rivers are recognised as important sources of irrigation water for the economic and social wellbeing of the community, now and into the future, within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health. Storage of water provides an effective response to seasonal water availability issues, contributing to an economy and community which are resilient to climate change. The East Coast Complex community recognises that freshwater resources underpin the social, cultural, and economic wellbeing of the wider community. The community is empowered to learn about and celebrate freshwater resources and treat them with care and respect, leading to their long-term viability and ongoing resilience to climate change.

Value	Value description	Environmental Outcome
Ecosystem Health	Freshwater ecosystems, including riparian habitats and receiving environments, are valued for their indigenous aquatic life.	The five biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health are managed. a. Water quality – Freshwater quality supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. b. Water quantity – Waterbody flows and levels, including variability, supports and sustains healthy waterbodies and their freshwater ecosystems. c. Habitat – The extent, form and structure of

		waterbodies including their bed, banks and margins are maintained, protected and enhanced, including riparian vegetation. Restoring, retaining and maintaining connections to and between channels, floodplain, wetlands including refuges to enable recolonisation following disturbance , underpinned by effective pest and weed management throughout the catchment. d. Aquatic Life – Waterbodies and their margins support and sustain abundant, healthy and diverse biota, including microbes, invertebrates, plants, fish and birds. Indigenous ecosystems are thriving, and populations are resilient to disturbance including changing climatic patterns. e. Ecological Processes – Healthy functioning ecological process occur in waterbodies and their margins, including primary production, nutrient cycling, trophic connectivity as well as life cycle functions such as feeding, migration, reproduction. Lake Elterwater and the estuarine Lake Grassmere are celebrated refuges for wildlife.
Human contact	Waterbodies are valued so that people can connect with water through a range of activities, such as swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing and mahinga kai and food gathering, when flows or levels are suitable.	Waterbodies can be enjoyed and are safe for people to connect with through a range of recreational activities ki uta ki tai, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required. Activities including swimming, paddling, kayaking, fishing, mahinga kai, and food gathering, can be enjoyed in a range of different flows or levels.
Threatened species	Critical habitats, conditions, and ecosystem health are valued to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery of threatened species	Freshwater and riparian habitats of threatened species and conditions necessary to support the presence, abundance, survival, and recovery are

	populations. Species specifically identified for the East Coast Complex FMU – further information to come.	protected and improved. Habitats for species identified for the East Coast Complex FMU are protected and enhanced, underpinned by effective pest and weed management throughout the catchment.
Mahinga Kai	Council is currently working with Marlborough tangata whenua iwi on this value description. Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Mahinga kai generally refers to freshwater species that have traditionally been used as food, tools, or other resources. It also refers to the places those species are found and to the act of catching or harvesting them. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur about the preparation, storage and cooking of kai.	Council is currently working with Marlborough tangata whenua iwi on this outcome. Kai is safe to harvest and eat and the mauri of the place is intact. Customary resources are available for use, with customary practices able to be exercised to the extent desired, and tikanga and preferred methods able to be practised. Transfer of knowledge can occur including the species / resource location, harvesting, preparation, storage and cooking of kai. Access over private land is subject to landowner permission where required.
Food and Resource Gathering (new addition)	This value refers to both the physical food and resources themselves, as well as the places these materials are found and the ability for everyone in the community to interact with and gather them.	Food and resources are safe to be harvested and eaten and the health of the place is intact, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk.
Natural Form and Character	The outstanding natural landscapes and features in this FMU, as well as areas of high amenity landscape values, are valued for their natural form and character, being the degree of naturalness and natural qualities including the natural elements, patterns, process and experiential attributes of the environment. Note: in modified waterbodies, the Marlborough community values what remains of the natural form	The outstanding natural landscapes, outstanding natural features, and areas with high amenity landscape values identified in the FMU (such as Lake Grassmere and the Wharanui Coastline) are protected, underpinned by effective pest and weed management throughout the catchment. Note: In modified waterbodies, the remaining natural form and character is protected and enhanced where practicable.

	and character.	
Drinking Water Supply	The Flaxbourne River and associated shallow alluvial gravels, as well as the Black Birch Stream situated in the Awatere FMU, are valued as sources of drinking water.	Flaxbourne River and associated shallow alluvial gravels and the Black Birch Stream situated in the Awatere FMU provide water of sufficient quantity and quality to be taken and used for drinking water supply with minimal treatment to meet Drinking Water Standards. Allocation of water for domestic and community water supplies is prioritised over other water uses.
Wai Tapu	Council is currently working with Marlborough tangata whenua iwi on this value description. Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.	Council is currently working with Marlborough tangata whenua iwi on this outcome. Places where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua are free from human and animal waste, contaminants and excess sediment. The features and unique properties of the wai and identified taonga in the wai are protected. Access over private land is subject to landowner permission where required.
Transport and Tauranga Waka	Not included	Not included
Fishing	Fishing sites are valued for being safe, with high amenity. Habitats which support a range of fish species are valued, enabling a sustainable catch. The Flaxbourne catchment whitebait fishery is particularly valued.	Fishing sites are safe and have high amenity. The freshwater ecosystem is healthy, supporting a range of fish species that are appropriate for the catchment with sufficient abundance, size, and range for recreational fishing. Flaxbourne catchment whitebait fishery is sustainable.
Hydro-electric Power Generation	Not included	Not included
Animal Drinking Water	Water is valued to meet the reasonable needs of farmed animals.	Water quality and quantity meets the reasonable needs of farmed animals within the bounds of waterbody and ecosystem health, including being palatable and safe, and utilising water storage structures.
Irrigation/Cultivation/Production of Food and	Water is valued for irrigation - including being	Within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits,

Beverages	enabled by water storage - which supports the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture.	water is of suitable quality to support irrigation needs for the cultivation of food and beverage crops, the production of food from farmed animals, non-food crops such as fibre, and pasture. There is access to water for storage within waterbody and freshwater ecosystem limits, to enable irrigation of crops during times of low flows and dry conditions, supporting resilience to climate change.
Commercial and Industrial Use	Water quality and quantity is valued for commercial and industrial activities which provide economic opportunities in this FMU.	Water sources continue to provide for commercial and industrial requirements and economic opportunities within waterbody and ecosystem limits.
Recreation and Amenity	Recreational activities which take place adjacent to waterways but do not involve direct water immersion are valued, including walking, biking, picnicking, camping, fossil hunting/geology, and four-wheel driving. Locations for these activities including the high amenity landscapes of Lake Grassmere are also valued.	Waterbodies are desirable to be close to and access to waterbody margins is maintained and enhanced, supporting a range of opportunities for recreational activities to take place close to waterbodies, including walking, biking, picnicking, camping, fossil hunting/geology, and four-wheel driving, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural values are at risk. The outstanding natural feature of the Chalk Range, including Isolated Creek, Sawcut Gorge and parts of the Waima River, is protected. The high amenity landscapes of Lake Grassmere and the eastern end and mouth of the Waima River within the Wharanui coastline are protected.
Access	Public access to waterbodies and their margins is valued.	Public access to waterbodies and their margins is maintained and enhanced where possible, subject to landowner permission if access over private land is required and except in circumstances where public health and safety, ecological or cultural

		values are at risk.
Flood Management	Flood Management is not a value of freshwater per se. However, the Marlborough community has identified that Council interventions (such as stop banks) to avoid or mitigate flood events are strongly valued.	Waters move from the headwaters to the ocean, particularly when in flood. Flood management activities occur where necessary and appropriate, to minimise flood hazard risk and to improve resilience to climate change.
Gravel Management	Gravel is valued as a natural part of the waterway. Its removal is also valued for flood management and its use as a construction resource.	Gravel resources are managed to support economic opportunities and enable flood protection, except where ecosystem health, natural values, and cultural values are adversely affected.
Education	Not included	Not included
Groundwater	Not included	Not included