

Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere - State of the Lake Report 2013

How will we know when we have achieved success? Several documents (statutory and non- statutory) articulate a long term vision and/or specific outcomes sought for the lake and environs. The main themes from a selection of documents have been identified for a range of topics.

	Governance & management	Economy	Land use and land cover	Water quantity and water quality	Vegetation	Wildlife	Fish	Recreation	Cultural health
How will we know when we have achieved success?	The role of Ngāi Tahu and kaitiakitanga is recognised in governance of the lake and catchment; there is integrated management of land and water use, with all activities operating at good practice or better, and the wider community included in decision making	Sustainable water use supports economic development and lake/water related tourism opportunities increase	Land use and development is integrated with water management; natural and cultural values are respected; all land use activities operate at good practice or better; communities are viable and wellbeing is enhanced through sustainable development.	Water quantity: Ecosystem and cultural health is restored and safeguarded; over allocation is reduced; water users have reliable water supplies, including for customary use, and recreational activities. Water quality: Water quality is improved to sustain cultural values; indigenous and wildlife species are supported; drinking water is safe and water quality suitable for recreation.	Significant indigenous vegetation of the lake margin and tributaries streams is protected and restored, including wetland restoration and planting of riparian margins; pests are controlled	Indigenous wildlife and associated habitats are protected and biodiversity increased. Pests and predators are reduced.	Native fish populations and associated habitats are protected and restored.	Compatible recreation needs are provided for, including good access, water quality, and habitat for wildlife, including for sports fisheries.	Customary rights and use are recognised and mahinga kai species abundance and diversity is restored to a level to enable customary use

Documents which have been consulted:

- National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2011 (NPS)
- Dairying and Clean Streams Accord 2003
- Fish & Game NZ Position Statements (F&G NZ)
- Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013 (RPS)
- Proposed Land and Water Regional Plan 2012 (pLWRP)
- Environment Canterbury Long Term Plan 2012 (ECan LTP)
- Canterbury Water Management Strategy 2009 (CWMS)
- Canterbury Water Management Strategy Regional Implementation Programme 2012 (RIP)
- Canterbury Conservancy Management Strategy 2000 (CMS)
- Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013 (IMP)
- Selwyn District Council District Plan 2008, Long Term Plan 2012, and 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora Community 2009 (SDC)
- Banks Peninsula District Plan (BPDC) 2012
- Selwyn Waihora Zone Implementation Programme 2011(ZIP)
- Te Waihora Joint Management Plan 2005 (JMP)
- Waiihora Ellesmere Trust Community Strategy 2003 and Action Plan2012 (WET)
- Whakaora Te Waihora Joint Cultural and Ecological Restoration Plan 2011 (WTW)

Only high level outcomes/vision statements/long term objectives relevant to the lake and environs have been included below – mainly those with an environmental focus. Some, particularly those which have less relevance to the lake and environs, have been omitted. Some are quite general statements and cover two or more topics and some could perhaps apply to more topics than has been indicated here.

From these, the main themes have been identified in brief – in doing this we have looked for areas of consensus or, where that is not possible, for a balanced approach.

Separate tables for each topic (value) are shown below, followed by the combined table.

Governance & management

sources	Governance & management
NPS 2011 Objectives	<p>B2 To avoid any further over-allocation of fresh water and phase out existing over-allocation.</p> <p>B3 To improve and maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of water.</p> <p>C1 To improve integrated management of fresh water and the use and development of land in whole catchments, including the interactions between fresh water, land, associated ecosystems and the coastal environment.</p> <p>D1 To provide for the involvement of iwi and hapu, and to ensure that tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of fresh water including associated ecosystems, and decision-making regarding freshwater planning, including on how all other objectives of this national policy statement are given effect</p>
F&G NZ (accessed March 2013) Dairy Farming & Environment position Statement – what is F&G looking for?	<p>Dairy industry acknowledgement that there is a proven dairying and the environment problem to be solved</p> <p>Dairy industry recognition that the primary responsibility for fixing this environmental problem lies with the industry itself, that the industry actually has a duty to do so</p> <p>Dairy industry commitment to environmentally sustainable best on-farm practice becoming a mandatory requirement upon all suppliers, by a specified date with milestone dates to assess progress. This would include riparian buffer zone protection and independently audited whole-of-farm nutrient management plans</p> <p>Dairy industry-lead consequences for suppliers who display persistent non-compliance with regional council resource consents</p> <p>Dairy industry-lead consequences for suppliers who do not demonstrate performance in the transition to environmentally sustainable dairy farming</p> <p>A central leadership role by the industry causing milk supplier contracts to include consistent environmental best practice conditions.</p>
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	<p>7.4.7 The cultural significance of fresh water to Ngāi Tahu as tāngata whenua is better recognised and incorporated in the management of fresh water.</p> <p>7.4.8 The exercise of stewardship and kaitiakitanga, and opportunities for Ngāi Tahu customary use, will increase. 7.4.9 Management of fresh water is integrated within the community and across all management organisations.</p> <p>9.4.4 There is an increase in the number and effectiveness of biodiversity-related initiatives in Canterbury that contribute to the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity and to safeguarding the life-supporting capacity and/or mauri of ecosystems generally.</p> <p>10.4.1 Activities within the beds of rivers and lakes and their riparian zones or access to, or along, the beds will be provided for and controlled.</p> <p>10.4.2 The values and natural character of river and lake beds and their riparian zones will be maintained or enhanced.</p> <p>10.4.3 The flood-carrying capacities of rivers will be maintained.</p>
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	<p>3.4 In keeping with the philosophy and practice of ki uta ki tai the interconnectivity of land, water and the coast is reflected in its management</p> <p>3.18 The risk of flooding or erosion of land or damage to structures is not exacerbated by the diversion of water, erection, placement or failure of structures, the removal of gravel or other alteration of the bed of a lake or river, removal of vegetation, or the re-contouring of adjacent land.</p> <p>3.22 Community outcomes for water quality and quantity are met through managing limits.</p> <p>3.23 All activities operate at “good practice” or better to protect the region’s fresh water resources from quality and quantity degradation</p>
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our rivers, lakes and groundwater are managed sustainably for the good of all People are aware of how environmental issues affect us all in Canterbury • People are able to take part in decision-making about the future of Canterbury • We recognise the vital role of tangata whenua in kaitiakitanga
CWMS 2009 Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people will feel they are being treated fairly and involved in decision-making • allocation decisions will be resolved in most cases without resorting to the courts

sources	Governance & management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there will be a high level of audited self management, and compliance action will be targeted on a minority of non-complying water users • opportunities to exercise kaitiakitanga and rangitiratanga will be operative, and increasing
RIP 2012 Priority outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an integrated “Ki uta ki tai and beyond” approach to implementing the CWMS (2010) targets • Kaitiakitanga infuses all decision making and subsequent actions • Better coordination and integration of regulatory responsibilities for fish passage and to improve mahinga kai abundance • District and Regional Plans provide an effective regulatory backstop
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and maintain a co-operative working relationship with Ngāi Tahu to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. • To develop and facilitate a shared conservation commitment between the Conservancy and the wider community through consultation and education • To encourage the community to share in the active guardianship of areas and resources entrusted to the care of the Conservancy and others • To consult and co-operate with organisations and individuals who have a significant role in managing natural, historic and recreation resources to foster conservation in Canterbury • To set and maintain high-quality standards for the Conservancy’s management of its responsibilities and dealings with the community
IMP 2012 Te Waihora - Objectives	<p>(1) Ngāi Tahu are active co-governors of Te Waihora and its catchment.</p> <p>(2) Land and water management in the catchment effectively provides for the Treaty partner status of Ngāi Tahu, and the taonga status of Te Waihora</p> <p>(7) Lake management, including lake level management, reflects living with the lake, rather than forcing the lake to live with us.</p> <p>(10) All waterways have healthy, planted riparian margins and are protected from stock access.</p>
SDC District Plan (partially operative 2008) Natural resource strategies	A policy gives the Council discretion to waive all or part of the costs of resource consents for activities in Areas of Outstanding Landscapes to help “balance” private costs and community benefits.
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	Problems with water services are addressed in a timely manner and prioritised according to risk and need
BPDC District Plan District wide objectives (operative 2012)	To give effect to the concepts of kaitiakitanga, mahinga kai, mauri, rahui and waahi taonga when managing the use, development and protection of natural resources.
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	Kaitiakitanga is integrated into water management in the Zone
JMP 2005 Vision components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising the national and international significance of Te Waihora • Developing awareness of other management tools and agency processes while supporting holistic management.
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place where environmental, customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased understanding of ecological and biophysical systems and impacts of land and water use; • increased understanding of social, cultural and economic links to land and water use

sources	Governance & management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience to climate change • Ability to plan for minimising conflict • All sectors of the community and stakeholders have an opportunity to have their views heard • A Lake opening regime which represents a balance between values and stakeholders
WTW 2011 Aims and Ki Uta Ki Tai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved lake and catchment management practices by focusing on sustainable land use and drainage practices within the catchment. • Establish a robust monitoring and investigations programme that ensures the lake response to management is understood and management activities are adapted accordingly.
Main themes for governance and management	The role of Ngāi Tahu and kaitiakitanga is recognised in governance of the lake and catchment; there is integrated management of land and water use, with all activities operating at good practice or better, and the wider community included in decision making

Economy

sources	Economy
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	5.4.8 The rural primary productive potential of Canterbury is maintained. 7.4.13 The potential for agricultural productivity in the region is increased. 12.4.3 Only appropriate development is allowed to occur within outstanding natural landscape
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	3.11 Water is available for sustainable abstraction or use to support a variety of economic and social activities and maximum social and economic benefits are obtained from the efficient storage, distribution and use of the water which is available for abstraction. 3.15 A regional network of water storage and distribution facilities provides for sustainable, wise, efficient and multiple use of water
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	Canterbury has a strong economy with sustainable business and farming activities.
CWMS 2009 Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary production and employment will be increasing, and the net value added by irrigation to the Canterbury economy and the national balance of payments will be increasing • opportunities for tourism activities based on and around water will be returning and improving, and the net value to Canterbury's economy from these activities will be increasing
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	To allow and manage appropriate commercial and community uses, compatible with the protection of natural and historic values
SDC LTP 2012 Community outcomes	Selwyn has a strong economy which fits within and complements the environmental, social and cultural environment of the district.
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	Water services are provided in a cost effective manner

sources	Economy
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	thriving communities and sustainable economies
JMP 2005 Vision components	Providing for compatible commercial opportunities (including tourism opportunities)
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place where environmental, customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased understanding of social, cultural and economic links to land and water use • Ability to plan for minimising conflict
Main themes for Economy	Sustainable water use supports economic development and lake/water related tourism opportunities increase

Land use and land cover

sources	Land use and land cover
NPS 2011 Objectives	C1 To improve integrated management of fresh water and the use and development of land in whole catchments, including the interactions between fresh water, land, associated ecosystems and the coastal environment.
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	<p>5.4.1 New urban and rural residential development is consolidated in, around and integrated with existing urban areas 5.4.4 New development is appropriately serviced by sewerage, stormwater, potable water and multi-modal transport infrastructure.</p> <p>5.4.6 Canterbury’s important natural and physical resources affected by development are maintained. 7.4.6 The natural character of Canterbury’s braided river systems and natural lakes is protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.</p> <p>9.4.2 The overall functioning and intrinsic values of Canterbury’s existing ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity are protected from the adverse effects of land use and development activities.</p> <p>12.4.3 Only appropriate development is allowed to occur within outstanding natural landscapes</p>
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	<p>3.2 Water and land are recognised as an integrated resource embracing the philosophy and practice of ki uta ki tai thus recognising the connections between land, groundwater, surface water and coastal waters.</p> <p>3.21 Land uses continue to develop and change in response to socio-economic and community demand while remaining consistent with the CWMS targets.</p> <p>3.23 All activities operate at “good practice” or better to protect the region’s fresh water resources from quality and quantity degradation</p>
CWMS 2009 Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecosystems, habitats and landscapes will be protected and progressively restored, and indigenous biodiversity will show significant improvement • primary production and employment will be increasing, and the net value added by irrigation to the Canterbury economy and the national balance of payments will be increasing • rural community viability will be improving and community cohesion will be maintained
RIP 2012 Priority outcomes	Statutory and industry organisations work together to help and support landowners on the ground to improve ecosystem health and biodiversity in rural and urban catchments
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify, prioritise and contribute to the protection of a representative range of Canterbury’s geological features and landforms • To identify, prioritise and contribute to the protection of Canterbury’s distinctive landscapes and heritage landscape values
IMP 2012	(5) Land and water use in the catchment respects the boundaries, availability and limits of our freshwater resources and the need to protect soil and water resources for future generations.

sources	Land use and land cover
Te Waihora - Objectives	(6) The relationship between land use, groundwater, surface water and Te Waihora is recognised and provided for according to the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai.
SDC District Plan (partially operative 2008) Natural resource strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage work by Environment Canterbury and landowners to minimise risk of soil erosion or damage to soil structure • Encourage urban expansion to occur in or adjoining townships • Policies to identify the outstanding natural features and landscapes in the District. • Policies and rules manage inappropriate uses in these areas.
SDC LTP 2012 Community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air, land, water and general environment to be kept in a healthy condition • A living environment where the rural theme of Selwyn is maintained
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community is provided with water services to a standard that protects their health and Property • Service capacity is provided to accommodate growing communities, where this growth is sustainable
BPDC District Plan District wide objectives (operative 2012)	To ensure that future development complements, sustains and does not detract from existing natural and physical resources and the wider environment
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thriving communities and sustainable economies • high quality and secure supplies of drinking water
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A special wide open place for the enjoyment and wonderment of present and future generations
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy state of the Lake and environs • Increased understanding of ecological and biophysical systems and impacts of land and water use; • increased understanding of social, cultural and economic links to land and water use
WTW 2011 Aims and Ki Uta Ki Tai	Improved lake and catchment management practices by focusing on sustainable land use and drainage practices within the catchment.
Main themes for land & population	Land use and development is integrated with water management; natural and cultural values are respected; all land use activities operate at good practice or better; communities are viable and wellbeing is enhanced through sustainable development.

Water quantity

sources	Water quantity
NPS 2011 Objectives	<p>B1 To safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water, in sustainably managing the taking, using, damming, or diverting of fresh water</p> <p>B2 To avoid any further over-allocation of fresh water and phase out existing over-allocation.</p> <p>B3 To improve and maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of water.</p> <p>B4 To protect significant values of wetlands</p>
Dairying and	to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council)

sources	Water quantity
Clean Streams Accord 2003 Goal	
F&G NZ (accessed March 2013) Water Storage – position statement	Fish & Game supports water storage for agricultural use provided both the direct and indirect freshwater environmental effects are benign.
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	7.4.2 Groundwater is managed within sustainable allocation thresholds and water quality regimes 7.4.3 Water quality and quantity for community water and stockwater supplies are safeguarded 7.4.10 Within environmental thresholds, reliable water will be available for abstraction and use.
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	3.1 Water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its intrinsic values. 3.8 The health of ecosystems is maintained or enhanced in lakes, rivers, hāpua and wetlands. 3.12 Groundwater continues to provide a sustainable source of high quality water for flows and ecosystem health in surface waterbodies and for abstraction. 3.22 Community outcomes for water quality and quantity are met through managing limits.
CWMS 2009 Vision	water users will have access to reliable water, which will be used efficiently and productively
IMP 2012 Te Waihora - Objectives	(5) Land and water use in the catchment respects the boundaries, availability and limits of our freshwater resources and the need to protect soil and water resources for future generations. (6) The relationship between land use, groundwater, surface water and Te Waihora is recognised and provided for according to the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai. (8) The cultural health of lowland waterways is restored, through the restoration of water quality and quantity and riparian margins.
SDC LTP 2012 Community outcomes	Air, land, water and general environment to be kept in a healthy condition
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	Nuisance effects of water services are minimised Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised
BPDC District Plan District wide objectives (operative 2012)	To assist in the protection of the availability of water and in the preservation and enhancement of water quality of surrounding coastal waters and the underground and surface fresh water of the District.
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	healthy lowland waterways
JMP 2005 Vision components	Providing for compatible recreational use and enjoyment
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place where environmental, customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource
WET Action Plan 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy state of the Lake and environs

sources	Water quantity
Outcomes sought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased understanding of ecological and biophysical systems and impacts of land and water use; • A Lake opening regime which represents a balance between values and stakeholders
WTW 2011 Aims and Ki Uta Ki Tai	Protection and restoration of lake margin wetland habitats, existing indigenous vegetation and wildlife and restoration of specific lowland tributary streams and riparian habitats.
Main themes for water quantity	Water quantity: Ecosystem and cultural health is restored and safeguarded; over allocation is reduced; water users have reliable water supplies, including for customary use, and recreational activities.

Water quality

sources	Water quality
NPS 2011 Objectives	<p>A1 To safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water, in sustainably managing the use and development of land, and of discharges of contaminants.</p> <p>A2 The overall quality of fresh water within a region is maintained or improved while:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) protecting the quality of outstanding freshwater bodies b) protecting the significant values of wetlands and c) improving the quality of fresh water in water bodies that have been degraded by human activities to the point of being over-allocated
Dairying and Clean Streams Accord 2003 Goal	to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council)
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	7.4.3 Water quality and quantity for community water and stockwater supplies are safeguarded 7.4.5 The health of freshwater ecosystems is maintained or enhanced.
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	<p>3.1 Water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its intrinsic values.</p> <p>3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced.</p> <p>3.8 The health of ecosystems is maintained or enhanced in lakes, rivers, hāpua and wetlands.</p> <p>3.22 Community outcomes for water quality and quantity are met through managing limits.</p> <p>3.14 High quality fresh water is available to meet actual and reasonably foreseeable needs for community drinking water supplies</p>
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have clean air, beaches and coasts, rivers, lakes and groundwater, productive land and enhanced biodiversity. • There is minimal waste and pollution
CWMS 2009 Vision	water quality will be protected and starting to return to within healthy limits for human health and ecosystems
RIP 2012 Priority outcomes	The overarching health of ecosystems and biodiversity at a Canterbury-wide level are protected or, where necessary, restored or enhanced
IMP 2012 Te Waihora - Objectives	(5) Land and water use in the catchment respects the boundaries, availability and limits of our freshwater resources and the need to protect soil and water resources for future generations.

sources	Water quality
	(6) The relationship between land use, groundwater, surface water and Te Waihora is recognised and provided for according to the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai. (8) The cultural health of lowland waterways is restored, through the restoration of water quality and quantity and riparian margins. (11) The discharge of contaminants to the lake and waterways in the catchment is eliminated.
SDC District Plan (partially operative 2008) Natural resource strategies	Manage activities near waterbodies to reduce the risk of accidental discharges
SDC LTP 2012 Community outcomes	Air, land, water and general environment to be kept in a healthy condition
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance effects of water services are minimised • Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised
BPDC District Plan District wide objectives (operative 2012)	To assist in the protection of the availability of water and in the preservation and enhancement of water quality of surrounding coastal waters and the underground and surface fresh water of the District. To ensure that waste disposal services meet the needs of the community, and that the adverse environmental and public health effects associated with waste disposal are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high quality and secure supplies of drinking water • best practice management of nutrients and water • healthy lowland waterways • Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem,
JMP 2005 Vision components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting indigenous biodiversity • Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that make this place unique
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy state of the Lake and environs • Increased understanding of ecological and biophysical systems and impacts of land and water use;
WTW 2011 Aims and Ki Uta Ki Tai	Protection and restoration of lake margin wetland habitats, existing indigenous vegetation and wildlife and restoration of specific lowland tributary streams and riparian habitats.
Main themes for water quality	Water quality: Water quality is improved to sustain cultural values; indigenous and wildlife species are supported; drinking water is safe and water quality suitable for recreation.

Vegetation

sources	vegetation
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	9.4.1 There are more areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna that are identified and protected. 9.4.5 There is no further loss of the area, diversity or functioning of ecologically significant wetlands in Canterbury.
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced. 3.10 The significant indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai values, and natural processes of rivers are protected.
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have clean air, beaches and coasts, rivers, lakes and groundwater, productive land and enhanced biodiversity. Pest plants and animals are controlled.
CWMS 2009 Vision	ecosystems, habitats and landscapes will be protected and progressively restored, and indigenous biodiversity will show significant improvement
RIP 2012 Priority outcomes	The overarching health of ecosystems and biodiversity at a Canterbury-wide level are protected or, where necessary, restored or enhanced
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage areas, natural resources and protected species under the Conservancy's guardianship for their contribution to indigenous biodiversity conservation. To target threat control to sustain indigenous biodiversity in Canterbury into areas where significant natural resources are at risk and achievable management objectives can be met, using the most effective and efficient methods.
IMP 2012 Te Waihora - Objectives	(8) The cultural health of lowland waterways is restored, through the restoration of water quality and quantity and riparian margins (9) Wetlands and waipuna are recognised and protected as wāhi taonga, and there is an overall net gain of wetlands in the catchment. (10) All waterways have healthy, planted riparian margins and are protected from stock access.
SDC District Plan (partially operative 2008) Natural resource strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary assessment and protection of significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna Provisions to manage activities likely to affect the natural character of riparian margins (earthworks, structures, tree planting and hazardous substances).
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	Nuisance effects of water services are minimised Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised
BPDC District Plan District wide objectives (operative 2012)	To protect and enhance indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functioning of Banks Peninsula through the protection and enhancement of significant flora and fauna habitat, and riparian areas; the maintenance of natural biological and physical processes; and the retention of indigenous vegetation and wetlands generally.
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> healthy lowland waterways Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem, enhanced indigenous biodiversity across the Zone

sources	vegetation
JMP 2005 Vision components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting indigenous biodiversity • Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that make this place unique
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	A healthy state of the Lake and environs
WTW 2011 Aims and Ki Uta Ki Tai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the restoration of ecosystem health of an internationally significant wetland, notable for its outstanding wildlife and native vegetation values. • Protection and restoration of lake margin wetland habitats, existing indigenous vegetation and wildlife and restoration of specific lowland tributary streams and riparian habitats.
Main themes for vegetation	Significant indigenous vegetation of the lake margin and tributaries streams is protected and restored, including wetland restoration and planting of riparian margins; pests are controlled

Wildlife

sources	wildlife
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	9.4.1 There are more areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna that are identified and protected.
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced. 3.10 The significant indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai values, and natural processes of rivers are protected.
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have clean air, beaches and coasts, rivers, lakes and groundwater, productive land and enhanced biodiversity. • Pest plants and animals are controlled.
CWMS 2009 Vision	ecosystems, habitats and landscapes will be protected and progressively restored, and indigenous biodiversity will show significant improvement
RIP 2012 Priority outcomes	The overarching health of ecosystems and biodiversity at a Canterbury-wide level are protected or, where necessary, restored or enhanced
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage areas, natural resources and protected species under the Conservancy's guardianship for their contribution to indigenous biodiversity conservation. • To target threat control to sustain indigenous biodiversity in Canterbury into areas where significant natural resources are at risk and achievable management objectives can be met, using the most effective and efficient methods.
IMP 2012 Te Waihora - Objectives	(9) Wetlands and waipuna are recognised and protected as wāhi taonga, and there is an overall net gain of wetlands in the catchment.

sources	wildlife
SDC District Plan (partially operative 2008) Natural resource strategies	Voluntary assessment and protection of significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance effects of water services are minimised • Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised
BPDC District Plan District wide objectives (operative 2012)	To protect and enhance indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functioning of Banks Peninsula through the protection and enhancement of significant flora and fauna habitat, and riparian areas; the maintenance of natural biological and physical processes; and the retention of indigenous vegetation and wetlands generally.
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthy lowland waterways • Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem, • enhanced indigenous biodiversity across the Zone
JMP 2005 Vision components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting indigenous biodiversity • Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that make this place unique
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	A healthy state of the Lake and environs
WTW 2011 Aims and Ki Uta Ki Tai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the restoration of ecosystem health of an internationally significant wetland notable for its outstanding wildlife and native vegetation values. • Protection and restoration of lake margin wetland habitats, existing indigenous vegetation and wildlife and restoration of specific lowland tributary streams and riparian habitats.
Main themes for wildlife	Indigenous wildlife and associated habitats are protected and biodiversity increased. Pests and predators are reduced.

Fish

sources	fish
Dairying and Clean Streams Accord 2003 Goal	to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council)
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental	9.4.1 There are more areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna that are identified and protected.

sources	fish
Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced. 3.10 The significant indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai values, and natural processes of rivers are protected.
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have clean air, beaches and coasts, rivers, lakes and groundwater, productive land and enhanced biodiversity. • Pest plants and animals are controlled.
CWMS 2009 Vision	ecosystems, habitats and landscapes will be protected and progressively restored, and indigenous biodiversity will show significant improvement
RIP 2012 Priority outcomes	Better coordination and integration of regulatory responsibilities for fish passage and to improve mahinga kai abundance
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage areas, natural resources and protected species under the Conservancy's guardianship for their contribution to indigenous biodiversity conservation. • To target threat control to sustain indigenous biodiversity in Canterbury into areas where significant natural resources are at risk and achievable management objectives can be met, using the most effective and efficient methods.
IMP 2012 Te Waihora - Objectives	(3) The cultural health of Te Waihora is restored, including the restoration of mahinga kai species abundance and diversity to a level to enable customary use.
SDC District Plan (partially operative 2008) Natural resource strategies	Voluntary assessment and protection of significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance effects of water services are minimised • Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised
BPDC District Plan District wide objectives (operative 2012)	To protect and enhance indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem functioning of Banks Peninsula through the protection and enhancement of significant flora and fauna habitat, and riparian areas; the maintenance of natural biological and physical processes; and the retention of indigenous vegetation and wetlands generally.
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthy lowland waterways • Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem, • enhanced indigenous biodiversity across the Zone
JMP 2005 Vision components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting indigenous biodiversity • Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that make this place unique

sources	fish
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	A healthy state of the Lake and environs
WTW 2011 Aims and Ki Uta Ki Tai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin the process of restoring and enhancing specific cultural sites and mahinga kai. • Accelerate the restoration of ecosystem health of an internationally significant wetland, notable for its outstanding wildlife and native vegetation values. • Protection and restoration of lake margin wetland habitats, existing indigenous vegetation and wildlife and restoration of specific lowland tributary streams and riparian habitats.
Main theme for fisheries	Native fish populations and associated habitats are protected and restored.

Recreation

sources	recreation
Dairying and Clean Streams Accord 2003 Goal	to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council
F&G NZ (accessed March 2013) Land Access - High Level principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That New Zealanders have practical foot access to, and along, the coastline, rivers, around lakes and to public land; and • No person should be advantaged over any other by the observance of the first principle (which deals with the exclusive capture issue); and • People accessing public places do so responsibly and recognise private property rights.
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	7.4.4 Water quality at locations used for customary uses or recreation is maintained or improved 10.4.5 Public and Ngāi Tahu access to and along the beds of rivers and lakes will be appropriately provided for, enhanced or controlled
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	3.13 Those parts of lakes and rivers that are valued by the community for recreation are suitable for contact recreation.
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	People's recreational needs are met We have good access to open spaces and wilderness areas, public parks and reserves
CWMS 2009 Vision	opportunities for recreational activities will be returning and improving
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage and assist in the provision of a range of appropriate recreational opportunities on land managed by the Department • To make provision for a range of recreational facilities and services to be provided by the Department, recreational groups and concessionaires, appropriate to the recreational level of use, recreational importance and adverse effects • To promote the protection of sports fisheries and freshwater habitats when consistent with indigenous fish conservation
SDC District Plan (partially operative 2008) Natural resource strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and rules to manage the use of motorised craft on small and medium lakes. • Policies and rules to manage structures across the surface of water and permanent moorings.
SDC LTP 2012	Our young people have access to safe entertainment and recreation activities

sources	recreation
Community outcomes	
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance effects of water services are minimised • Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthy lowland waterways • Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem, • Hill-fed waterways support aquatic life and recreation
JMP 2005 Vision components	Providing for compatible recreational use and enjoyment
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place where environmental, customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easily accessible information on the cultural and historical significance • Ability to plan for minimising conflict • increased recreational opportunities, but with its character being maintained for future generations
Main themes for recreation	Compatible recreation needs are provided for, including good access, water quality, and habitat for wildlife, including for sports fisheries

Cultural health

sources	Cultural health
Dairying and Clean Streams Accord 2003 Goal	to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council)
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	7.4.4 Water quality at locations used for customary uses or recreation is maintained or improved 9.4.6 The relationship of Ngāi Tahu with their sites and habitats of cultural significance is enhanced. 10.4.5 Public and Ngāi Tahu access to and along the beds of rivers and lakes will be appropriately provided for, enhanced or controlled
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	3.3 The relationship of Ngāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with the water and land of Canterbury is protected. 3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced. 3.7 The mauri of lakes, rivers, hāpua and natural wetlands is maintained or restored and they are suitable for use by Ngāi Tahu and the community. 3.10 The significant indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai values, and natural processes of rivers are protected.
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	We recognise the vital role of tangata whenua in kaitiakitanga

sources	Cultural health
CWMS 2009 Vision	opportunities to exercise kaitiakitanga and rangitiratanga will be operative, and increasing
RIP 2012 Priority outcomes	Kaitiakitanga infuses all decision making and subsequent actions
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	To identify, protect and enhance a representative range of Canterbury's cultural and historic heritage with a focus on land managed by the Department
IMP 2012 Te Waihora - Objectives	(3) The cultural health of Te Waihora is restored, including the restoration of mahinga kai species abundance and diversity to a level to enable customary use. (4) The customary rights of Ngāi Tahu whānui associated with mahinga kai and Te Waihora are protected mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei.
SDC LTP 2012 Community outcomes	Our District provides a range of arts and cultural experiences and facilities.
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	Adverse effects of water services on cultural and heritage values are minimised
BPDC District Plan District wide objectives (operative 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise and provide for access by tangata whenua to sources of mahinga kai, sites of cultural significance and other taonga • To recognise and provide for the culture and traditions of tangata whenua. • To ensure that the use and development of physical resources does not adversely affect the integrity of important elements of the cultural heritage of the District.
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the integration of kaitiakitanga into water management • healthy lowland waterways • Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem, • enhanced indigenous biodiversity across the Zone
JMP 2005 Vision components	Enhancing mana Enhancing mauri and therefore the natural and spiritual values of the area Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place of cultural and historical significance that connects us with our past and our future. A place where environmental, customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	Better understanding and awareness of cultural and historical significance of Lake and catchment, and respect for different views
WTW 2011 Aims and Ki Uta Ki Tai	Begin the process of restoring and enhancing specific cultural sites and mahinga kai.
Main themes for Cultural Health	Customary rights and use are recognised and mahinga kai species abundance and diversity is restored to a level to enable customary use

Other – outcomes/objectives that don't fit clearly under a topic heading

sources	other
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	3.5 Outstanding fresh water bodies and hāpua and their margins are maintained in their existing state or restored where degraded. 3.19 The risk and effects of natural hazards, including those arising from seismic activity and climate change, are reduced through protecting the effectiveness of natural hazard protection infrastructure, wetlands and hāpua.
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	People are aware of how environmental issues affect us all in Canterbury
CWMS 2009 Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overarching statement - To enable present and future generations to gain the greatest social, economic, recreational and cultural benefits from our water resources within an environmentally sustainable framework. • understanding and empathy between rural and urban dwellers will be increasing • the water management system will be better able to adapt to climate change in the future
RIP 2012 Priority outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ecologically significant wetlands are protected • Improved trends in biodiversity and ecosystem health at a Canterbury wide level, across and between Zones • We have the knowledge and understanding of ecology and ecosystem functioning that we need to implement CWMS (2010) target • Regional supply and distribution infrastructure benefits ecosystem health and biodiversity at a Canterbury-wide level • Ecosystem health and biodiversity CWMS (2010) outcomes are supported by wider agencies
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and work towards adequate representation of the indigenous biodiversity of Canterbury in the protected natural area system.
SDC LTP 2012 Community outcomes	Our District provides a range of quality, lifelong education and training opportunities.
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customers are provided and fairly charged for water services that meet their reasonable Needs • Greenhouse gas emissions from the provision of water services are minimised
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	Alpine rivers and high country values are protected – <i>not directly relevant to lake and environs</i>
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place of contemplation and tranquillity as well as activity, a place just to be.
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	Protection of the special character of the Lake for future generations

Combined Outcomes Table

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
NPS 2011 Objectives	<p>B2 To avoid any further over-allocation of fresh water and phase out existing over-allocation.</p> <p>B3 To improve and maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of water.</p> <p>C1 To improve integrated management of fresh water and the use and development of land in whole catchments, including the interactions between fresh water, land, associated ecosystems and the coastal environment.</p> <p>D1 To provide</p>		<p>C1 To improve integrated management of fresh water and the use and development of land in whole catchments, including the interactions between fresh water, land, associated ecosystems and the coastal environment.</p>	<p>B1 To safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water, in sustainably managing the taking, using, damming, or diverting of fresh water .</p> <p>B2 To avoid any further over-allocation of fresh water and phase out existing over-allocation.</p> <p>B3 To improve and maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of water.</p> <p>B4 To protect significant values of</p>	<p>A1 To safeguard the life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous species including their associated ecosystems of fresh water, in sustainably managing the use and development of land, and of discharges of contaminants.</p> <p>A2 The overall quality of fresh water within a region is maintained or improved while:</p> <p>a) protecting the quality of outstanding freshwater bodies</p> <p>b) protecting the significant values of wetlands and</p> <p>c) improving the quality of</p>						

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	for the involvement of iwi and hapu, and to ensure that tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of fresh water including associated ecosystems, and decision-making regarding freshwater planning, including on how all other objectives of this national policy statement are given effect			wetlands	fresh water in water bodies that have been degraded by human activities to the point of being over-allocated						
Dairying and Clean Streams Accord 2003 Goal				to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council	to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council			to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council	to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council	to have water that is suitable, where appropriate, for: Fish; Drinking by stock; Swimming (in areas defined by regional council	

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
<p>F&G NZ (accessed March 2013)</p> <p>Dairy Farming & Environment position Statement – what is F&G looking for?</p> <p>Water Storage – position statement</p> <p>Land Access - High Level principles</p>	<p>Dairy industry acknowledge ment that there is a proven dairying and the environment problem to be solved</p> <p>Dairy industry recognition that the primary responsibility for fixing this environmental problem lies with the industry itself, that the industry actually has a duty to do so</p> <p>Dairy industry commitment to environmental ly sustainable best on-farm practice becoming a mandatory requirement upon all suppliers, by a</p>			<p>Fish & Game supports water storage for agricultural use provided both the direct and indirect freshwater environmental effects are benign.</p>					<p>That New Zealanders have practical foot access to, and along, the coastline, rivers, around lakes and to public land; and</p> <p>No person should be advantaged over any other by the observance of the first principle (which deals with the exclusive capture issue); and</p> <p>People accessing public places do so responsibly and recognise private property rights.</p>		

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	<p>specified date with milestone dates to assess progress. This would include riparian buffer zone protection and independently audited whole-of-farm nutrient management plans</p> <p>Dairy industry-lead consequences for suppliers who display persistent non-compliance with regional council resource consents</p> <p>Dairy industry-lead consequences for suppliers who do not demonstrate performance</p>										

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	<p>in the transition to environmentally sustainable dairy farming</p> <p>A central leadership role by the industry causing milk supplier contracts to include consistent environmental best practice conditions.</p>										
RPS 2013 Anticipated Environmental Outcomes Chapters 5 7, 9, 10, 12	<p>7.4.7 The cultural significance of fresh water to Ngāi Tahu as tāngata whenua is better recognised and incorporated in the management of fresh water.</p> <p>7.4.8 The exercise of stewardship and kaitiakitanga, and opportunities for Ngāi Tahu</p>	<p>5.4.8 The rural primary productive potential of Canterbury is maintained.</p> <p>7.4.13 The potential for agricultural productivity in the region is increased.</p> <p>12.4.3 Only appropriate development is allowed to occur within outstanding natural landscapes</p>	<p>5.4.1 New urban and rural residential development is consolidated in, around and integrated with existing urban areas</p> <p>5.4.4 New development is appropriately serviced by sewerage, stormwater, potable water and multi-modal transport</p>	<p>7.4.2 Groundwater is managed within sustainable allocation thresholds and water quality regimes</p> <p>7.4.3 Water quality and quantity for community water and stockwater supplies are safeguarded</p> <p>7.4.10 Within environmental thresholds, reliable water</p>	<p>7.4.3 Water quality and quantity for community water and stockwater supplies are safeguarded.</p> <p>7.4.5 The health of freshwater ecosystems is maintained or enhanced.</p>	<p>9.4.1 There are more areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna that are identified and protected.</p> <p>9.4.5 There is no further loss of the area, diversity or functioning of ecologically significant wetlands in Canterbury.</p>	<p>9.4.1 There are more areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna that are identified and protected.</p>	<p>9.4.1 There are more areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna that are identified and protected.</p>	<p>7.4.4 Water quality at locations used for customary uses or recreation is maintained or improved</p> <p>10.4.5 Public and Ngāi Tahu access to and along the beds of rivers and lakes will be appropriately provided for, enhanced or controlled.</p>	<p>7.4.4 Water quality at locations used for customary uses or recreation is maintained or improved</p> <p>9.4.6 The relationship of Ngāi Tahu with their sites and habitats of cultural significance is enhanced.</p> <p>10.4.5 Public and Ngāi Tahu access to and along the beds of rivers and</p>	

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	<p>customary use, will increase. 7.4.9 Management of fresh water is integrated within the community and across all management organisations. 9.4.4 There is an increase in the number and effectiveness of biodiversity-related initiatives in Canterbury that contribute to the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity and to safeguarding the life-supporting capacity and/or mauri of ecosystems generally. 10.4.1 Activities within the beds of rivers and lakes and their riparian zones or access to, or along, the</p>		<p>infrastructure. 5.4.6 Canterbury's important natural and physical resources affected by development are maintained. 7.4.6 The natural character of Canterbury's braided river systems and natural lakes is protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. 9.4.2 The overall functioning and intrinsic values of Canterbury's existing ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity are protected from the adverse effects of land use and development activities. 12.4.3 Only appropriate</p>	<p>will be available for abstraction and use.</p>						<p>lakes will be appropriately provided for, enhanced or controlled.</p>	

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	beds will be provided for and controlled. 10.4.2 The values and natural character of river and lake beds and their riparian zones will be maintained or enhanced. 10.4.3 The flood-carrying capacities of rivers will be maintained.		development is allowed to occur within outstanding natural landscapes								
pLWRP 2012 Objectives	3.4 In keeping with the philosophy and practice of ki uta ki tai the interconnectivity of land, water and the coast is reflected in its management 3.18 The risk of flooding or erosion of land or damage to structures is not exacerbated by the diversion of water,	3.11 Water is available for sustainable abstraction or use to support a variety of economic and social activities and maximum social and economic benefits are obtained from the efficient storage, distribution and use of the water which is available for abstraction. 3.15 A regional	3.2 Water and land are recognised as an integrated resource embracing the philosophy and practice of ki uta ki tai thus recognising the connections between land, groundwater, surface water and coastal waters. 3.21 Land uses continue to develop and change in response to	3.1 Water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its intrinsic values. 3.8 The health of ecosystems is maintained or enhanced in lakes, rivers, hāpua and wetlands. 3.12 Groundwater continues to provide a sustainable source of high quality water for flows and	3.1 Water is recognised as essential to all life and is respected for its intrinsic values. 3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced.	3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced. 3.10 The	3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced. 3.10 The	3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced. 3.10 The	3.13 Those parts of lakes and rivers that are valued by the community for recreation are suitable for contact recreation.	3.3 The relationship of Ngāi Tahu and their culture and traditions with the water and land of Canterbury is protected. 3.6 The significant indigenous biodiversity values of natural wetlands and hāpua are protected and wetlands in Canterbury that contribute to cultural and	3.5 Outstanding fresh water bodies and hāpua and their margins are maintained in their existing state or restored where degraded. 3.19 The risk and effects of natural hazards, including those arising from seismic activity and climate change, are

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	erection, placement or failure of structures, the removal of gravel or other alteration of the bed of a lake or river, removal of vegetation, or the re-contouring of adjacent land. 3.22 Community outcomes for water quality and quantity are met through managing limits. 3.23 All activities operate at “good practice” or better to protect the region’s fresh water resources from quality and quantity degradation	network of water storage and distribution facilities provides for sustainable, wise, efficient and multiple use of water	socio-economic and community demand while remaining consistent with the CWMS targets. 3.23 All activities operate at “good practice” or better to protect the region’s fresh water resources from quality and quantity degradation	ecosystem health in surface waterbodies and for abstraction. 3.22 Community outcomes for water quality and quantity are met through managing limits.	biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced. 3.8 The health of ecosystems is maintained or enhanced in lakes, rivers, hāpua and wetlands. 3.22 Community outcomes for water quality and quantity are met through managing limits. 3.14 High quality fresh water is available to meet actual and reasonably foreseeable needs for community drinking water supplies	significant indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai values, and natural processes of rivers are protected.	significant indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai values, and natural processes of rivers are protected.	significant indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai values, and natural processes of rivers are protected.		community values, biodiversity, water quality, mahinga kai or ecosystem services are enhanced. 3.7 The mauri of lakes, rivers, hāpua and natural wetlands is maintained or restored and they are suitable for use by Ngāi Tahu and the community. 3.10 The significant indigenous biodiversity values, mahinga kai values, and natural processes of rivers are protected.	reduced through protecting the effectiveness of natural hazard protection infrastructure, wetlands and hāpua.
ECan LTP 2012 Community outcomes	Our rivers, lakes and groundwater	Canterbury has a strong economy with			We have clean air, beaches and coasts,	We have clean air, beaches and coasts,	We have clean air, beaches and coasts,	We have clean air, beaches and coasts,	People’s recreational needs are met	We recognise the vital role of tangata	People are aware of how environmental

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	<p>are managed sustainably for the good of all People are aware of how environmental issues affect us all in Canterbury</p> <p>People are able to take part in decision-making about the future of Canterbury</p> <p>We recognise the vital role of tangata whenua in kaitiakitanga</p>	sustainable business and farming activities.			<p>rivers, lakes and groundwater, productive land and enhanced biodiversity.</p> <p>There is minimal waste and pollution</p>	<p>rivers, lakes and groundwater, productive land and enhanced biodiversity. Pest plants and animals are controlled.</p>	<p>rivers, lakes and groundwater, productive land and enhanced biodiversity. Pest plants and animals are controlled.</p>	<p>rivers, lakes and groundwater, productive land and enhanced biodiversity. Pest plants and animals are controlled.</p>	We have good access to open spaces and wilderness areas, public parks and reserves	whenua in kaitiakitanga	issues affect us all in Canterbury
CWMS 2009 Vision	<p>people will feel they are being treated fairly and involved in decision-making</p> <p>allocation decisions will be resolved in most cases without resorting to the courts</p>	<p>primary production and employment will be increasing, and the net value added by irrigation to the Canterbury economy and the national balance of payments will be increasing</p>	<p>ecosystems, habitats and landscapes will be protected and progressively restored, and indigenous biodiversity will show significant improvement</p> <p>primary production and</p>	<p>water users will have access to reliable water, which will be used efficiently and productively</p>	<p>water quality will be protected and starting to return to within healthy limits for human health and ecosystems</p>	<p>ecosystems, habitats and landscapes will be protected and progressively restored, and indigenous biodiversity will show significant improvement</p>	<p>ecosystems, habitats and landscapes will be protected and progressively restored, and indigenous biodiversity will show significant improvement</p>	<p>ecosystems, habitats and landscapes will be protected and progressively restored, and indigenous biodiversity will show significant improvement</p>	<p>opportunities for recreational activities will be returning and improving</p>	<p>opportunities to exercise kaitiakitanga and rangitiratanga will be operative, and increasing</p>	<p>Overarching statement - To enable present and future generations to gain the greatest social, economic, recreational and cultural benefits from our water resources within an</p>

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	<p>there will be a high level of audited self management, and compliance action will be targeted on a minority of non-complying water users</p> <p>opportunities to exercise kaitiakitanga and rangitiratanga will be operative, and increasing</p>	<p>opportunities for tourism activities based on and around water will be returning and improving, and the net value to Canterbury's economy from these activities will be increasing</p>	<p>employment will be increasing, and the net value added by irrigation to the Canterbury economy and the national balance of payments will be increasing</p> <p>rural community viability will be improving and community cohesion will be maintained</p>								<p>environmentally sustainable framework.</p> <p>understanding and empathy between rural and urban dwellers will be increasing</p> <p>the water management system will be better able to adapt to climate change in the future</p>
RIP 2012 Priority outcomes	<p>There is an integrated "Ki uta ki tai and beyond" approach to implementing the CWMS (2010) targets</p> <p>Kaitiakitanga infuses all decision making and subsequent actions</p> <p>Better coordination and integration of regulatory</p>		<p>Statutory and industry organisations work together to help and support landowners on the ground to improve ecosystem health and biodiversity in rural and urban catchments</p>		<p>The overarching health of ecosystems and biodiversity at a Canterbury-wide level are protected or, where necessary, restored or enhanced</p>	<p>The overarching health of ecosystems and biodiversity at a Canterbury-wide level are protected or, where necessary, restored or enhanced</p>	<p>The overarching health of ecosystems and biodiversity at a Canterbury-wide level are protected or, where necessary, restored or enhanced</p>	<p>Better coordination and integration of regulatory responsibilities for fish passage and to improve mahinga kai abundance</p>		<p>Kaitiakitanga infuses all decision making and subsequent actions</p>	<p>All ecologically significant wetlands are protected</p> <p>Improved trends in biodiversity and ecosystem health at a Canterbury wide level, across and between Zones</p> <p>We have the knowledge and understanding</p>

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	responsibilities for fish passage and to improve mahinga kai abundance District and Regional Plans provide an effective regulatory backstop										of ecology and ecosystem functioning that we need to implement CWMS (2010) target Regional supply and distribution infrastructure benefits ecosystem health and biodiversity at a Canterbury-wide level Ecosystem health and biodiversity CWMS (2010) outcomes are supported by wider agencies
CMS 2000 Conservancy Management Goals	To develop and maintain a co-operative working relationship with Ngāi Tahu to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. To develop	To allow and manage appropriate commercial and community uses, compatible with the protection of natural and historic values	To identify, prioritise and contribute to the protection of a representative range of Canterbury's geological features and landforms To identify,			To manage areas, natural resources and protected species under the Conservancy's guardianship for their contribution to indigenous biodiversity conservation.	To manage areas, natural resources and protected species under the Conservancy's guardianship for their contribution to indigenous biodiversity conservation.	To manage areas, natural resources and protected species under the Conservancy's guardianship for their contribution to indigenous biodiversity conservation.	To encourage and assist in the provision of a range of appropriate recreational opportunities on land managed by the Department To make	To identify, protect and enhance a representative range of Canterbury's cultural and historic heritage with a focus on land managed by the	To identify and work towards adequate representation of the indigenous biodiversity of Canterbury in the protected natural area system.

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	<p>and facilitate a shared conservation commitment between the Conservancy and the wider community through consultation and education</p> <p>To encourage the community to share in the active guardianship of areas and resources entrusted to the care of the Conservancy and others</p> <p>To consult and co-operate with organisations and individuals who have a significant role in managing natural, historic and recreation resources to foster conservation in Canterbury</p> <p>To set and maintain high-</p>		<p>prioritise and contribute to the protection of Canterbury's distinctive landscapes and heritage landscape values</p>			<p>To target threat control to sustain indigenous biodiversity in Canterbury into areas where significant natural resources are at risk and achievable management objectives can be met, using the most effective and efficient methods.</p>	<p>To target threat control to sustain indigenous biodiversity in Canterbury into areas where significant natural resources are at risk and achievable management objectives can be met, using the most effective and efficient methods.</p>	<p>To target threat control to sustain indigenous biodiversity in Canterbury into areas where significant natural resources are at risk and achievable management objectives can be met, using the most effective and efficient methods.</p>	<p>provision for a range of recreational facilities and services to be provided by the Department, recreational groups and concessionaires, appropriate to the recreational level of use, recreational importance and adverse effects</p> <p>To promote the protection of sports fisheries and freshwater habitats when consistent with indigenous fish conservation</p>	<p>Department</p>	

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	quality standards for the Conservancy's management of its responsibilities and dealings with the community										
IMP 2012 Te Waihora - Objectives	<p>(1) Ngāi Tahu are active co-governors of Te Waihora and its catchment.</p> <p>(2) Land and water management in the catchment effectively provides for the Treaty partner status of Ngāi Tahu, and the taonga status of Te Waihora</p> <p>(7) Lake management, including lake level management, reflects living with the lake, rather than forcing the lake to live with us.</p>		<p>(5) Land and water use in the catchment respects the boundaries, availability and limits of our freshwater resources and the need to protect soil and water resources for future generations.</p> <p>(6) The relationship between land use, groundwater, surface water and Te Waihora is recognised and provided for according to the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai.</p>	<p>(5) Land and water use in the catchment respects the boundaries, availability and limits of our freshwater resources and the need to protect soil and water resources for future generations.</p> <p>(6) The relationship between land use, groundwater, surface water and Te Waihora is recognised and provided for according to the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai.</p> <p>(8) The</p>	<p>(5) Land and water use in the catchment respects the boundaries, availability and limits of our freshwater resources and the need to protect soil and water resources for future generations.</p> <p>(6) The relationship between land use, groundwater, surface water and Te Waihora is recognised and provided for according to the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai.</p> <p>(8) The</p>	<p>(8) The cultural health of lowland waterways is restored, through the restoration of water quality and quantity and riparian margins</p> <p>(9) Wetlands and waipuna are recognised and protected as wāhi taonga, and there is an overall net gain of wetlands in the catchment.</p> <p>(10) All waterways have healthy, planted riparian margins and are protected from stock</p>	<p>(9) Wetlands and waipuna are recognised and protected as wāhi taonga, and there is an overall net gain of wetlands in the catchment.</p>	<p>(3) The cultural health of Te Waihora is restored, including the restoration of mahinga kai species abundance and diversity to a level to enable customary use.</p>	<p>(3) The cultural health of Te Waihora is restored, including the restoration of mahinga kai species abundance and diversity to a level to enable customary use.</p> <p>(4) The customary rights of Ngāi Tahu whānui associated with mahinga kai and Te Waihora are protected mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei.</p>		

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	(10) All waterways have healthy, planted riparian margins and are protected from stock access.			cultural health of lowland waterways is restored, through the restoration of water quality and quantity and riparian margins.	cultural health of lowland waterways is restored, through the restoration of water quality and quantity and riparian margins. (11) The discharge of contaminants to the lake and waterways in the catchment is eliminated.	access.					
SDC District Plan (partially operative 2008) Natural resource strategies	A policy gives the Council discretion to waive all or part of the costs of resource consents for activities in Areas of Outstanding Landscapes to help “balance” private costs and community benefits.		Encourage work by Environment Canterbury and landowners to minimise risk of soil erosion or damage to soil structure Encourage urban expansion to occur in or adjoining townships Policies to identify the outstanding natural features and landscapes in the District.		Manage activities near waterbodies to reduce the risk of accidental discharges	Voluntary assessment and protection of significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna Provisions to manage activities likely to affect the natural character of riparian margins (earthworks, structures, tree planting and hazardous	Voluntary assessment and protection of significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna	Voluntary assessment and protection of significant areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna	Policies and rules to manage the use of motorised craft on small and medium lakes. Policies and rules to manage structures across the surface of water and permanent moorings.		

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
			Policies and rules manage inappropriate uses in these areas.			substances).					
SDC LTP 2012 Community outcomes		Selwyn has a strong economy which fits within and complements the environmental , social and cultural environment of the district.	Air, land, water and general environment to be kept in a healthy condition A living environment where the rural theme of Selwyn is maintained	Air, land, water and general environment to be kept in a healthy condition	Air, land, water and general environment to be kept in a healthy condition				Our young people have access to safe entertainment and recreation activities	Our District provides a range of arts and cultural experiences and facilities.	Our District provides a range of quality, lifelong education and training opportunities.
SDC – 5Waters Activity Management Plan – Te Waihora 2009 Levels of Service	Problems with water services are addressed in a timely manner and prioritised according to risk and need	Water services are provided in a cost effective manner	The community is provided with water services to a standard that protects their health and Property Service capacity is provided to accommodate growing communities, where this growth is sustainable	Nuisance effects of water services are minimised Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised	Nuisance effects of water services are minimised Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised	Nuisance effects of water services are minimised Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised	Nuisance effects of water services are minimised Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised	Nuisance effects of water services are minimised Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised	Nuisance effects of water services are minimised Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised	Adverse effects of water services on cultural and heritage values are minimised	Customers are provided and fairly charged for water services that meet their reasonable Needs Greenhouse gas emissions from the provision of water services are minimised
BPDC District Plan District wide	To give effect to the concepts of		To ensure that future development	To assist in the protection of the	To assist in the protection of the	To protect and enhance indigenous	To protect and enhance indigenous	To protect and enhance indigenous		To recognise and provide for access by	

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
objective s (operative 2012)	kaitiakitanga, mahinga kai, mauri, rahui and waahi taonga when managing the use, development and protection of natural resources.		complements, sustains and does not detract from existing natural and physical resources and the wider environment	availability of water and in the preservation and enhancement of water quality of surrounding coastal waters and the underground and surface fresh water of the District.	availability of water and in the preservation and enhancement of water quality of surrounding coastal waters and the underground and surface fresh water of the District. To ensure that waste disposal services meet the needs of the community, and that the adverse environmental and public health effects associated with waste disposal are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	biodiversity and ecosystem functioning of Banks Peninsula through the protection and enhancement of significant flora and fauna habitat, and riparian areas; the maintenance of natural biological and physical processes; and the retention of indigenous vegetation and wetlands generally.	biodiversity and ecosystem functioning of Banks Peninsula through the protection and enhancement of significant flora and fauna habitat, and riparian areas; the maintenance of natural biological and physical processes; and the retention of indigenous vegetation and wetlands generally.	biodiversity and ecosystem functioning of Banks Peninsula through the protection and enhancement of significant flora and fauna habitat, and riparian areas; the maintenance of natural biological and physical processes; and the retention of indigenous vegetation and wetlands generally.		tangata whenua to sources of mahinga kai, sites of cultural significance and other taonga To recognise and provide for the culture and traditions of tangata whenua. To ensure that the use and development of physical resources does not adversely affect the integrity of important elements of the cultural heritage of the District.	
ZIP 2011? Priority Outcomes	Kaitiakitanga is integrated into water management in the Zone	thriving communities and sustainable economies	thriving communities and sustainable economies high quality and secure supplies of drinking water	healthy lowland waterways	high quality and secure supplies of drinking water best practice management of nutrients and water healthy	healthy lowland waterways Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem, enhanced indigenous biodiversity across the	healthy lowland waterways Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem, enhanced indigenous biodiversity across the	healthy lowland waterways Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem, enhanced indigenous biodiversity across the	healthy lowland waterways Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem, Hill-fed waterways support	the integration of kaitiakitanga into water management healthy lowland waterways Te Waihora is a healthy	Alpine rivers and high country values are protected – <i>not directly relevant to lake and environs</i>

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
					lowland waterways Te Waihora is a healthy ecosystem,	Zone	Zone	Zone	aquatic life and recreation	ecosystem, enhanced indigenous biodiversity across the Zone	
JMP 2005 Vision components	Recognising the national and international significance of Te Waihora Developing awareness of other management tools and agency processes while supporting holistic management.	Providing for compatible commercial opportunities (including tourism opportunities)		Providing for compatible recreational use and enjoyment	Supporting indigenous biodiversity Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai	Supporting indigenous biodiversity Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai	Supporting indigenous biodiversity Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai	Supporting indigenous biodiversity Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai	Providing for compatible recreational use and enjoyment	Enhancing mana Enhancing mauri and therefore the natural and spiritual values of the area Enabling the gathering and use of mahinga kai	
WET Vision 2003, reviewed 2011	A place where environmental , customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource	A place where environmental , customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource	A special wide open place for the enjoyment and wonderment of present and future generations	A place where environmental , customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource	A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that make this place unique	A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that make this place unique	A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that make this place unique	A place where healthy and productive water provides for the many users of the lake while supporting the diversity of plants and wildlife that make this place unique	A place where environmental , customary, commercial, and recreational values are balanced while respecting the health of the resource	A place of cultural and historical significance that connects us with our past and our future. A place where environmental , customary, commercial, and recreational values are	A place of contemplation and tranquillity as well as activity, a place just to be.

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
										balanced while respecting the health of the resource	
WET Action Plan 2012 Outcomes sought	<p>Increased understanding of ecological and biophysical systems and impacts of land and water use;</p> <p>increased understanding of social, cultural and economic links to land and water use</p> <p>Resilience to climate change</p> <p>Ability to plan for minimising conflict</p> <p>All sectors of the community and stakeholders have an</p>	<p>increased understanding of social, cultural and economic links to land and water use</p> <p>Ability to plan for minimising conflict</p>	<p>A healthy state of the Lake and environs</p> <p>Increased understanding of ecological and biophysical systems and impacts of land and water use;</p> <p>increased understanding of social, cultural and economic links to land and water use</p>	<p>A healthy state of the Lake and environs</p> <p>Increased understanding of ecological and biophysical systems and impacts of land and water use;</p> <p>A Lake opening regime which represents a balance between values and stakeholders</p>	<p>A healthy state of the Lake and environs</p> <p>Increased understanding of ecological and biophysical systems and impacts of land and water use;</p>	<p>A healthy state of the Lake and environs</p>	<p>A healthy state of the Lake and environs</p>	<p>A healthy state of the Lake and environs</p>	<p>Easily accessible information on the cultural and historical significance</p> <p>Ability to plan for minimising conflict</p> <p>increased recreational opportunities, but with its character being maintained for future generations</p>	<p>Better understanding and awareness of cultural and historical significance of Lake and catchment, and respect for different views</p>	<p>Protection of the special character of the Lake for future generations</p>

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	<p>opportunity to have their views heard</p> <p>A Lake opening regime which represents a balance between values and stakeholders</p>										
WTW 2011 Aims and Ki Uta Ki Tai	<p>Improved lake and catchment management practices by focusing on sustainable land use and drainage practices within the catchment.</p> <p>Establish a robust monitoring and investigations programme that ensures the lake response to management is understood and management activities are</p>		Improved lake and catchment management practices by focusing on sustainable land use and drainage practices within the catchment.	Protection and restoration of lake margin wetland habitats, existing indigenous vegetation and wildlife and restoration of specific lowland tributary streams and riparian habitats.	Protection and restoration of lake margin wetland habitats, existing indigenous vegetation and wildlife and restoration of specific lowland tributary streams and riparian habitats.	Accelerate the restoration of ecosystem health of an internationally significant wetland, notable for its outstanding wildlife and native vegetation values.	Accelerate the restoration of ecosystem health of an internationally significant wetland, notable for its outstanding wildlife and native vegetation values.	Begin the process of restoring and enhancing specific cultural sites and mahinga kai.		Begin the process of restoring and enhancing specific cultural sites and mahinga kai.	

sources	Governance & management	Economy	Land	Water quantity	Water quality	vegetation	wildlife	fish	recreation	Cultural health	other
	adapted accordingly.					riparian habitats.	riparian habitats.	wetland habitats, existing indigenous vegetation and wildlife and restoration of specific lowland tributary streams and riparian habitats.			