

TDC – DRAFT Buller/Kawatiri Issues and Challenges Set

Ecosystem health, natural character and biodiversity	Water quality	Water quantity	Land uses and discharges	Human contact, recreation, enjoyment, cultural and social values
Pest plants on waterbody margins without stock to graze them	Nutrients, high E.coli, irrigation causing poor water quality		Baleage wrap and tyres strewn through the Buller/Kawatiri River	Rubbish downstream of the Matakaitaki River
Loss of native riparian vegetation	Increasing ammonia levels in Murchison/Ned's Creek over 5 years (2016 – 2021)		Riverside farm dumps are a big problem in the Buller River	Loss of scenic values (WCO not being adhered to)
Loss of wetlands to residential development (St Arnaud)	E. coli levels in Murchison/Ned's Creek over 5 years (2016 – 2021) have reduced, though the site remains below the National Bottom Line of the NPS-FM 2020 for E. coli		Loss of small streams for trout spawning from farm practices (stream straightening etc) (in theory protected by WCO)	Gravel management for flood control needed in the Matakaitaki River
Protecting river-nesting birds and non-migratory galaxiids, particularly from habitat disturbance and predators	High levels of sediments above the National Bottom Line of the NPS-FM 2020 in Murchison/Ned's Creek		Silage pits close to waterways	Maintaining the high water clarity and swimmability and natural character on the Buller River to protect its WCO values
Protection of wild and scenic areas while allowing farming	Wai in Kawatiri is a treasure (taonga) and the discharge of wastewater that includes human waste into this taonga is not acceptable and is considered culturally abhorrent		Suction dredge gold mining	Need access to gravel
Loss of river meandering causes loss of fish and bird habitat			Land based gold mining and effects on groundwater	Not allowing individuals to lock up gravel supply
Protecting wetlands near or within productive land			Land use intensification	Need to improve consenting allocation framework
Improving habitat particularly on small streams			Sedimentation from the harvesting of pine	Reducing E.coli concentrations at high flows for contact recreation
Need to protect mauri of Kawatiri, and its tributaries			Land-use impacts and run-off from farming activities	Flood management, including flooding in Murchison
Need to provide for indigenous fish passage			Sedimentation of water from land use in catchment	Lack of rāhui or process for body retrieval (respect for the waterbody)
Need to manage freshwater so that the range of species is present across all life stages				Buller River/Kawatiri flows from Tasman District region into Buller District and its management needs to be well coordinated between different Councils
				Cultural and public health uses of water and the ecological values of water need to be recognized and provided for before

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				consumptive uses of water are provided for
				Need to manage freshwater so that mahinga kai is safe to harvest and eat and species are plentiful enough for long term harvest