

Provision (i.e. issue, objective, policy, method, definition)	Support/Oppose	Decision Sought What changes you would like to see?	Reasons Please provide reasons for your view
<b>Chapter 3.1A Climate Change (new chapter)</b>			
Overarching issues and the need for the inclusion of a Climate Change chapter	Support	Retain	Climate change is a major issue for the region (country, world) and it is important that more action is taken urgently. Agree that there is a need for integrated management of natural and built environments and mana whenua/tangata whenua involvement in decision-making needs to be improved.
<b>Summary</b> The purpose of this chapter is to set regional direction via new objectives for adapting to climate change	Support	add "mitigate and"	Mitigation efforts have a double benefit of both reducing the severity of changes, and therefore reducing the need to adapt to those changes
<b>Objective CC.1</b> By 2050, the Wellington Region is a low-emission and climate-resilient region, where climate change mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of: (a) sustainable air, land, freshwater, and coastal management, (b) well-functioning urban environments and rural areas, and (c) well-planned infrastructure.	Support	Retain	Agree with all policies and methods
<b>Policy CC.1</b> Reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with transport infrastructure. District and regional plans shall include objectives, policies, rules and/or methods to require that all new and altered transport infrastructure is designed, constructed, and operated in a way that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by: (a) Optimising overall transport demand; (b) Maximising mode shift from private vehicles to public transport or active modes; and (c) Supporting the move towards low and zero-carbon modes.	Support	Retain, strengthened	The Methods proposed under this policy -- CC.2, CC.7 and CC.10 -- don't seem up to the task of achieving the Objective CC.3.
<b>Policy 57</b> Integrating land use and transportation consideration.	Support	Retain	Combating sprawl is key to reducing GHG emissions across all sectors.
<b>Objective CC.4</b> Nature-based solutions are an integral part of climate change mitigation and adaptation, improving the health and resilience of people, biodiversity, and the natural environment.	Support	Retain	Nature-based solutions are key to dealing with the impacts of climate change. Hard engineering structures don't last, but allowing nature to provide ecosystem services, such as flood retention and carbon sequestration is more likely to have the long-term benefits required
<b>Policy CC.6</b> Increasing regional forest cover and avoiding plantation forestry on highly erodible land – regional plans	Strongly support	Retain	Allowing regeneration or planting of indigenous forest on highly erodible land will provide multiple benefits. In the Wairarapa, sedimentation and temperature increases are having the biggest impact on stream health. Increasing indigenous forest cover will provide benefits to carbon sequestration, indigenous biodiversity and freshwater health
<b>Policy CC.7</b> Protecting, restoring and enhancing ecosystems that provide nature-based solutions to climate change – district and regional plans	Support	Retain	As for Objective CC4
<b>Policy CC.12</b> Protect, enhance and restore ecosystems that provide nature-based solutions to climate change – consideration. When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, a determination shall be made as to whether an activity may adversely affect a nature-based solution to climate change and particular regard shall be given to avoiding adverse effects on the climate change mitigation or adaptation functions.	Strongly Support	Retain	As for Objective CC4
<b>Objective CC.4</b> <b>Policy CC.15</b> Improve rural resilience to climate change -- non-regulatory. Support rural communities in their climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, including by: (a) providing practical and easily accessible information on climate change projections at a local level, (b) promoting and supporting land management practices and/or land uses that improve resilience to climate change, including nature-based solutions, (c) promoting and supporting land management practices and/or land uses that will reduce gross greenhouse gas emissions, (d) giving preference to climate change efforts that also deliver benefits for indigenous biodiversity, land, fresh and coastal water.	Strongly support	Retain	Important that knowledge of natural hazards is widespread
<b>Objective CC.5</b> By 2030, there is an increase in the area of permanent forest in the Wellington Region, maximising benefits for carbon sequestration, indigenous biodiversity, land stability, water quality, and social and economic wellbeing.	Strongly support	Retain	As for Policy CC6. Changing land-use from pasture to permanent forest is an essential part of using nature-based solutions for managing freshwater. it helps to reduce sediment transport. By providing a natural store for water it reduces flood peaks and helps with flow attenuation.
<b>Method CC.4</b>	Strongly support	Retain	There could be a timeframe on this method eg 2025
<b>Policy CC.18</b> Increasing regional forest cover to support climate change mitigation: "right tree right place" – non-regulatory	Strongly support	Retain	This is excellent: "Priority should be given to promoting and incentivising the planting and regeneration of permanent indigenous forest in preference to exotic species, particularly on highly erodible land and in catchments where water quality targets for sediment are not reached." Strongly advocate for using the appropriate species for the forest cover as benefits to regional biodiversity will be maximised if this approach is used

<b>Objective 16</b> Indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant ecosystem functions and services and/or biodiversity values are maintained protected, enhanced, and restored to a healthy functioning state.	Support	Retain	It is vital that the indigenous ecosystems and habitats of the region are maintained as our biodiversity continues to decline. It is important that somewhere in the document, the need for controlling pest animals and plants is highlighted. Ideally funding needs to be found to restore our indigenous ecosystems - if pest species are removed from remnants, these systems can bounce back
<b>Objective 16A</b> The region's indigenous ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, and restored to a healthy functioning state, improving their resilience to increasing environmental pressures, particularly climate change, and giving effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke.	Strongly support	Retain	As for Objective 16
<b>Method 32</b> Partnering Engagement with mana whenua / tangata whenua, and engaging with stakeholders, landowners and the community in the identification and protection of significant values	Support	Retain	Partnering is very important in this space
<b>Method 53</b> Support mana whenua /tangata whenua and community restoration initiatives for the coastal environment, rivers lakes and wetlands indigenous ecosystems	Support		As for Method 32
<b>Method CC.8</b> Programme to support low emissions and climate-resilient agriculture -- non-regulatory methods	Support	Retain	This support is very necessary to assisting a transition to a low emission environment
<b>Policy 23</b> Identifying indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – district and regional plans	Support	Retain	This should have been completed years ago - the timeline of 2025 is useful
<b>Policy 24</b> Protecting indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – district and regional plans	Support	Retain	As for Policy 24
<b>Policy CC12</b> Protect, enhance and restore ecosystems that provide naturebased solutions to climate change – consideration	Support		As for Objective CC4
<b>Policy CC.14</b> Climate resilient urban environments – consideration	Support	Retain	The target of 10 percent tree canopy cover at a suburb-scale is useful. Encourage indigenous cover. Also, ensure decisions are made within & by communities.
<b>Policy 47</b> Managing effects on indigenous ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values – consideration	Support	Retain	The addition points added in this policy are important ones that will aid resilience to climate change and minimise impacts on biodiversity
<b>Policy IE.3</b> Maintaining, enhancing, and restoring indigenous ecosystem health – non-regulatory	Strongly support	Retain	This is a key piece of work that needs to be completed to ensure that a difference is being made - at present biodiversity is threatened by an ongoing decline in ecosystem and habitat health
<b>Method CC.9</b> Support and funding for protecting, enhancing, and restoring indigenous ecosystems and nature-based solutions	Strongly support	Retain & add further information about nature-based solutions	Assistance is needed by care-groups and lanowners to care for indigenous ecosystems. Nature based solutions offer a wide range of benefits to be provided compared to grey/hard infrastructure. (see policy FW.7)
<b>Method 54</b> Assist landowners to maintain, enhance and restore indigenous ecosystems	Strongly support	Retain	Indigenous ecosystems are vital to adapt to climate change and to improve biodiversity and water resilience. Assistance is needed by care-groups and lanowners to care for indigenous ecosystems
<b>Objective CC.6</b> Resource management and adaptation planning to increase the reliance of communities and the natural environment to the short, medium, and long-term effects of climate change.	Support	Retain	Planning for resilience will reward communities by freeing up resources that will be needed to cover increased living costs due to unavoidable climatic and environmental changes.
<b>Policy 29</b> Managing subdivision, use and development in areas at risk from natural hazards -- district and regional plans	Support	Retain	See Policy 57 regarding sprawl. Generally, containing new development will minimize exposure to natural hazards.
<b>Policy CC.4</b> District and regional plans shall include policies, rules and/or methods to provide for climate-resilient urban areas by providing for actions and initiatives described in Policy CC.14 which support delivering the characteristics and qualities of well-functioning urban environments.	Strongly support	Retain	See Policy 57. Especially Method UD1: incorporate climate resilience into development manuals and urban design guides.
<b>Policy 55</b> Providing for appropriate urban expansion	Support	Retain, amended	Change "appropriate" to "well-functioning", and change "expansion" to "growth", as to many readings "expansion" implies spatial (sprawling) growth, which is to be discouraged.
<b>Objective CC.7</b> People and businesses understand what climate means for their future and are actively involved in planning and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation response.	Strongly support	Retain	Engaging people in the changes will be essential to successfully reducing emissions. Many low-cost and simple methods are available, from kerbside composting to public-facing footprinting services.
<b>Objective CC.8</b> Iwi and hapu are empowered to make decisiow to achieve climate resilience in their communities.	Strongly support	Retain	See Objective CC.7
<b>Policy CC.16</b> Regional, city and district councils should, under the Local Government Act 2002, partner with mana whenua / tangata whenua and engage local communities in a decision-making process to develop and implement strategic climate change adaptation plans that map out management options over short, medium and long term timeframes,...	Strongly support	Retain	

<b>Method UD.2</b> Prepare a Future Development Strategy for the Wellington Region in accordance with Subpart 4 of the National Policy Statement for Urban Development 2020. The Future Development Strategy will set out the high-level vision for accommodating urban growth over the long term, and identifies strategic priorities to inform other development-related decisions ...	Strongly support	Retain	Important to have a cohesive strategy, eg for climate change mitigation and adaptation, esp to natural hazards
<b>Insertion of Appendix 1A</b> Limits to biodiversity offsetting and biodiversity compensation	Strongly support	Retain	Limits are needed if the decline in biodiversity is to be halted
<b>Chapter 3.4 -- Freshwater (including public access)</b>			
<b>Definition of Nature-based solutions</b>	Support	Expand to include nature-based solutions for water resilience such as farm-scale structures for slowing water down (swales, bunds, leaky dams), managing flooding to increase ground water recharge and improving the water holding capacity of soils (e.g. reducing compaction).	Nature based solutions for water resilience are essential.
<b>Policy 12:</b> Management of water bodies – regional plans	Support	Retain	Needed in order to give effect to the NPS for FM
<b>Policy 17:</b> Take and use of water for the health needs of people – regional plans	Support	Retain	Needed in order to give effect to the NPS for FM
<b>Policy 18:</b> Protecting and restoring ecological health of water bodies – regional plans (l) promoting the installation of off-line water storage;	Support	“Off-line water storage” should be amended to read “public water supply or farm scale (or smaller) off-line water storage”	The net effects of large scale water storage is unlikely to help to protect and restore the ecological health of water bodies.
<b>Policy 40:</b> Maintaining Protecting and enhancing the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems aquatic ecosystem health in water bodies – consideration	Support	Retain	Protecting freshwater will be an essential part of using nature-based solutions for water resilience and adapting to climate change. In particular, protecting groundwater recharge areas and giving rivers more space and improving their natural character will be needed.
<b>Policy 44:</b> Managing water takes and use to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai – consideration	Support	Alternate water supplies such as storage or capture of rainwater should be defined to be for public water supply or at on-site farm scale or smaller.	It is unlikely that large scale water storage can give effect to Te Mana o te Wai.
<b>Policy FW.5:</b> Water supply planning for climate change and urban development – consideration	Support	Protection of water sources should be achieved by the combined actions of all affected councils and DoC.	At present there is no specific work to protect of the water sources for Wairarapa towns in the Tararua Ranges within the DoC estate. DoC, iwi, GWRC and district councils should develop a working arrangement to ensure these water sources receive best practice protection.
<b>Policy FW.7:</b> Water attenuation and retention – non-regulatory	Support	Add information relating to legislative change to support non-regulatory policies.  Include maintaining and enhancing the groundwater recharging capacity of the region’s stock water races.  Expand the examples of nature based solutions to include more detail around flood management including giving rivers more room, allowing some temporary, shallow flooding of areas outside existing stop banks and allowing more natural character of waterways.  Promote and support could be expanded to include researching and prototyping nature-based solutions.  Built solutions including storage at community scale could be reworded to “for public water supply”	Existing legislation makes it difficult to build bunds because resource consents may be needed. Solutions like these need to be built at scale and support is needed to make it easier for landowners.  The regions stock water races presently provide some groundwater recharge. Some races have been closed without fully investigating the effect of removing this source of recharge. Opportunities for increased recharge (e.g. in times when there are freshes in the rivers) should be investigated.  Flood management, particularly in times of small freshes in the rivers during the summer, has potential to provide water resilience by storing water in the landscape. It could also reduce flood peaks in rivers.  Researching and prototyping nature-based solutions will provide evidence of the benefits to landowners and encourage them to invest in these solutions.  Built solutions should be limited to farm scale except if they are solely used for public water supply. Large scale built solutions for water storage are unlikely to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai.

<b>Policy FW.8:</b> Land use adaptation – non regulatory	Support	Expand to include prototyping, researching and promoting nature based solutions like swales, bunds and leaky dams.	There are many nature-based solutions for water resilience that can be developed at a farm scale, but individual landowners have little incentive because the benefits are often downstream and they need more encouragement and proof of the benefits.
<b>Method FW.1:</b> Freshwater Action Plans	Support	Retain	Support the date set for these plans.
<b>Method 34</b> Prepare a regional water supply strategy	Strongly support	Retain & add methods that include protecting existing sources in the DoC estate from predators.	The vast majority of the public water supplies are <b>sourced from the ranges. It is important to shield this source from natural hazards.</b> This will require management to ensure the fabric of the ranges is maintained. Also that understanding where possible new sources may be tapped will require substantial investigation. At present there is no specific work to protect the water sources for Wairarapa towns in the Tararua Ranges within the DoC estate. DoC, iwi, GWRC and district councils should develop a working arrangement to ensure these water sources receive best practice protection.
<b>Method 48:</b> Water allocation policy review Investigate the use of transferable water permits	Support	Retain	Support transferable permits and alternatives to first-in first-served, which can help improve water allocation efficiency.
<b>Chapter 3.8 Natural Hazards</b>	<b>Strongly support</b>	<b>add</b>	<b>Nowhere to date has the hazard of increased temperatures been noted. This will have a huge impact on both the rural and urban communities. Perhaps needs to be highlighted in the climate change section. Drought is mentioned but no emphasis on high temperatures.</b>
<b>page 10 #3</b> The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change	Strongly support	Retain	To date there has been an over reliance on hard infrastructure. Focusing on nature based solutions in the future has widespread benefits.
<b>Objective 19</b>			
<b>policy 29 method 14</b>	Strongly support	Retain	Important that developments are sited in areas with minimal hazards.
<b>method 22</b>	Strongly support	Retain	identifying the new or increased hazards of climate change is very important.
<b>policy 51</b>	Strongly support	Retain	Important that knowledge of natural hazards is widespread.
<b>Objective 20</b>			
<b>PolicyFW 7</b>	Strongly support	Retain	Important that knowledge of natural hazards is widespread. Nature-based solutions can provide ecosystem services. Structural protection works or hard engineering methods can damage the environment, be vulnerable to increased risks with climate change and have a shorter life. Nature-based solutions for flood control would help to improve water resilience by storing water for longer in the landscape.
<b>Policy FW8</b>	Strongly support	Retain	ditto
<b>Objective 21</b>			
<b>policy 29</b>	Strongly support	Retain	ditto
<b>Policy 51</b> <b>h) page 147</b> appropriate hazard risk assessment and/or adaption measures for subdivision, use or developmet in areas where the hazards are assessed as low to moderate including an assessment of residual risk	Strongly support	define	how are the hazards defined as low to moderate eg for flooding, is their a specific standard for these terms with the focus on nature based solutions it is highly likely that the creation of wetlands/bunds/low dams will be used to minimise the impact of flooding ie slowing down runoff.
<b>i) the allowance for floodwater conveyance in identifying overland flow paths and corridors</b>	Strongly support	amend	is this calculated with the climate change factor added??
<b>j) the term 1% AEP</b>	Strongly support	define	
<b>Policy 52 page 149</b> Minimising adverse effects of hazard mitigation measures – consideration	Strongly support	Retain	Important that knowledge of natural hazards is widespread. Nature-based solutions can provide ecosystem services. Structural protection works or hard engineering methods can damage the environment, be vulnerable to increased risks with climate change and have a shorter life. Nature-based solutions for flood control would help to improve water resilience by storing water for longer in the landscape.
<b>b)</b>	Strongly support	retain	
<b>c)</b>	Strongly support	amend	term "regionally significant" doesn't appear to include stopbanks/flood retention structures. See p 223
<b>Energy Infrastructure and Waste</b>			
<b>Policy 7:</b> Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – regional and district plans	Strongly support	Retain	Provide a definition for regionally significant infrastructure. Is it infrastructure such as public water supply sources or networks which cross a number of districts. Are stopbanks regionally significant or of local significance?
<b>Policy 9:</b> Promoting greenhouse gas emission reduction and uptake of low emission fuels – Regional Land Transport Plan	Strongly support	Retain	We presume that the plan will establish targets and even require transport agencies to chieve specific targets Creating local grids be it neighbours/towns. There could be funding to promote such grids. Small rural communities such as Tinui/Castlepoint could have targets to become self sufficient and be removed from the grid network. Improving the energy efficiency of existing buidlings has wide benefits apart from reduced energy consumption eg healthier outcomes and is a win win.
<b>Policy 11:</b> Promoting and enabling energy efficient design and small- scale renewable energy generation – district plans	Strongly support	Retain/amend	To create well functioning hubs/networks for example
<b>Policy 57:</b> Integrating land use and transportation – consideration	Strongly support	Retain/amend	
<b>Policy 65:</b> Supporting and encouraging efficient use and conservation of resources – non- regulatory	Strongly support	Retain	To date there has been no requirement to consider efficient energy use in transport or in the construction of significant infrastructure. There is still widespread use of concrete for example in large building construction which is very energy intensive. Given out abundant wood resources there are opportunities to significantly reduce energy consumption.
<b>Policy 39:</b> Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – consideration	Strongly support	Retain	To create a well functioning environment ie. requiring regionally significant infrastructure to fit into the surrounding environment. To not dominate

<b>Policy EIW.1:</b> Promoting affordable high quality active mode and public transport services – Regional Land Transport Plan	Strongly support	Retain	The rapidly changing opportunities present a challenge. Today we have pathways which include pedestrians, cyclists, skateboards and motorised scooters and bikes and very little regulation or policing. There will be new opportunities come along and the challenge is to fit them into a well functioning urban and rural environment. Promotion without the development of safe practise fails everyone. also with the variety of modes of transport there is a need to provide secure storage and the ability to transport these various modes on public transport at times.
<b>Policy 2:</b> Reducing adverse effects of the discharge of odour, smoke, dust and fine particulate matter, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions – regional plans	Strongly support	Retain	the removal of coal as an energy source is welcomed.
<b>Policy CC.1:</b> Reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with transport infrastructure – district and regional plans	Strongly support	Retain	Very important with transport delivering such a high percentage of out ghg.
<b>Policy CC.2:</b> Travel demand management plans – district plans	Strongly support	Retain	Welcome change to the current poor planning practises which appear to be controlled by land developers rather than practical transport planning
<b>Policy CC.3:</b> Enabling a shift to low and zero-carbon emission transport – district plans	Strongly support	Retain	Welcome change to current practises
<b>Policy CC.8:</b> Prioritising greenhouse gas emissions reduction over offsetting – district and regional plans	Strongly support	Retain	off setting is fraught with difficulty and needs to be discouraged.
<b>Policy 7:</b> Recognising the benefits from renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure – district and regional plans	Strongly support	Retain	
<b>Policy 33:</b> Supporting well-functioning urban environments and a reduction in transport related greenhouse gas emissions – Regional Land Transport Plan	Strongly Support	Retain	Welcomed. See comments under Regional Form, Design and Function.
<b>Policies CC9,10 and 11</b>	Strongly support	Retain	All of these policies focus attention on the reduction of ghg which is strongly supported.
<b>Policy 55:</b> Providing for appropriate urban expansion	Strongly support	Amend	remove appropriate to wellfunctioning urban design
<b>Policy UD.3:</b> Responsive planning to developments that provide for significant development capacity – consideration	Strongly support	retain amend	to develop a well functioning environment
<b>Policy 65:</b> Supporting and encouraging efficient use and conservation of resources – non-regulatory	Strongly support	Question	Why is this non regulatory.? Sustainable Wairarapa have advocated for over a decade on the use of wastewater rather than the current practise of dumping it in water ways. Wastewater of all persuasions has a value which needs to be utilised. Also the systems transporting potable and wastewater need to be fit for purpose rather than the leaky systems found in the Wairarapa. The wastewater treatment plant in Masterton had to be designed to receive a volume of wastewater 6 times that normally produced by a town this size. This is part of good resource use.
<b>Method 17:</b> Reducing waste and greenhouse gases emissions from waste streams	Strongly support	Retain	See policy 65
<b>Regional form, design and function</b>			
<b>Policy 30: Maintaining and enhancing the viability and vibrancy of regionally and locally significant centres – district plans</b>	More explanation required		With the desire to create integrated transport plans for both existing and new developments with a focus on reducing ghg then local significance needs a definition. Just because a locale has a set of shops doesn't necessarily make it significant plus the plonking of large department stores out of town or on the fringes does that make it significant locally????Clearly what is fit for purpose today wont be fit for purpose in the future. If the township of Tinui is threatened due to an explosion of forestry developments how would district plans enhance viability and vibrancy. Maybe the term well functioning could be used. i note Tinui isnt identified as a locally significant centre however all rural towns do perform a function for that community-should they also have some recognition for this?
<b>Policy 31:</b> Identifying and enabling a range of building heights and density – district plans	More explanation required		the introduction of this change requires great sensitivity around the removal of views. Also the character and fabric of the existing building design and form. National decisions without due regard to the existing environment is doomed to fail.
<b>Policy 32:</b> Identifying and protecting key industrial-based employment locations – district plans	Strongly support	Retain	
<b>Policy 33:</b> Supporting well-functioning urban environments and a reduction in transport related greenhouse gas emissions– Regional Land Transport Plan	Strongly support	Retain	see previous comments re: Policy 31.
<b>Policy CC.4:</b> Climate resilient urban areas – district and regional plans	Strongly support	Retain	see previous comments re: Policy 31.
<b>Policy CC.3:</b> Enabling a shift to low and zero-carbon emission transport – district plans	Strongly support	Amend	to include walkways for example to reduce the plethora of cars delivering children to school
<b>Policy FW.4:</b> Financial contributions for urban development – district plans	Strongly support	Amend	why is this restricted to stormwater. What about water supply and sewage networks these can create management issues for the existing network.
<b>Policies 55,56,57,58</b>	Strongly support	Retain	see erlier comments
<b>Policy UD.3:</b> Responsive planning to developments that provide for significant development capacity – consideration			
<b>Policy 67:</b> Establishing and Maintaining the qualities and characteristics of well-functioning urban environments – non-regulatory	Strongly support	Retain	There needs to be variety we. Don't want planing by the book
<b>Method UD.2:</b> Future Development Strategy	Strongly support	Retain	This needs to have review clause to be effective for society
<b>Method UD.1:</b> Development manuals and design guides	Strongly support	Retain	as for policy 67 there needs to be flexibility and variety
<b>Objective 22</b> anticipated environmental outcomes	Strongly support	Amend	Why isnt there an outcome for a reduction in ghg? A focus of the document is reducing the impacts of climate change.
<b>Soils and minerals</b>			
<b>Method 29:</b> Take a whole of catchment approach to works, operations and services	Strongly support	Retain and expand	Maintaining the structure of the soil will become more important as research identifies the many benefits of a truly healthy soil environment. There needs to be protection of not only high quality soils but ALL soils. Soils such as peat have high carbon concentrations and need protection. Encouraging lifting the carbon concentration of our soils is a basic goal- resulting in higher water retention, reduced need for fertiliser etc. Minerals such as gravel are mined in situ within rivers and this has an insidious impact on river health. Gravel is in short supply within the region so the resource needs to be conserved.