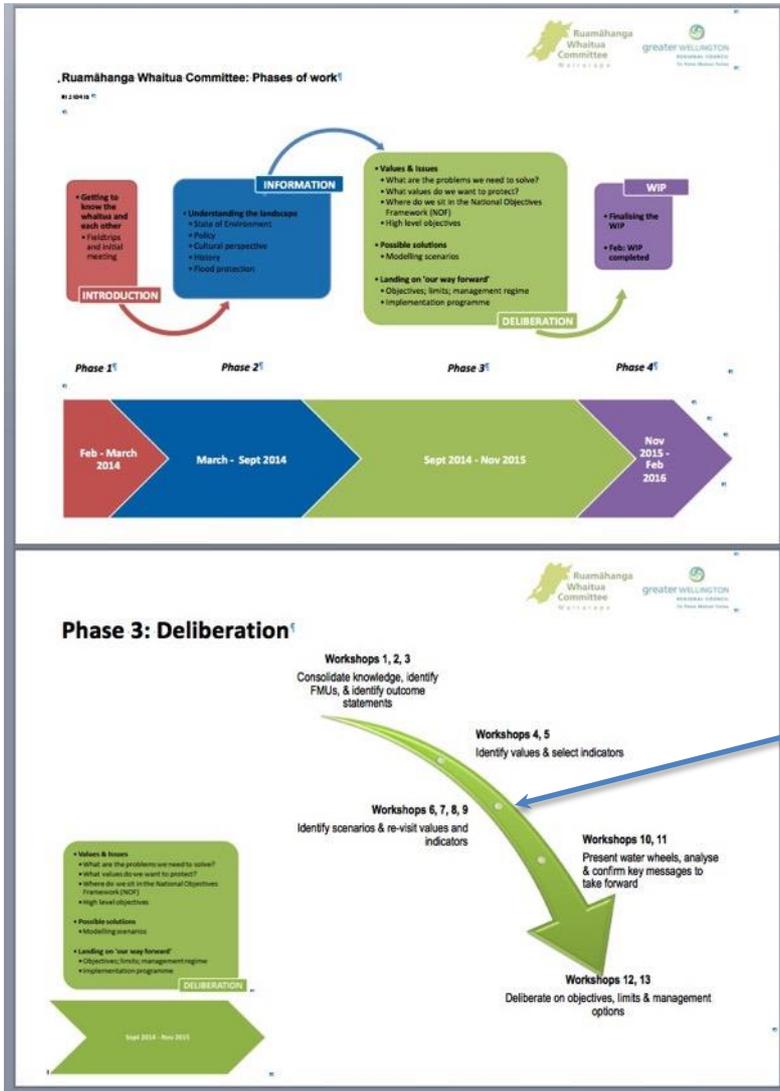


Meeting Notes: Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee

Deliberations Phase 3 - Workshop 32

November 8 2016 2:00pm – 6:30PM

Featherston Community Centre



Workshop
32

Summary This report summarises notes from a workshop of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee held November 8 2016 at the Featherston Community Centre.

Contents These notes contain the following:

- A** Workshop Attendees
- B** Workshop Purpose and Agenda
- C** Stream definition
- D** Landing management options on the ground
- E** Community and stakeholder engagement
- F** Hydrological scenarios update

Appendix 1 – Policy Approach for Management Options – Break out group notes
Appendix 2 – Summary of Discussion and selection of policy approaches
Appendix 3 – Flipchart photos – Selection of policy approaches

A Workshop Attendees

Workshop Attendees *RW Committee:* Esther Dijkstra, Peter Gawith, Aidan Bichan, Andy Duncan, Russell Kawana, Rebecca Fox, Ra Smith, David Holmes, Mike Birch, Colin Olds.

Greater Wellington & Project Team: Horipo Rimene, Kat Banyard, Alastair Smaill, Natasha Tomic, Hayley Vujcich, Jon Gabites.

Modellers: Mark Gyopari and John Bright.

Independent Facilitator: Michelle Rush.

Apologies: Vanessa Tipoki, Phillip Palmer, Chris Laidlaw, Mike Ashby.

B Workshop Purpose and Agenda

Workshop Purpose

1. Identify, discuss, and assess the various policy approaches available for the implementation of management options. For this:
 - Confirm the approaches to underpin the management options that make up the management option bundles (and which can therefore be ‘tested’ as part of the CMP work)
 - Confirm the approaches to underpin the other management options that cannot be modeled, but for which RWC must still make recommendations, e.g. fish passage (and which therefore can be further investigated and considered).
 - Confirm the policy approaches in relation to specific management option(s) that the RWC would like to discuss and debate with stakeholders and the community.

2. Hear and confirm an outline of a community engagement plan.

3. Understand and confirm the hydrological scenarios to be modeled, including:
 - Artificial Recharge
 - Re-plumbing the Lake
 - Small dam sub-scenario.

The second and third purposes were achieved in full. The first purpose was achieved in part, and will be continued at forthcoming workshops.

Workshop Agenda

The agenda is below.

| TIME | Task | Who |
|------|--|----------------|
| 1:00 | RWC only meeting and working lunch | |
| 2:00 | Welcome, Introductions, Karakia, Purposes and Agenda | Peter, Ra |
| 2:10 | Implementation Framework Presentation | Alastair |
| 2:30 | Workshop Session – Identifying Policy Approaches | Michelle |
| 3:30 | Afternoon Tea | |
| 3:50 | Continue Workshop | |
| 4:30 | Stakeholder and community engagement session | Jon |
| 4:40 | CE Planning Discussion – Stakeholder Forum | Jon / Michelle |
| 5:15 | Artificial Recharge Scenario, Mark Gyopari | Mark |
| 5:45 | Re-plumbing the lake scenario | Alastair |
| 6:00 | Small Dam Sub-scenario | Alastair |
| 6:15 | Reflection discussion | |
| 6:30 | Karakia and close | |

C Stream definition

Defining a stream

At the committee workshop on 25.10.2016 it was noted that the project team would come back to the committee with some suggestions about how to define a stream for the purposes of modelling the riparian planting management option.

For this exercise interested committee members were asked to mark an area on a map of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua where they were familiar with the stream network. The project team would then provide more detailed maps for each member's area with a couple of different stream definition options using classification schemes. The committee would then decide what was the most suitable definition based on the maps.

ACTION: Project team to provide detailed maps to committee members.

D Landing management options on the ground

Alastair Smaill gave an overview of the next stage of the process; the selection of policy approaches for the implementation / delivery of management options on the ground.



Landing Management
Options on the Groun

Five main categories of policy approaches were identified:

- A. Investment
- B. Regulation
- C. Good Management Practices
- D. Collective Actions
- E. Education

RWC members broke into groups to discuss and identify the policy approaches they felt would best implement each management option.

The identification of the approaches at this stage will:

- a) guide the completion of the scenarios for modelling, and in particular, assist the social and economic modelling aspects for each management option bundle; and
- b) guide which policy approaches the committee needs further information / research on from the project team; and
- c) provide some initial policy options to 'test' with stakeholders and the public during the coming round of community engagement.

A set of criteria were provided, to help guide each group in making a decision on its preferred approaches. These were:

Criteria for selecting policy approaches:

- What will work in the Wairarapa?
 - What will allow adaptability place to place?
 - What will provide certainty? For the community? For the resource users?
 - What's equitable? Where do the benefits lie? & the costs?
 - What's value for money? And finally:
 - Is it desirable that we model this approach anyway (i.e. something stakeholders or community will expect to see modeled at least to check feasibility etc.) and / or we need the information this would provide to aid our decisions.
-

Policy approaches for management options - discussion records

A record of the committee's discussions are included below as:

Appendix 1 – Break out group notes.

Appendix 2 - Summary of discussion and selection of policy approaches (including areas of consensus).

Of the eight management options discussed at the workshop, three were agreed with five needing further discussion.

E Community and stakeholder engagement

Community Engagement Plan

Jon Gabites presented an outline of a plan for community engagement.



Pathways to solutions - Policy appr

This was accepted by the Committee.

Two components of this plan were up for discussion:

- 'Telling our Story' and
- 'Stakeholder Workshop.'

Telling our Story

RWC members were asked for what support they would like to tell their story, including different media options. The following were identified for further investigation & report back by the community engagement team:

- Written foreword – RWC will complete first draft, and then will seek CE / Communications assistance with editing. **ACTION:** Andy, Esther, Vanessa, Mike A to complete first draft.
- Video
- Haiku
- Celebrity endorsement – James C? Peter J?

Considerations for writing / presenting the messages:

- What are we saying that is different?
 - How have we taken on board what the community said?
-

RWC is seeking to hold a stakeholder workshop before year's end, at which to give stakeholders an opportunity to present.

What is wanted from the stakeholder presentations?

RWC members agreed:

- that there should be a time limit, or a slide limit;
- that what was presented should be a response / view on the policy approaches being considered for one or more of the management options (their choice what they choose to address)
- People can provide a detailed paper; however their presentation time will be limited to either 8 minutes speaking and 2 minutes questions (from Committee) or 5 minutes questions and 5 minutes questioning (10 minutes total)

Why are we doing this?

- Risk mitigation – to avoid potential litigation later
- Confirmation that we are going in the right direction
- Important for collaboration / engagement
- To hear the best ideas / new ideas
- To hear each other without slanging

How will we use what we hear?

We Use it to:

- Confirm thinking
- Add in new / better ideas
- Inform RWC discussions
- Might inform next steps

What they get from it:

- They see where we are at
- They hear each other's views

Who should be invited to present?

- Find existing stakeholder list
- Want to hear from local stakeholders with knowledge in the Wairarapa
- Circulate this and get input on this, using a matrix to identify influence, risk, preferences before the next meeting

ACTION: Kat / RWC members

F Hydrological scenario update

Managed
aquifer
recharge
scenario

Mark Gyopari talked through his proposed modelling scenario for managed aquifer recharge.



Managed Aquifer
Recharge Proposed M

There will be a blanket increase in amounts at all the injection points to start. Once we have the results this can be adjusted.

The model will be run for a 20 year time period.

Mark to provide information back to the committee about when they can expect results.

Committee agreed to this approach.

Lakes
modelling

Alastair Smaill talked through the proposed lake scenarios.



Additional Scenarios
for Lake Modelling - t

Modelling will give the committee a steer on whether to continue looking at this as an option. Need to consider what will happen to fish passage.

Modelling outputs will say whether the lake is improved or not and whether the conditions are good for macrophyte growth or not, and will take into account sediment transport. It won't provide a detailed flood analysis or information on the effects on the foreshore.

Committee agreed to this approach.

Small dam
scenario

Land use change from increased irrigation from either small dams or a big dam is the same. These effects are already being tested through the big dam scenario.

The difference is in the economics. Water Wairarapa have some information we can use for analysis when they were looking at targeted small dams. This analysis will be blended into the economics modelling.

Committee agreed to this approach.

Appendix 1 – Policy Approach for Management Options – Break out group notes

Group One

Re-plumb the Lake Investment from both local and central sources; potentially both public and private.

Collective Action.

Hill Country Investment – public and private funding
Regulation – relating to land class (most erodible land)
Good Management Practices

Notes / Actions: DOC responsibilities? Ask DOC about what mitigation measures they have in place; understanding cyclical and point source erosion on land under DOC management. Forestry?

Wetlands Investment – mix of public and private – incentivise, e.g. through rates reduction / rebate.
Collective action - different forms of incentives.

Waste water - urban A. Investment
B. Regulation
C. Good Management Practices
D. Collective Actions
E. Education

Notes: Regulation the ‘top dog’ to lead to investment.
Up to 80% average investment for discharge to land coming from local ratepayers as there is a direct benefit to local communities.
20% of investment for discharge to land coming from central government because there is benefit to NZ.
An example of ‘inter-generational borrowing’
Regulation leading to education (critical to making it work) and GMP (built into the regulatory process to make it work).

Group Two

Waste water -
urban

GMP across inputs and treatment – recognise resource use.

Education – re: inputs

Collective Action – industrial groups working together – developing options to make innovative or GMP possible e.g. grey water reuse

Regulation:

- new builds – waste water holding systems? Grey water to land / soakage – rainwater tanks
 - discharge to water, including timeframes
-

Stock exclusion

Regulation - along lines of current rules

GMP - Seeking value of creating local GMP that reflects local conditions

Collective Action - Catchment based collective action, e.g. as dovetailed with community planting effort.

Education – all have a role, particularly outside of rules

Habitat restoration -
riparian Habitat
restoration - wetlands
Re-plumbing the lake
Habitat restoration -
Channel
improvements

Public Investment

- Not delivered well under current models
- Need to respond to public voice

Big-scale – Lake Wairarapa; national significance; seek national funding

But also of regional significance, so seek regional funding

Restrictions on
maximum and
minimum water levels
in lakes (Water
Conservation Order)

Smaller-scale - Investment and Collective Action

- allows most effective area to be planted, decisions together can manage planting and maintenance
-

Hill country erosion Rules around carbon sequestration – a tree is a tree! Change to recognise riparian and single trees.
GMP – match with ability to access carbon sequestration benefits e.g. whole of slope planting; how do you get communities to recognise multiple benefits of practice in land management

Group 3

Wastewater discharges Rules – already have these

Investment – public and private

Education – public education; domestic uses; industry

Good management practices – ability to alter treatment or application based on technical improvements

Notes: Wastewater discharges should be seen as a resource; potential good for all – land, water, people.

Stock Exclusion Rules

Education – across sectors and all livestock, including hill country
Important to get this right so that all people engaged.

Good Management Practice – link here to private investment; adopting new technology.

Habitat restoration (riparian margins) Rules – local species planting; eco-sourcing. Allow flexibility to plant in the most effective places.

Link these policy approaches:
Collective action (most important)
Investment - Public and private funding to catchment groups (including government)

Appendix 2: Summary of discussion and selection of policy approaches

| Management Option | A Investment | B Regulation | C Good Management Practices | D Collective Actions | E Education | RWC Decision |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. Wastewater treatment plant discharges | | | | | | |
| (White group) | Infrastructure local investment (district councils) – 80% 20% investment from central government to reach 100%. | Yes | Good management practice to be part of regulation, e.g. water demand management | | Education driven by regulation. | Yes to the mix of regulation, investment, GMP and education. |
| (Green group) | Public and Private – to be determined, possibly a company set up for discharge to land | Yes – will require review | Good management practice dissemination – manage inputs into system | | Target the public, e.g. P in domestic products or choosing to use others - industry | |
| (Beige group) | | Yes | Ability to alter treatment or application based on technical improvements – e.g. consent allows for this | | Strong education | |

| Management Option | A Investment | B Regulation | C Good Management Practices | D Collective Actions | E Education | RWC Decision |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| 2. Stock exclusion | | | | | | |
| (White group) | | | | | | Yes to regulation and education. |
| (Green group) | | Rules in NRP | | | Across all sectors of farming; benefits are also about decreasing sediment. Should be an increase in compliance through increase in understanding. | |
| (Beige group) | | Regulation similar to current rules, supported by GMPs, Collective Action and Education | Create strong local GMP's through collective action and connection to national GMP's too | | | |
| 3. Habitat restoration – riparian management | | | | | | |
| (White group) | | | | | | More discussion needed as a group. More discussion on whether rules are needed (no current rules in the PNRP). What is the current investment structure? What are the benefits to the |
| (Green group) | Public, private. Probably time and resource but will require some finance. | Rules for local species – allow flexibility to plant in the most effective places | GMP – allows adoption of new practices | Collective action – most important thing | Education – to inform the collective action and awareness of GMP | |

| Management Option | A Investment | B Regulation | C Good Management Practices | D Collective Actions | E Education | RWC Decision |
|--|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| (Beige group) | Investment of public funds in planting areas with strategic value in order to demonstrate to community; 30% private / landowner and part of Farm Plan | | | Collective action (partly publically subsidised) seeking best outcome on a catchment scale | | private land owner of riparian planting? |
| 4. Habitat restoration – wetlands | | | | | | |
| (White group) | Investment public / private partnership | | | | | More discussion needed as a group. |
| (Green group) | | | | | | |
| (Beige group) | | | | Collective approach (e.g. catchment) to seeking best outcome for dollars in riparian planting | | |

| Management Option | A Investment | B Regulation | C Good Management Practices | D Collective Actions | E Education | RWC Decision |
|---|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 5. On-farm mitigations – good management practices | | | | | | |
| (White group) | | | | | | More discussion needed as a group. |
| (Green group) | | | | | | |
| (Beige group) | | | | | | |
| 6. Re-plumbing Lake Wairarapa Moana – river back into lake | | | | | | |
| (White group) | Investment – public and private. | | | Collective action, e.g. collaboration between local, central and regional government. | | Yes to Investment. |
| (Green group) | | | | | | |
| (Beige group) | Investment scale national and regional funding for range of habitat activities. 100% public. | | | | | |

| Management Option | A Investment | B Regulation | C Good Management Practices | D Collective Actions | E Education | RWC Decision |
|--|--|---|--|----------------------|-------------|---|
| 7. Hill country erosion – planting and retirement | | | | | | |
| (White group) | Investment – public, private partnership | Regulation on certain land classes. Land use regulation | Good management practices. Retire land that is erosion prone. Forestry, DOC estate | | | More discussion needed as a group. Some concerns about regulation without education. GMP is very important. |
| (Green group) | | | | | | |
| (Beige group) | | | | | | |
| 8. Enhance groundwater recharge | | | | | | |
| (White group) | | | | | | More discussion needed as a group. |
| (Green group) | | | | | | |
| (Beige group) | | | | | | |

Appendix 3 – Flipchart Photos – Selection of policy approaches

A. Investment

- ① Wastewater treatment plant discharges
- Infrastructure investment - almost all public & private
 - 80% - local investment - usually the decision to build
 - 20% investment from central government - usually the decision to build
 - Public & Private
 - to be determined - depending on co-ownership of discharge to land
- ② Stock exclusion
- ③ Habitat restoration - riparian margins
- ④ Habitat restoration - wetlands
- ⑤ On-farm mitigation - good management practices
- ⑥ Ex-planting (see Warrington Floods - FIVER back up L&L)
- ⑦ Hill country erosion - planting and retirement
- Investment - public & private
 - ③ Investment of public funds - usually added in strategic value? to demonstrate to community 50% private / landowner + part of River Plan
- ⑤ (same as above) investment - seek national + regional funding for range of habitat activities 100% Public

B. Regulation

- Regulated
 - good management practice to be part of regulation
 - ① regulate discharge
 - Rules - local species
 - Allow flexibility to plant in the most effective places.
 - ② Regulations make to attract rule, supported by C, D + E
 - Rules - local species
 - ③ Rules (will require review)

C. Good Management Practice

- ability to alter timing or approach to the same sources or technical improvements - e.g. water control for this
- ① + GMP dissemination - manage inputs into system
- ② Create strong local GMP thru' collective action + connection to national GMP Pro.
- GMP - allows adoption of new practices

D. Collective Actions

- Collective action - most important thing
- ⑤ Collective action (partly publically subsidised), seeking best outcome on catchment scale
- Collective action - most important thing
- ⑤ Collective action (partly publically subsidised), seeking best outcome on catchment scale
- Collective action - most important thing
- ⑤ Collective action (partly publically subsidised), seeking best outcome on catchment scale

E. Education

- Education - driven by regulation
- ③ strong education
- Education - to inform the collective action + awareness of GMP
- Education - to inform the collective action + awareness of GMP

