Notes of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Committee meeting 19 May 2016

5:00PM – 9.00PM
Plimmerton Boating Club

Summary

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- Attendees
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- Actions & general business to do

Workshop Attendees

Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Committee:
Barbara, Bronwyn, Diane, David, John G, John M, Richard, Sharli-Jo (Chair),
Apologies: Jennie, Naomi, Warrick, Stu, Larissa

Project Team:
Alastair (Project Manager), Hayley, Isabella, Keith, Sheryl

Members of the Public: 14

Workshop purpose

The purposes of this workshop were to:

1. Committee deepen understanding of attributes
2. Committee review, clarify, confirm attributes for Hauora Kaiao-Ecological Health value
3. Committee get an overview of purpose & role of objectives in whaitua process, noting other relevant objectives that exist
4. Committee create initial highlevel set of whaitua objectives
5. Committee approve the working set of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua values in water
6. Committee hear updates from 3x working groups and make decisions
7. Committee learn what's happening in Transmission Gully & ask questions

By the end of the night we aimed to have:

- A set of clarified attributes confirmed for Hauora Kaiao – Ecological Health
- Set of initial, highlevel objectives for the whaitua
- A decision about the working set of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua

values
- A decision about direction of travel for CMP WG

Purposes 1, 2 and 7 were achieved.
Purposes 3 and 4 (objectives) were partly achieved and will be covered further at next Committee meeting
Purpose 5 (approving whaitua values) was not achieved by agreement
Purpose 6 (hear from working groups) was deferred by agreement until next meeting.

Actions and general business to do	
Attributes for Hauora Kaiao - Ecological Health	For the next meeting: • Project team: procure advice from CMP on attributes questions
High-level objectives	For next meeting: • Project team: take the rough notes from the highlevel objectives session, and provide the Committee with some "straw man" objectives for review
Whaitua values	For the next meeting: • V&A working group: enhance language for "Ohaoha o te wai - Economic uses of water and water ways as a resource" as per notes. • Committee: review revised language ready to discuss values set at next meeting

Meeting notes

Session 1 – Welcome and introductions

(Sharli-Jo Solomon, acting Chair)

Sharli led the karakia on behalf of the Committee and welcomed the various manuhiri to the meeting.

- There were four invited guests – Reuben Mills and Lauren McKenzie from CPB HEB Joint Venture, and Sheryl Barker, Ryan Rose and Ben Fountain from Wellington Water

- Invited public –14 members of the public were present over the course of the evening

Session 2 - Transmission Gully update

(Reuben Mills, Senior Environmental Advisor, with Lauren McKenzie, Transmission Gully Communications Manager, both of CPB HEB Joint Venture)

See Reuben's presentation on the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua webpage

Session purposes:

- Committee could hear the latest about the Transmission Gully project and how it will affect the whaitua
- Committee have an opportunity to ask questions of the experts

History of the area & project purpose

- CPB HEB Joint Venture is the result of commercial mergers but is "the same people, doing the same job".
- Transmission Gully route: old trading route for Māori, also called Horokiri Track
- Transmission towers (now moved) gave its current name
- Purpose: give Wellington a safe, durable route in and out that will withstand a magnitude 8 earthquake
- 27 km, 27 bridges

Essentials of the project

- 3 main interactions with roading network at McKay's Crossing, James Cook Drive, Kenepuru
- 6.5 million m^3 earth to move
- Biggest bridge: Cannons Creek. "Iconic structure" for project, 60m high, 250m long, 1300m^3 concrete in foundations
- This bridge is a "critical path" project (will take whole TG project's duration to construct)
- Greenroads ^{TM} (roading certification scheme out of USA) – TG is silver certification – Reuben oversees this. Largest silver project in NZ
- Quieter, fewer ecological impacts, provides access walking / biking
- Ngati Toa are kaitiaki, also relationship with Te Atiawa o Whakarongotai
- Consenting councils: KCDC, PCC, GWRC, UHCC,
- Most management plans approved, some consents yet to get
- Most work is establishing sediment controls, building access roads and tracks, preparing for main thrust of work this summer (start September). SH58 access track (for example) now no activity until Spring.
- Access to site is tricky as it's such a long area.

Effects management

- Done through management plans. Plans for all sorts of effects – biodiversity (lizards, birds, fish), sediment, noise, heritage, and more
- SSEMP – Site-specific environmental management plans. Process:
    1. Plan submitted to consent-managing council for review
    2. Council reviews, certifies
    3. Construction happens
    4. As-built review onsite
    5. Approval by council
    6. Structures commissioned (put to work)

Sediment management techniques	• Earth from cuts going directly into permanent fills wherever possible (with structural geotechnical testing) • Cuts are hydroseeded (pale green stuff on cut faces) • Goal: keep sediment out of water bodies to levels specified in management plans • Main tools: DEBs (decanting earth bunds) larger, and SRPs (sediment retention ponds), fresh water and dirty water drains • 20-30 ponds are already in place • Ponds work with flocculant (clump-encourager - gets sediment to form lumps and settle down to bottom of water column) and floating decant (draws top 100mm of cleanest water) to discharge it – sometimes to streams, sometimes over land. Discharge is pH tested. soil tested to select right floc for the area • Floc is dispensed with floc sock (small ponds) or floc shed (automatic, rain-triggered) • Ponds are lined with local material – some don't need discharge as water percolates out the bottom of the pond in to earth • Sediment management plan and modelling: ponds must operate to 70% (percentage is improvement in water quality between incoming water and outgoing water from pond). • Most performing at 85-90%
Sediment adaptive management & monitoring	• During May floods 2015, only a couple of ponds in place but performed well, and tweaks made to other structures – e.g. lining drains, rumble drains along roads to prevent scouring • Lessons taken from all other RONS projects, incl M2P (water table changed – ponds needed modification) • 2-3 ½ years of background monitoring data from streams - trigger rainfall events None in Porirua Stream. • Biannual harbour and freshwater surveys (consent requirement). Just completed summer one – includes tidal and subtidal zone sampling, and freshwater sampling, including animal counts • Report to GW
Streams & effects management	• Retiring 534ha land – aim: in 30 years, back to lowland podocarp forest • 26km of fish passage / riparian planting work • Erosion control: planting up headscarps and slips, on banks of streams • Over 4-5 years, ~1-1.5 million plants going in • Te Puka and Horokiri streams: long diversions. • De-fish streams (stun, capture, repeat until catches are ~10% of original levels, move fish up / downstream or into nearby stream) - ~1km stream done so far and ~3,000 fish • Lots of species, all usual suspects and no endangered spp found
Management of effects on land biodiversity	• Consent requirement: ornithologists scout for nests of karearea (NZ falcon) and pipit before any construction. Haven't found any. • Consent requirement: reconstruct ~3200m^2 boulderfields, find and move lizards (boulderfields, Te Puka stream, Wainui Stream, Duck Creek). ~50 removed from boulderfields(mainly skinks, geckos, no

	endangered), housed at Nga Manu, returned later into lizard housing aong TG road alignment (PhD student working on this). • CBPHJV funding upgraded tuatara facility at Nga Manu
People	• 130 staff onsite at present- mix of nationalities half-day inductions – essentials of major risks on site. H&S, vegetation removal, permits for de-watering and earthworks, heritage & archaeology • Safety Health Environment workpacks – boil down management plans to something workers can use in the field, and talk them through these at toolbox (daily onsite pre-work meeting) • Environmental monitoring done by combination of CBPHJV staff and contractors / consultants – e.g. Boffa Miskell, NIWA, BoP Polytech • ~1,000 properties within 100m of the site • 0800 number (24/7answered) • Info@tg email for any questions • New website with notifications option • Consent requirement: inform neighbours of noisy / dusty /disruptive stuff. CBPHJV extended "neighbour" zone (to inform people about works) to 300m for highway night work (lights were disruptive) • New spatial interaction portal (can put in your property and see glimpses into site)
Future	• Post 2020 (completion / commissioning), most sediment ponds will be gone – site revegetated, sediment not such an issue. Some will remain • Wellington Gateway Partnership has contract with NZTA who contracted CBPHJV to design and build • WGP holds contract for maintenance of road

The Committee asked questions of Reuben for around half an hour until we needed to move on. A flip-chart was offered for further questions (none received on the night), and Reuben and Lauren were happy to answer further questions from the Committee sent via GWRC.

Session 3a – Attributes for Hauora Kaiao

(Hayley Vujcich, Greater Wellington)

See Hayley's presentation on the Te Awarua-o-Porirua whaitua webpage

The purpose of this session was for the whaitua Committee to review, clarify, and confirm attributes for Hauora Kaiao-Ecological Health value.

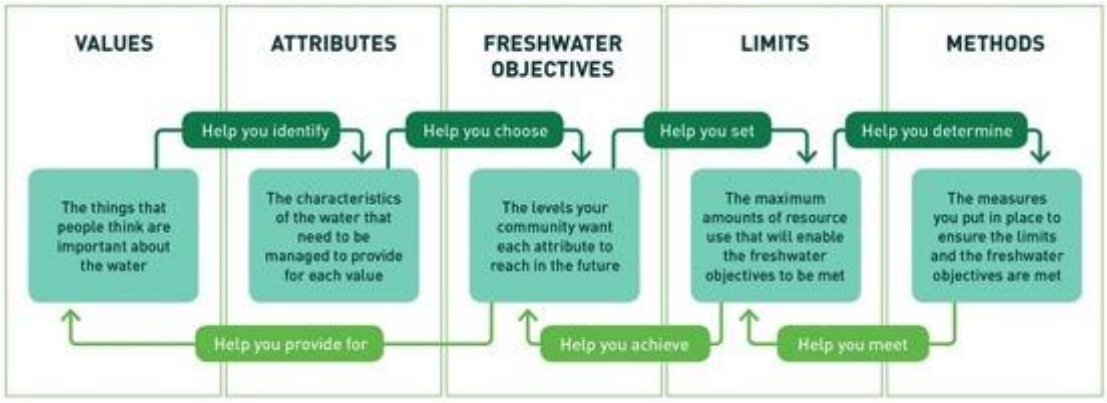
Hayley led the Committee in:

- Revisiting how we're using attributes
- Thinking about attributes in scenario testing
- Refining list of attributes for Hauora Kaiao – Ecosystem health

Recapping: four uses for attributes

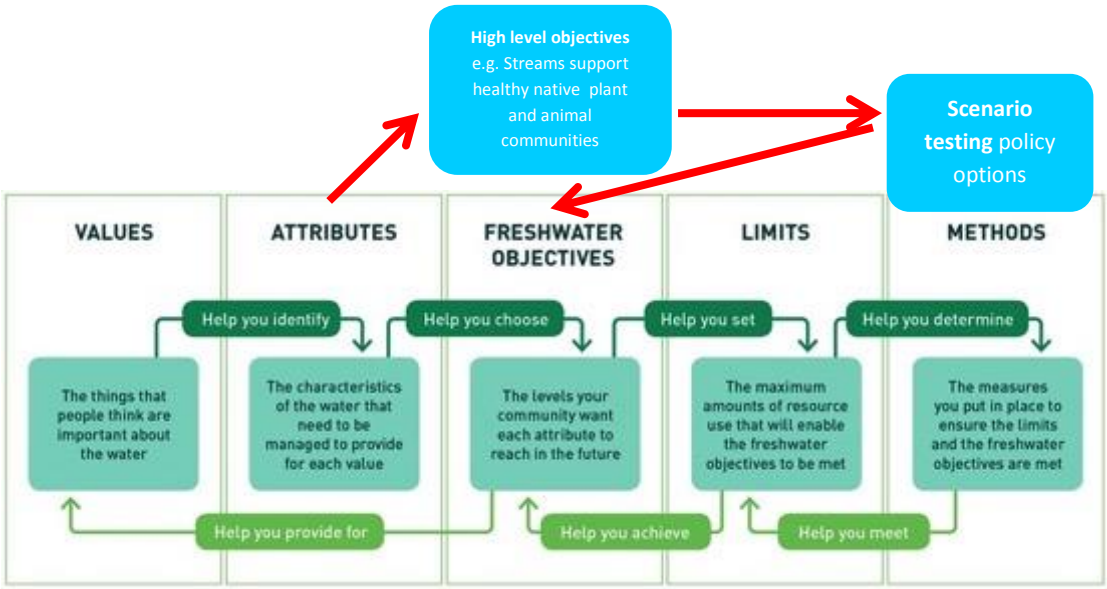
1. Scenario testing
2. Setting objectives
3. Calculating limits
4. Monitoring the actions of the WIP

In theory, tidily, the process works like this:



For one value – Hauora Kaiao, Ecosystem Health – the steps might look like this:

We are doing the linear process – we have started on the left, naming and describing the values and we're also now working on the attributes of those values.
But now we're going to take a detour to make some highlevel, direction-setting objectives:



ID highlevel objectives & ID attributes: both helping prepare for scenarios

- The reason to do the high-level objectives is that they help us prepare for testing some possible futures with scenarios. Scenario testing will give us some information on the impacts of different management options. This helps us find consensus when it comes time to develop some formal objectives – (see notes of Alastair's presentation below).
- And the things that tell us what's happening in a scenario – that we can see changing, indicating whether our value is getting better or worse -

are the attributes.

- Of the four uses of attributes, this one – modelling scenarios – is the first up.

- To run the models, the modellers will need some workable attributes for all the whaitua values.

- They are currently preparing for this, setting up the modelling architecture (e.g. which models to get ready), but without a huge amount of information on your priorities. They are "tunnelling towards you"

- The next session, identifying some objectives, will help with this: Committee can say "we don't have all the attributes yet, but we are agreed that these are the broad directions we want to take the whaitua". This will help the modellers tunnelling towards you.

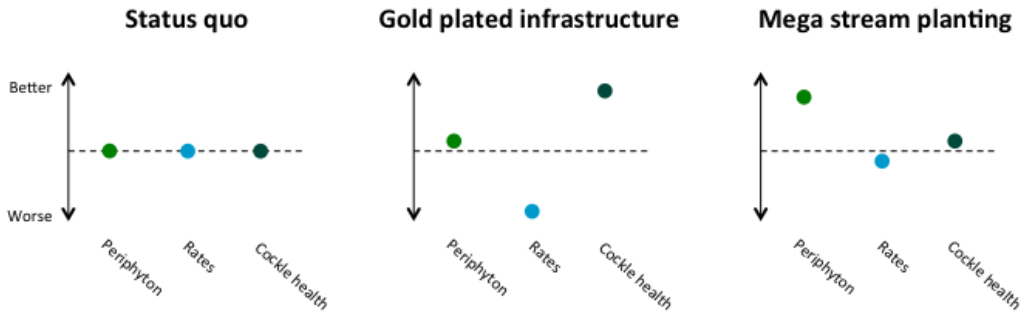
Useful attributes for testing scenarios

- So for modelling and testing scenarios, attributes need to be ones that show the change in the state of the whaitua. Scenarios will compare with the status quo, and attributes should be ones that show whether the various values are getting better or getting worse.
- Need a set of attributes that:
    - tells us enough about what we care about
    - show us the size of change between different scenarios

How attributes might tell us things in scenarios

Examples: below is a hypothetical scenario scoring example where we use some madeup attributes (periphyton, rates, and cockle health) to help show us the changes across different potential futures
In one future, today's status quo has continued, and in others a specific (pretend) policy has been applied (in one, the policy of Mega Stream Planting of Every Waterway, and in the other, the policy of Implementing Gold Plated Rolls Royce Quality Water Infrastructure).

These are very simplified and not meant to represent reality



Scenario modelling can tell us relatively the amount of change from the status quo.
For some attributes, this all we'll be able to do

Building on earlier progress

- Last two meetings Committee made a longlist of Hauora Kaiao – Ecological Health attributes, and refined it, but there were many questions about what Committee meant by (e.g.) "indicator species"?

- Project team have combined the two lists from the 14.4.16 Committee meeting, removed outright duplicates, grouped them, and added columns indicating the kinds of waterbodies to which different attributes might apply.

- Committee's task was to review the list, clarify what they meant by the attributes in it, and confirm a working list of attributes for this value. "Working list" means the other parts of the process will be able to use the attributes – in this case, the modellers, to model scenarios for us.

- What we don't or aren't able to use in the scenario testing we'll hold onto and see how useful they'll be for setting objectives or monitoring

- This is the same process that has to be done to identify attributes for all the values. Committee are doing most of the grunt-work on Hauora Kaiao - Ecological Health but – by your direction - the V&A working group are doing more of that for the other values.

The results of the Committee's review and confirmation are as follows: (see Appendix 1 for flipchart sheets)

Attributes for Hauora Kaiao - Ecological Health – with clarifications / actions

- *Heavy metals: we mean copper and zinc.*
    - *Ask CMP – measure in sediment, or in water column?*
- *Water Temperature – yes, wanted*
- *Water pH- yes, wanted*
- *Sedimentation rate – yes, wanted*
- *Sediment cluster – ask CMP what is most useful*
- *Hydrocarbons - ask CMP what is most useful*
- *Ammonia and nitrate - ask CMP if toxicity relevant in this whaitua*
- *Salinity – relevant? ask CMP*
- *Sediment toxicity - ask CMP*
- *Substrate – we mean depth of redox layer from sediment surface*
- *Seagrass – yes, wanted*
- *Ulva – ask CMP*
- ~~*Algae*~~
- *Biodiversity index – an MCI for non-freshwater too? Ask CMP*
- *Indicator species – in each environment. Ask CMP*
- *Taonga species – ask Ngati Toa which species are important*
- *Fish passage – yes, wanted*
- ~~*Connectivity*~~
- ~~*Riparian*~~
- ~~*Shade & cover*~~
- ~~*Habitat*~~

- *Flow*

Action: This list will now be given to the CMP to provide Committee with advice on what they can and should model, with reasons.

Session 3b – Highlevel objectives for Whaitua

(Alastair Smaill, Greater Wellington)

See handout on objectives in Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and Catchment Strategy
http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Environment-Management/Whaitua/Te-Awarua-o-Porirua/Objectives-from-Te-Awarua-o-Porirua-Harbour-and-Catchment-Strategy.pdf

The purpose of this session was for Committee to get an overview of purpose & role of objectives in whaitua process, noting other relevant objectives that exist, and create an initial highlevel set of whaitua objectives.

Alastair addressed the Committee on objectives and their role, introduced the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour & Catchment Objectives, and led a brief discussion to identify whaitua objectives. Key points are below.

High-level objectives: useful

- The classic "top down" sequence for making natural resource management policy tends to get stuck at the level of identifying objectives.
- Main reason: without some information about the real-world implications of taking different paths, people's different perspectives about what's important on the ground make it very difficult to find a common ground for proper consensus.
- Scenarios provide more information, so (as Hayley said) objectives help the modellers tunnel towards the Committee in building the modelling architecture to meet you and be well-positioned to meet your scenario modelling requests.
- Objectives have two other uses:
    - To help the working groups create useful policy packages (by giving them some parameters to work in)
    - To tell the whaitua community what general direction you as Committee see the whaitua heading

High level is useful – they will develop

- There is no point trying to get to specific objectives (e.g. SMART) and we would probably struggle to get consensus for objectives with numbers or thresholds at this stage.
- All that is needed at this stage is a set of high-level direction-setting objectives that cover the whaitua values.
- We will revisit these objectives on several more occasions - checking them, and changing and/or adding more detail each time.

Harbour and Catchment Strategy objectives	• The Strategy has some objectives (see Appendix 2), mainly to do with ecological health and water quality. • Alastair asked if the Committee thought these objectives would be useful. • In discussion, Committee generally like these objectives, while not necessarily agreeing with the bullet details.
Whaitua Objectives, & actions, & values	• Alastair asked if there were other objectives the Committee thought would be useful to guide the other parts of the whaitua process, and flag our direction to the community. • In discussion, there was some confusion over the definition of objectives vs actions. • Committee were keen to map the objectives against the whaitua values statements and see how well they were covered, noting that objectives should link strongly to the values. • One theme from the discussion was that restoring ecological health seems to be an important direction of travel • A second theme was that everyone wants there to be more fish • Swimmability (not wadeability) was also discussed as a theme • There was considerable discussion about economic uses for water, including what are they, and whether deferred cost (e.g. from avoided flooding) was a use, and whether landuse (patterns) should be an objective. People noted that several whaitua values were not covered – e.g. mana whenua values, and economic values. See appendix 3 for the flipchart notes
ACTION	The project team will take the rough notes and provide the Committee with some "straw man" objectives for the next meeting.

Session 4 –Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua values in water

(Sheryl Miller, Greater Wellington)

See Development of values report and presentation online
http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Environment-Management/Whaitua/Te-Awarua-o-Porirua/2016-04-05Development-of-values-report_2.pdf
http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Environment-Management/Whaitua/Te-Awarua-o-Porirua/2016-05-19TAoPW-values.pdf

This session's purpose was for committee to review and confirm the final working set of whaitua values - or decide to do further work.

Sheryl spoke to the process used to identify the current set of values, starting with the committee, plus the project team, with various community engagement inputs, and continuing with the Values & Attributes Working Group.
She noted that the Te Reo Maori for the values was still a work in progress.
She then invited the Committee to discuss the final working set of values statements and descriptions, to decide whether to confirm them. Key points from the discussion revolved around the description of "Ohaoha o te wai - Economic uses of water and water ways as a resource":

"Building infrastructure"	"Ohaoha o te wai - Economic uses of water and water ways as a resource" is fine but in its description, it's unclear whether "building" is a noun or verb, and whether it includes maintenance / upkeep
"Opportunities and benefits"	Some members felt that this wording fails to capture the distinction between "nice to have" and "subsistence" or "essential / vital" uses of water such as sewerage and stock watering.
Economic uses of water - definition	There was discussion about whether turning on a tap constitutes using water for an economic purpose, or whether profit-making is required Sustainable landuse concepts were also floated, without resolution. Some language was tossed around including "provides for economic needs" or "outcomes", but the nice to have / essential issue was a sticking point.

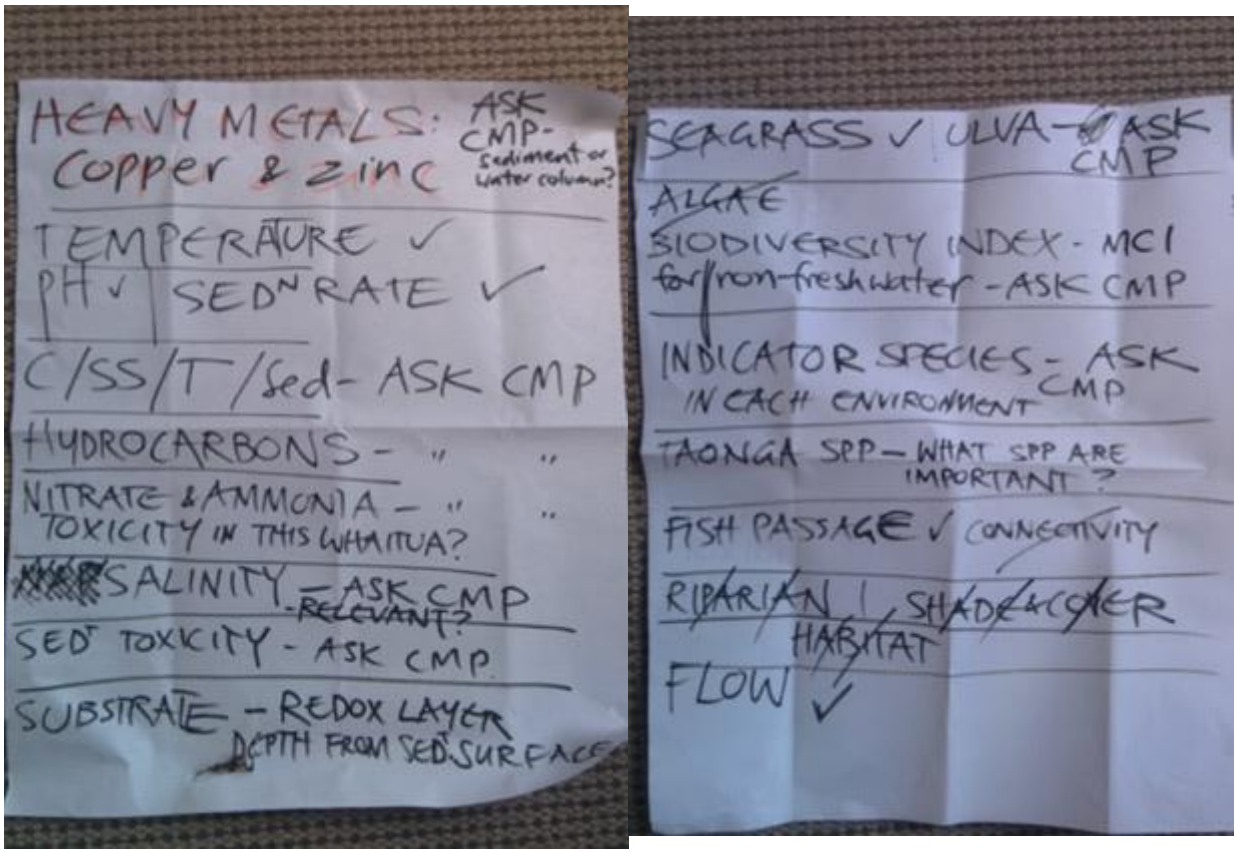
Action – the Committee decided they were not ready to sign off the values and resolved to send them back to the V&A working group for more development.

The final items of the night – reportbacks from the V&A Working Group, Urban Development working group, and Stormwater and Wastewater working group - were deferred by unanimous agreement to the next session.

Committee were happy for the groups to continue "steady as you go" until then.

The meeting closed with a karakia from John Gibbs.

Appendix 1: flipchart sheets from Attributes exercise



Appendix 2: Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour and Catchment Strategy - objectives

TABLE 1: KEY OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS		
1. Reduce sedimentation rates	• Improve land management and land use practices • Catchment protection and re-vegetation • Localised management of marine sand banks and improved harbour flushings	
2. Reduce pollutant inputs	• Reduce faecal inputs • Cap nitrogen inputs • Reduce toxicant inputs • Additional litter management	The focus is on identifying and stopping pollutants at their source.
3. Restore ecological health	• Estuary re-vegetation (seagrass and saltmarsh) • Streambank (riparian) re-vegetation and habitat enhancement – note that riparian planting will also help filter and reduce sediment and nutrient inputs	

Appendix 3: High-level objectives flipchart