

Current management of nutrients and sediment



Contaminant behaviour

- Nitrogen – “elusive”
- Phosphorus – “sticky”
- Diffuse vs point source



The proposed Plan

- Two stage process for the proposed Plan
- Ruamahanga Whaitua Committee to identify f/w objectives, values and attributes



Policy summary

- Progressively reduce wastewater discharges directly to water
- Minimise discharges of sediment to water
- Reduce and minimise contaminant discharges from agricultural land use



Policy summary continued

- Rural land use managed through good practice
- Riparian management is encouraged
- Farm planning is encouraged
- Sub-catchments prioritised for further investigation (nutrients)



Rule summary

- Community wastewater discharges require resource consent
- Direct discharges of sediment directly to water usually requires consent
- Agricultural land uses are usually permitted



Non regulatory: Nutrients

- Non-reg nutrient management programme is recent
- 31 plans in whaitua
- Structure of plans
- Positive relationships with landowners



Key issues for sediment policy

- Scale of work required to reduce sediment
- Quantifying sediment loss and links to policy
- Sediment and P links



Non-reg approaches: sediment

- Voluntary hill country erosion programme
- Farm plans: what's in them?
- Coverage of hill country work programme



Non-reg approaches: sediment

- Grant rate that subsidises cost of pole planting and afforestation / reversion
- Changes in grant rate over time
- Targeting high priority LUC classes
- Other methods



Discussion sediment

- Rate of work: scale
- Erosion vs sediment reduction
- Will all erosion prone land be managed with this approach. Equity
- Measuring, monitoring, and tracking changes

