



# Public Workshop and Web Survey Summary Document

Terry Parminter

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For more information, contact Greater Wellington:



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## **1. Introduction to the Community Workshops**

During 2010, a consultation was carried out in the Wellington region in preparation for a second generation regional plan. The first part of the public engagement was carried out between 1st July and 31st October, and this report contains the results in their original form.

The engagement process consisted of a series of public workshops and a web survey. Each workshop involved a number of working groups of 3-8 people. Each working group followed through a facilitated discussion and completed a workshop template using post-it notes. Copies of the workshop agendas and a list of facilitators working for Greater Wellington are contained in the report appendices. In each section of this report, the templates are reproduced as photographs followed by transcripts of the post-it note contents.

The report contains the results of an additional workshop carried out with children attending Owhiro School. There are also results from a workshop held with professionals associated with “stakeholder” organisations working with Greater Wellington Regional Council. The last section of this report contains the results of the web survey.

A subsequent report in the first quarter of 2011 will summarise and collate the results further. The subsequent report will also contain the results of the current series of workshops with territorial authorities and partner iwi organisations.

The summary of the report provided here is based upon the numerical scales that formed the initial part of each template and that were in the web survey. Two scales were used by workshop participants, one for the natural resources in the best condition and one for the natural resources in worst condition. Individual workshop participants first selected the natural resources that they wished to evaluate in each category and then they scored the state of that resource using a visual scale. In this summary the assessments of resource state have been converted to a 1-7 scale and averaged for each workshop. The workshops with the school children and professionals did not include the same assessment of resource state and are not reported in the summary.

Greater Wellington acknowledges the support and energy members of the public throughout the consultation and their interest in continuing together with us in preparation of the regional plan.

## 2. Wairarapa Results

In the Wairarapa, public events were held in Martinborough, Masterton, and Tinui. Their combined results are shown in Figures 1 & 2. Figure 1 of the natural resources identifies air as the most selected resource. Air and landscape form were both scored highly by people.

Figure 2 of the natural resources in the worst condition highlights that a high proportion of people in the Wairarapa are concerned about the state of the waterways in their area and scored it particularly low.

The results for Martinborough, Masterton and Tinui are similar. Water is universally identified as the most common resource in the worst state and air and soils as the resources in the best state.

In the Figures:

*Air* = the physical, chemical and biological qualities of air

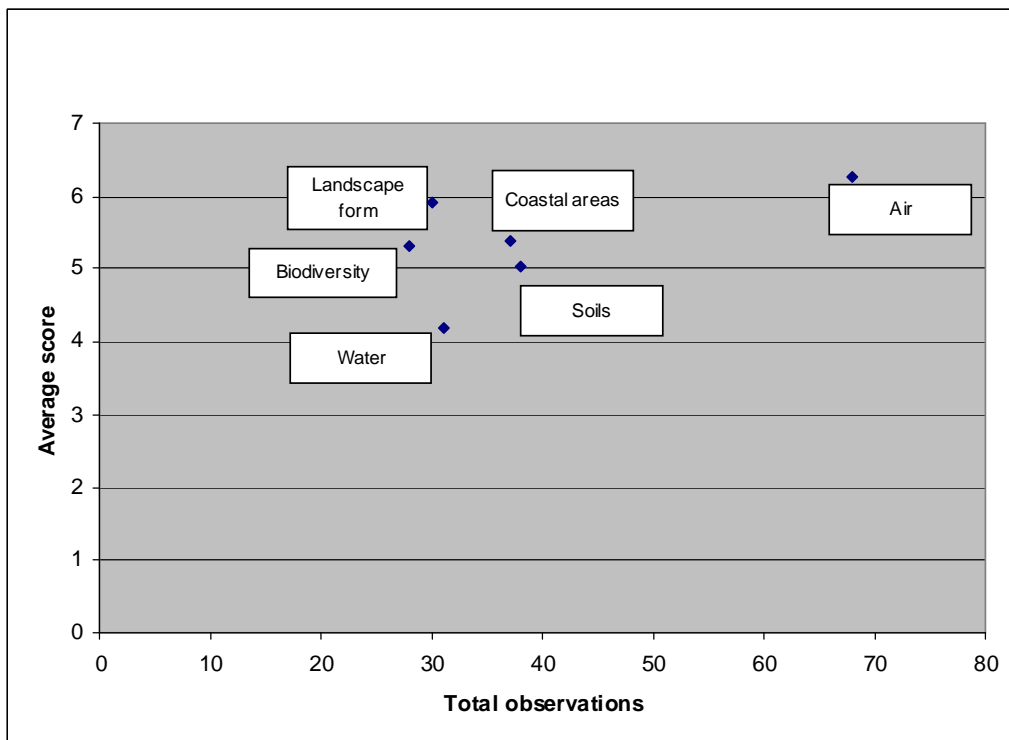
*Soils* = physical, chemical and biological qualities of soils

*Water* = streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands and aquifers

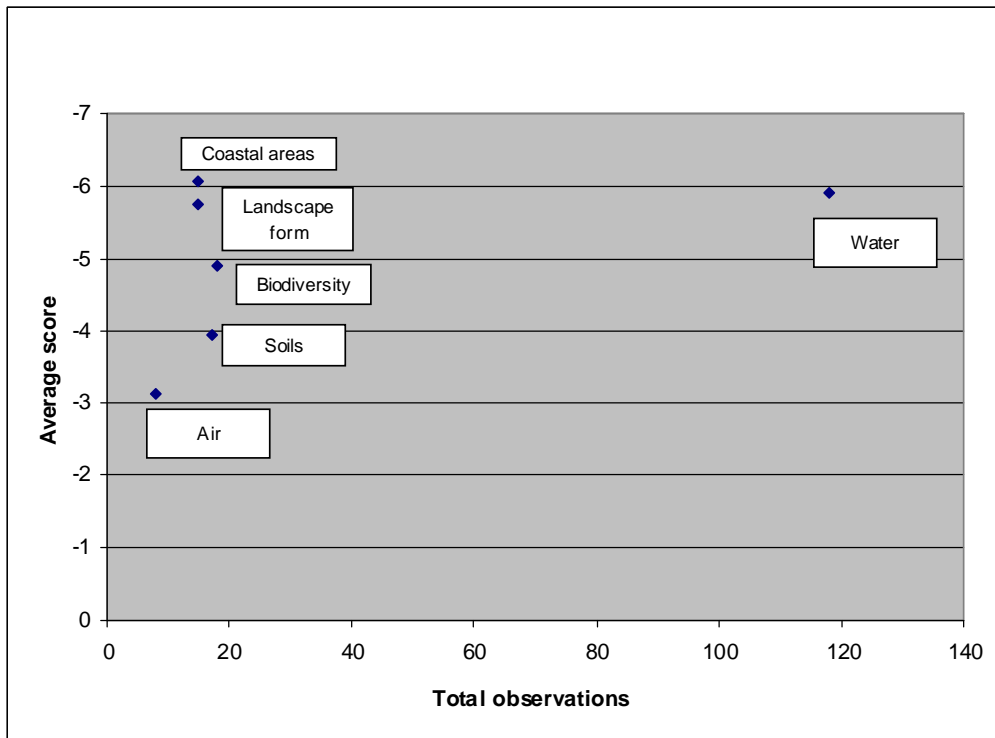
*Coastal areas* = the area from the mean high-tide mark to the 12 mile limit

*Landscape form* = natural and built character of landscapes

*Biodiversity* = variability of living organisms



**Figure 1.** A combined evaluation by the Wairarapa workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale

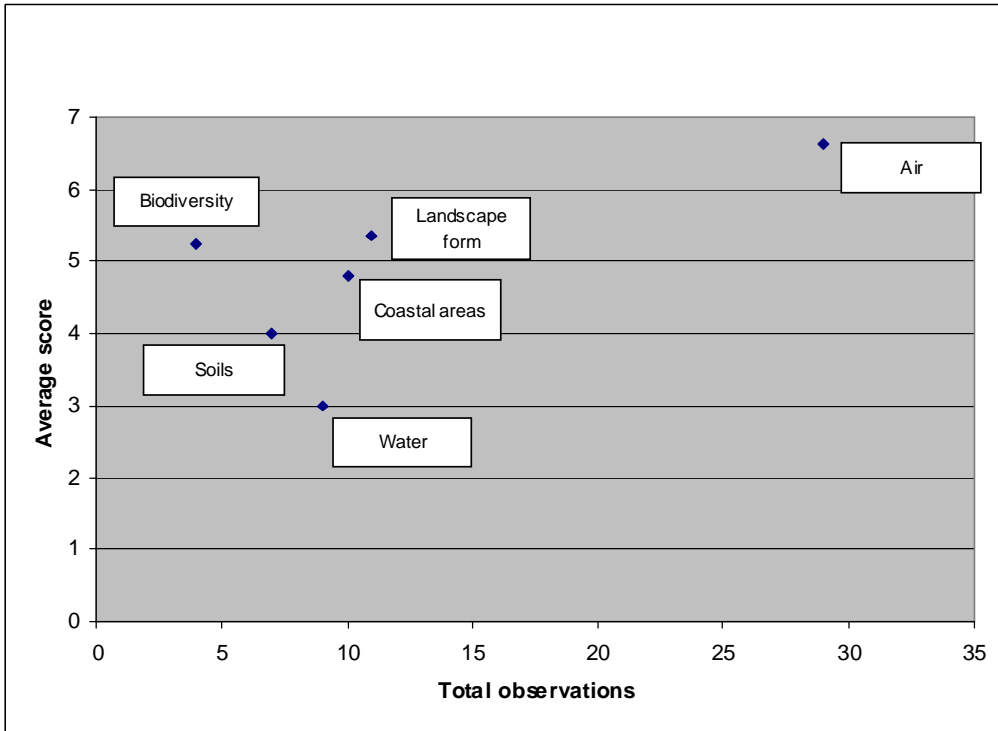


**Figure 2.** A combined evaluation by the Wairarapa workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

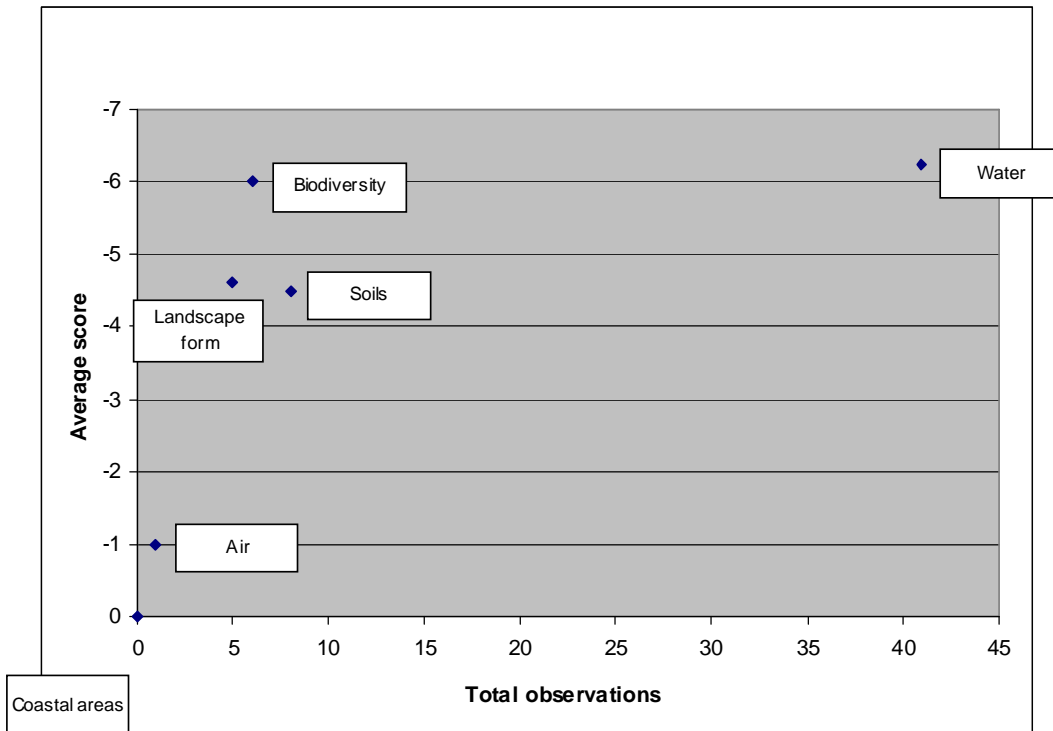
## 2.1 Martinborough Results

Overall at the Martinborough workshop, it appears that air was the resource identified for protection rather than improvement (Figure 3). Water was most often identified as an opportunity for improvement (Figure 4). Biodiversity and landscape form were the resources considered by a few people to be either in very poor condition or very good condition and their results were quite polarised.

Coastal areas and soils and were the least evaluated of the natural resources included in the workshop. In both cases, the scores were quite spread by a limited number of people. This suggests that either only a few people attending the Martinborough workshop have knowledge about the condition of the soils and the coastline in their area, or that peoples' experiences of these resources have been highly inconsistent.



**Figure 3.** Evaluation by the Martinborough workshop of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale

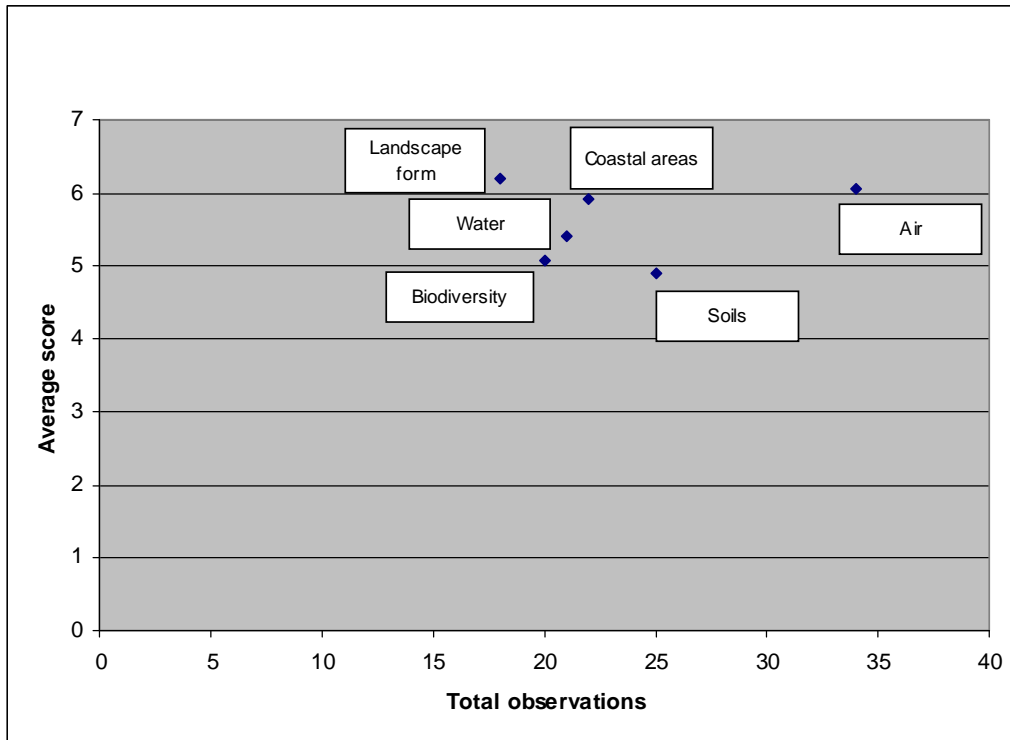


**Figure 4.** Evaluation by the Martinborough workshop of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

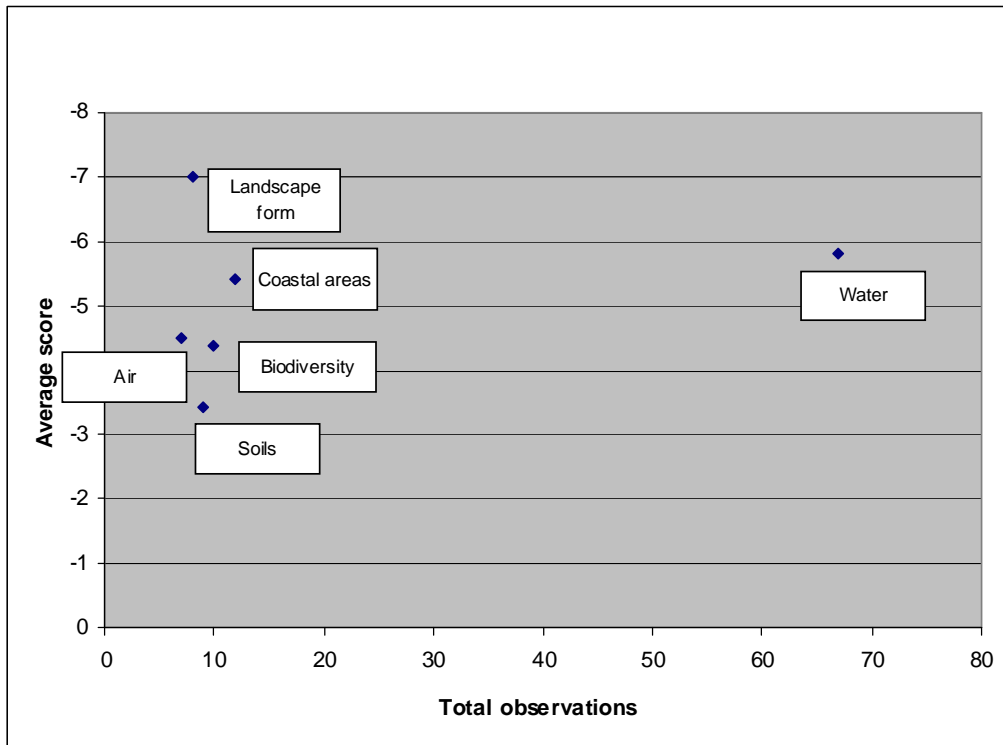
## 2.2 Masterton Results

Air quite clearly is the resource associated most often by people in Masterton with being in a good state, followed by soils (Figure 4). The scores for natural resources in good condition are similar for biodiversity, coastal areas, landscape form and water.

Water is quite clearly the natural resource generally selected in Masterton as being in the worst state and it is scored relatively poorly (Figure 5). Landscape form was picked as the natural resource in the worst condition by a few people (<10), but when it was, they scored it the worst of any resource. In contrast to landscape form, if soils were picked as the resource in the worst state, it still scored well. The other resources, such as coastal areas were selected by only a few people.



**Figure 5.** Evaluation by the Masterton workshop of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



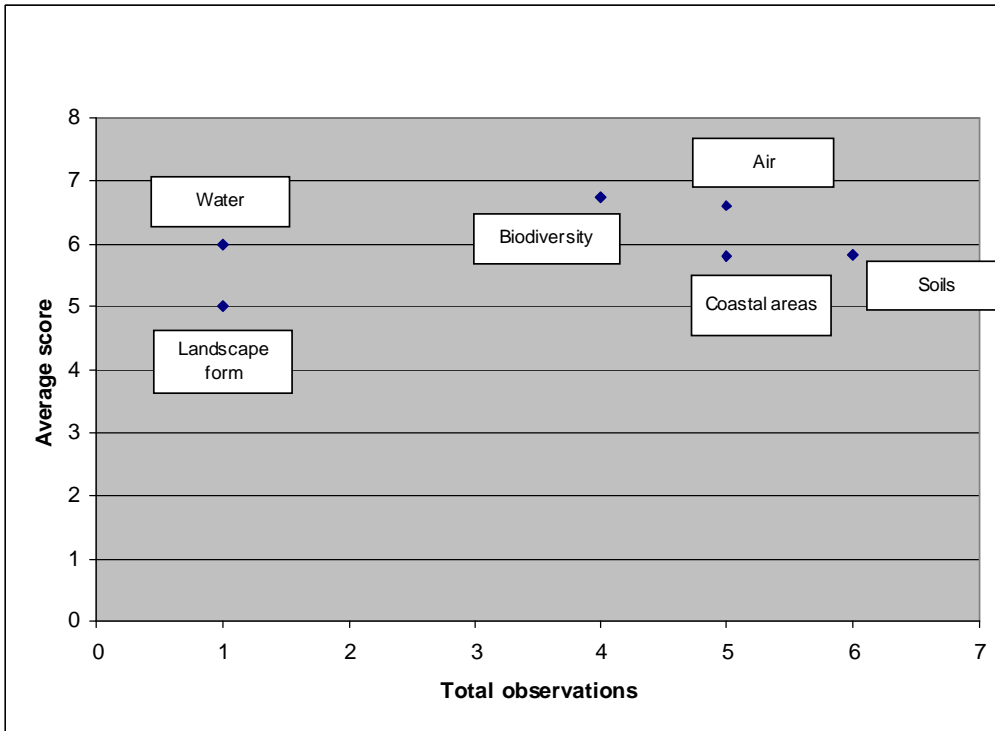
**Figure 6.** Evaluation by the Masterton workshop of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

### 2.3 Tinui Results

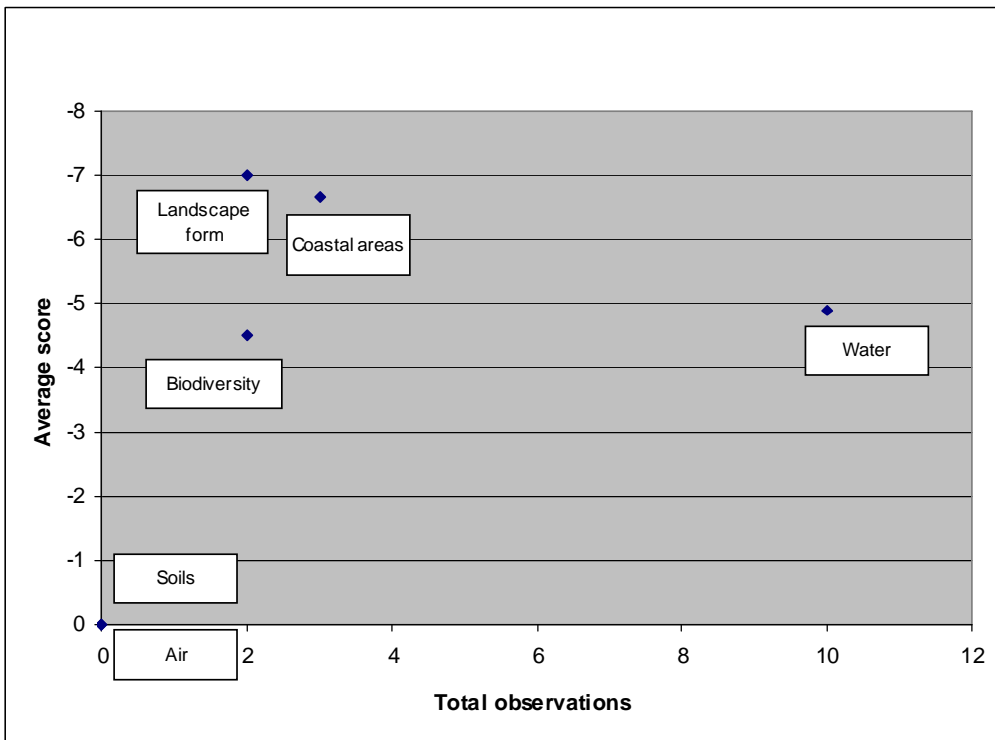
Overall at the Tinui workshop, it appears that most natural resources were identified for protection rather than improvement (Figure 7).

Water is quite clearly the natural resource generally selected by Tinui participants as being in the worst state of any of the natural resources, although it only scored in the mid range and not particularly poorly (Figure 8). Landscape form, coastal areas and biodiversity were picked as the natural resource in the worst condition by a few people (<10), but only landscape form and coastal areas scored badly (<-5).

Landscape form was given the lowest scores and so was the natural resource providing the most opportunity for improvement. Water was most often identified with being in a poor state and so had the greatest community support for policy intervention.



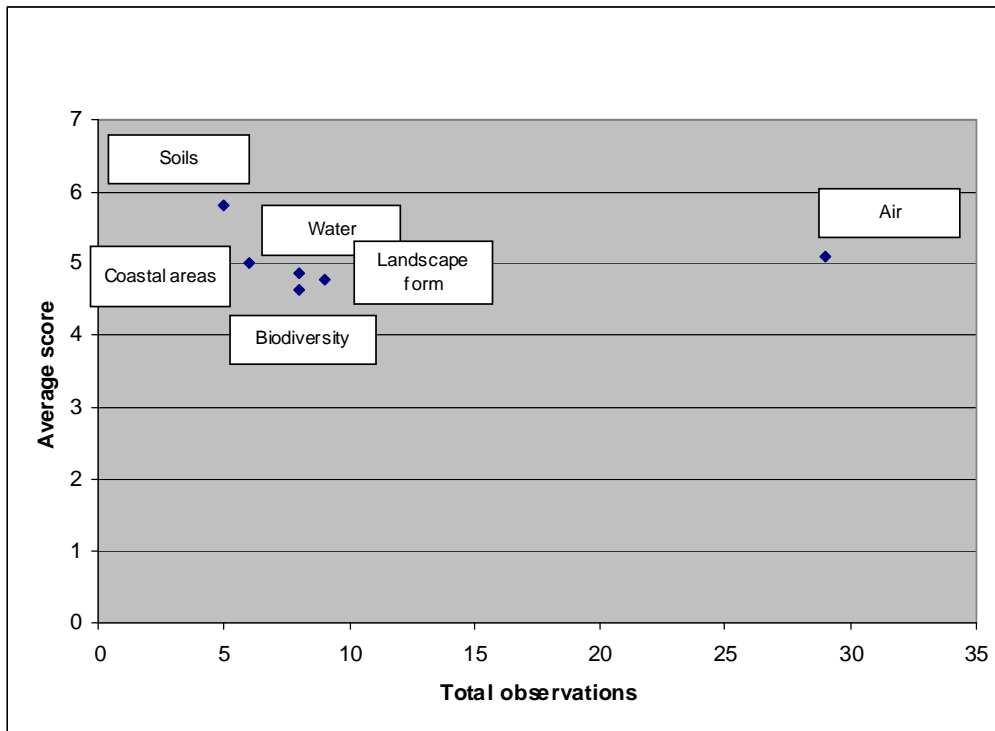
**Figure 7.** Evaluation by the Tinui workshop of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



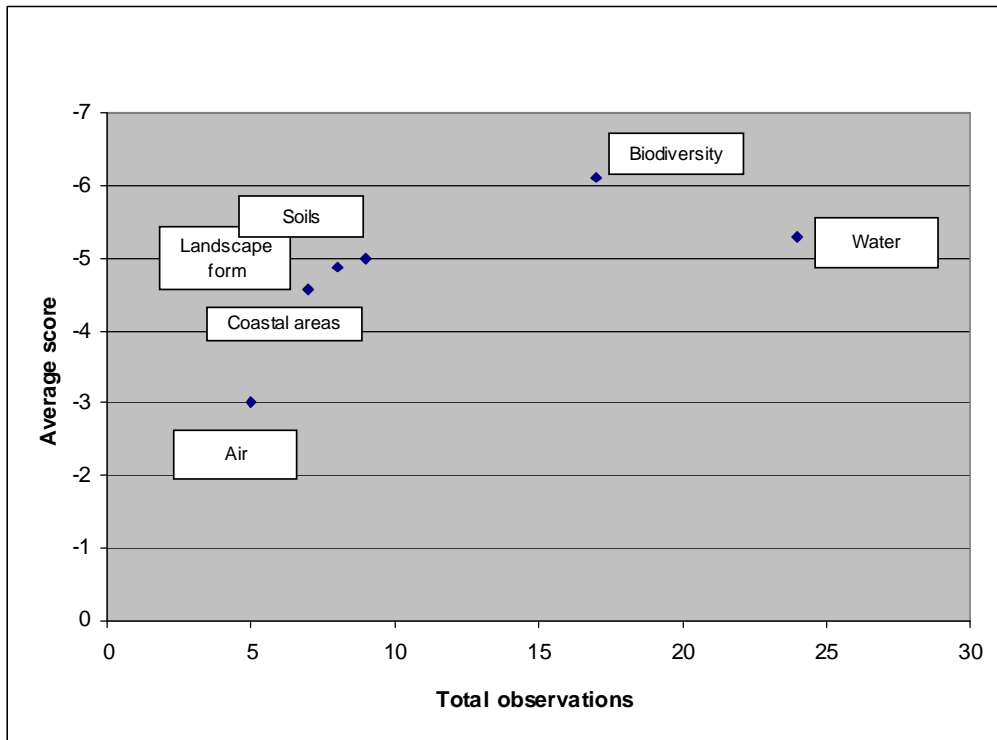
**Figure 8.** Evaluation by the Tinui workshop of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

### 3. Hutt River Catchment Results

The Hutt and Wainuiomata River communities met at workshops in Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt and Wainuiomata. Their combined results are shown in Figures 9 and 10. Air was consistently the resource selected as being in the best condition. Generally, water was selected as the resource in the worst condition and needing improvement. In Upper Hutt, soils were also considered to require policies aimed at improving their condition.



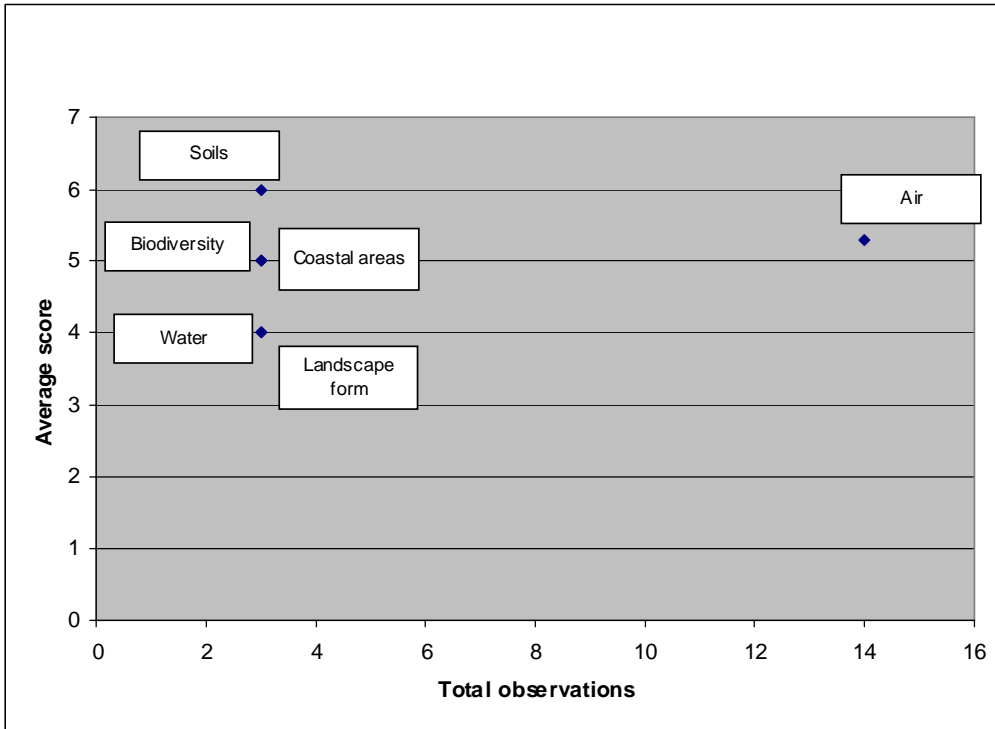
**Figure 9.** A combined evaluation by the Hutt River catchment workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



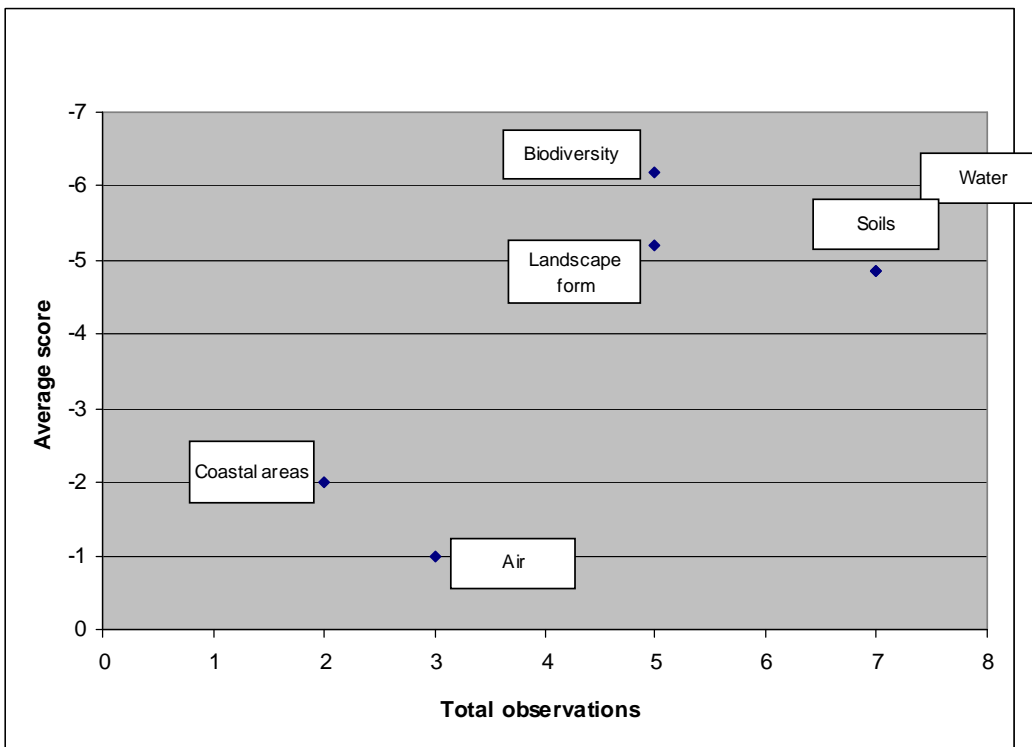
**Figure 10.** A combined evaluation by the Hutt River catchment workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

### 3.1 Upper Hutt Results

In Figure 11, air is selected most commonly, as the natural resource in the best condition. In Figure 12 both soils and water were equally identified as the natural resources in the worst condition. Biodiversity was sometimes considered as the resource in the best condition, but more commonly considered to be in poor condition.



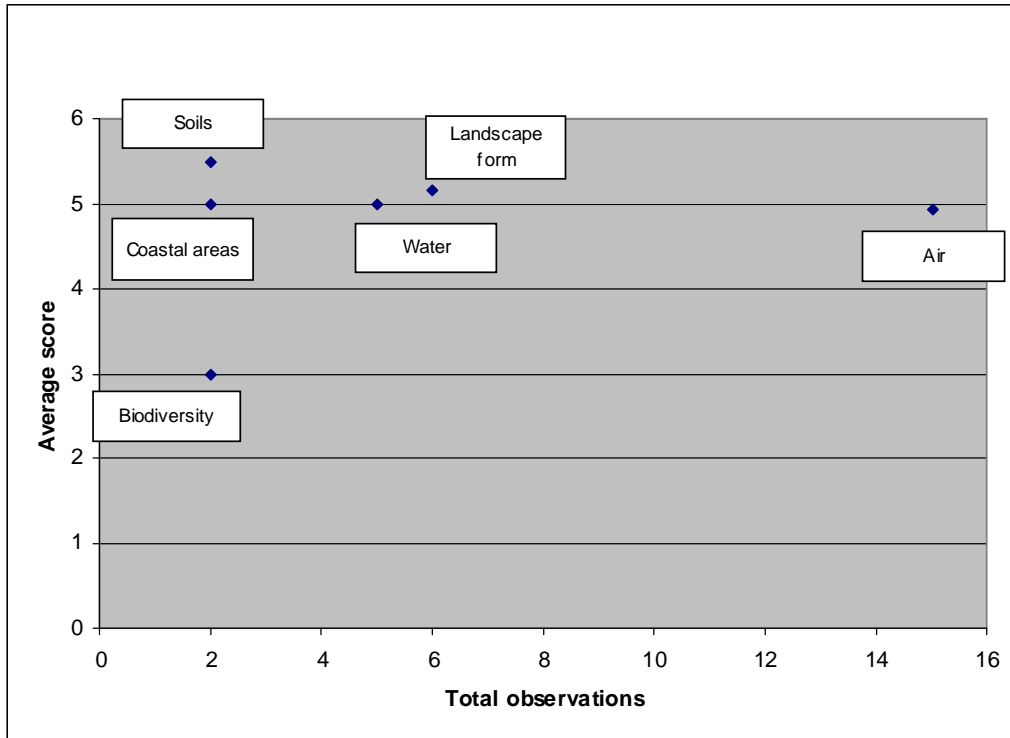
**Figure 11.** A combined evaluation by the Upper Hutt workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



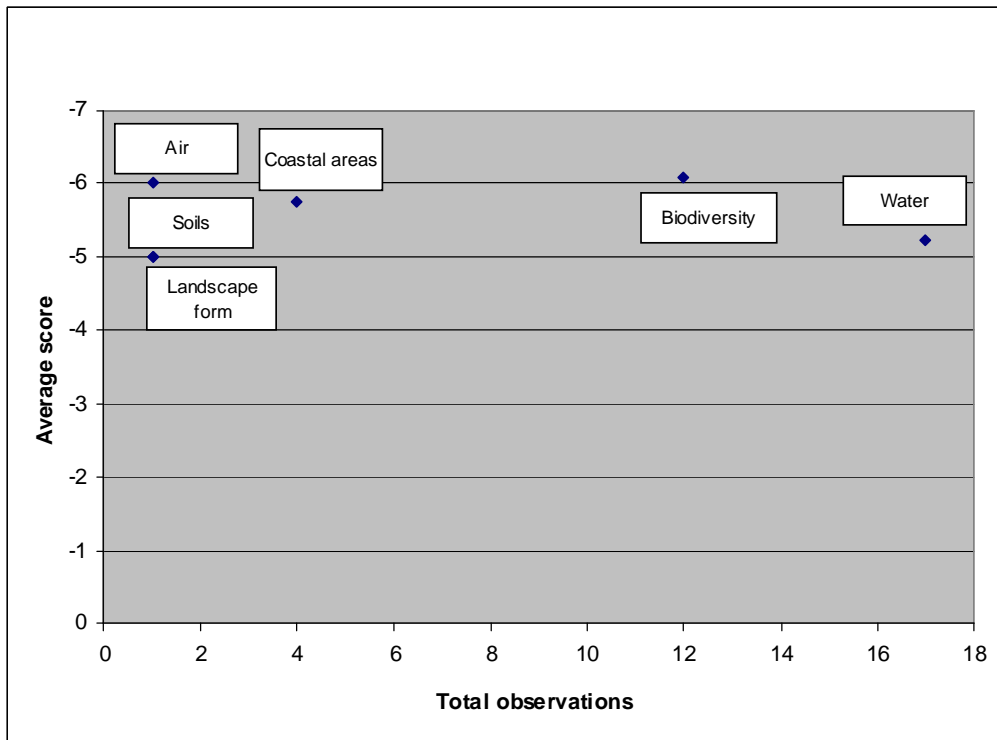
**Figure 12.** A combined evaluation by the Upper Hutt workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

### 3.2 Lower Hutt Results

In the Lower Hutt workshop results, the same resources were considered to be in a very good or a very poor with not much inbetween. Overall, air was most often considered to be in good condition and so needing protection (Figure 13). Water and biodiversity were most often considered to be in poor condition and so needed improvement (Figure 14).



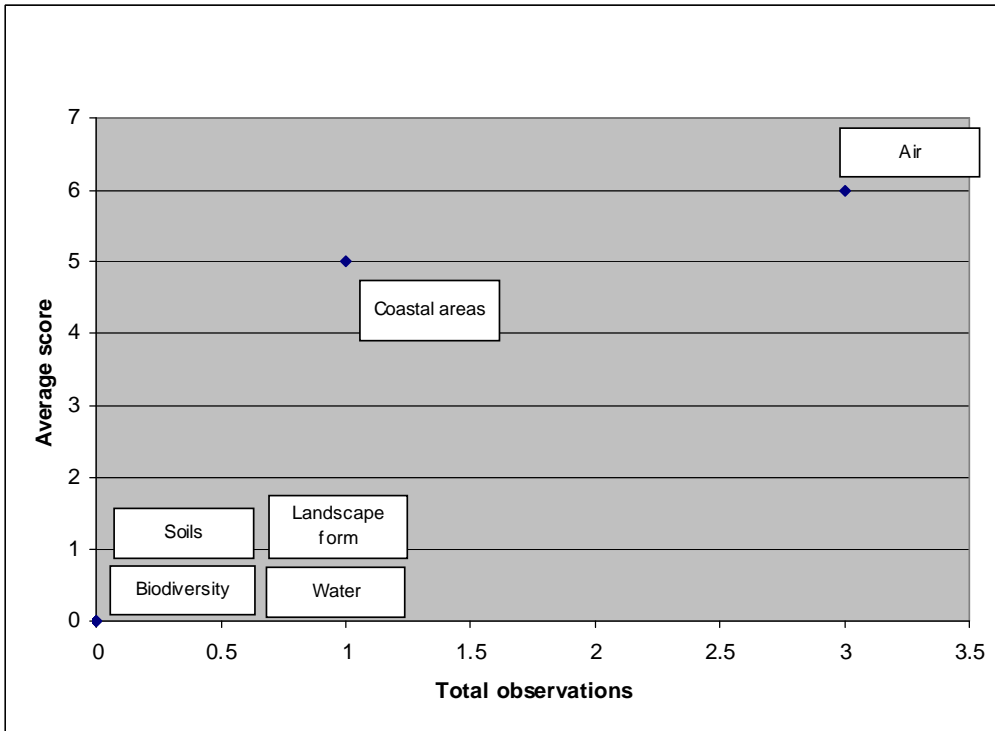
**Figure 13.** A combined evaluation by the Lower Hutt workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



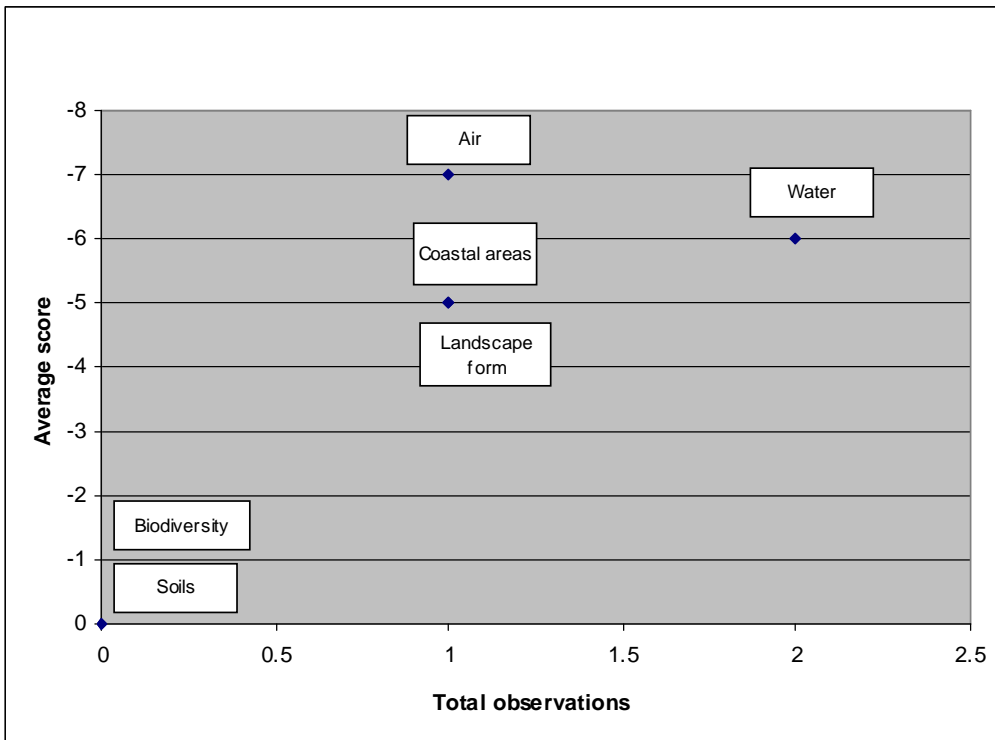
**Figure 14.** A combined evaluation by the Lower Hutt workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

### 3.3 Wainuiomata Results

Wainuiomata only had one subgroup operating at their workshop. They identified air as the resource in the best condition (Figure 15), and water as the resource in the worst condition (Figure (16)).



**Figure 15.** A combined evaluation by the Wainuiomata workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale

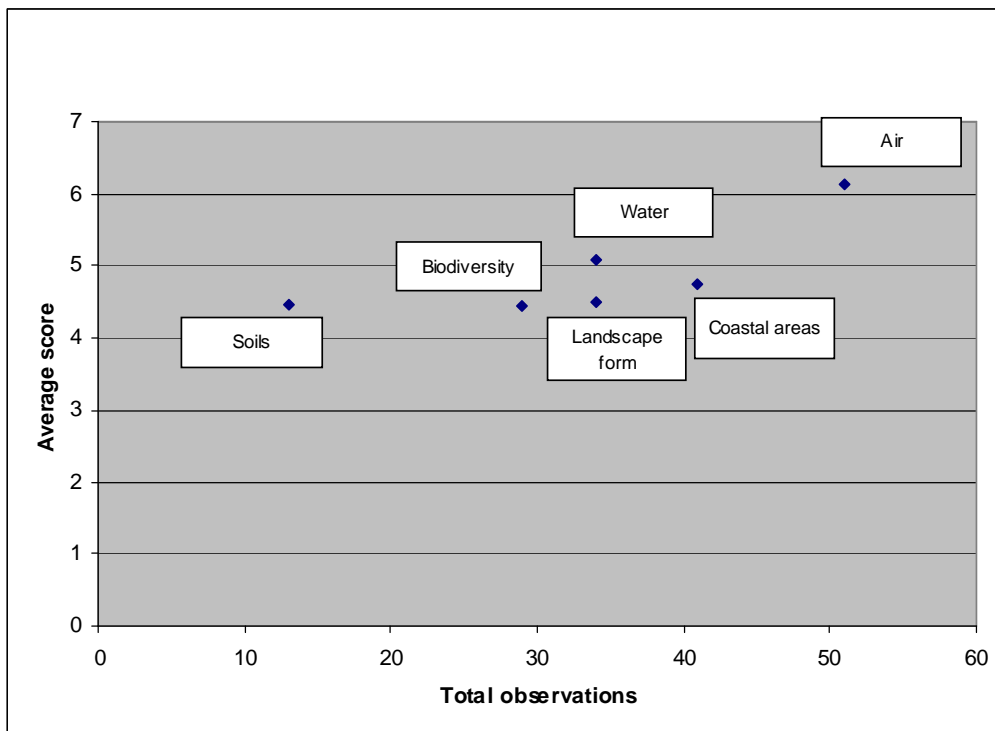


**Figure 16.** A combined evaluation by the Wainuiomata workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

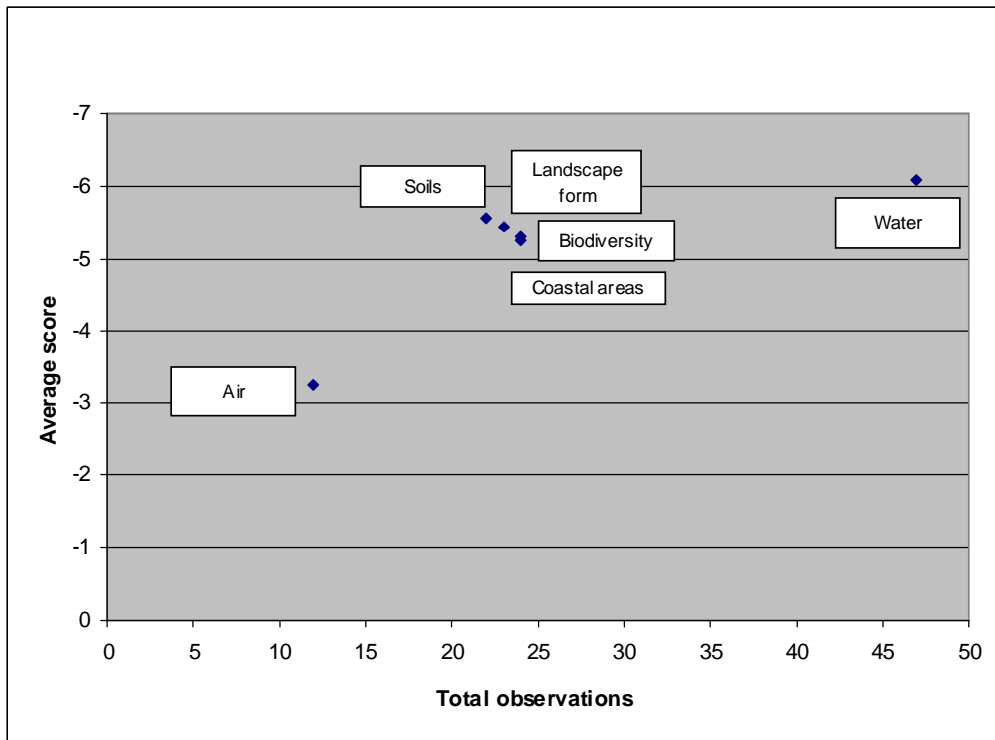
## 4. Coastal Community Results

The Coastal community results include Porirua, Paekakariki, Paraparaumu and Otaki. The participants at these workshops generally identified air as the natural resource in the best condition, although people at Porirua also scored landscape form highly (Figure 17).

Generally water and landscape form were commonly considered to be the natural resources in the worst condition (Figure 18). Sometimes this also included biodiversity (Figure 22) and soils (Figure 20).



**Figure 17.** A combined evaluation by the Coastal community workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale

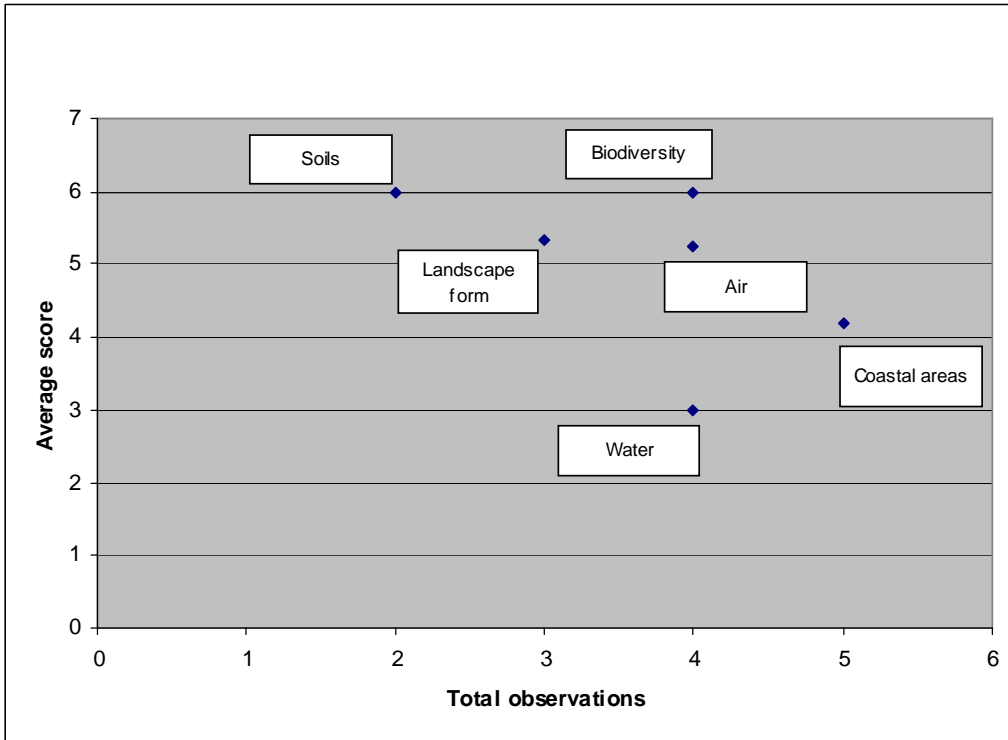


**Figure 18.** A combined evaluation by the Coastal community workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

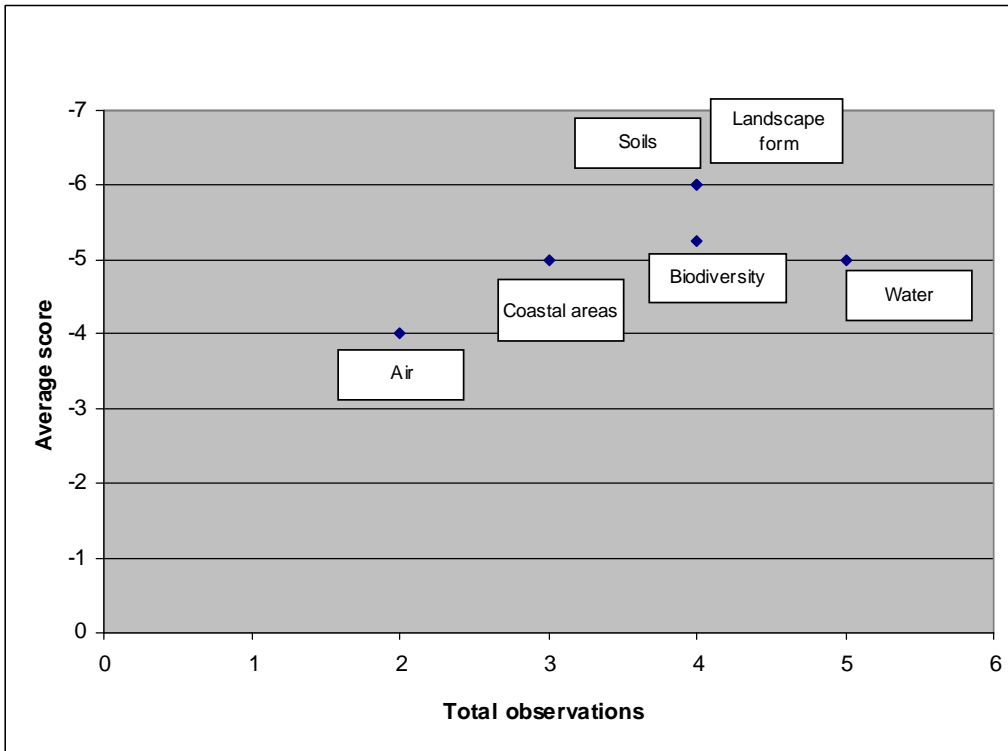
#### 4.1 Paekakariki Results

The participants at the Paekakariki workshop identified a range of natural resources as being in good condition (Figure 19). Of these, biodiversity and air scored particularly well.

The same groups of participants scored soils and landscape form poorly, although sometimes biodiversity was again also scored poorly.



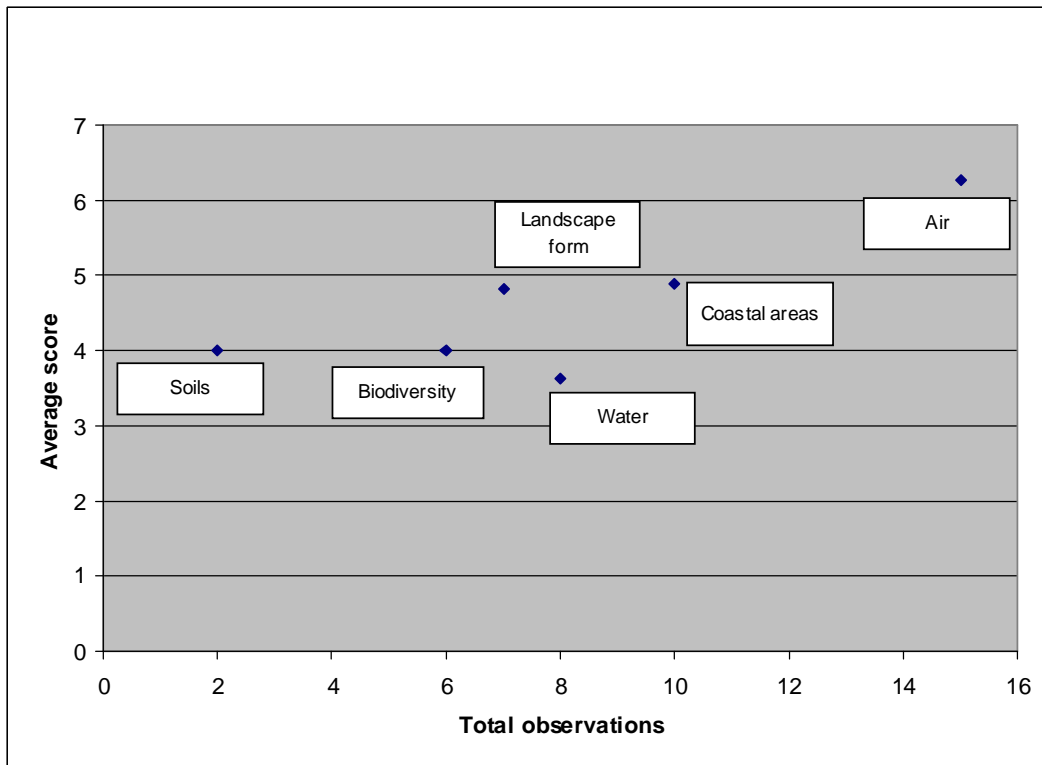
**Figure 19.** A combined evaluation by the Paekakariki workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



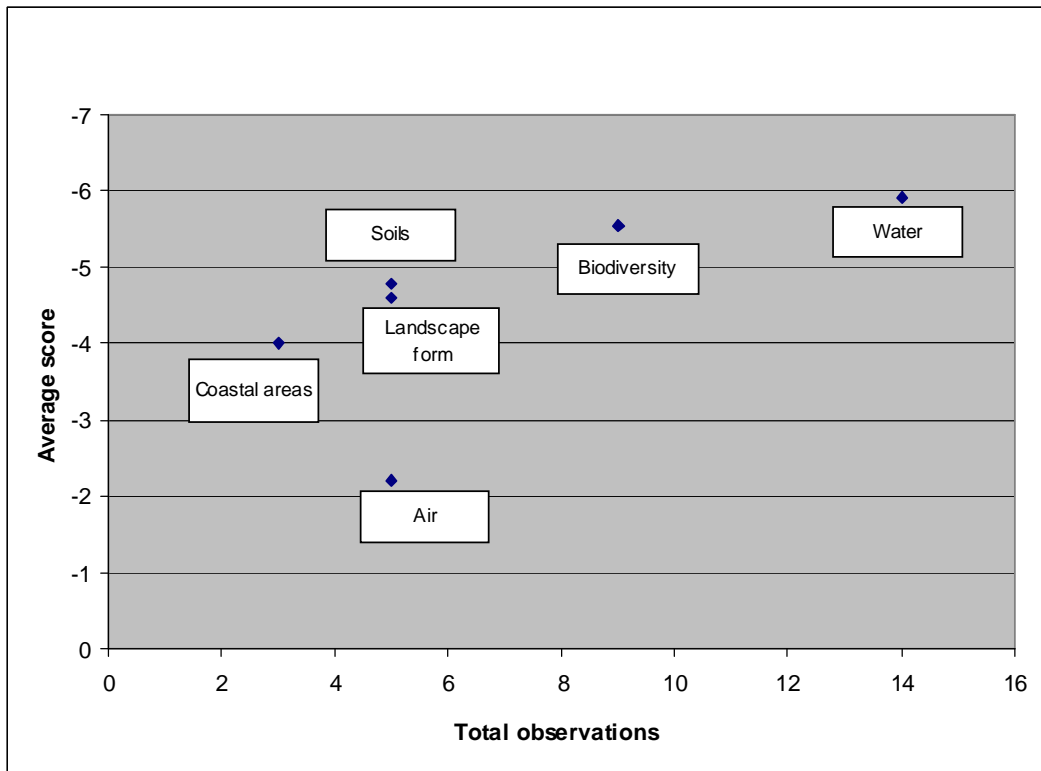
**Figure 20.** A combined evaluation by the Coastal community workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

## 4.2 Paraparaumu Results

At the Paraparaumu workshop, participants generally scored air as the natural resource in the best condition. Water was scored most often as the natural resource in the worst condition, although biodiversity was also given a poor score (Figure 22).



**Figure 21.** A combined evaluation by the Paraparaumu workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale

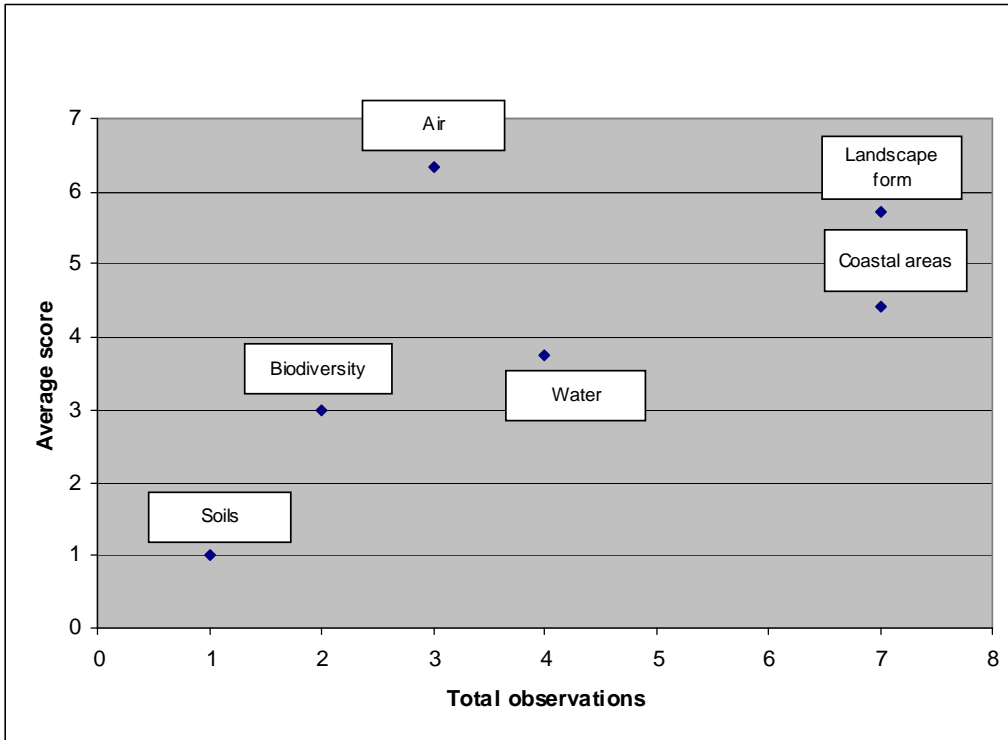


**Figure 22.** A combined evaluation by the Paraparaumu workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

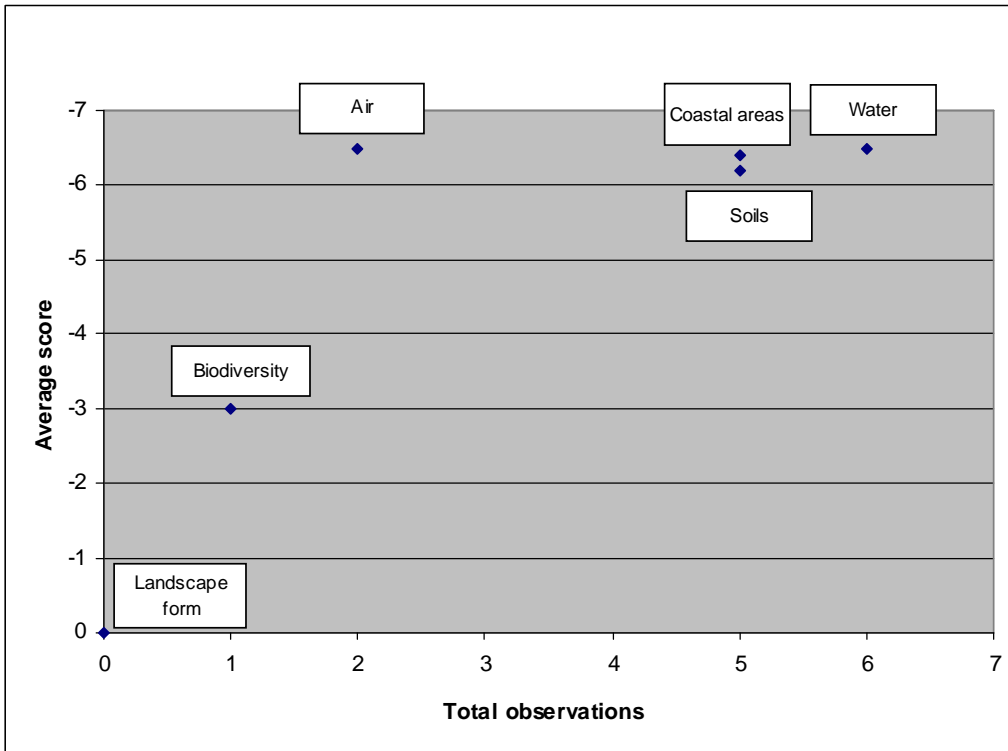
### 4.3 Porirua Results

Participants at the Porirua workshop scored landscape form and coastal areas equally often as the resources in the best condition (Figure 23).

In contrast; water, coastal areas and soils, were all commonly selected as being resources in poor condition (Figure 24).



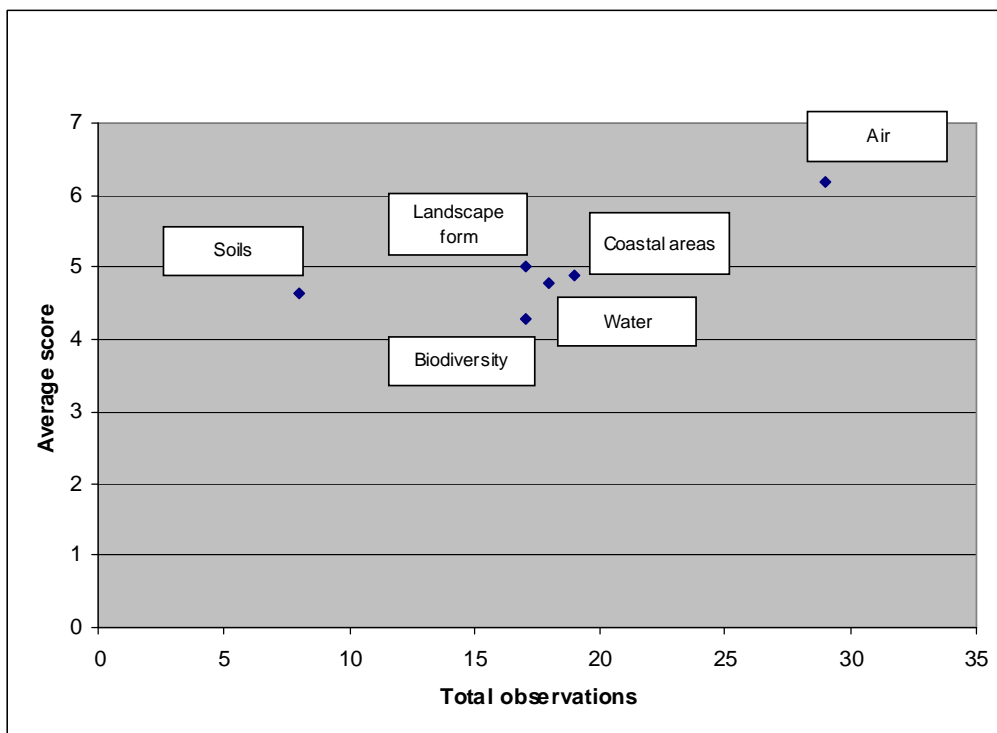
**Figure 23.** A combined evaluation by the Porirua workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



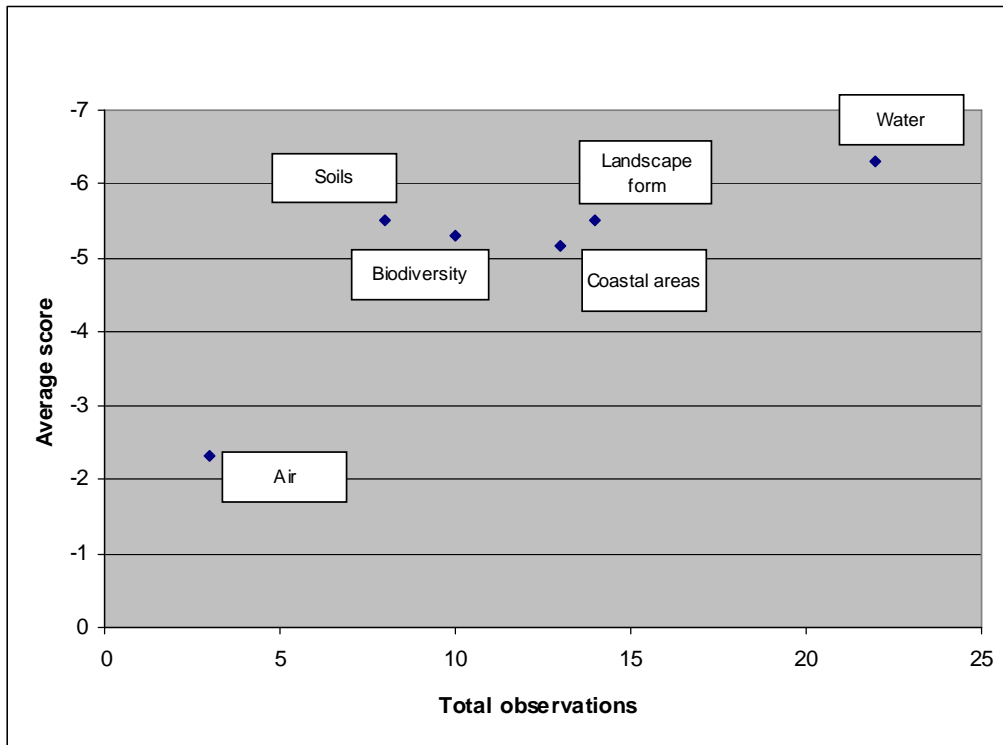
**Figure 24.** A combined evaluation by the Porirua workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

#### 4.4 Otaki Results

At Otaki, the workshop participants identified air as being the resource in the best condition (Figure 25), and water as the resource in the worst condition (Figure 26). Of concern is that all the resources except air were identified as resources in a poor condition by some of the participants.



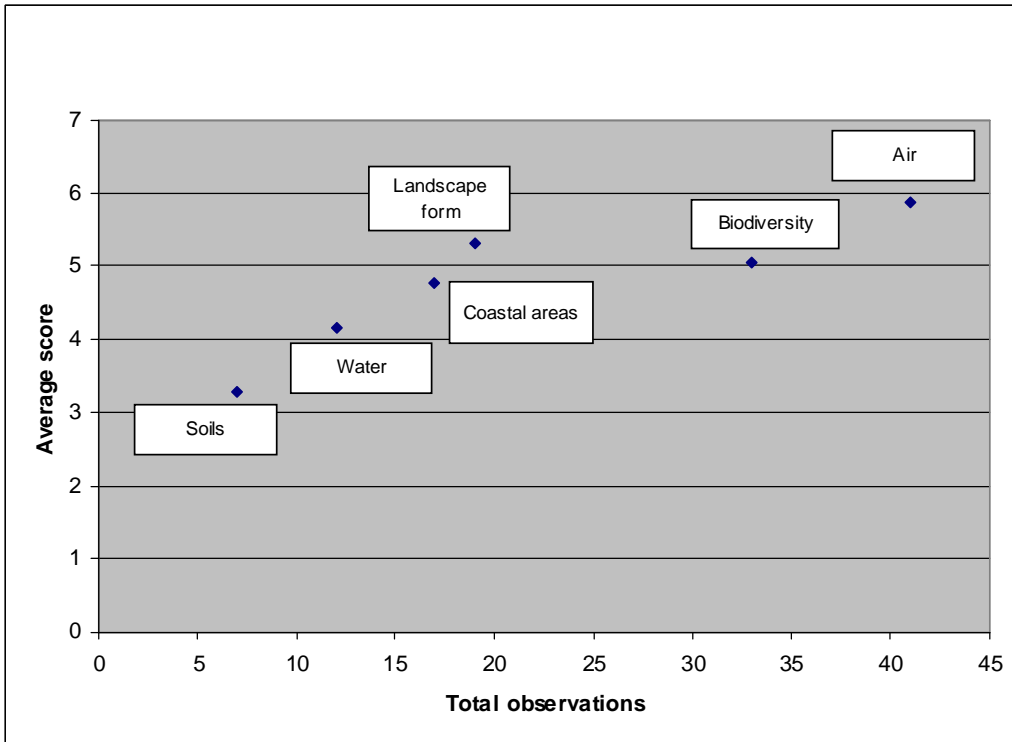
**Figure 25.** A combined evaluation by the Otaki workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



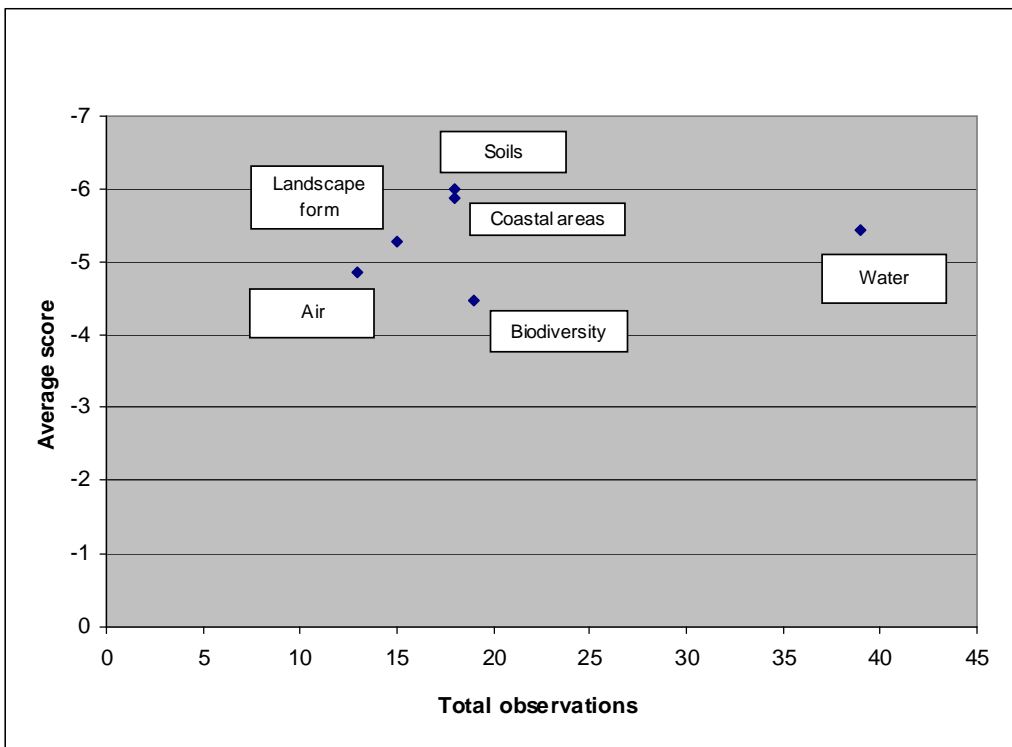
**Figure 26.** A combined evaluation by the Otaki workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

## 5. Wellington City Results

Wellington City results combines the workshop results from Berhampore, Johnsonville, Central City, Thorndon and Rongotai. In these results it is apparent that air was considered to be the natural resource in the best condition, with biodiversity not far behind (Figure 27). Water was generally the resource considered to be in the worst condition by most people (Figure 28).



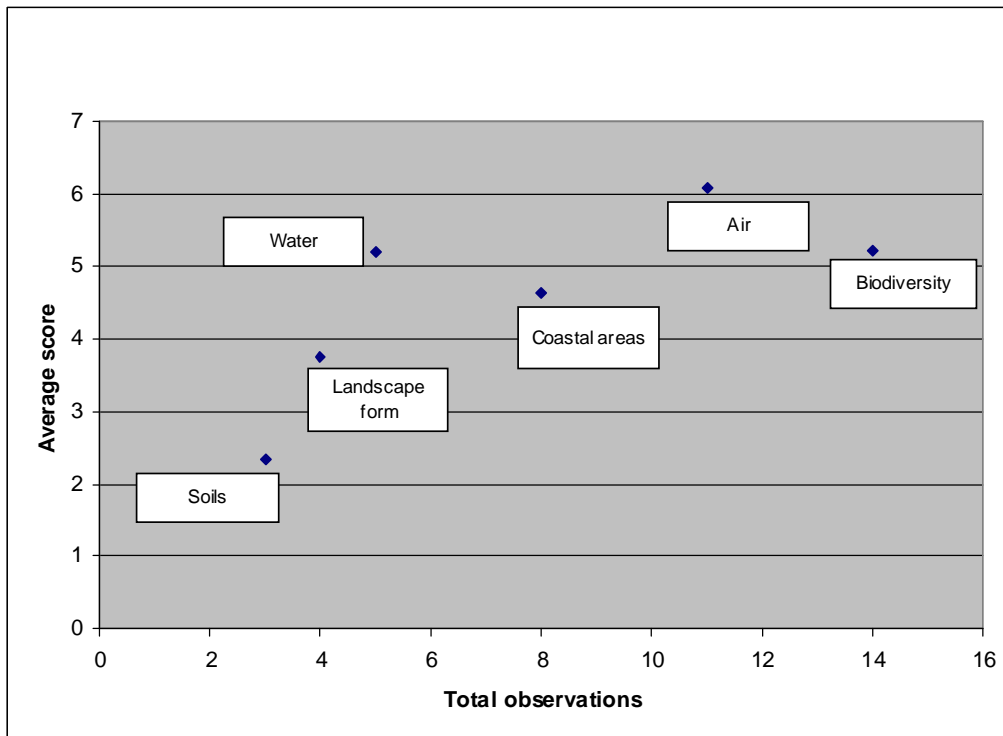
**Figure 27.** A combined evaluation by the Wellington City workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



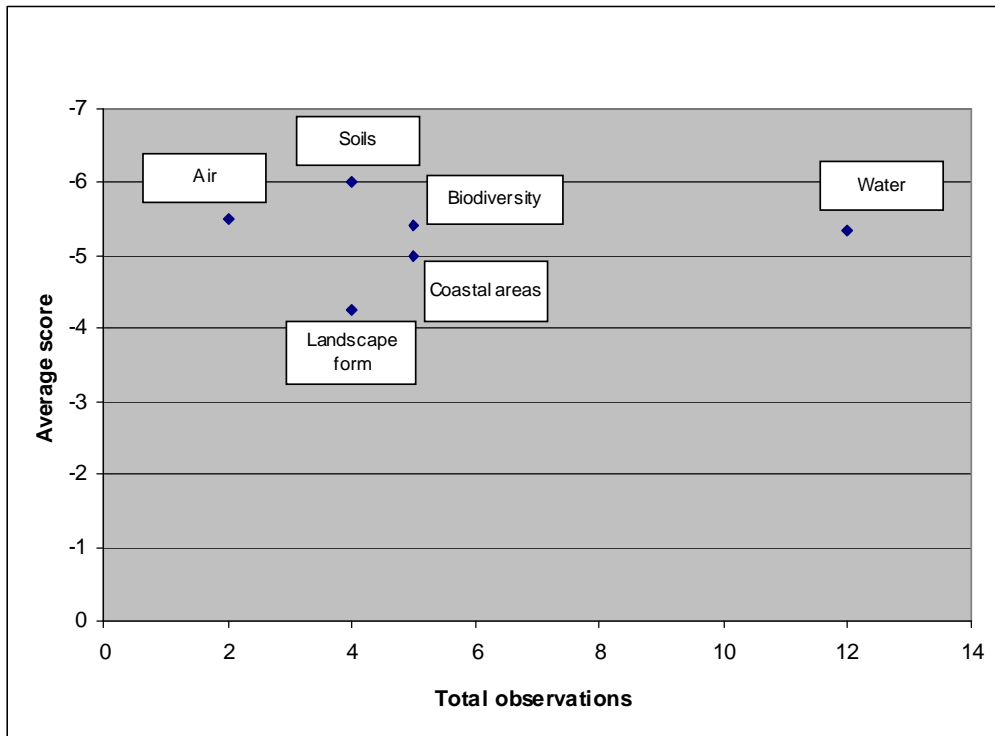
**Figure 28.** A combined evaluation by the Wellington City workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

## 5.1 Berhampore Results

Participants at the Berhampore workshop identified biodiversity and air as the natural resources in the best condition (Figure 29). They most commonly selected water as the resource in the worst condition (Figure 30).



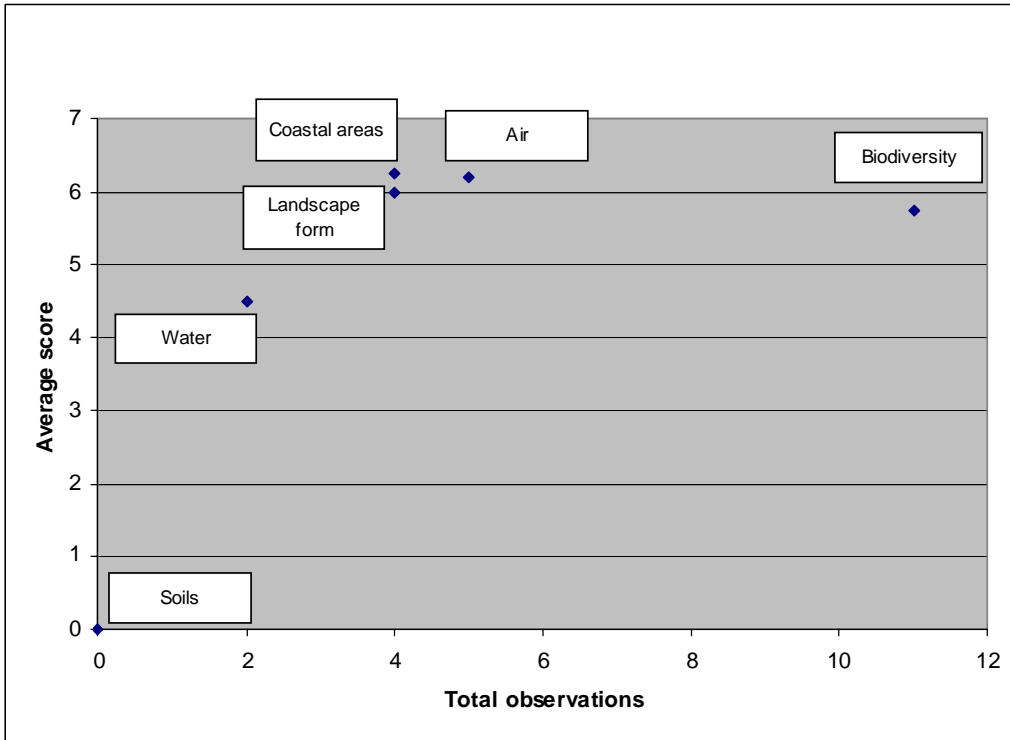
**Figure 29.** A combined evaluation by the Berhampore workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



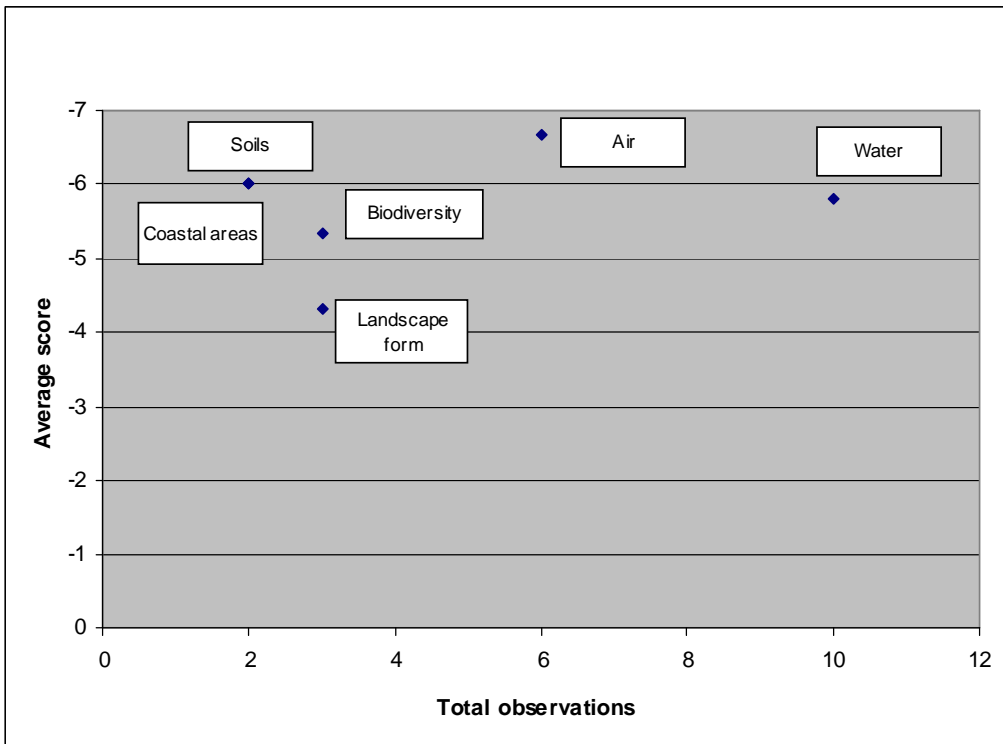
**Figure 30.** A combined evaluation by the Berhampore workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

## 5.2 Johnsonville Results

At the Johnsonville workshop participants identified biodiversity as the natural resource in the best condition (Figure 31). Water and air were the natural resources identified most commonly as the resources in the worst condition (Figure 32).



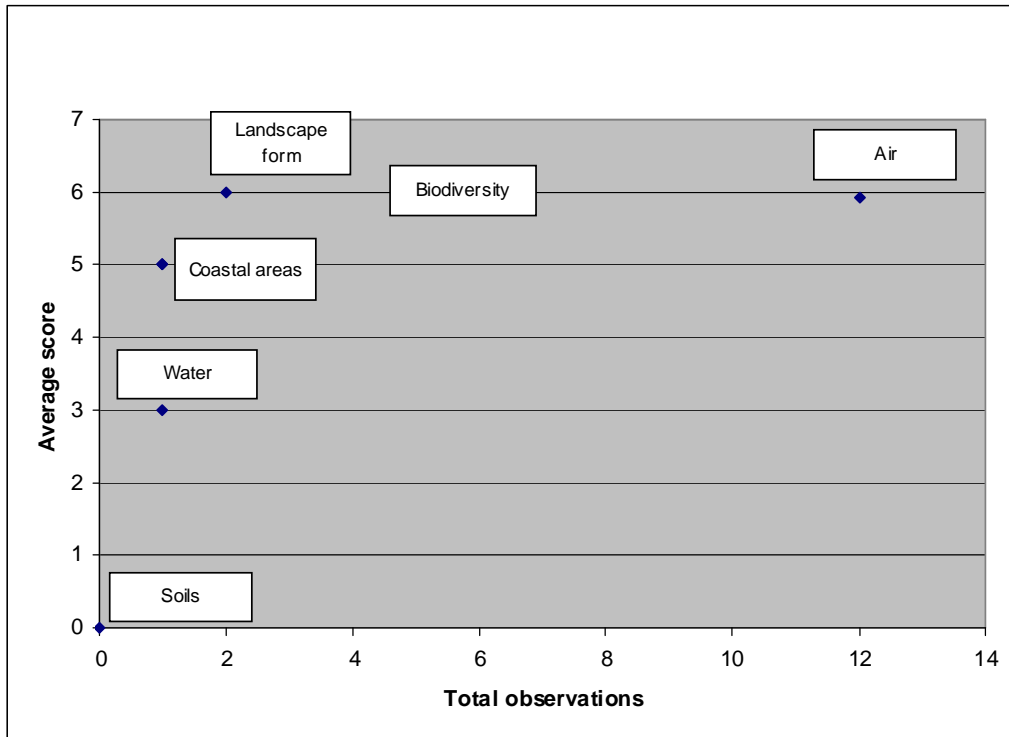
**Figure 31.** A combined evaluation by the Johnsonville workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



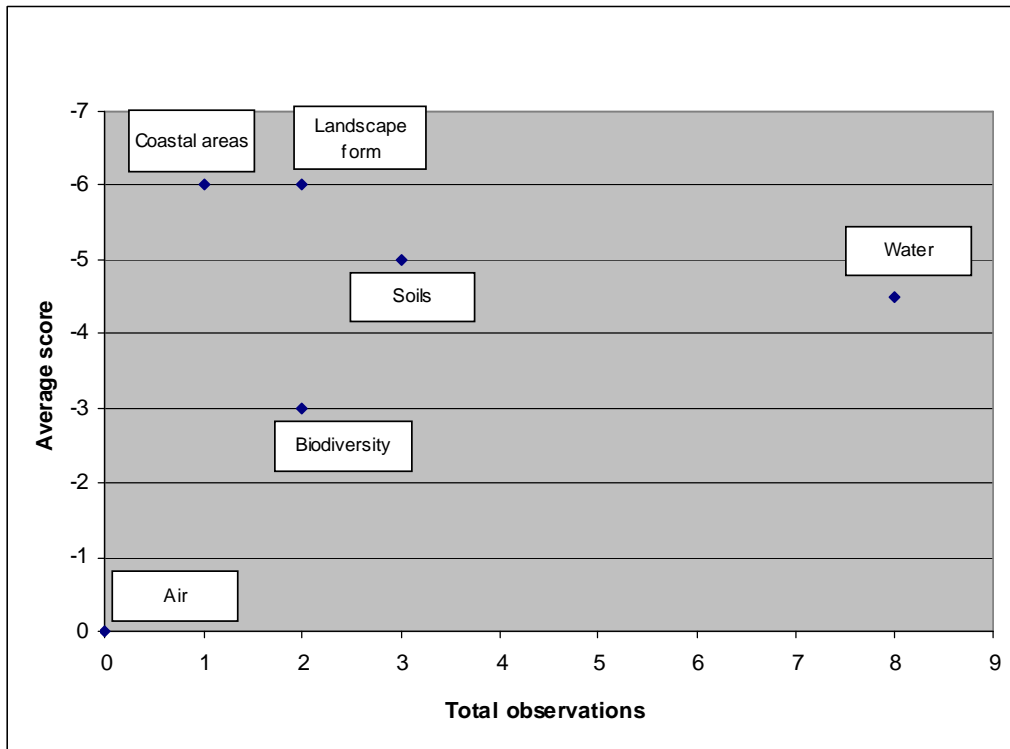
**Figure 32.** A combined evaluation by the Johnsonville workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

### 5.3 Central Wellington City and Thorndon Results

In the Central City and Thorndon, the workshop participants most commonly identified air as the natural resource in the best condition (Figure 33). Water was commonly identified as the natural resource in the worst condition (Figure 34).



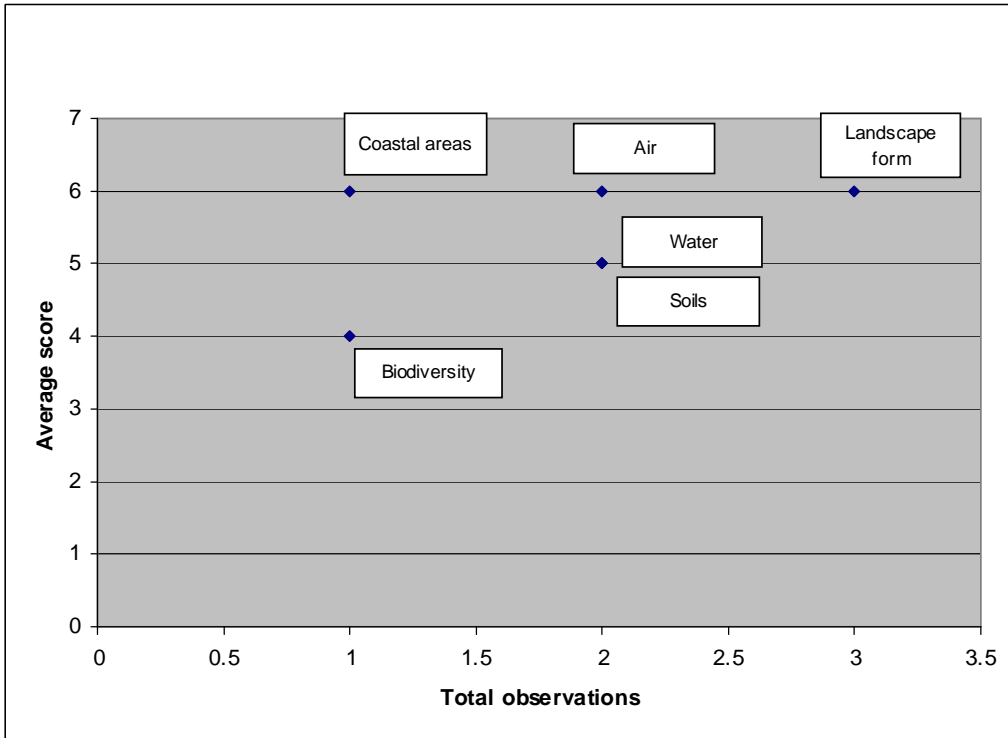
**Figure 33.** A combined evaluation by the Central Wellington and Thorndon workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



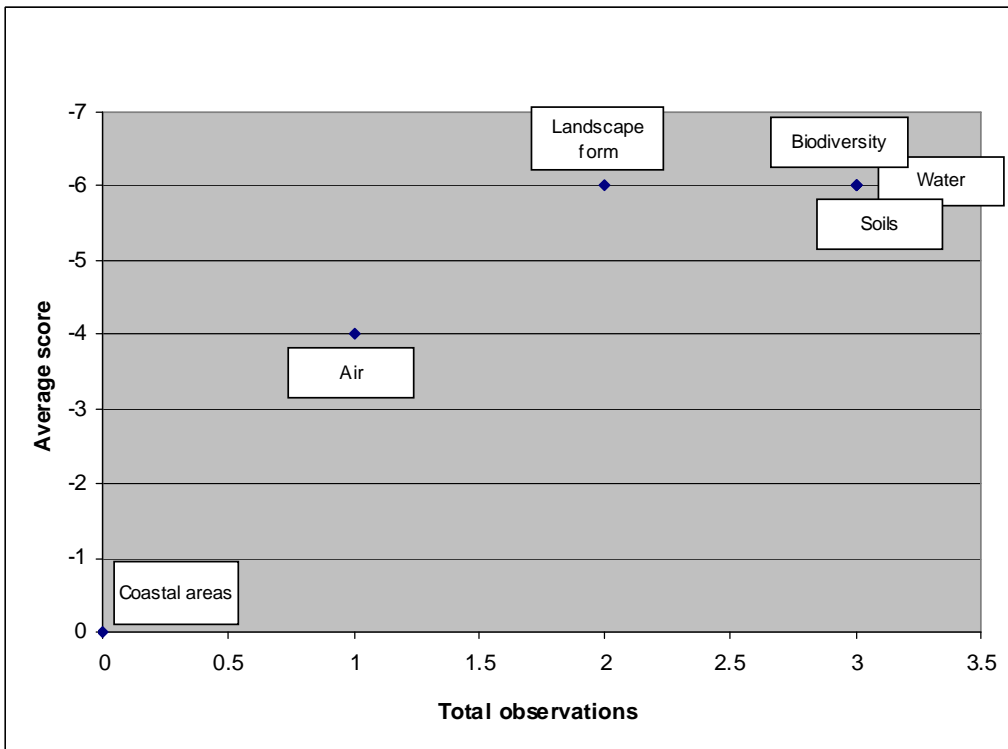
**Figure 34.** A combined evaluation by the Central Wellington and Thorndon workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

#### 5.4 Karori Results

The Karori workshop had only one subgroup. This group most commonly identified landscape form as the natural resource in the best condition (Figure 35). Biodiversity, soils and water were equally commonly scored as the resources in the worst condition (Figure 36).



**Figure 35.** A combined evaluation by the Karori workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale

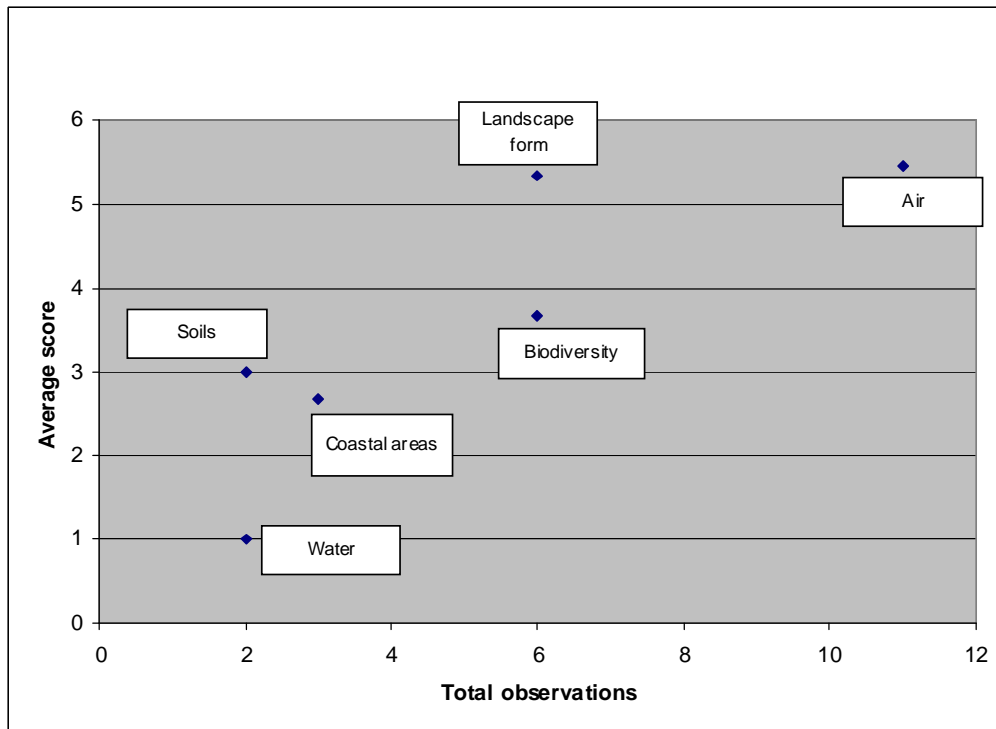


**Figure 36.** A combined evaluation by the Karori workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

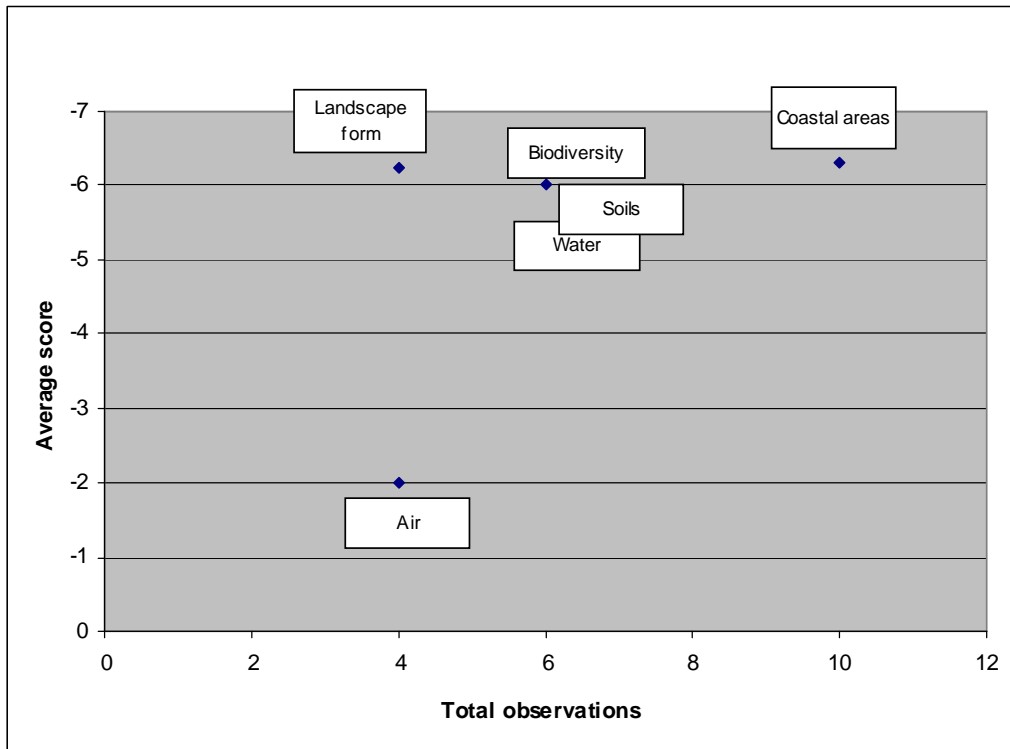
## 5.5 Rongotai Results

Rongotai workshop participants commonly identified air as the natural resource in the best condition (Figure 37).

The same groups identified coastal areas as the resource in the worst condition (Figure 37). Biodiversity, water and soils were equally considered to be in poor condition.



**Figure 37.** A combined evaluation by the Rongotai workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale



**Figure 38.** A combined evaluation by the Rongotai workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

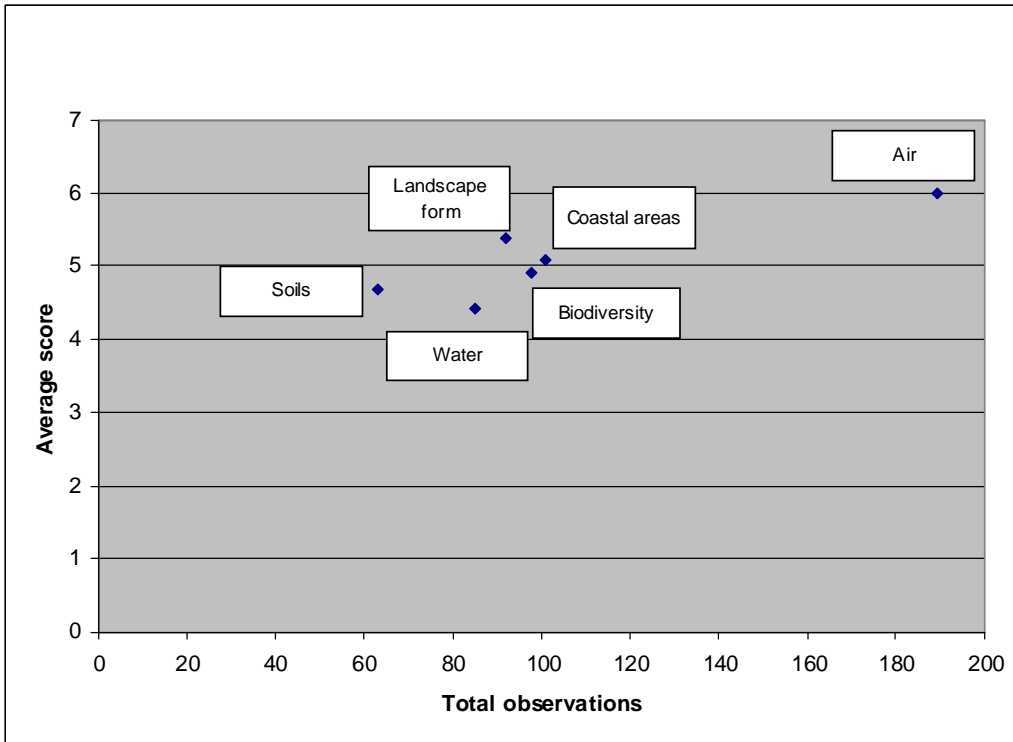
## 6. Regional Results and Workshop Conclusions

When the results from all the workshops across the whole Wellington region are combined, air is quite definitely the natural resource most often considered to be in the best condition (Figure 39). The current condition of the region's air needs to be protected for the future.

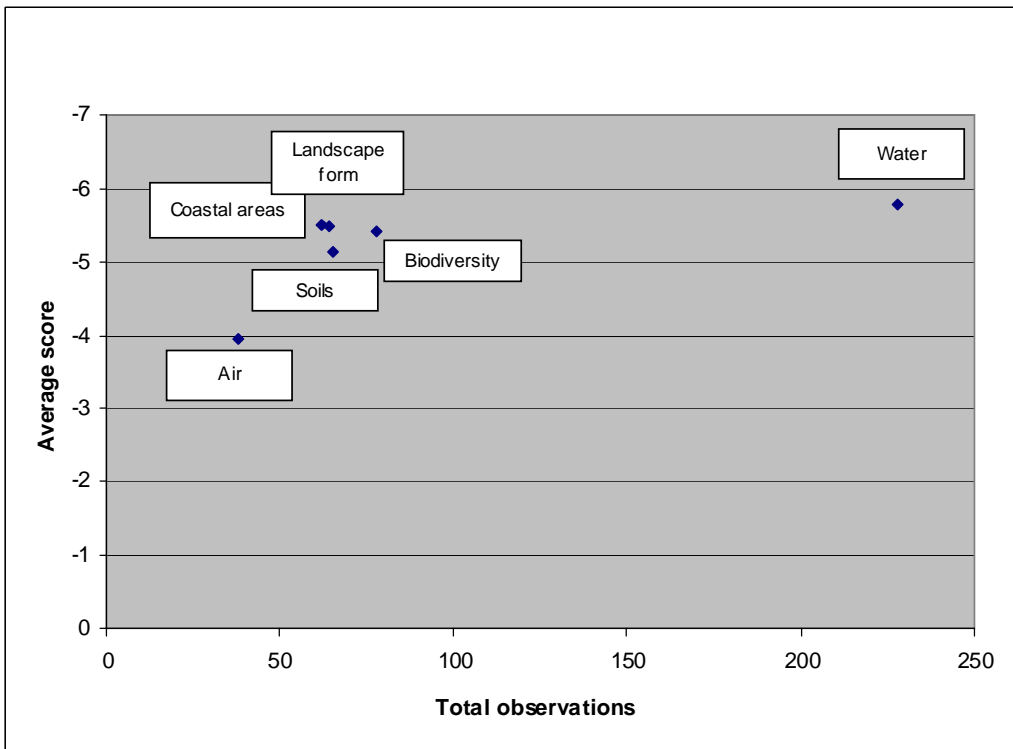
Across the whole region water was most commonly considered to be the natural resource in the worst condition (Figure 40). The state of the region's fresh water bodies needs to be improved for the future.

The condition of the other natural resources was considered by the workshop participants to be ambiguous. Some people and some workshop groups were quite concerned by the state of the region's biodiversity, landscape form, coastal areas and soils. Others were less so.

The next report on this stage of the public engagement is due in 2011. It will explore more fully some of the suggestions from the workshops on how Greater Wellington Regional Council could improve the condition of natural resources in the region.



**Figure 39.** A combined evaluation by the Wellington regional workshops of the natural resources in good condition using a 1-7 scale

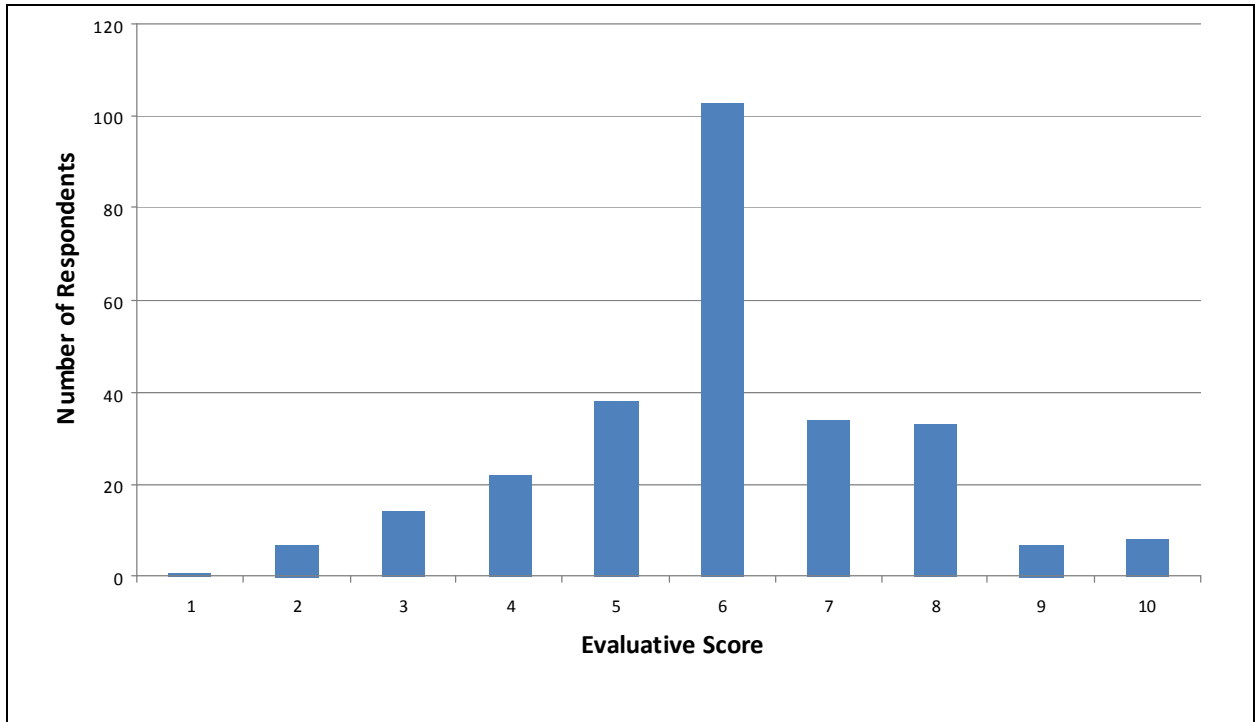


**Figure 40.** A combined evaluation by the Wellington regional workshops of the natural resources in poor condition using a 1-7 scale

## 7. Introduction to the Web Survey

A total of 851 people participated in the web survey. The web survey asked respondents questions about the state of natural resources in their area and how these could be improved. The questions are included in Appendix 2 of the ‘web survey summary results and comments’ report (see [www.gw.govt.nz/web-survey](http://www.gw.govt.nz/web-survey)). In this summary the number of respondents scoring each resource on a 1-10 scale is shown in the graphs (1 being very poor condition and 10 being very good condition). Each respondent was also given an opportunity to describe a potential policy intervention for the regional council. From the descriptions associated with each score, the most significant ones have been highlighted in this summary. Their selection is subjective, but based upon the degree of association each had with a particular score, in order to create a scale of increasing policy intervention from low to high as the scores ranged from 10 to 1.

### 7.1 Soils



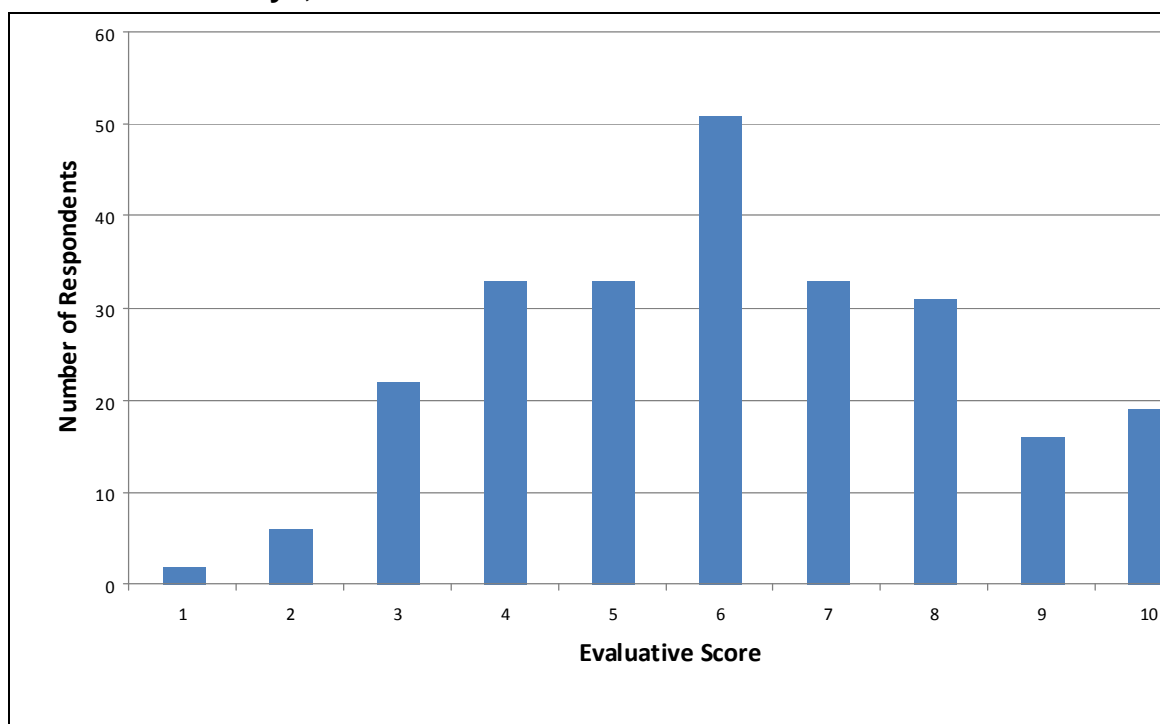
**Figure 41.** Graph of the state of soils in the Wellington Region

Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Stricter controls, particularly use of chemicals and fertilisers
2	Stricter consent enforcement
3	Provide advice to landowners and information to communities

4	More sediment control on development projects
5	Provide compost to homeowners
6	Widespread planting by Council staff
7	Financial assistance for conservation works
8	More monitoring to identify trends
9	Public education about soil conservation
10	Don't do anything

In Figure 41 the average assessment of the state of soils in the region was 5 out of 10; the most common score was 6. Based upon those people's preferences there would be support for continued conservation planting by Council staff and providing homeowners with compost.

## 7.2 Waterways, lakes and wetlands



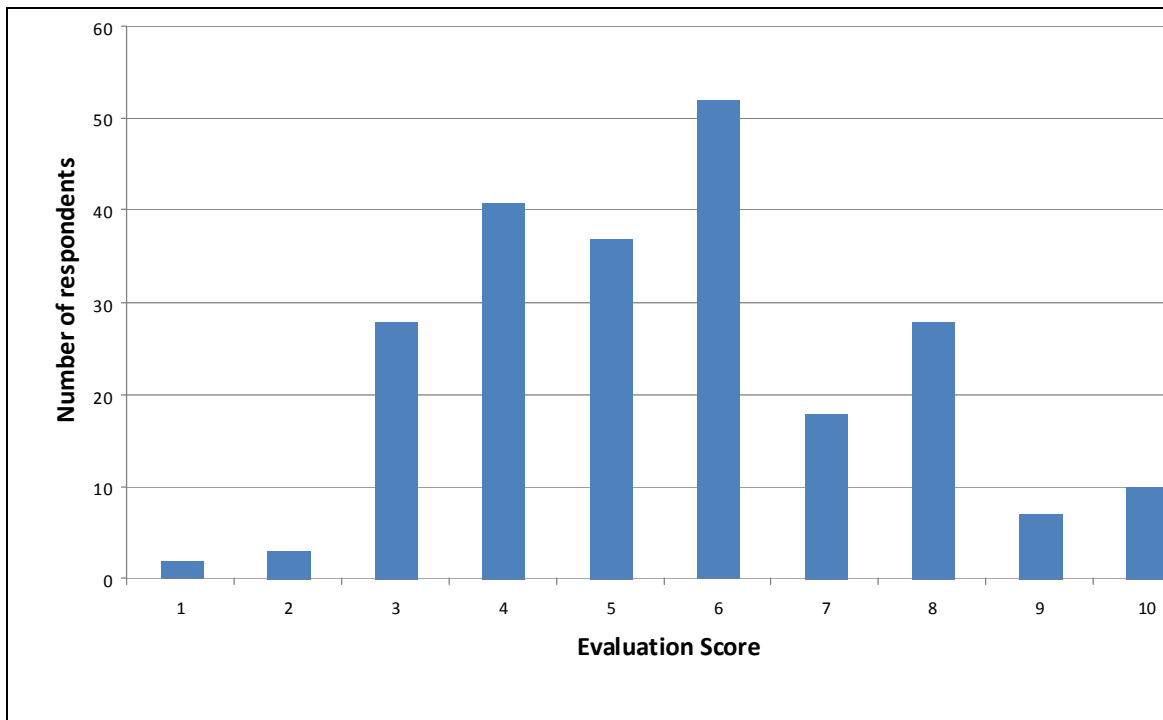
**Figure 42.** Graph of the state of water quality in the Wellington Region

Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Prioritise water quality above economics
2	More of everything and less flood-control works

3	Monitor and enforce consents
4	Council programmes to clean-up, fence and plant
5	Financial incentives for riparian management
6	Education with potential polluters
7	Control storm water drains
8	Public education
9	Expand "Streams Alive" programme
10	Nothing required

In Figure 42 the average score was again 5, with many people preferring financial incentives, education and control of storm water drains.

### 7.3 Coastal and marine areas



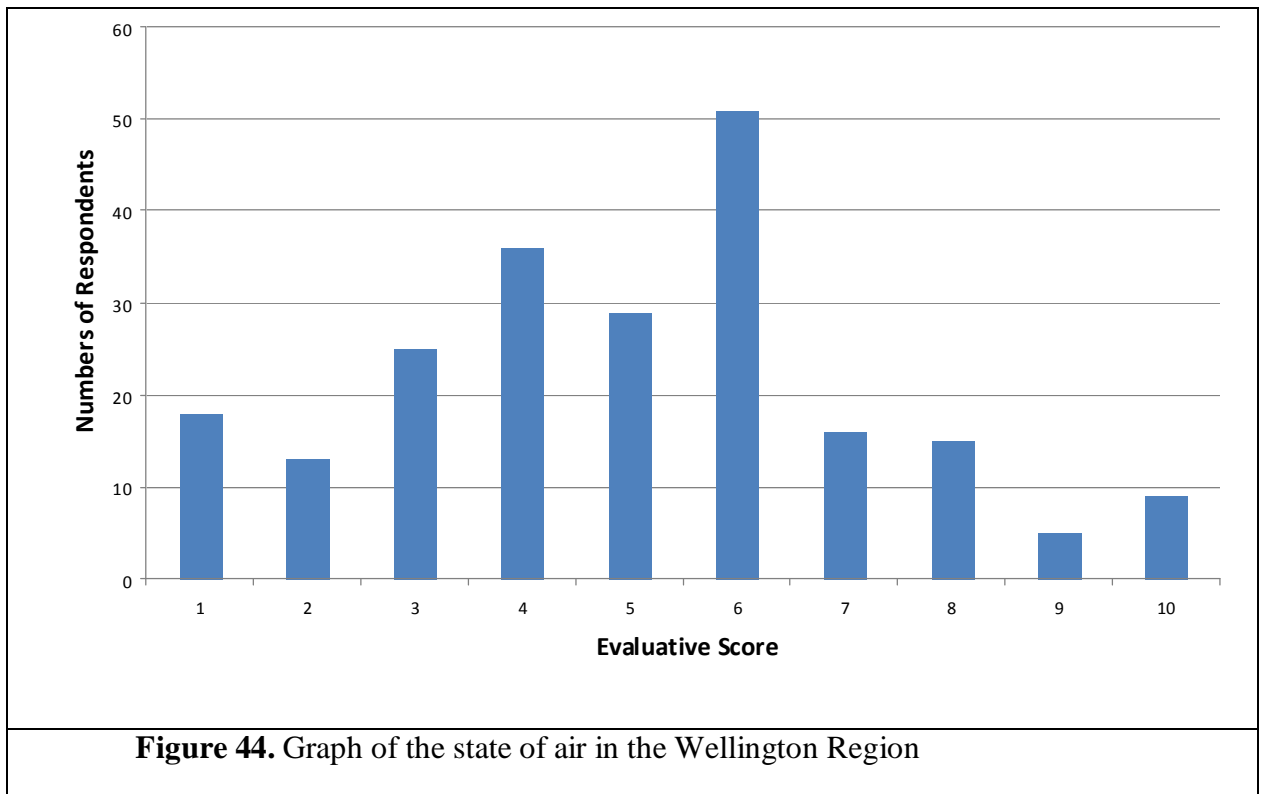
**Figure 43.** Graph of the state of coastal and marine areas in the Wellington Region

Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Protect and replenish fish stocks

2	Stop sewerage getting into marine areas
3	Enlarge marine reserves
4	Prosecute more people
5	Control building near beaches
6	Revegetate the dunes
7	Encourage beach-care community groups
8	Provide rubbish bins at beaches
9	GWRC beach cleaning events
10	Public education

In Figure 43 the average score for the state of the coastline is again 5 although there are many people giving it a score of 4 and 6 as well. The preferred policy interventions include revegetating the dunes, controlling building along the coastline to reduce risks from flooding and prosecuting more people for illegal vehicle use, rubbish disposal and pollution.

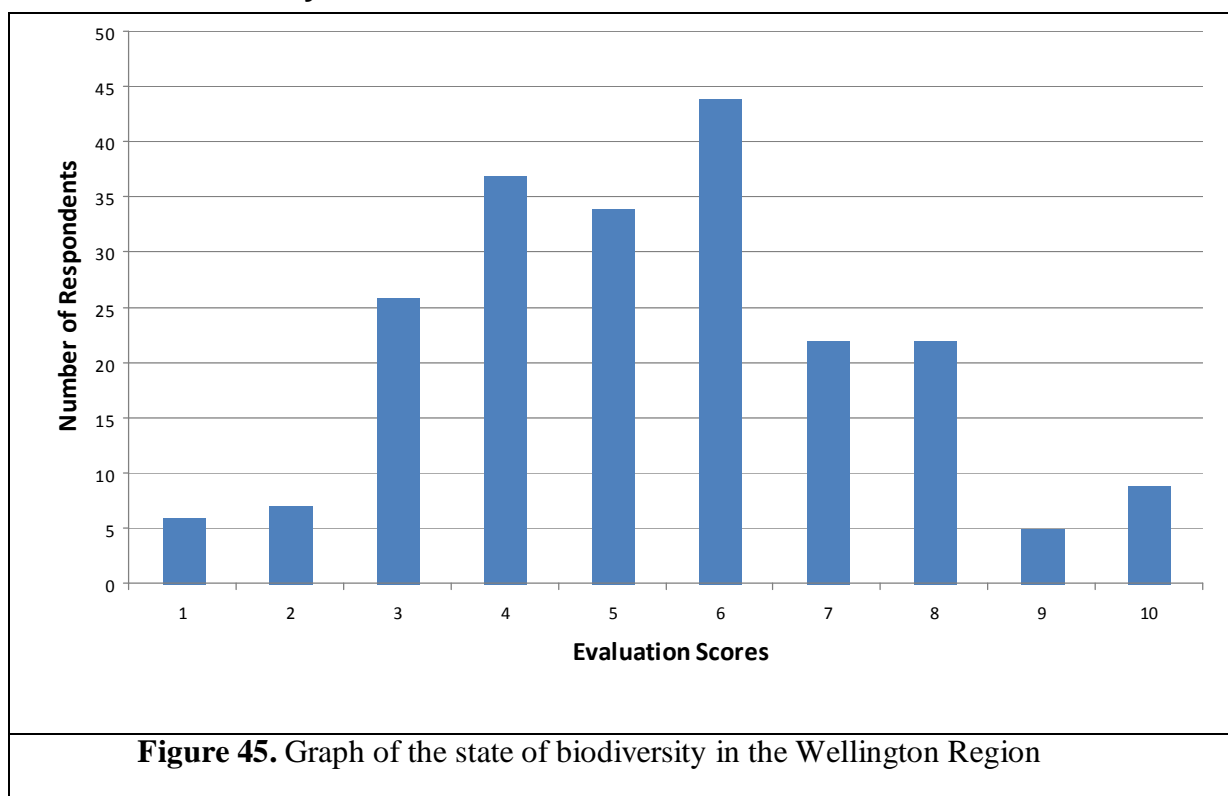
#### 7.4 Air



Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Higher priority than economic outcomes
2	Stricter rules
3	Introduce pollution charges
4	Efficient goods transport
5	Encourage more efficient fuels, and car pooling
6	Subsidise public transport
7	Reduce household fireplaces
8	Encourage low emission transport
9	Maintain what we have
10	Leave it to the wind

In Figure 44 the average score for the state of air in the region is 6. Many people appear to support subsidies for public transport, would like to encourage more efficient use of cars and want to increase the efficiency of transporting goods, e.g. by making greater use of the railway.

## 7.5 Biodiversity



Score	Typical Policy Intervention
1	Greater priority on biodiversity and habitat plans
2	Control cats
3	Control weeds and pests
4	Subsidise plants
5	Subsidise planting
6	Reduce the use of bait, and control development
7	Encourage community care groups
8	Establish marine reserves
9	Public education
10	Restore iconic specie

In Figure 45 the average score for the state of biodiversity is 6, ranging from 4-8. People would support subsidising plants and planting, reducing the use of bait for pest control, controlling development, encouraging community care-groups and establishing marine reserves.

## 8. Conclusions for the Web Survey

In the web survey people on average assessed the state of natural resources in the region as being midrange with room for improvement (an average score of 5-6). The suggested policy interventions were mainly around public education, regional council led community events and group activities and subsidised materials (e.g. plants).

To read all the comments made by web survey participants, go to the 'web survey summary results and comments' report (see [www.gw.govt.nz/web-survey](http://www.gw.govt.nz/web-survey)).