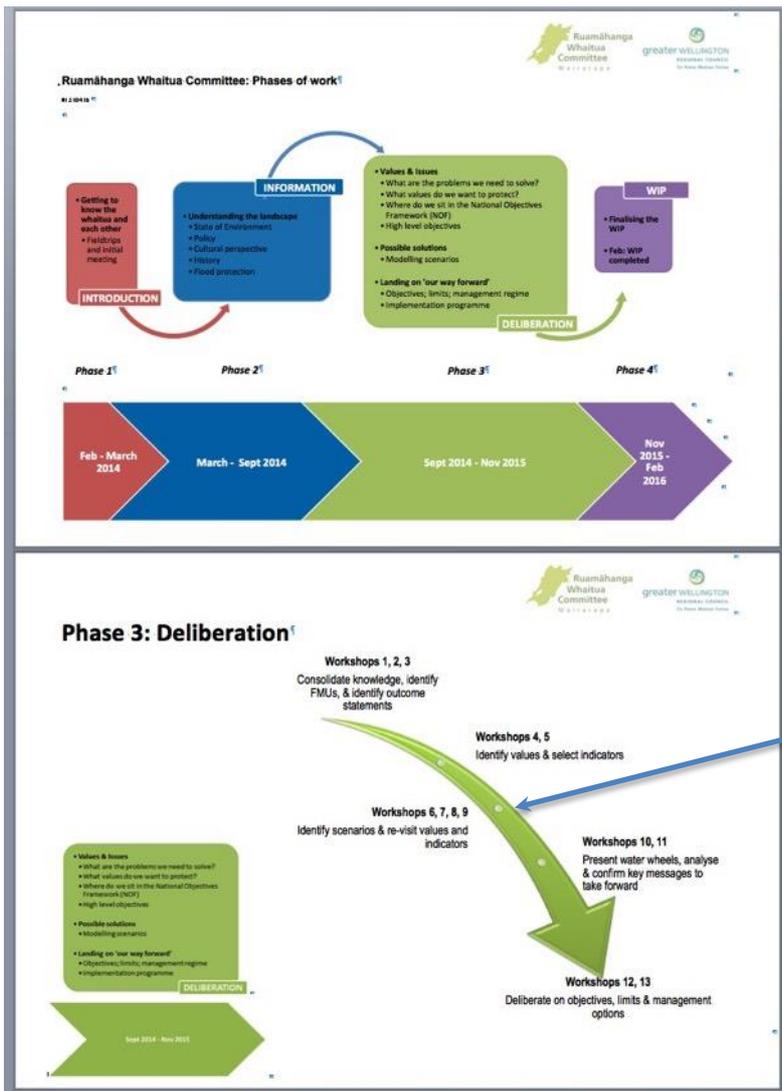


Meeting Notes: Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee

Deliberations Phase 3 - Workshop 24

July 4 2016 1:00pm – 6:00pm Greytown Workmen's Club



Workshop 24

Summary This report summarises notes from a workshop of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee held July 4 2016 at Greytown Workingman’s Club

Contents These notes contain the following:

- A Workshop Attendees
- B Workshop Purpose and Agenda
- C Follow Up Actions to Previous Meetings
- D On-farm mitigation modelling – findings for three scenarios and a presentation on the approach to be used for the economic modeling component of the CMP
- E Freshwater Management Units Paper
- F Water Allocation
- G Opportunities for New Water

Appendix – Photos of Flipcharts

A Workshop Attendees

Workshop Attendees Mike Ashby, Mike Birch, David Holmes, Andy Duncan, Esther Dijkstra, Philip Palmer, Russell Kawana, Chris Laidlaw, Colin Olds, Rebecca Fox

Horipo Rimene, Mike Grace, Alastair Smaill, Kat Banyard, Michelle Rush, Murray McLea, Natasha Tomic, Brigitte De Barletta

Richard Muirhead, Adam Daigneault, Mike Thompson, John Bright, Will Allen, Terry Parminter

Apologies: Peter Gawith, Vanessa Tipoki, Aidan Bichan, Ra Smith

B Workshop Purpose

Workshop Purpose The workshop purposes were:

On-farm Mitigation Measures Modelling

- Receive and build an understanding of the results of the modelling of the On-farm Mitigation scenarios and what this means for the next stage of RWC work.

Catchment scale economic modelling.

- Build an understanding of the economic modelling component of the CMP.

Outcomes Narrative

- Develop and confirm the narrative to accompany the RWC outcome statements.

Water Allocation

- Confirm understanding of the decisions RWC will need to make in regards to water allocation in the Whaitua in order to reach a decision on the overall amount available.
- Begin building an understanding of options for creating ‘new water’ (options for water capture).

The purposes were partially achieved. The purpose related to the “Outcomes Narrative” was deferred to a future workshop.

Workshop Agenda

The agenda is below.

TIME	Task	Who
1:00	Lunch	
1:30	Welcome, Karakia, Introductions, Housekeeping, Purpose, Agenda	Peter, Ra, Michelle
1:45	The on-farm mitigation modelling – findings for three scenarios	Richard Muirhead
2:00	CMP – Understanding the Economic Modelling Component	Adam Daigneault
2:45	FMU’s Report back on FMU Paper	Alastair Smaill
2:50	Creating a Narrative around the Outcomes <i>Workshop session</i>	All
3:30	Afternoon Tea	
4:00	Water Allocation – determining the ‘size of the pie’ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recap on previous sessions• Recap on allocation framework• Key decision points for RWC <i>Workshop session</i> Water Allocation – ‘new water’ (water capture) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Artificial Recharge <i>Plenary discussion</i>	Murray, Mike All Andy Duncan All
5:40	Communication from tonight	
6:00	Karakia and Close	

C Follow Up Actions to Previous Meetings

Follow Up Actions

None.

D On-farm mitigation modelling – findings for three scenarios and a presentation on the approach to be used for the economic modeling component of the CMP

Overview

Richard Muirhead gave an overview of the findings from modelling scenarios for three different combinations of on-farm mitigation measures – the status quo (what happens under existing policy settings); easy to achieve mitigations; and harder to achieve mitigations.



Presentation -
On-farm modelling of

Adam Daigneault gave a presentation on the economic modelling component of the CMP and what it would produce.



Presentation by
Adam Daigneault - Ru

Below are the key points from the structured discussion that followed.

Concerns/ Comments

Accounting for sediment loss from harvesting/replanting. How was this done?

- *Comment:* Figures were averaged out with respect to planting them.
- Not sure what Jacobs did in this – will find this out.

Complexity – data gaps e.g. E.coli – How do we account for those/ones who don't have fences, but will have to have?

An irregularity – E.coli, modelling based on empirical modelling – no fences. But the modelling assumed we did have fences.

Underestimated of what can be mitigated and also the cost.

MI = stream defined as the same as those in the Natural Resources Plan.

Some sediment mitigations underway in Wairarapa are not reflected in the modelling.

Profitability impacts for Sheep and Beef. No easy wins for contaminants as farms are being run efficiently at the moment. It's also important to consider relative change e.g. a 0.2kg reduced 50% is still a small amount.

How are we going to explain this?

E.coli modelling - is the runoff into as well as stock in streams both covered in the modelling?

- *Comment:* E.coli: this is a work in progress... not sure of this area yet – probably is a run-off component with CLUES – we will check

Buffer versus Fence – very little difference in what it achieves. Concern that we are missing a mitigation measure for managing E.coli in rolling country.

Concern – these figures will get people to our meetings!!

- *Comment:* Caution: these are not the answer yet – these aren't your mitigation decisions!

Crucial political issue – proportion of e coli from urban sources versus rural – stock – then we have a problem – There is also a timing issue. Also where is the issue?

- *Comment:* We are meeting soon with the TLA's.
-

**Messages
(Reflection
discussion on
Richard/Adam's
work)**

- We need to create an incentive for mitigations.
- Look at other mitigation measures that haven't been used much in hill country – wetlands /sediment traps.
- Use the data to look at where to hone in on the biggest gains at least cost and where in the catchment they are.
- Improvements in water quality will vary across catchment – they are not a 10% across the board – look at FMU level.
- We've created a rod for our back, trying to control four contaminants!
- Might need to look at where the contaminant issues are – might mean less cost. An opportunity to look right now if we are too wide or too narrow – this where community catchment groups could have an opportunity e.g. might choose to just target N&P
- A need to identify hot spots.
- Need to look at stormwater and also sediment from gravel roads
 - *Comment:* Gravel roads – this is a can of worms – sediment run-off could be high. Someone asked - what about where used oil is applied reduce dust?
 - *Comment:* Used oil is no longer used.
- Plan does provide for stormwater (are these provisions enough?).

- Also need to come back to wastewater.
 - *Comment:* Modellers are in the process of getting the data for this. It requires access to consent documentation.
-

E Freshwater Management Units Paper

Overview

Alastair Smaill gave an update on where the work to confirm the boundaries and descriptions of the FMU's was at. Work is underway overlaying the PNRP zones with the FMU zones. The committee may want to consider special zones. The FMU report being written by Ton Snelder will be finalised shortly.

F Water Allocation

Overview

Murray McLea and Mike Thompson gave a presentation on a range of Water Allocation matters.



Allocation concepts -
3rd presentation - to

Feedback was sought from the committee as part of this on the following topics:

1. At what scale do you want to consider limit setting? *i.e. big river, small river?*
 2. What framework do you want? *Simple like now? Or more sophisticated framework with bands of reliability?*
 3. What limit options other than the status quo do you want to test? (this one for homework)
 4. How do you want to deal with activities that currently do not cease take at minimum flow?
 5. What are your views on the current level of permitted (unconsented) use? Are these acceptable?
-

Q1 At what scale do you want to consider limit setting?

- RWC indicated it was not yet ready to answer this yet!

Discussion points were:

- How does this fit with FMU's?
- Look at them (limits) with respect to their particular characteristics

- or look at limits with respect to the values we have identified for the Whaitua
- The current situation with high allocation percentages mean decreased reliability for users supplied by these rivers
- Historically – allocation limits were sometimes set on an ad hoc basis – not too much science!

Model options: Provides a ‘green fields’ scenario

Correction: Question 5: Should read 70 litres / day / stock unit.

Q2 Do you want a more sophisticated framework with multiple bands of reliability and blocks of allocation?

General discussion points:

In places where you have a mix of users reliability bands can be quite useful.

Other regional councils use several blocks.

A decision has to be made about who goes into which band.

There is the potential that people would change their irrigation practices if we had bands of reliability.

There would be support from farmers for more reliability.

- Decision – YES the committee want reliability bands and they will work out how to deal with the transition.
 - The benefits are you can spread out reliability across a broader range of users.
-

Q3 Once you have decided your scale (Q1) what limit scenarios do you want to test?

RWC agreed to look at the matrix and bring back any questions/queries on the matrix to the next meeting.

There is the ability to test different ideas quite quickly through the hydrological model that don’t need to be tested through the full architecture.

It was also noted that Caleb Royal would present at the next meeting on the topic of cultural flows. His paper on Cultural Values for Wairarapa Waterways will be circulated again.

Q4 Homework: Are the exceptions to ‘reduce or cease

Homework:

- Are the exceptions to ‘reduce or cease take acceptable?
- Including how might a water shortage direction apply?

take acceptable?

Q5 Homework:
Is the current level of permitted use acceptable in fully or over-allocated catchments?

Homework:

- In the last column – should more or less be permitted?
-

G Opportunities for New Water

Overview

Andy Duncan gave a presentation on ways to think about ‘new water’ and how it might be ‘created.’



Presentation on 'New Water' by Andy Dunc

Comments and scenarios for new water

Comments during discussions:

You might only take water during high flooding periods but then you have to consider the sediment load.

Water races already provide some aquifer recharge.

Water races could be closed and replaced with piped water to where it is needed. Is this an option in the Wairarapa?

Need to fully understand the geology to look at potential places for aquifer recharge.

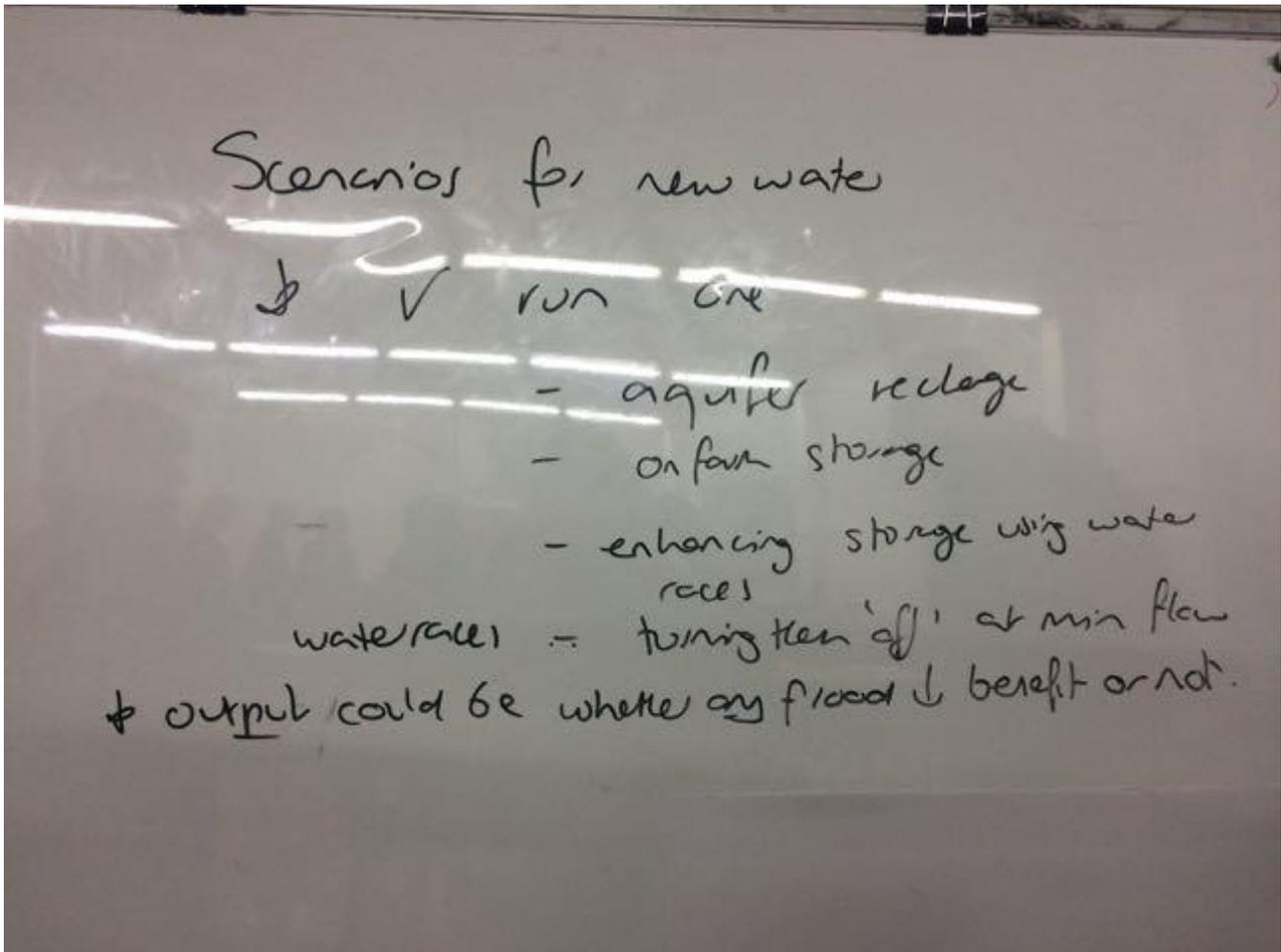
Scenarios:

RWC members agreed that yes, they would like to run a scenario for new water. Elements of such a scenario could include one or more of:

- aquifer recharge
- on farm storage
- enhancing storage using water races
- water races – turning them ‘off’ at minimum flow.

A useful output to check for could be whether there are any co-benefits between flood protection and aquifer recharge.

Appendix – Photos of Flipcharts



Messages

Rickon/Ademi/Work

- we need to create an incentive for mitigations
- Look at other mitigation measures that haven't been used much in hill country \rightarrow wetlands / sediment traps
- Use the data to look out where to hone in on biggest gains at least cost and where in the catchment they are
- improvement in water quality will very across catchment not a 10% across the board - look at FNU level.
- we've created a red β - our back trying to control 4 contaminants!
- might need to look at where the contaminants are - might mean less cost. An opportunity to look right now if we are too wide or too narrow - this where comm catchment groups could have an opp

- eg might close + just target N sp
- need to identify hot spots
 - need to look at stormwater also sediment from gravel roads;

gravel roads - can of worms -
sed high have we used
oil used to ↓ dust ?? not used

plan does provide for stormwater

also need ~~to~~ to come back to wastewater
[are getting the data for this]
- need convert documentation -

→ are these enough?

Concerns cont'd

Profitability impact P, S & B / dairy
✓ v. little room to move
on lot to process it.

How are we going to explain this?

e Coli modelling - is the ~~runoff~~ runoff into
as well as stock in streams 60%
covered in the modelling?

e coli work in progress... not sure of
this area yet - probably a runoff
component - take CLUES - we will check

Buffer vs fence - v. little difference in
what it achieves.

Concern we are missing a mitigation
measure for managing e coli in retailing
country

Concern - these figures will get people to our
meeting. Cautious - these not the answer
yet - these aren't your mitigation!!

Crucial political issue - proportion of e coli from
urban sources US rural - stock - then we have
a problem. Also a timing issue. Also what
is the issue.

meeting room with 74711

Concerns

↓ Accounty for sediment loss from harvesting / replanting.

* Figures were averaged at w.r.t planting then

↓ not sure what Jacobs did in this - but this out.

↓ complexity - data gaps e.g

e. coli. - How do we account for those farms who don't have fences but will have to have?

- an irregularity → e. coli. modelling based on empirical modelling - no fences but modelling assumed had fences.

- under estimate of what can be mitigated

MI = stream defined as one also the cost NRP as those in

↓ some sediment mitigations underway in Waikato not reflected in the modelling

Q1 (At what scale do you want to consider limit setting?

How does this fit with FMO's?

Look at them w.r.t their particular characteristics

or look at them w.r.t the values

Current situation - with high allocation / mean ↓ reliability for these rivers

Historically - ^{allocation -} limits jet sometimes on an ad hoc basis - not too much science!

Model options - a "green fields" scenario

↳ Not ready to answer this yet!

correct as to 70e / ^{day} / stock unit.

- using

Q2 Do you want a more sophisticated framework with multiple bands of reliability & blocks of allocation?

↓ Benefits as you can spread out reliability across a broader range of uses

YES

and we will work out how to deal w the transition

Q3 Once you have decided your scale (Q1) what limit scenarios do you want to test?

Agreed - bring back any questions / queries on the matrix
- Caleb R to present at next meeting.

Q4

Homework

Are the exceptions to 'reduce or close the acceptance' - incl how might a water storage obligation apply?