

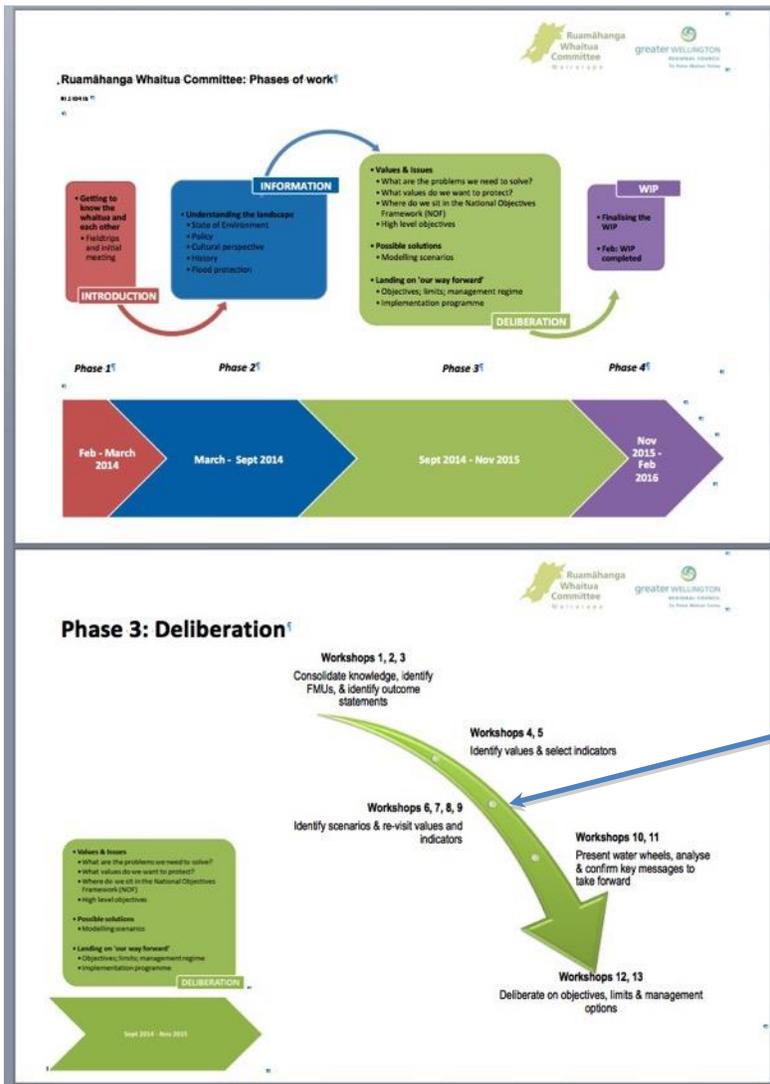
Meeting Notes: Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee

Deliberations Phase 3 - Workshop 34

Monday 5 December 2016

12:00PM –6:00PM

South Wairarapa Working Men's Club, Greytown



Workshop 34

Summary This report summarises notes from a workshop of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee held December 5 2016 at the South Wairarapa Working Men’s Club in Greytown.

Contents These notes contain the following:

- A** Workshop Attendees
- B** Workshop Purpose and Agenda
- C** Policy Approaches
- D** Community & Stakeholder Engagement
- E** Stream definition

Appendix 1: Photos of Flipcharts

A Workshop Attendees

Workshop Attendees *RW Committee:* Peter Gawith, Vanessa Tipoki, Phillip Palmer, Mike Ashby, Andy Duncan, Chris Laidlaw, David Holmes, Mike Birch, Colin Olds.

Greater Wellington & Project Team: Alastair Smaill, Kat Banyard, Murray McLea, Mike Thompson, Horipo Rimene, Grace Leung, Hayley Vujcich.

Modellers: John Bright.

Independent Facilitator: Michelle Rush.

Apologies: Rebecca Fox, Russell Kawana, Esther Dijkstra, Aidan Bichan, Ra Smith.

B Workshop Purpose and Agenda

Purpose

1. Confirm a ‘stream definition’ for modelling purposes.
2. Confirm the date, purposes and stakeholders to be invited to speak at the stakeholder forum.

3. Building on our work at the previous workshop continue to identify, discuss, and assess the various policy approaches available for the implementation of management options, with the following applications in mind:
 - policy approaches to underpin each management option within each management option bundle (and which can therefore be ‘tested’ as part of the CMP work)
 - policy 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); and
 - policy approaches in relation to the specific management option(s) that the RWC would like to discuss and debate with stakeholders and the community.
4. Discuss and confirm a process for collaborative decision-making.
5. Review the year that’s been, and what’s been achieved.

Purposes 1, 2 and 3 were achieved in part. Purposes 4 and 5 were not achieved.

Agenda

Committee only session (12:00 - 1:00PM)

Welcome (Peter Gawith) and Karakia (Ra Smith) and purposes (Michelle Rush) (1:00 - 1:10PM)

Stream definition (1:10 - 1:30PM)

Workshop session – identifying policy approaches continued (1:30 - 3:00PM)

Report back on identifying policy approaches (3:00 – 3:30PM)

Afternoon tea (3:30 - 4:00PM)

Stakeholder engagement (4:00 – 4:30PM)

Whaitua decision making process (4:30 – 5:30PM)

Year in review – achievements, highlights, challenges. Looking at next year (5:30 – 6:00PM)

Close (6:00PM)

C Policy Approaches

Policy Approaches Discussion

RWC members split out into groups and continued the discussion that began at the workshop on 8 November 2016 identifying bundles of policy approaches to use for both scenario modelling, and for further investigation, with respect to implementing the management options.

The table below details the ideas that were put forward by the three groups (Green, Beige and White).

Time constraints meant only some options achieved a consensus decision in regards the policy mix.

Table Summarising 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 discharges to land						Agreed at 08.11.2016 workshop – no further discussion at this workshop.
2. Stock exclusion						Agreed at 08.11.2016 workshop – no further discussion at this workshop.
3. Habitat restoration - Riparian margins	<p>Green: Public investment in long term riparian planting and wetlands, public land including DOC land.</p> <p>White: Public investment (e.g. rates rebates or subsidies) into planting on private land. Scale of investment depends on catchment and how critical planting is for improvement. Investment targeting pristine waters, e.g. headwater springs.</p>	<p>White: Regulate for restoration in critical or significant areas, define these as those where there is the ‘biggest bang for buck’.</p>	<p>Beige: GMP in partnership with farm plans and municipal planning (Local Authorities).</p>	<p>Beige: Partly public subsidised. Small catchment groups. Buy in and agree the ‘how’. Voluntary. Collective agreement re: local species, and also about pest weed species. Focus on how you do it, not that you have to do riparian management.</p> <p>White: Community labour, including P.D and employment programmes for planting.</p>	<p>Beige: Education</p> <p>White: Education programmes associated with restored areas.</p>	<p>Yes to investment, GMP, education and collective action. Details of collective action would need to be agreed at a later date. Differing views on the need for regulation or not to identify the critical areas. No consensus reached on this point. It was agreed to model both options – regulation and no regulation. If you don’t regulate for this a different option could be to</p>

Management Option	A Investment	B Regulation	C Good Management Practices	D Collective Actions	E Education	RWC Decision
	Restoration of water ways on public land. Beige: Private investment from industry. Council funding if groups are working within criteria.			Green: Sub-catchment plans. Target effective areas for planting. Collective investment. Carbon credits?		regulate on contaminant discharges.
4. Habitat restoration - Wetlands	Beige: Community contribution (land purchase); public and private.	White: Regulate to exclude sheep fin some significant wetlands. Beige: Regulation owned by community.	White: LEP's identify potential wetland restoration areas. Green: Sediment retention as part of farm plan.	Green: Sub-catchment group / plan, benefits across whole sub-catchment (environmental and property value). White: Sub-catchment wetland restoration. Beige: Community contributes; community decides where it is; has to be widespread public benefit.	Beige: More to be done around benefits of wetlands; a lot to be done; priority because people still don't appreciate.	Due to time constraints no overall discussion was had on this management option.
5. On farm mitigations (Good Management Practice) -	Beige: On-farm mitigation investment by farmer.	Green: Farm plans shouldn't be regulated.	White: LEPs seeking integrated solutions to provide for effective and efficient farming.		White: Link to industry programmes, education on key practices.	Due to time constraints no overall discussion was had on this management option.

Management Option	A Investment	B Regulation	C Good Management Practices	D Collective Actions	E Education	RWC Decision
management of nutrients, sediment and pathogens, water use efficiency		White: Regulate significant activities e.g. winter grazing. Beige: Regulation of effluent disposal (nutrients and bugs).	Promote LEPs.		Green: Education of individual farmers of what methods are available and what the benefits are. E.g. farm plans / contacts / field days (working farms).	
6. Re-plumbing Lake Wairarapa - putting the Ruamahanga River back into the lake.						Agreed at 08.11.2016 workshop – no further discussion at this workshop.
7. Hill country erosion- planting and retirement	White: Invest in purchasing retirement blocks that are high generators. Beige: Farmer / GW continuation of current approach. Plant breeding (research – national).	Green: Hill country erosion regulation. Transition plan needed for retirement. Beige: Regulation – farm plan, soil conservation plan, for highly erodible land.	Beige: Flexibility around land use. Forestry / whole slope protection. Flexibility to encourage innovation (sediment mitigation)	White: Sub-catchment collectives to identify methods to reduce loads. Beige: Catchment wide.	Beige: New techniques are disseminated widely.	Due to time constraints no overall discussion was had on this management option.
8. Enhance groundwater recharge						Due to time constraints no overall discussion was had on this management option.

D Community & Stakeholder Engagement

Proposed Stakeholder Forum

When: 16th February 2017 the preferred date. **Note:** A question as to whether two meetings might be better than one?

Who: See list below. It was determined that the public would not be invited, but that the meeting would be recorded and made available through the website to interested others.

Structure:

- Presentations by invited stakeholders. To be ten minutes. To talk to a paper that had been circulated ahead (and taken as read on the day). Committee members then able to ask questions of that stakeholder.
- Possible workshop / discussion to follow.
- Also to include RWC Presentation.

Why: (Recapped on rationale / purposes identified two meetings ago)

- For collaboration / engagement.
- For risk mitigation / confirmation RWC heading in right direction.
- To hear the best / new ideas.
- To enable stakeholders to hear each other.

How to use what comes out:

- To use it to confirm thinking.
- Add in better or new ideas.
- Inform discussions and next steps.

Topics: See list below.

Issues: Some concern about the potentially large numbers of presenters and the difficulties of managing time (and short changing discussion) under this format.

Who to ask to present

First Priority:

- Invited Partners – Kaitiaki

All others to be invited to speak:

- Forest and Bird
- Sustainable Wairarapa
- Fish and Game
- Wairarapa Fish and Game Club

- Fonterra
 - Dairy NZ
 - Beef and Lamb
 - Horticulture NZ – and local groups to be determined
 - Federated Farmers
 - Forestry – Forest Owners Association
 - DOC
 - Water Users Group
 - South Wairarapa Biodiversity Group
 - Organics NZ
 - Friends of Onoke Spit
 - Mangatarere Restoration Society
 - Water Wairarapa
 - Rural Professionals – IPIM
 - Pirinoa Whanau Group
 - Wai NZ
 - Dam Free Mangatarere
 - Institute of Primary Management
 - Forest Owners Association
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Topics

RWC identified the follow as possible questions to seek presentations from stakeholders on:

- What would you do?
 - What should be the overall balance between regulatory and non-regulatory methods?
 - Build on what is identified in the Committee’s December update
 - Ideas for how to see catchment groups set up
 - Ideas from them on water allocation policies – alternatives to grandparenting
 - Water restrictions – how to structure these to be fair and equitable
 - What would you do to deal with erodible land / P loss?
 - Should we allocate contaminants and if so how would we do it?
 - Should we be exceeding what’s in the proposed NRP / national guidelines in respect to stock access? And if so, what policies would work?
 - The modelling includes water storage options (2 big dams) – is this worthwhile for us to do?
 - Ask to read values paper, issues paper and December update – ask ‘how you would deal with these?’
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E Stream definition

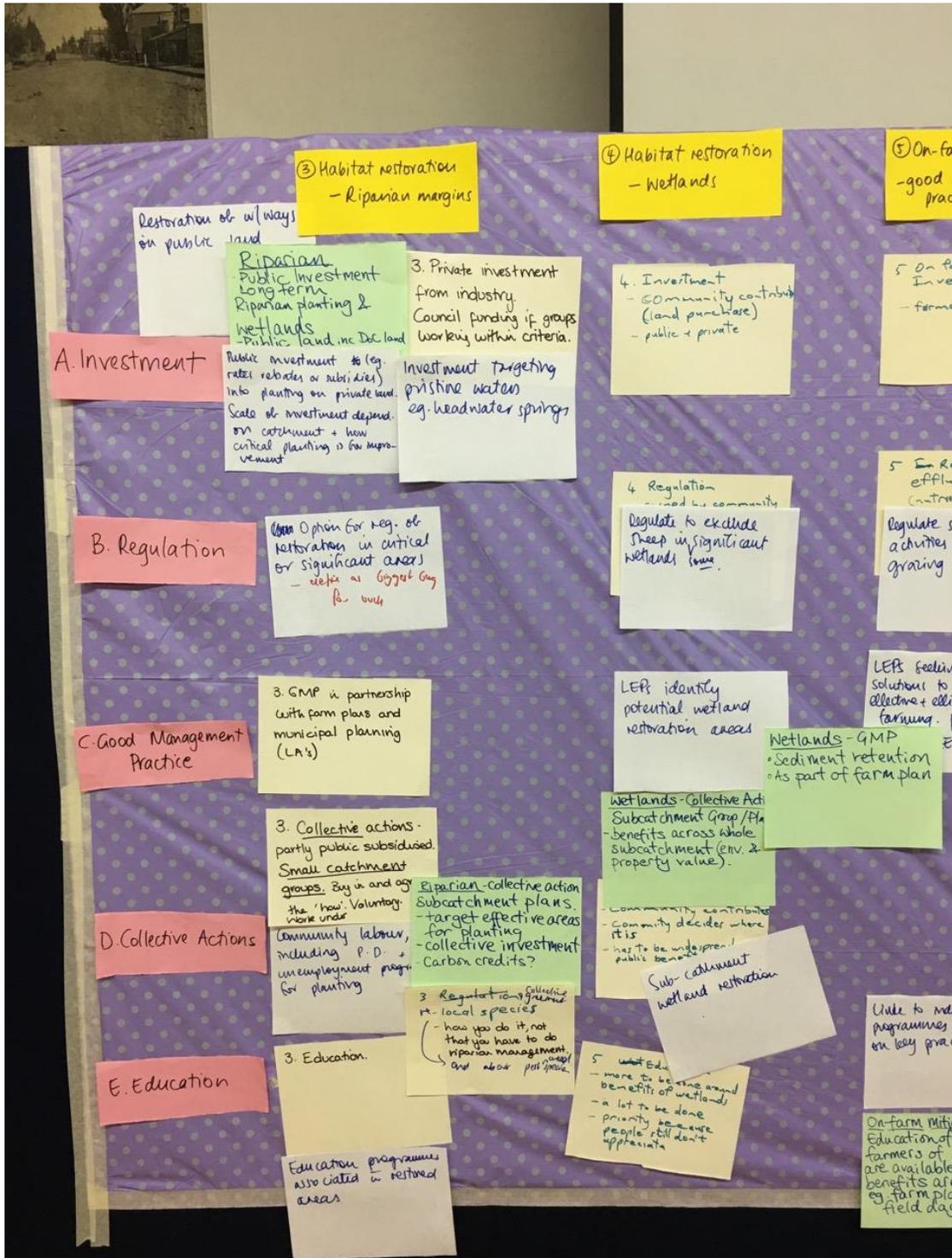
**Stream
definition**

Following the 8 November 2016 workshop committee members were provided with a detailed map of the area they had identified. The maps identified the order 1 and above streams, and the order 2 and above streams using the River Environment Classification (REC) system. The committee used their knowledge of the mapped areas to discuss whether they should model management options on order 1 and above streams, or order 2 and above streams.

Action: Committee to email their preferred option through Kat to Mike Thompson to identify common themes.

ENDS

Appendix 1: Photos of flip charts





GREYTOWN, C. 1897

A. Investment

3. Habitat restoration - Riparian margins

Restoration of all ways on public land

Riparian Public investment long term Riparian planting & wetlands Public land, not for sale Public investment & (eg. rates rebates or subsidies) into planting on private land Scale of investment depends on catchment & how critical planting is for improvement

3. Private investment from industry Council funding if groups working within criteria. investment targeting pristine water eg. headwater springs

B. Regulation

Use Option for reg. of wetlands in critical or significant areas - via a 60/30/30 rule

4. Habitat restoration - Wetlands

4. Investment - Community contribution (land purchase) - public & private

4. Regulation - local community regulate to exclude sheep in significant wetlands areas

5. On-farm mitigations - good management practices

5. On farm mitigation Investment - former investment

5. Regulation - effluent disposal (nutrient & log) regulate significant activities eg. grazing Regulations Farm plans should be regulated.

7. Hill country ex - planting and retirement

7. Investment farmer SW continuation of approach - speeding up Hill country Invert in the wetlands that are high generated

C. Good Management Practice

3. GMP in partnership with farm plans and municipal planning (LA's)

LEP identify potential wetland restoration areas

LEP seeking integrated solutions to provide for effective & efficient farming. Promote EPs.

D. Collective Actions

3. Collective actions - partly public subsidised Small catchment groups Buy in and out the land Voluntary lease use Community labour, including P.D. & unemployment programs for planting

Wetlands - Collective Act Subcatchment Group/PA - benefits across whole subcatchment (eg. 2 property value).

Wetlands - GMP - Sediment retention As part of farm plan

7. SMP flexibility around use forestry/whole of protection flexibility to encourage innovation (seed distribution)

E. Education

3. Education

Education programmes also critical in restored areas

Community contribution it is - has to be widespread public benefits

Sub-catchment wetland restoration

Use to industry programmes, education on best practices

7. collective action catchment wide Sub-catchment collectives to methods to leads.

5. wetland - more to be done around benefits of wetlands - a lot to be done - priority to be done - people still don't appreciate

On-farm mitigations Education of individual farmers of what methods are available & what benefits are eg. farm plans/contacts field days (working farms)

7. Education new techniques disseminated wide



