



**Collaborative Stakeholder Group (“CSG”) Workshop 7 Notes**

**(Day one) 30 October 2014, Ohaki Marae/Broadlands Hall, Reporoa  
9.30am – 6.30pm**

**Attendees:**

**CSG:** Alan Fleming (Env/NGO), Chris Keenan (Horticulture), George Moss (Dairy), Gwyneth Verkerk (Community), James Bailey (Sheep and Beef), Patricia Fordyce (Forestry), Phil Journeaux (Rural Professionals), Rick Pridmore (Dairy), Ruth Bartlett (Industry), Stephen Colson (Energy), James Houghton (Rural Advocacy), Evelyn Forrest (Community), Sally Davis (Local Government), Weo Maag (Māori Interests), Alastair Calder (Tourism and Recreation), Jason Sebastian (Community), Alamoti Te Pou (Māori Interests), Michelle Archer (Env/NGO’s), Andrew Jolly (Delegate – Sheep and Beef), Garth Wilcox (Delegate – Horticulture)

**Other:** Bill Wasley (Independent Chair), Helen Ritchie (Facilitator), Jo Bromley (WRC), Jacqui Henry (WRC), Janine Hayward (WRC), Jackie Fitchman (WRC), Will Collin (WRC)

**Other (part):** Justine Young (WRC), Emma Reed (WRC), Phil Gurnsey (WRA), Stephanie O’Sullivan (Raukawa Charitable Trust)

**Apologies:**

**CSG:** Gina Rangi (Māori Interests), Garry Maskill (Water supply takes), Hone Turner (Community), Matt Makgill (Community), Tim Harty (Local Government Delegate), Brian Hanna (Community), Don Scarlet (Tourism and Recreation), Liz Stolwyk (Community), Alan Livingston (Co-Chair Healthy Rivers Wai Ora Committee), Charlotte Rutherford (Delegate – Dairy)

Item	Description	Action
9.30am	Powhiri hosted by Ohaki Marae. Morning tea.	
1.	<p><b><u>Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa Perspective (Doc # 3208543)</u></b></p> <p>Co-chair of the Healthy Rivers Wai Ora Committee Roger Pikia delivered a presentation on Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa (NTNW) perspectives.</p> <p>Mr Pikia briefly talked about the history of NTNW, the ancestors of Tahu and Whaoa and how they came to this</p>	

	<p>area.</p> <p>Central to the identity of NTNW is Orākei Kōrako – a large geothermal area. The marae (Ohaki Marae) was shifted to its current site. Two features that are synonymous with NTNW are the Waikato River and Orākei Kōrako.</p> <p>NTNW have significant landmarks (or pou) that are found within their rohe. These are sites of significance and include geographic and other features of note, e.g. the kokowai (red ochre) which is found at Kakaramea.</p> <p>NTNW have four marae, three of which are situated on the banks of the Waikato River with the other being on a tributary.</p> <p>Te Runanga O Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa was established in 1991 and is the iwi authority for NTNW. This body has a mandate to represent the 1635 people who affiliate with NTNW (2013 census).</p> <p>NTNW members own 4,500 hectares adjacent to the Waikato River. Much of this is administered by large trusts, however there are also many smaller hapū and whanau blocks.</p> <p>Co-management of the Waikato River has come out of the settlement legislation.</p> <p>NTNW looks to provide for everyone in their community, both Māori and non-Māori.</p> <p>Most of the NTNW rohe is in the Waikato catchment. In the past their entire rohe was considered as an ecosystem. NTNW had seasonal homes for seasonal cultivation and harvest, e.g. they could grow root crops by geothermal areas in the winter due to the soil temperature.</p> <p>NTNW have a diverse base of natural resources and interests in the river including; dairy, sheep and beef, wetlands, native forest estates (and accompanying biodiversity), electricity generation, freshwater kai species, forestry and tourism. NTNW's aim is to find solutions to utilise these resources whilst sustaining them for future generations.</p> <p>NTNW's iwi environmental management plan was launched in November 2013. It is a living document, and will continue to have amendments over time.</p> <p>NTNW have over 13 restoration and enhancement projects on the go. Many of these include involving younger generations.</p> <p>NTNW's aspirations are no different to others – how do we</p>	
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	<p>prosper in a modern society whilst preserving resources for the next generations? NTNW realises that it can't achieve this alone.</p> <p>Mr Pikia spoke of the need for more sophisticated regulations to provide equity for everyone in the communities. Regulation shouldn't limit innovation. There is a need to strive towards common ground and achieve goals within the timeframes.</p> <p>CSG Independent Chair Bill Wasley thanked Mr Pikia and NTNW for the presentation and hosting the CSG for this workshop.</p>	
2.	<p><b><u>Chair's Opening Statement:</u></b></p> <p>Welcome and thank you to Ohaki Marae. Apologies noted as above. Alternates in attendance: Garth Wilcox (Horticulture), Andrew Jolly (Sheep and Beef).</p> <p>The CSG Chair introduced Stephanie O'Sullivan (Raukawa Charitable Trust) and Phil Gurnsey (WRA) and invited them to talk about river iwi and WRA views on the draft policy selection criteria and the working list of values and uses.</p> <p>Stephanie noted that she was here to talk as a river iwi technical staff person not as a Te Rōpū Hautū (TRH) member. Today she was talking from a Raukawa perspective.</p> <p>Phil introduced himself as an advisor to the WRA in respect of how the Vision and Strategy (V&amp;S) is being implemented in district and regional plans.</p> <p>Below are the comments regarding values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They would like to see the values and uses distinct. Values include underlying aspects such as mana, mauri, wairua.</li> <li>• They anticipate seeing a process where values are identified, then the development of limits and targets and then asking what do those limits and targets mean in terms of the activities and uses for the rivers.</li> <li>• The V&amp;S is the overarching guiding document. V&amp;S should give a clear guidance in terms of what the values should be. The words restore and protect are emphasised in the V&amp;S.</li> <li>• Mana atua model from LAWF should also provide some ideas in terms of values for water. NPS values should give a good steer.</li> <li>• Suggest that river iwi could contribute to the values before we start to move into the uses of the river.</li> <li>• What are the intrinsic values associated with water for its own sake. We don't see farming as a water value, would see it as a use to take into account.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Make 2014 Environment Court 223 Decision available to CSG on portal</b></p> <p><b>River Iwi to provide input to inform next session on Values.</b></p>

- Need the health of the water to sustain values.
- Wouldn't see geothermal as a value in its own right.
- Look at uses that will be impacted upon, at end.
- Settlement legislation has the requirement for improvement of water quality throughout the catchment over a long period of time. Every action that is being undertaken needs to improve the condition of the river to a state that it can be swum in. Looking for an opportunity for protection and restoration through every resource consent. Very clearly articulated in a recent environment court decision. Puke Coal Ltd v Waikato Regional Council. 2014 Environment Court 223. Court taken some time to note the V&S. Maintain might not achieve the V&S objectives.
- Policy selection criteria needs to contain this from V&S.
- Email from Ben Ormsby – wants to see values and uses align with V&S.

Discussion on the following points:

- How might Raukawa see values? Will we use a different set of values for water quantity? Same values apply from Raukawa perspective
- Mana atua: Mauri, mana, wairua Ecosystems, fish, natural character. Note: Mana atua values have precedence in V + S by Objective 1.
- Mana whenua – cultural/spiritual uses
- Mana Tangata – mahinga kai, ara haere, recreation.
- Noted that targets and limits get set on the attributes not on values.
- The indicators that mean that the value is present and enhanced were discussed. Land and water is inseparable. Not simply a matter of pulling water out of the river and using it. Can't just look at it as a use. Growers are proud of the fact they produce food.
- Discussion on what are the values of the rivers to be enhanced to achieve this use? What values with the water will not change over time. Agree with what is core to the business of the CSG are the values of water that impinge on water quality. For the hydro company the river has changed its shape – how that relates to water quality is a question – the form of the environment has change.
- Are the values in the V + S clearly articulated so we can apply them to water quality? (Swimmable, safe to take food from are values clearly stated in the V&S for whole catchment)
- Does the V&S take pre-eminence over values (national values) in the NPS-FM? Yes the V&S has precedence. Are they consistent? Values consistent but attribute levels may not be e.g. NPS-FM/NOF stipulates 'wadeable' V&S requires swimmable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How might Raukawa see values? Will we use a different set of values for water quantity? Same values apply from Raukawa perspective. Raukawa have modified the Mana Atua Mana Tangata framework being used nationally. Kaumatua from Raukawa suggested also including Mana Whenua as a category of values. Mana atua includes natural character, biodiversity, ecosystem. Our values have captured this. Mana whenua includes spiritual and cultural uses. Some of the mana whenua values are sort of in there. Mana tangata are use values for people.</li> <li>• Geothermal is a natural asset not a value in itself.</li> <li>• A lot of mātauranga Māori has been lost over the last 150 years. Raukawa are going through a process to work through this issue. All river iwi are at a different phase at being able to do this. There are some fundamental objectives in the V&amp;S that will be consistent across river iwi.</li> <li>• Part of the problem is taking it as one part of the project rather than as part of the whole picture. Given the interrelationship – do we need some wider debate around the whole picture?</li> <li>• Tautoko the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River being the paramount overarching value.</li> <li>• The V&amp;S looks at the whole catchment, including the tributaries.</li> <li>• Are different parts of the river are valued for different uses? If your baseline indicators are ok, safe to take food from and safe to swim in throughout, then many other values are also protected.</li> <li>• Values from Raukawa are the same for both water quality and water quantity.</li> <li>• Note the wording in the V &amp; S is ‘Safe to take food from’ – not ‘fishable’</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moving values discussion forward</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See what river iwi can provide by way of clarification of values, with support from Antoine Coffin</li> <li>• Keep in mind uses are subject to the restoration and protection of rivers</li> <li>• Keep in mind next step is to place attributes that reflect the values</li> <li>• Can we name the attributes for all these values?</li> <li>• In lifting the condition to make it swimmable and safe to take food from everywhere this will go a long way to protecting a range of values</li> <li>• Need to know if these values will later be applied to water quantity as well.</li> </ul>	
1pm	<b>Lunch</b>	
1.45pm	<b><u>Policy Selection Criteria</u></b>	

Review feedback from Large Stakeholder Forum (LSF) and input from river iwi: Stephanie O'Sullivan/Ben Ormsby/Phil Gurnsey (WRA). Note that the feedback is not prioritised.

- Item 1. Suggested 'Māori relationships with water'
- Item 4: Is accepted as fair and equitable: Is it possible to be fair and equitable? How will we prioritise, tradeoffs? Equity is not in the RMA.
- Item 5. Suggest: 'Maximise economic benefit'. Intergenerational equity – who is going to pay over time? WRA funding window of 30 years only. Economic cost too easy to put figures around, but social and environmental costs hard to put numbers to.
- Item 6: Is 'incentivise' a bit loose?
- Item 8: Consider 'Knowledge based approach' not 'Evidence based approach.' (Includes mātauranga)

Group activity to review their table feedback from Large Stakeholder Forum (LSF) and look at what could be used/refined.

**Core principles – derived from input by members invited to the large stakeholder forum:**

The key purpose of the workshop is discussing the principles for the Collaborative Stakeholder Group to use when deciding between policy options. What questions or ideas do you have in relation to this?

**Consideration of economic impact**

Impact of long term viability of dairy farming. Long term benefits to recreation and tourism and impacts on local and national economy.

**Consideration of environmental needs**

Prioritising the needs of the environment and all natural resources.

**Sustainable solutions**

The key issue is true sustainability – economically, environmentally and socially – getting this balance right will be critical.

**Ensure robust science**

Policies... should be based on robust science and leading expert advice. Policy options should therefore be chosen which best reflect integrated management of land and water resources so that they are sustainably managed.

**Transparency**

Scientifically robust, well informed, transparent.

**Mātauranga values**

How extensive will mātauranga values in science be in policy? Will the holistic concept of mauri be included in policy? How will mātauranga values be identified and expressed in light of the loss of that mātauranga over time?

**Fairness and equitability**

	<p>That the process is robust, fair and transparent.</p> <p><b>Consistency with the Resource Management Act, and National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014.</b></p> <p>Policies need to give effect to RMA and NPS-FM 2014.</p>	
<b>3.45pm</b>	<b>Afternoon tea and prepare for field trip</b>	
4pm	<p><b>Field Trip on River</b></p> <p>Covering the following sites: Waiotapu Stream, Wairakei Pastoral/Landcorp Planting setback, Garden Terraces, Tutukau Bridge, Parekawau Gorge, Geothermal areas and streams and Orakei Korako.</p>	
	<p><b><u>Return to marae for presentation. Tomorrow's Farms Today Presentation - Colin Guyton (Doc #3210133)</u></b></p> <p>Tomorrow's Farms Today (TFT) is a project that was instigated by Alison Dewes (Headlands), running from 2011-2014. The project involves a group of 25 farmers who have subjected their farms and farming practices to rigorous scrutiny. The aim was to see which farms were most resilient over a 3 year period; able to have consistently good return on capital (ROC) whilst farming within limits (a notional nitrogen limit of 40% below average was used).</p> <p>The following was outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Return on assets (ROA) decreased from 2011 to 2012 due to the change in the milk payout.</li> <li>• Run a simple system that makes money. They focus on keeping costs down and retaining good staff.</li> <li>• Graph shown with the 25 farms on it against a x-axis of nitrogen loss (kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr) and a y-axis of return on capital (%) at \$6.08kg MS. Some farms (4) are achieving high ROC and low N-loss</li> <li>• Colin's farm has achieved high ROC and low N-loss. He outlined some of what they are doing on their farm. He attributed his high ROC was due to his use of a nutrient budget (not just having one as required but actually using it), having a low cost grass based system, keeping a lid on spending and using effluent to save money. He attributed his low N-loss to low nitrogen use, his relatively low stocking rate and wintering cows off farm (though he did note that this potentially just transports the problem elsewhere).</li> <li>• Environmental improvements on the property were development of wetlands, fencing of creeks, planting of trees and recycling (not just water-focused).</li> <li>• Phosphorus (P) was an issue on their farm. They have a large amount of P in their soil and hence he has reduced the amount of P he is putting on. This technique is called 'mining' P. They have been mining P to get to soil optimum over the last 7 years and the result has been a decline in P on their farm.</li> </ul> <p>What separates the best from the rest?</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They know and analyse their business <u>very well</u></li> <li>- Timeliness is everything; they anticipate and adapt to change</li> <li>- They are cost conscious</li> <li>- They understand their nutrient status and budgets</li> <li>- They enjoy happy healthy cows (stocking rate + feed allocation)</li> <li>- Pride and stewardship is important to them</li> <li>- <u>Not</u> strongly influenced by industry trends. They are <u>innovators</u></li> </ul> <p>More milk, more stock and more inputs does not necessarily mean more profits.</p> <p>Farmers are getting mixed messages. TFT farmers are concerned about 'Grand parenting'. They don't want to see poor performers rewarded and good performers penalised. For example, Colin has been putting on less P to get his soil P levels down over recent years. If he was regulated at current levels, this would prevent him from increasing his P inputs in future once he has 'mined' the high current soil P.</p> <p>Colin talked about OVERSEER being a great tool for farmers. It's not a prescriptive management tool and thus fosters innovation on farm by allowing farmers to manage towards a target.</p> <p>One key message was that it would also not be fair to have equal N limits everywhere, as the amount of N leached depended on a number of factors including those out of the control of farmers, such as the amount of rainfall.</p>	
6.30pm	<b>Close for the day. Dinner.</b>	



## Collaborative Stakeholder Group (“CSG”) Workshop 7 Notes

(Day two) 31 October 2014, Ohaki Marae/Broadlands Hall, Reporoa 9am – 3.45pm

### Attendees:

CSG: George Moss (Dairy), Gwyneth Verkerk (Community), James Bailey (Sheep and Beef), Jason Sebastian (Community), Rick Pridmore (Dairy), Stephen Colson (Energy), James Houghton (Rural Advocacy), Evelyn Forrest (Community), Alastair Calder (Tourism and Recreation), Brian Hanna (Community), Michelle Archer (Env/NGO’s), Alamoti Te Pou (Māori Interests), Garth Wilcox (Delegate – Horticulture), Sally Davis (Local Government), Patricia Fordyce (Forestry), Weo Maag (Māori Interests), Gayle Leaf (Community), Matt Makgill (Community)

Other: Bill Wasley (Independent Chair), Helen Ritchie (Facilitator), Jacqui Henry (WRC), Janine Hayward (WRC), Will Collin (WRC), Jackie Fitchman (WRC)

Other (part): Dr Bryce Cooper (Chair – TLG), Dr John Quinn, Dr Mike Scarsbrook, Vicki Carruthers (WRC), Jo Bromley (WRC), Tracey May (WRC), Vaughan Payne (WRC)

### Apologies:

CSG: Andrew Jolly (Delegate – Sheep and Beef), Phil Journeaux (Rural Professionals), Garry Maskill (Water supply takes), Alan Fleming (Env/NGO), Hone Turner (Community), Ruth Bartlett (Industry), Chris Keenan (Horticulture), Gina Rangi (Māori Interests), Liz Stolwyk (Community), Charlotte Rutherford (Delegate – Dairy)

Item	Description	Action
8.45am	Karakia. Waiata (He Honore)	
8.50am	Apologies Delegates in attendance: Garth Wilcox	
9am	<b><u>Continue with Policy Selection Criteria</u></b>  Further changes on screen to complete PSC.  Note from Chair Bill Wasley that on 18 November there is a Healthy Rivers Wai Ora Committee Meeting. CSG members are welcome to attend all of the meeting given there is to be discussion on the Draft Policy Selection Criteria.	

**WOF Presentation – Dr Mike Scarsbrook (Doc # 3210866)**

Mike Scarsbrook and Antoine Coffin put together a workbrief to bring together an expert panel at a workshop in order to populate a Waikato Objectives Framework (WOF). The group had a good mix of skills including freshwater science and mātauranga Maori.

The WOF provides an objective measure of what excellent/fair/poor are for a range of attributes.

The group looked at three values; human health ('swimmability'), ecosystem health ('healthy biodiversity') and mahinga kai ('fishable').

The panel then looked at the NPS attributes and where appropriate modified them to improve relevance to our catchments.

Some assumptions were adopted for the workshop process, for example that 'swimmability' should apply everywhere all the time.

**Suggestions to the CSG for attributes for the human health value:**

- Apply *E. Coli* attribute as per NPS-FM NOF
- Apply Planktonic Cyanobacteria (also known as blue/green algae) attribute as per NOF to main stem which is influenced by the hydro-lakes, but extend also to include sections of some lowland river tributaries where water is held up by the main stem, creating a ponding effect
- Develop and apply a water clarity attribute to lakes and rivers in the Waikato-Waipā catchment (not in NOF)
- Develop narrative statements relating to physical safety and aesthetics (based on Tikanga and Mātauranga Maori)

The numbers proposed to measure swimmability for the 'E. coli' attribute are from two sampling statistics – the 'annual median' and '95<sup>th</sup> percentile'

One completely new attribute not in the NPS for 'swimmability' is 'water clarity'. Some lakes with naturally low clarity (e.g. peat-stained) will need to be treated separately.

There are also a whole range of other attributes that deserve to be considered for swimmability, through a narrative rather than a specific numerical approach. Linking this to traditional knowledge about where and why people swim in certain places.

**Suggestions to CSG for attributes for the ecosystem health value:**

- Apply phytoplankton, TN and TP attribute as per NPS-

FM to the main stem, but extend the freshwater body type to include sections of some lowland rivers.

- Do not apply the Periphyton (attached algae) Attribute as per NPS-FM – limited relevance in the Waikato-Waipā catchment
- Develop a set of nutrient indicators that could be applied to rivers that are not covered by TN or TP attributes – could be used to identify 'hotspots' or high value areas within FMU

Waikato River monitored sites get progressively worse for these attributes from Taupo Gates and Tuakau.

**Suggestions to the CSG for attributes for the ecosystem health value continued:**

- Apply Nitrate & Ammonia (toxicity) attributes as per NPS-FM
- Apply Dissolved Oxygen attribute as per NPS-FM, but extend the Freshwater Body Type to include all rivers rather than just below point sources
- Develop a "light climate" attribute to lakes and large rivers in the Waikato-Waipā catchment (could be same as Clarity)
- Develop a Submerged Macrophyte attribute for rivers in the Waikato-Waipā catchment
- Develop a Deposited Sediment attribute for wadeable rivers
- Develop a Temperature attribute for rivers in the Waikato-Waipā catchment

Final value is Mahinga Kai. Different aspects around Mahinga Kai such as food is safe to eat, food stocks are sufficient, intergenerational supply and knowledge transfer.

**Suggestions to the CSG for attributes for the mahinga kai value:**

- *E. Coli* levels (likely to be more stringent than swimming)
- Cyanobacteria (*shellfish*)
- Heavy metals
- Catch-Per-Unit-Effort (bands could be linked to different purposes such as individual needs vs hui)
- Research programme already underway – University of Waikato + Waikato-Tainui College.

The CSG were then asked to choose attributes for these three values. This will be workshopped in the next session.

Discussion points arising from the WOF presentation:

- Swimmability – does it apply to all waterways (streams as well as main rivers?)
- Swimmability – does it apply ALL the time? (e.g. winter? floods?) Note some are national values in NOF e.g. for *E. coli* – these are set. Additional values that we choose to adopt e.g. Clarity – we can adapt for Waikato.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peat lakes – if we think they are high N due to natural peat , what is the process for seeking exemptions from the NPS due to natural factors?</li> <li>• Are there lowland lakes with naturally high sediment?</li> <li>• If its unachievable, how does that relate to the Vision and Strategy?</li> <li>• Are all these attributes relevant to our scope? E.g. temperature</li> </ul> <p>It was noted that many of the suggested attributes sit outside of the scope of our project (the 4 contaminants). However the panel who came up with these attributes took a broader view of water quality and what attributes should be used. These may not necessarily be used in Healthy Rivers Wai Ora but they provide the CSG with some context of the areas that aren't being covered and provide other projects with information they need to fill the gaps.</p>	
10.30am	<b>Morning tea</b>	
11am	<p><b><u>WOF Implications – Workshopping looking for direction on how to measure current state of Waikato and Waipa catchment using attributes.</u></b></p> <p>The task was to talk about the attributes that Mike Scarsbrook highlighted in his presentation and pick out the ones that fit within our scope and best represent the values we are trying to protect in the rivers and lakes.</p> <p>The CSG split into four groups for discussion. The TLG members present joined the groups to answer questions etc.</p> <p>The groups then each reported back to the others on where they had got to.</p> <p>One of the key points that came out of this reporting back, that had support from the CSG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the problem in a water body? What is it that will fix this problem? What from the things we can influence (N, P, sediment and bacteria) can we alter to fix this problem and would this be the most effective fix?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Summary</u></b> The CSG would like the 'story' to accompany the next steps that identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problems – the role of 4 contaminants and other factors</li> <li>• Current levels.</li> <li>• What would need to change – solutions i.e. what is it we will/can successfully achieve in managing those 4 contaminants (and what things will require other solutions – make sure we don't lose sight of those).</li> </ul> <p>Attributes that are out of scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heavy metals</li> <li>• Flows and levels (quantity)</li> <li>• Temperature</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of the swimming choice factors (eg swinging)</li> </ul> <p>Attributes that are in scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E. coli</li> <li>• Sediment (but we aren't sure if deposited sediment is right measure/can we relate it to land use? Should we use a suspended sediment measure instead?)</li> <li>• Clarity</li> </ul> <p>Attributes that could maybe be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Light climate (questions around whether this could be adequately covered by clarity instead)</li> <li>• Macrophytes (should it just be in lakes? Should it be considered out due to things outside of the control of the CSG, i.e. not the 4 contaminants, are bigger influences of macrophyte levels?)</li> <li>• N &amp; P in small streams – why not?</li> </ul> <p>Everything from above needs to be part of a 'problem picture' with a way forward for it.</p>	
	<p><b><u>WRA Report Cards – Dr John Quinn (TLG)/Sean Newland (WRA) (Doc # 3210870)</u></b></p> <p>The key parties involved in the project were acknowledged as <i>per slide</i>. The aim of this presentation is to familiarise the CSG with the report card project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will look at a broad sweep of values (cultural, social, economic, habitat and key species).</li> <li>• Report cards are a way of getting improved communication, accountability, monitoring and adaptive management, identification of key areas of concern and engagement.</li> <li>• <b>The report cards are still to go to WRA Board for consideration.</b></li> <li>• The report cards may be released late next year.</li> <li>• Reporting on achieving the Vision &amp; Strategy is the central purpose of the report card, and it's anticipated that the Healthy Rivers project and NPS would align.</li> <li>• Report cards are gaining popularity around the world. They are similar to getting a report card from school and provide a clear understanding of what is needed.</li> <li>• Report cards will also have an iwi aspect which will help with meeting the Vision and Strategy.</li> <li>• The project was funded in 2013 and was a consortium of three different groups.</li> <li>• Aim to measure the success of current and future Waikato River restoration actions.</li> <li>• Develop a report card framework that WRA can use to assess success and prioritise future actions.</li> <li>• <b>Timing of reporting unclear as yet – at least 5 yearly likely.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Progress updates on Report Card Project to be provided to the CSG as and when available.</b></p>

- Two reports that are of potential use to CSG are: Monitoring requirements for WRA projects (Dec 2013) and Knowledge networks to support report cards (April 2014)
- The CSG were provided with a 'Thinking tool' for CSG to consider (Knowledge network example). Example of what a report card may look like with overall picture i.e. of river on the report card. Three page fold out. Tūwharetoa is also working on a report card for Lake Taupo. Card will show how things are changing throughout the river.

At present:

- Refining the indicators needed to tell the story.
- Make the most of the long term data sets being collect by WRC and others
- Identifying data gaps that need to be addressed to meet the needs of the people and the Awa
- Indicator data integration across sites within RC Reporting Units (compared with FMU's)
- Amalgamation indicators into taura scores (taura are the separate 'threads' representing aspects to be scored.)

Next steps:

- Identifying reporting units; and
- Releasing and launching the card (with WRA)

Discussion points:

- Discussion on water bodies safe to drink? In V&S it states 'Water of suitable standard so can be treated for drinking'.
- The regularity of report card will depend on how much will info vary over time and how often to report/practicality. Report every 5 years at least.
- The TLG is still resolving how to look at some reporting units being split between forestry and pasture. There may need to be different reporting for different land uses. WRC have no monitoring stations within forestry sites.
- Information is gathered from a variety of sources, one of those is WRC. There is a new reporting system and may need new data. Part of process is to obtain funding and look at putting tools in place.
- Suggestion of a simple report card being a sign on a bridge to build understanding of community/pride amongst farmers of what current situation is.
- What are the differences between the WRA Report cards and WRC water quality measures? Will WRA cards include WRC info or complementary? Report cards will be informed by WRC data. Regional Councils have to report to national criteria whereas WRA to V&S.
- The group noted that it is vital that whatever is developed can be updated and that the improvements can be measured.

	<p>Request for WRA/John to report back when more progress made.</p> <p>Any reports that WRA fund once they are completed are publicly available.</p>	
1.15pm	<p><b>Lunch</b></p> <p><b><u>Approvals Session</u></b></p> <p>It was noted that the TLG requested that sectors send in codes of practice at a previous CSG workshop. The forestry code of practice is available on website to download.</p> <p><b><u>Confirm meeting notes from CSG6</u></b></p> <p>The workshop notes from CSG6 were approved by the group with no changes.</p> <p><b>George Moss/Stephen Colson Confirmed</b></p> <p><b><u>FMU report – to be received</u></b></p> <p>Report to be received only and that the CSG defer consideration until further information is received.</p> <p>Discussion on a map to overlay on geophysical items which would help. What sort of factors should we be taking into account in 10 years' time?</p> <p><b>Stephen Colson/Brian Hanna Carried</b></p> <p><b><u>Looking to future research gaps – Bill Wasley</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a way sectors could help identify what they consider might be research gaps they would like the TLG to consider? (These could be areas that might give rise to a future legal challenge). Test that could be used to ensure the right info/research is received in the early stages.</li> <li>• Support for this approach – need to figure out a way to do this.</li> <li>• Noted that research in Waikato is more about effects from dairy/farming. Not much on forestry. Impacts of forestry is a gap.</li> <li>• Also – more on what's worked/hasn't in other parts of the country</li> <li>• This matter is to be discussed at the next CSG workshop.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Feedback from networks</u></b></p>	<p><b>Put CSG Bus trip presentations on portal (i.e. forestry)</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Env/NGO sector – 10 November invite for community groups to support and hear issues on the ground. Al Fleming will send out invite.</li> <li>• Energy/Industry Forum – on 20 November (Stephen Colson/Ruth Bartlett)</li> <li>• Local Government sector setting up a sector meeting shortly.</li> <li>• James Bailey: Grandparenting and associated issues spoken about at recent meetings. Cambridge discussion group – little knowledge on Healthy Rivers Project. Request on more information on what's happening in other areas i.e. Rotorua. Feedback was that there was not enough economic analysis of their (Rotorua) process and local lifestyle block owners were walking out of the Rotorua consultation meetings. This process (Healthy Rivers) is different because it has economic analysis along the way.</li> <li>• Travel and Tourism – disappointed with turnout at LSF last week. Has been updates going out to group. See as good news story. Economic value info to come out and share at other times – i.e. rowing, tourism etc.</li> <li>• Forestry – feedback on Economic Joint Venture – update. Lots of questions to TLG. Next Environmental Committee meeting is 19 November.</li> </ul>	
1.45pm	<p><b><u>TLG update – Dr Bryce Cooper (Doc # 3208548)</u></b></p> <p>What has been achieved to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desired Values developed by CSG</li> <li>• National Objectives Framework with attribute tables just produced</li> <li>• TLG presented Freshwater Management Unit options at CSG#5</li> <li>• Technical experts develop a Draft Waikato Objectives Framework (a 'WOF')</li> <li>• TLG presents that at CSG#7</li> </ul> <p>Next Steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TLG provides a summary of current state versus attribute states (A,B, C or D) @ CSG#8 (?)</li> <li>• Subsequent work on gap-filling on an 'as needs' basis</li> <li>• TLG uses 'WOF' attribute states in scenario analysis</li> </ul> <p>Groundwater work briefs: knowledge is insufficient to meet the needs of the CSG and policy. There is good information out there but more is needed. A key driver for modelling the scenarios is the fate of nitrogen. Is there a lag in the system? How much of what we see now in the river reflects N levels arising from previous land use, or have we reached equilibrium that reflects recent trends in land use? This is a key issue where the uncertainty needs to be reduced. There will be a data collection exercise during this summer.</p> <p>There is also a lack of information on historical land use patterns. When you change land use (i.e. forestry to dairy) how long does soil take to change and reach a new equilibrium?</p>	

	<p>How do they differ from one part of the catchment to the next? Ensuring that the groundwater information is sound, so that the economic model takes account of attenuation processes.</p> <p>Work briefs for extending the economic JV scenario models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance definition of representative land units (RLU's) within the model</li> <li>- Refine estimates of N and P loads using enhanced RLU's</li> <li>- Develop E. coli loads and attenuation</li> </ul> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finalise deliverables with specialists</li> <li>- Determine dependencies, timelines and critical path</li> <li>- Contract and project manage</li> </ul> <p>The TLG anticipate bringing findings of work briefs to the CSG over the March to June period. Expect further iteration as CSG deliberates on this information.</p> <p><u>CSG responses to TLG workplan:</u></p> <p>What is the likely forest conversion area? (TLG using 20000 ha). Is it likely to be limited by water availability?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groundwater – further studies in that area may follow on after current brief</li> <li>• Point source discharges and cost of options to lower those (waiting on research to be released)</li> <li>• N and P controls in the river – which/how influences algae in the river? (waiting on research to be released)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Jo Bromley – Project timing</u></b></p> <p>Have been tracking/meeting milestones for project so far. As noted at LSF, project still aiming for notifying plan change at end of next year. However there are dependencies around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TLG information and modelling</li> <li>• CSG feeling they've had time to work with this (as above)</li> <li>• Public opportunity to consider and respond.</li> </ul> <p>Discussion on the Large Stakeholder Forum and the positive response from feedback forms from the LSF, participants felt quite informed. Feedback form details to be provided to CSG.</p> <p><u>CSG Feedback on timing of March – May community engagement period</u></p> <p>(Pairs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better to wait until we have information on economic impact (most of the pairs made this point)</li> <li>• But by the time we really get a grasp of that – is it too</li> </ul>	
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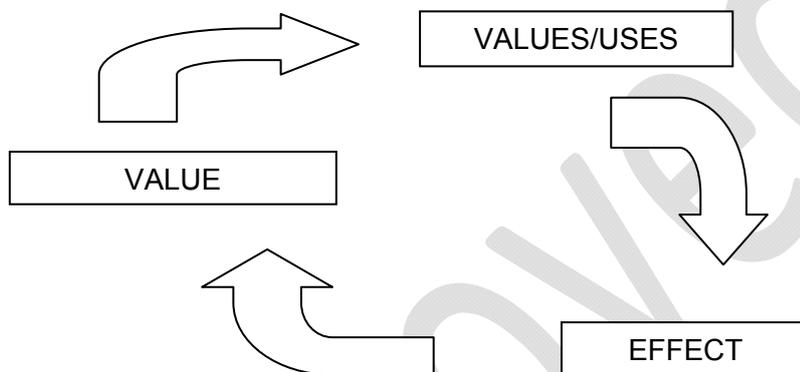
	<p>late?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to think about going out without concrete info/being uncomfortable about uncertainty level. Is there a way we can let people know where we're at?</li> <li>• May be an opportunity to signal direction even without absolute numbers.</li> </ul> <p><u>What are the implications of shifting the consultation later?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the project end point move? From project management perspective, there is a lot more to work through before we can answer that.</li> <li>• Some sectors may be more anxious and would be value in interaction /engagement in Autumn (more targeting consulting) - but be wary of excluding anyone.</li> </ul> <p><u>What could we talk about if we went out in March-May?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FMU's</li> <li>• Problems/current state in each of these</li> <li>• Attributes we will use</li> <li>• What's driving the problem in each of those</li> <li>• How the modelling and research is going to help find the answers and develop options.</li> <li>• Big forum early (late March) to inform/sensitise</li> <li>• Handouts to take away and digest (sign off at March CSG)</li> <li>• Offer to community to come out to them</li> <li>• Sectors could run a forum and give more feedback</li> </ul> <p><u>The CSG agreed on the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be another large stakeholder forum in March 2015 to keep people in the loop with the project, then when we have more concrete information on options and implications, go back out to stakeholders with further information.</li> <li>• Complement the LSF with a suite of local community meetings and Tangata Whenua engagement events, but not all the events in the original Engagement Plan. Offer to sectors to come out to meetings if they would like.</li> <li>• CSG8 – come back with reworked community engagement plan</li> </ul>	
	<p><b><u>Review Policy Selection Criteria – Where to from here?</u></b></p> <p><u>Agreed edits made by CSG:</u></p> <p><b>1. Provides for Māori cultural aspirations.</b> Does the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide for Māori to retain and use their taonga?</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide beneficial cultural outcomes?</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Realistic to implement, monitor and enforce.</b> Is the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• able to be measured, monitored and reported?</li> <li>• implementable and technically feasible?</li> <li>• administratively efficient?</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Gives positive social and community benefits.</b> Does the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimise social disruption and provide social benefit?</li> <li>• enhance people's use of the river?</li> <li>• take account of unique features and benefits?</li> <li>• result in outcomes people can identify with, own and feel proud of?</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Is acceptable to the wider community.</b> Does the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• achieve sound principles for allocation?</li> <li>• recognise efforts already made? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exhibit proportionality (those contributing to the problem to contribute to the solution)?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>5. Optimise environmental, social and economic outcomes.</b> Does the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aim for least cost solutions?</li> <li>• provide confidence and clarity for current and future investment?</li> <li>• provide realistic timeframes for change?</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Allow for intergenerational flexibility.</b> Does the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• foster innovation?</li> <li>• encourage positive actions being taken</li> <li>• allow for change as new information and issues arise? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide flexibility of future land use (including the return of treaty settlements land)?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• provide flexibility for future review?</li> </ul> <p><b>1. [moved to 1] Achieves the outcomes of the Vision and Strategy and the RMA (including the NPS Freshwater Management).</b></p>	
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	<p>Does the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• give effect to the Vision and Strategy for the health and wellbeing of the Waikato and Waipa rivers?</li> <li>• comply with the RMA (including the purpose of the Act)?</li> <li>• set out clear and balanced objectives?</li> <li>• take account of existing policy frameworks?</li> <li>• achieve the range of values identified?</li> </ul> <p><b>8. Supported by clear evidence.</b></p> <p>Does the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• take an evidence-based and knowledge-based approach?</li> <li>• transparently show the costs for meeting the outcomes?</li> <li>• prioritise efforts to achieve catchment solutions?</li> <li>• set transparent limits and definitions?</li> </ul> <p><b>9. Achieves the restoration and protection of native habitats and biodiversity.</b></p> <p>Does the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support resilient freshwater ecosystems and healthy populations of indigenous plants and animals? The CSG was asked to confirm the changes made in the earlier sessions on Day 1 and Day 2.</li> </ul> <p>Re-ordering of the PSC was suggested: new number 1 to go across page and the others to be re-ordered in 2 columns in the sequence (7, 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 2, 6, 8)</p> <p>New version to go to HRWO committee with some commentary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes were made in response to feedback from LSF and from Stephanie, Ben and Phil.</li> <li>• This is where we are moving to and we welcome further feedback from HRWO committee</li> <li>• Forward new version to Stephanie O'Sullivan. Seek further feedback from river iwi all values, and in particular the cultural value</li> <li>• Consider if we weight or prioritise the PSC at a future CSG workshop</li> <li>• All feedback to come back to CSG</li> </ul> <p>The CSG Decision making process was used to pass the new version of the PSC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Propose new PSC - James Houghton.</li> <li>2. Support (unanimous agreement)</li> </ol> <p>Note that the PSC will be public information once it goes to the HRWO Committee so it can be distributed.</p>	
	<p><b><u>Wrap up session</u></b></p>	

## Values

- Need to clarify and affirm the process/where values fit/what are we doing it for
- Uses and how they fit
- Bill and Helen to put some ideas together to be provided to CSG (a way forward)
- Noted the values generated lots of useful feedback at LSF – was good to capture
- Our task is translating national values to this river catchment
- For our particular task (around water quality) – think about the qualities that are most closely linked



## Chairs Closing Comments:

- Hone Turner has handed in his resignation. Loss to the CSG. CSG had previously indicated that after CSG7 it is too hard to get new members on the group and bring them up to speed given the work undertaken to date to provide information and a level of understanding across the CSG members on water quality matters and the four contaminants. Feedback requested from the CSG. Decision goes to TRH. Little representation from lower section of the river. **The CSG agreed that it would not seek a replacement for Hone Turner as it is too late in process and to recommend this to TRH.** Discussion on what mechanisms/connections are in place to gather feedback from this area i.e. zone committees, Federated Farmers. The lower community are an active community.
- Discussion on delegates and whether they are able to be brought up to speed and be changed after CSG7? **The CSG agreed that delegates can be changed after CSG7 as delegates do not always attend CSG workshops and that it is up to the CSG member to be briefed by their delegate when a delegate stands in for member.**
- The Chair is still holding CSG catch up meetings after

	<p>each CSG (delegates welcome to attend these sessions).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The date to be set for next briefing session – date to be confirmed by Janine.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>CSG8 – Looking ahead:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluators – online survey/sent on 3 or 4 November. 6 or 7 people to phone interview. Feedback session at CSG8 workshop.</li> <li>• Focus for CSG8 – indicate items for what to discuss next. Nitrogen and Phosphorus – if available in CSG8. Mike to come back with attributes table and current state (A,B,C,D). Other items as per list on agenda.. Exploring allocation options will be held over until next year.</li> <li>• TLG want to discuss how they feed the mitigations into the models.</li> <li>• Sectors have been sharing on-farm practice/ mitigation options (e.g. dairy at CSG3, forestry presentation on bus trip). Horticulture field trip coming up at CSG8. James Bailey has requested that since sheep and beef sector do not host until March, could they present on their industry approach to Land Environment Plans at the December CSG8 so CSG can understand practices for their sector. CSG agreed to this.</li> <li>• Policy options session on what we can measure. What tools you can use. I.e. overseer – what are the other ones.</li> <li>• Future requests: Information on what level and technology with water quality and discharges and costs/implications. (Urban discharges/point source discharges). Noted that the TLG has it on their second list.</li> <li>• Request from a CSG member to look into activated carbon as potential solution.</li> <li>• Understanding more of overseer needs to be on the list for 2015 (Phil Journeaux).</li> <li>• CSG waiata in the process of being created – those who stayed at the marae contributed.</li> <li>• Do we need a quorum? No requirements recorded but will discuss further.</li> </ul> <p>Introductions – Vaughan Payne (CEO – WRC) and Tracey May (Director of Strategy and Science, WRC)</p> <p>Vaughan thanked the group and acknowledged commitment to process. It is very important to have ownership of solutions and involvement in process.</p>	
<b>Meeting closed with a karakia by Vaughan Payne at 3.45pm</b>		