

## Farmers for Positive Change



**HRWO Plan Change 1, Block 3, 12<sup>th</sup> Sept 2019**

## **Farmers for Positive Change**

**The spokespeople who are here  
today representing F4PC**

- **Rick Burke**
- **Rob Macnab**
- **Bob Thomson**
- **John, Janet & Ian Evans**
- **Graeme Gleeson**

**Advocating for and on behalf of  
fellow farmers who are a broad  
church of independent  
individuals wanting fair and  
equitable opportunity**





## **Farmers for Positive Change - Block 3 Topics**

### **F4PC Vision of Success**

### **Overview of Subcatchment and LEPs**

- **Certified Farm Advisor**
- **Subcatchment Collectives**
  
- **Rob Macnab**
- **Bob Thomson**
- **John, Janet and Ian Evans**
- **Rick Burke**





**F4PC – What does success look like?**

**F4PC acknowledge that we must  
restore the mana and mauri of the Wai  
Te Mana o te Wai**



# **F4PC – What does success look like?**

**F4PC hope we all recognise and acknowledge :**

**Farm business – a long term investment (generational)**

**An investment in Property and the activity of Farming**

**Farming is the management of biological systems**

**and the annual pattern of production cycles**

**Farming is often an inter-generational business**

**Farm practice change and remedial actions take time –**

**to have a conversation, to transition**

**This demands a good degree of certainty**

**What comes next?**

**It is most important to start in right direction**

**Preparing the foundation, having the right plan to leverage**

# **F4PC – What does success look like?**

**Balance - Opportunity - Fairness  
Equitable – Precautionary - Adaptive  
Flexibility – Certainty - Innovation  
Pragmatic – Reasonableness - Transitional**

**No Offsetting / No Subsidisation / No theft of Natural Capital**

**No Grandparenting – No blanket One-size-fits-all**



# What does success look like?

## Vibrant rural communities

Primary land use is proper, legitimate and justified

Fairness and Equity for all land users

Contaminant loss preferentially mitigated at source

Owners prerogative to choose land use mindful of

ecosystem & human health limits as a constraint

## Farming Fits the Land





## **F4PC Vision of Success –**

**Land use is sustainably managed to support ecosystem and human health in a common (shared) landscape that includes profitable and purposeful agricultural land usage contributing to everyone's wellness.**

**The common (shared) landscape transforms to become a mosaic of diverse and different use optimised to match the versatility, capability and assimilative capacity of the natural resource i.e. the land, with an environmental footprint having minimal degraded impact –**

**Farming Fits the Land**



**Plan Change 1 must provide opportunity to achieve good water quality outcomes by encouraging better and more optimised land use within limits.**

**There must be allowance for low N loss farm systems some  $\uparrow\downarrow$  shift change in individual contaminant loss particularly nitrogen.**

- **Farm system redesign**
- **No under / overs offsetting**
- **The versatility, capability and assimilative capacity of the natural resource establishes land use opportunity**
- **Flexibility of land use within limits**

**Farming Fits the Land**



## Land use opportunity

Versatility, capability and assimilative capacity



Allocable N loss needs to be apportioned accordingly to reflect opportunity

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**Success is enhanced by developing a tailorised and integrated  
Land and Environment Plan after comprehensive  
understanding of the natural resource and opportunities for  
productive usage acknowledging constraints and limits  
Farming Fits the Land**

**Success is not business-as-usual**





**A successful outcome is not where we have -  
Misplaced and / or Poorly managed land use  
High (externalised) contaminant loss?  
Environmental harm and nuisance?**



**Too much Nitrogen? Too much Sediment?**



**This is not a successful outcome**




**≠**



**Land users cannot be denied rightful opportunity  
by poor and inappropriate policy and rules**

**No Offsetting / No Subsidisation / No theft of Natural Capital**



**Where is the lead into the next Plan Change?  
Certainty about what comes next?**

**Policy 7 must be retained and emboldened noting that Te Ture Whaimana is a staged, progressive and transitional journey and this highlights and signals the need for:**

- **Ongoing reduction of diffuse discharge**
- **Future allocation**



**Where is the lead into the next Plan Change?**

**There is a need for clear well-articulated targets we can all relate to providing water quality yardsticks:**

**Swimmability**

**Mahinga Kai**

**Ecosystem and Human health**

**We are suggesting interim water quality targets for the above attributes established for the year-2050**

**Nitrogen allocation 'Natural Capital' framework**

**Transitioned over three Plan Changes**

**Note we are not going swimming every day of the year!**



**A need to provide certainty  
– direction and pace of travel**

**Interim Target State of Water Quality Year - 2050**

**NPS Freshwater**

**DIN and DRP in-stream concentrations**

**Human health microbial pathogens**

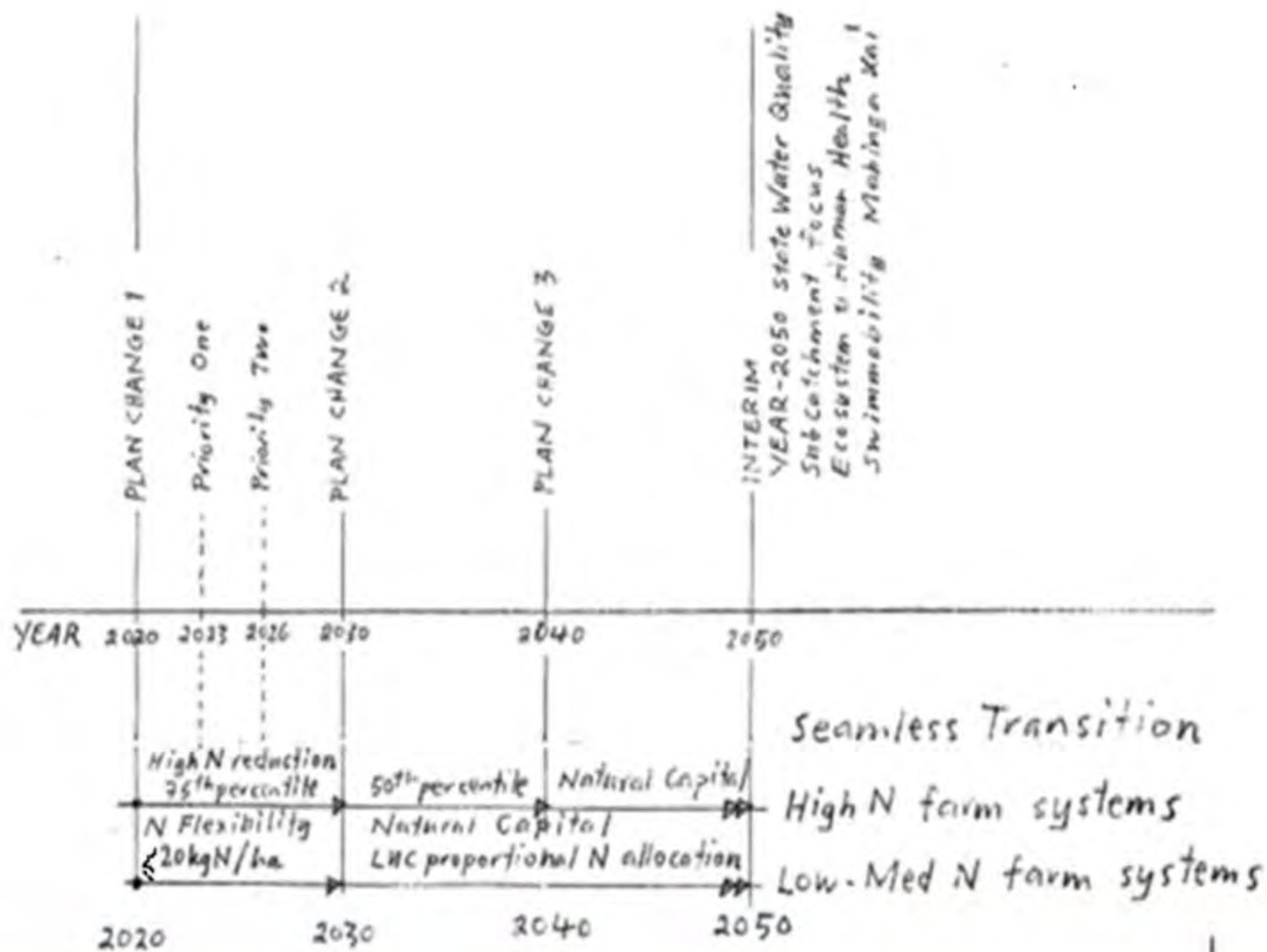
**Swimmability**

**Swimming when good to go**

**Not 'pristine'**

**An acceptable environmental footprint**

**All human activity has a footprint**



Interim target year-2050

Certainty

Transitional



## Framework of Actions (desire for seamless transition into next plan change)

### Interim target State of Water Quality

year – 2050

- Certainty, direction and pace of travel
- Measurable and auditable
- Seamless transition Plan Change 2 & 3

### Land and Environment Plan

- Farmer developed and owned as a 'living document
- Comprehensive review natural resource
- Land use opportunities regarding versatility, capability and assimilative capacity

Farming Fits the Land

### Subcatchment Focus

- A spatial scale to foster Community focus
- Prominent contaminant loss emphasised
- Subcatchment Collectives

### Certified Farm Advisor

- Good Management Practice
- Compliance module(s)

### Nitrogen delete one-size-fits-all

- No 75<sup>th</sup>, No Grandparenting, No 5-yr averaging
- No share-the-pain subsidisation
- No under / overs offsetting

### Critical Source Areas

- Prioritised focused mitigations
- Tailorised and Integrated

### Nitrogen Flexibility

- $\leq 20$  kgN / ha
- Extensive farm systems threshold
  - $\leq 18$  su / ha  $\sim 1000$  kgLW / ha

### Livestock Exclusion delete one-size-fits-all

- Lowland  $\leq 15$ -degree
- Steep  $> 15$ -degree Intensity risk threshold
  - $18$  su / ha  $\sim 1000$  kgLW / ha

### Nitrogen Allocation Framework

- Natural Capital + LUC proxy
  - Versatility, capability & assimilative capacity

### Winter Forage Crop Grazing

- Buffer widths
- Critical source areas – flow pathways

### Nitrogen Horticulture

### Cultivation on slope

### Point Source Discharge – Offset ?

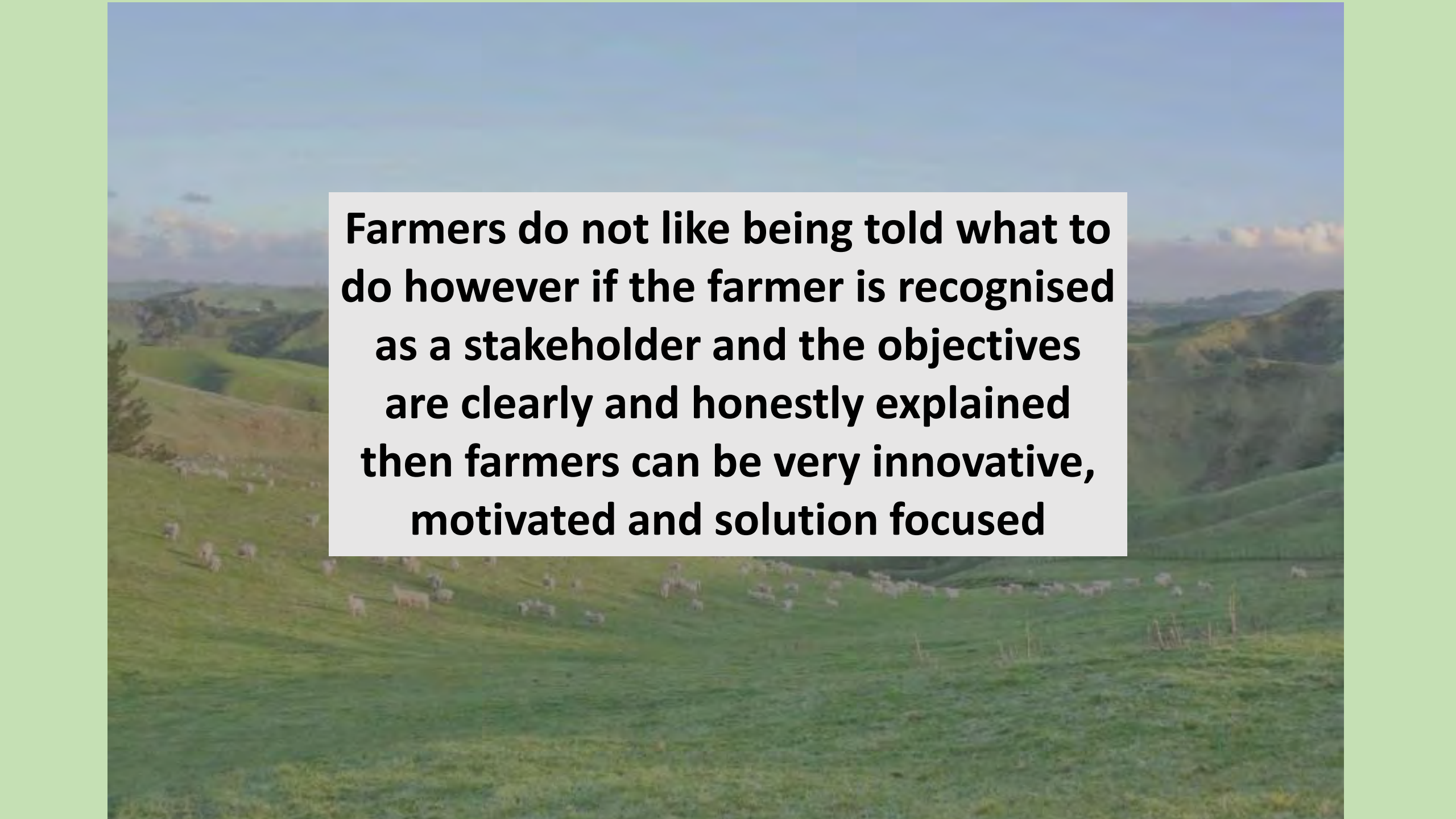


## **Certified Farm Advisor Planner**

- **Empowering farmers, creating awareness**
- **Consistent, credible, transparent, repeatable, locally adaptable - equal playing field**
- **Understanding of good practice across all farms**
- **Adaptation and encouragement of innovation**
- **Third – party auditable**

**Concerns - Lack of trained and experienced professionals for the S&B + Deer sector**



A scenic view of rolling green hills under a clear blue sky, with a herd of sheep grazing in the foreground. The hills are covered in lush green grass, and the sheep are scattered across the slopes. The sky is a pale blue with a few wispy clouds near the horizon. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and rural.

**Farmers do not like being told what to do however if the farmer is recognised as a stakeholder and the objectives are clearly and honestly explained then farmers can be very innovative, motivated and solution focused**



## Land and Environment Plan preparation

A learning and advisory process

1. Farmer / Community workshops
2. One-on-one professional advice,  
guidance and assistance

*trained & experienced*



**"One good conversation can shift  
the direction of change forever"**

Linda Lambert

**Empowering Farmers to Protect Water**

**Farming Fits the Land**





# There is a need for good information and knowledge to complete a detailed Land and Environment Plan

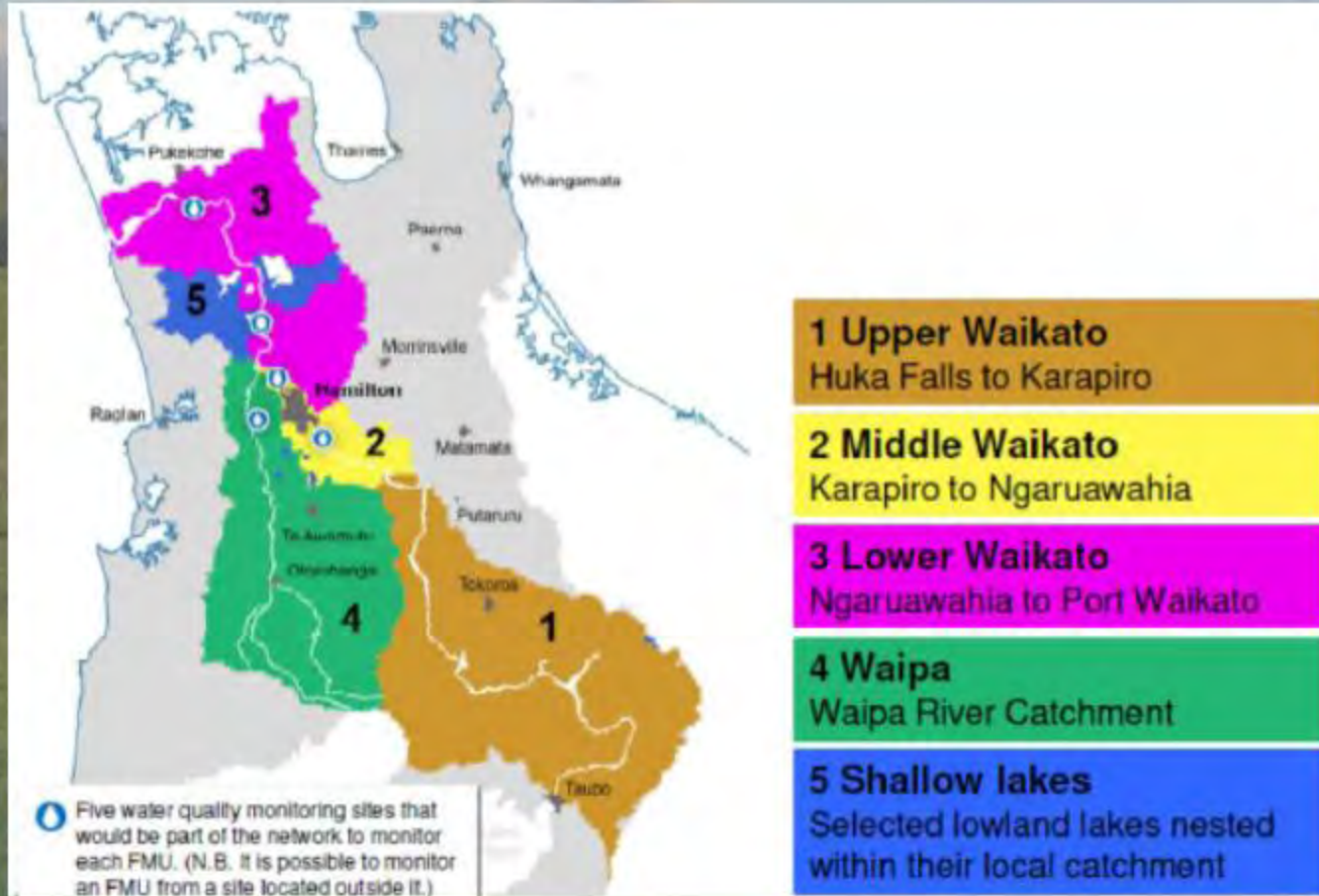




A landscape photograph showing rolling green hills under a blue sky with light clouds. In the foreground, a herd of sheep is grazing on a grassy slope. A white rectangular text box is overlaid on the middle of the image.

***A Subcatchment Focus***

# Freshwater Management Units



Existing FMUs do not relate to rural communities



## Sub Catchment water quality


**Water quality can only be achieved by having target outcomes established at the subcatchment scale. The solutions will then be more focused and specific.**

**The focus on water quality at a subcatchment scale is observable and actionable by the farmers where they live, work and have vested interests, and encouraged by active support from communities and stakeholders**



Subcatchment  
Collectives





## **Subcatchment Collectives**

- **Lake Whangape**
  - **Upper Maire / Naike**
- **Upper Puniu**
- **King Country River Care**
- **Wairakei Pastoral**
- **Miraka**
- **others**





**The water quality from each and every tributary subcatchment will be the outcome upon which success will be measured**





**A montage of different yet neighbouring land use  
The whole community and all stakeholders are part of  
the problem and so need to be involved in the solution**



**A Common (Shared) Landscape**







***Land and Environment Plans***



**The Canterbury Farm Plan (tick-the-box) template  
is not suitable nor fit-for-purpose for the  
Waikato – Waipa Healthy Rivers Plan Change 1**



# Land and Environment Plan

- + Farm map(s)
- + Identify land use risk
- + Critical source areas
- + Good Management Practice
- + Nutrient budget
- + Mitigation options
- + Work program timeline



**Livestock enterprises having  
a good fit with the land**

**Diversified land use  
Farming Fits the Land**







**The Land and Environment Plan at its core contains informative farm maps – soil type, geology, Land Management Units, Land Use Capability LUC classes, waterways and riparian zones, paddocks, water reticulation, cultivation and more...**



**LUC Classes identifies land use opportunity  
Versatility, capability and assimilative capacity**



**N loss needs to be apportioned  
accordingly to reflect opportunity**

**≠**





## LAND MANAGEMENT UNIT

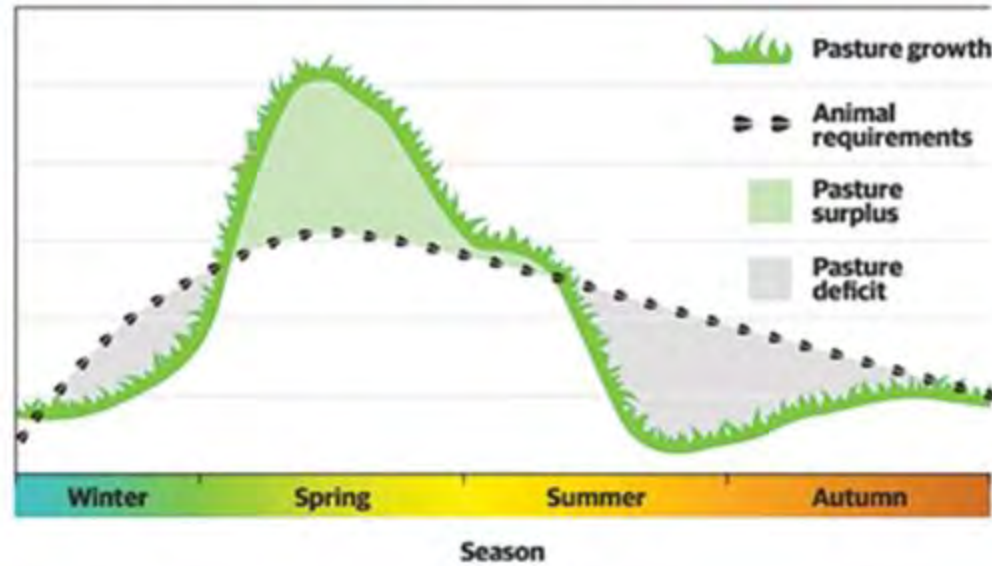


**Understand the farm's natural resource i.e. the Land  
Identify the Land Management Units (LMUs)**

Reference - Fertiliser code-of-practice/nutrient-management-  
planning/preparing-a-nutrient-management-plan/step\_2  
B+LNZ LEP 2 & 3



Pasture growth and animal requirement curves



**Pasture Production – best fit livestock policies**  
**Farming to the natural grass growth curve**  
**Seasonal production maximises the efficient usage**  
**of pasture and assists reduce cost of production**



**A tailorised and integrated Land and Environment Plan ascertains and prioritises mitigation actions according to contaminant loss risk in the knowledge that risk will differ for each farm type and locale**



**Land and Environment Plans are hugely advantageous to advance mitigations that instigate water quality improvement because they will be unique and tailored for issues specific for the farm and sub-catchment.**

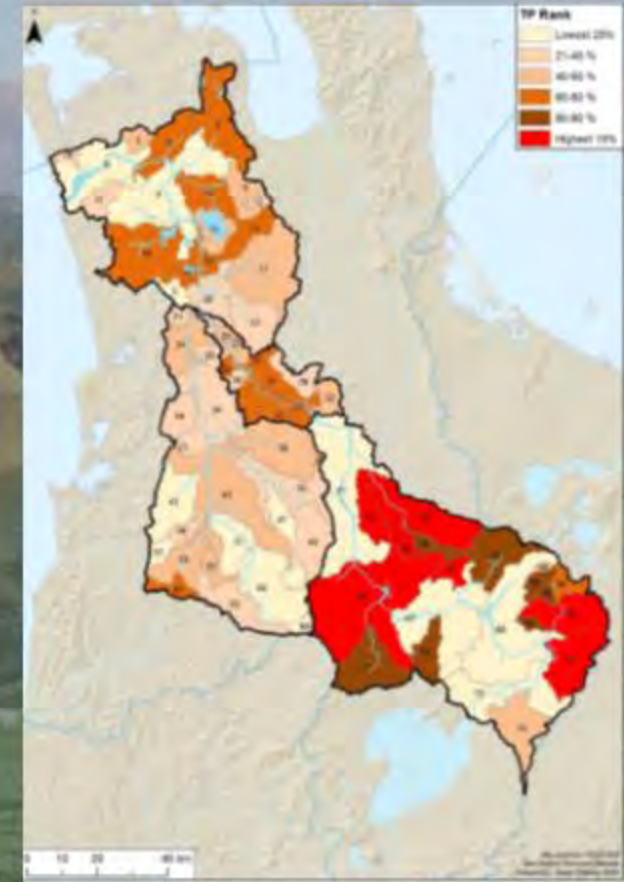
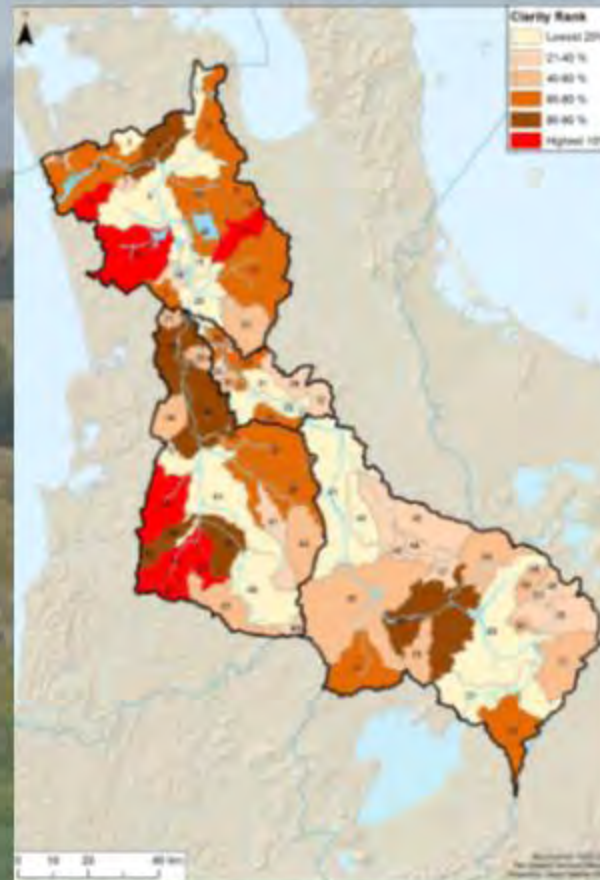
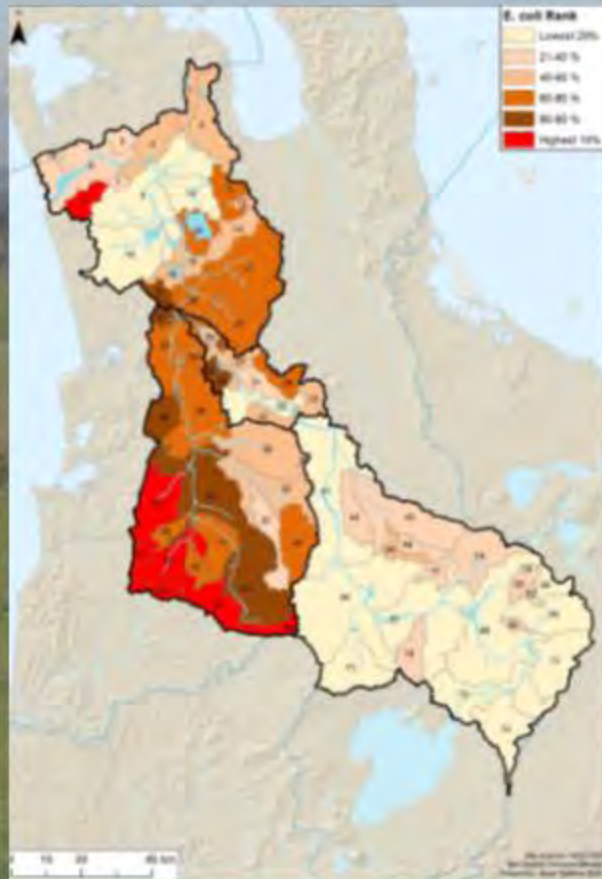


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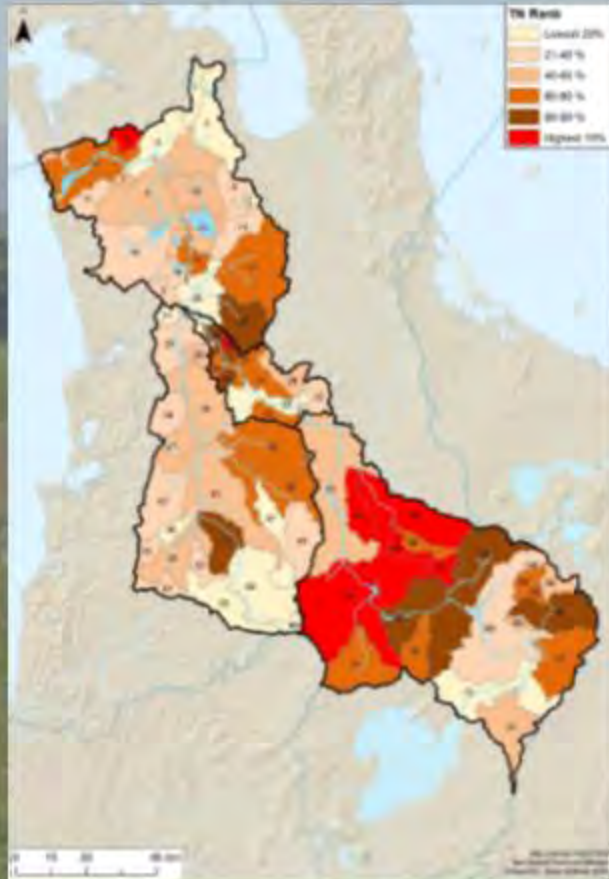


# Land and Environment Plans prioritising mitigation to reduce contaminant load as profiled and ranked in each subcatchment



**E.Coli, Clarity and TP Sub-Catchment Ranking**





**TN Sub-Catchment Ranking**

**There are many subcatchments with predominant S&B land use where nitrogen is not a problem**

**We should be targeting reduction of high contaminant loss where it occurs?**



# Farmers for Positive Change

**The Land and Environment Plan incorporates collective knowledge to identify high contaminant loss risk to which cost effective mitigative solutions can be assessed and applied to reduce as appropriate.**

*livestock policy, stocking rate, grazing management, land type, leaky soils + high rainfall, critical source areas, fertiliser placement etcetera*







**Thank you**

**Questions**



***Rob Macnab***





***Bob Thomson***

***John, Janet and Ian Evans***



# Submission for Farmers for Positive Change

## Submitter

RD (Bob) Thomson  
AgFirst Waikato

12<sup>th</sup> September 2019





# Background

- Farm Consultant specialising in sheep and beef.
- 44-years of experience in agricultural extension, advisory and consultancy work.
- I specialise in strategic farm business analysis with emphasis on farm system management on a whole farm basis.
- I am a subject matter expert in these areas of expertise.
- I am not an environmental consultant.



## Position Statement

- I contend that an accredited Land & Environment Plan (LEP) is the only practical way of addressing and mitigating water contaminants leaving a farm.



## What is an LEP?

- Defines natural resources in terms of:
  - landforms, soils, water and vegetation cover through a Land Use Capability (LUC) assessment.
- Details the risk of nitrogen, sediment, phosphorus and E. coli and relates these to the sub-catchment
- Details current land management and recommends opportunities to better manage natural capital and the enhancement of water quality.
- Provides a tailored Works Plan to address the mitigation of contaminants specific to the farm and sub-catchment to which it contributes.



## What is an LEP?

- Includes the farmers experience in managing the land in the development of the plan.
- Is developed in the context of the whole Farm Business Plan and therefore will include economic and social factors in addition to environmental factors.
- Preserves and/or enhances the farms natural capital status as a significant part of the process.





# What is the Outcome?

- The contaminants are identified, addressed and mitigated at farm and sub-catchment level.
- The land manager 'owns' the LEP and understands the inherent value of the plan. It is a living document.
- The LEP is accredited and therefore can withstand the scrutiny of regulators and the wider community.
- A strong community of interest develops which fosters a real sense of social responsibility.
- The sum of the LEP's, collectively, mitigates the contaminants and therefore leads to Healthy Rivers.



# Questions

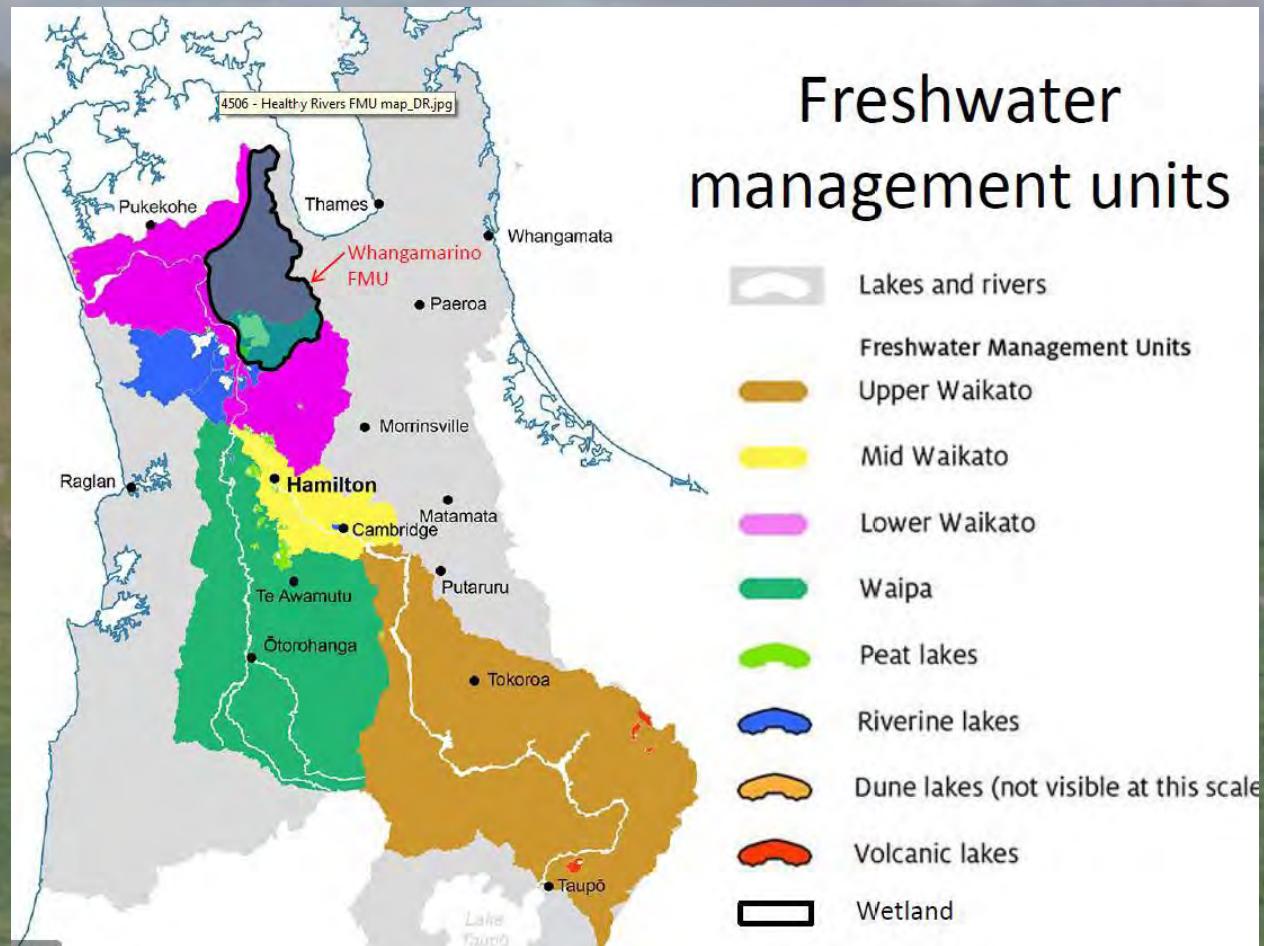




**John, Janet and Ian Evans**  
**Matahuru, Subcatchment # 14**

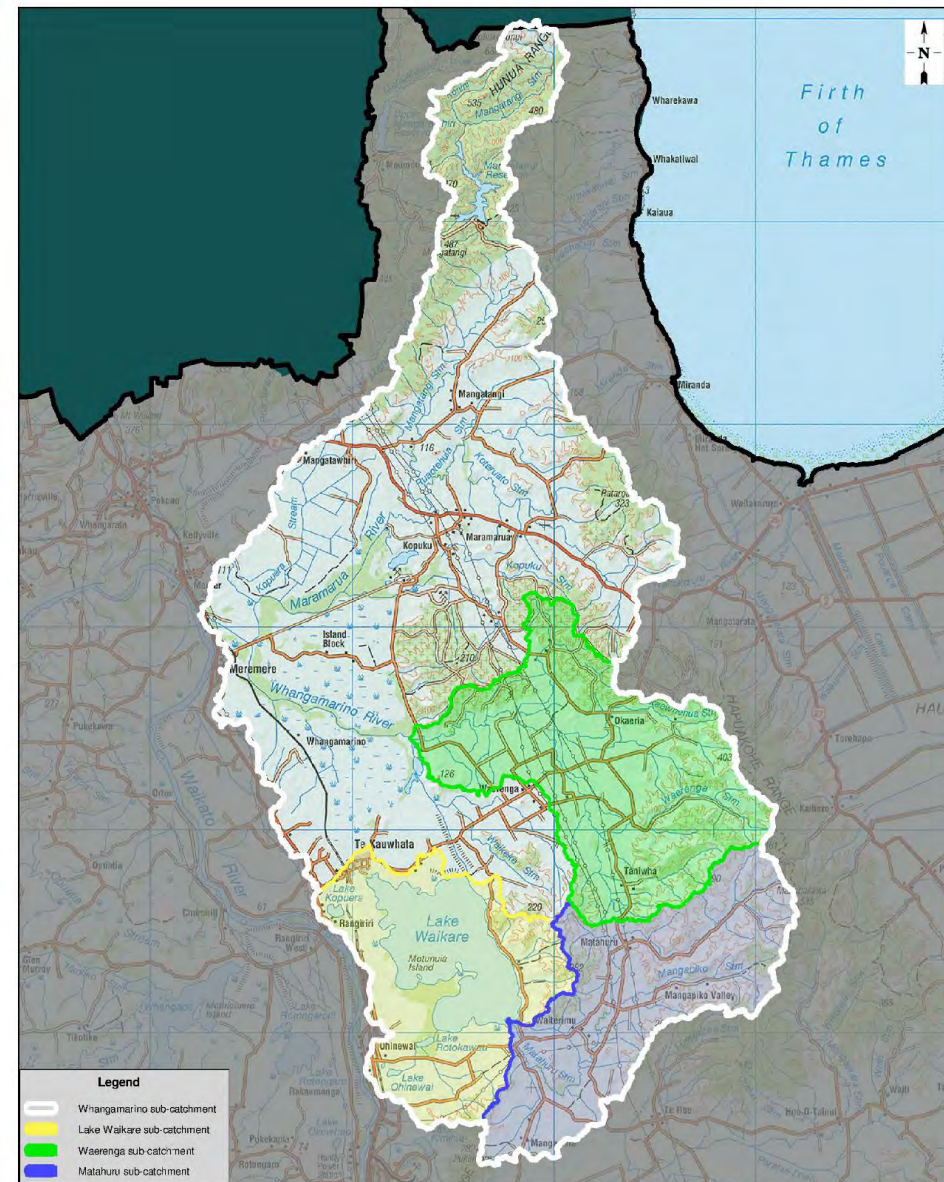


**John, Janet and Ian Evans**  
**Matahuru, Subcatchment # 14**





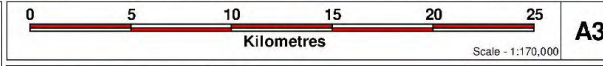
# John, Janet and Ian Evans Matahuru, Subcatchment # 14



**Legend**

- Whangamarino sub-catchment
- Lake Waikare sub-catchment
- Waerenga sub-catchment
- Matahuru sub-catchment

## Lake Waikare and Whanagamarino Wetland Catchment Management Plan



Created by: HCE  
 Projection: NZTM  
 Date: 10th Oct 2016  
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**DRAFT - For consultation purposes only**

Status: Final  
 Request No.: 32726  
 File name:  
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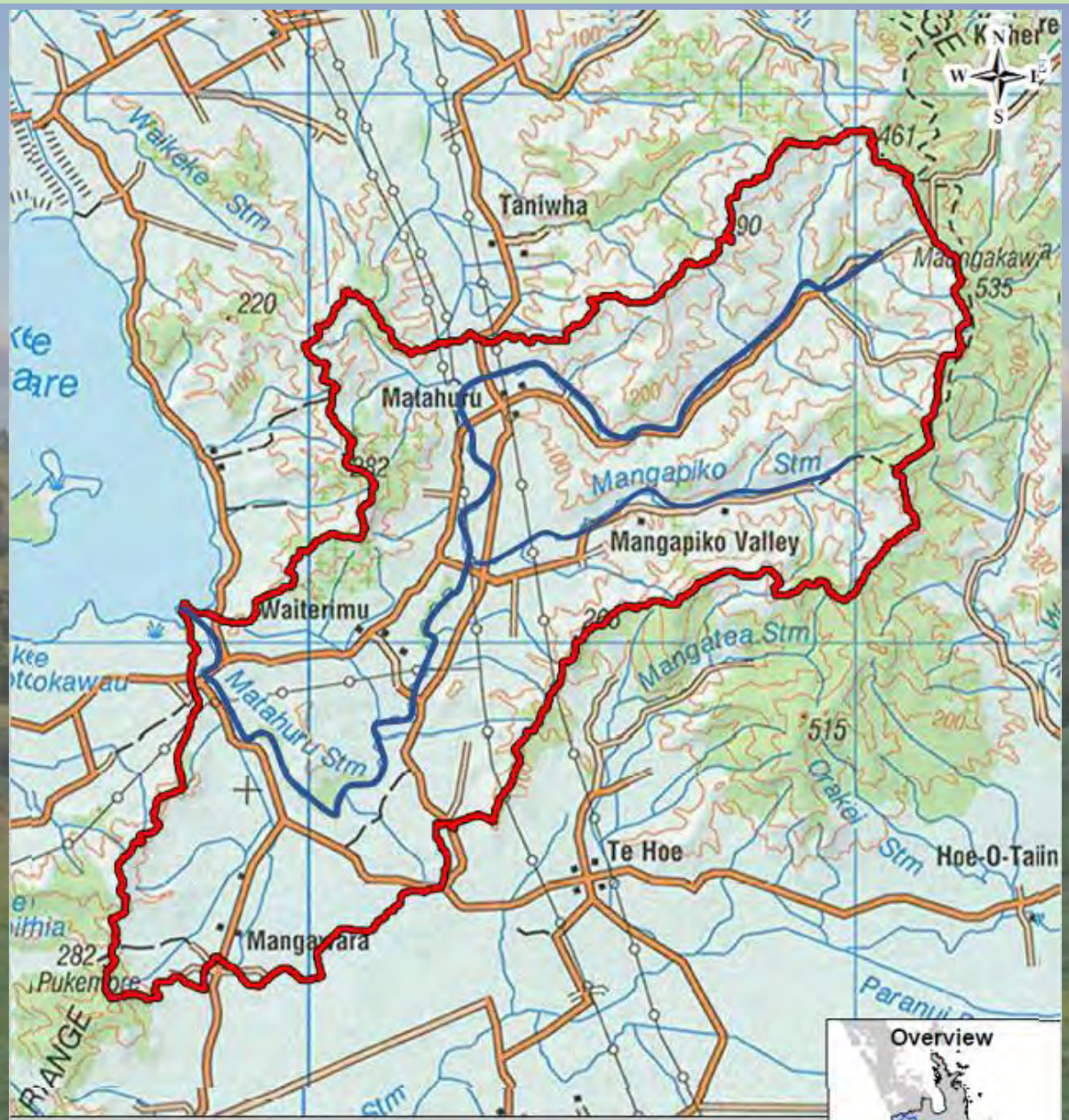
Topographic Maps sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright Reserved.




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John, Janet and Ian Evans  
Matahuru, Subcatchment # 14

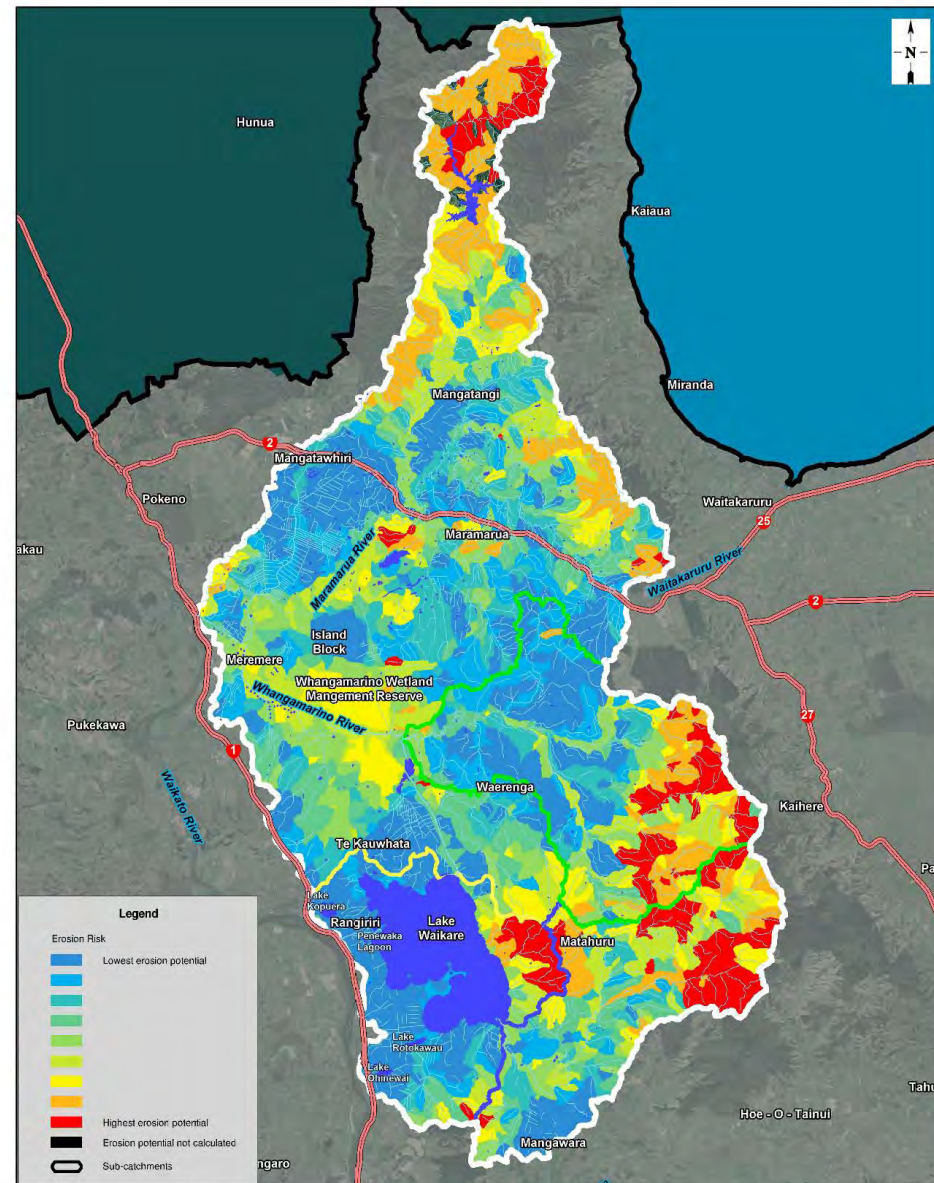


**Legend**

 Catchment boundary



# John, Janet and Ian Evans Matahuru, Subcatchment # 14



## Lake Waikare and Whangamarino Wetland Catchment Management Plan

### Erosion risk

Created by: HCE  
 Projection: NZTM  
 Date: 28th May 2018

Status: Final  
 Request No.: 32726  
 File name:

S:\GIS\Work\GIS\_jobs\requests\_32500\_32999\32726\_Lake Waikare and Whangamarino Catchment Plan

**DRAFT - For consultation purposes only**











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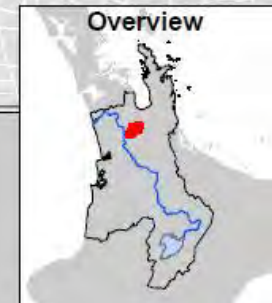
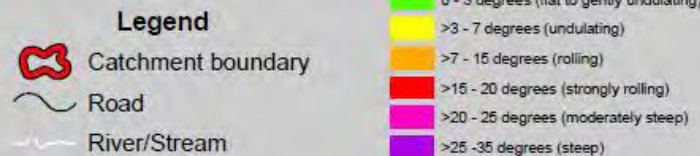
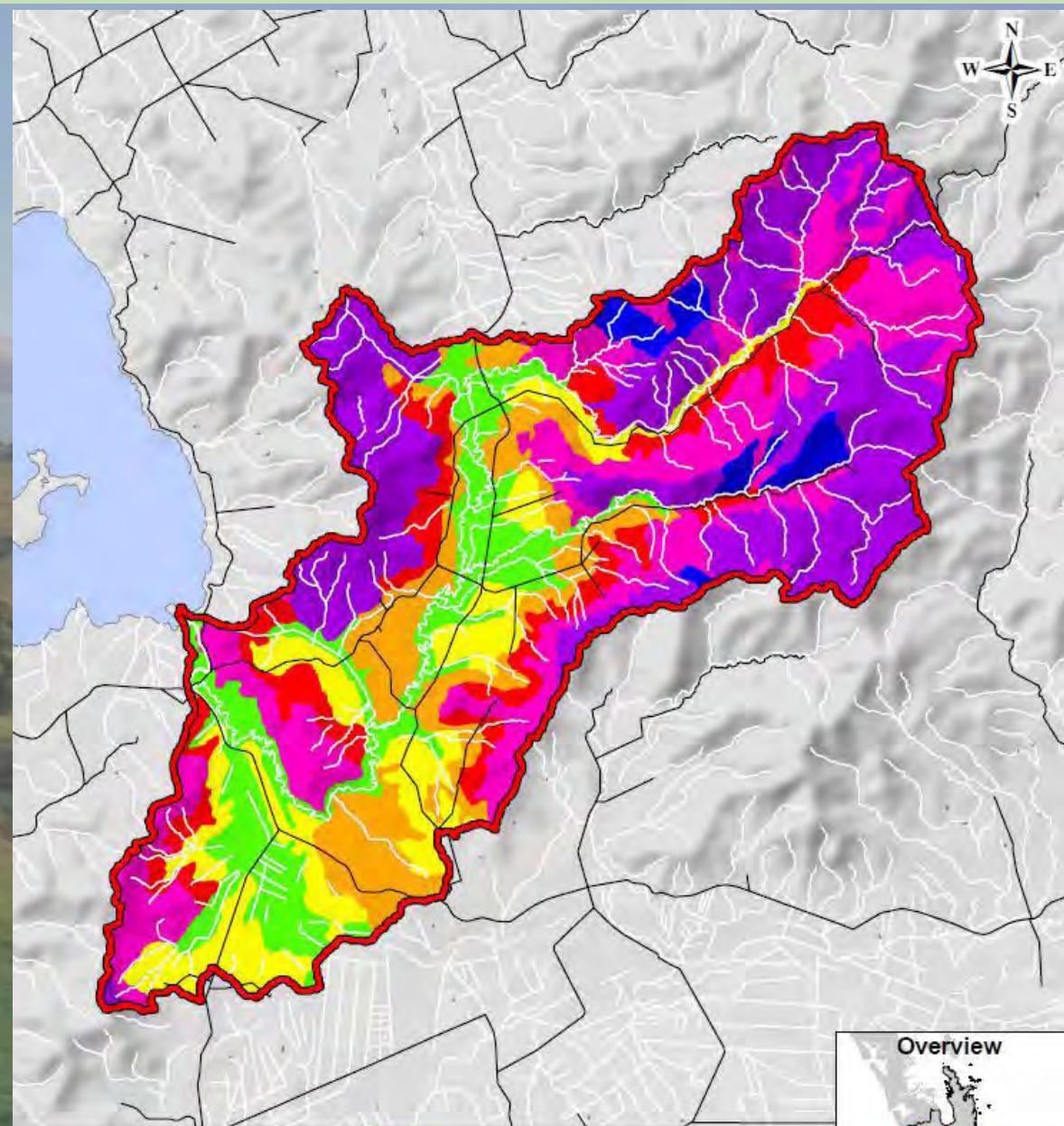




# John, Janet and Ian Evans Matahuru, Subcatchment # 14

## Slope classification:

-  0 - 3 degrees (flat to gently undulating)
-  >3 - 7 degrees (undulating)
-  >7 - 15 degrees (rolling)
-  >15 - 20 degrees (strongly rolling)
-  >20 - 25 degrees (moderately steep)
-  >25 - 35 degrees (steep)
-  >35 degrees (very steep)
-  Quarry







# Brodick Farms Ltd John, Janet & Ian Evans

## Farmers for Positive Change Submission

12<sup>th</sup> September 2019



# About us

- **Joined Farm Cadet Scheme**
- **Contract fenced and shored sheep to build up a deposit to ballot for a farm**
- **Married in 1981**
- **Lands & Survey Ballot farm in 1982 at Reporoa**
  - **320 hectares**
  - **Era of LDEL and LIS**
  - **SMP's removed**
  - **Sold to forestry in 1995**



# About us

- **Bought 240 hectares at Mamaku**
  - **Developed from cut-over bush and scrub**
  - **Conserved standing bush areas and fenced off**
  - **Grants from EBOP to fence-off waterways and bush**
  - **Sold in 2001**

# About us

- **Purchased at Matahuru in 2002; Brodick Farms**
  - 396 hectares steep hill country
  - 10 paddocks, now 40 paddocks
  - Low soil fertility now moderate to high
  - Low performance now high performance
  - Stock policy changes implemented
    - Matching stock to the land



# Drone View



# About the farm

- **396 ha Total**
  - 369 ha Effective
- **Slopes classified as follows:**
  - more than 250 = 24% i.e. very steep hill
  - between 15-240 = 48% i.e. steep hill
  - less than 150 = 28% i.e. moderately steep hill
- **Soils predominately:**
  - Te Ranga Clay Loam and Stoney Loam
  - Marua Clay Loam Hill Soil
  - Small areas of Ngaio Silt Loam and Otorohanga Compact Silt Loam at front of property
- **Farm performance**

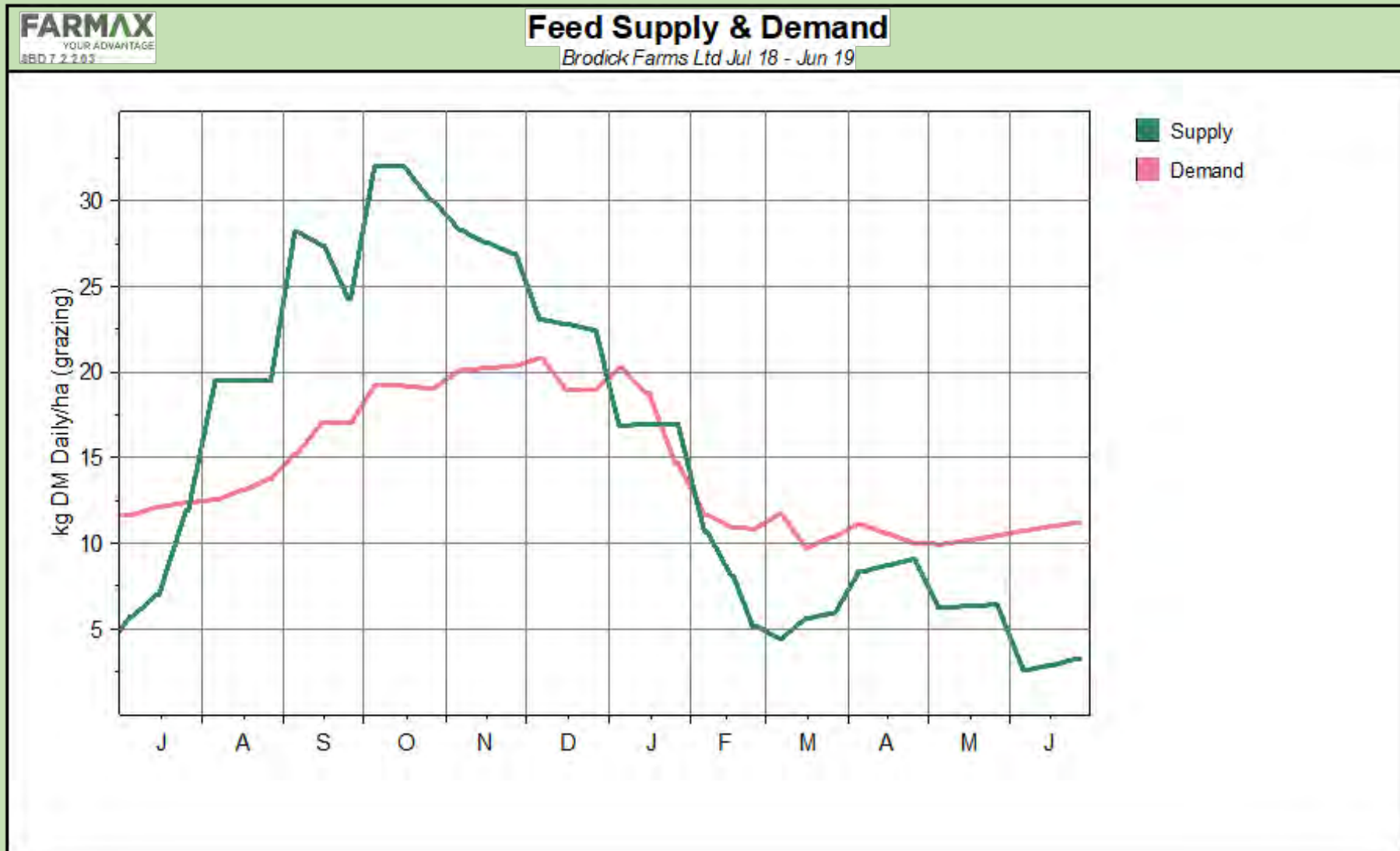


# Stock Policy

- **Breeding ewes, breeding own replacements**
  - ~2,000 high performance, composite ewe breeding flock makes up 80% of stock units
  - Terminal ewe component 35-40% of ewes
  - Lambing 135% and lambs 29.7kg at 90 days of age.
  - Finish >90% of lambs to works at >18kg carcass
- **Cattle trading policy:**
  - Purchasing weaners anytime from February to June at 170-220kgLW
  - Marketing store anytime from February to June at 370-390kgLW
  - Numbers vary anywhere from 200-300 and may interchange with winter finishing lambs
  - Only winter once and mid-winter weight does not exceed 250kgLW.

# Feed Supply / Demand

– pasture utilisation





# Environmental Planning

- Stock policy considerations
- Drought in 2007 prompted development of dams where possible
- Started fencing off bush in 2010
- Weather bomb in 2014
- Set up poplar pole nursery
- Realised I had a lot of stuff in my head
- B+LNZ initiated the concept of LEP
- Prompted us to document what we were doing



# The LEP

## **Maps of:**

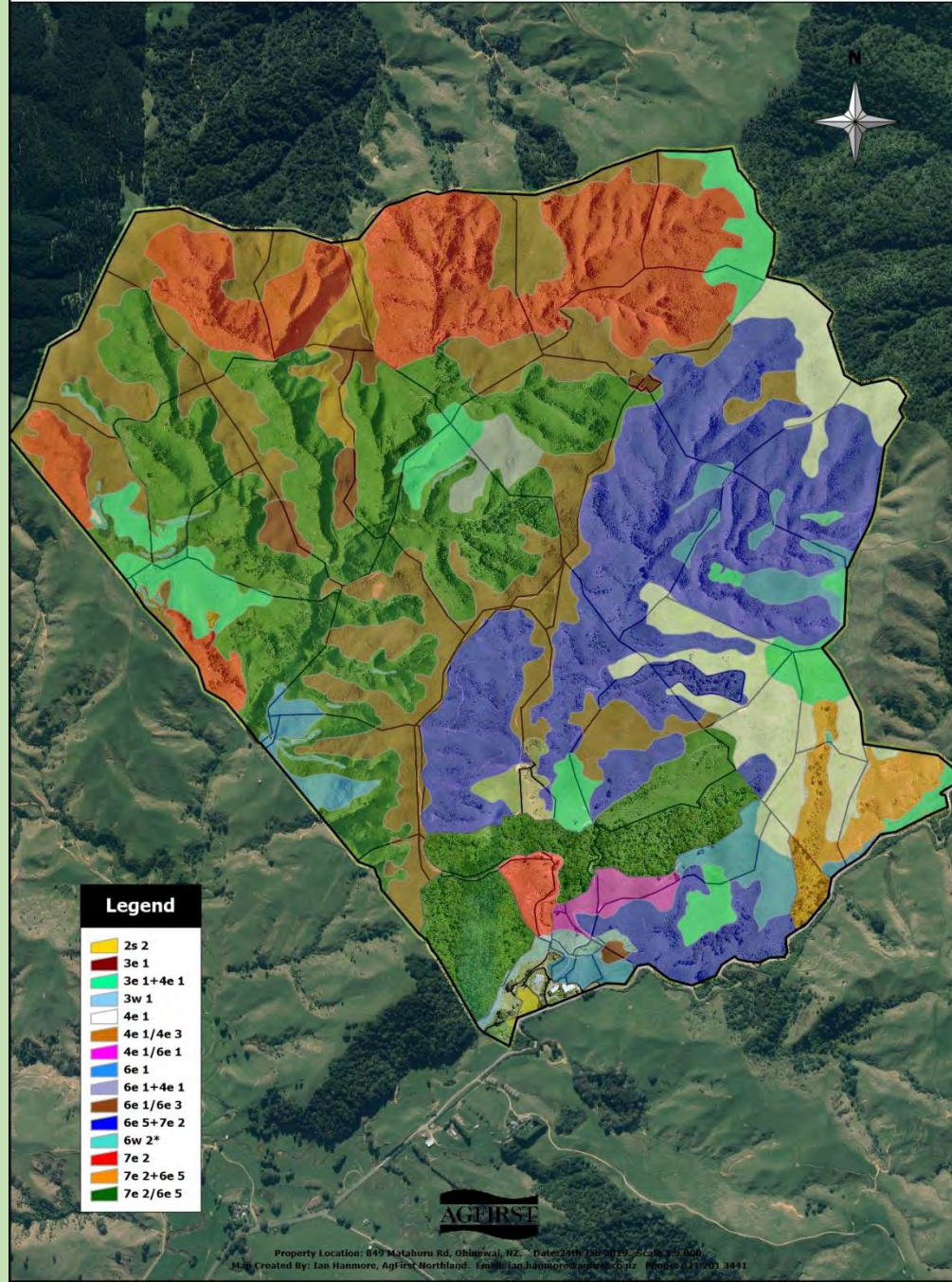
- **Paddocks**
- **LUC (Land Use Capability)**
- **Soils**
- **Farm Description**
- **LMU (Land Managements Units)**
- **Works Program**





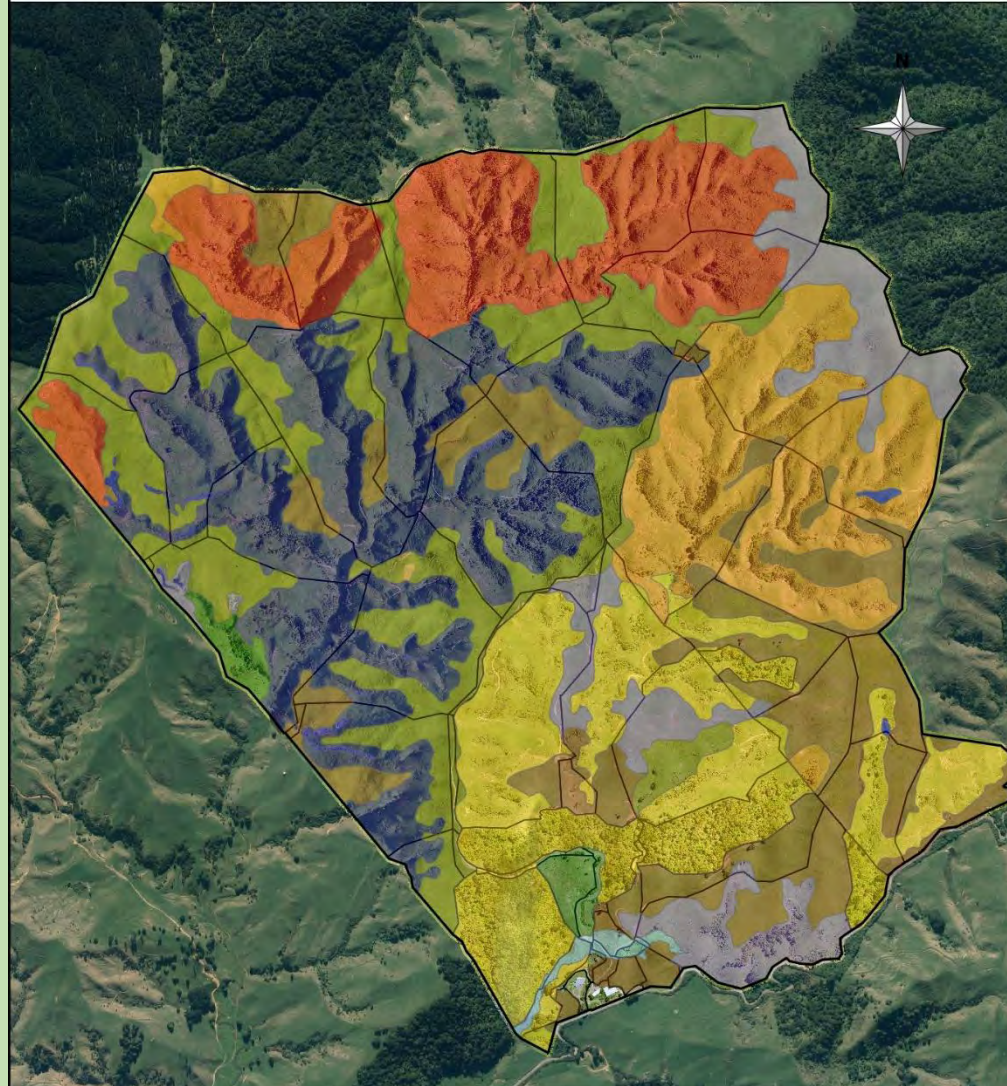


# Brodick Farms Land Use Capability Classifications





# Brodict Farms Soil Map



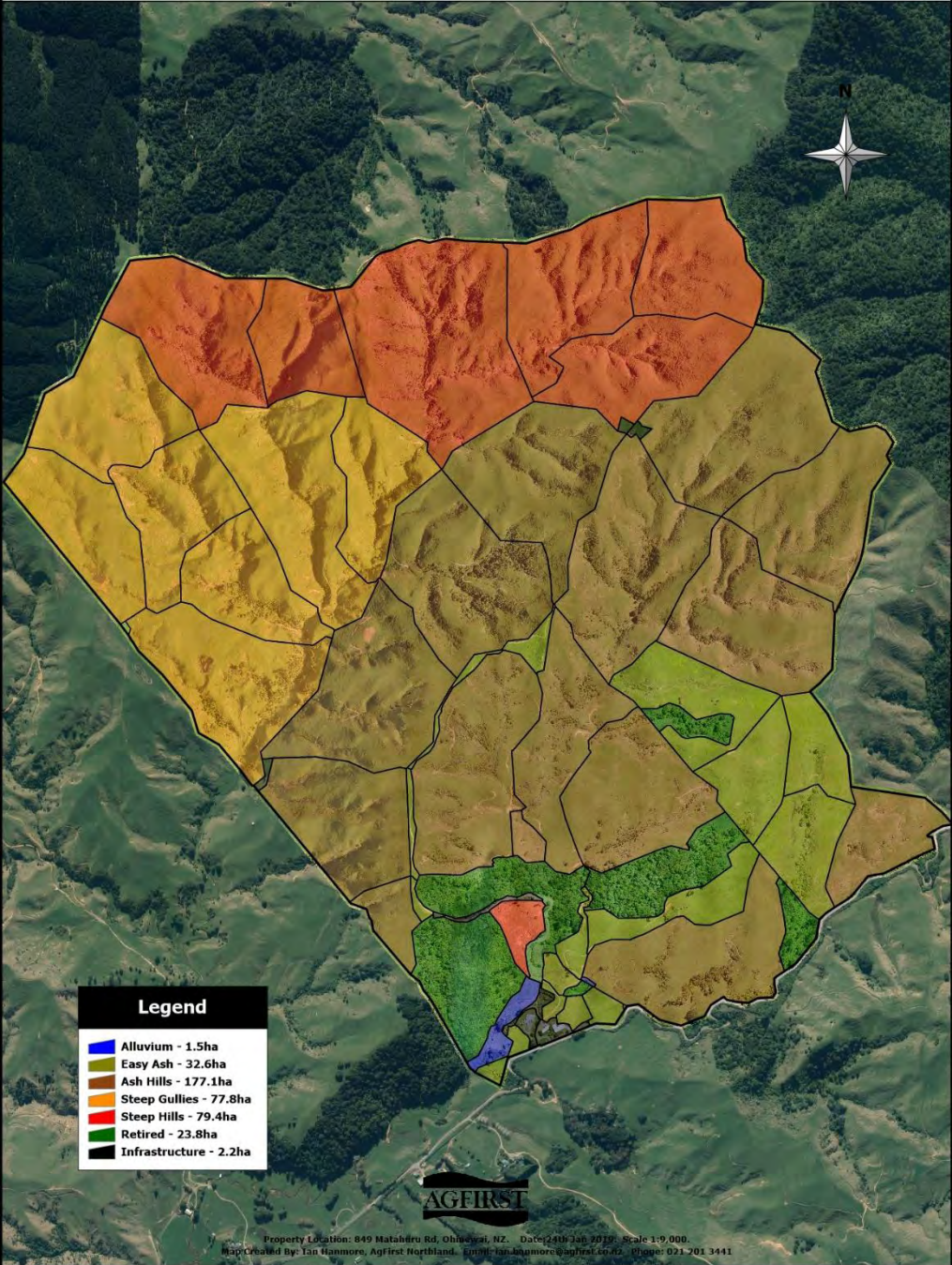
## Legend

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  Marua clay loam hill soil  |  Mairoa ash soil   |
|  Marua clay loam + Mairoa ash soil  |  Mairoa ash + Marua clay loam                                      |
|  Marua clay loam hill soil +<br>Te Ranga steepland stony clay loam +<br>Mairoa ash soil |  Alluvial clay soil  |
|  Marua clay loam hill soil /<br>Te Ranga steepland clay loam                            |  Swampy alluvium   |
|  |  Te Ranga steepland stony clay loam                                |
|  |  Te Ranga steepland stony clay loam +<br>Marua clay loam hill soil |



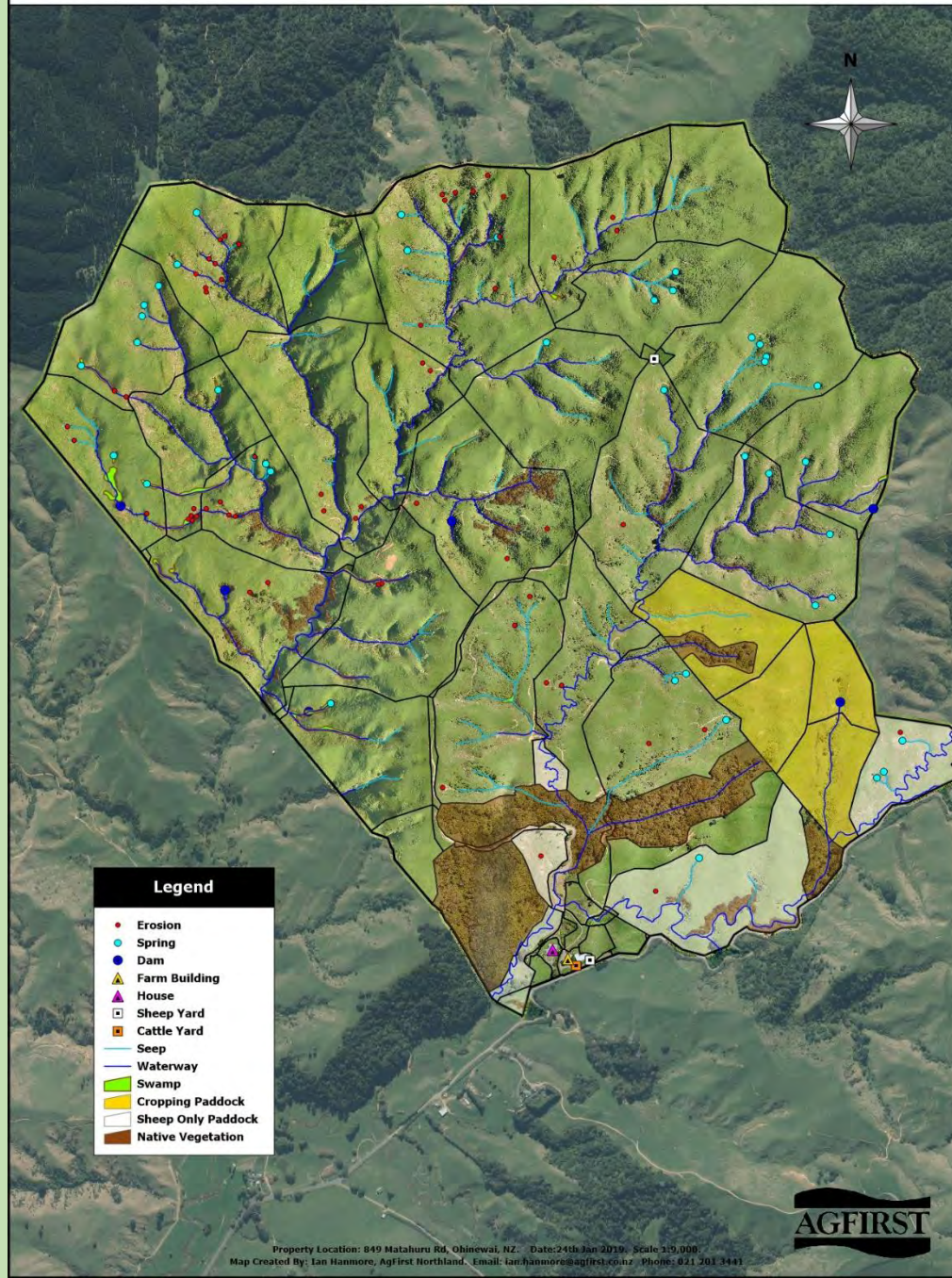


# Brodict Farms Management Units



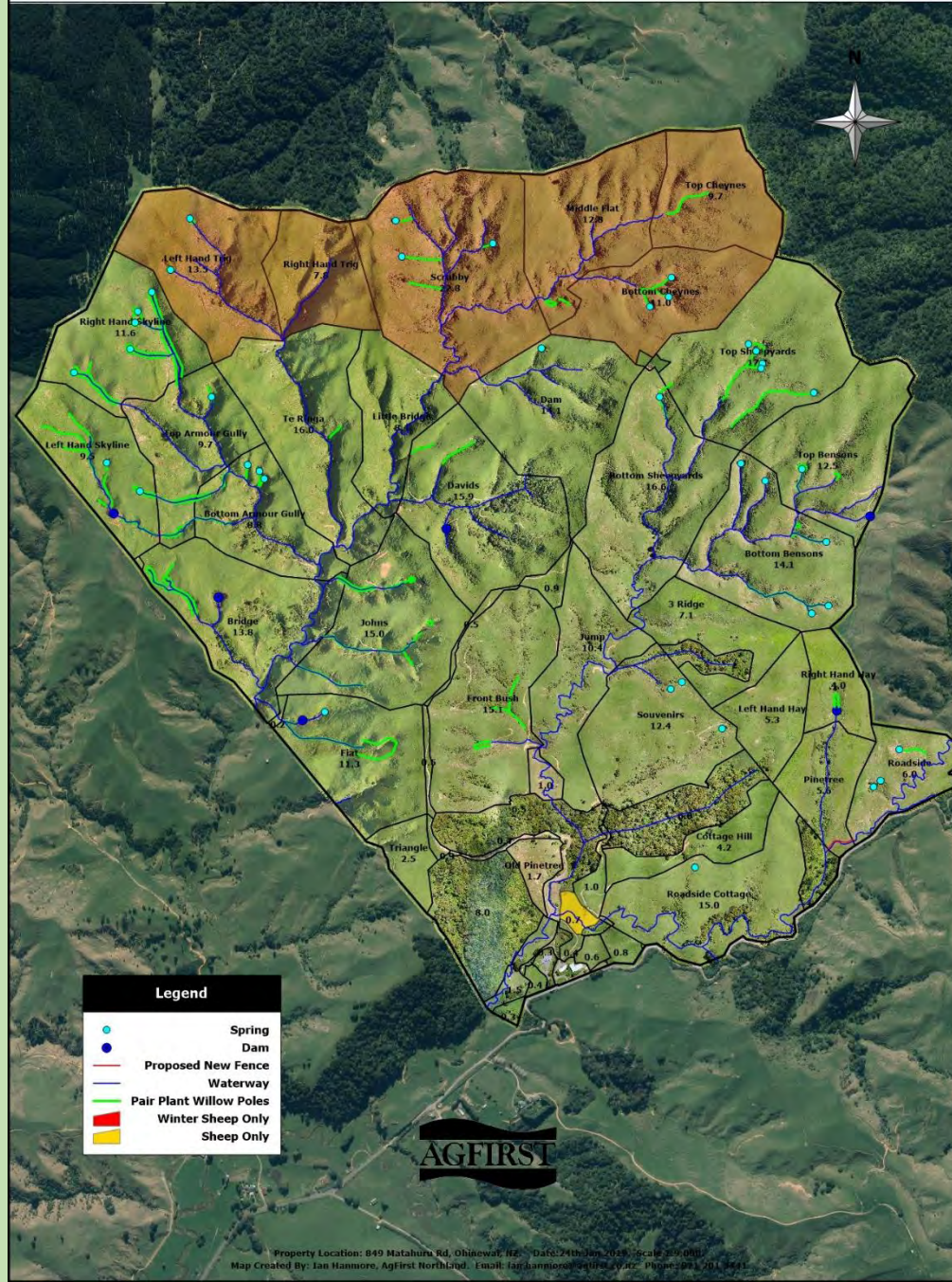


# Brodick Farms Property Description Map





# Brodick Farms Works Programme



**Legend**

- Spring
- Dam
- Proposed New Fence
- Waterway
- Pair Plant Willow Poles
- Winter Sheep Only
- Sheep Only





# Overseer Nutrient Budget – Whole Farm

Report from OVERSEER® Nutrient budgets, Copyright© 2018 MPI, AgResearch and Fertiliser Association of New Zealand. All rights Reserved.  
Version 6.3.0, on 2018-04-27 04:31:44

John & Janet Evans

Brodick Farms Ltd

Client reference: Field Day


Farm name: 3022771 Brodick Farms 1718 (2017/18)

Jessica Shailer

Ballance Agri-Nutrients

Version 6.3.0 - 26.04.2018

## Farm Nutrient Budget - Whole farm

|   | N          | P   | K   | S   | Ca | Mg | Na  |
|---|------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
|   | (kg/ha/yr) |     |     |     |    |    |     |
| <b>Nutrients added</b>  |            |     |     |     |    |    |     |
| Fertiliser, lime & other  | 2          | 22  | 0   | 39  | 47 | 0  | 0   |
| Rain/clover N fixation  | 63         | 0   | 2   | 3   | 2  | 5  | 15  |
| Irrigation  | 0          | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Supplements imported  | 0          | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| <b>Nutrients removed</b>  |            |     |     |     |    |    |     |
| As products   | 8          | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1  | 0  | 0   |
| Exported effluent   | 0          | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| As supplements  | 0          | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| To atmospheric  | 21         | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| To water  | 17         | 0.7 | 13  | 57  | 28 | 9  | 32  |
| <b>Change in internal pools</b>   |            |     |     |     |    |    |     |
| Plant material  | 1          | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Organic pool  | 14         | 6   | 0   | -16 | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Inorganic mineral   | 0          | 2   | -23 | 0   | -4 | -6 | -7  |
| Inorganic soil pool   | 5          | 14  | 10  | 0   | 24 | 2  | -10 |

# Summary



- **Reflections on 40 years of hill country farming**
- **What we have learnt**
- **Concerns for future generations of sheep and beef hill country farmers**



# Succession

- **July this year Ian and Kirsten purchased the stock and plant and now lease the farm with right of purchase**
- **Made possible through a family subdivision and Ian and Kirsten's capital**
- **Janet and I purchased a property just out of Hamilton and have moved off farm on 15<sup>th</sup> May**

# Introduction



- **Ian and Kirsten Evans – 2 kids Connor 5, Lucy 3.**
- **Started as a shepherd, worked way up through roles to be managing farms for last 9 years.**
- **Kirsten works part time.**

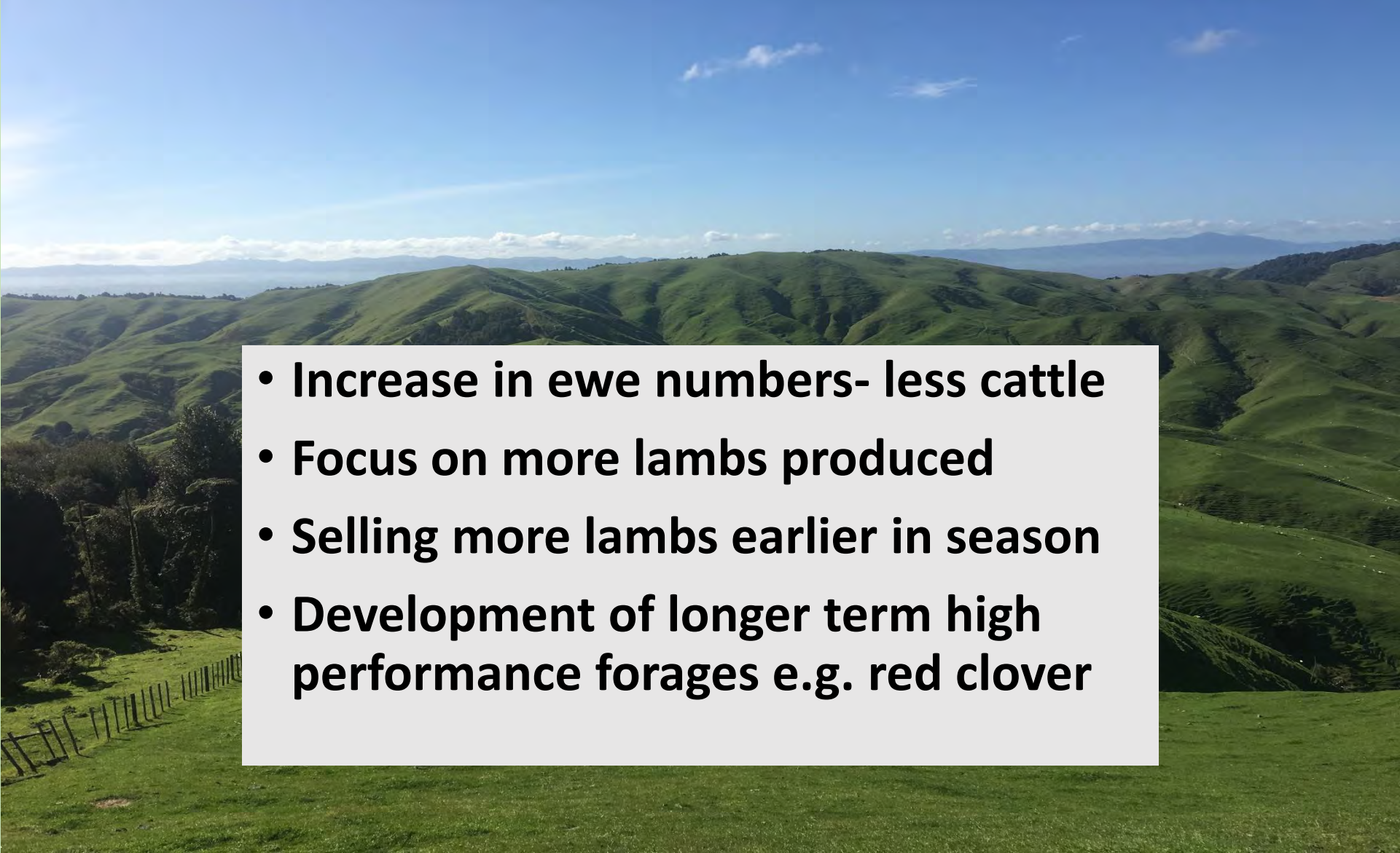


# Goals

## **Pay off debt**

- **EFS of \$450/ha constantly**
- **Keep FWE to 50% of GFI**
- **To grow business to 8000su +**
- **To be a example of being profitable in conjunction with being environmentally sustainable**
- **To provide our children with opportunities**

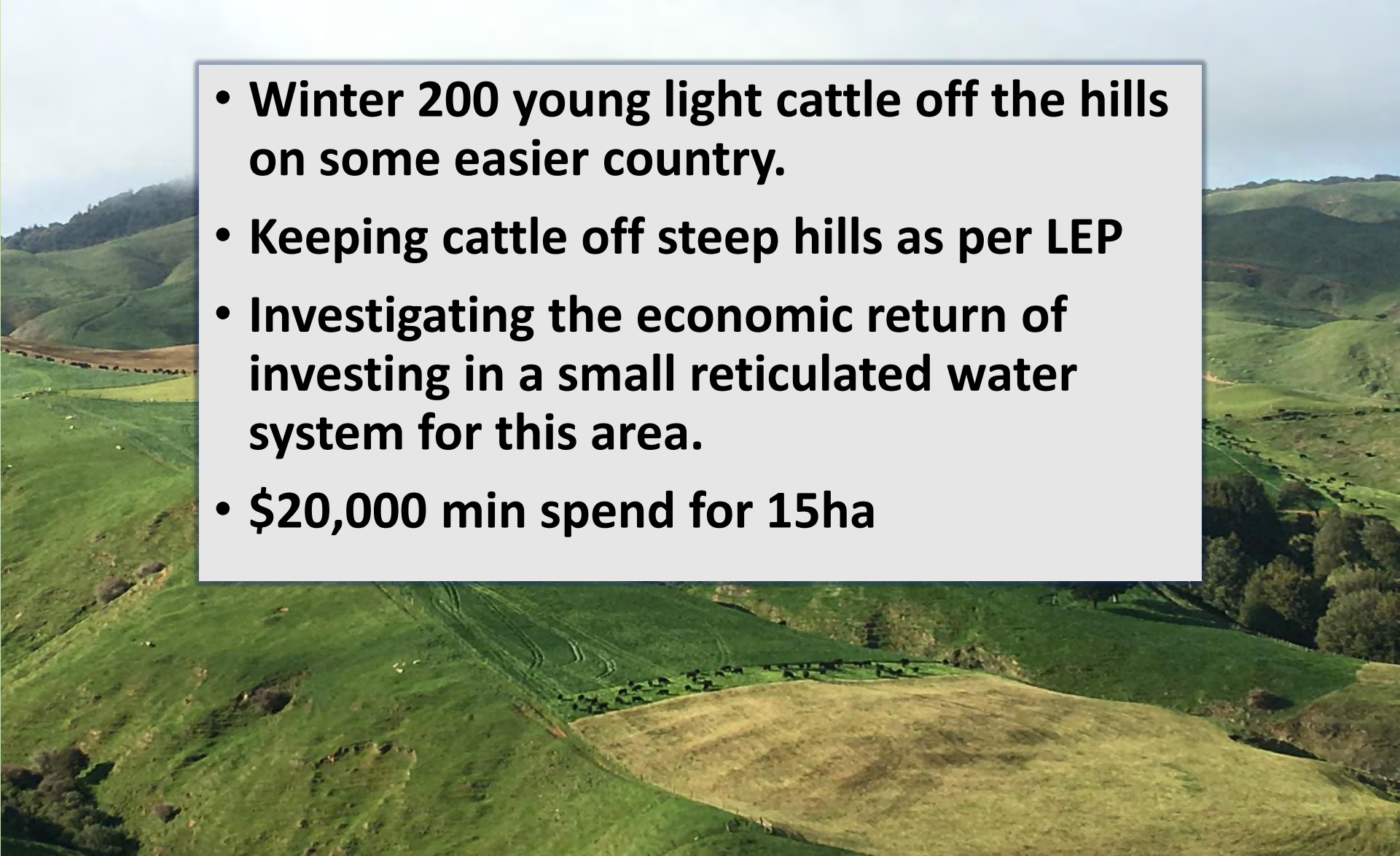
# Tweaks to existing business

- 
- **Increase in ewe numbers- less cattle**
  - **Focus on more lambs produced**
  - **Selling more lambs earlier in season**
  - **Development of longer term high performance forages e.g. red clover**

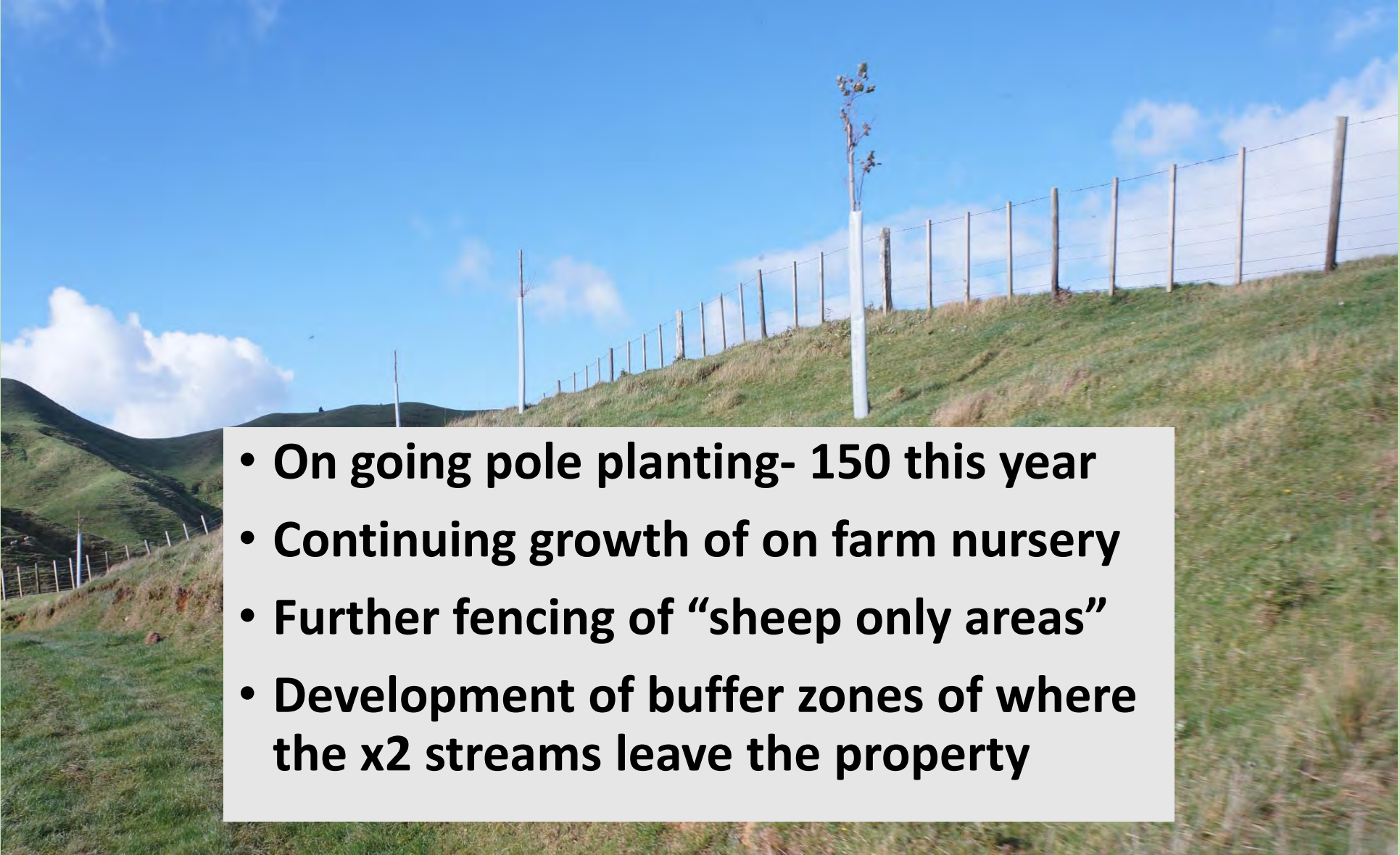


# The now

- **Winter 200 young light cattle off the hills on some easier country.**
- **Keeping cattle off steep hills as per LEP**
- **Investigating the economic return of investing in a small reticulated water system for this area.**
- **\$20,000 min spend for 15ha**



# LEP on going work



- **On going pole planting- 150 this year**
- **Continuing growth of on farm nursery**
- **Further fencing of “sheep only areas”**
- **Development of buffer zones of where the x2 streams leave the property**





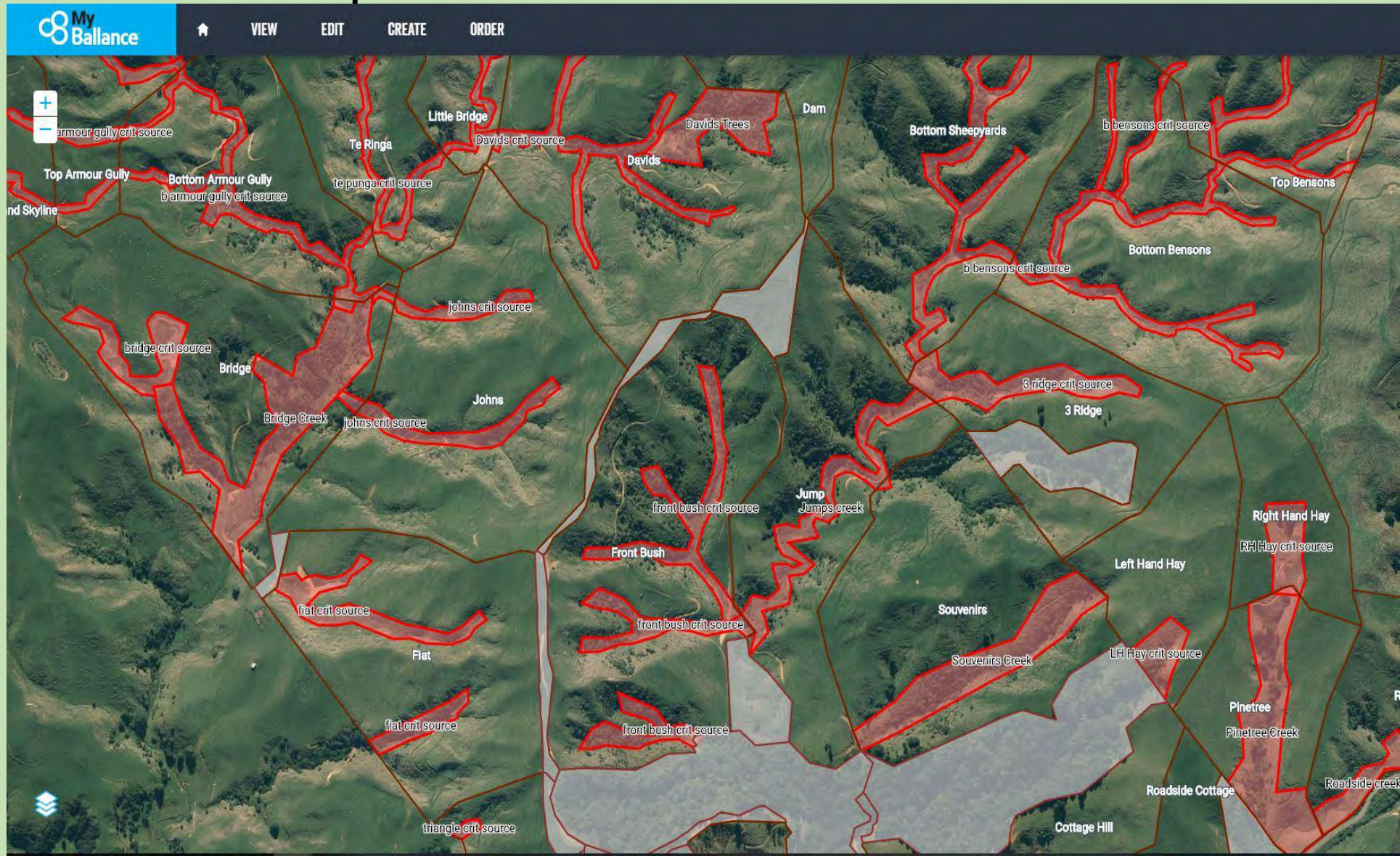


# Technology

- 
- A photograph of a white lamb looking over a wooden fence. The lamb is the central focus, with its head and front legs visible. The background is a blurred green field. The photo is overlaid with a white text box containing a list of agricultural technologies.
- **Using technology to grow business**
  - **EID in sheep**
  - **Farmax**
  - **Cash manager Rural**
  - **Cloud farmer App**
  - **GPS technology aerial fertiliser application**



# Fertiliser Map






# Challenges

- **Paying off debt**
- **Concerned with potential future costs**
- **How do we expand (and or survive) as well as service potential future regulatory costs**





# Summary

- 
- A photograph of a flock of sheep grazing on a green hillside. The sheep are scattered across the frame, some looking towards the camera. The background is a lush green field with some brown patches of earth.
- **Advantages of having a LEP**
  - **Live/working document**
  - **Farmers buy in**
  - **Previous experiences with creating a LEP**





Any questions or  
comments?





***Rick Burke***



# Te Mania Catchment

Community-led ecological restoration & water quality  
improvement



# The Te Mania Catchment







# Starting Point: Te Mania Catchment

*1,300 hectares: small but steep*

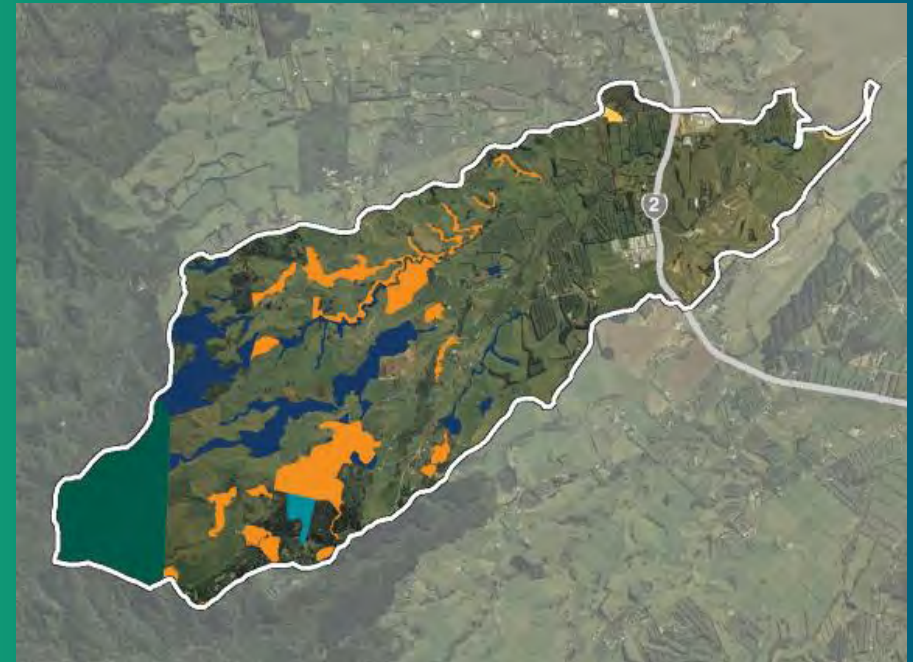
*28 km of stream margins*

*1.7 km of harbour margin*

*Versatile but erosion prone volcanic soils*

*Interesting & diverse land use:  
commercial, residential, recreational*

*Very mixed primary sector.*



# COMMUNITY FOCUS IS THE PARORE FISH!

- **Native herbivore fish, also known as black bream**
- **Was previously abundant**
- **Habitat degradation has led to decline**
- **The result being a proliferation of algae & sea lettuce in the Tauranga harbour.**

**The vision of success will be the replication of Project Parore across the 17 x Tga Moana Sub-attachments**

**And ultimately the restoration of the Parore's habitat.**



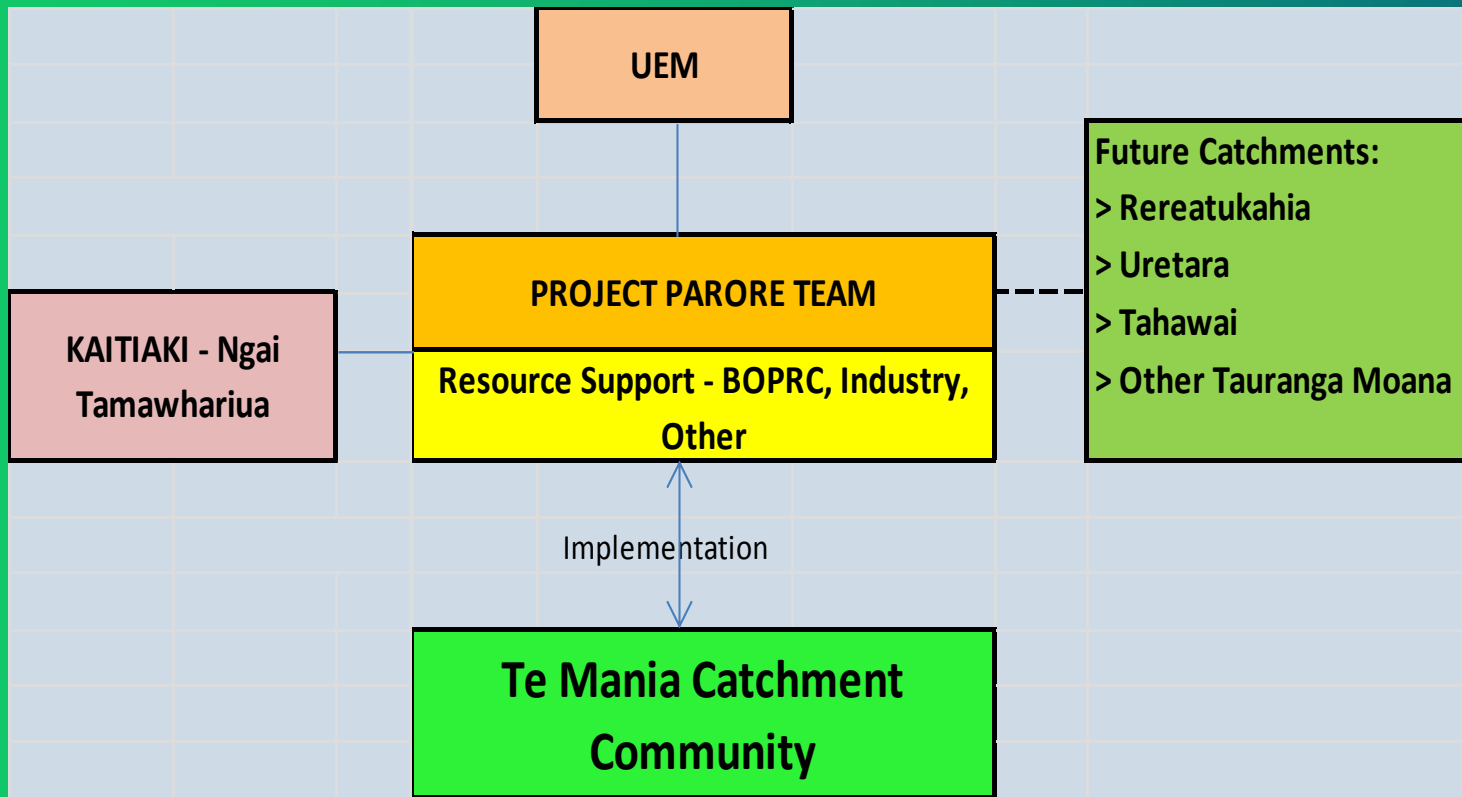


# **First phase of Project PARORE:**

## **Development of Entity Relationships**

- **BOPRC introducing the concept of a Sub-catchment initiative to leaders within the community.**
- **Appointment of Iwi as Kaitiaki.**
- **Development of Governance Structure & Budget.**
- **Apply for funding from BOPRC & MfE.**
- **Engagement with Industry - Beef+Lamb, Dairy NZ, Zespri & Avocado NZ.**
- **Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with Industry.**
- **'We are stronger working together'**
- **Development of engagement strategy with the Community.**

# Entity Relationships





# **Second Phase: Environmental Forensics a key step in community engagement!**

- **Analysis of 23 sites in the Te Mania catchment.**
- **A health check of natural resources over 2-year period.**
- **Analysis of water quality including nutrient attributes & Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI)**
- **Analysis of biodiversity –  
flora & fauna.**
- **A summary of evidence to present to the community!**



# STARTING POINT: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

**First part of engagement was to outline the concept to the community and ask for feed back!**

**Which included:**

- **The vision.....WHY!**
- **The process / timeline.**
- **Up and coming workshops identifying the low hanging fruit!**
- **How to get involved in projects already underway!**
- **What land owners could do now to make a difference!**





# The Project Vision

- **Te Mania catchment will be a place where people can enjoy an engaged community that cares for and has a sense of pride in the environment in which they live.**
- **Landowners and residents will manage the ecosystems that provide livelihoods in a sustainable way and will collaboratively take action to restore and maintain the health and quality of the catchment's land, water and native wildlife.**

# Community Objectives

Looking  
after our  
soils &  
water  
quality

Looking  
after our  
natural  
areas &  
wildlife

Looking  
after our  
fresh &  
saltwater  
fishery



# THE SECOND PART OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT 2-YEARS LATER.

Second part of engagement was to present the summary of findings from the Environmental Forensics.

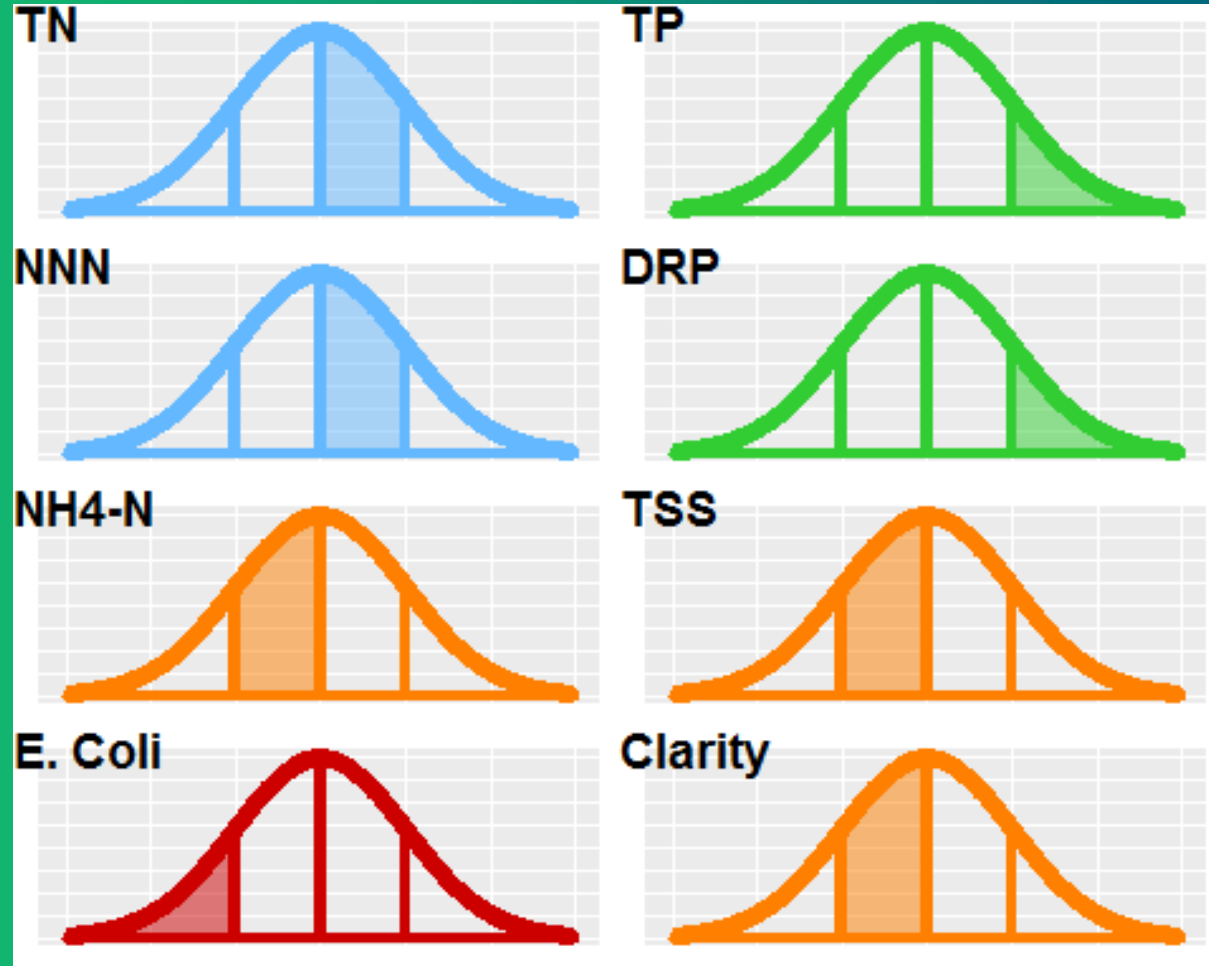
- Presenting the hard evidence of environmental issues..... 'The WHY'!
- Talking about HOW we as a community can take responsibility of the issues of our properties.
- 'TEAM' approach pan sector outlining the tools available LEP/FEP to get started!

**A commitment from the community, we can do this!**



# Water Quality Issues

1. Bacteria  
E.coli
2. Sediment  
soil erosion
3. Nutrient  
ammonia,  
nitrate,  
phosphorous

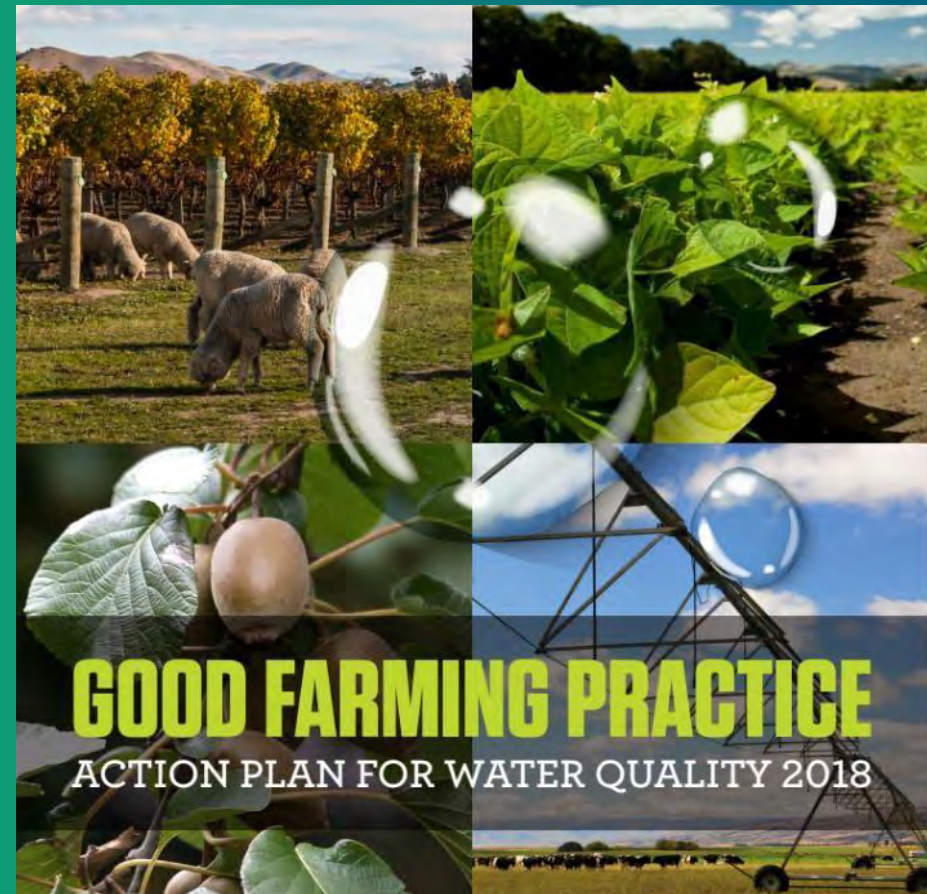




# TOOLS TO DRIVE CHANGE: PAN SECTOR LEP / FEP

Pan sectors working together alongside the BOPRC to:

- Share resources.
- Run workshops.
- Work with farming leaders.
- Identifying high priority areas within the Te Mania catchment.
- Helping land owners identify the issues on their own properties.
- Helping land owners implement GFP.
- Helping land owners with subsidies.
- Helping land owners complete their LEP/FEPs and implement works programme.



# SO WHAT IS HAPPENING NOW?

- **The community is super excited!**
- **The community wants to take ownership of its environmental issues!**
- **The community wants to get ahead of the game!**
- **There is interest in Project Parore across the BOP & beyond.**
- **Farming leaders elsewhere are starting similar initiatives.**
- **MfE has provided funding towards Project Parore and along with Central Govt are taking a keen interest in its progress.**
- **Project Parore is a 'bottomup' approach empowering community stakeholders to carry out action on the ground which we believe will have a far more meaningful effect in improving water quality than 'Topdown' regulation.**
- **In the first instance we will go faster with this approach!**





# Conclusion:

- **PC1 in its current form will fail to achieve a 'Team' community approach as outlined in Project Parore because of Grandparenting/ offsetting principles.**
- **Grandparenting/offsetting principles has driven an unhealthy wedge between the sectors and needs to be condemned to the scrapheap.**
- **Hill country farmers across the Waikato and NZ have woken up to grandparenting and won't tolerate being the 'whipping boys' to offset someone else's pollution!**
- **The solution to improving water quality is everyone taking equal responsibility for their own issues whether it be farming, urban or industrial.**
- **There is nothing more powerful than a SC community taking ownership of water quality issues within their Rohe as outlined in Project Parore.**
- **All the stakeholders within a SC have the ability to set short term and long term objectives and develop a 'Team' strategy to achieve those objectives alongside Regional Council, setting the guidelines and targets to aim for.**
- **The BOPRC and Central Government have now recognised that supporting and promoting SC initiatives will create a positive culture of farmers and their communities 'wanting to instead of having to'.**

**Thankyou From Rick Burke**



**Thank you**

**Questions**