



Healthy Rivers
PLAN FOR CHANGE

Wai Ora

HE RAUTAKI WHAKAPAIPAI



RAUKAWA CHARITABLE TRUST
TE POARI MANAAKI O RAUKAWA



TŪWHARETOA
MĀORI TRUST BOARD



Policy options for sediment

Presentation at the Collaborative Stakeholder Group workshop 12

4th June 2015

Questions raised by this analysis

- Assessed sediment policies against the PSC
 - Options grouped – but can be implemented in different ways
- Touch on couple of your criteria today:
 - Give effect to the Vision and Strategy
 - Realistic to implement, monitor and enforce
- Will voluntary approaches be sufficient?

Key questions (e.g. Policy A)

- The feasibility of some options depend on whether:
 - the sediment leaving the property can being measured in the stream,
 - Or
 - proxies such as models or actions undertaken by the landowner can be used.

Key questions (e.g. Policy B – E)

- For other options (e.g. rules or incentives):
 1. Can the practices or technology be observed?
 2. What matters for effectiveness?

What are the implications of 1 and 2 for those involved in implementation?

In stream limits (Policy Option A)

- E.g. SS or turbidity limits to be met at downstream end of property
- i.e. up to landholder to decide what they should do to meet the standard
 - Creates major uncertainty for land owners in knowing how to meet the standard i.e. what practices will result in what effects?
 - Inherent and significant practical/technical/cost issues to measure a sediment related instream standard for policy compliance purposes

Monitoring and compliance

- Determining compliance very difficult
 - can only occur after the fact
 - instream sediment levels usually relate to rainfall
 - a lot of rain falls at night !
 - “spot” monitoring inadequate, but continuous monitoring impractical
 - who would monitor, when, which methods and how to ensure those requirements were met

How to deal with....

- ‘Natural’ instream sediment fluctuations e.g. after heavy rain, erosion
 - Unequal burden on land-owners as a result of the nature/size of adjacent waters, position in the catchment
 - Streams/rivers which form the boundary between two properties
- Not an effective or practical way to regulate effects of land use

Exercise

- Work through the following questions in small groups then report back, take notes of reasons and any clear areas of agreement

Refining options - exercise

- Will a stream-based sediment rule be useful? (If yes, under what conditions)?
- Is there a robust proxy to measure property-level sediment losses?

Refining options - exercise

- Are there any practices that might lend themselves to rules that apply generally (all of catchment/ all of FMU/ high risk areas/ certain stock types)?
- If we are looking at individualised approaches, what is our view about compulsion vs voluntary?
Spectrum
- Can we feasibly implement this – across whole, in FMUs, or in high risk areas?