



Creating Futures Deliberation Workshop 16 June 2008

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Information

Information about the 'Creating Futures' project (Foundation of Research, Science & Technology Project ENVW0601) is available on the Internet, including an electronic copy of this report: <http://www.creatingfutures.co.nz/>

Choosing Regional Futures – Deliberation 2, 16 June 2008 9am – 1:15

Participants

Liz Wedderburn	AgResearch
Bruce Small	AgResearch
Martin O'Connor	University of Versailles
Daniel Rutledge	Landcare
?	MoRST
Rob Hunter	Mighty River Power
Martin Butler	Regional Planner BOP
Ellen Codlin	Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Sarah McKay	Environment Waikato
Jane Hamblyn	Trust Waikato
Roxanne Miller	Choosing Futures Waikato
Urlwyn Trebilco	Environment Waikato

Purpose

The purpose for the day was to trial the early stages of a deliberation process in order to further the research teams understanding of the deliberation process and how to appropriately structure and organise the process and required materials. A secondary purpose was to help participants (potential end-users) understand the concept and process and receive their feedback about how they could potentially use it.

The group was also introduced to the Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) by Dr Daniel Rutledge from Landcare Research, Science Programme and objective 2 leader for the Choosing Regional Futures programme.

Introduction to SDDS

Daniel introduced the SDDS to the group and illustrated the changes that occur in land use depending on the drivers such as intensification. This was appreciated by the group as they had already chosen the subject of land fragmentation as the issue that they would like to explore using the Deliberation process. The positive attributes of the SDDS example was that it was visual, spatial and dynamic. It stimulated the asking of many 'what if' questions and Daniel was in most instances able to run the model to look at the implications of some drivers on land use change.

Deliberation Process

The process being trialled is a six step one proposed by Martin O'Connor

The six steps of the deliberation process are:

1. Identify the problem
 - What is the problem, at what scale does it occur, who is it a problem for, why is it a problem?
2. Organise the problem

- What are the options/strategies to address the problem, who are the stakeholders/actors in regards to the problem and the strategies, what are the value issues involved (the criteria by which problem and strategy are evaluated)?
- 3. Identify and mobilise tools for representation (e.g., maps, models of processes and systems).
- 4. Deliberate the consequences of the proposed strategy with regard to the identified stakeholders and the identified value criteria.
- 5. The preparation, validation and communication of the results and recommendations
- 6. Return to step one (the deliberation process is iterative).

The deliberation workshop

In this workshop we focussed on steps 1-3 then evaluated the process looking for what went well and what could be improved.

Step 1 - Identifying the problem

A 'real' planning problem for deliberation was provided by Urlwyn Trebilco from EW and agreed upon by the participants. The problem was:

'The increasing fragmentation of rural farm land caused by development of lifestyle blocks'.

Step 2 - Organising the problem

Participants split into two groups to organise the problem. Each group firstly developed a strategy to address the problem. Next they identified stakeholder groups impacted by the problem and then by the strategy. Finally the Waikato Regional Futures Outcomes (community values criteria) were used to identify values impacted for each stakeholder group by the problem and the strategy.

Step 3 - identifying and mobilising tools for representation

Daniel Rutledge gave a presentation of the SDSS presenting data in relation to the problem. The two groups then considered where else (other than the SDSS) information and data to populate the values criteria (i.e., indicators and measures) might be found.

Process evaluation and improvement

The two groups then evaluated the process and suggested improvements.

Group 1

Step 2: Organising the problem

Fragmentation of rural land

<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of access to soils • Energy use/carbon – scattered populations • Loss of open space (landscape) • Can have water quality benefits • Weeds often less controlled (depends on section size)? • Animal husbandry (people sometimes don't look after farm animals well) 	<p>Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of travel • Work • Education • Health • Energy and carbon • Loss of productivity from land (agricultural) • Higher value of developed land • Infrastructure costs • Negative effect on tourism • Make minerals inaccessible
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<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse sensitivity – odour (urban versus rural expectations) • Return to self-contained communities • Less frantic lifestyle • Health? • Education? 	<p>Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some cultural benefits (community sense)
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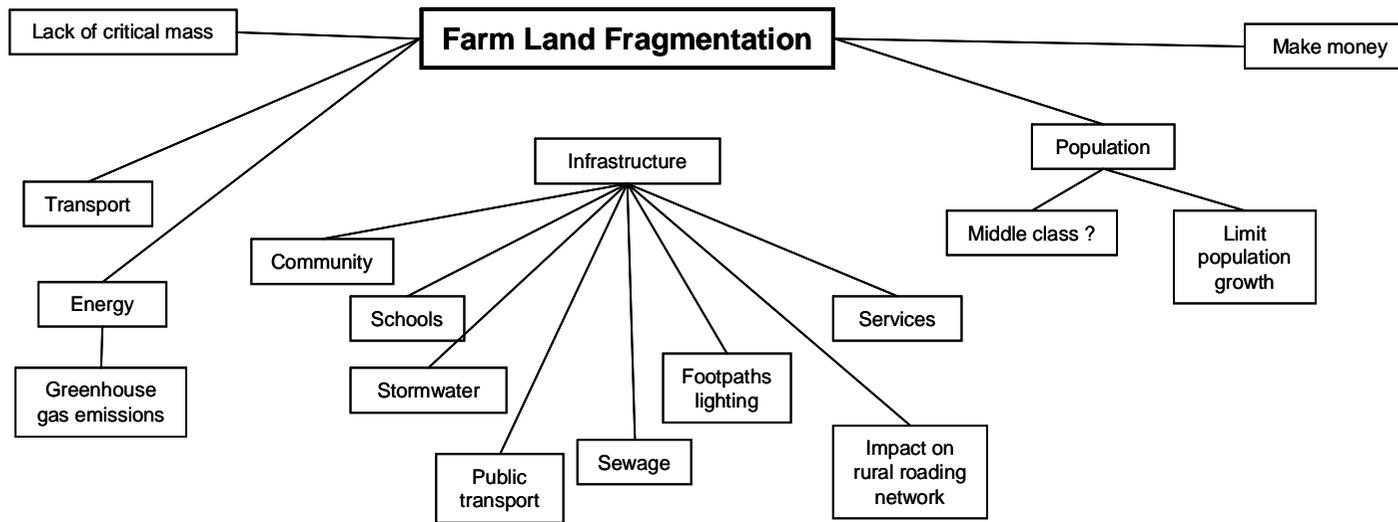
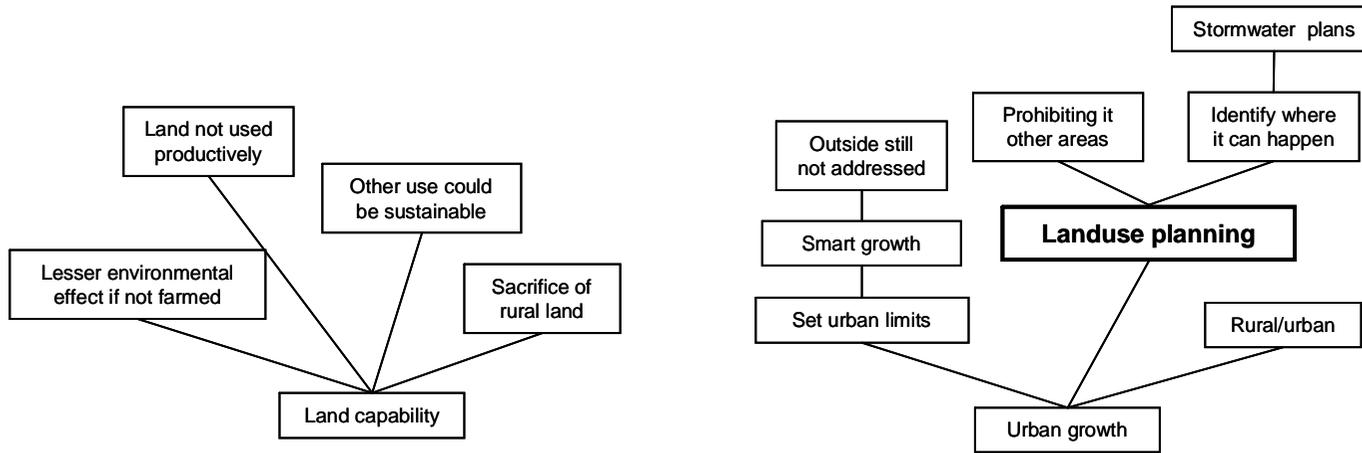
Identifying stakeholders and values of importance to them

Stakeholders	Value (top 3)
Farmers/Foresters	Productivity, prosperity, human (property) rights, biosecurity
Lifestylers Current and Future	Landscape, social status (prosperity), quality of life
District Councils	Infrastructure/services, prosperity, land use
Regional Councils	Land and soil, water, biodiversity, political/social trust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local - National - International
Utility/service providers Mineral industry	Infrastructure, productivity/prosperity
Developers	Prosperity, infrastructure, landscape
Iwi	Kaitiakitanga, biodiversity, Treaty of Waitangi
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Interest Groups	Biodiversity, landscape, political/social trust, Tinorangatiratanga

Strategy (Regulation): Active Rural Subdivision Edict. Regulation to control

- Where rural subdivision can occur
- Section sizes

- Land use activities
- Moratorium on subdivisions
- Protection on (Land Use Class) LUC I and II
- Matching land use to capability
- Providing for subdivision only where services can be provided sustainably
- Vegetation/habitat restoration



Step 3: Sources of Information that will inform the deliberation

- GIS maps
 - Current spread of rural subdivision
 - Statistical information
 - Wealth
 - Section sizes
 - Where people live/work
 - MAF
 - Information re rural productivity
 - Environment Waikato and Choosing Futures Waikato indicators
 - Water
 - Soil
 - Biodiversity
 - Urban
 - Resource consents
 - Perception studies
 - Environment Waikato and Choosing Futures Waikato
 - Shareholder engagement
- Academic Reports

Group 2

Step 2: Organising the problem

Identification of stakeholders potentially impacted by fragmentation/strategy across scales

Stakeholders	Household	Township	Catchment	District	Regional
	Potential buyers	Rural schools Board of Trustees	Developers	District Councils	Regional Councils
	Farmers	Local community services - Dairy - Pub	Environmental groups	District Health Board	
	Lifestyle block holders - Different values		Construction industry	Power providers	
	Existing landowners			Motorists	
	Infrastructure providers			Water supplies	
	Iwi			Dairying Industry	
	Local Government			Department of Conservation	
				Iwi	

Stakeholder: Existing landowners

The black ringed boxes were chosen as being important to existing landowners

Community Sustainability Outcomes	Environment	Economy	Quality of Life	Participation and Equity
Values	Air	Productivity	Safety and security	Equity
	Land and soil	Prosperity	Health	Civic participation
	Water	Employment	Paid work	Treaty of Waitangi
	Landscape	Infrastructure	Recreation and leisure	Political/social trust
	Biodiversity	Tourism	Knowledge and skills	Human rights
	Biosecurity		Social connectedness	International treaties
	Kaitiakitanga/stewardship		Housing	Culture and identity

Indicators that were chosen under each value

Water	Biosecurity	Productivity	Culture and identity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality • Quantity • Availability • Access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats • Cost of managing known threats • Cost of increased border security • Cost of response to incurrence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$/ha • Product/ha • Cost of modification of produce and new • \$/product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of rural connection • Participation in rural organisations • Numbers and diversity of networks

Stakeholder: Local Government

The black ringed boxes were chosen as being important to local government.

Community Sustainability Outcomes	Environment	Economy	Quality of Life	Participation and Equity
Values	Air	Productivity	Safety and security	Equity
	Land and soil	Prosperity	Health	Civic participation
	Water	Employment	Paid work	Treaty of Waitangi
	Landscape	Infrastructure	Recreation and leisure	Political/social trust
	Biodiversity	Tourism	Knowledge and skills	Human rights
	Biosecurity		Social connectedness	International treaties
	Kaitiakitanga/stewardship		Housing	Culture and identity

Indicators chosen under each value

Infrastructure	Health	Recreation and Leisure	Social Connectedness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of provision • Governance • Funding for costing • Rate payer base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality • Access to services • Air quality • Housing • Education • Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and maintenance • Access to water and cycling, walking • Liquor licence • Lakeside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadband • Sports clubs • Community Board activity • Volunteers • Crime rate • Resilience to adverse effects

Stakeholders: Iwi

The black ringed boxes were chosen as being important to Iwi.

Community Sustainability Outcomes	Environment	Economy	Quality of Life	of	Participation and Equity
Values	Air	Productivity	Safety and security	and	Equity
	Land and soil	Prosperity	Health		Civic participation
	Water	Employment	Paid work		Treaty of Waitangi
	Landscape	Infrastructure	Recreation and leisure		Political/social trust
	Biodiversity	Tourism	Knowledge and skills		Human rights
	Biosecurity		Social connectedness		International treaties
	Kaitiakitanga/stewardship		Housing		Culture and identity

Indicators chosen under each value

Water	Employment	Housing	Treaty of Waitangi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement • Maori • Kai • Taniwha • Cultural sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number employed • Job opportunities • Capacity building • Broadband • Travel costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papa kainga • Rural development • Finance • Development of multiple land • Marae-based communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership • Kaitiakitanga • Recognition • Impact to decision making

Infrastructure Providers

Community Sustainability Outcomes	Environment	Economy	Quality of Life	Participation and Equity
Values	Air	Productivity	Safety and security	Equity
	Land and soil	Prosperity	Health	Civic participation
	Water	Employment	Paid work	Treaty of Waitangi
	Landscape	Infrastructure	Recreation and leisure	Political/social trust
	Biodiversity	Tourism	Knowledge and skills	Human rights
	Biosecurity		Social connectedness	International treaties
	Kaitiakitanga/stewardship		Housing	Culture and identity

Water	Landscape	Productivity	Prosperity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Quantity Supply/demand Allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving landscape View shafts Landscape change Access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rating base kg to market Vehicles/hour Additional costs of operation Economies of scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land values Deprivation index ODP/capital Demand for land

Group 1 evaluation

1. The process and the steps need to more clearly explained and written down
2. The overall goal of the activities needs to be spelt out more clearly
3. The issue of why **'The increasing fragmentation of rural farm land caused by development of lifestyle blocks'** was a problem was not clearly spelt out or analysed in the process. There is a need to first understand the problem in sufficient detail before developing and evaluating the strategy. This could be done by spending more time defining who is affected by the problem and the nature of the affect in terms of the community values and indicators
4. There is a need to have pre-prepared materials that keep the focus of the group on an issue or stage of the process.
5. The strategy to address the problem needs to be very specific i.e., spelt out in considerable detail.

Group 2 evaluation

Use for own work

- Enormous learning experience
- Moving to next policy statement will assist consultation
- Development of tools/process
 - Dan's model is insightful as you build scenarios
- Partnership with communities
 - Visual helpful

- Potential to allow those who are usually not heard could be included
- Learning
- Skills for scenario building
- Network seeing what others are doing

What was good?

- 'What if' helps to look through things
- Diverse thinking was good
- Fun model to have a play with, Daniel
- Will identify who you can go to, to support the environment
- Half day good for focus
- To be pushed into mind sets of other stakeholders

What could be improved?

- Pathway through process at any time need to know where we are
- Distance between workshops too long
- Their aspirations lagging behind
- Issue multi-directional
 - Looked for a strategy
 - Did not look at interface
- Problem definition not done well
- International issues – out of New Zealand's control
 - Set scenarios with realistic options
- Dropped people – less mix of group need diversity
- Process unstructured different groups
- Struggled with scale where does environment go?

Acknowledgement

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