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BROADSHEET



**NEW ZEALAND
ASSOCIATION OF
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MANAGEMENT**

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NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
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The Editor welcomes correspondence, reviews of recent publications, interim reports of current research or resource management issues, news items, other articles, and lighter items about members activities and career movements. Unless specifically indicated otherwise, opinions expressed in the Broadsheet are not to be regarded as the official view of the Association. Copy sent by E-mail is preferred, although typed copy is also acceptable. Items can be sent to:

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The Association's financial year begins on January 1st. Web site www.nzarm.org.nz

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Editorial

Dear All,

No editorial this issue, as the focus is very much on NZARM's 50th Anniversary Conference.

In this issue you will find conference abstracts, reviews, commentaries and pictures.

For me it was a great conference - catching up with friends (I was just about to say old friends but thought better of it!) and learning about some of the new things our members are getting up to. I am sure everyone had an excellent time and the conference organising committee deserved all the praise they received for putting on a great show.

Watch out for next year's conference – in the Deep South I hear – starting in Dunedin and heading south to parts yet unknown.

Cheers

Chris Phillips

PS. If anyone wishes to jump on a soap box and have a rave, feel free to send a letter in to the Editor or if something is really getting to you how about a Guest Editorial?



Lindsay and Barbara Poole and Netta and Graeme Anderson cutting the 50th Anniversary Cake

The Good Life

A Soil Conservator am I
There's many things I do
From planting trees to mapping screens
There's always something new!

If you've got trouble with your soil
Because it blows away
I'll come along, prepare a plan,
And then it's bound to stay!

If you intend to fell some bush
I'll make you leave a berm
And stop you felling steeper slopes
On that I'm very firm!

A field day's good to educate
In fact they are quite fun
I'll teach you all the new techniques
And how it should be done!

I much prefer the outdoor life
The scenery and the views
You'll always know me by my tan
And mud upon my shoes!

Warren Tuckey (written in 1976)

The then Chief Soil Conservator
Environment Southland

Regional Roundup

Bay of Plenty

NZARM 50th Anniversary Conference:

John, Clive, Ed and the rest of the Environment Bay of Plenty crew and hangers on are still recovering from the rigors of putting together and running the NZARM 50th Anniversary Conference in Rotorua. We now have enough work backlogs to keep an entire forestry industry happy for years!!!

Enough of our woe. Those who attended the Anniversary Conference seemed to enjoy themselves and the stormy field trips were an added bonus, specially planned to let delegates see gully erosion protection works and lake level rise in action! Word on the street is that the downpour was the most intense in Rotorua for a long time - didn't we do well! Remember people, for NZARM Field Trips good wet weather gear is a necessity, not just an optional extra.

Our thanks to all our delegates who came and helped us make the NZARM Anniversary Conference such a "big splash", thanks specially to the Presenters who put in the extra effort to give us the past, present and future perspectives, well done people.

The Organising Committee wish also to give a very special thanks to the Anniversary Conference Sponsors who came to the party with bells on. A BIG THANK YOU SPONSORS:

- * Environment Bay of Plenty
- * Ministry for the Environment
- * Fletcher Challenge Forests
- * Wildland Consultants
- * Treeline Native Nursery
- * Wai Ora Soil Conservation Ltd
- * HarvestPro New Zealand Limited

Our next job is to compile a Conference Proceedings. Any conference delegate who has interesting photos of the conference, it would be great to get a copy for the conference record - please scan and email to: nzarmphotos@envbop.govt.nz <<mailto:nzarmphotos@envbop.govt.nz>>

Other News:

Ruth has been ensconced in her office working on reports associated with the Water and Land Plan hearing process. She is finding writing the section 32 an "absolutely delightful" experience, but would generally not wish this on her worst enemy. The only highlight has been the NZARM conference Lake Okareka field-trip to view lakeshore wetlands, ephemeral flow-paths, and gushing streams.

Wayne Smith has been continuing facilitating the development of Environmental Programmes management processes for Environment Bay of Plenty and also the entry of historical property plan information into the new spatially-enabled Land Resources database management module. Completion of the Bay of Plenty RPMS review project is awaiting the resolution of a single appeal (hopefully by negotiation) and the preparation of a user-friendly guide to the rules and pests included in the revised RPMS. Organisation of the next meeting of the National Land Monitoring Forum in Wellington in October has been finalised.

Norm Ngapo has been up to

- Preparation for a 1 day workshop at Rotorua on Gully Control and Detention Dams on Wednesday 8 October.
- Completion of a report on Bacterial Contamination of the Waioho Stream Catchment (near Whakatane).
- Processing of consents for Environment Bay of Plenty.
- Working with Rotorua District Council on their District Plan variation for the Lakes A Zone (Variation 12), in preparation for the Environment Court.
- Working with **Clare Feeney, Colin Meurk, Steph Parkyn** and others to prepare for a "Train the Trainer" workshop on riparian management for Ngai Tahu in late October.

Glenn Sutton and John Whale

Taranaki

Spring is well underway in the Naki as calves frolic through the greenest, cleanest and lushest pastures in the world. LMO's have been diligently preparing plans for both hillcountry and ringplain, with a few of us taking time out to attend the recent NZARM conference in Rotorua. This was a first for new NZARM members **Miranda Littlewood** and **Mary Stewart** who thought it was rather subdued compared to other organisations.

It was rumoured that **Don Shearman** and **Lachie Grant** had a golf rematch while in Rotorua as part of the pre-conference buildup. Despite being sleep deprived for the last 5 weeks due to the arrival of twin, baby girls, Don couldn't resist the challenge. **Mary Stewart** even got out of the car to caddy but decided to return to Rydges spa pool after the first raindrop fell on the first tee. Fortunately for the rain as Lachie didn't have the heart to tell her that she wasn't allowed on the course anyway. Unfortunately there can only be one winner and somebody has to lose, so Lachie will just have to keep practising (lots). Don 2 matches, Lachie 0.

Mary Stewart is getting "clucky" lately. She is branching into poultry farming when not preparing riparian plans and scrambling through wetlands. Mary is egg-static about the prospect of raising hens. She will have 6 shavers to start with then hopefully lots more so we can all get nice \$free-range eggs at work. We were privileged enough to see the shavers when they were only cute little speckled eggs.

New LMO and NZARM member **Emma Doherty** has been sliding her way through heaps of riparian plans lately, fortunately Crumpy arrived at the scene to drive her Vitara off the side of the hill for her. The cleaners have complained that Emma and Mary have the dirtiest boots at Council and the little mud trails back to their desks confirms this. Emma has a penchant for coffee and has been known to consume 10 large cups per day. She is even teaching her keyboard to drink the stuff!

Dex Knowles enjoyed catching up with his former work colleagues at the conference, despite being struck down with the flu.

Riparian Catchments: LMO's are now approaching riparian planning on a whole catchment basis as plan output is exceeding demand. A leaflet outlining the details of the catchment project is sent to farmers first, followed by a phonecall a week later to register interested participants in the programme. Within 2-3 weeks, an LMO has been to complete the fieldwork and then reproduce it in GIS format. In a recent catchment initiative, 83% of farmers took up the offer for a Riparian Plan. It will be interesting to compare statistics for other catchments as we move around the mountain into different areas.

Consents: For the second year in a row, the Taranaki Regional Council has recorded a 100% success rate for the processing of resource consent applications within Resource Management Act 1991 timelines. The achievement recognises the Council's position as the only regional council in the country to achieve 100% success in consent processing over a two-year period. In comparison, the national average for the 2001/2002 financial year was 82%.

Water Management: The whole of Taranaki isn't the rain-drenched province as perceived by some people. In fact, the whole coastal margin extending inland for a couple of kms only has an average rainfall of 1100-1400 mm. A recent Council report on surface water availability and demand for pasture irrigation purposes has identified a potential shortage of resources and prompted the preparation of a water management strategy. An earlier report by Lincoln Environmental Ltd showed a possible irrigation area in Taranaki of almost 95,000 hectares (current allocations cover 2500 hectares almost exclusively for irrigation of pasture on dairy farms. Growth in irrigation schemes has gone from 1 consent in 1990 to 40 in 2003. At present, Council's Regional Fresh Water Plan governs the management of water taking, use and allocation while the resource consent process regulates water abstraction and use. This system is basically a first in first served process, triggered only by an application to take water. Options for managing competing water demands could involve:

- Continuing to deal with the environmental effects of water use only, leaving the question of competing uses to individual users and the market to sort out;
- Prepare catchment specific allocation plans that identify the volume of water available for use in each catchment; or
- Take a more active role in water management.

Laboratory: Council has recently completed and opened its new chemical laboratory, which is expected to meet Council's needs for the next 25-30 years. Officers currently process more than 3000 samples and complete 20-25000 analyses each year.

Don Shearman

Waikato

Helen Ritchie is currently working with Michelle Rush of Wellington on training for staff of the Department of Conservation. The training looks at how staff can work in partnerships with communities. She has many other things on the boil, including an educational kit for the Hamilton Junior Naturalists' Club lodge at Te Kauri, to fit the EnviroSchools model.

Bruce Peplow

Nelson - Tasman

The long awaited clean-up of the Fruitgrowers Chemical Company contaminated site in Mapua has finally got the go ahead from the commissioners. On the 4th October they granted the consents for the clean up of this 3.8 hectare site, which is contaminated with DDT and dieldrin. Thiess, the contracted company, has the consents to remediate the site using mechanochemical dehalogenation technology which is being provided by EDL. The funding for the \$6.5m project is from TDC/Ministry for the Environment 30/70. (RMA note: there is a 15 working day appeal period.)

Historic Pesticide Contamination

Tasman District Council, Nelson city Council and Nelson Marlborough Public Health Service formed a Joint working group to develop a consistent regional strategy to manage the risk from historic pesticide residues remaining in the soil from spray regimes used up to 1975. In July advice was provided to current and future landowners, and soil testing is required for subdivisions and additional dwellings on areas of the district known to have been subjected to significant quantities of HPC.

Andrew Burton is starting up a soil erosion assessment programme across the district using point sample analysis over the Council's ortho rectified aerial photo's. This is part of our State of the Environment Programme and is also in response to a reference on our land disturbance rules as they apply to steep lands particularly in Golden Bay.

He is also involved in ongoing work with farmers on riparian management; he's targeting dairy farmers in the Aoroere area in particular and the feedback is that the uptake is really good.

Maryanne Baker has been busy reporting on submissions on our provisions relating to water allocation. One of the hottest topics was the management of wetlands. We are hopeful we can combine all the soft methods such as financial incentives and education /advocacy with a hard regulatory option at least in the medium term in a way that satisfies all the submitters. There was also a variation to our plan that brought in a backyard burning ban in towns, and a restriction on burning for some orcharding areas near Motueka and Richmond. Another hot topic! (haha).

Another project **Jo Gould** from DoC and Maryanne are working on at the moment is the development of a combined Iwi, Department of Conservation and Council Management Plan for the Waikoropupu Springs in Golden Bay. It'll be prepared under both DoC Conservation Act and RMA provisions. I think it may be a first but I would love to hear if any other Council has combined statutory processes in a similar way!

The Council has also decided to proceed with a plan variation that creates a new rural zone in the coastal area between Richmond and Motueka. This region is experiencing a rapid growth rate and the proposal was in response to managing the pressures this creates. A few of the key features of the proposal, which is being managed by **Steve Markham**, include:

- Rural 3 Zone higher density and lower density areas to recognise both superb coastal views, rural character and the value of productive land in the area
- A staged release of land to run with the progressive provision of reticulated low pressure water, and piped wastewater services together with road upgrading to be funded over a 20 year period
- A proposal to secure water to supply the area from the Motueka groundwater system on a sustainable basis as part of a coastal water transfer concept currently under investigation
- Deferred or otherwise restricted zoning for subdivision in the northern Rural 3 area until services are available
- Opportunity for property developers to propose subdivision where significant contributions can be made to network services to bring forward their availability.
- Requirements for subdivision and development to be consistent with a comprehensive rural residential design guide

After working on contract to Ecologic Foundation for the past year, **Jim Sinner** has taken a permanent position as Senior Fellow and will lead Ecologic's new FRST-funded programme on Institutions for Sustainable Development. This research includes an objective on "Resolving the tensions between democracy and sustainability" and another on "Integrating the true cost of natural resources into the market economy". Both objectives will involve case studies from central and local government - willing subjects can contact jim@ecologic.org.nz. For more information see www.ecologic.org.nz.

And that's it!

Maryanne Baker

Canterbury

From ECan

Well the year seems to me marching along at a furious pace, I cannot believe that there are only 50 odd working days until the Christmas break!!

The Canterbury region seems to have had a particularly busy time in 2003 with Water being one of the main areas of interest, both in terms of quality and quantity. This has kept many of us busy. One of Environment Canterbury's larger projects that **Phil McGuigan, David Hewson** and **Dave Maslen** have been involved in has been the introduction of "Living Streams" This initiative was launched in July by **Dr. David Ballamy**, and focuses on taking a community based approach to catchment management. One of the key features of Living streams is the ability we now have of accurately benchmarking the health of the streams we are dealing with. We have been doing this using GIS and data capture on Personal Digital Assistants (PDA's), which allows us to create "instant maps" in the field. The maps are based on a variety of information we collect, is related back to either a segment of stream, or to the adjacent land parcel. The information collected covers a range of stream health indicators such as invertebrate quality, bank vegetation, adjacent landuse, fence type etc. This information is then used to provide further depth to the environmental monitoring work carried out by our environmental scientists, allowing us to understand the processes that are contributing to our water quality results. It also enables us to prioritise areas that require attention, and allows landowners to get a better understanding of how their particular landuse impacts on the environment. This method has now been used with success on several streams throughout Canterbury.

We intend running a training session on the use and potential applications of the PDA's in Canterbury in the near future. If you would be interested in attending, or would like more information, feel free to contact me at Environment Canterbury - Timaru (03) 688 9069, or dave.maslen@ecan.govt.nz.

A small team of planning staff are beavering away feverishly trying to get the Natural Resources Regional Plan land and water related chapters through Council approval processes for notification in March 2004 as proposed plan chapters. Then the submissions start rolling in and in no time at all we will have an operative plan. If only! Probably about 2008, all going well. The Waimakariri River Catchment Regional Plan for quality and quantity has only one minor consent order matter to resolve and it can then be made operative. However, after largely playing piggy in the middle over protracted consent order negotiations on our Land and Vegetation Regional Plan dealing with hill and high country burning, it has turned to custard and is now heading for the Environment Court.

This summer sees the start of a five-year programme to review minimum flows set for about 150 rivers in the region via consent processes over the last 10-15 years, with the aim of bringing them in to the Natural Resources Regional Plan.

A small but highly 'enthusiastic' contingent from Canterbury made it to the annual conference this year. Congratulations to the executive and the conference committee who put on an outstanding couple of days. Particular thanks needs to be given to the person with the "contacts" who ensured we had sufficient rain to let us see a gully control structure operating in full flow. That same rain provided me with the helpful reminder that one should regularly oil their oilskin.

I look forward with anticipation to next year's conference.

Dave Maslen & John Glennie

Otago

NZARM members in Otago are all running hectic lives – hence the shortness of this broadsheet contribution!

Otago NZARM members **Nic McGrouther**, **Murray Harris** and **Graeme Anderson** attended the 50th NZARM conference in Rotoura in September. It was a great occasion. The speeches from the Life Members during the conference dinner were really interesting and it was great to hear Graeme's reminiscing about soil conservation in Otago. It was also good to hear about how Environment Bay of Plenty is tackling the water quality problems in some of the lakes around Rotoura – we look forward with interest to see how the solutions progress!

Tom Heller has been busy working on surface water and groundwater allocation. All groundwater takes that have some recharge direct from surface waters, have a calculated percentage of take allocated to the surface water catchment, based on stream interaction using the Jenkin's methodology. This is important in refining surface water allocation and minimum flow setting.

A 3-10 year plan for groundwater investigations/management in Otago has been drafted, which includes the refinement of monitoring sites to a set of indicator wells for level and water quality in aquifers. The refinement will establish a modest, statistically robust set of data that can be used to monitor changes in level or water quality in aquifers. The objectives of the longer term planning also include prioritising aquifers into high, medium and low priorities for monitoring, reporting and management.

Nic McGrouther has been working with the engineering section of the Council on the initial stages of developing an urban stream restoration project for the Silverstream near Mosgiel on the outskirts of Dunedin. The plan is to involve the community and agencies in restoring the stream (now a straightened drainage channel) into something that is ecologically and aesthetically more pleasing. The water quality in the Silverstream is very good, and is used by native fish and trout for spawning further upstream. Habitat and engineering enhancement will make this stream a much nicer place for both the local residents who walk and ride along the stopbanks, and for the fish instream. We hope to make this a three year community-based enhancement project.

Murray Harris has been working on gathering up stories and photos of NZARM over the last 50 years. This will be a great historical resource – so please contact Murray if you can provide some stories or photos.

Nicola McGrouther & Tom Heller

Southland

Waterways Action:

A catchment based water quality project is around the corner in Southland that would (i) show the progress towards improved catchment health is and can be achieved and (ii) would engage the hearts and minds of the communities.

Several possible catchments were discussed recently. In the end, the decision was made to focus initially on the Waihopai River, for several reasons including its manageable size with a diversity of landform and river form, land uses and river management issues.

Hopefully, the details in the next Broadsheet.

Bio-diversity programmes:

The Regional Bio-diversity Co-ordination Group has been successful with the following two applications made to the Biodiversity Funding in May 2003:

Regional Biodiversity Co-ordinator

A joint application made with Landcare Trust received \$50,000 for two years to employ a part time Bio-diversity Co-ordinator in the Southland region was granted from the Biodiversity Advisory Fund.

This funding grant is a significant milestone for biodiversity in Southland. This person will be employed by Landcare Trust to work in Southland to promote and facilitate the protection and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity on private land. The work programme to be undertaken by the Biodiversity Co-ordinator will be focussed and guided by the Regional Biodiversity Co-ordination Group.

Sherwood Forest Project

A grant of \$21,250 has been made from the Biodiversity Condition Fund for another year's work of forest restoration on the Turnbull's Covenant at Tussock Creek. This will allow weed removal to be increased and for native plantings to continue.

Fertiliser Seminar:

In April 2001, Environment Southland hosted the inaugural Dairy Forum, a workshop designed to address a growing community concern with the region's emerging and burgeoning dairy industry. The Dairy Forum gave the community, coiled like a spring thanks to media hysteria about 'dirty dairying', the opportunity to express their fears and concerns about the industry and its impact on the region's environment, economy and culture. Now two-and-a-bit years on, its time for ES to live up to its promise of hosting a follow up. The atmosphere that prevailed in 2001 has all but dissipated. There is still concern about the effects of dairying, but the focus has shifted. It's not so much about dairying as a land use as it is about mitigating and minimising the effects of dairying as a land use. And in 2003, the issue is no longer about cows, it's about nutrients.

Hence, Environment Southland is planning to organise a 'Fertiliser Seminar' on 10 November 2003 at Winton Golf Club, Winton (about 30 km from Invercargill). Nutrient budgeting is big on the agenda for the seminar and ES will showcase new technological developments that introduce the essential elements of ease and simplicity into nutrient management. This seminar is designed to inform farmers, rural professionals, consultants and industry reps about the best practice, appropriate use and managing the effects of fertilisers.

Bala Tikkisetty

Manawatu - Wanganui

Restructuring and FORST funding has provided the greatest interest in our region.

Horizons Regional Council's Land Management Department/Group/whatever is now called Group Environmental Management (what a GEM) and **Alan Innes** is the Group Manager. Land Management Officers Soils are now called Environmental Management Officers Soils (not quite EMUs).

The FORST funding round has provided a big upset, some of our most useful scientists are on shaky funding ground, and some are leaving already. The erosion research capability at Landcare research is substantially reduced with the disappearance of **Noel Trustrum** and **Peter Stephens**, with more staff likely to jump off the boat.

Aaron Madden: work wise - just started on my wetland assessments in Horowhenua. Of more interest is the fact that I have finally put up the clothes line we bought a week before our son, Joshua, was born (he is now almost 17 months old). Thought I better get it in the ground before the warranty ran out!!!

Grant Cooper: September has brought all next years rain, rivers up and dirty, some impressive soil erosion. Staff in eastern having got through the tree planting season unscathed are now getting lots of enquiries for help.

Barry Goodwin: Lots of rural-residential subdivision in Horowhenua and Manawatu, some in Akitio and Wanganui areas. Many of the coastal subdivisions are on extremely dicey lots - problem is with an acceptable subdivision being set up, then the subsequent buyers want to subdivide further to pay for the section they have just purchased. Really sky-high prices have a lot to do with this.

Lots of potential problems with this, one being the liability for allowing such a level of subdivision. Concerns are stability, sewage disposal, and loss of natural habitat. Many areas require setbacks from watercourses and from terrace edges, cliffs etc, and specialised sewage disposal systems, and the need for these is being challenged where subdividers can see an extra buck if they can get the requirements relaxed. In many cases, there will be a requirement for assessment of site stability by an experienced and appropriately-qualified geotechnical engineer.

Specialised sewage disposal systems carry a cost of \$8 - \$15,000 dependant on the type of system. In the lower Horowhenua there are issues of nitrate contamination of groundwater, and in some areas, potential issues with leaching from disposal systems causing a problem because there are so many systems in a localised area, all of which require secondary-treated, low dosage systems to be installed.

Many issues about regional and district planning, with some districts already recognising the need for plan changes and much more comprehensive rules to handle the demand. I believe this problem is only just starting, and is likely to grow rather than diminish in the near future.

Would be interesting to hear experiences from other regions, and some of the rules adopted to cope with the demand.

Noel Trustrum will be taking up a position with the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences on 1 December as their Marketing Manager-Hazards. This will involve him assisting NZ scientists to help New Zealand and overseas communities to assess landslide, volcanic, earthquake and tsunami hazards, and their associated risks, and vulnerability to communities. Disaster preparedness and response are also key areas that Noel will be involved in. Noel's contact email address after 1 December will be n.trustrum@gns.cri.nz.

Campbell and **Sharn** have been involved in the hatching of a new approach to land management in the northern part of the Whanganui River Catchment in addition to participation in an interim review of the Catchment Strategy. A new poplar nursery has been set up by Tahora school, horizons and TRC at Mount Damper to service the Whangamomona area.

Tabitha is gearing up for another big trees for survival season with 8000 seedlings to be planted. Her most unusual activity lately being a presentation to study group of Japanese teachers.

Malcolm is still trying to put together the results of his first soil quality survey on the manawatu Plains using VSA, plus trying to understand the draft report of the turbidity data on the Whanganui River.

Malcolm Todd

Gisborne

Mata Forest

These last two months have been one of the wettest on the East Coast for many years. The cockies haven't seen anything like it for decades. Mata forest (Ernslaw One Ltd) recorded 444.3 mm of rain (17.3 inches) during August, and at the time of writing 22nd September another 221mm (8.8 inches) in September.

The countryside is saturated and most of the country roads have problems with slumping and subsidence and have been closed on some occasions.

The forest roading system has held up reasonably well with only one major slump which was caused by the swollen Ihungia river under mining the toe of the ridge that the road was on, approx. 100 m of carrigeway has buckled.

Bruce Lane & Peter Weir

Wellington - Wairarapa

Post Conference Blues

Following the very good 50th Conference in Rotorua, staff were keen to get out on the briny and snare some of Bay of Plenty's best snapper. Rain intervened and the day was cancelled. In fact the weather was that bad that golf was not an option either. Some took to retail therapy in Taupo. **Dave Cameron** and **Mike Tuohy** dropped into a new adventure business near Taihape. Check out their website <http://www.newzealandnz.co.nz/bungy-jump-sites/mokai-gravity-canyon.html>. The flying fox set-up is amazing and for all you adrenaline junkies it's something different and needs to be added to the CV.

The rain seems to have been with us for some time now and the soil moisture levels are rising nicely after five years of deficits. The plantings of 20,000 poles, and 200,000 seedlings completed this winter are certainly off to a flying start. Lets hope the equinoxial winds are of the gentle variety this year.

Coastal Dune Vegetation Network Conference 2004

The annual conference of CDVN is to be held in Wellington from 10 –13 March 2004. It will primarily be based in and around Wellington, with sessions at Te Papa and field trips to Oriental Parade (beach nourishment) and Queen Elizabeth Park (sand dune restoration).

An optional field trip is being planned for Saturday 13 March which will bring participants over to Wairarapa to visit Riversdale beach and look at community beachcare initiatives.

Biodiversity Opportunities

Don Bell has been very busy completing the last of the riparian and biodiversity planting in a number of project areas. His rate of progress is driven by a pending holiday in Norfolk Island where his daughter has ventured into the motel business. On his return he will be occupied in locating a Biodiversity Officer to assist with a wide range of initiatives introduced by Greater Wellington over the last eighteen months.

Keep your eyes peeled for the advertisements. There's no better place than the Wairarapa for this type of work, just ask any of the current Land Management Officers who average 20 years service between them.

Dave Cameron

Hawkes Bay

A very wet winter followed by the beginnings of a cool wet spring has slowed down a few activities on land and water. On the other hand, the rural sector is optimistic about summer conditions.

One of the recent highlights has been the election of **Garth Eyles** to honorary membership of NZARM. This was formalized at the annual conference – Rotorua and we are all proud to have another honorary member in our midst. While on the subject of management, Garth is also pleased to report that a new land management officer has been appointed for Hawkes Bay. **Andrew Curtis** has established a vineyard on his own property and will focus in his employment mainly on cropping and horticultural sustainability issues.

Simon Stokes has been working with the Hawkes Bay Farm Forestry association on the 'Guide to Farm Forestry in Hawkes Bay' which is nearly at the publishing stage. He reports that heavy rain has caused some soil erosion in the Patoka area.

Ian Cairns is still on the payroll at the HBRC, keeping the momentum going on the wetlands and coastcare programmes until **Sara Gerard** starts work in early November. It just goes to show that old dogs still have their uses. Outside the council he is involved with the National Waterways Programme and now that the rivers are warming up, is ready to paddle around with school children looking for bugs. He is also helping the Maraetotara Tree Trust in fund raising and is having some success with biodiversity applications (\$15,000 with the first effort) and is still applying. Aside from that, if fat lamb prices stack up, he thinks a holiday would be a nice idea.

A very busy winter period in the Wairoa area has kept **Peter Manson** occupied, particularly with soil conservation works but also river and lagoon openings which have been more frequent. Despite the huge amount of rainfall in the area, there has been remarkably little erosion damage.

The well known Kidnappers golf course proposal has been open to consultation and **Neil Grant** in his DOC role has been involved in these discussions toward a resource consent application around this sensitive environment. DOC held a Wananga (different from a hui in that the focus is on information and learning) at the Tangoio Marae. Numerous other agencies were there. It covered a wide range of issues and was deemed to have been a great success.

Neil Faulknor reports that more than 500mm of heavy rain in September caused the worst slip erosion in the Waipukurau area for 10 years. He has been flat out with poles and sleeves and poles and....

Anna Lamborne a new member in Hawkes Bay, works for Dexcel and is involved with animal welfare and environmental issues for dairy farmers. This work includes development of practical waterway management guidelines such as stock crossings, riparian and drain management. There will also be effluent management guidelines for each region and all land owners will have a chance to communicate at seminars, field days and a soon to be launched web site.

Jude Addenbrooke is pleased to be working in the hills on the meaty land management issues after handing over the wetland reigns recently. **Joe Devonport** is ‘gutted’ that there was no fishing trip after the conference, however rumours suggest that the next conference will feature shellfish collecting – more suited to unpredictable weather conditions. His recent works both roading and logging related, have held together well under the heavy rain.

Peter Manson

Auckland

Not much news from Auckland this time, except to say that we are still keeping our heads low over the rating issues!!

We have been a bit short-staffed for a while now, so much news on new projects or initiatives. The NZARM conference was awesome, and again, - all credit to **John Whale, Norm Ngapo** and the team for getting this together so well, - even down to organising a decent downpour whilst visiting gully-erosion control structures!!

The sediment control team recently held their annual ‘sediment control field day’ which attracted over 200 contractors, consultants, and local TA staff. There were numerous displays of sediment control and stormwater practices, in addition to field demonstrations of interesting “construction related toys”. The day is used to update contractors and consultants etc on latest sediment control techniques and ARC rules/expectations.

A new and different “care group” has formed in Auckland - “Clean Air Auckland” is a community group which formed after the public meeting sponsored by the ARC with Mr Michael Walsh, a visiting Air Quality/Transport Specialist. The Air Quality team have been liaising with this group to provide them with technical information on air quality and motor vehicle emissions. Monthly meetings with this group are now taking place. The group has circulated a petition related to improving motor vehicle emissions and they are to present this, with several thousand signatures, to the Associate Minister of Transport, Judith Tizard.

Will report some more next time!

Tony Thompson

Northland

Nothing from the far North.

New Members

The Executive extends a hearty welcome to the following new members to NZARM.

Approved at the Executive meeting on 14 September 2003.

- John Paterson** Convenor of the NZ Deer Farmers Association/SFF Project & NZDFA Environment Programme.
Has a BSc in Geology from Otago, and is interested in matching various deer farm regime practices with the capability of the farming landscape
- Allan Hughes** Soil Conservation Officer with Gisborne District Council.
- Victoria Seaton** Planner with the Department of Conservation in Gisborne
Has a Bachelor of Resource Studies from Lincoln. Previously worked at Taupo District Council
- Andrew Curtis** Land Management Officer with Hawkes Bay Regional Council
Has a BSc in Environmental Biology and Geography, and post-grad diploma in Environmental Management. Worked in the UK for South West Water as a Ranger, and also in Devon as a Farm Ranger.
- Vance Fulton** Land Management Officer (Lake Quality) with Environment Bay of Plenty. Has a BSc and MSc in Earth Science from Waikato. Has previously worked for Northland Regional Council, also as an Engineering Geologist for a company in Auckland. Spent a few years working out of Darwin training traditional land owners (aboriginal) in land management and erosion control, then in Alice Springs specializing in general soil conservation on pastoral properties and urban erosion and sediment control.
- Jonathan Findon** Land Management Officer, Environment Bay of Plenty.
Gained a BSc in Geology at Canterbury and a post-grad diploma in Engineering Geology. As a land management office working mostly on environmental programmes involving land retirement for soil conservation and biodiversity protection.
- Phillip Dykzeul** Land Management Officer, Environment Bay of Plenty. BSc in Zoology from Otago.
- John Douglas** Soil Conservator, Environment Bay of Plenty.
Gained a NZ Certificate in Forestry in 1984 and earlier this year gained stage 2 CPRM.
- Daryll Hall**
Campbell Sinclair Stream Care Officer, Environment Bay of Plenty.
Land Management Officer (Soils), Horizons Regional Council.
Gained a Bachelor of Resource Studies from Lincoln. Working out of the Taumaranui office and working mainly in the upper Wanganui catchment.
- Don Bell** Land Management Office – Biodiversity, Greater Wellington Regional Council.
After gaining a TCA NZ forest ranger certificate spent his early years as a technical officer with FRI. Been with Greater Wellington for a number of years now, mainly managing the wind erosion control scheme but more recently has extended in to biodiversity areas such as wetlands and riparian management.

2003 AGM held at Rotorua 15 September 2003

President's Annual Report, 2002

Technically, this report should cover the 9 months from 1 April 2002 to 31 December 2002 as a consequence of our adjusted financial year. But I've never been one to cling to technicalities and I see no reason to start now. The fact is that this year has a special significance for the Association in a number of ways and it would be a shame to just let that slide. So, among all the reminiscences taking place around us at this 50th Annual Conference, it seems pertinent that the President's report should include an element of reflection.

I've had the opportunity to read the President's report from the 25th Conference, delivered by one Bob Priest. It says in part *"It will be interesting to note the reaction of members in 2002 when they appraise this generation's capacity to both accommodate and be resilient to the forces of technical and sociological change."*

And who could have anticipated the scale and kinds of changes that the Association has witnessed. Some of the more notable changes have been the end of the Ministry of Works with its powerhouse of resource management in the Water and Soil Division and the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority, the disappearance of DSIR, Catchment Boards, Rabbit Boards, Drainage Boards etc etc. and the arrival of Regional Councils and CRIs. We also saw the introduction of such key initiatives as the Land Development Encouragement Loans, and the Livestock Retention Scheme (also known as the skinny sheep scheme). And not long after these highly interventionist policies we then went through the Rogernomics experiment that put many a land resource manager (farmer) on the dole. Then of course we had the introduction of the RMA with its world leading integration of environmental legislation, the drafting of which several of our members had a key role in.

I don't intend to go into detail about the last quarter century, because there are plenty here who can do that much better than I. Suffice to say that it has been a dynamic time for the Association. A key response to the changes we have been involved with was the move to change our name from the NZ Association of Soil Conservators to the NZ Association of Resource Management. This reflected the greatly reduced emphasis on soil conservation in a country that was emerging from its pioneering "land development" phase and had treated most of the worst wounds and injuries the land had sustained. And in doing so we made a statement about our future, which we saw as being tied to the integrated management of the nation's resources. So my answer to Bob's question of 25 years ago is that this Association has not only been accommodating and resilient to the forces of change, we have actually been one of those forces ourselves, and my hope is that in another 25 years the Association, in whatever incarnation it exists in, will still be able to say that it has been a force for change.

Activities of the Association

Over the last year the Association has been consolidating on past initiatives as we have been adjusting to some very significant changes in the Executive Committee. Key areas of work have included the continuation of our key services to members through the Broadsheet and the Website. My thanks to Chris Phillips for his tireless work on this. I know it is a constant struggle to get contributions from members and I urge you all to give some serious thought to how you can help. The Association is only as strong as its members make it, and while we know that everyone is busy, don't forget that Chris is too, and can't be spending time chasing after articles.

Simon Stokes has been a real energiser on the committee with his work on the regional co-ordinators portfolio. Getting that regional network firing is a key strategy for the Association and once again it

hasn't been easy to get people around the country to commit time and effort to this. Thanks to Simon and his team of volunteers.

We've also had to adjust to the resignation of Cheryl Newport as our secretarial support and although this hasn't been a clean break for Cheryl it has led to a lot of extra work for both Tabitha Anthony and Roger Wood. We now feel that we have completed the step away from dependence on the support and generosity of a Regional Council to be able to stand on our own feet with some confidence and my thanks go to all those who helped us to get to that stage. One of the tasks involved in that has been to continue the distribution of the Soil Conservation Manual, and I urge you all to play a part in getting a hugely valuable resource into the hands of colleagues and associates who can put it to good use.

I'd also like to thank Murray Harris who we co-opted onto the committee for his down to earth deep-south perspective. I can report that he has been very forthcoming with his advice and the committee has benefited hugely as a result. And finally there are two past Presidents who have helped the committee this year. Thanks to Sue Powell who has provided continuity, particularly as it relates to CPRM, and to Dave Cameron who has pitched in to help out when we needed a bit of help with the treasury duties.

CPRM

We've also put some considerable effort into improving the implementation of the Certification system CPRM. I am pleased to report that there are over 30 members with the certificate and I believe we have clarified and resolved a number of points of confusion between ourselves and NZIAS over the operation of the certification. We anticipate that members will now get much better service in terms of notification of receipt of applications and clear timelines for completion of the process. To this end we have initiated a set of timelines that are explained separately. These put some obligation on members to get their subs paid on time (which is why we have introduced the move to include a discount for on-time payment) and to get their annual applications for CPRM completed by the deadline.

We believe that the numbers with CPRM, and the calibre of the people who hold it, are now reaching the point where the certificate will begin to gain recognition nationally and all the efforts that have gone into establishing the system will begin to pay off for members. I'd like to thank you for your patience with the teething troubles with the process and in particular I'd like to thank Sue Powell for her perseverance in getting the system developed and Jacqueline Rowarth of the NZIAS for her determination to make it work.

Finally I'd like to close with an acknowledgement of John Whale, Norm Ngapo and Jessica Smith of the conference organising committee for their efforts in organising this conference. When we were considering where we should hold the 50th conference there were a number of suggestions based on historic meaning and a range of other considerations. In the end we wound up here not only because of the superb location, but also because of the very committed bid by this organising team and their track record in organising regional events. They have not disappointed. This conference is one that I'm sure many of you will remember when you attend the 75th and for that we thank the organisers.

Annual Treasurer's Report

This report addresses the financial year 1 April 2002 to 31 December 2002 as audited elsewhere in this Agenda, and also addresses for members' information, our current position for the 2003 financial year.

Income

- Total income at 31.12.02 was \$13,365.32.
- Income from membership fees totalled \$5,430 (9 month subscription period).
- Interest from term deposits was \$1878.84 at 31.12.02.
- The Association has \$45,000 held in 3 separate 90-day term deposits at the TSB.

Expenditure

Expenditure totalled \$15,296.44.

This included \$3,034.06 for Regional Meeting expenses; most of this associated with bringing together all regional coordinators to a meeting in Wellington. This served to scope the future input of coordinators and meetings as an integral part of NZARM member activities.

Treasurer's Comments

The Association remains in a healthy financial state. An opening balance of \$7,599.44 was carried forward from the financial year ended March 2002, reducing slightly to a closing balance at year-end (31.12.02) of \$5,688.32.

Current budgeting considers membership steady at 200 members but with honorary and retired members an anticipated subscription income of \$9,000. With a number of members having got into arrears a streamlined process will be introduced to chase up arrears.

The Soil Conservation Technical Handbook is free to those members not already in receipt of a copy and to relevant organisations.

The distribution of the handbooks is to be coordinated via Regional Coordinators to minimise the cost of distribution, with stocks to be transferred from storage in Taranaki to a more central location.

R J Wood
Treasurer

Election of Honorary Members

Nomination of Robert Mackintosh (Bob) Priest JP. CPRM. for honorary membership of NZARM 15 Sept 2003.

6.4 Any person who has given outstanding service to the philosophy, science, or practice of resource management may be elected as an honorary member of the Association.

7.4 Any member of the Association at any general meeting may propose that any person considered appropriate for election as an honorary member in terms of Clause 6.4, be so elected. Any such person may only be elected as an honorary member by a two-thirds majority of members voting.

Bob began his career in natural resource management in 1960 as a junior forest labourer at Ngamu State Forest, near Masterton. He spent the next seven years with NZFS, working in plantation management and studying part time for his degree.

Then in 1968 he made the fateful move to the Waikato and never looked back! He spent 8 years as a conservator for the WVA before his promotion to Water and Soil Resources Manager. He's since moved through a range of managerial positions at both WVA and Environment Waikato to become deputy CEO in 1995, a position he held until February this year. Bob is currently working as an Environment Court Judge.

Through his career, Bob has been an influential figure in resource management locally, nationally and internationally. His work has spanned the great soil conservation and rivers control government grants schemes, local government re-organisation and the arrival of the RMA.

National role

- Member of New Zealand Government (NWASCO) officials' committee established to formulate soil and water conservation guidelines for forest management operations
- Member of Government (NWASCO) convened Task Force to prepare a comprehensive water and soil conservation proposal for Lake Rotorua and Kaituna Catchment.
- Member of Government (NWASCO) Steering Committee to formulate water and soil guidelines for mining and prospecting.
- Member of Government (Environmental Council) Task Group on Wetlands in New Zealand
- Member of Ministerial appointed Working Party on Environmental Administration, eventually leading to the restructuring of government environmental management agencies and enactment of the Resource Management Act in 1991.
- Member of Government Task Group on Water and Soil Resources – Ownership and use Rights for Resource Management Law Reform
- Member: Local Government Association Working Party on Biosecurity Bill
- Member; FORST Review Panels on Groundwater Research and Sustainable Management Research.
- Member; Minister for Environment's Sustainable Management Fund Advisory Group.
- Member; Advisory Committee Resource Management Programme, Lincoln University.
- Member; National Science Strategy for Sustainable Land Management.

International recognition

1989. Consultant to Pacific Area Travel Association Task Group reporting to Government of Western Australia on proposals for a major tourist and recreational development adjacent to the Perth metropolitan area. Special responsibilities for environmental and water management aspects.

1992. Awarded Sir Winston Churchill Fellowship and Society of Local Government Managers' Creative Solutions/IBM Award, to investigate economic instruments and market mechanisms in natural resource management and relevance of resource management to trade and environmental issues in UK, Europe and North America.

1996 – 02. Member; International Task Force, International City Managers' Association (ICMA), Washington DC.

NZARM role

Finally. Bob has been an active member of NZARM for years. I couldn't find the record of when he joined, but he earned his Soil Conservation Certificate in 1973, was President for the 25th Conference in 1978, and served on the Certification Board from 1978 to 89.

In short, Bob is your classic “go-to” guy. In a career spanning 40 years (so far) he has been active throughout New Zealand, promoting the practice of resource management. I want to emphasise the term practice. Bob has always been very focused on practical on-the-ground results. He is known for his down to earth approach and his ability to cut through to the heart of the issue.

I believe there could be no better example of outstanding service to the philosophy, science or practice of resource management, and no better time than our 50th to acknowledge that. I nominate Robert MacKintosh to be elected an honorary member of the Association.

Alan Campbell
Seconded by Chris Phillips
Elected.



Nomination of Garth Eyles CPRM for honorary membership of NZARM 15 Sept 2003.

Garth Eyles was nominated for honorary membership. This is a summary of his contribution to date.

**Academic
Qualifications:**

B.Sc – Botany (Victoria University) 1965

Dip.Agr.Sci (Lincoln College) 1967

Soil & Water Conservation Certificate 1973

CP Ag. 1998

CPRM Stage 3 2002

History of work involvement and contribution towards soil conservation in New Zealand thus far

1965-1970

With Department of Agriculture and then Ministry of works preparing detailed land use capability surveys of Development Blocks and Catchment areas. Some erosion control work programme preparation.

1970-1972

Seconded to Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Advisor at Khon Kaen University, Thailand. Topic – soils.

1972-1976

Ministry of Works Head Office

Responsible for:

- The finalising of inventory classifications used in the NZLRI and co-ordination of mapping progress.
- The co-ordination and correlation of the Erosion Map of New Zealand.

1976-1988

Group Leader Land Resources, controlling firstly North Island land resource studies and from 1978 New Zealand land resource studies.

Over the 12 years he was responsible for:

- The New Zealand Land Resource Inventory
- The Erosion Map of New Zealand
- The Vegetative Cover Map of New Zealand
- Storm Damage Studies
- Urban Capability Studies
- Developing large scale land resource assessment techniques

1988-1993

Project Leader and Scientist, Division of Land and Soil Science, DSIR

Responsible for:

- The New Zealand Land Resource Inventory (NZLRI)
- Co-ordinating Applications of the NZLRI

- Developing Farm-based GIS Applications
1993-2003 Hawke's Bay Regional Council
 Manager Land Management

Garth's involvement with the Association has been :-

1985-86 President of the New Zealand Association of Soil and Water Conservation
1987-91 Executive Member of the New Zealand Association of Soil and Water Conservation
 Past Member of the Council of the New Zealand Society of Soil Science
 Current Member of the NZARM.

He has had extensive involvement overseas, listed below;

1970-1972 Seconded to Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Advisor at Khon Kaen University, Thailand. Topic – soils.
1974 Review of computer based land resource mapping systems used in Australia for Soil Conservation management
1983 Study tour of areas of USA and Canada to review computerised systems of land resource assessment and the latest developments in soil conservation management.
1985 Consultancy with the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs. To review the applicability of the New Zealand land resource inventory and land use capability assessment mapping techniques to islands in the Cook Group and to prepare a project proposal.
1985 Consultancy with the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assess the appropriateness of the New Zealand land resource mapping system as a base for planning soil erosion control measures and land use development in critical sub-catchment areas in Java – leader of the team.
1987 Consultancy with the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs to undertake, in a team of three, a project feasibility study of the Wonogiri Watershed Conservation Project in central Java, Indonesia.
1987 Consultancy with the Institute of Natural Resources (University of the South Pacific), based in Fiji and Western Samoa. Objective was to undertake a review of soil erosion in the South Pacific, to provide critical comment on any quantitative data available and to set out priorities for soil erosion research in the region.

- 1988** Consultancy with FAO in Brazil to advise on computerised Land Resource inventory systems for Soil Conservation planning. Seminars were presented in Santa Catarina, Parana, and Sao Paulo states and Brasilia. Detailed requirements for an appropriate system were presented.
- 1988-1990** Scientific Advisor to the Indonesia-New Zealand Land Resource Mapping Project which is based at Solo in Central Java. This involves close on-site liason with the project consultants to ensure classifications are appropriate, progress is appropriate and training targets are achieved, and attending Joint Supervisory Committee meetings.
- 1989** Consultancy with the Santa Caterina State Government, Brazil, to assist in the establishment of a land resource inventory and to provide preliminary training to EMPASC staff. One month duration.

He has 28 publications, of which most are significant as I still see his name referred to often in current publications. For example;

Eyles,G.O 1983: The distribution and severity of present erosion in New Zeland. *NZ Journal of science* 27: 175-186

Garth continues to have a busy involvement with soil conservation in Hawke's Bay and nationally with his current role as Manager Land Management at the HBRC. He has a couple of pet projects which are country park developments, in his beloved Tutira area and on the Heretaunga Plains at Pakowhai. He is dedicated to soil conservation.

Garth was elected honorary member.



**50th Annual Conference
Rotorua 15-16 September 2003
Key note address**

RM Priest

*Environment Commissioner
New Zealand Environment Court
Former Deputy CEO, Environment Waikato*



“CONNECTING GENERATIONS”

Preface

Mr President, Life Members of the Association, Members of the Association, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a keynote address to the Association’s 50th Annual Conference. I am honoured and indeed humbled to have been invited to do so. There are many who are more qualified than I to fulfill this role. You will hear from many of these people in the forthcoming two days.

Introduction

Congratulations on the Association’s 50th Anniversary and to those who have organised this occasion and thanks for coming to all who are here.

Other contributors to this event will provide insights into the past, present and future of resource management in NZ; so, in a way, my job is done and you can make some front-end time with the programme!

In this context then, what I have to say is more of a personal “essay” (rather than a technical treatise) on past reflections and future possibilities.

I am comfortable with the past; after all, it has happened; the important thing is to learn from it. And the present; well; it is happening and we are all part of it.

As for the future, the only thing I know about that is that many people’s views are probably going to be wrong. That’s why we have weather forecasters – to make economists look good.

But there may be some indications out there that signal forward directions and hence the qualifications required for future resource management professionals. And these qualities would be an incremental extension of those so competently established by the first members of the Association half a century ago.

The Past and Present: (The toolbox and directions)

Others more competent than I will comment on where we have come from and where we are. However given the freedom I have as keynote speaker on this Anniversary occasion. I offer the following observations. I should note that what I am about to say repeats some elements of a paper to the Association in Timaru in November 2000. I also note that the views and opinions expressed are my own alone and do not represent those of my colleagues, both past and present.

In simple terms, prior to the Resource Management Act, the tools available for resource management in New Zealand were provided under the Town & Country Planning Act 1977, the Soil Conservation and rivers Control Act 1941 (SCRCA), and the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967 (WSCA). In combination, these latter Acts provided for central government subsidies for works, and regulatory instruments relating to land use (Sections 34, 35 of the SCRCA) and water rights under the WSCA 1967. It was probably not often however that these were used in any integrated sense. Notwithstanding this however, major works were established over the half-century that government subsidies for soil conservation and rivers control were available. In 1989, vote: Water and Soil was about \$M40. In my mind there is no doubt that many of the soil conservation and rivers' control schemes presently established in New Zealand would not have happened without this substantial contribution from central government. Despite the ideological theories of contributor/beneficiary; many communities simply could not (and, now, cannot) meet the costs. With a new regime operative since local government reform and the RMA 1991, and the withdrawal of government subsidies, the contents of the toolbox have changed. The shift has been from one of relying on subsidies and regulation to one of incorporating regional cost sharing, RMA 1991 consent conditions, and co-operative approaches through land care programmes, partnership initiatives, sponsorship opportunities, and a sharper focus on environmental issues made possible through the local government reform process which has placed soil and water, biosecurity, and biodiversity administration with local government. But there is an overlap between regional and local jurisdictions. This can be confusing and messy. And it needs to be sorted out.

In comparison the toolbox contents either have been or are:

Pre RMA

- 1 no statutory water and soil/resource management planning but the Town & Country Planning Act 1953
- 2 subsidies – central government
- 3 section 34/35 – SRCA 1941
- 4 water rights under the WSCA 1967
- 5 “emotional’ education¹
- 6 costs lying as they fall, or rating according to benefit.

Post RMA and local government reform

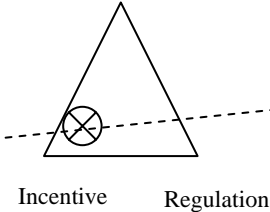
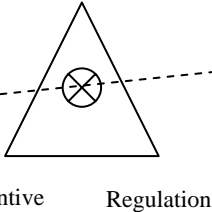
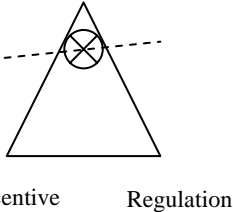
- 7 RMA 1991 statutory policy statements, regional plans, Annual Plans and Long Term Council Community Plans (LTCCP).
- 8 cost sharing; with or without Local Government Act tests

¹ The power of this shouldn't be underestimated. It can disrupt all science, logic and rational thought. But it is arguably the way governments really work. The early practitioners of resource management in NZ - Mackintosh Ellis, Doug Campbell, Lance McCaskill, Jack Holloway had a lot of science muscle but no direct political muscle, yet enough passion to influence policy and hence law. Internationally, WC Lowdermilk in 1939 wrote his treatise 'Conquest of The Land Through Seven Thousand Years', which, combined with the dust-storm experiences of the US mid-west in the 1930s resulted in the substantial federal supports for soil conservation and water management in the United States.

- 9 RMA 1991 consents including self regulation; environmental management; systems (EMS) and verification of environmental practices (VEP)
- 10 “environmental’ education including
 - 11 care groups and community education
 - 12 environmental initiatives funding
 - 13 recognition/awards/sponsorship
 - 14 partnerships with agencies such as Department of Conservation, QE11 Trust, Iwi, District Councils, private sector interests, NGOs
- 15 modern Technology to connect science with users (24 hr access to information)
- 16 better resource management integration opportunities through the environmental management functions of regional councils
- 17 more flexible, albeit complex, funding opportunities including contributor rating.

In my view, resource management is achieved through balancing three prime influential mechanisms: incentives, regulations, and education. And it is interesting to qualitatively plot the shifts in these dynamics. Over 40 years in the business, I have witnessed the shift from (soil conservation and perhaps resource management in its wider sense) being a State Interest to one where the idea is that resource management is as normal as drenching ewes and hanging gates or is ‘required’ by market forces such as those announced by Fonterra to their suppliers; ie these features are internalised into normal industry operations and are simply part of a doing business. Maybe this can be illustrated as follows:

⊗ Marks the issue of soil conservation.

	Education  Incentive Regulation	Education  Incentive Regulation	Education  Incentive Regulation
Time	<u>Pre RMA</u> (Then)	<u>RMA</u> (Now)	<u>Post RMA</u> (Tomorrow)
Role	Central Govt Role →	Local Govt Role →	Individual Role
R/C Staff	Direct Involvement → ie. Action	Advice →	Audit

The above picture represents my perspective of a trend; but life is not linear; and it is interesting to note noises from Government from its recent past dialogue with national business which has offered a return to some degree of assistance to business/industry in respect of research and development, and other taxation/grant incentives; not to mention a manifesto intent with respect to sewerage subsidies for small communities yet however to be realised in practice.

In 1989 in Nelson, Jeremy Cuff gave a prophetic paper to the Association in respect of roles in the future under the (then) proposed RMA and local government reorganisation. He forecast, correctly, the overall intent of the RMA and its alignment with sound resource management practice. His main concern was with the ability of administrative agencies to rise to the challenge. Overall, I think that the agencies have done that within the constitutional settings within which they have to work, bearing in mind that New

Zealand is unique in its approach to environmental management. Almost everywhere else in the World the environment is regulated by central or state governments and the idea that the wider environment can be entrusted to local government on a 3 year local election cycle is seen by many as, at the least, ‘a risky experiment’.

However, I believe we do have a viable, albeit fragile, model. It is working, but serious attention has to be given to the organisational aspects of attaining real integration amongst disciplines such as has been offered by the local government reforms, for example perhaps better aligning pest management strategies under the Biosecurity Act with general regional plans and biodiversity responsibilities under the RMA; and coordinating the service delivery aspects of these in the field. Transaction and compliance costs of the RMA also need analysis and put into some kind of common sense perspective and recent amendments to the Act have helped in this regard.

Central government has also indicated that the issues of biodiversity and climate change will have to be addressed by local government and this subject is likely to rank amongst its greatest future challenges. As with many other issues which central government has passed on to local government, there are serious issues to be resolved as to resources, expertise, costs and accountability. I believe local government has the capacity and skills to meet these challenges but it may be (legitimately) argued that national requirements such as national policy objectives and their implications should be nationally funded.

I have not commented in this contribution on field practices, except to note that I believe that the ‘core’ practices of conservation planting and protection/production/amenity forestry, land retirement, pest control and pasture management through oversowing and topdressing have been generally soundly implemented. I am not so sure however that we have with any real national progress, developed and implemented other practices which are used extensively elsewhere such as contour cultivation, terracing and zero tillage despite their advocacy ½ a century ago. I believe also that we have yet to more effectively develop better tools to actually implement sustainable practices relating to the combination of stock and pasture management.

I believe that where properly implemented, land use capability survey techniques and farm plan and catchment scheme approaches have been successful. Not only have the elements of land use capability been successful at the farm scale, they have also provided a basis for statutory policies and plans at a regional level. What hasn’t worked has been more authoritative integration of government land use and sector specific policies. Despite sector representation on previous national bodies, policies such as the Land Development Encouragement Loans and Supplementary Minimum Prices were quite contrary to sound resource management principles and the legacies of these are still with us.

The Future (What’s Happening)

Nobody exactly knows what is out there in the long-range future, but we can make some reasonable assumptions in the short to intermediate term. I make the following comments under four headings – Society; Planning; Science and Technology; and Globalisation.

Society

When the Association was founded in 1953 NZ’s population was two million people and attained three million in 1973. Political influence lay essentially in rural communities, and from a rural land use point of view, national policies were all about land development and making the world safe for the RSA; and I have earlier referred to some of these, through such institutions as the Land Settlement Board and the Marginal Lands Board. Between 1973 and 2003 NZ’s population has increased by one million to the point now that four million people occupy this country; the numbers don’t matter so much as their distribution and location. Increasingly, we are becoming a more urbanised society to the extent that

political influence now resides in urban centres. We are also becoming a more internationalised society through immigration policies and this is relevant to my later comments on globalisation. All this is not withstanding that our “country based” industries of agriculture, forestry and tourism underpin our natural wealth.

To many, if not most, urban New Zealanders, particularly, these days, kids, think milk comes out of a fridge, meat out of a freezer, vegetables out of a packet and water out of a tap; and the countryside is some kind of time consuming blur as New Zealanders travel between urban centres.

Ironically however, this same urban based population wants more access to the country’s coastal, marine, forest, mountainland and rural amenities generally for recreational and lifestyle reasons.

Associated with this is the phenomenon of the “industrialisation of the countryside”. This is essentially the growth of agricultural/forestry enterprises in our rural areas which previously were simply just “quiet open rural spaces”; with no odours, no noise, no heavy traffic impacts or 24hr a day operations; let alone requirements for water supply and waste disposal.

All these factors are functions of our current and evolving society, which will need astute resource management techniques involving political, administrative and scientific skills on a sound legal base to achieve acceptable and sustainable outcomes. And with a practical appreciation of what goes on in the field.

The Association will be 100yrs old in 2053 at which point NZ’s population is expected to be about five million people. Will our national policies and plans be in such a state as to have delivered on the period 2003 –2053 and have anticipated the period 2053-3003?

Planning and the RMA

My experience is that I don’t think New Zealanders actually like or are particularly interested in planning. I recall debates over the proposal for statutory Water and Soil Resource Management Plans (WSRMPs) in the late 1970’s which came to nothing. I recall the efforts put into various series of National Development Conferences. I note the establishment and later internment of such centralised bodies as the NZ Planning Council and the Commission for the Future which a former populist Prime Minister of the day described as being staffed by astrologers using tarot cards for agenda papers.

Notwithstanding these recollections however, planning has been a feature of our post WWII society principally through the Town and Country Planning Act, and since 1991, the Resource Management Act.

The RMA is a unique NZ creation directed at integrating all features of resource management to attain sustainability and ensuring security for future generations. But like its Town and Country Planning Act predecessor, it hasn’t actually solved the issue of the tension between certainty for those that own land (NZ is a property owning democracy), and a retention of discretion on the part of those controlling the use of land (ie elected representatives of regional and local communities).

My experience of being within an elected system of deriving such plans has been to witness a process which wants an outcome of “flexible certainty”. The convolutions required in this process however, have often produced results of “inflexible uncertainty”.

An amusing sideline of this is that all decisions have a logical sequence of reasoning. But logic is simply a process which allows one to reach wrong conclusions with confidence!

In my view, plans should say what they mean and mean what they say. But in order to reconcile the above identified tensions the structure and wording of plans becomes increasingly difficult to interpret as to exactly what they mean.

In a paper to the 2002 RMLA conference, Judge Bollard (now Principal Judge Bollard) of the Environment Court noted that prescriptions of the RMA are quite clear, and the challenge for administering councils is to ensure that “plans are well drafted instruments, formatted and cross referenced in a user friendly way and crafted with the rigour necessary to avoid unnecessary repetition, vagueness and confusion”.

He further identified two practical and interrelated factors that would improve plan quality. Overall plans should avoid:

“Excessive wordiness, poor drafting, lack of clarity and impeded ease of reference, overblown frameworks of applicability and control, including problems of internal inconsistency.”

In this respect Judge Bollard noted that his comments were directed at first generation RMA plans and that succeeding plans should strive toward a lessening of plan size and complexity.

I have highlighted this feature of RMA plans because I think that resource management field professionals such as Association members, should have a direct input into the RMA planning process but this is not always apparent and is dependant perhaps on how our planning agencies are structured and managed.

From my “boots and gatepost” perspective, practical field experience and knowledge is increasingly needed in the planning process.

I reflect on 40 years in resource management. If I could get a coil of wire, a pallet of No 1, 1.8 tanalised posts and a box of staples for every phrase of expansive planning language I have heard over 40 years, I could have fenced off the Southern Alps (twice); retired every lowland stream in the country with an alternative water supply and oversowed and topdressed the Nation.

Mr President, The input into the RMA planning process by your Members is essential to achieve practical, common sense, and clear outcomes. I am sure that the community at large expects that, and will respect you for it.

Science and Technology

These have been the drivers of human advancement from the inception of agriculture in Mesopotamia in 8,000 BC, to Newton’s Principia Mathematica, through Faraday’s application of the theories of magnetism and the electrical nature of light, on to Rutherford’s understanding of the atom, to the relativity theories of Einstein and to the understanding of radioactivity and the development of particle accelerators – not to mention the use of cobalt to treat bush sickness and the application of zinc to treat facial excema in NZ!

But then, in the 1990s along comes a person called Bill Gates and a thing called the Internet which has transformed every governmental, corporate, and human entity on the Planet. Project Probe in NZ is designed to give everyone in the country access to the World. This development alone has given the quantum push to my fourth “issue of the future”.....being.....

Globalisation

In simple commercial terms, globalisation is a process enabling financial and investment markets to operate internationally largely as a result of de-regulation and improved communications. It is connected with innovation and competition. But globalisation is more than a commercial thing. It essentially internationalises knowledge and information and the interaction of global communities as well as providing for a global exchange of goods and services. In this respect some regard should be given to the GATS initiative.

GATS is the General Agreement on Trade in Services. It is part of current World Trade Organisation negotiations and generally speaking opens up transnational provision of professional services but on a mutually agreed basis.

Somewhat perversely, globalisation through a process of reducing trade barriers is resisted by some supporters by those same supporters erecting either trade barriers or continuing internal subsidies in respect of goods and services that free trade is all about!

Globalisation is not new. It's just a different spin on international contacts and it's just the speed of contact that's changed. Rome and Carthage had certain deals, and Marco Polo connected Europe, India and China. In recent years in NZ, science, business and the NGO movement have developed transnational affiliations. Particularly in the areas of business and NGO interests, these affiliations have challenged the ability of nation states to order their affairs in the way they want to. Put another way, the world is becoming increasingly Coca Cola-ised, Adidas-ised and McDonald-ised. And, on the other hand, Green Peace-ised.

However with a combination of instant communication, technology, and further reducing trade barriers, the trajectory is quite clear. The end point is that the Nation State, with its set geographic boundaries and cumbersome bureaucracies and practises may be becoming an anachronism in the 21st century; and future World Governance may well be through associations of global regions which have common geographic/trading/ethnic and societal values and interests.

The technology of the Internet will eventually homogenise the World, and in this respect the technologically literate will survive.

The unknown in this scenario of course is the extent to which powerful Nation States, or coalitions of them, exert influence where global power imbalances seem to be becoming more apparent, and respect for sovereignty doesn't matter so long as the end justifies the means.

Again, the contradictions of our 21st century global setting may yet realise George Orwell's 1984 scene of three super-global alliances of interest; Oceania, Eurasia and Eastasia. If you haven't read Orwell's Nineteen Eighty Four, then do so. If you have, then read it again, and put your own 21st century interpretation on it.

Conclusion (What lies in the Future?)

In my view there is no prescribed formula to specifically answer my own question. The answer doesn't lie in how things are organised, so much as what we are organised for.

In other words, what does resource management want to achieve? Our NZ Resource Management Act gives a pretty clear guide to this in the context of sustainability and future generations.

In the end, this means good science, good practise, inclusive and engaged communities; and laws of certainty.

I believe NZ has all the ingredients to this recipe, and the challenge ahead is to get the mix right in terms of the components, methods and timing.

One final offering in terms of the professional qualities for Resource Managers in NZ; I guess it relates to leadership and management. Mantras surrounding leadership and management wax and wane, and come and go and get invented, reviewed, modified and reinvented in a kind of what goes around come around sequence.

Some of the styles and practises I have seen over the past forty years are:

- In the 1960s it was all about operational research and management, the management grid, decision trees and reporting to committees through a titular head who was continuously in conflict with other titular heads in the organisation.
- In the 1970s the same titular head paradigm continued with management being all about planned programme budgeting (PPB), management by objectives (MBO) and zero based budgeting (ZBB).
- In the 1980s it was all about corporate culture, value chain analysis, cost centre accounting, and total quality management (TQM) And “Excellence” - the perversity of this was that many “Leaders” identified by that Decade’s best selling business book “In Search of Excellence” dragged millions of people and their dollars into the abyss of the 1987 stock market crash.

Leadership and management theory contains a lot of snake oil. So watch out for it. It’s generally recognised by management consultants promoting their wares on the basis of Solutions looking for Problems.

The story continues:....

The 1990s embraced strategic visioning, empowering and de-layering, continuous improvement, learning organisations, business process re-engineering, network organisations, alliances and partnerships, performance contracting.

Exhausted? There is more –

In the infancy years of the 21st century there is talk about “transformational” leadership vis-à-vis “transactional leadership”,

In my view; whilst “leadership and management” are necessary to establish values, define frameworks, set expectations, and to secure relationships; the essential qualities of actually doing the job are –

- competence
- trust
- teamwork
- flexibility, and
- discipline.

The interconnecting catalyst is the ability to communicate; thereby engendering confidences through trusted relationships.

Nowhere were these qualities more apparent to me than during the 100-year flood in the Waikato in 1998. As Waikato Regional Civil Defence Controller, I simply had to rely on a sequence of teams operating 24

hours a day over three weeks. Thanks to these teams over that period, and the flood defence structures and management systems constructed and set in place by an earlier generation, the event passed with no loss of life, no disruption to the Waikato economy and no need for any declaration of Civil Defence Emergency. Five years later people barely remember the event.

Penultimately, I don't know what the next half century will mean for resource management professionals in NZ. I certainly won't predict what kind of governance systems that will either evolve or be imposed.

All I can say is that the skills and qualities of resource managers in the future will be essential to not only securing the sustainability of our New Zealand domestic economy but they are also essential to securing higher standards of living within a wider global home for everyone on Planet Earth.

Final Thoughts

Mr President; thank you again for your invitation to contribute to this milestone event for the Association. The Association has sound foundations, demonstrated current skills, and the ability to continue and advance resource management both in New Zealand and internationally. In this latter respect I believe the Association should seek and foster all opportunities for international relationships. These can be advanced through international professional dialogue, the global scientific community, the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) based in the Hague; and the International Counties and City Managers' Association (ICMA) based in Washington DC; and represented nationally by SOLGM – our New Zealand Society for Local Government Managers. There is the opportunity to work through Local Government New Zealand to achieve all this.

I don't expect to be around in 2028 when the Association celebrates its 75th Anniversary. All I can speculate on is that some who are here today will be. It would be interesting to hear their views at that time. History doesn't start just when 'we come along'. Others have gone before and resource management is an intergenerational thing. The baton passes from one generation to the next, with incoming runners learning from those who have run earlier legs of the relay.

Maybe my final observation is for all of us to – note and learn from the past, apply it to our own expertise, and develop this mixture into the future.

The end result is –

The future is out there; go and get it.

Thanks again for being part of this occasion.

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Conference Abstracts
Session One – Celebration of Past Achievements
Chair Ron Sutherland

HISTORY OF SOIL CONSERVATION IN NEW ZEALAND

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Soil Conservation formally came into existence in New Zealand with the passage of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act in 1941. Soil conservation elements were added to a Rivers Control Bill being handled by the then Minister of Works, Hon Bob Semple.

The combined affects of the evangelistic drive of Lance McCaskill from Lincoln College and Doug Campbell from Napier Boys High School, together with a severe storm centered in Esk Valley, Hawkes Bay on Anzac Day 1938, caused soil conservation to enter the statutes.

As the enactment of the Bill occurred within the period of WWII, very little progress was made with the establishment of catchment authorities or the recruitment of staff to undertake the work envisaged. The end of WWII saw the first soil conservators receiving their training from specially prepared courses run by Lance McCaskill at Lincoln.

Soil conservation measures were required to be developed to meet New Zealand requirements and in the first instance American and European techniques were modified and then Kiwi innovation came into play. Included in the toolbox was the wise land use assessment tool known as land resource inventory and land use capability classification system. It was necessary to promote soil conservation and erosion control practices and soil conservators were heavily involved in this activity through demonstration projects and farms and with co-operation of selected landholders.

The implementation of soil conservation and erosion control was greatly assisted by the provision of Government grants through the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council to catchment authorities, who in turn made funds available to landholders. Works were initially undertaken on an individual basis and these in time developed into whole farm planned programmes and then catchment control schemes.

The late 1970's saw the launch of water and soil resource management plans. The concept involved detailed assessment and quantification of the resources of the catchment with a view to enabling long-term programmes for the management and allocation of resources within the catchment.

Events like:

- The 1988 abolition of NWASCA
 - Withdrawal of Government grant funding
 - Central government reorganisation and introduction of the Resource Management Act
- Have all combined to have a major impact on soil conservation as a practice – as a principle and as a profession.

LAND RESEARCH IN NEW ZEALAND: THE PRE-RMA ERA

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In the early days, the pioneers of soil conservation in New Zealand were also, by necessity, the scientists of soil conservation. There was also significant cross-fertilisation between land research for soil conservation and New Zealand's emerging soil science capability. However, as soil conservation gradually became legitimised and institutionalised, a separate survey and research function also evolved, keenly drawing on United States land capability concepts and soil conservation techniques.

One almost gets the impression that land research flourished in spite of its institutional basis rather than because of it. Nevertheless, by the 1970s, the National Water and Soil Conservation Organisation (NWASCO) had a strong and expanding research arm, which was later consolidated in substantial research centres that to some extent survived the demise of Water and Soil Division in 1988. The development of these centres probably occurred somewhat at the expense of science-based innovation in the catchment boards. From the beginning, land research was strongly catchment-based, and that has been its greatest strength. However, land-water connections within catchments received less attention. University and DSIR research added to and enlivened the work done within NWASCO.

I will illustrate this summary by highlighting an idiosyncratic collection of some of the more influential examples of New Zealand land research projects and programmes, under the following themes:

Pioneer surveys

Soil surveys: Taylor and Raeside

Erosion surveys: Cumberland and McCaskill

Farms and forests

Farm plans: Marton to Makahu

Catchment plans and catchment schemes

Experimental stations: Motueka and Wither Hills

Hydrology of pasture, tussockland and exotic forest

High country revegetation: Craigieburn and Kawekas

The King Country Survey

New techniques and new ideas

Development of plant materials

Aerial photography applications: erosion/productivity trials

Erosion in the high country – natural or induced?

Integration

The New Zealand Land Resource Inventory

Integrated catchment studies: Pauatahanui catchment

Applied soils teaching at Massey and Lincoln

Flood Control and Pollution Control in New Zealand

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New Zealand is a coastal country. Access to its hinterland in the early days was largely by river, and access to the rest of the world was of course by sea. As a result, in the early days of New Zealand our communities tended to establish themselves around river mouths as they served as both a link upstream and something, which resembled a harbour to give them links to the rest of the world.

Rivers had floodplains which were fertile and as with many other societies the early New Zealanders settled those floodplains. By the 1900's it was pretty obvious that settling floodplains while providing fertile soil also had its problems in that the mechanism by which these fertile soils had been built up over the ages was by floods which carried water and silt. Somebody forgot to tell nature that once the valleys were settled the soil building process had to stop!

From a very early date communities of interest clubbed together and tried to address the flooding problems with River Boards. With the technology available to them they achieved limited success in providing protection from the floods. However, it was not until 1941 that the whole of catchment management penny dropped. Communities just prior to that had realised that no matter how high the stopbanks are built, if there was not some control of the clearing of the land and the conservation of soil on the hills, then the river channels would continue to aggrade and the stopbanks progressively become ineffective.

The Soil Conservation & Rivers Control Act 1941 established the Catchment Authorities, initially all Catchment Boards and latterly Catchment Commissions and these agencies set about addressing the problems of flooding in most regions of New Zealand, some earlier than others. These local authorities were fortunate in that they managed to recruit engineers who certainly in the early days had a pragmatic approach to ensuring that solutions to the flooding problems were found within a practical time period and at a cost which the community, including the national community, could afford.

The Government came to the party with significant subsidies, which facilitated the construction of these schemes of work. This paper briefly summarises those early days and up until 1989 when the new Regional Councils subsumed the Catchment Authorities.

In his working career, the author was fortunate in being able to have had contact with some of these early engineers and would like to share these memories with you.

CELEBRATION OF PAST ACHIEVEMENTS EARLY VISIONARIES

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The Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act became law back in 1941 over 60yrs ago.

In the aftermath of the war Catchment Boards were formed in a climate where increased agricultural production was seen as a public good that included flood control and drainage, but soil conservation was not so well received.

Needed were visionaries such as Doug Campbell and Lance McCaskill to draw national attention to this important function. Both came from teaching backgrounds with Campbell entering the bureaucracy as Chief Soil Conservator to the new Council while McCaskill continued in the teaching/advocacy role.

In the early 1940s/50s were the pioneers appointed as Chief Soil Conservators that had the actual task of establishing soil conservation.

The benefits of commencing with the Southland Catchment Board as Chief Soil Conservator with the later move to the Waikato Valley Authority and the impact of the considerable bias against soil conservation is described.

Because of the wide geographical differences of NZ, each Board had to adapt to the technical requirements and the political environment of their region. In this context the problem surrounding the growth of water and soil management in the Waikato is outlined from a management perspective.

With better understanding of the technical requirements of pumice land erosion, and despite considerable initial political and Department opposition, progress was made with \$25million of soil conservation constructed by the late 1980s.

In the mid 1970s difficulties with new duties imposed by the 1967 Water and Soil Act prompted the Authority to appoint a Chief Executive. Staff changes and methods necessary to establish credibility in water and soil resources for a very important and diverse catchment is briefly described.

A final chapter is included outlining the work of Morrie Parker and the Catchment Authorities Executive and their advocacy of physical boundaries for the proper management of water resources.

**Session Two – Current Resource Management
Chair Mike Touhy**

**ADAPTING LAND MANAGEMENT TO THE POST RMA ERA
THE GISBORNE EXPERIENCE**

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The introduction of the Resource Management Act to largely replace the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act was a significant event but was only one of a series of changes which fundamentally changed New Zealand's approach to soil conservation. Catchment Authorities had recently metamorphosed into regional councils, introducing boundary changes, changes in elected representation, amalgamations and unitary authorities. Government grants had largely gone "down the gurgler". Supportive government departments such as Ministry of Works and Development and New Zealand Forest Service had been dissolved.

Together these changes resulted in government moving from being very much "hands on" to having little influence at all except through RMA consultative processes. Regional Councils faced funding challenges, pressure from industry players and a need for adaptable staff.

It could be agreed the sustainability ethic of the RMA was already in the hearts and minds of regional councils but the effects based approach and participatory decision making were significant changes to past practice. The same soil conservation options were available however only through a much more structured approach where they had to be justified beneath a hierarchy of issues, objectives and policies.

Adaptation to the new regime has had to be innovative to give the best fit for regional circumstances. Established methods such as farm plans, catchment schemes, incentives, land use capability and one to one farmer contact have been able to be continued but within the RMA framework.

Gisborne District Council has been able to meet it's challenges and responsibilities by early statutory plan development and an approach characterised by:

- Resource identification through land use capability mapping
- No locally funded incentives
- No farm planning
- An emphasis on positive relationships with landholders
- An emphasis on regulations to give proactive contact
- Relatively painless resource consent requirements
- Integration of rules into single consents
- Retention of government incentives through the East Coast Forestry Project to the extent of developing parallel rules

Twelve years after introduction of the RMA the Gisborne District has undergone large scale changes towards more sustainable land uses. Substantial forest harvesting has occurred on soft rock hill country with minimal adverse effects. Landholder acceptance of the need for sustainability and a willingness to implement appropriate measures has never been greater and Council continues to enjoy positive relations with the rural community.

LAND USE AND WATER QUALITY IN OTAGO- SOUTHLAND NEW ZEALAND 2003

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The land area of Otago and Southland is approximately 4,255,765ha or 24.4 percent of the total land area in New Zealand. Of this area horticultural land comprises about 6,800 ha and grazing, arable, fodder and fallow land comprises 3,200,000 hectares, the rest is mountains and forests.

Over the past two decades there has been a dramatic change in the type and total livestock farmed in Otago-Southland. Statistics for the last eight years emphasize this. June 2002 sheep numbers were 12,072,000 which is a 22% decrease from 1994. Contrast this with the total dairy cattle count of 561,000 which is a 186% increase for the two regions. Total beef cattle for both regions stayed the same while deer numbers increased by 97% to 545,000.

There has been an increase in the area of farm forestry and production forestry in both regions, now a total of 207,525ha, that is 5% of the land area in Otago-Southland or 11.4% NZ production forest.

The intensification of land use in the southern regions has been associated with increased areas in fodder crops, supplementary feed and increased use of phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilisers (in particular Urea).

The change to farming heavier boned animals in place of sheep has influenced soil quality, soil compaction management and resultant water quality onsite and offsite. Favorable product prices over the past four years has also encouraged considerable areas to be drained either by open drains or by subsurface tile and Novaflo type systems which has been detrimental in some areas due to the loss of the natural filtering ability of wetlands. Another significant factor is dairy effluent applied to land in unfavorable conditions particularly on the heavier soils where tile drains can influence the direct through flow of effluent into streams.

Pollution problems have also been identified in Otago from local urban sewage scheme discharges from towns such Milton, Wanaka and Albert Town, and from a freezing works into the Clutha River. More recently there has been pollution problems from older septic tanks in peri-urban areas such as near Lorneville and Otatara in Southland and at Outram and other small centres in Coastal Otago. There is increasing concern over degrading water quality, in particular the impacts on human health, recreational use, fish and game resources. Low water quality also compromises the regions tourism image and has the potential to affect overseas primary industry markets.

Future water management needs to focus on a wide range of best management practices such as strategic "Environmental Farm Plans" incorporating nutrient budgets and or nutrient hazard maps, advanced technically sound farm effluent systems, better wintering methods for all farm types and incorporated with Integrated Catchment Management Programmes and community partnerships. The desired outcomes of such an approach will be more readily achieved if farmers and industry take better ownership of their own discharge issues and Regional Councils become proactive and work with farmers to explore remedial actions. Work together towards a win win outcome with purpose designed education programmes and a helpful realistic BMP toolkit, backed up with the "big stick" approach for those few farmers who continue to be irresponsible.

INTEGRATED CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT: UNITING PEOPLE IN THE TAIERI

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The Taieri River is the lifeblood of the Taieri landscape and community. However like most natural resources it is pressured by human activities. Within the local community, concern over the degradation of waterway health was coupled with a feeling of isolation from the scientific experts working in the area. The Taieri community identified the lack of effective dialogue as a barrier to addressing the risks posed to waterways in the catchment.

The Taieri Alliance for Information Exchange and River Improvement (TAIERI Trust) developed after the community approached the University of Otago to establish a partnership to improve dialogue between researchers, agencies and the community.

As well as its community/university partnership the TAIERI Trust has participation from a wide stakeholder group. Its management team meets monthly and includes representatives from 3 divisions of the University, further community members, resource managers (Fish and Game Otago), Regional Council, and local Maori.

During the two years since the establishment of the TAIERI Trust not only have relationships improved, but many practical steps to enhance waterway health have been undertaken. Over the last two years, Taieri Trust has been engaging people in a wide range of activities from revegetation, filmmaking, workshops, environmental education in schools, research and art.

The TAIERI Trust has been instrumental in establishing a process for encouraging dialogue between scientists, the community, and agencies. Education and open dialogue has been the first step in raising awareness and a sense of ownership of issues. As a result of the open forum, commitment has been outstanding from all who have participated the Trust's activities.

DISASTER OR RESTORATION: THE POWER OF PEOPLE

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Where in the world would people destroy the native vegetation on 95% of their dunelands, and consequently suffer from eroding dunes up to 90m high invading their farms, burying houses, churches, roads, railway lines, and reportedly even inducing sand movement so rapid as to bury a sleeping child¹?

All of these remarkable events occurred right here in New Zealand, before 1900.

So what has happened since the N.Z. Sand Drift Act was first passed into law in 1903?

This paper will briefly discuss some of the earlier and now inappropriate coastal protection methods that were employed by authorities to control the “sand menace”, and then move forward to the more enlightened era following the Resource Management Act 1991.

As a result of the provisions of this latter Act, community empowerment and education has achieved considerable success in restoring large areas of damaged dunes in the Bay of Plenty region. Some of the 25 Coast Care BOP volunteer groups have completely planted, and restored the natural buffering ability of “their” frontal dunes. Their focus now has moved to restoration of back dunes to improve coastal biodiversity, and all in the space of about 5 years.

The Coast Care BOP Programme is unique in N.Z. due to the cooperative arrangement between local government agencies and Department of Conservation, and the practical partnership with local communities. This open and effective partnership has provided a powerful, sustainable process for restoration of the many severely damaged beach systems over our 350km of regional coastline.

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Session Three – Future Challenges
Chair Dave Cameron

PRESSURE ON THE LAND RESOURCE
PART 1: COMPETING LAND USES

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Arguably, the greatest sources of pressure on land resource and use is people. People pressure is brought about by two main causes: urban/residential expansion and change/intensification of landuse adjacent to established residential areas.

Subdivision is the main vehicle for urban/residential expansion. Subdivision effectively results in the conversion of landuse and in some cases the loss of highly productive ("elite") soils. Landuse conversion is reversible in some cases but not in others. For instance, the conversion of a sheep farm to a dairy farm or pasture to plantation forestry is technically reversible; however conversions of forestry/agricultural land to urban land are largely irreversible. Where conversion is irreversible, land use change may be seen as a form of resource depletion. Such conversion may compromise land use options for future generations. Some councils e.g. Whakatane District Council have recently proposed rules to minimise the loss of highly productive land from subdivision. However, this can cause pressure in other areas.

Conflict often occurs between newcomers and the existing population because of differing values and expectations, for example, people on lifestyle blocks may be less tolerant of the smells, sights and sounds associated with regular forestry and agricultural practices. This is exemplified by the high number of public complaints on rural matters to Environment Bay of Plenty (approx. 250 since 2000). Similarly, intensification or change in a particular landuse, such as a new quarry operation or forestry establishment, near residential/urban areas may have similar conflicts. Quarrying in particular is an activity under increasing pressure.

PRESSURE ON THE LAND RESOURCE PART 2: PRODUCTIVITY, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXPECTATIONS

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This paper will provide an overview of the drivers that currently contribute to the pressure on the New Zealand Land Resource.

Most modern business models emphasise cost minimization and bottom line accounting – neither necessarily conducive to wise, long term land management.

Given that many rural landowners are either large corporates or smaller enterprises that use professional advisors, there is a strong emphasis on increasing production whilst reducing costs. Environmental performance may well be accorded the level of performance commensurate with the economic gains that may accrue from that performance rather than a genuine desire to improve environmental performance.

Productivity:

Productivity is a factor of increasing the quantity and/or quality of outputs whilst minimizing costs from a given area. Inappropriate fertiliser regimes, unwise use of erosion prone land, excessive water use and damage to riparian areas are all adverse results of the push for increased productivity.

Economic returns:

The cost of land ownership (land cost, rating costs, regulatory compliance) coupled with the growing competitive nature of rural business (comparative sharemarket value, comparison with local “monitor farm” performance) has resulted in increasing pressure to build stock numbers, decrease rotation age of forests and to generally push the boundaries of wise landuse in an attempt to increase economic returns from the same base land unit.

Environmental expectations:

It is easy for a third party to demand improved environmental standards when they do not have any financial accountability for that improvement. Environmental expectations have to be clearly described in a way that the land owner can understand, be achievable and able to be met within the financial constraints of the property

KEYWORDS: Productivity; Economic Returns; Environmental Expectations

LAKE EUTROPHICATION: A RESPONSE TO PHOSPHORUS AND NITROGEN FERTILISATION

David Hamilton

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Inputs of nutrients to lakes occur as both external loads exported from lake catchments and as internal loads released from bottom sediment. External loads are usually the more important of these nutrient inputs. Internal loads may become important, however, when dissolved oxygen is depleted from the bottom waters of a lake, resulting in a build-up of ammonium and release of phosphorus from the bottom sediment. This loss of dissolved oxygen is a response to the natural reduction of mixing in deep lakes during warmer months of the year, as well as the amount of organic matter that is supplied from surface waters. An increase in the supply of organic matter, in response to nutrient enrichment and the resulting increase in algal populations, enhances the rate of depletion of oxygen in bottom waters. This in turn promotes greater nutrient release from the bottom sediments, which then further stimulates algal growth. Thus a positive feedback loop may be established, which results in rapid decline of water quality, as evidenced by reduced water transparency and development of algal blooms.

An analysis of several Rotorua lakes in this context indicates that nearly all have undergone a progressive decline in water quality since the 1950s. Within the past decade, however, there has been an accelerated decline due to severe seasonal deoxygenation of bottom waters and increases in nutrient release from bottom sediments. In the case of Lake Rotoiti, this has resulted in a catastrophic decline in water quality denoted by severe deoxygenation and blooms of nitrogen-fixing blue-green algae. The proliferation of blue-green algae is a result of the dominance of phosphorus over nitrogen in internal loads, which has conferred a selective advantage to blue-green algae that can free themselves of nitrogen limitation by fixing atmospheric nitrogen.

Some important lessons can be taken from the Rotorua lakes experience. First, limitations on inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus are essential so that the assimilative capacity of lakes, as denoted by levels of dissolved oxygen in bottom waters, is not exceeded. Secondly, lakes may remain relatively resilient to increases in nutrient loads from the catchment for some time, but once deoxygenation is severe and internal nutrient loads are large, there may be a rapid deterioration in water quality associated with the development of nitrogen-fixing blue-green algae. In this state, restoration becomes far more difficult and costly, and simple cause and effect relationships with nutrient loads from the catchment, will be blurred.

WATER ALLOCATION IN AN INTEGRATED CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT CONTEXT: FUTURE CHALLENGES

Andrew Fenemor

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New Zealand is at a cross-roads for water allocation. All the easy water is already allocated. Limits have been set nationwide in irrigated areas, either as minimum flows or actual allocation limits, for extractions from rivers. Development of large dams largely ceased with the disbanding of the Ministry of Works and Development in the 1980s, both because of the loss of the national planning structure for irrigation and hydroelectric development, and the imposition of restrictions on new large dams through water conservation orders and regional plans. Some aquifers have become fully allocated in some regions such as parts of Canterbury, Hawkes Bay and Tasman, which is now forcing attention on to water storage.

New Zealand's next generations' water requirements for potable supply, irrigation and hydroelectricity will surely have to be met by considering as priorities:

- 1 better use of existing and future allocated water,
- 2 increased construction of small dams and mini-hydro schemes developed more sympathetically within an Integrated Catchment Management context, and
- 3 improved water allocation regimes built on more scientifically defensible understanding of catchment dynamics, but especially in aquifer hydrology because groundwater allocation often has more benign effects than surface water uses.

The first priority, in my view, requires refinement of the water allocation framework provided within the RMA to include consideration of the relative economic benefits of different water uses. With its emphasis on managing effects, the RMA provides little guidance for regional councils to weigh up and plan ahead for competing economic demands for water, and there is a complete absence of national policy for water resource development to meet, for example, future energy and irrigation demands. To improve the efficiency and flexibility of currently allocated water, many fine words have been written about the potential for application of economic instruments such as tradeable water permits, which identify more explicitly the economic value of water to encourage transfers to more efficient or highly valued uses. Little progress has been made with implementing such instruments, and it seems likely to require a change to the RMA to help achieve this.

The second and third priorities require increasingly sophisticated understanding of the environmental, social and economic consequences of water allocation using the catchment as the organising unit. The Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) paradigm has been reinvigorated. The development of more advanced large-scale models of at least the biophysical and economic processes promises to assist strategic planning of multiple projects, land use change and population growth at catchment scale. Taking NZ's future energy needs as an example, I believe both government and regional councils need to review how to encourage sustainable use of renewable water resources to help meet Kyoto greenhouse gas emissions targets. Very little attention has been given to such wider national benefits of water resource development. At regional scale, progress continues to be slow in developing defensible allocation regimes for aquifers. To do this requires better consideration of the surface water and land use impacts on groundwater hydrology, again within an Integrated Catchment Management context. In the presentation of this paper, I will provide some examples of modelling these linkages in the Motueka catchment which is the focus of our national research programme on Integrated Catchment Management.

ACTION - PEOPLE ON THE GROUND

Willie Shaw

Wildland Consultants Ltd
www.wildlands.co.nz

As practising restoration ecologists, we are working increasingly with community groups and landowners on locally-focussed hands-on restoration planning and implementation. Many projects are underway throughout New Zealand and we are currently involved with initiatives from Northland to Otago. The types and scales of these projects vary widely, including small-scale local planting, weed control and pest animal control; moderate-scale planting programmes involving 100,000-500,000+ plants, to large-scale intensive pest control projects covering more than 50,000 ha.

They involve many different types of landowners and managers, including householders in small communities, trusts managing multiple-ownership Maori land, industrial corporates, managers of large privately-owned forest blocks, farmers, district and regional councils, and the Department of Conservation.

Common themes in these projects are that they all involve either weed control or planting to restore indigenous plant communities or control of introduced pest animals to restore indigenous fauna populations and assemblages, with related monitoring.

There is strong and growing interest in hands-on ecological restoration in New Zealand, and the following prerequisites are necessary for a successful project:

- a key person or a small group of people with the vision and drive required to initiate and sustain a project;
- access to good technical advice on appropriate management techniques, suitable for particular climatic regions, soils, vegetation and habitat types, and species assemblages;
- access to adequate funding to enable projects to be undertaken (and sustained) - this is a decreasing problem, in my view;
- access to adequate human resources to enable the work to be done - this may be a combination of volunteers and contractors;
- friendly and supportive agency staff, with a strong and non-patronising “client” focus;
- knowledge of any regulatory requirements (e.g. resource consents to undertake work in wetlands);
- the desire to get on with the job, in spite of any obstacles that may arise.

If most of the above elements are in place then a project is likely to proceed and succeed.

NZARM 50th Anniversary Conference Dex Knowles

The Taranaki contingent of 5 attending the conference had a total of about 60 years service and we would be interested to know how other councils/organisations stacked up.

It is now some 15 years since the abolition of centralised oversight and direction of water and soil resource management and 14 years since local government reorganisation. It is therefore not unreasonable to suggest that a pretty high proportion of those present would not have been able to relate to the first session.

The decades between 1950 and 1980 were heady times requiring initiative and innovation and providing plenty of opportunities for problem solving, promoting good management practices and implementing work programmes within the community. During the 80's greater emphasis was directed toward resource management.

The first session gave those of older years an opportunity to reflect and muse upon actions, decisions and directions taken over time and to form a view as to what was and what might become.

The second session illustrated the challenges of today to which all could relate. It is interesting to see that while the focus may have changed, the need to obtain detailed understanding of the resources being managed and the statutory instruments remains. Regulation has become the dominant control mechanism. Education and promotion activities remain the frontline vehicle being used by those actually working with resource users.

The theme of session three was future challenges and land and water examples were well presented. Clearly, past actions have provided situations that are going to come back to haunt and test us in the future. Take as an example the water quality issues of Lake Rotoiti and Lake Taupo. Land development and settlement activities undertaken in their catchments within the last 50 years saw extensive scrublands converted to pasture by way of heavy fertiliser applications (1 ton per acre in the first 12 months was not uncommon on Taupo ash soils) and the introduction of livestock.

Settlement and development in the Rotorua Caldera saw pasture and people added to the thermal equation. Natural drainage, percolation and discharges plus the outflow from Lake Rotorua into the deeper Lake Rotoiti whose outlet at Okere Falls is not greatly different to that of Lake Rotorua. Lake Rotoiti had to become a settling pond.

What have we learnt from the past ?

Cook's "Journals of Discovery" record sightings of inland forest fires in both the North and South Islands. About 100 years after European settlement soil conservation and river control statutes were introduced. 30 years later water management statutes were introduced. About another 30 years goes by and resource management legislation appears. We have learnt to react to situations that have developed. We have learnt to develop a better understanding of cause and effect in resource use and management. We are getting a handle on consequences. We do not have all the answers. We do have a better-informed public. We know that there is a lot of effort required to reduce degradation trends and to achieve sustainable resource management and use while meeting the demands for development.

The 50th Anniversary Conference achieved what it set out to do. We were able to reflect upon where we have been, what has been achieved, where we are today and the challenges that lie ahead.

Reflections On The Conference

Lee Whiley

Hi Guys. I was blown away by the NZARM Gold Conference. The content and delivery were superb not to mention rubbing shoulders with most of the friends I have made in the profession over the last thirty years. Having been out of mainstream Resource Management for the last 7 years, and slightly off to one side in urban erosion and sediment control for ten years before that it was refreshing to get back into the mainstream. It was interesting to feel that the profession and the people that go with it are still close to my core being.

I thought that Alan Campbell spoke particularly eloquently for a rough old soil conservator from way back. Well done Alan I think our Association is in good hands. Dex Knowles stepped into the breach and we were reminded of the NWASCO GA 38 Grants and the good old days when soil conservators and water managers made decisions on the hoof and their careers lived or died on them! Paul Blaschke filled us in on the history of land research while Jeff Jones and Hunter Young added their experiences in the flood control and land management areas.

Trevor Freeman pointed out that the East Coast troops were real blokes and still called soil conservators. An unfortunate remark about Auckland Fat Cats and latte drinkers did not go unnoticed but you've got to give these Gissy boys a bit of slack. Murray Harris delivered an excellent paper on Southland issues and I was particularly impressed by his knowledge of water quality issues, is this yet another traditional soil conservator made good? Gretchen Robertson (Taieri Trust) and Greg Jenks (BOP coastcare) both gave excellent presentations on the "power of the people" involved with landcare and coastcare respectively. Care must be one of the most powerful instruments we have in our toolbox these days!

The dodgy brothers, Glenn Sutton and Ross Bawden spoke on the pressures on the land and the people who manage it. I was blown away by the extent and nature of the Rotorua Lakes water quality problems as described by David Hamilton. Now there is something to sink your teeth into! Andrew Fenemore gave us his thoughts on water use and allocation while Wild Willy Shaw told us about snails in Grafton Gully and other ecological titbits.

It was great to see an old colleague and mentor Garth Eyles awarded life membership at the AGM along with Bob Priest another well deserving member and Environment Court Commissioner. The dinner was a blast despite some very dodgy comparing by Mr Sutton and a certain Chinaman. Both Graeme Anderson and Terry the bush poet were in great form!

The land option field trip was really something else. We managed to get the bus stuck before we had hit the ground, then left the driver to contemplate his fate while we trudged off to look at gullies and things! It was great to look at some real life serious gully action especially with the rain hosing down and water firing out of a large flume pipe structure. The hosting cockie John Herbert turned out to be an ex FRI research scientist which probably explained his knowledge, grasp of the issues and eloquent speech.

Paul Dell wrapped up the conference with a brainstorming of Rotorua Lakes land management and water quality issues. We were all rather knackered and brain dead by that point but I hope

you extracted something of interest out of us Paul!

It was a great conference fitting to mark the 50th anniversary. Thanks a bunch to John Whale, Norm Ngapo and the other organizers. I cannot remember a more informative, entertaining and enjoyable one.

So where to form her for me? Twenty years ago I set up a plan to replace my local government income with a passive income from property investment. I'm there now and gave up my day job two days ago. What I hadn't reckoned on though is that a profession is more than a meal ticket and that half of the value from and job is the satisfaction gained from doing it particularly if you are contributing to some greater good along the way.

While I am happy to kick back for a while I can see me getting back into something before too long. A café idea has been and gone, property mentoring is another possibility. Ideas change weekly, but don't be surprised if you see me re-emerge as a soil con / resource management consultant of some kind, in the not too distant future. Let me know if you have any ideas.

Great to catch up with you all at Conference. If you want to talk about soil conservation / RM, property investment or just plain old sex drugs and rock and roll zap me on my e-mail propertywhalee@xtra.co.nz



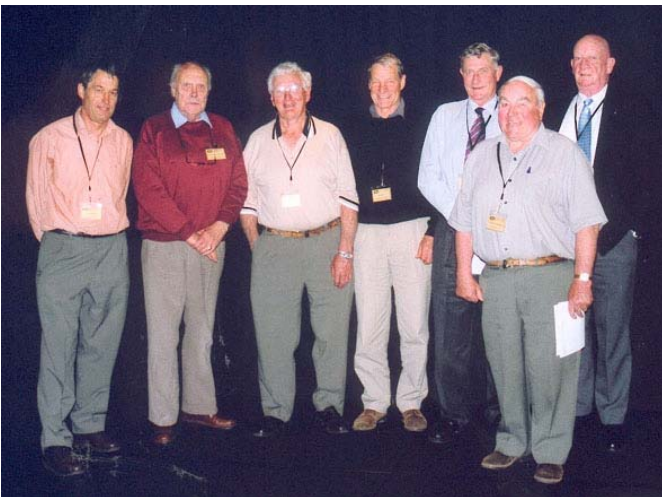
Conference Photo Gallery



Lindsay and Barbara Poole and Netta and Graeme Anderson cutting the 50th Anniversary Cake



Present and past NZARM Presidents at the Conference



Life Members at the Conference



Dex Knowles in fine form – and no its not karioke!



Three stooges entertained by Terry the Bush Poet at the conference dinner

Conference Field Trip 1



Gully erosion protection works pipe with a piddle (and yes those are spots of rain on the lens)



Gully protection works pipe with a good gush only minutes after the pic on left.



The Land field trip group at John Herbert's place



All hands to the bus – working off the conference dinner.



And yes it rained! Standard NZARM Fieldtrip attire

Conference Field trip 2



Little did they know that in 30 minutes they would get very wet!



Some nice natives about to get a watering.



Delegates on the Lake Fieldtrip start down the Lake Okareka Walkway



John McIntosh describes the wetland initiative on the Playne property



Sensitive soils?



Water, water everywhere!

Field trip wrap up



Delegates work through the field trip questions with Paul Dell and Ruth Feist



Simon was just plumb tuckered out!!



Hungry delegate attacks spit roast with plastic knife and fork.
Note flash NZARM Conference jacket

The great NZARM fishing trip

John Whale and Norm Ngapo had lined up a post-conference fishing trip for an intrepid bunch of NZARM fishers. The crew consisted of Mike Tuohy, Dave Cameron, Rob Harrison, Don Bell, Stan Braaksma, Joe Davenport, Neil Faulknor, Lee Whiley, Ron Sutherland and Chris Phillips.

Alas the weather that brought a dampener to the Conference field trip persisted, bringing squally conditions and rough seas. The charter boat skippers decided it was a no-go and alternatives such as golf were discussed. Even that proved a non-event with the southern North Island fishers heading off to regale tales of the fishing trip that never was.

However, Chris and Norm decided to brave the conditions on Owiwa harbour and after a valiant effort landed a huge snapper (believe it or not!).



Norm Ngapo describing at great length the size of the fish he never caught on the NZARM fishing trip that never happened.

**New Zealand Association of Resource Management
Fifty years of History 1953-2003**

Presidents since 1952

New Zealand Soil Conservators Association

1952-54	C. J. Kerr
1955-56	R. D. Dick
1957-58	D. R. Wilkie
1959-63	M. King
1964-65	A. Rowell
1965-66	R. S. McArthur
1966-67	D. R. Wilkie
1968-69	J. W. Ramsay
1970-71	J. T. Hogg
1972-73	G. A. Anderson
1974-75	D. G. Knowles
1976-78	R. M. Priest
1979-80	R. T. Paulin
1981-82	I. H. Cairns
1983-84	G. O. Eyles
1985-88	R. D. Sutherland
1989-90	J. R Cuff
1090-92	L. Whiley

Presidents New Zealand Association of Resource Management

1993-94	M. Tuohy
1994-2000	D.J Cameron
2000-02	S. Powell
2002-	A. Campbell

Honorary Members List

Graeme Anderson	1987
Ian H Cairns	2001
George G Calder	1969
Douglas R Dick	1975
Allan F Greenall	1973
John T Hogg	
E (Lofty) H Kelman	
Dex G Knowles	
Lance W McCaskill	1959
Ross S MacArthur	
Hoddy C H Pearse	1972
Lindsay A Poole	1972
Chris Van Krayenoord	

New Zealand Association Resource Management Historical Summary 1986-2003yr

Introduction

The following notes are a brief synopsis of some highlights extracted either from the Presidents annual report or the Annual General Meeting each year usually from the Broadsheet. There are other supporting notes taken from the Broadsheet or from personal comments as applicable. The notes are not conclusive but provide a short snapshot in time what occurred that year. Furthermore, time was against the writer to include other details, however these can be picked up again and further expanded.

The 25th Jubilee in 1978 was held at Canterbury University and the Presidents report at that time provides a very brief snapshot of the first 25yrs. These notes follow on from 1986 with a gap of 8 yrs to fill.

Significant highlights

1986 year

- AGM held at the Auckland Education Centre 27 August, Epsom approx 50 persons
- The presidential address by Garth Eyles was titled “Soil Conservation in Dire Straits” which identified problems facing the profession and possible solutions.
- At the AGM there was a notice of motion “to approve in principle the broadening of the aims and objectives of the Association to more clearly represent the professional and technical interests of soil and water conservation” the other matter was a review of the constitution to include the water content in the stated objectives (was tabled at 1987 AGM)
- Submissions were made on four key issues namely re proposed changes to existing legislation and impacts on soil and water management, re taxation changes and the matter that erosion control trees should not be considered the same as commercial forestry, re the Ministerial working party reviewing Science and Technology and outlined the essential nature of soil and water conservation research to the future of NZ and finally the Draft Water and Soil Bill where concern was expressed over the deleting of the term soil conservation from the Bill
- Membership grown to 255 (21 new and 7 resigned)
- Concern was expressed by the Association over the threat of redundancies thus a letter was sent to a member in each Catchment authority requesting information on job losses and potential losses.
- The Association published the first policy statement on “Goats and Soil Erosion”
- Soil Conservation Certification Board annual report 1985/86 noted that the total number of certificates issued since 1973 was 185 with 81 current at time of writing the report

1987 year

- The new policy statement adopted by NWASCA that defines “Soil Conservation” as “The management of land to maintain NZ soil and water resources to provide the widest range of sustainable benefits for the needs and aspiration of present and future generations”. Furthermore, three general means of achieving soil conservation were recognised as by (a) information transfer activities (b) operational activities and (c) legislative controls.
- George Gordon Calder died in Dunedin July 1987, aged 83. He was appointed first district soil conservator for the southern half of the South Island in 1947
- The 1987 AGM had some interesting items to discuss in particular expanding the NZ Association of Soil Conservators to fully encompass soil and water managers in NZ thus the name became the “*NZ Association of Soil and Water Conservation*” (was carried by 103 votes for and 7 against)

- Subscriptions were set for the year at \$40 full members and \$35 associate members
- A soil Conservation Association of Australia was established

1988 year

- 5th March 1988 Cyclone Bola impacted—an inevitable disaster
- 9th July Bob Hathaway died suddenly at age of 41—he was group leader, Plant Materials research at DSIR (previously MWD)—his main research was in improving genetics of the Salix species.
- The year saw the Association involved in a number of submissions on behalf of members in particular the effects of the 1987 budget on Soil and Water Conservation, Plant and animal pest control administration, Research funding, local Government restructuring and the East Cape Scheme and cyclone Bola
- Water and Soil magazine goes into recess—the Association considered taking this over?
- Annual conference was at Havelock North

1989 year

- Considerable time spent on submissions on the Governments “Proposals for Resource Management Law Reform”
- Annual Conference at Nelson Polytechnic with the theme of “Changing Times”
- Membership stands at 351 with 13 new and 10 resignations
- Submissions made on the closing of the Division of Land and Soil Science Field Offices and resultant job losses
- The preparation of the second Policy statement titled “Rabbit Policy”
- The new Advanced Training Programme is progressing well (large number of applications due to the provision of the ‘grandfather clause’—the new Registrar is Ian Brown
- 2000 copies of the new “Soil and Water Conservation Policy Statement” was carried out
- The new prescription for “Training to meet the Requirements of The Soil and Water Conservation Technical Certificate” was prepared

1990 year

- A meeting was held in Wellington on the 7th December with about 13 Professional societies with an interest in Resource Management—and the need to form an umbrella group. A working party was formed
- Clive Tozer report on the Australia-NZ soil conservation exchange over a 7 month period in 1989 with David Zinga from NSW.
- Regional meeting at Kurow 15-16th August looking at Saltbush and other dryland soil conservation species
- Regional meeting at Rotorua in October looking at Forest harvesting, septic tanks and dairy shed effluent disposal

1991 year

- Concern by the Association over the potential loss of status of soil conservation positions around NZ—maybe more of a change in direction. This was also highlighted by the letter sent to the new Hawkes Bay Regional Council regarding their changes.
- Questionnaire sent to all members to update list but also to gauge what members wanted from the Association. However, a poor response resulted with only 25% responding. Results showed that there was a 23% decrease in the numbers of professional people involved in soil conservation in NZ.
- Membership is static with about 300 members with a poor response to Corporate M/S

- Regional meeting in Dunedin at the Otago Regional Council rooms on a range of land sustainability topics and an impressive field trip to Strath Taieri via to Macraes Flat gold mine and back to Dunedin
- Submission made to FORST regarding soil and water research in NZ
- Regional meeting in Taranaki 10-11th October various topics
- International Conference on “Sustainable Land Use” At Napier November 1991 with thanks particularly to Kevin Steel who initiated the idea and to Ian Brown who seeded the concept with the Hawkes Bay Regional Council and was an impressive conference convenor. A large number attended.
- James Wallace Ramsay died 1991 in Dunedin after 32yrs working with the Otago Catchment Board initially as Soil Conservator and later as Chief Soil Conservator for 21 yrs retiring in 1987

1992 year

- Dr John Hayward wrote to the Association agreeing that the proposed name change was a move in the right direction
- A number of regional meetings where there was great support for the name change. The name change to the “NZ Association of Resource Management” was unanimously passed at the AGM at Masterton
- Approx 300 member but concern as only about 200 financial?
- The certification Board needs to also be reviewed to come in line with the RMA (fewer members applying for certificate)
- Finances of the Association are in good heart with assets of \$14434.01

1993 Year

- 1993 AGM held in Blenheim 29th March, major changes made in updating the Constitution with name changes and simple non-gender English. Conference field trip was great travelling from Wairau down through Molesworth onto the water problems of the Canterbury area
- An inaugural meeting was held with the new “Resource Management Law Association”
- Letter written by the Association to the Minister of Forestry re the East Coast Forestry Project and interesting response from the Minister Hon John Falloon on 31st August 93

1994 Year

- Much of the year was centred around the second International conference that NZARM was involved in the “NZ Conference on Land Sustainability” at Lincoln University 11-15th April 94
- Ian Cairns reviewed the present certification system and recommended various options-This was passed onto a special subcommittee for answers and recommendations.
- The 1994 AGM was held in association with the Water Conference at Hamilton on 1-2nd September
- A memorandum from NZARM executive was sent to all members regarding the future direction of the association (initial discussion was generated from the executive plus input from Regional coordinators). Key issues were purpose of NZARM, membership structure and future direction. One of the key outcomes was the need for NZARM to become a more professional organisation associated with land management in NZ

1995 year

- The summary of the submissions from members re the future direction of the Association provided some interesting responses with the main support being for Regional meetings followed by the Broadsheet then the annual conference and training opportunities
- In May NZARM in Association with Environment Waikato and Landcare Research ran a two day workshop in Hamilton on the principles and interpretation of Land Use Capability (LUC) data.

- Conference 1995 was held at Dunedin on 7-9th September title being “Land Use Impacts and Section 35-know what it means” at the Otago University
- A draft proposal to use Unit Standards as the new training programme was sent to members to replace the “Advanced Training Programme”
- The passing away of Euan Robertson ex Soil Conservator with MWD in Dunedin then a member of the Pipeline project team in the North Island and Auckland Regional Council Parks team. Euan was well respected particularly for his cross country running, representing NZ a number of times in World games and Olympics.

1996 year

- NZARM regional meeting and Annual conference at New Plymouth 27-29th November titled “Sustainable Land Management”
- Arthur Rowell former Chief Soil Conservator with the South Canterbury Catchment Board died on 29th June 1996, 74 yrs of age
- Regional meeting at Alexandra on the 4-5th October ,45 attended

1997 year

- NZARM Resource Management Certification Board has changed functions as a result of the new constitution. It is no longer a stand alone separately elected Board but is a subcommittee responsible to the Executive committee (refer Section 10.4 constitution December 1996)
- Subscriptions for the year were set at \$10 retired, \$50 member and \$70 certified member
- Conference at Greymouth August 1997, theme being “Private rights vs Public Good”
- Regional meeting at Bay of Plenty on “Streamside Management Issues’, April 1997

1998 year

- 45th Conference at Gisborne 16-19th November, “Resource Management at The Edge”
- Death of Ross Vernon Maxwell one of the pioneer Soil Conservators in NZ. Ross started with six others at Lincoln College in March 1946 being the first Soil Conservation course run at the College in conjunction with the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council. Ross spent most of his time in the Waitaki and was Chief Soil Conservator until his retirement.
- Regional meeting at Rotorua April 21-22, theme being Riparian revegetation

1999 year

- Conference on 7-9th October at the Wellington Town Hall theme being “Achieving Sustainable Land Management: What Works”. At the AGM members were given the opportunity to discuss the merits of the “Certificate of Proficiency in Resource Management” which is aimed at replacing the current Practising Certificate
- Executive now changed to five elected members.

2000 year

- Conference on the 2nd November at Timaru with a new training session prior to the main conference. A great field trip was held in the Mackenzie basin.
- Passing away of Ross Howard who was last Director of the Water & Soil Division of MWD
- Passing away of Rod Prickett 2nd Feb aged 82 following his retirement in 1984-a key person in the NZLRI mapping of NZ especially from 1970 onwards
- Passing away of Bill McDougall aged 65 after working on the Benmore Dam project in 1960s but then spent time on the Mid Dome Reserve planting and trial work then involved in the large 15ha DSIR Earnsclough research nursery/plant materials centre.

2001 year

- Soil Conservation Handbook completed proving to be a very successful resume of various soil conservation problems and control and prevention guidelines to follow, funded mainly from the Ministry for The Environment

- Annual conference held on 19-21st September at Hamilton (theme was Professional Development in Resource Management) where the Soil Conservation Manual was launched
- CPRM ie “Certified Practising Resource Manager” was launched and promoted at the Conference. Various matters and procedures were clarified. Considerable work by the committee in particular Sue Powell in conjunction with Dr Jacqueline Rowarth (NZIAS President where NZIAS has the franchise for this professional development programme)
- A very successful Environmental Dairy Forum was convened for one day at Invermay Mosgiel where about 70 persons attended. It was a regional NZARM event and attracted seeding monies from NZARM to run it. No charge for members, \$15 for others
- Graeme Anderson long time retired Divisional Soil Conservator from Alexandra was awarded the Queens Service Medal in this years New Years Honours

2002yr

- This years Annual conference was convened at Massey University on the 3-5th April where the theme was “Soil Quality and Sustainable Land Management”
- Chris Van Kraayenoord received the ONZM, the award of Officer of the NZ Order of Merit for services to agriculture and forestry in NZ
- A very successful Regional Coordinators meeting was convened by Simon Stokes in Wellington on the 27th September where most were in attendance. Some important initiatives were set up and one included the Regional Coordinators manual
- Guidelines for Regional meetings were completed for members use with the allowance for seeding funding as applicable

2003yr

- Cheryl Newport from Taranaki retires as our secretarial services person after many years of sterling work
- CPRM is gaining momentum with many members receiving there certificates

NZARM HISTORICAL FOLLOW UP

The recent successful conference at Rotorua allowed the Association to highlight part of the 50 yrs of significant history by way of photos and a brief highlight year by year of some of the significant milestones achieved.

What we had summarised as photos or written material at the Conference was :

- (a) The 25th Jubilee Presidents report and list of members which highlighted the six honorary members up to that point in time.
- (b) Full list of all Presidents and Honorary members since 1952 (including those who are deceased) and
- (c) Significant highlights summary from 1986 until 2003yr (on five A4 pages)
- (d) Many interesting photos of members activities around NZ over the past 50 yrs (these were displayed on large boards at the conference). These photos were very amusing and tell many stories of the progress and plight of Soil Conservators or now known as Land Managers in many regions of NZ.

Graeme Anderson spoke briefly at the AGM and was keen that all these photos be kept by the Association in a special archives. Where this will be is not decided yet but it will certainly happen.

What I would like members to assist with in the future is :

1. To provide any other photos, reports or other material that highlights the historical development of the Association since 1952.
2. To further develop the notes and history from 1978 to 1986
3. Does anyone have an idea where we could store and archive the information?
4. To get persons who are keen on assisting in this matter

If you can assist in the above matters then contact Murray Harris who is coordinating the historical archiving of NZARM—Contact at 03 467 9257 Dunedin or e mail at landfors@es.co.nz

Many Thanks
Murray Harris





NEW ZEALAND
ASSOCIATION OF
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

NZARM Regional Coordinators Meeting Report – Rotorua, Rydges Hotel 14th Sept 2003.

Attendees – Simon Stokes, Glenn Sutton, John Whale, Don Shearman, Tony Thompson, Murray Harris, Nicola McGrouther, Malcolm Todd, Chris Phillips

Apologies: Bruce Peplow, Bala Tikkiesetty

Mary Anne Baker, Roger Wood, Peter Fantham unavailable

Everyone was welcomed to the meeting and conference and thanked for attending.

National Coordinators Report

The annual report was in the notes for the NZARM AGM and therefore it was not read out, as most people will have seen it. I did comment on it though and the points that came out were the same points that coordinators wanted to discuss anyway. I thanked the regional coordinators for their efforts (those attending and not attending the meeting).

The rest of the meeting looked at each of the following issues.

What is the role?

Briefly the role will carry on as much as it was intended, in that the Regional Coordinator is there to:

- Open Communication channels (from members to RC's to Exec and vice versa)
- Regional Meetings and Regional Meeting Guideline management
- Membership promotion
- 'Resource kit' holders (or information distribution)

Following this confirmation of the role some issues fell out.

1. Glenn and John made the very good point that it is helpful to have a shared burden for the NZARM role. This took the pressure off at certain times and worked well for them. It is a suggestion we certainly should look into as I can see some areas of New Zealand naturally grouping together in respect to this. Have a think about it in your area.
2. We need to update the membership lists so I will organise for Tabitha (NZARM secretary) to send new lists to you all. On that point when a new member is accepted the regional coordinator for that area will get sent their details from Tabitha also.

Broadsheet

Chris talked about Broadsheet. Some of the regional coordinators are also the broadsheet writer, which adds a certain amount of work to the role. As a regional coordinator if you are prepared to be the correspondent then carry on, however, as mentioned earlier the concept of having a shared approach to the role could enable you to share that responsibility. In other words, tap someone on the shoulder if you can to help. I think the overall message is that the regional coordinator is in charge of ensuring the correspondence comes through.

Discussion about Regional meetings and NZARM funding.

There was a general discussion about this issue with the overall emphasis on having meetings to try and generate more members, and to give the current members some further interest. We all agreed that this was important and hopefully someone will pop their head up and run one this year. We need to remind members through your email lists (when you have your membership lists) that this is something they can do and potentially gain some funding for from the regional meeting fund.

Action points from the meeting

- Simon to organise new 'kits' for Malcolm and Dave Maslen (new Canterbury regional coordinator)
- Simon to organise Tabitha to send out new membership lists to all regional coordinators
- Regional coordinators to organise correspondence (remembering that all we are interested in is NZARM members)
- Regional coordinators to try and incorporate NZARM into a meeting or seminar/workshop, and at the same time promote NZARM.

And that's all (no doubt I've missed something)

Good to see you all and thanks to Malcolm and Dave for coming on board. And thanks to John and Glenn for their input into an excellent 50th conference. (I notice that some nzarmers round here are wearing their lapel badges nearly all the time)

Regards Simon

Currently the following people have agreed to be Regional Coordinator

Southland - Bala TikkiSETTY

Otago - Nicola McGrouther

Canterbury – Dave Maslen

Marlborough/West Coast/Nelson – Mary Anne Baker

Murray Harris will help throughout the southern South Island

Wellington - Roger Wood

Taranaki - Don Sherman

Horizon's – Malcolm Todd

Hawke's Bay - Simon Stokes

Gisborne - Peter Fantham

Waikato - Bruce Peplow

Auckland/Northland - Tony Thompson

EBOP - John Whale/Glenn Sutton

Knowledge Wave 2003, the Leadership Forum

Tabitha Anthony

Earlier this year I was lucky enough to be selected to attend the Knowledge Wave Conference, the Leadership Forum, as an emerging leader. This is a report on some of what went on at the conference and what I took away from it.

When I'd been nominated late the previous year, I hadn't really thought too much about it or had any idea what it was about. While I figured it would be different to conferences I'd been to (for a start I thought the chances of having conversations about poplar poles or willow sawfly would be slim) I wasn't quite prepared for how different it would be.

Arriving in a hot, sticky Auckland – wondering if there would be any wind so I could sneak off to try and have a peek at the Americas Cup yachts heading off for racing – only time for a quick change of clothes before heading off for the reception with the Emerging Leaders. There were 102 people from a range of sectors and interests between the ages of 16 – 32, half had been selected by their local newspapers, and the other half by the Knowledge Wave Trust (this is how I was selected). Surrounded by such people as the youngest head of a chamber of commerce, accountants and business entrepreneurs I was feeling rather out of place.

As seems to be the norm these days there was a goody bag, a rather nice backpack (I'm still using it today) and examining the contents was a good activity for the bus trip to the waterfront where we got our first presentation. This could best be described as an advertising slot saying how great Nzers are. Then we headed over for dinner at the wharf where Black Magic is moored. One of the hosts for the evening was John Campbell, and I have to say the guy is pretty funny and quick on his feet. We had several speakers talking about what it is like to be a leader in their field, Daniel Anderson gave a very funny talk about how he needed to examine aspects of himself in order to coach the Warriors. I'm sure many of the stories would have meant more to people that actually knew the players, but he talked about needing to recognize the number of tasks that a player should be given and the way in which he delivered the message. Anything from complex instructions for 12 different scenarios for one player, to a simple message of 'just tackle, and tackle hard' for another, and how this all needed to fit together to get a team out there playing well.

Bernice Mene also spoke of various activities that she has been part of for different netball teams. One year the team building consisted of having to draw shapes that described you...the team didn't do so well that year. The next year the team was thrown in a patch of bush out the back of Levin at something like 11pm, effectively blindfolded apart from one, and told to find their way back down the ridge. The team fared a little better that year. She then went on to talk about how she had used some of these experiences when she started on her teaching career.

OK, now we've all heard about Tool Boxes, and the need to have various things in the Tool Box. Well at this conference we actually got a tool box, containing a can of V energy drink, an energy chocolate bar, a packet of poppy seeds, various magazines and a book on leadership among other things. Laden down with all these goodies it was time to head back to get some sleep before starting the pre-forum proper.

The next morning we gathered again for various panel discussions about some views about New Zealand in 2020. I won't go in to each speaker but the range covered MPs, Headmasters, a former Youth Court Judge, Lawyer and businessmen. What I did like was one of the opening statements "This is going to be an ideas smorgasboard. Take what you like away but please don't spit on what you don't like".

A few things I did take away with me (though not necessarily agreeing with).

“Leadership isn’t about being nice. It’s about being right and getting things done” (John Key)

“Agriculture is not sustainable in the long term. Countries that are dependent on agriculture have a lower standard of living. We need to break the emotional attachment to the past” (Ashraf Chaodhary)

“We should use our uniqueness to our advantage. Expect to win and don’t go for small goals. Successful companies don’t just happen, they are made. Leadership is required”. (David Skilling)

“In 2020 we will have more value added products, with less emphasis on primary industry. We won’t have a traditional learning system, or one that lacks focus at the tertiary level, it will be flexible and more targeted” (Hamish Conway)

After a break, and what I can easily say the flashest coffee I’ve ever had at a conference (they had a coffee cart, so flat whites and lattes all-round), it was back for a workshop to gather our views on NZ in 2020. Each person had an electronic key pad thing so we could all instantly vote on the questions displayed (Jerry Springer style). And at times it probably was a bit like an American talk show because the group sometimes wanted the question changed before being prepared to answer. I don’t think the organizers were quite ready for this, but very quickly adjusted the questions and how we could answer them.

It now really started to become apparent just how diverse the group was. For me I found this a positive thing, I mean often it’s easy to get your point across at a conference where you all come from a similar background. When the time came for people to stand up and have their 30s say, I couldn’t help but jump up and say it’s NOT JUST the bloody farmers stuffing up the environment, most of us have to put up our hand for that one in some way.

After lunch the conference got in to full swing, with the numbers increasing to 450. The first session was mostly politicians doing political speak (and with it being after lunch my attention span probably wavered), so again I’ll just put down a few of the things that really stuck with me.

I enjoyed Mike Moores’ reflections on what NZers are like “we will do almost anything we are asked, but nothing we are told.” “We can fill a hall to stop something, but can’t fill a telephone box to start something”. He struck a cord with me when he spoke of the need to stop escapism and comparing ourselves with other countries all the time and the need to take advantage of what we have. This was somewhat ironic, considering a large proportion of the speakers over the next few days were from overseas.

Justice Michael Kirby spoke of the importance of technology, internationalism and international human rights and equality. James Belich pointed out that from 1840-41 NZ was being governed by New South Wales, therefore treaty issues should be their responsibility!

The next two days were spent on the three themes of the conference Growth, Knowledge and Community. Again, it’s hard to sum all that up briefly, seeing as I came away with a huge folder of all the papers I’ll just pull out what I found interesting, but there will be huge gaps.

Most of the speakers on Growth felt that NZ population does need to increase to increase our economy, but also warned of the need for stabilization policies to take out the boom and bust effect. Also, people needed to acknowledge that self-interest is the biggest driver for economic growth. Then a lot of economic speak, including showing examples of different ratios of spending. One theory was that by growing GDP there could be more spent of social expenditure without increasing tax. Paul Romer of Stanford University advised that part of a growth policy should include increasing the number of people

with science and engineering degrees who are out there problem solving. One way to facilitate this could be change to universities to increase training in selected areas and competitive funding for this. Bill Emmot, Editor-in-Chief, of the Economist considered terrorism to be the biggest threat to global economic stability. And that because of its geographical location NZ needs to have better economic policies.

Richard Florida, Carnegie Mellon University has a theory that creativity is the source of economic growth. His reasoning being that creative people are more open to new ideas and will take risks, so are more likely to become entrepreneurs. He used examples of creative people tending to move to the same areas (like Hollywood) because they want to be around other creative people. To have a vibrant economy technology, talent and tolerance are all required.

Dr Rita Colwell the Director of the US National Science Foundation spoke about the need for fundamental science to integrate with new knowledge. And that cross-boundary science has many benefits, for example astronomy developed ways to improve the telescope and the same technology was used to improve the way we can look at the human eye. She stated that new knowledge is now the principal base of economic growth. She spoke about the mechanisms needed to carry out new science, they were terascale computing, nanosystems, fractal sets and biocomplexity, in particular that ecosystems do not respond in linear fashion to change.

Something I found exciting (and the dollars figures astounding) was a proposed system called NEON that could be used to track environmental changes. Based around research collaboration and shared instrumentation (satellites among other things), it would become a multi-faceted 'living tree' for all sorts of monitoring. Negotiations are still under way to implement this proposal and in particular the issue of how this could be facilitated. Dr Colwell posed the question - "would the system be compromised if they have too much of a business interest/funding?".

Vinton Cerf, the man behind the internet, spoke about the difference in drivers concerning the internet. In the early years it was the common good, with a lot of collaboration and cooperation behind the project, now competition drives it. One quote "to do the impossible, first you have to believe it isn't".

There was a lot of discussion on the need for good teachers, John Hattie of the University of Auckland told us the average age of teachers in NZ is 49 and the bottom 20% of our students are getting worse. He overviewed what makes a difference to performance, the students themselves bring half of it, the effect of home/school/principal is relatively small so the remainder is the teacher. He spoke of the need to identify and value excellent teachers, and that excellent teachers need to be rewarded (and be independently identified). Parents also need to be co-educators, not co-managers. Other speakers also talked about evaluating teacher performance. Professor Micheal Scriven thought one solution lies in turning computer games in to education games, and allow students to test hypothesis and learn through experience.

Under the Community theme, Professor Robert Putnam of Harvard University outlined his theory of social capital and thought that growth without community is not enough. Life satisfaction does not always relate to GDP. The more social networks we have, the greater our social capital, which can in turn lead to greater trust.

Bjorn Stigson of the OECD talked about the 3 pillars of sustainable development and that the three bottom lines are equal. He stated that business cannot succeed in a society that fails.

One highlight for me happened during one of the breakfast sessions, called leadership case studies. Peri Drysdale talked about her experience getting the Untouched World business up and running. Making

products from a blend of possum fur and merino wool, it has been estimated that the business had saved 70 million tones of native herbage from possums. When trying to break in to the world market it started in Japan where Peri and an associated 'accosted' a Japanese business entrepreneur in a department store (they couldn't get an appointment) so show off their wares. Their product Ecoproof, Peri hopes will one day replace Gortex fabric as it has better qualities, it is made from cotton and uses hi-tech manufacturing process to gain it's unique qualities.

Untouched World has a philosophy of practice what you preach, some of the initiatives include giving staff money to purchase low energy use light bulbs and cylinder wraps. Elephant days are run where staff bring in items they no longer want and others purchase them for 50c or \$2, the money is used to put in to the sustainable policy. Part of sustainable product development includes questioning source products.

Back to the finishing up of the conference – which included Steve Tindall giving out T-Shirts and caps and an impromptu performance from Dave Dobbin singing the Loyal song (even if there was still no wind), - a selection of the emerging leaders had been asked to sum up on behalf of the rest of us. Needless to say the rest of us had something to say about that, especially as they hadn't asked us what the group thought. One big level of dissatisfaction came from there being a lot of 'us' talking about 'them' who weren't at the conference. Some very nice political speeches (yes, I have met the next Jenny Shipley and Helen Clark), but only one guy stood up and voiced the opinion that it was all the established leaders who should take some responsibility for the mess they have created rather than expecting us to sort it out for them.

I saw a lot of media hooked in to the Conference as a talk-fest and PR exercise. Perhaps it was. However, for myself I really enjoyed having to step out of my comfort zone somewhat and getting the chance to interact with people from sectors I wouldn't normally. Even if I did have to explain to every single one of them what an Environmental Educator does. I could speculate on how the money could have been better spent (did it have to be at what seemed the most expensive hotel in Auckland? And no, I didn't stay there, I though \$350 a night would be pushing it a bit) but I've waffled on long enough.

A big thanks to NZARM who contributed towards my attendance with a McCaskill award, and my workplace Horizons who helped fund the rest. It was a very valuable learning experience for me and I came away with a new perspective on a number of things.

Oh, and the Tool Box makes a handy grooming box.

COMING EVENTS - CALENDAR

(from Royal Society NZ Alert)

9-10 October 2003	"Lakes 2003 - Practical Management for good lake water quality" Centra Hotel, Rotorua. See http://www.rotorua.rsnz.org
21-23 October 2003	NZ Institute of Hazardous Substances Management annual conference, Pacific Park Hotel and Conference Centre, Dunedin. Theme: "Globally Harmonised and Ready for Business". For more information, please email ralexand@dcc.govt.nz
22-24 October 2003	"Greening the City: Bringing Biodiversity Back into the Urban Environment" at Chateau on the Park, Christchurch. For more information see http://www.rnzih.org.nz/pages/conference2003.htm or contact d&amoyle@xtra.co.nz .
3-4 November 2003	An Integrated Catchment Management National Workshop at the WEL Energy Trust Academy of Performing Arts, University of Waikato, Hamilton. Contact Nick Edgar, tel. (04) 977 2524 or email nick@landcare.org.nz
13-14 November 2003	"Fresh Water New Zealand: Problems, Processes and Priorities." Royal Society of New Zealand Conference, Engineering Lecture Theatre, The University of Auckland. Contact: gill.sutherland@rsnz.org . http://www.rsnz.org/secure/events/freshwater.php
18-21 November 2003	New Zealand Hydrological Society Annual Conference, Taupo.
1-4 December 2003	Geological Society Conference. Further details can be found at http://www.gsnz.org.nz
1-5 December 2003	3rd International Wildlife Management Congress, Christchurch. http://www.conference.canterbury.nz/wildlife2003
7-9 July 2004	A conference on Sustainability, Engineering and Science is being held in Auckland. For more information, contact Vicky Adin, Conference Manager, Conference SES, PO Box 272.1460, Papakura, Auckland, (09) 299 7538, vickya@kiwilink.co.nz , http://www.nzsses.org.nz