

Waikato Region - what we manage

- 25,000 km² total area
- 1,150 km coastline
- Longest river, largest lake

- 400,000 people (10% of NZ)
- \$11Billion GDP (10% of NZ)
- \$ 6 Billion Agriculture Export



WISE

Waikato Integrated Scenario Explorer

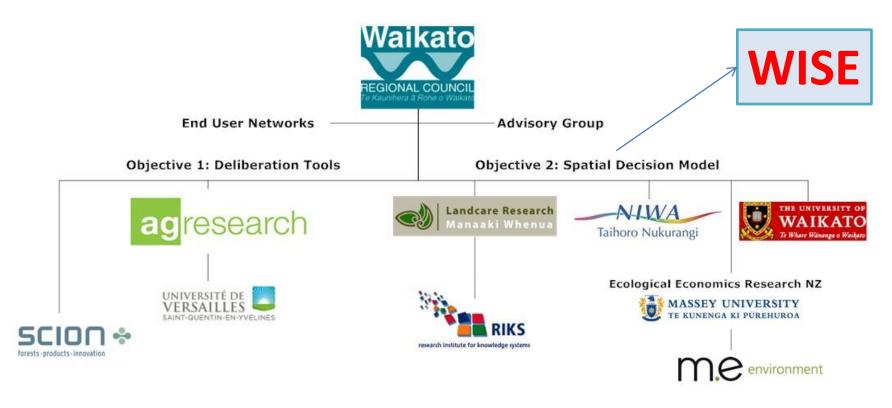


WISE on YouTube; WISE website



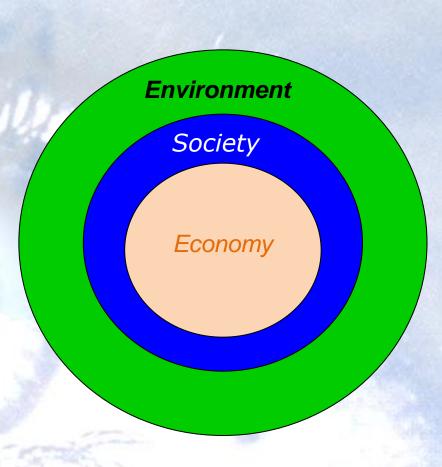
Created through a research partnership

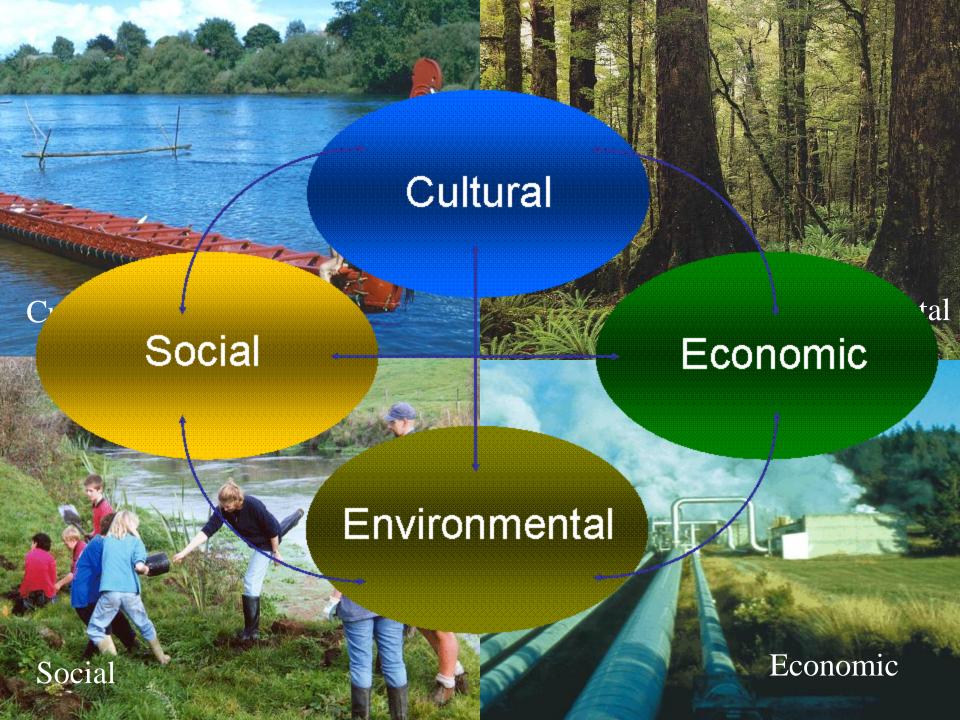
Creating Futures



Why 'Creating Futures' project

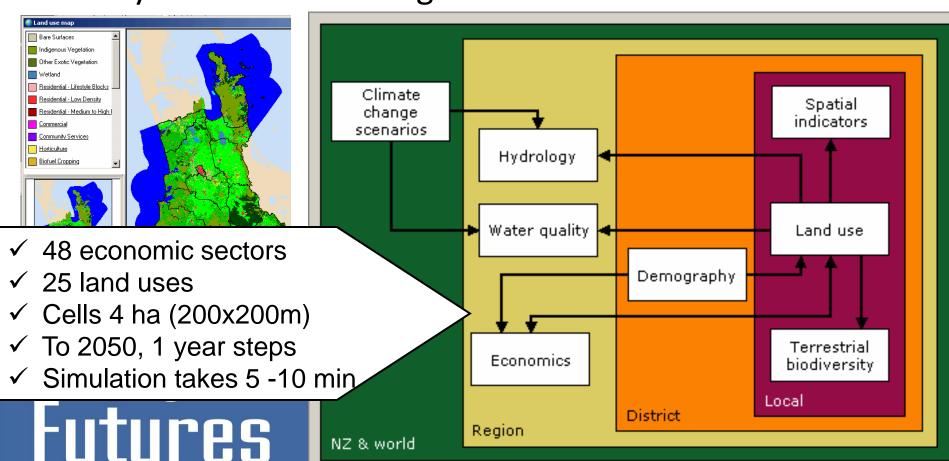
- LONG TERM planning and enhanced strategic focus
- 2. LINKING SCIENCE to Policy
 - evidence-based
 - informed decision-making
- 3. **NEW TOOLS** to support planning and decision-making
- 4. INTEGRATION
 - Strategic partnerships
 - Linking the four well-beings



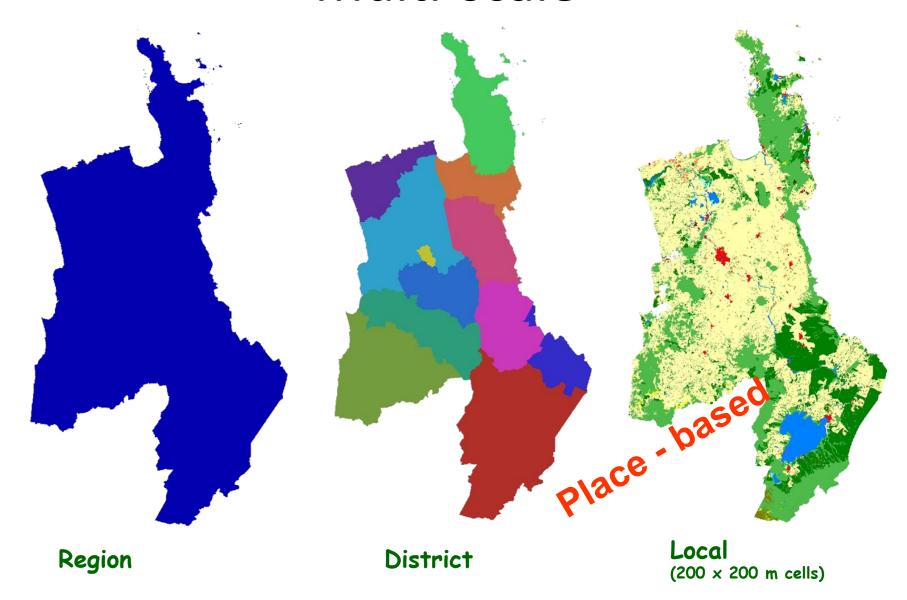


What is WISE

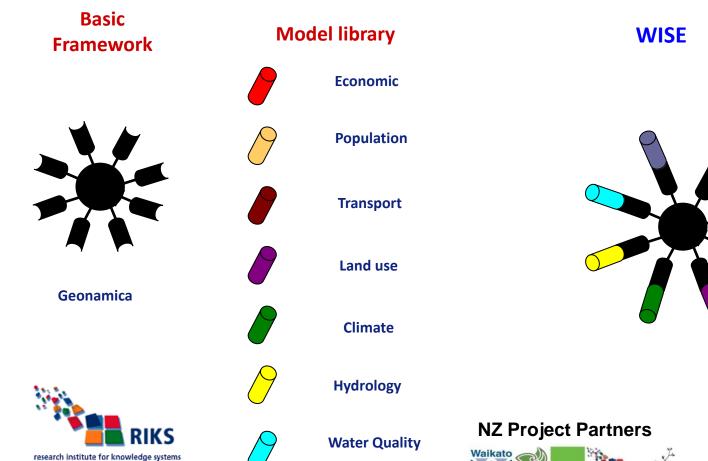
- A dynamic simulation model
- Tool to <u>support</u> integrated spatial planning
- Stand-alone software application
- System of interacting models



Multi-scale



How WISE was built



Biodiversity





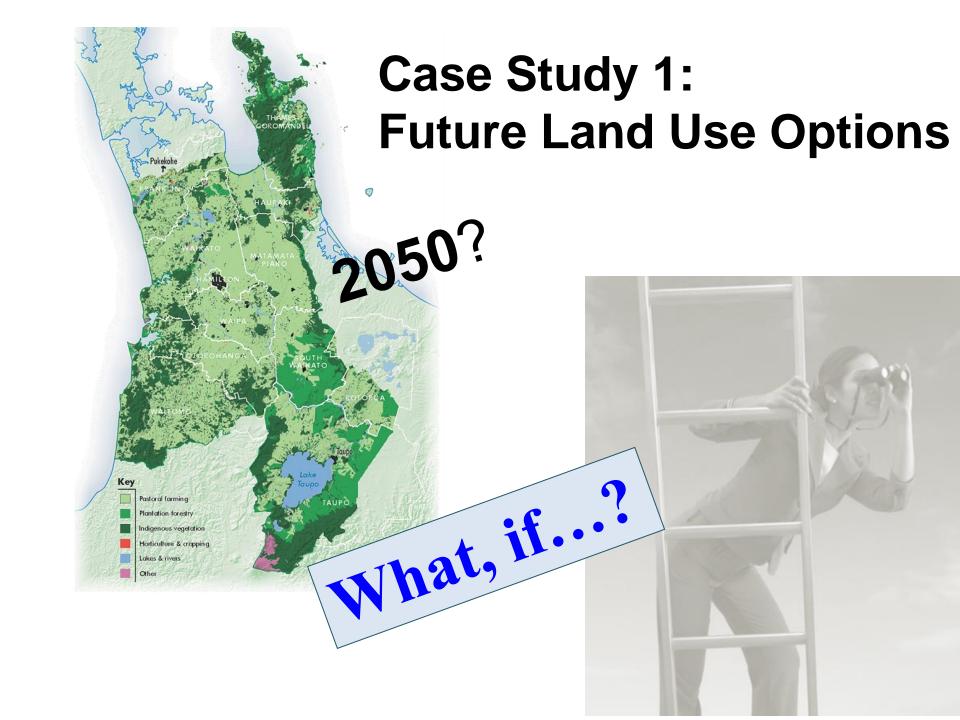


Case Studies

- 1. Land use change
- 2. Urban growth Future Proof
- 3. Carbon strategy
- 4. Biodiversity
- 5. Catchment prioritisation for RPS







Waikato in 2050?

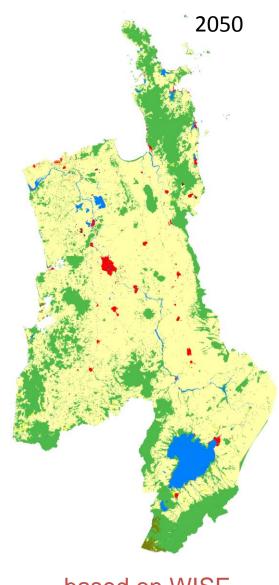
what/if?

Land for dairy farming increases ~4% annually

Land Use







based on WISE Prototype

Source: Landcare Research & RIKS

Three Scenarios for Waikato's Future 2001-2050 based on WISE Prototype

Note: these are animations, click to run

Dairy Expansion

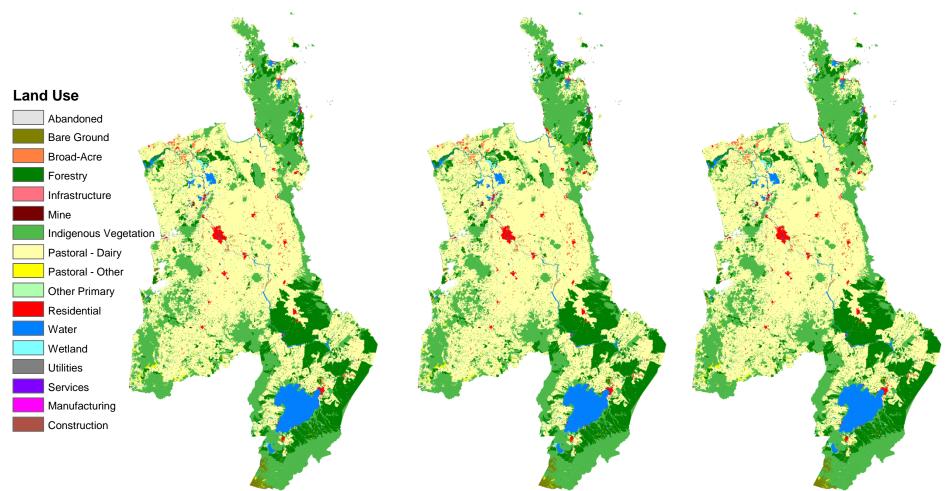
Land for dairying increases ~4% annually

Diversification

Demand for non-dairy primary production land increases

Village Life

Residential land increases 7-fold



Case Study 2 – Future Proof

- Future Proof urban growth study for Hamilton and surrounding districts
- From qualitative to quantitative
- Three "Clues" for quantification (= input for WISE)
 (from Future Proof policy documents):
 - 1. More compact urban areas
 - 2. Productive rural land protected (high quality soils)
 - 3. Sensitive natural environments protected

From Qualitative to Quantitative

- Input assumptions:
 - Population projections
 - Update infrastructure network

- Run Future Proof scenarios:
 - 1. Extrapolate current trends (reference scenario)
 - Compact development and protection of high quality soils



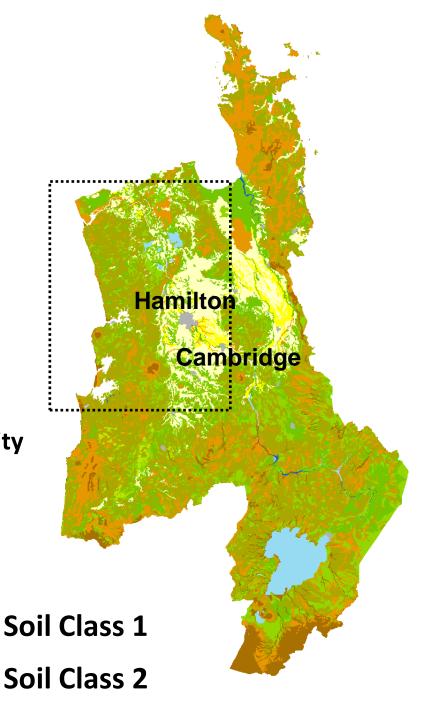


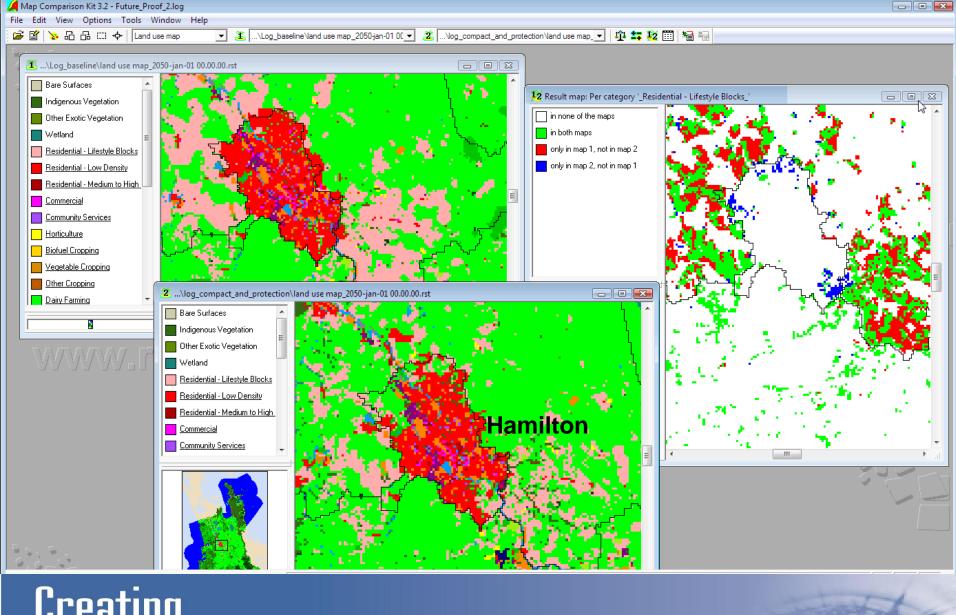
Scenario: Productive rural areas protected (high quality soils)

Model input:

No urban development (= 'prohibited' zoning) on Class 1 and 2 soils. Includes following land use categories:

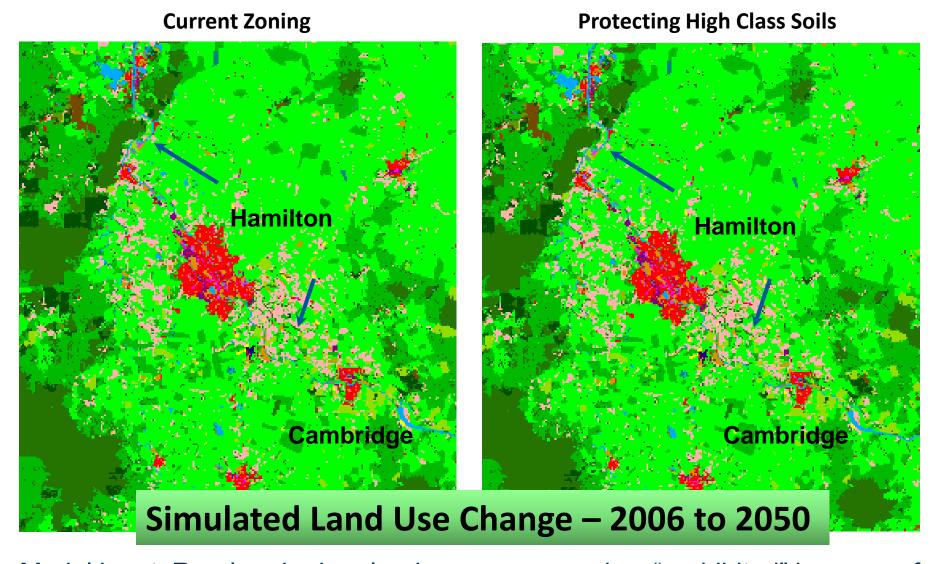
- Residential Lifestyle
- Residential Low Density
- Residential Medium to High Density
- Commercial
- Community Service
- Manufacturing





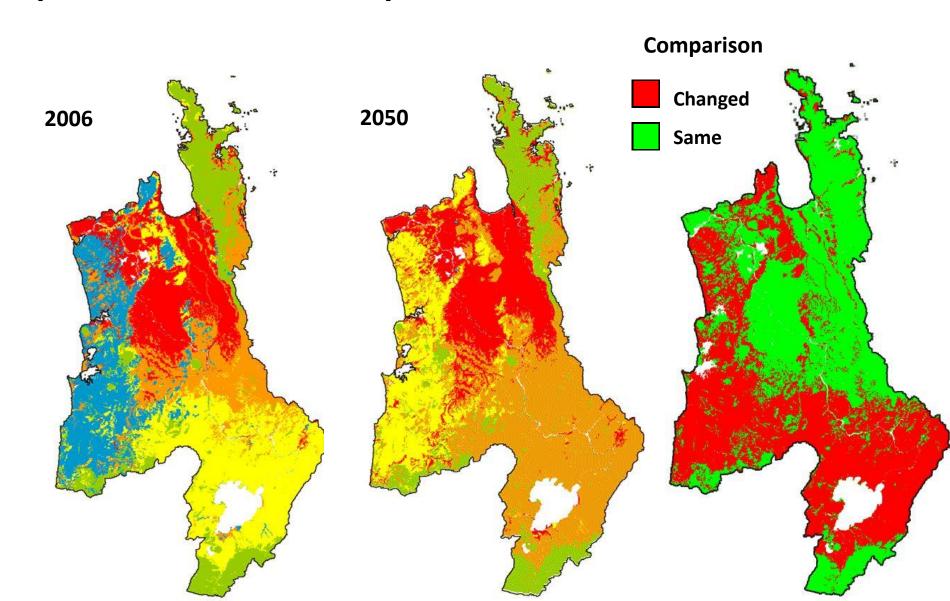
Creating Futures

Land Use Change - 2006 to 2050 (Click to run animation)

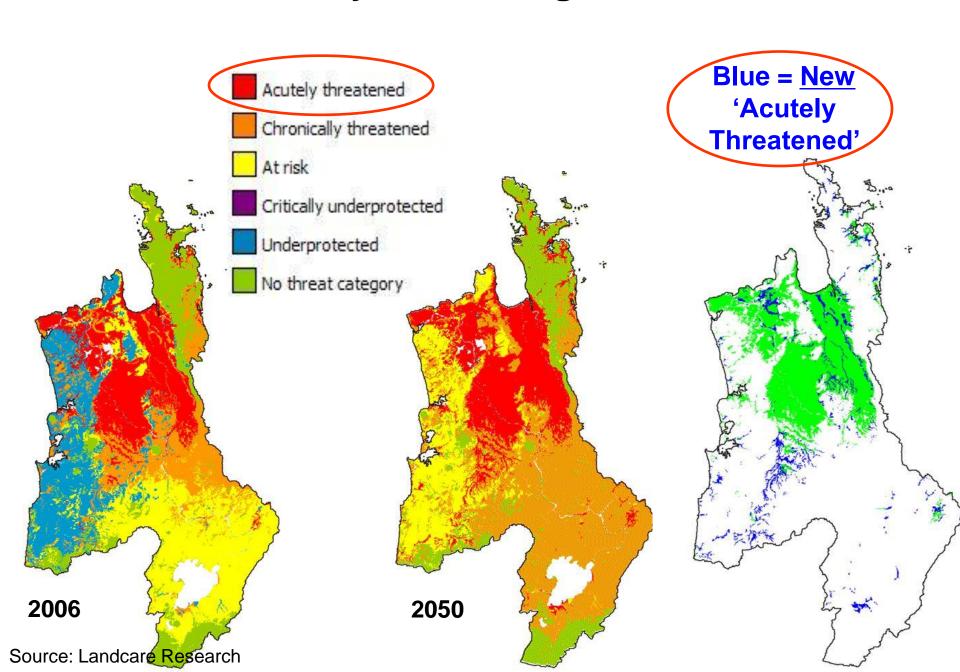


Model input: Rural and urban land uses are zoned as "prohibited" in areas of Class 1 and 2 soils (high quality) – refer to right box

Case Study 3 - Threatened Environments (Reference Scenario)



by Risk Categories



Case Study 4 - Regional Carbon Strategy



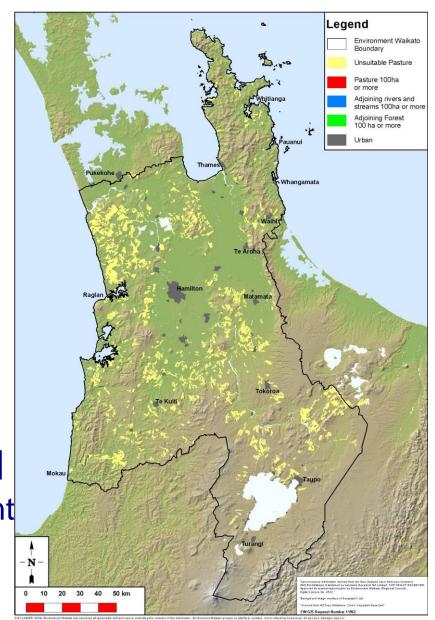
Steep, Hilly Sheep & Beef

The Issues

- Declining income
- Soil erosion
- Land management
- Water quality

The Opportunities

- ✓ Convert steep, erosion prone farming land to forestry
- ✓ [ETS a commercial opportunity]
- ✓ Water quality, land management and biodiversity co-benefits



Scenarios for policy analysis

Convert steep erosion prone farming land to forestry

> About 400,000 ha of suitable land identified

Two scenarios:

- 1. Reference scenario ("business as usual")
- 2. Carbon forestry scenario (convert 80,000ha into new carbon forestry land)

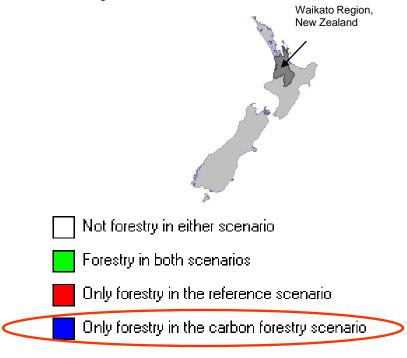
Analysis includes:

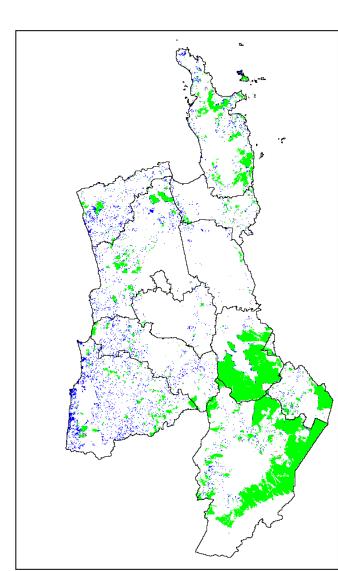
 Land use, water quality and quantity, biodiversity, value added (GDP), employment

WISE Model Results

Forestry Land Use in 2050:

Comparing reference and carbon forestry scenarios





WISE Model Results (2)

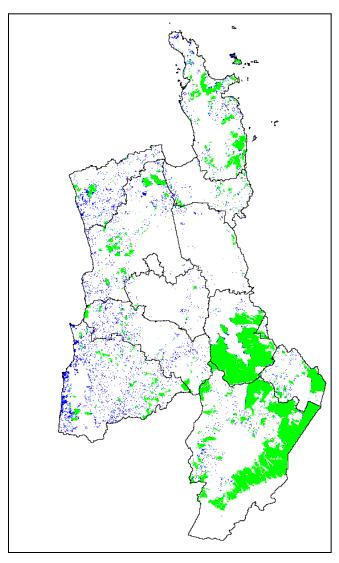
BLUE areas - Location of new Carbon Forestry land use

Impacts on economy:

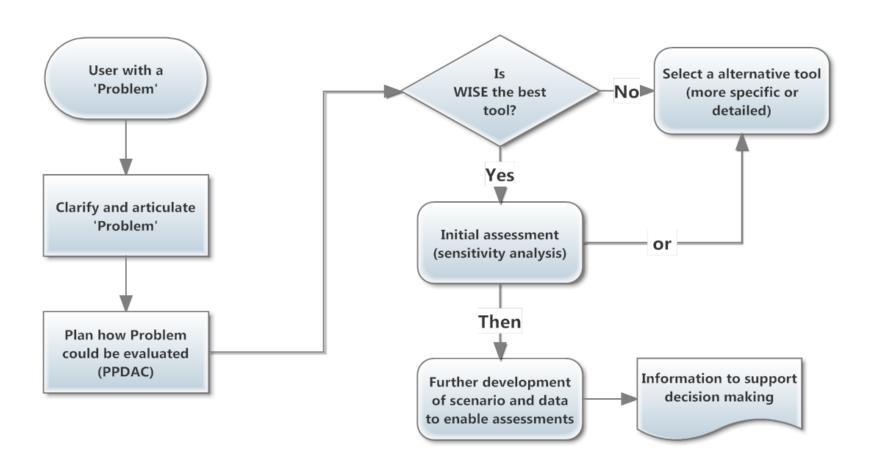
- Land owners profits up
- Carbon Farming sector: output & jobs up
- ✓ Overall (all sectors): no significant change

Environmental co-benefits:

- Less runoff (flooding)
- Enhanced biodiversity
- Reduced erosion (sedimentation)
- Reduced phosphate and nitrogen loads to waterways



Using WISE – define your requirements



How Council uses WISE

- Linking science to policy (evidence-based decision-making)
- Explore alternative policy options for regional planning, assess
 <u>trade-offs</u> and prioritise issues Waikato Spatial Plan
- <u>Regional</u> development and <u>sub-regional</u> strategies Economic Development Strategy, Future Proof, RPS/RPs)
- <u>Cumulative</u> effects of policy and consents (over space/time)

WISE also provides:

- Up-to-date data and information
- Access to expert knowledge from all disciplines





WISE - What's Next?

- Secure long term funding (Council's LTP 2015-2025, \$2.5M)
 - ➤ WISE Implementation Plan) ✓
- Establish WISE User Group (supported by technical experts modelers, scientists, IT and communication) -
- Build capability and capacity (in-house training) (
- Test and evaluate WISE using real-life case studies (ongoing)
- Service agreements with data providers & modelers (
- Update data and model components (ongoing)
- Identify and prioritise improvements (ongoing)
 - improved links between models, e.g. eco-accounts (water, GHG)
 - dynamic land use suitability
 - add other models: transport, ecosystem services, marine, hazards
 - Combined CA and Agent-based models

The Bigger Picture

National Advisory Group

Technical ISE User Group,

Creating Futures

2006-2010 (FRST)

- WRC
- WISE Model

WISE Implementation

LTP 2012-2022

- WISE User Group
- Training
- Case studies
 - 1. Carbon Farming
 - 2. Urban Growth (Future Proof)
- Improvements
 - 1. Transport
 - 2. Economic model
 - 3. Ecosystem services

Sustainable Pathways 2

2009-2015 (FRST)

- EERNZ/Massey Uni
- Auckland, Wellington, WRC
- Auck-ISE and Welly-ISE models

Resilient Infrastructure 2012-2016 (MBIE)

- GNS
- Christchurch, Auckland

ME, RIKS

Future Govt funding?

- Upper North Island-ISE; NZ-ISE
- Data management
- New models & enhancements
- Capability & capacity building
- Web-based directory of models & DSSs (Envirolink), including case studies http://tools.envirolink.govt.nz/
- ✓ National Advisory Group for Integrated Planning (NAGIP) http://www.sp2.org.nz/about-the-project/advisory-group/

User Feedback	FIRST PROTOTYPE		SECOND PROTOTYPE	
QUESTION	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
My organisation would benefit from using WISE	26	3	21	2
WISE enables communication among planners and decision makers	29	0	24	0
WISE is an easy to use and intuitive tool	17	5	19	5
I have the impression that in order to use WISE, I need a lot of specific knowledge	21	11	17	7
I think learning to use WISE is worthwhile, considering the results I can obtain	27	0	20	1
I would prefer a simpler tool, even if that means less control on the parameters	6	19	6	15
I would prefer a more complex tool, even if that requires more parameters to deal with	9	13	8	15

WISE Feedback from Users

- Integrative character of WISE seen as both a benefit (reality) and a challenge (complexity)
- Credibility of results crucial
- Main expected benefit from users:
 - Explore 'what-if' scenarios in policy development, integrated catchment management and transport network planning
 - Alignment of regional and city/district policies and rules
 - Improves communication
 - Hands-on experience with practical examples
 - Prototyping improves understanding and builds trust

Some Barriers

- Existing planning practice
- Need for training and capacity building
- Time frames often rushed: political expediency vs. good practice
- Cost/benefit of a different approach uncertain
- Statutory processes and proposed policies often legally appealed – reluctance to use new, untested methods
 - Initial use in non-statutory processes?
- Central government reluctance for integrated strategies
- Access and capacity of model developers and experts

Conclusions

- WISE is a powerful tool to explore complex issues and spatially evaluate alternative policy options and associated trade-offs in an integrated way.
- Capabilities
 - Explore dynamic spatial scenarios using 'what-if-analysis'
 - Visualise consequences of trends, shocks and policy interventions
- Limitations
 - Overall strategic thinking and evaluation, not detailed planning
 - Limited knowledge on links between models
- Stimulates and facilitates
 - Learning
 - Awareness building
 - Discussion & debate
 - Integration and longer term thinking



Download WISE

Contact Us

Home

Project Overview

WISE

Case Studies

Resources

Links

What's New

Project Overview

The purpose of the recently completed 'Creating Futures' research programme was to develop tools for integrated spatial planning and decision-making. The Government-funded innovative work was led by the Waikato Regional Council in collaboration with an interdisciplinary multi-agency research team. The Waikato Regional Council is now advancing the practical application and further enhancement of these tools. In particular, the regional computer simulation model WISE is evaluated for its use in Council's planning and decision-making processes.

WISE

The Waikato Integrated Scenario Explorer (WISE) is a dynamic, spatially-explicit computer simulation model that integrates economic, demographic, environmental (climate, hydrology, water quality, biodiversity) and land use (suitability, accessibility, local influence, zoning) information to assess the effects and trade-offs of alternative future development scenarios or the consequences of policy options. The modular platform used to build WISE is transferable to other locations or regions. Similar models are currently developed for Auckland and Wellington (www.sp2.org.nz).

www.creatingfutures.org.nz A short video about the spatial planning tool Scenario Explorer, has been

What's New

Release of WISE version 1.2.0