



## Meeting of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council Maori Committee

**Date:** Tuesday 12 February 2019

**Time:** 10.15am

**Venue:** Matahiwi Marae  
Lawn Road  
RD2, Hastings

### Agenda

ITEM	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	Welcome/Notices/Apologies	
2.	Conflict of Interest Declarations	
3.	Short Term Replacements for 12 February 2019 Meeting	3
4.	Confirmation of Minutes of the Maori Committee held on 27 November 2018	
5.	Follow-ups from Previous Māori Committee Meetings	5
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<b>Information or Performance Monitoring</b>		
7.	Verbal Presentation by Department Internal Affairs on a new funding programme, Oranga Marae	
8.	Verbal Update on Current Issues – HBRC Chair/CE	
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13.	Te Pou Whakarae – Māori Partnerships verbal update	
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**HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL**

**MĀORI COMMITTEE**

**Tuesday 12 February 2019**

**SUBJECT: SHORT TERM REPLACEMENTS FOR 12 FEBRUARY 2019 MEETING**

**Item 3**

**Reason for Report**

1. The Māori Committee Terms of Reference makes allowance for short term replacements (proxy) to be appointed to the Committee where the usual member/s cannot attend.

**Recommendation**

The Māori Committee agrees that \_\_\_\_\_ be appointed as member/s of the Māori Committee of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council for the meeting on Tuesday 12 February 2019 as short term replacements(s) for \_\_\_\_\_

**Authored by:**

**Annelie Roets  
GOVERNANCE ADMINISTRATION  
ASSISTANT**

**Approved by:**

**Pieri Munro  
TE POU WHAKARAE**

**Attachment/s**

There are no attachments for this report.



# HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

## MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 12 February 2019

### SUBJECT: FOLLOW-UPS FROM PREVIOUS MĀORI COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Item 5

#### Reason for Report

1. **Attachment 1** lists items raised at previous meetings that require follow-up, who is responsible, when it is expected to be completed and a brief status comment. Once the items have been reported to the Committee they will be removed from the list.

#### Decision Making Process

2. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

#### Recommendation

That the Māori Committee receives the ***“Follow-up Items from Previous Māori Committee Meetings”*** report.

#### Authored by:

Annelie Roets  
GOVERNANCE ADMINISTRATION  
ASSISTANT

#### Approved by:

Pieri Munro  
TE POU WHAKARAE

#### Attachment/s

[1](#) Follow-ups for 12Feb 19 Māori Committee meeting



## Follow-ups from previous Māori Committee Meetings

## 27 November 2018 Meeting

	Agenda Item	Follow-up action Required	Responsible	Status
1.	Follow-ups from previous meetings	CHB wastewater discharge	Liz Lambert	Further update will be provided at the next meeting in February 2019.

## 16 October 2018 Meeting

	Agenda Item	Follow-up action Required	Responsible	Status
1.	Sustainable Homes	Michelle McIlroy requested a presentation be made about the program to the Wairoa District as the kaupapa which would be of interest to the community, in particular the Nuhaka township	M Heaney	Mark Heaney will present in Wairoa, currently scheduled for 14 <sup>th</sup> February 2019

Attachment 1

Item 5



# HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

## MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 12 February 2019

**SUBJECT: CALL FOR ANY MINOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA**

**Item 6**

### Reason for Report

1. Hawke's Bay Regional Council's standing order, 9.13 allows:

*"A meeting may discuss an item that is not on the agenda only if it is a minor matter relating to the general business of the meeting and the Chairperson explains at the beginning of the public part of the meeting that the item will be discussed. However, the meeting may not make a resolution, decision or recommendation about the item, except to refer it to a subsequent meeting for further discussion."*

2. The Chairman will request any items committee members wish to be added for discussion at today's meeting and these will be duly noted, if accepted by resolution, for discussion as Agenda Item 14

### Recommendations

Māori Committee accepts the following minor items not on the agenda, for discussion as item 14.

### Authored by:

**Annelie Roets**  
**GOVERNANCE ADMINISTRATION**  
**ASSISTANT**

### Approved by:

**Pieri Munro**  
**TE POU WHAKARAE**



# HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

## MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 12 February 2019

### Subject: TAIWHENUA REPRESENTATIVES' UPDATES

Item 9

#### Reason for Report

1. This item provides the opportunity for representatives of the four Taiwhenua (Te Whanganui-a-Orotū, Tamatea, Wairoa/Kahungunu Executive and Heretaunga) to discuss current issues of interest in their rohe.

#### Decision Making Process

2. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

#### Recommendation

That the Maori Committee receives and notes the ***"Taiwhenua Representatives' Updates"***.

#### Authored and Approved by:

Pieri Munro  
TE POU WHAKARAE

#### Attachment/s

- [↓1](#) Brain Gregory - Tamatea Taiwhenua Report
- [↓2](#) Marei Apatu - Heretaunga Taiwhenua Report
- [↓3](#) Nga Pou Mataara Hou report provided by Marei Apatu
- [↓4](#) Peter Eden - Ahuriri Taiwhenua report
- [↓5](#) Michelle McIlroy - Kahungunu Execturive/Wairoa Taiwhenua report
- [↓6](#) Katarina Kawana - Wairoa and Ngati Kahungunu Taiwhenua report



## **Hawke's Bay Regional Council Māori Committee Members Report**

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12<sup>th</sup> February 2019

Brian Gregory.

Tai Whenua O Tamatea.

### **REASON FOR REPORT:**

This regular report provides the committee with a snapshot of any relevant issues, matters of concern and updates that may concern our Rohe on issues raised at the Tai Whenua o Tamatea Meeting.

### **Tukituki Water Taskforce Planning Committee.**

Tukituki Water Taskforce Group has been set up to assist the implementation of the Water Management plan for the Tukituki in relation to Plan Change 6

### **Waipukurau and Waipawa Waste water Treatment Plants. (WWTP)**

Otane has also been included in this group.

Council are seeking Maori Representation to be part of this group.

Emails will be sent out to all Mārae Chairpersons, Seeking nominations for a representative to sit on the WWTP community reference group.

### **Resource Consent Application for Te Mata Mushrooms.**

The Te Mata Mushroom company based in Havelock North, have been in business for the last 51 years and employs 120 fulltime staff members. TMM have purchased 2 properties down Mt Herbert Road in Waipukurau and is currently applying for a Resource Consent with the CHBDC and the HBRC to enable it to operate its business in this new location.

A meeting was held in the office of the Tai Whenua o Tamatea with members of local Mārae about the opportunity's and to discuss any areas of concern, any business and culture opportunities and also to pave the way for future discussions.

### **Waipukurau Community Marae.**

Still going through the process of Replacing and appointing new trustees;

The old buildings on the Marae Site have been burned down. This exercise was undertaken by the local Fire Brigade in a controlled fire burn, a Whakawatea and appropriate Karakira was done by John Barry (JB) and the land has since been cleared and tidied up ready for a re build???

The New trustees have engaged Property Brokers Waipukurau to manage the Pawhare Kaumātua flats.

Things are looking promising for the future.

### **Ngā Mārae o Tamatea**

All other Mārae are busy with their Strategic plans in preparation for their settlement putia.

## **Hawke's Bay Regional Council Māori Committee Members Report**

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### **Ngā Tāonga o Tamatea "Te Hokinga Mai" Exhibition**

The official blessing and opening of the exhibition was held at daybreak on the 1<sup>st</sup> December 2018 at the Waipawa Settlers Museum. There are Tāonga on display that have been loaned out from Te Papa Museum in Wellington, an awesome turnout of locals enjoyed the exhibition and a cup of tea and Bacon butty afterwards. **Well worth a visit.**

**Ngā mihi nui ki a Koutou.**

## HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL MĀORI COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP REPORTS

Name: Marei Apatu  
Meeting date: 12<sup>th</sup> February 2019  
Members: Māori Standing Committee

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### Topics

1. Ngā Pou Mataara Hou: Development of a tikanga Māori-based monitoring framework for the Tukituki Awa (decision required)
2. Protecting Mahinga kai values (information)

### Request to the Māori Committee

1. Ngā Pou Mataara Hou: Development of a tikanga Māori-based monitoring framework for the Tukituki Awa

### Background

Ngāti Kahungunu and tangata whenua submitted on cultural concerns for the Tukituki catchment and Ruataniwha Dam proposal to a Board of Inquiry (BOI) in 2013. In their decision, the BOI included a policy in Plan Change 6 for the Hawke's Bay Region which required the development of a framework for monitoring the mauri of the Tukituki Awa.

This brief describes a project co-funded by TToH and the HBRC to develop this framework. Beginning in mid-2017, stage 1 of the project was run over 18-months and was overseen by a Kāhui Kaumātua and mana whenua project team.

The project aims were to:

- 1) Provide a hapū-based and self-determined framework that incorporates local knowledge of mauri and the Tukituki Awa
- 2) To apply the maramataka (Māori calendar) using seasonal knowledge, and
- 3) To provide an awa-wide framework for long-term monitoring, whilst maintaining the integrity and intent of a hapū-driven process.

Four seasonal wānanga were run at marae along the Tukituki Awa. Each hapū have their own relationships, whakapapa connections and history related to the tipuna awa Tukituki. The project group deliberately targeted a broad range of age groups and used a kaupapa Māori approach to discuss information that was provided by tangata whenua in a way that ensured that the individual hapū relationships, whakapapa and history were reflected in project outcomes and the final framework.

Each wānanga incorporated local speakers, hapū and whānau, hīkoi (site visits) and workshops on mauri. During the workshops, participants were asked three focus questions:

- 1) What does mauri mean to you?
- 2) How would you tell if the mauri of the awa was unhealthy or diminished?, and
- 3) How do you tell if the mauri of the awa is intact or healthy?

Kōrero was recorded, transcribed and collated and data analysed using word cloud software. The outcomes, recordings, photographs and presentations were returned to each marae following the wānanga.

Key 'pou' identified within the kōrero were: Wairua, Whakapapa and Tino Rangatiratanga. Aligned with these pou, tohu (proxy indicators) were identified from each of the wānanga. Development of the indicators into measurable tohu that individually and collectively tell the story of the Tukituki Awa is the next stage of project development.

With the completion of the draft framework, this now needs to go out on the field to test out to ascertain whether the framework meets tangata whenua hapū, and Council expectation, a further 2 funded Wānanga is required. This provision was clearly outlined from the outset, we are unclear whether the HBRC will commit further resource to complete the process.

### **Mahinga kai – information**

"The thumb of rule for environmental standard if you can eat it or fully-immense yourself in water or swim in it, then it's got to be good or safe to use".

Mahinga kai has many environmental and water-related dependencies. These dependencies can be categorised into a) the environmental dependencies/attributes of the mahinga kai species and b) environmental dependencies/attributes of the mahinga kai activity.

Impacts on the abundance and condition of mahinga kai populations include: sedimentation; reduction in habitat quality/quantity (e.g. land-use change, water abstraction, drain clearance), river modifications (e.g. channelisation, flood control), water quality deterioration and eutrophication; removal of vegetation providing shade and shelter, barriers to fish passage, pollution events, parasites and disease, pest

fish/plants, and harvest.

Impacts on mahinga kai activities include high pathogen loads in the waterways, toxic algae (which makes it unsafe for harvesters), bank stability and excess sediment (which can impact the ability to use a preferred harvest method safely, e.g., netting or spearing), and excessive pest plants and algae (e.g., fouls nets, makes rocks slippery, decreases visibility).

The current monitoring conducted by HBRC does not cover the range of sites nor the breadth of measures (including cultural indicators) that would be required for a more comprehensive and culturally relevant assessment of environmental state.

### **Recommendation/s to the Hawkes Bay Regional Council**

#### **To support 2 further Wānanga to trial Ngā Pou Mataara Hou**

HBRC fund 2 Wānanga to test drive and trial the Ngā Pou Mataara Hou, a tikanga based monitoring framework to ensure the tools developed are culturally relevant, appropriate to meet the expectations of the tangata whenua of the Tukituki Awa in their role as Kaitiaki

**Authored:** Marei Apatu

**Date:** 28/01/2019



Item 9

Attachment 2





## Ngā Pou Mataara Hou: Development of a tikanga Māori-based monitoring framework for the Tukituki Awa

Contract Name:

**Tukituki Mauri Monitoring Framework**

Contract Number:

**RM-17-023**

**Final report December 2018**

Authors:

**Morry Black, Kate McArthur, Dr James Ataria and Marei Apatu**

Report No. 2018/004

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Attachment 3

### Karakia tawhito

Mai ea te tipua  
 Mai ea te tawhito  
 Mai ea te kāhui o ngā ariki  
 Mai ea tawhiwhi ki a Rongo  
 E Rongo e kia tau te mauri  
 I ahua noa mai ki runga ki tēnei taura  
 Korou noa Korou ora  
 Hui te mārama hui te ora  
 Uhi! Wero! Tau mai te mauri  
 Haumi e! Taiki e!

### Mihi to the celestial and terrestrial realms

Ko te hā o Io hei pūtaka hei whakatipu a Ranginui rāua ko Papa-tū-ā-nuku.  
 Whakapupū ana te uru o te whenua, ka tū ki tipua, ka tū ki tawhito, ka tū ki māneanea ki ngā  
 tihi maunga, oneone tapu, pārae, mania, onepū, awa, waiū, waipuna, wai Māori,  
 ākau moana waipū paerangi.  
 Nō te here o te rangi ki te whenua i takea te ira tangata.  
 Tikina atu i tuawhakarere, ngā mohio o rātou mā.  
 Wānangahia, tuakina hei mātauranga.  
 Rangahaua kia mahara, manakohia kia whiwhia te mātauranga motuhake, kia kī ai te puna  
 mātauranga i te waioara, hei painga mō te tangata hei mana ake ki ngā hapū o Heretaunga - Tamatea  
 te haaro o te kaahu.  
 Kia puta ki te whaiao ki te ao Mārama  
 Tihei mauri ora

Ko Heretaunga Haukunui, Ararau, Haaro te Kaahu, Takoto Noa  
 Heretaunga - of the life-giving dew, of the hundred pathways, the vision of the far-sighted hawk, left  
 to us, the humble servants.

### Whakatauki – proverb

E kore a Parawhenua e haere ki te kore a Rakahore  
 “Parawhenua (Water) would not flow if it were not for Rakahore (Rock)”

### Tukituki - Te Awa Tūpuna...Mauri ora e

The Tukituki Awa is a tūpuna (ancestor) once a river of villages and a highway connecting whānau to their mahinga kai, to other whānau along the awa, and to trade and prosperity. It is integral to the web of whakapapa connections shared by the different hapū throughout Heretaunga and Tamatea. It provides them with a sense of identity and interconnectedness as it flows through their rohe. The whakapapa within the river and its many tributaries is reflected in the whakapapa and whanaungatanga of the people it provides for.

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## 1 Introduction

The creation of a framework to monitor the state of the mauri of the Tukituki Awa arose out of the Board of Inquiry process for the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme and Tukituki Plan Change 6 (PC6) to the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan (2006). Agreement was reached in 2012 between Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (NKII), tangata whenua parties and the Hawke's Bay Regional Investment Company (HBRIC) to insert Policy TT16<sup>1</sup> into the plan change (operative October 2015). Policy TT16 provided for an Implementation Plan for PC6, including the development of a 'Mauri Monitoring Framework' (MMF) for the Tukituki Awa (Figure 1).

Over the following two years, discussions were held between HBRC, NKII and Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga (TToH) and consensus was reached to progress the development of a Mauri Monitoring Framework. A contract for delivery of the first stage of the MMF was finalised between HBRC and TToH which stipulated the use of four seasonal wānanga to develop the framework.

These wānanga were held at representative marae with the hapū who affiliate to, and hold mana over, the Tukituki Awa. Tikanga Māori processes and hapū knowledge and relationships with the Tukituki Awa informed and guided this research. This report details the outcomes and results of that process leading to the development of the Ngā Pou Mataara Hou framework.

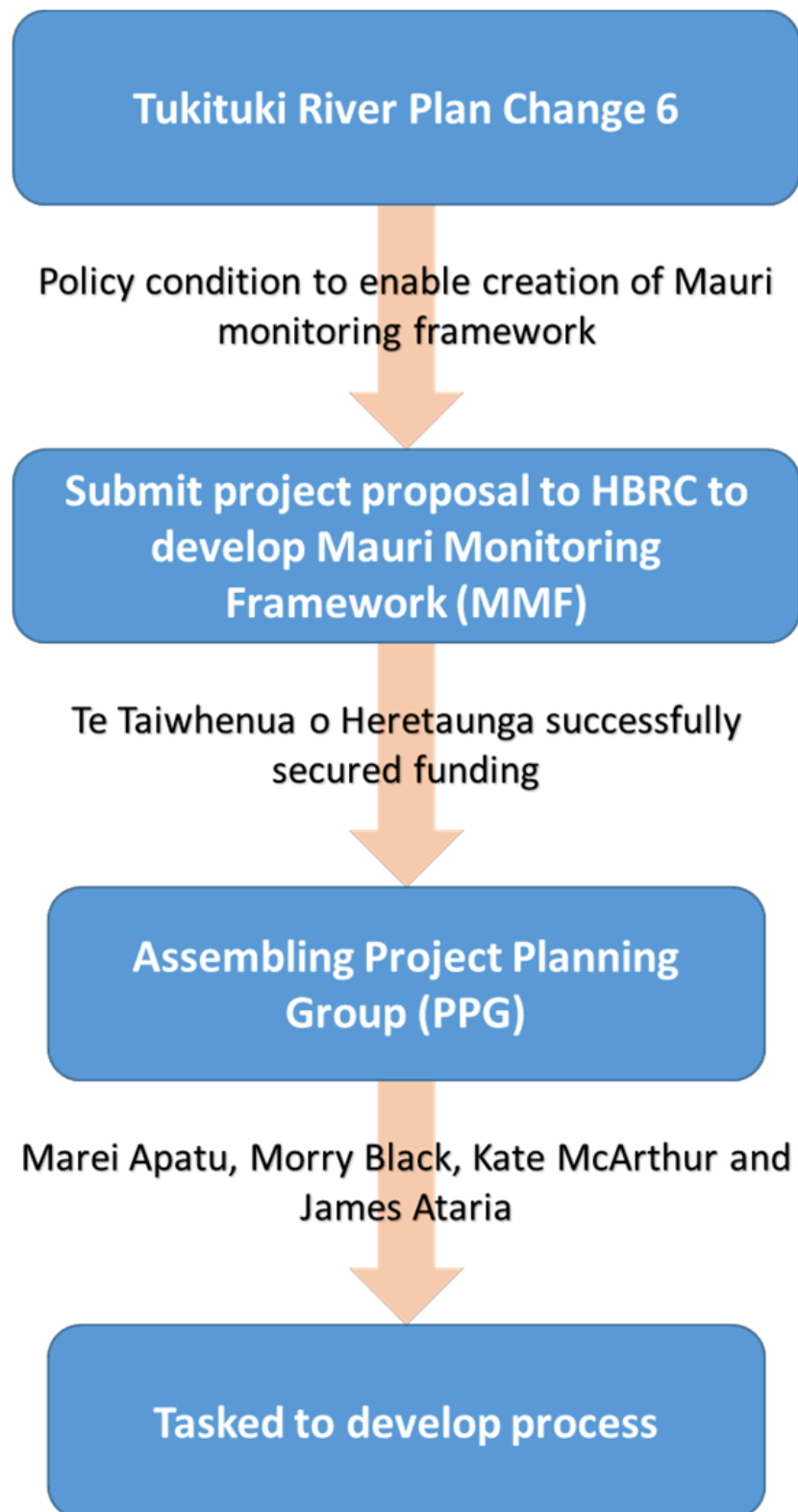
## 2 Project Planning

A Project Planning Group (PPG) was established. Members of the PPG had appropriate expertise in local planning knowledge, backgrounds in freshwater ecology, ecotoxicology and monitoring processes, mātauranga taiao and previous experience in working on collaborative projects with iwi and hapū. Liaison and administration for the project was provided by Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga (TToH).

A Kāhui Kaumātua was established to guide process and provide cultural oversight during all stages of this project. Several kaumātua/kuia were selected by TToH to fulfil this important role<sup>2</sup>. The first Kāhui was convened on 28 August 2017. This hui provided a platform to discuss mauri and helped inform planning for the first wānanga held at Matahiwi Marae during Hine-kōanga (Spring) in October 2017.

<sup>1</sup> Attached as Appendix 1.

<sup>2</sup> Members of the Kāhui Kaumātua and the Project Planning Group is attached as Appendix 2



**Figure 1.** The events leading to the development of a Mauri Monitoring Framework for the Tukituki Awa.

### 3 Project Kaupapa and methods

While the genesis for this work came out of a local government planning process it is important to emphasise that kaupapa Māori guided all subsequent processes. This was deemed essential if the PPG were to achieve meaningful engagement with the appropriate mana whenua groups and gather the necessary information to design the Mauri Monitoring Framework. The engagement was marae-based in acknowledgement of the hapū connections that coalesce around marae and in turn to the parts of the Awa to which their mana extends (Figure 2).

Further, the wānanga were heavily guided by local tikanga, kawa Māori and te reo Māori in order to authenticate the process and create a forum of comfort and familiarity within which participants could discuss and share information. The whole research process was deliberately framed within the maramataka construct (Māori calendar) to articulate and revisit interactions between tangata whenua and the Awa. This included cultural processes and practices around the seasonal gathering of kai and materials from the environment – two key elements that influence Māori views on mauri and environmental health, and are therefore appropriate for eliciting information on hapū engagement with the Tukituki. Invitations were extended to representative hapū members (including Heretaunga and Tamatea whānau) for four seasonal wānanga, each held at marae that hold mana over different parts of the Tukituki catchment.

Finally, the wānanga incorporated an element of ‘takahia te whenua’ or ‘walking on the land’ as a way to physically and culturally re-connect mana whenua with the Tukituki Awa. We hypothesised that this was important to enable discussion around mauri as it is a process that provides tangible experiences of the state of the environment today whilst rekindling whakapapa linkages, historical kōrero and memories of culturally significant sites associated with the Tukituki Awa. Ultimately by empowering the ‘local’ voice in discussions about mauri, this would position the wānanga well to discuss what might constitute a framework for measuring and monitoring this cultural value.

A key element in this approach was the deliberate insertion of review and feedback processes in the development of the framework. Endorsement of the engagement process was critical in the early stages of this research in order to facilitate the necessary flow of information. Secondly, peer review and feedback throughout this work enabled further thinking and analysis around the framework (Figure 2).

Marae venues for the wānanga were selected by the PPG to encompass those hapū with mana whenua and mana moana over the lower half of the Tukituki catchment. This was because:

- a) Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea had been resourced to develop a monitoring method for the Papanui Stream as part of the Ruataniwha Water Storage Scheme (RWSS). The report ‘Te Hā o Te Wai Māreparepa<sup>3</sup>’ was referred to as a ‘mauri monitoring framework’ by HBRC staff;
- b) It was felt that the hapū of Heretaunga should have the opportunity to develop their own framework, as they had not been part of the first project, so their input was not included;
- c) With the shelving of the RWSS, the major impetus to improve the health of the Papanui Stream was lost as restoration was reliant on diversion of water from the proposed RWSS into the Tukituki from where it could then be transferred into the Papanui;

<sup>3</sup> Te Hā o Te Wai Māreparepa, March 2015; Gregory, B., Wakefield, B. et al – Report No. SD 15-03 prepared for the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council



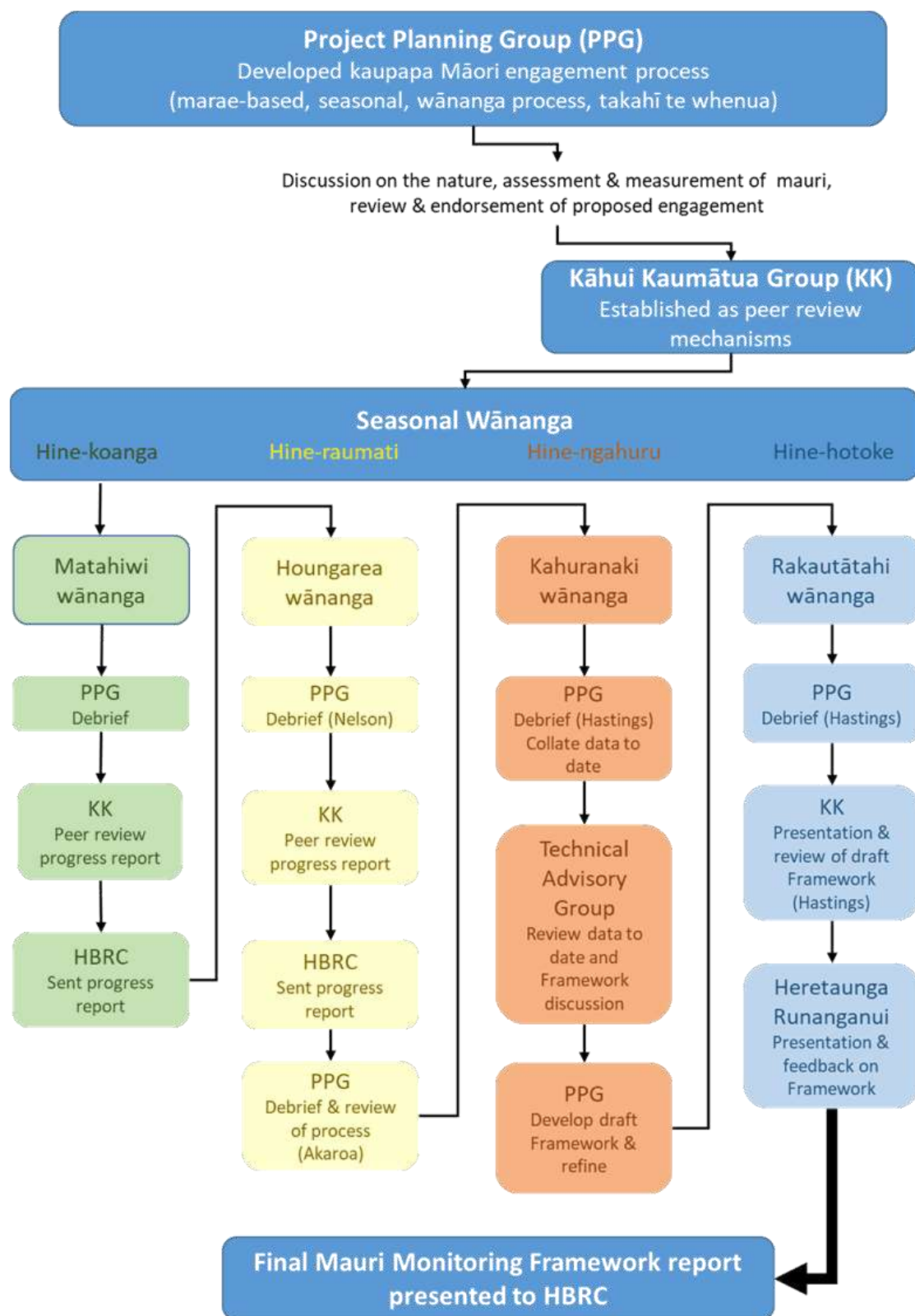
- d) It was felt that a mauri monitoring framework for the Tukituki should be inclusive of different river environments including tributaries, wetlands and the main river channel.

Originally the fourth wānanga was scheduled to be held back at Matahiwi. This was to enable whānau from Waimarama who hold mana over parts of the Lower Tukituki to attend and provide their whakaaro. Following the second wānanga at Houngarea which whānau from Waimarama attended, it was then decided to hold the fourth wānanga in the Upper Tukituki catchment, so hapū and whānau from there could have input to the framework if they so wished.

Many aspects of mauri are about relationships and connections. This is reflected in the framework, a large component which is centred on connection with people. Therefore, successful implementation of the framework will require the future development of indicators that span qualitative and quantitative methods, including mātauranga-based and biophysical methods – all prioritised by a mana whenua imperative. An over reliance on western science indicators that are objective and impersonal would not meet the requirements of this framework. The PPG aimed to capture extensive cultural data from tangata whenua, whilst ensuring the uniqueness of hapū whakapapa, relationships and history are reflected in the framework, to ultimately inform the articulation of tohu/indicators, monitoring responsibilities and processes, and ownership of the outcomes.

Attachment 3

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**Figure 2.** The kaupapa Māori process created to support the development of a framework to measure and report on mauri across the Tukituki Awa. Note: multiple peer review stages built into the process.

## 4 The Mauri of the Tukituki Awa

Numerous changes have affected the Tukituki Awa and its environs since colonial times, with land drainage, loss of wetlands, construction of stopbanks and channelisation to assist flood control and enable urban development. The mass clearance of riparian margins, and the growth in agriculture and water abstraction has placed more pressure on the Tukituki. As a result, cultural connections tangata whenua once had with the awa and its natural resources have diminished, and this is compounded due to changes in land tenure and restrictions on access.

Water quality decline in New Zealand's lowland rivers is well documented by central government, and reported on by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment<sup>4</sup>. Regional council reports and State of the Environment monitoring all signal a decline in water quality in the Tukituki catchment with nutrient enrichment and widespread proliferation of algae including cyanobacteria. What has not been quantified is how tangata whenua view this decline in terms of tikanga Māori, the effects on the mauri of the Tukituki Awa, and what restrictions this places on cultural connections and resource use. Although dissatisfaction is often expressed by tangata whenua on the state of our rivers, this is more anecdotal in nature, and not based on systematically gathered qualitative or quantifiable cultural data.

The mauri monitoring framework seeks to partly address the disconnection between hapū and specific parts of the Tukituki over which they hold mana whenua, enable them to become a meaningful part of the monitoring regime, as well as provide cultural input to future directions in management of their awa, and the taonga it contains.

## 5 Ngā Pou Mataara Hou – a framework to monitor mauri in the Tukituki Awa

During early discussions with the Kāhui Kaumātua they expressed discomfort with the project being named a 'mauri monitoring framework' despite the use of the terminology in the enabling policy in the Tukituki plan change. Some Kāhui members felt unqualified to define or monitor mauri directly because mauri is a concept that emanates from the realms of the Atua, and incorporates celestial elements linking to their spirituality which cannot be measured directly. The Kāhui asked that the name for the framework be re-considered to reflect something consistent with tikanga Māori, but specific to the relationships and history of the hapū of the Tukituki Awa.

Māori cultural traditions include the claiming of land through the placing of names upon the landscape – he taunaha. This is a way of acknowledging significant events, tupuna, or important natural resources as viewed from within Te Ao Māori. Recognition of the names associated with the Tukituki Awa and their significance was a consistent theme throughout the four wānanga, from the opening presentation at Matahiwi<sup>5</sup> through to those given at Rakautātahi in August 2018.

<sup>4</sup> Growing for Good, October 2004; Water Quality in New Zealand, March, 2012; Land use and nutrient pollution, June, 2015.

<sup>5</sup> 'Ask the River' presentation by Ngahiwi Tomoana at Matahiwi Marae, 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2017, and presentation by Brian Morris at Rakautātahi.

### Origins of the framework name

For Heretaunga, there is an historical record of a 'Kōhanga o ngā Rangatira' at Te Wheao<sup>6</sup>, a pā situated in the hills behind Te Hauke. Different factions from throughout the Ngāti Kahungunu rohe would gather there for hui and wānanga, coming from Ahuriri, Heretaunga, Waimarama and Te Takapau.

At the time, Rangikoianake, the tipuna and eponymous ancestor of the Ngāti Rangikoianake hapū, was married to Te Kaihou, the daughter of Te Rehunga, and they had three children, which were sent to be raised by various factions of Ngāti Kahungunu. This was intended to help unite the hapū amongst whom there was sometimes dissent or warfare due to disputes over natural resources and events. For the people of Rakautātahi, Te Kikiri o te Rangi lived within their rohe, eventually becoming their warlord, there to protect the southern and western boundary from encroachment by other hapū/iwi. Te Karaha was taken out to Waimarama to be raised by the Waimarama people, while Hawea te Marama, was brought into the Heretaunga Plains. This process of whāngai of the children of Rangikoianake and Te Kaihou became known as Ngā Pou Mataara, helped to unite the hapū in areas of common interest, and is symbolic of placing sentinels or guardians to watch over and protect various areas of interest and value to the hapū collectives of Ngāti Kahungunu.

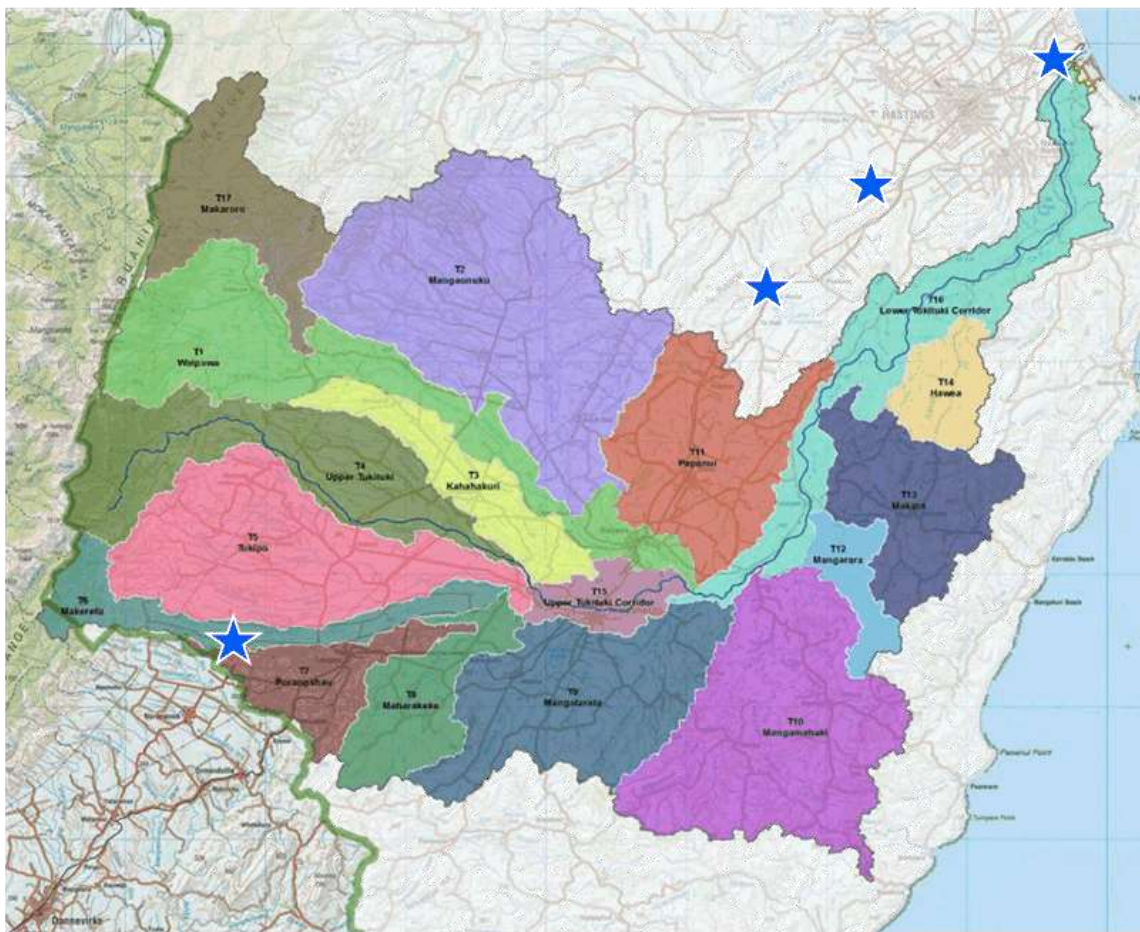
Ngā Pou Mataara was the historical process whereby the role of guardianship and protection was spread throughout Heretaunga and Tamatea. The concept is reflective of kaitiakitanga and analogous to the aim of the Mauri Monitoring Framework, which has a similar role and function in terms of uniting the hapū of the Tukituki Awa in a common purpose to safeguard the mauri of the awa, whilst maintaining individual hapū autonomy and identity within each of their rohe. To differentiate the framework from the historical narrative the word 'hou' has been added, denoting that this is a new use of the Ngā Pou Mataara narrative. The framework includes whakapapa and mātauranga Māori within its ambit, respects the individual mana of each hapū along the awa, and guides process in terms of enabling he mana tangata to be expressed and built on throughout the monitoring of the Tukituki Awa and its tributaries. It also promotes integration of ideas and moemoea for the future.

<sup>6</sup> Te Wheao was a pā well known for the number of chiefly families that lived there.



### Wānanga process

Whānau from a broad range of ages and backgrounds were invited by Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, although for each wānanga, the intent was to focus on those from hapū affiliated with specific rohe and marae along the Tukituki Awa (Figure 3). Each wānanga began with formal pōwhiri, followed by an introductory presentation from the PPG on the purpose of the wānanga and the framework development. Wānanga incorporated presentations on various aspects of mauri from local or invited speakers, and hapū and whānau were included in the kōrero throughout with time to respond to issues raised. All kōrero was recorded, transcribed and collated. Qualitative data from recordings was analysed using NVivo software<sup>7</sup> with word clouds created to visually map key themes. The written transcriptions, photographs, presentations and relevant ports were collated and returned to each marae following the wānanga as physical evidence for mana whenua of the wānanga that they hosted.



**Figure 3.** Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework wānanga and Marae locations (blue stars), Tukituki catchment image courtesy of HBRC.

<sup>7</sup> NVivo software - <https://www.qsrinternational.com/nvivo/home>, was used to provide qualitative analysis of wānanga workshops when participants were discussing different aspects of mauri.

#### Hīkoi and site visits

Hīkoi/site visits were held at all wānanga with the exception of Rakautātahi<sup>8</sup> (Table 1). The hīkoi were planned to revive historical kōrero and associations, familiarise wānanga participants with the locality around the marae where the wānanga were held, and to trigger recollections from tangata whenua on traditional methods around natural resource access and use. Although there were similar matters raised at each wānanga there were also notable points of difference due to location, specific tohu identification and use, and in some cases, different names used for plant or fish species<sup>9</sup>.



**Figure 4.** Whānau from the Hine-raumati wānanga held at Houngarea Marae – hīkoi down to the Tukituki Awa near Ngāwhakatātara. Photo credit – James Ataria.

The hīkoi triggered responses from some wānanga participants that related to their childhood, and the pace of change from freshwater use and land development, and touched on the consequences for the Tukituki and whanau. They also helped facilitate several personal conversations simultaneously and the exchange of ideas and perceptions. In most cases, the hīkoi followed speakers' presentations and the mauri workshops, where these had helped centre participants thoughts around the overall mauri 'theme'.

In some instances, the historical kōrero may have been a distraction, although it was useful in providing a backdrop to the rapid dewatering of the landscape within the Tukituki Valley, clarifying the boundaries for various Māori Land blocks and which hapū held mana over these, and also updating participants on environmental conditions for different parts of the catchment due to effects of land use.

<sup>8</sup> Due to inclement weather and a request from the hau kāinga for the wānanga to be completed in one day was honoured.

<sup>9</sup> "Inanga, inanga-papa and ngāore - the same fish at different life-stages" - Brian Morris – Rakautātahi.



Presentations and discussions at the Tukituki Estuary were productive. The presence of HBRC's Senior Scientist –Coastal Quality<sup>10</sup> was useful in providing an explanation of current estuarine management, condition and the cumulative effects from land use upstream. A whānau member who is studying inanga and their spawning habitat was able to provide an update on her research, and insight into the breeding habits and requirements for this taonga species. For the middle reaches of the awa, there are no marae located between Matahiwi and Tapairu within sight of the awa. This has created the situation whereby whānau from Houngarea and Kahuranaki, although their mana extends over parts of the Tukituki catchment, have their main association with freshwater resources today with the different branches of the Karamū catchment, including Lake Poukawa. Intergenerational connection with the Tukituki is somewhat fragmented, and the transcriptions of the kōrero from each of these two wānanga identified that association has been in decline. Being able to reconnect with the Tukituki at Ngāwhakatātara was a highlight for those who went on the hīkoi from Houngarea.

The diversion of the Papanui Stream into the Tukituki Awa has meant less water flowing into Lake Poukawa. Although useful in terms of allowing for vast increases in pastoral farming and cropping land on the extensive former lakebeds of Poukawa, Roto-a-kiwa and Roto-a-tara, the effects of land drainage on cultural connection, on the tuna fishery and other natural resources are keenly felt by hapū at Kahuranaki. The decline in water quality was highlighted when visiting Wairakau Haruru, a pool that had huge cultural significance in the past, but now is polluted from excessive nutrients and consequential growth in algae. The expansion of corporate farming has also meant that despite some of these entities leasing Māori land as part of their operations, the actual owners have to seek permission from the lessee to cross their lands to access the Tukituki Awa due to Health and Safety legislation and current land use<sup>11</sup>.

Despite some of the above issues, the hīkoi overall provided a useful exercise in familiarising participants with some of their rich history in terms of the Tukituki catchment, helped to build their overall knowledge of resource management issues associated with freshwater, and in some cases provided a conduit to help reconnect them with their awa. Hīkoi assisted the PPG in identifying the main issues of concern to tangata whenua and brought out valuable information on tohu that are specific to various parts of the Tukituki. This informed the process for identifying tangata whenua aspirations towards restoration of mauri, and reconnecting with their history, which helped through the framework development process.

<sup>10</sup> Anna Madaracz-Smith has been at HBRC for close to a decade, and was able to assist whānau in understanding coastal processes, the inshore environment and the state of the Tukituki Estuary.

<sup>11</sup> Presentation by Robin Hape, Poukawa 13B Trustee

**Table 1:** Hīkoi destinations and discussion points/themes – Tukituki Awa and river valley.

Wānanga	Hīkoi destinations/main themes
<i>Matahiwi Marae – Hine-kōanga</i>	<i>Tukituki Estuary and River - Tukituki Valley</i> The status of the flatfish and whitebait fisheries; Īnanga spawning and recruitment; Diadromous species; Rivermouth and issues re keeping it open; Historical inter-tribal rivalry; Māori Land blocks and Crown purchases in the 19th and early 20th centuries; The accumulation of contaminants; Cyanobacteria; Effects on mauri; Tohu/indicators (e.g. Papa-o-tihi)
<i>Houngarea Marae – Hine-raumati</i>	<i>Ngāwhakatatara, Middle Road - Pukahu, Te Mata Peak</i> Māori land blocks along the awa; Accessibility to the awa; Decline in water quality; Water abstraction; Tohu specific to the middle Tukituki; Significant pa sites and historical accounts; Lack of ngahere to clothe and protect the whenua; Different perspectives of history amongst hapū (Te Mata-Te Matā); Loss of vast wetland systems; Historical relationships with wetland systems - refugia for birds/fish;
<i>Kahuranaki Marae – Hine ngahuru</i>	<i>Wairakau Haruru, Papanui Stream- Roto-a-Tara, Te Awa o Porirua</i> Te Hapuku and Lake Poukawa; Loss of water from the landscape; Water pollution; Diminished eel fishery; Traditional uses for various pools and streams; Stream diversion; Dewatered landscape; Commercial use of water and priority;

### Mauri workshops

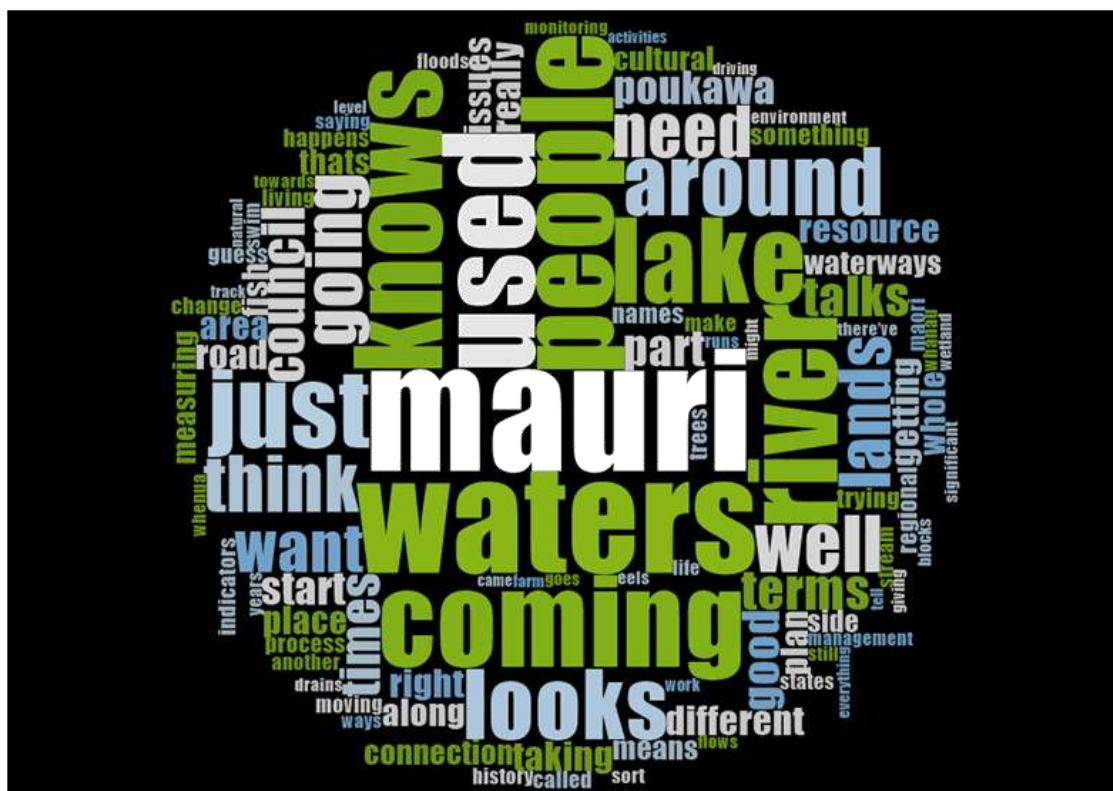
Workshops were held at the wānanga and participants split into groups where each group were asked three focus questions on mauri (Box 1). These questions were to assist in identifying tangata whenua ideas around mauri, specific tohu/indicators of relevance to wānanga participants, and ensured use of a consistent methodology throughout the project. Workshop kōrero was recorded and transcribed and notes from each group written up and presented back to the full group for further kōrero.

Key themes (Figure 5) and potential tohu/indicators (Table 2) were analysed from each wānanga and contributed to the development of the framework as described in the following sections.

#### Box 1. Wānanga focus questions:

1. What does mauri mean to you?
2. How would you tell if the mauri of the awa is unhealthy or diminished?
3. How do you tell if the mauri of the awa is intact or healthy?





**Figure 5.** Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework - word cloud of key themes from transcripts of all four seasonal wānanga, Tukituki Awa.

**Table 2.** Summary of key findings and draft tohu/indicators.

Marae	Key findings	Potential tohu/indicators
Matahiwi	Tukituki awa is seen as a tīpuna. Matrix of mauri measures – spatially, seasonally and temporally.	Īnanga spawning; Flounder and tuna presence/abundance; Whitebait abundance and diversity of species <sup>12</sup> ; People interacting with the awa; Improved estuarine health.
Houngarea	Need water that is safe to swim in; Maintain adequate flows in streams and springs; Habitat enhancement for taonga species; Awa tīpuna concept; Reconnection with the awa;	Water quality meets cultural needs; More whānau interacting with the awa; Continuous flows in streams; Water levels in whānau bores maintained (aquifer levels); Seasonal presence of tuna <sup>13</sup> .
Kahuranaki	Restoration of water quality; Revitalisation of cultural practices; Personification of the awa – wetlands filter (kidneys), springs replenish (circulation) etc;	More whānau interacting with the awa; Water is safe for cultural use; Taonga species are present in abundance and safe to harvest.
Rakautātahi	Taunaha – names left by our tīpuna on the whenua; Significance of the sounds of the wai; Need for restoration of water quality/quantity	Awa is safe to swim in; Taonga species are more abundant; Revival of cultural practices; Enabling of kaitiakitanga.

## 7 Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework Development

A framework is a supporting structure, underlying a system, concept or plan. The Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework is the primary architecture that would support and house more detailed infrastructure for hapū to measure and monitor the state of mauri in the Tukituki Awa.

Key aims in developing Ngā Pou Mataara Hou were to construct a model that is:

1. Hapū-based and self-determined, incorporating local mana whenua mātauranga of the Tukituki Awa and their perceptions of mauri;
2. Seasonally relevant, applying the maramataka (Māori calendar) and mātauranga Māori ,
3. Consistent – inclusive of spatial and temporal results over time; and
4. Useful for application awa-wide for long-term monitoring, whilst maintaining the integrity and intent of a hapū-driven process.

The method and process for developing the concepts used in the framework (e.g., utilising the central concept of pou (pillars or metaphoric structures and kōrero that symbolise territorial or cultural concepts) are outlined in other sections of this report. This section details the results of this research and specifically how the framework is constructed, how it could be used to collate, store and communicate across spatial and temporal dimensions. Finally we explore a mechanism to provide examples of how the framework could be populated in order to demonstrate how the implementation or operationalisation of the framework could occur. At the onset of this research the PPG was challenged by the Kāhui Kaumātua to create a way to measure mauri in a manner that does not

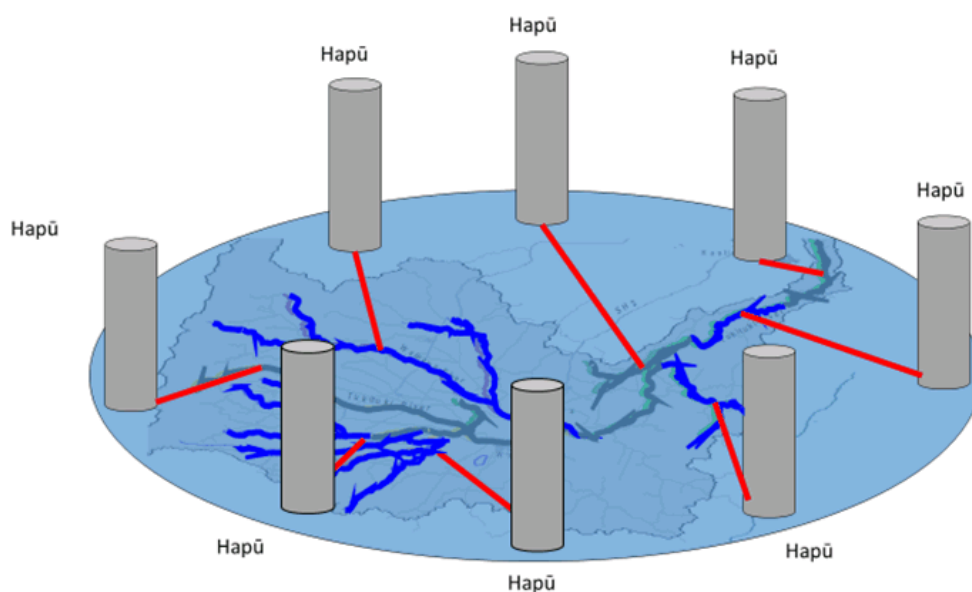
<sup>12</sup> The whitebait cohort has historically consisted of 5 species, but lately in some areas only two species now make up the whitebait run, indicating a decline in diversity.

<sup>13</sup> Tuna in their various life-stages through from elvers, juveniles, adults and migrators.

contravene the view that mauri is a value and concept derived from the realm of the Atua and as such cannot, and should not, be measured directly by humans. The PPG proposed the concept of employing tohu or indicators as proxies of mauri – a concept that was supported by the Kāhui Kaumātua. However, the authors of this report would like to stress that the scope for this current work was to develop a framework only. Confirmation of specific monitoring sites and tohu/indicators for each hapū collective are yet to be determined and this constitutes a separate work stream that if resourced, should follow a similar localised wānanga approach as described for the development of this framework.

### A spatial framework

Mauri emanates from the spiritual realm and consequently means different things to different hapū and in different places, depending on their tikanga. It may wax or wane by season, or over the longer-term due to various anthropogenic and natural influences. A spatial framework however, is necessary to report on and convey results on the state of mauri for the Tukituki Awa<sup>14</sup>. It is not possible to determine the ‘state of mauri’ for the whole awa as a single result, or for a given year or time-period, as different hapū express their tikanga in their own manner. The most relevant spatial scale for monitoring and measuring mauri is at the hapū or hapū cluster level (Figure 6). This allows hapū to determine tohu or indicators that are relevant to their own areas of interest, to use as proxies to evaluate mauri as it is understood and expressed by tangata whenua in that place. Ideally, hapū collectives will undertake the monitoring and assessment associated with the tohu they develop for their own rohe.



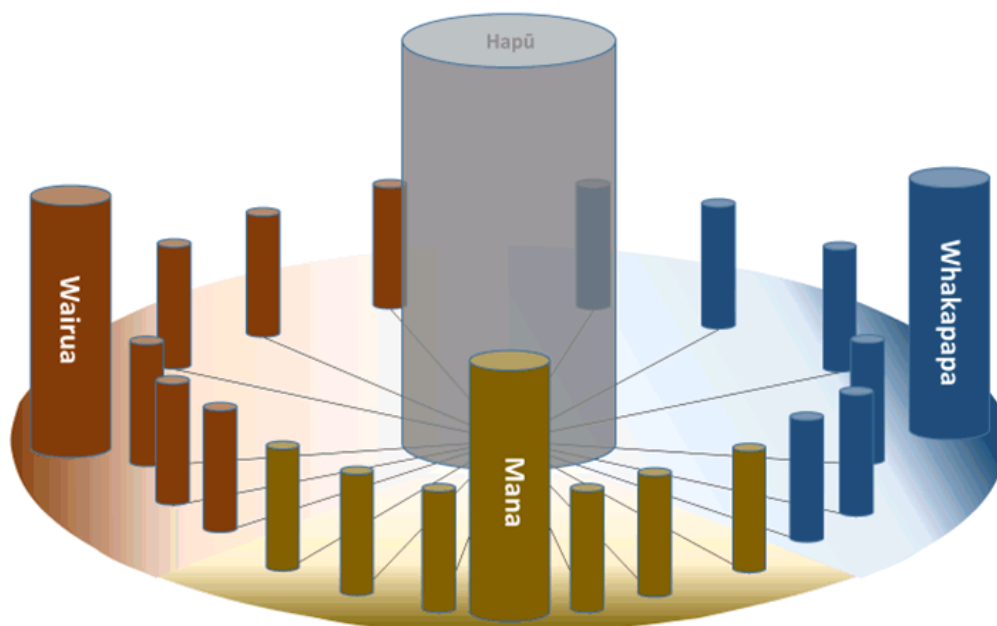
**Figure 6.** Spatial representation of Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework, a Māori monitoring framework for measuring mauri in the Tukituki Awa. *Note: the number and location of sites and hapū are indicative only.*

<sup>14</sup> Tukituki Plan Change 6 at Policy TT16 requires the development of a “Mauri monitoring framework”.

### Ngā pou hou

A number of conceptual frames were drafted following the wānanga, which attempted to encapsulate and align with the ideas and kōrero expressed by mana whenua. Three key recurring 'themes' associated with mauri were identified within the kōrero across the four wānanga: Wairua, Whakapapa and Mana. The historical narrative of Ngā Pou Mataara resonated with many of the Heretaunga hapū and the key themes from the wānanga were further developed to align with the narrative and conceptualised as 'pou' for the purposes of the framework. The pou visually represent both the differences and boundaries between hapū, while within the historical narrative, they are also pou which unify the hapū in a common purpose. This is analogous to the framework where the pou are used to indicate the state of particular aspects of mauri for a hapū area of interest within the Tukituki Awa, whilst when combined, contribute to show the state of mauri for the catchment as a whole.

Three pou represent interrelated aspects of mauri: Wairua, Whakapapa and Mana. The fourth, central pou represents the overall state of mauri for that hapū, or hapū collective's area of interest for the monitored time period (Figure 7).



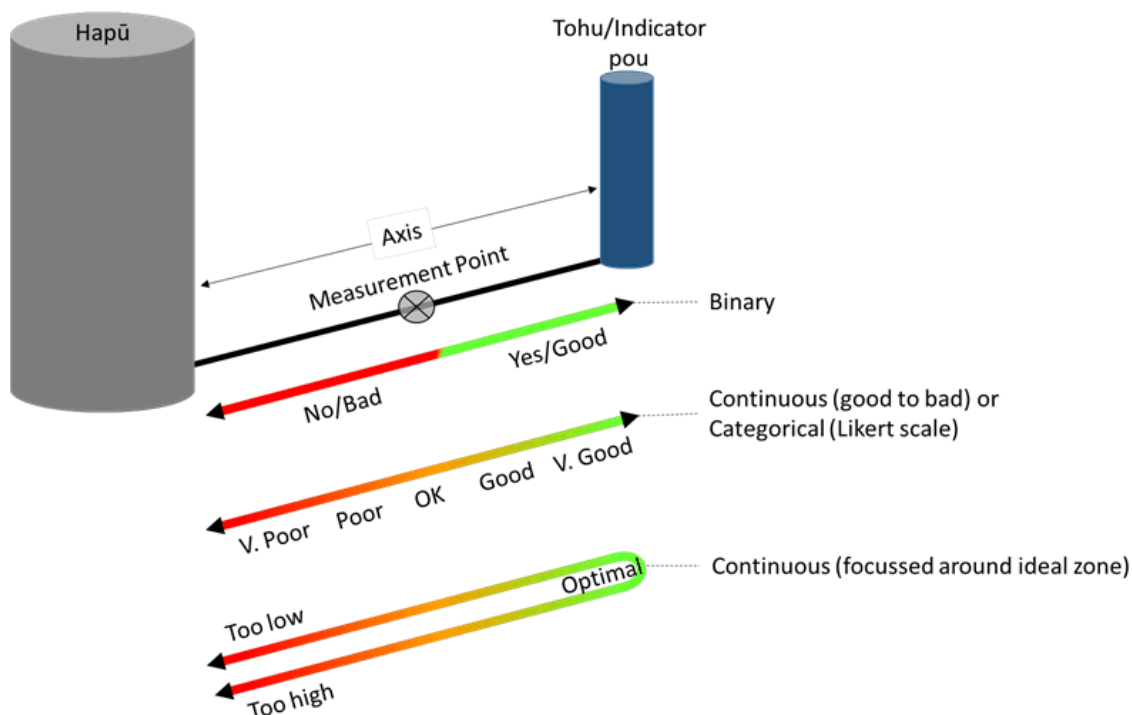
**Figure 7.** Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework, a Māori monitoring framework for measuring mauri in the Tukituki Awa. The three named pou comprise key aspects of mauri: Wairua, Whakapapa and Mana. The fourth and central pou indicates the overall state of mauri for a particular hapū. Small pou (unlabeled) represent hapū determined tohu (proxy indicators) for measuring aspects of mauri. *Note: the number of tohu are indicative only.*

### Ngā tohu

The smallest pou in Figure 7 symbolise the cultural tohu (or proxy indicators) for mauri and are the quantitative and qualitative tools employed by mana whenua that collectively provide an overall assessment of mauri. These pou are connected by axes to the central pou. In this structure, the axes



represent the measure of condition for each tohu. Depending on the tohu, the measure of condition may be binary (i.e., good or bad), continuous (e.g., from good to bad), categorical (such as the Likert scale with categories ranging from good to bad), or continuous and focussed around an optimum (e.g., pH, where the middle/neutral is good and either end is bad) (Figure 8).

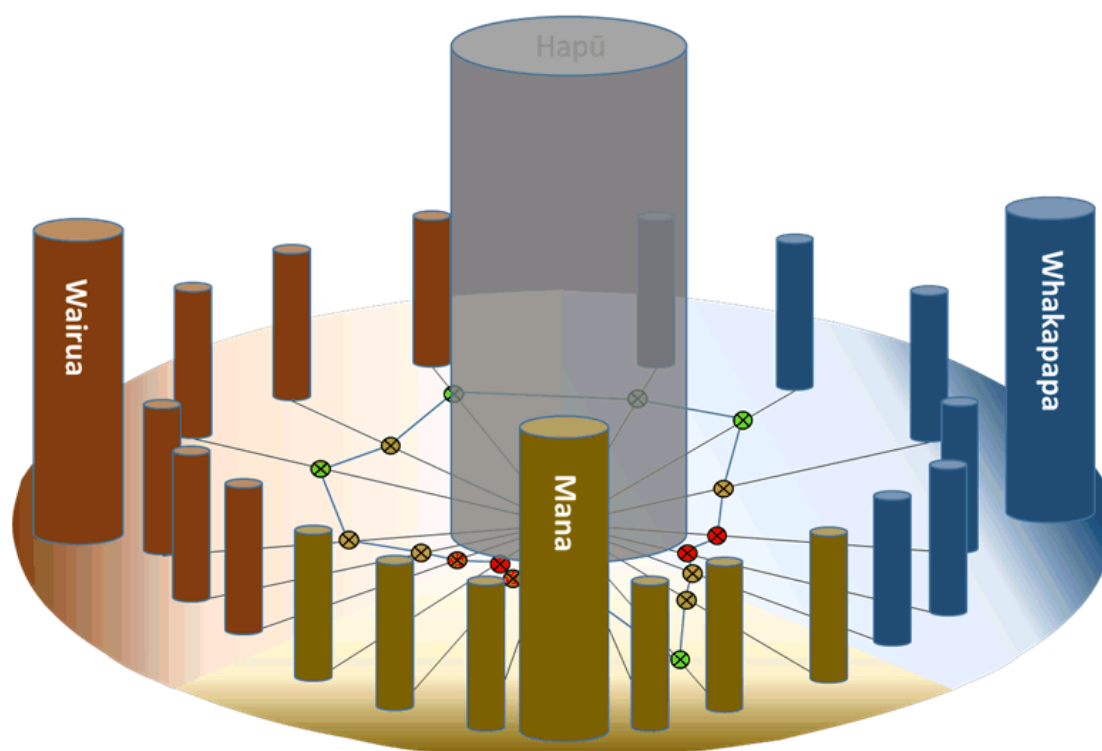


**Figure 8.** Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework, a Māori monitoring framework for measuring mauri in the Tukituki Awa. Examples of different measurement scales that can be applied to various tohu (proxy indicators).

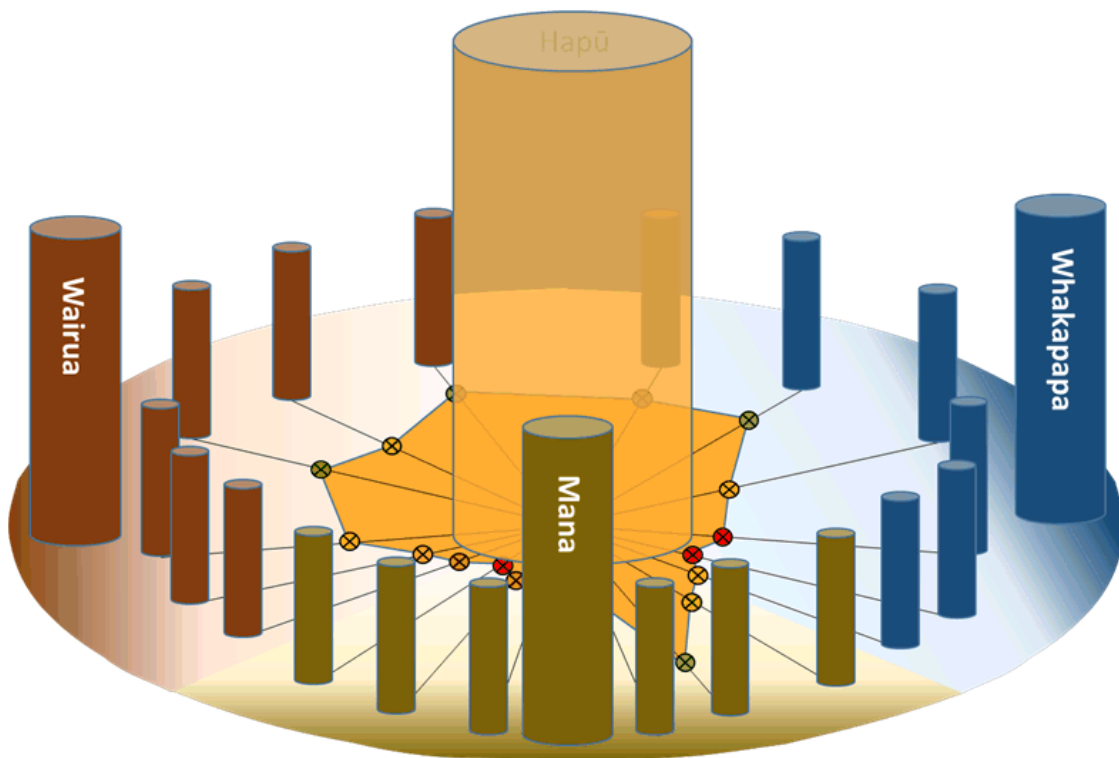
Each tohu (proxy indicator) of mauri is measured and plotted along its corresponding axis (using the relevant scale). Connecting the measured point for each tohu produces a polygon which provides two forms of visual information. Firstly, the size of the corresponding polygon (or footprint) gives an aggregated assessment for the suite of tohu measured (Figure 9). The larger the footprint the better the 'mauri score' based on the proxy tohu that were measured. Secondly, each measurement point is assigned a colour depending where on the axis the measured point falls (Figure 8 & 9). Combining the colour of each measured point provides an overall colour for the footprint (Figure 9). Based on the colour of the footprint an overall 'mauri score' for that hapū in their monitored part of the catchment can be assigned using a simple traffic light system displayed on the central pou (Figure 10).

Some tohu were identified from the kōrero at each of the wānanga. Further indicator development is required to determine measurable tohu of relevance for each hapū/marae, enabling them to measure the condition of each tohu in the appropriate spatial setting and season (using the Maramataka). Individually and collectively the condition of each of the tohu will give an overall measurement of the state of mauri for that hapū in their area of interest, over a specified time-period. Collectively, the framework will enable an understanding of the state of the mauri of the Tukituki Awa.

Tohu identification and development, and road-testing of the monitoring protocols for each hapū is the next stage of the project. The timing of monitoring and the frequency of measurement and reporting of results are also yet to be determined. However, some common tohu examples have been explored in the following sections to assist in understanding the potential outputs and applicability of the framework.



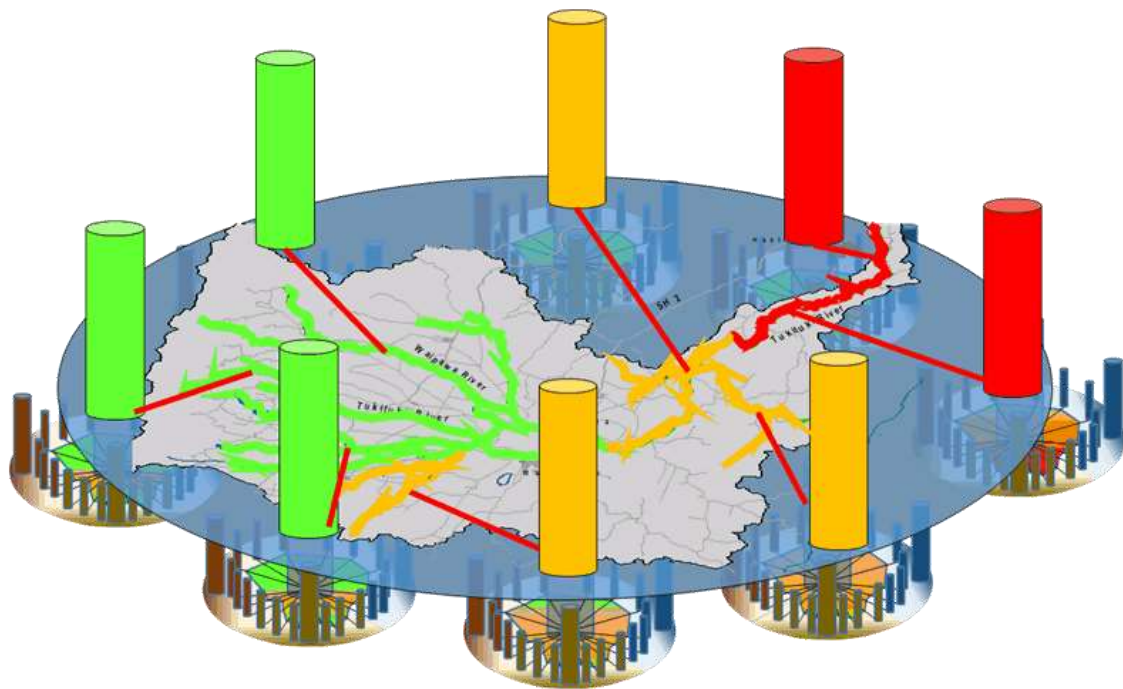
**Figure 9.** Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework, a Māori monitoring framework for measuring mauri in the Tukituki Awa. Tohu (proxy indicators) of mauri plotted along corresponding axes and associated coloured polygon footprint from a summation of results from all of the measured indicators.



**Figure 10.** Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework, a Māori monitoring framework for measuring mauri in the Tukituki Awa. Coloured polygon ‘footprint’ assigns an overall ‘mauri score’ for that hapū in their monitored part of the catchment displayed on the central pou.

#### Spatial and temporal data

To show the spatial differences in the state of mauri across the Tukituki Awa in one monitoring period the central pou for each hapū collective, supported by the underlying pou and tohu/indicators, can be presented simply as shown in Figure 11. This summarises the proxy monitoring carried out by hapū as a high level indicator of the state of mauri across the catchment.

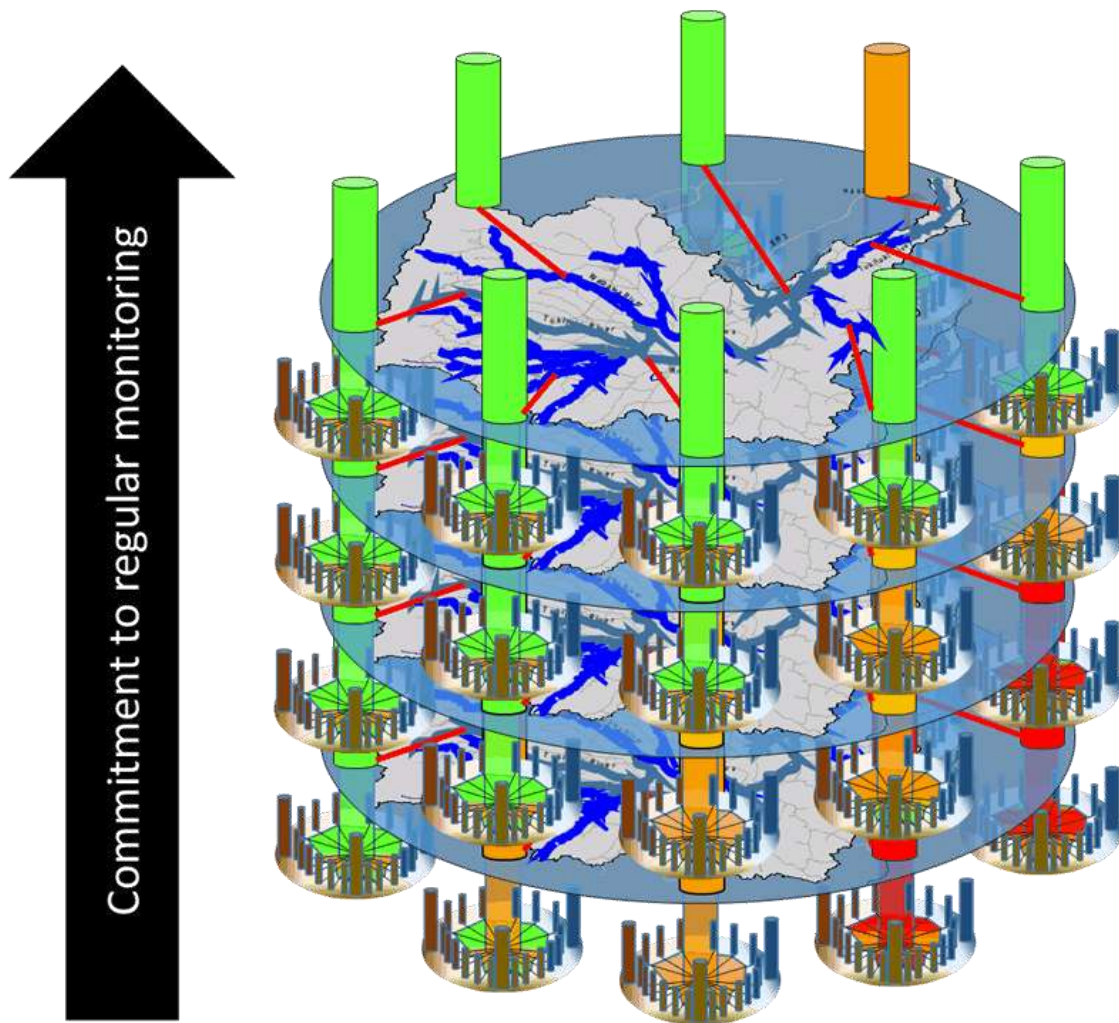


**Figure 11.** Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework, a Māori monitoring framework for measuring mauri in the Tukituki Awa. Spatial (hapū) differences in the state of mauri indicators across the catchment.

Once the Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework is established, it is intended that monitoring and measuring the state of mauri in the Tukituki Awa be continued over time, enabling an assessment of changes in state across the catchment and at each hapū collective location (Figure 12). The data supporting the overall indicator at each location can be interrogated to assess where positive or negative changes have occurred temporally. Data is intended to be held and maintained by the hapū, and communicated to regional council in a form that retains the integrity of the data and associated processes.

In this way, long-term commitment to cultural monitoring will enable a picture of cultural health to be built – where trends in mauri and water quality can be plotted and progress tracked towards specific goals or aspirations for the mauri of the awa.





**Figure 12.** Ngā Pou Mataara Hou Framework, a Māori monitoring framework for measuring mauri in the Tukutiki Awa. Differences in the state of mauri across the catchment and over successive monitoring periods.

#### Tuna as a tohu example

The populating of the framework ultimately requires two distinct components to be included for the monitoring and results to be relevant to hapū. The first requires the correct process to determine the tohu, requiring input and direction from individual hapū or hapū groups. This will enable hapū to define and characterise their own meaningful and representative tohu and/or proxies.

Although there may be general consensus on some overarching tohu (e.g. tuna or whitebait), how these are to be measured relevant to each hapū area of interest, is a decision for individual hapū/hapū groups. This is necessary to enable expression of different perspectives and tikanga on what should be monitored, where, and the timing of monitoring and data collection.

The second component is to enable the tohu to be flexible to different life stages for a particular species or practice (e.g., mahinga kai), allowing for variability in species size-class, appearance, characteristics, behaviours and life-cycle to be captured within the measurement. For example,

kōrero from Kahuranaki and Rakautātahi Marae emphasised the subtle differences in appearance of īnanga as they moved upstream, gradually taking on more colour and increasing in size, and in some instances they also have a different (local) name<sup>15</sup>.

Tuna were a common tohu discussed at each of the wānanga. However, the specific relevance of tuna to understanding mauri varied depending on the hapū/hapū group, their area of interest on the awa, the life-stage of the tuna, differing mahinga kai or kaitiaki values and seasonality/timing.

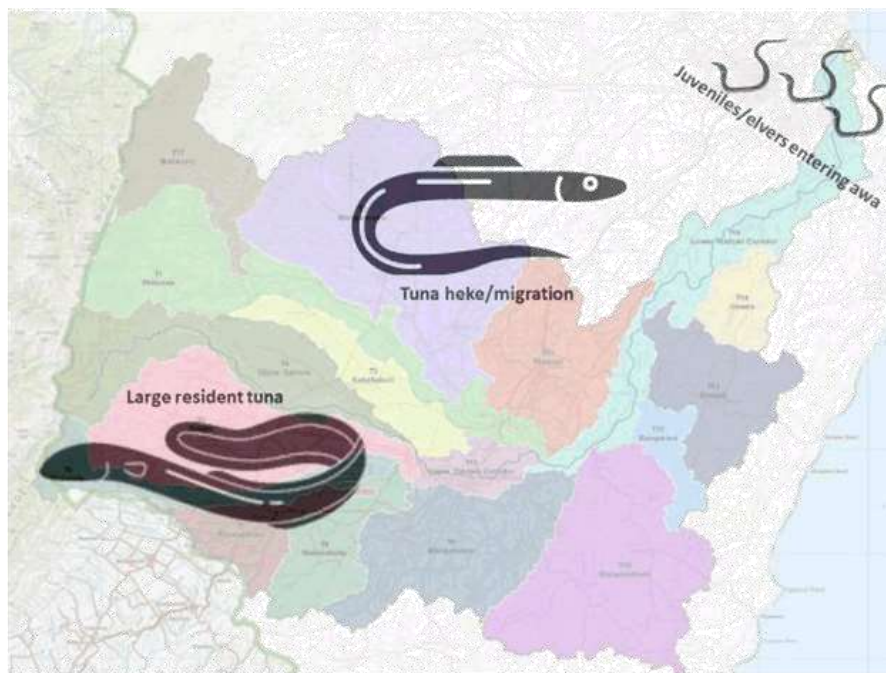
An example of potential tohu variability for tuna is shown in Figure 13. For the hapū at Matahiwi the number of juveniles or elvers entering the awa from the sea and their ability to survive in the lower reaches and travel up the awa is an important indicator of the health of tuna as a tohu.

Further up-river within the rohe of Houngarea and Kahuranaki, the tuna heke or ability of adult tuna to migrate to the sea is an indicator of the health and sustainability of the tuna population, also providing opportunities for sustainable harvest and linkages to traditional mahinga kai practices. In the upper reaches of the Tukituki near Rakautātahi, the location, number and quality of large eels is a critical indicator of the mauri of the awa, acknowledging the role of tuna as kaitiaki species and their potential for mahinga kai harvest. Each life-stage occurs during different seasons and will need a different method and timing of measurement to be developed, relevant to the expression of the tohu for each hapū/hapū group.

Tuna represent one over-arching tohu across the Tukituki Awa, although each hapū/hapū group have different and specific interests in tuna as tohu. Measurement of tuna will vary spatially and measurement will need to align temporally to the relevant life-stage. Notwithstanding this, all Tukituki hapū have a collective interest in the health of tuna across the catchment as a whole. If the number of inward migrating elvers is declining, this is a concern for all hapū. Likewise if there are fewer adults able to migrate to sea or fewer locations with large tuna in good health, all hapū will have an interest in knowing this and relating this knowledge to their own tuna tohu. This can then inform management of tuna habitat and enhancement of these taonga species.

Collectively, the hapū-specific tohu enable a holistic assessment of the state of the Tukituki Awa for tuna, as one proxy of mauri across the catchment.

<sup>15</sup> īnanga and ngāore, where the ngāore are īnanga at a later stage of development, with more colour and of larger size (Brian Morris – Rakautātahi).



**Figure 13.** Example of variability in tuna tohu for the Tukituki Awa. *Note: this is based on initial tohu kōrero and will require further development to meaningfully populate the framework for this tohu.*

## 6. Recommended next steps

The contract to develop the framework has been completed (as documented in this report). Two further stages are required to:

- a) Populate the framework with tohu/indicators that have been selected, validated and approved by the hapū with mana whenua along the Tukituki Awa; and
- b) Trial the framework and record monitoring results.

At least two rounds of monitoring are necessary to accommodate differences in tikanga and kawa processes and to enable different tohu/indicators to be used.

A further consideration is then the incorporation or use of western science data, albeit interpreted through a tangata whenua lens in terms of the hapū-defined tohu.

There is a willingness for some hapū to work collectively in determining what their tohu should be, for defining the monitoring sites and their spatial extent, and agreeing on the timing and frequency for when monitoring should occur so they are culturally relevant. Discussions on how the results are to be recorded and assessed, for data storage, recovery and reporting purposes will also need to be agreed.

Use of the Ngā Pou Mataara Hou monitoring framework provides a unique opportunity for looking at the synergies between tangata whenua mauri monitoring in the Tukituki catchment and HBRC's State of the Environment monitoring and reporting. There is a growing awareness of the need for monitoring tools to assist Māori participation and expression relating to Te Ao Māori. In the view of the PPG, the next steps required to enable hapū to monitor their own awa and its environs are to:

1. Secure approval and resource for a further process to develop hapū-centric indicators and measures for two hapū/hapū groups, and ultimately all hapū groupings within the catchment;
2. Quantify where, when, how and how often to monitor/measure these hapū specific indicators;
3. Develop a suite of criteria for checking the relevance of indicators – and validation processes throughout the Tukituki catchment;
4. Develop a draft set of tohu/indicators for each hapū/hapū group and go back to marae to road test these, ultimately enabling reporting on mauri across the catchment using the framework.

## 8. Appendices

Appendix 1. Policy TT16

Appendix 2. Kāhui Kaumātua membership

Appendix 3. Hine-kōanga wānanga – Matahiwi Marae

Appendix 4. Hine-raumati wānanga – Houngarea Marae

Appendix 5. Hine-ngahuru wānanga – Kahuranaki Marae

Appendix 6. Hine-hōtoke wānanga – Rakautatahi Marae

Item 9

Attachment 3





**HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL MĀORI COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP  
REPORTS**

Name: Peter Eden

Meeting date: February 2019

Members: Te Whanaganui Orutu

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**Request to the Māori Committee**

1. Pollution – Ahuriri whanau advised and disgusted.
2. Limited discussion about Māori Board formed – Where is Mana Whenua?
3. HBRC member's comments not informed –only two Māori operators in Tourism sector, highlights the support Māori Tourism are provided.
4. Mohaka draft plan – Next steps?
5. Māori Consent Team to be part of Resource Management process - supported.
6. Resolved development issues – Hospital Hill development.
7. Resource Management Subdivision consents –Māori involvement and discussions?

**Recommendation/s to the Hawkes Bay Regional Council**

All above

**Authored: Peter Eden**

**Date: 15-01-2019**





## HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL MĀORI COMMITTEE KAHUNGUNU MAORI EXECUTIVE REPORT

**Name:** Kahungunu Maori Executive Committee

**Meeting date:** 12 February 2019

**Member:** Michelle McIlroy

Topics

### Overview 1:

#### Erosion Issues Involving Waahi Tapu – refer Katarina report

Erosion alert: **WHETUMARAMA MARAE**, Mill Pa, Frasertown

Spoke to the Chairperson of Mill Pa Marae and have referred this to Katarina.

### Overview 2:

**KAHUTIA RONGOA WANANGA:** Te Reinga, 31<sup>st</sup> January and 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019 with Pa McGowan. There were approximately 20 people in attendance which is the first of 3 x tree identification and seed sourcing wananga in 2019. The Wananga commenced with a 'waerea' which included an address direct to Tane Mahuta to start the journey of recloaking Papatuanuku and restoring the mauri of our waterways.

### Overview 3:

**NZ MAORI COUNCIL** – Chairperson of NZ Maori Council Sir Eddie Durie will be attending a Kahungunu Maori Executive Committee hui on 20 February 2019.

### Overview 4:

**MATARIKI TU RAKAU:** Aaron Thompson, Project Manager, Matariki Tu Rakau update.

The 10,000 tree order has been confirmed – awaiting delivery dates. Te Uru Rakau have engaged an Event Management advisor to help with the logistics of the planting program this winter. Spoke to Erica Smith with regards preparation of site for plantings and also followed up with Katarina due to the safety issues of the site.

### Overview 5:

**HANGAROA RIVER:** Te Reinga and Ruakituri hapu and Marae have noted to me previously their concerns about the state of the Hangaroa. One of the E coli readings for Rere Falls/Rock shows 100,000 E coli /100 ml and another 30,000. This is within the jurisdiction of Gisborne however it impacts on the Hangaroa and therefore Wairoa Awa – is there any information on what is the cause behind these readings

#### **Wairoa Catchment Surface Water Quality Report & Ecology, SoE Report 2009**

A major impairment of water quality in the Wairoa catchment is sediment induced poor water clarity and a high concentration of suspended solids. These factors affect the aquatic ecosystem and recreational quality in the catchment. Further monitoring, possibly continuous turbidity monitoring is recommended with the objective to:

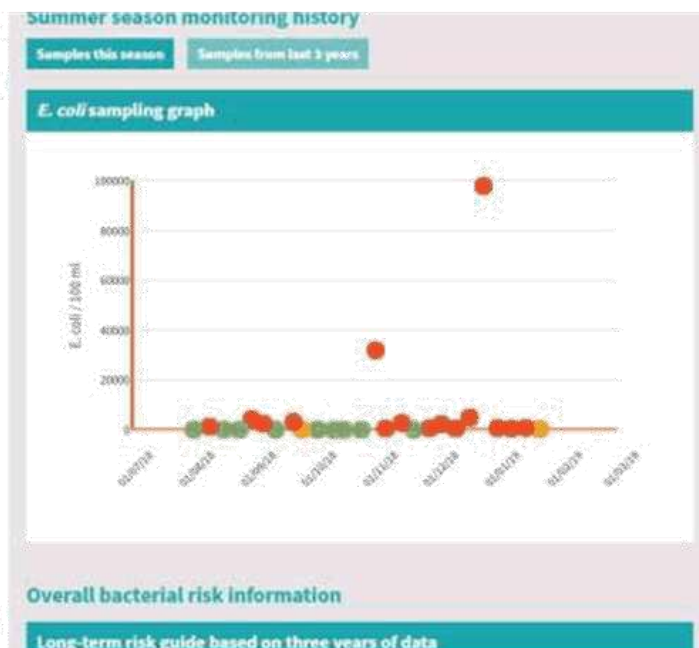
Assess the increase of sediment loads by land use and the mitigation by riparian management.

Study biological indicators of sediment impact in the aquatic ecosystem.

It should be investigated, why the HANGAROA has a worse water quality compared to the other Wairoa tributaries.

HCEF funding \$595,700 (Wairoa Sediment Reduction Initiative \$351,000 Catchment Facilitation Programme \$244,700) Total project funding \$1,200,000 2009-2012

**\*\*What was the outcome of this Programme - please forward report and findings.**

**Overview 6:**

Wairoa Waikaremoana Maori Trust Board – I am a Trustee of the Board and have been seconded as Project Manager for a Nursery Initiative. We are engaging with the Provincial Development unit towards a PGF application for a Commercial Native plant and tree nursery that will start with 50,000 trees per year up to 200,000 by year 5 (possibly more).

We have received support letters from HBRC Chair, Wairoa Taiwhenua, Wairoa District Council, several Marae of Te Wairoa Hopupu Honengenenge Matangirau. Our Community are extremely encouraged by our upcoming local planting projects this year and the hope of more trees in the future. Thank you to HBRC for your letter of support.

**Overview 7:**

**FEEDLOTS:** One of the local hapu members Theresa Thornton of Raupunga is very concerned about the consent for the Feedlot and the environmental impacts that could have on their waterways. We are also deeply concerned about the Consent application for Ohinepaaka considering it being part of a network leading to a spawning stream. Any Feedlot consent applications in the district of Wairoa is of an extreme environmental concern for our whenua and waterways.

**Overview 8: Wairoa River**

**E COLI:** Continuing concern with the high E coli readings at both monitoring sites within the community. There is a need for more signage most especially on the main river bank in town as Rangatahi are seen swimming in these areas. This may be a Health & Safety issue as well as a Public Health Issue. They have also been seen jumping off the retaining wall that was built by the HBRC.

**ALGAE RIVER BED:** Locals have taken photos and complained about a green like algae in the river that is smothering the river bed. The same substance has also been seen at Opoutama Beach – confirmed by Dean Whaanga.

Request to the Māori Committee

That the report from Kahungunu Maori Executive Representative be received.

**ACTION 1:** the Hawke's Bay Regional Council please forward the outcome/report of the Wairoa Sediment Reduction initiative 2009-2012

**ACTION 2:** Please advise as to the cause of the green algae appearing on the river bed, and a request be made for further signage to be placed near to the river bridge to protect the health of our community. Promote LAWA site.

Authored: Michelle McIlroy

Date: 4 February 2019

## HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL MĀORI COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP REPORTS

Name: Katarina Kawana

Meeting date: 12 February 2019

Members: Wairoa Taiwhenua - Ngati Kahungunu

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### Topics

1. River Erosion
2. Swimmability - Readings poor, yet kids still swimming. Signage for public for warning on the bridge and park area
3. Complaints about algae bloom out Mahanga, Mahia from Dean Whaanga
4. Nuhaka river complaints
5. Waiau River dumping garden waste, dumping wrecks and rubbish at metal pit
6. New retaining wall to strengthen playground area completed – Caution-children jumping off wall, no warning of danger and snags, still visible signs of trees
7. Cultural impact assessment – assessment has begun and contact/engagement prior to engineers assessment. Mapping in progress
8. Putahi marae below marae and Kauhoroa stream – Mill Pa erosion on banks lost 20 meters, banks steep
9. Pakowhai urupa (received drone aerial shots), attending marae committee meeting on 9 Feb 2019.
10. Ramoto at Frasertown convergence – contact made, meeting arranged
11. Takitimu urupa – meeting pending
12. Whakapau urupa engagement – in progress
13. Te Uhi – site visits to three urupa on rivers edge
14. Kihitu – tba
15. Arimawha marae – steep and eroding banks along Waiau (tba)
16. Sustainable Homes – public meeting date confirmed for Thursday, 14 Feb at Wairoa Yacht Club, due to venue availability public meeting was moved from 31 Jan 2019.

### Request to the Māori Committee

Request to Action plan for erosion and pollution

### Recommendation/s to the Hawkes Bay Regional Council

1. Erect or install safety signage on Wairoa riverbanks
2. Erect 0800... Hotline sign posts
3. Link Swimmable Webpage to NKII and the respective Taiwhenua.

**Authored: Katarina Kawana**

**Date: 5 Feb 2019**



# HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

## MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 12 February 2019

### Subject: REGIONAL THREE WATERS REVIEW

Item 10

#### Reason for Report

1. This report seeks to inform the Māori Committee on the Hawkes Bay Regional Council's work with the region's four territorial authorities to develop a regional business case assessing options to improve the management of drinking water, stormwater and wastewater (Three Waters) in the Hawke's Bay region and in doing so, address Central Government concerns associated with these activities.
2. This review will develop recommendations for performance improvements to our Regional Three Waters systems with a view to guiding Central Government's Three Waters strategy.
3. It should be noted that this review is specifically looking at the service delivery function of Three Waters and does not seek to review the resource management or regulatory framework.

#### Staff Recommendation

4. Staff recommend that the Māori Committee receives and notes the report.

#### 5. Background Summary

6. The Government is investigating options on how to improve the management of drinking water, stormwater and wastewater (three waters) to better support New Zealand's prosperity, health, safety and environment. Local Government Minister Nanaia Mahuta has announced a reform programme to transform drinking, storm and wastewater. It is focused on the challenges facing the sector, including funding pressures, rising environmental standards, climate change, seasonal pressure from tourism, and the recommendations of the Havelock North Inquiry. The review is in its second stage.
  - 6.1. **Stage One** – This stage explored the issues and opportunities with three waters services by gathering and analysing information. This was completed at the end of 2017.
  - 6.2. **Stage Two** – This stage commenced in March 2018. It is looking at options for improving the three waters system, including the management, service delivery, funding, and regulatory arrangements.
7. Central government has advised that they will work closely with councils, Iwi and all stakeholders with an interest in three waters services in order to develop options and recommendations.
8. There is an opportunity to provide the Hawke's Bay's perspective into the Central Government review on developing options to address the key concerns on how we can improve the management of drinking water, storm water and wastewater ("Three Waters") to better support our community's prosperity, health, safety and environment.
9. The Minister has advised she is supportive of our region's proposal to complete this review and how it may be adopted as part of the wider government review.
10. The purpose of the Hawke's Bay review is to have developed recommendations for regional performance improvements to our Three Waters systems to help guide Central Governments thinking to deliver:
  - 10.1. Safe, NZDWS compliant and reliable drinking water
  - 10.2. Better environmental performance for our water services
  - 10.3. Efficient, sustainable, resilient, and accountable water services

- 10.4. Achieving these aims in ways that are efficient and effective for our communities.
11. This review will need to address the following challenges for our water systems and communities:
  - 11.1. Meeting community expectations for each of the Three Waters across quality, treatment and management
  - 11.2. Meeting regulatory requirements for the Three Waters for quality, treatment and management
  - 11.3. The ability to replace infrastructure as it ages, and or fund and manage new infrastructure to meet changing customer and regulatory requirements.
  - 11.4. Declining rating bases in some areas, high growth in others
  - 11.5. High seasonal demand in small tourism centres
  - 11.6. Adapting for climate change and adverse natural events.
12. The review will identify and develops options for structure and governance models that:
  - 12.1. Develops and confirms 'Key Principles' of approach that are shared and agreed by the respective council's
  - 12.2. Identifies service and delivery model opportunities through joint provision of all or some elements of the Three Waters services. In identifying a range of models these shall be compared to the status quo including clustering of sub-regional entities. The models must be flexible enough to future proof for the inclusion of private water suppliers.
  - 12.3. Develops strategic capacity and resilience across the water network
  - 12.4. Provides excellence in strategic and management capability to ensure safe, secure efficient drinking water, waste water and storm water service outcomes to our communities.
  - 12.5. Provide economic value and be able to demonstrate how well and why the identified models meet each of the objectives including benefits analysis, cost of service delivery, funding requirements, how fees and charges are levied and where the costs are distributed, and processes.
  - 12.6. Provides capital efficiency current and future Three Waters assets
  - 12.7. Delivers operational and maintenance excellence through the most effective service delivery model
  - 12.8. Improves customer service
  - 12.9. Provides greater environmental, community and cultural focus
  - 12.10. Recommend the next steps to enable the entire objectives to be met including a programme and cost/resource estimates to do this – this should also include transition plans/costs and timetables for such a transition.
13. Hawke's Bay Regional Council's service delivery functions of drainage and flood protection are not in scope of this review. However, the involvement of Hawke's Bay Regional Council will keep us informed into possible direction of Three Waters delivery in Hawkes Bay. This is important in managing the interface between territorial authority and Regional Council drainage and stormwater schemes. It is also valuable for the Regional Council to be involved given our interests as regulator of Three Waters and the natural resources this infrastructure interacts with.
14. In order to undertake the review it will be necessary to engage the services of an external agency to support its delivery. We will be seeking a fixed cost engagement via our procurement process. It is proposed that costs will be attributed on the following basis:
  - 14.1. NCC 35%
  - 14.2. HDC 35%

- 14.3. HBRC 15%
- 14.4. WDC 7.5%
- 14.5. CHBC 7.5%.

## Risk

- 15. Undertaking the review is considered the lowest strategic risk option. This option would contribute the Hawkes Bay regional perspective into the Central Government review on how we can improve the management of drinking water, stormwater and wastewater (Three Waters).

## Approved Option

- 16. On the 19 December 2018 Council approved Option 1 which is repeated below. Option 2 (do not participate in the project) has been removed from this paper as it was not selected.

## Option 1 – Council confirms its support for the project

- 17. Financial and Resourcing Implications
  - 17.1. Additional funding will not be required to complete the review.
  - 17.2. The review will be outsourced to an external consultancy to deliver the report, however there will be a moderate resourcing impact on council staff to provide information to complete the analysis and participate in workshops throughout the review process. The successful bid for the project was from Morrison Lowe supported by WSP Opus.
- 18. Risk Analysis
  - 18.1. This option is considered the lowest strategic risk option. This option would contribute the Hawke's Bay regional perspective into the Central Government review on how we can improve the management of drinking water, storm water and wastewater (Three Waters).
- 19. Promotion or Achievement of Community Outcomes
  - 19.1. This review demonstrates our commitment to making sustainable investment in durable infrastructure that promotes smart growth and ensures we are environmentally responsible.
- 20. Statutory Responsibilities
  - 20.1. The review will contribute towards meeting our statutory responsibilities through better territorial authority asset management and performance, and ultimately compliance.
- 21. Consistency with Policies and Plans
  - 21.1. The project is not part of the latest LTP, and the budget available is from the existing budget provision.
- 22. Community Views and Preferences
  - 22.1. This option has been identified as requiring specific engagement Māori. Any significant changes to activity arising from the review will involve future public engagement and consultation.
- 23. Advantages and Disadvantages
  - 23.1. The advantages of this option are:
    - 23.1.1. provision of the Hawke's Bay's regional perspective into the Central Government review to shape their thinking
    - 23.1.2. working together as a region to develop the best regional model to deliver a strategic and sustainable approach to Three Waters.
  - 23.2. There are no perceived disadvantages of this option relative to option 2.

## Iwi Engagement

24. Māori advisory representatives contributed to the creation of criteria to assess experience in cultural competency as part of the procurement process.
25. Iwi Engagement will be guided and led by Troy Brockbank of WSP Opus. Troy is currently a tech advisor for Te Rarawa Iwi, deputy chairman of the Water NZ Stormwater committee and member of Ngā Aho, the Māori design panel.
26. Māori Committee Chairs and Council Senior Māori advisors were invited to a workshop of 21 January 2018 to contribute to the Key Objectives and Principles of the study.
27. Further engagement with HBRC is being scheduled for February to identify key objectives principles and values for the review:
  - 27.1. What is important regionally to Iwi & Māori?
  - 27.2. What are the problems or opportunities we are trying to address?
  - 27.3. What are the key issues for Iwi & Māori?
  - 27.4. What benefits are we seeking to gain for the region?
  - 27.5. What are the risks and issues for the region?
  - 27.6. What are the key issues for Iwi & Māori?
  - 27.7. What are the key values/criteria to assess any options against?

## Schedule

28. The project will be delivered in a structured series of phases to allow us to deliver our Hawkes Bay regional contribution to the Central Government led review of Three Waters by June 2019.

Phase 1 – Project initiation	December 2018 – January 2019
Phase 2 – Stocktake of current situation	January – February 2019
Phase 3 – High level review of options	January – March 2019
Phase 4 – Analysis of shortlist	March – April 2019
Phase 5 – Challenge workshop	April 2019
Phase 6 – Final report	May 2019

## Decision Making Process

29. Council is required to make every decision in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Staff have assessed the requirements in relation to this item and have concluded:
  - 29.1. The decision does not significantly alter the service provision or affect a strategic asset.
  - 29.2. The decision does not fall within the definition of Council's policy on significance.
  - 29.3. The decision is not inconsistent with an existing policy or plan.

## Recommendations

That the Māori Committee receives and notes the ***“Regional Three Waters Review”*** staff report.

## Authored and Approved by:

**Chris Dolley**  
**GROUP MANAGER ASSET**  
**MANAGEMENT**



## Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.



# HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

## MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 12 February 2019

### Subject: CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY WASTEWATER DISCHARGE UPDATE

Item 11

#### Reason for Report

1. This is to inform the committee of the establishment of the Central Hawke's Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Community Reference Group and of the progress to date.

#### Background

2. Central Hawke's Bay District Council has established this reference group to enable a review of the Waipukurau and Waipawa treatment plants with the intention of improving the methods of treatment and discharge. This has been required because of areas of non-compliance with their existing discharge permits. This non-compliance was the reason that HBRC sought and obtained an Enforcement Order from the Environment Court for the Waipawa treatment plant. The Court required that a review be undertaken of the Waipawa plant. The Wapukurau treatment plant has also been experiencing non-compliance with the ammonia conditions. Since establishing this group, the Otane treatment plant has been added, as there may be opportunities to link this into solutions developed for the larger systems.
3. The group was initially made up of community representatives (Haana Wilcox, Clint Deckhard Michael Severinsen), District Councillors (Councillor Ian Sharp and Councillor David Tennent), District Council staff Josh Lloyd, Karen Bothwell, Shane Kingston and Darren de Klerk) and Regional Council staff (Wayne Wright, Compliance Manager), Malcolm Miller (Consents Manager) and Tania Diack (Consents Planner). Hamish Lowe (LEI) and John Crawford (BECA) are providing technical support. It was agreed at the fourth meeting that the representation of the group should be widened to include trade waste/commercial business (Rickie Carnie), Youth Council, Grey Power, Fish and Game, farmers and Otane (Simon White), Hapu (John Barry-Smith) and a representative of each of Mataweka, Tapairu, Te Whatuiāpiti and Waipukurau marae.
4. The minutes of the November meeting, recorded that it has been difficult to get marae involvement. An effort was to be made following this meeting to contact the marae and seek their representation on the working group.
5. The group has been appraised of the current state of the treatment plants and their performance. A preliminary review of the Waipawa plant was required by the Environment Court by December 2017 and has been provided to the group. This indicates that the Waipawa plant (without changes) will remain marginal at meeting flow and E. coli conditions and will fail to meet the ammonia conditions. Other conditions can be met, but this is qualified by the statement that this is providing "additional lamella, sand filter and UV capacity is installed to effectively treat the PWWF (peak wet weather flow), or stormwater I&I is significantly reduced, so peak flows are within the hydraulic capacity of these tertiary treatment processes".
6. Some recommendations were made in this report, but the Reference Group are being asked to look afresh at all options for each of the communities and to provide their view to the Council on what they would like to see adopted. The group is still in the information gathering reporting phase.
7. At the previous meeting the group created a vision for the project. This is recorded as follows:

*"Our effluent is treated in a sustainable way that creates a resource, protects our environment and continues to do so for generations to come"*
8. A fifth meeting is scheduled for 5 February. A concluding and reporting date is not set.

### Decision Making Process

9. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

### Recommendation

That the Māori Committee receives the ***“Central Hawke’s Bay Wastewater Discharge Update”*** report.

#### Authored by:

**Malcolm Miller**  
**MANAGER CONSENTS**

**Wayne Wright**  
**MANAGER COMPLIANCE**

#### Approved by:

**Liz Lambert**  
**GROUP MANAGER REGULATION**

### Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

# HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

## MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 12 February 2019

### Subject: FEBRUARY 2019 STATUTORY ADVOCACY UPDATE

#### Reason for Report

1. To report on proposals forwarded to the Regional Council and assessed by staff acting under delegated authority as part of the Council's Statutory Advocacy project since the last update in May 2018.
2. The Statutory Advocacy project (Project 196) centres on resource management-related proposals upon which the Regional Council has an opportunity to make comments or to lodge a submission. These include, but are not limited to:
  - 2.1. resource consent applications publicly notified by a territorial authority,
  - 2.2. district plan reviews or district plan changes released by a territorial authority,
  - 2.3. private plan change requests publicly notified by a territorial authority,
  - 2.4. notices of requirements for designations in district plans,
  - 2.5. non-statutory strategies, structure plans, registrations, etc prepared by territorial authorities, government ministries or other agencies involved in resource management.
3. In all cases, the Regional Council is **not** the decision-maker, applicant nor proponent. In the Statutory Advocacy project, the Regional Council is purely an agency with an opportunity to make comments or lodge submissions on others' proposals. The Council's position in relation to such proposals is informed by the Council's own Plans, Policies and Strategies, plus its land ownership or asset management interests.
4. The summary outlines those proposals that the Council's Statutory Advocacy project is currently actively engaged in. This period's update report excludes the numerous Marine and Coastal Area Act proceedings little has changed since the previous update.

#### Decision Making Process

5. Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision making provisions do not apply.

#### Recommendation

That the Māori Committee receives the ***"February 2019 Statutory Advocacy Update"*** report.

#### Authored by:

Gavin Ide  
MANAGER POLICY AND PLANNING

#### Approved by:

Tom Skerman  
GROUP MANAGER STRATEGIC  
PLANNING

#### Attachment/s

[1](#) Statutory Advocacy Update February 2019



## Statutory Advocacy Update (as at 1 February 2019)

Received	TLA	Activity	Applicant/ Agency	Status	Current Situation
22 November 2018	HDC	<b>Variation 5 to amend proposed Hastings District Plan ('Inner City Living')</b>  Variation 5 introduces changes to several sections of the proposed Hastings District Plan to encourage above-ground level inner city living in Hastings CBD.	Hastings District Council	Publicly notified. Submissions closed 19 Dec 2018	On 22 November 2018, HDC publicly notified Variation 5. Staff reviewed Variation 5 for any implications it may have for HBRC's roles and interests. Staff concluded that a submission on Variation 5 was not warranted on this occasion. Submissions closed on 19 December 2018.
22 November 2018	HDC	<b>Variation 6 to amend proposed Hastings District Plan ('Amendments to Heritage provisions')</b>  Variation 6 proposed to add Vidal House as a heritage building listed in the district plan's Te Mata Special Character Zone. Variation 6 also proposes clarifying the permitted activity status of internal alterations to heritage buildings in the Te Mata Special Character Zone.	Hastings District Council	Publicly notified. Submissions closed 19 Dec 2018	On 22 November 2018, HDC publicly notified Variation 6. Staff reviewed Variation 6 for any implications it may have for HBRC's roles and interests. Staff concluded that a submission on Variation 6 was not warranted on this occasion. Submissions closed on 19 December 2018.
November 2018	NCC	<b>Napier City District Plan Review</b>  Review of District Plan has been initiated. Preliminary phase of review underway with notification of proposed reviewed plan in 2020/21.	Napier City Council	Draft review discussion document released	Napier City Council have publicly launched a review of their district plan. Public feedback is invited on the key themes about future planning needs and opportunities for Napier City. Public feedback on district plan review discussion document was due by 1 February 2019. HBRC's roles and activities will have interests in at least the following matters of the district plan review process: transport, natural hazards, water quantity, water quality, coastal environment, urban growth management, infrastructure planning, stormwater and wastewater management, biodiversity and open spaces.  There will be further opportunities during NCC's District Plan Review process for HBRC to provide feedback and influence content.

Received	TLA	Activity	Applicant/ Agency	Status	Current Situation
9 December 2017	n/a	<b>HB Fish and Game Council's Draft Sports Fish and Game Management Plan</b>  A draft management plan under the Conservation Act to eventually replace the current 2005 Sports Fish and Game Management Plan for the HBFG region.	HB Fish and Game Council	Notified, Submissions closed.  Hearing pending	<b>Previously...</b>  Submission lodged. A copy of HBRC's submission can be found at <a href="#">HBRC Submissions</a> .
13 July 2016	HDC	<b>Howard Street Rezoning Variation 3</b>  Variation to rezone 21.2 hectares of land from its current Plains zone to General Residential zone in between Howard Street and Havelock Road.	Hastings District Council	HDC Decisions issued  Subject to appeal, mediation ongoing	<b>Previously...</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following Environment Court-assisted mediation and discussions between engineering experts, parties have indicated resolution is achievable regarding land for stormwater management. Final documentation is being drafted by HDC for Court's approval.</li> <li>Parties to the appeal have been discussing recently completed stormwater engineering investigations and geotechnical assessments and how the District Plan rezoning appeal might now be resolved. HDC issued its decisions on 25<sup>th</sup> March.</li> </ul>
24 July 2017	n/a	<b>Application for Water Conservation Order (WCO)</b>  Application for a WCO for the Ngaruroro River & Clive River	<b>Applicants</b> NZ Fish & Game Council, HB Fish & Game Council; Whitewater NZ; Jet Boating NZ; Operation Patiki Ngāti Hori ki Kohupatiki Marae; Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society	Notified, Submission period closed.  Special Tribunal commenced Stage 1 (of 2) hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stage 2 hearing is scheduled to commence for four weeks from 26 February 2019. The Special Tribunal had issued <a href="#">directions</a> that the Stage 2 hearings will focus on the middle and lower sections of the Ngaruroro River, plus the Clive River.</li> <li>The co-applicants and various submitters have prepared expert evidence for the Stage 2 hearing. HBRC's expert evidence covers avifauna (birds), hydrology, water quality, fish habitat, and planning evidence.</li> <li>A further <a href="#">Memorandum of Counsel</a> was submitted to the Special Tribunal on behalf of HBRC on the 30<sup>th</sup> August 2018 to provide the latest draft versions of both the <a href="#">TANK plan change</a> and draft TANK plan change implementation plan.</li> <li>On 14<sup>th</sup> September, the WCO co-applicants provided <a href="#">Version 3 of the draft Order</a> to the Tribunal as directed to do so by the Tribunal.</li> </ul>
18 January 2016	WDC	<b>Resource Consent Application</b>  Consent is sought to clear 248 hectares of Manuka and Kanuka on Part Umumanfo 2 Block on Kopuawhara Road, Mahia.	<b>Applicant</b> R & L Thompson  <b>Agent</b> Insight Gisborne Ltd	Limited Notified  WDC hearing pending	<b>Previously...</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HBRC has opposed the application based on concerns relating to the loss and degradation of soil (erosion) and water quality. A copy of the submission can be found at <a href="#">HBRC Submissions</a>.</li> <li>HBRC staff and applicants have held discussions about potential alternative clearance proposals.</li> </ul>



Received	TLA	Activity	Applicant/ Agency	Status	Current Situation
8 November 2013	HDC	<b>Proposed Hastings District Plan</b>  Review of the Hastings District Plan in its entirety. Includes the harmonisation of district wide provisions between the Napier District Plan with the Hastings District Plan where relevant.	Hastings District Council	Notified  HDC decisions issued, subject to appeals	<b>Previously...</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 40 separate appeals were lodged against HDC's decisions by other groups and individuals. HBRC joined as a section 274 interested party to proceedings on eleven (11) of those appeals. All but one of those appeals has been resolved. That last one will be awaiting the appellant to prepare a draft 'structure plan' for their development area in Havelock North.</li> <li>HDC issued its decisions on 12 September 2015. Council staff reviewed the decisions and were satisfied that HBRC's submission has been appropriately reflected so did not need to lodge an appeal itself.</li> </ul>

NOTE: The following matters appearing on previous Statutory Advocacy activity updates have been removed from this edition. The following matters have reached a conclusion and there is no further 'statutory advocacy' role for HB Regional Council.

- a) Napier City Council's Mission Heights district plan rezoning.



**HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL**

**MĀORI COMMITTEE**

**Tuesday 12 February 2019**

**SUBJECT: DISCUSSION OF ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA**

**Item 14**

**Reason for Report**

This document has been prepared to assist Committee members note the Minor Items Not on the Agenda to be discussed as determined earlier in the Agenda.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Raised by</b>
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		