



Meeting of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council Maori Committee

Date: Tuesday 4 June 2019
Time: 10.15am
Venue: Whakaki Marae
1731 State Highway 2
Whakakī, Wairoa

Agenda

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HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 04 June 2019

Item 3

SUBJECT: SHORT TERM REPLACEMENTS FOR 12 FEBRUARY 2019 MEETING

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:

Joella Brown
MAORI ENGAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Approved by:

Pieri Munro
TE POU WHAKARAE

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 04 June 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:

Joella Brown
MAORI ENGAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Amy Minster
SENIOR ADVISOR MAORI
PARTNERSHIPS

Approved by:

Pieri Munro
TE POU WHAKARAE

Attachment/s

[1](#) Follow-ups for June '19 Maori Committee meeting

Follow-ups from previous Māori Committee Meetings

9 April 2019 Meeting

	Agenda Item	Follow-up action Required	Responsible	Status
1.	Regional Three Waters Review	Presentation on "Regional Three Waters Review" on 7 March 2019 be distributed to Committee members.	M Apatu/J Brown	Will be addressed verbally at the meeting.
2.	Taiwhenua Representatives updates	Development of a monitoring tool for tikanga Māori-based monitoring framework for the Tukituki Awa with ICM staff	Iain Maxwell	Further update to be giving re the planned workshop in Spring and on further wānanga and tool development.
3.	Taiwhenua Representatives updates	Representative to present on Mahaanui Kurataiao	P Munro	In progress with Mahaanui Kurataiao. Invitation to gauge LG (Consents)
4.	Taiwhenua Representatives updates	Update on the Wairoa Catchment Surface Water Quality Report, Hangaroa - Mangapoike (2015). Pieri to follow up with Michelle	P Munro	Will be addressed verbally at the meeting.
5.	CHB wastewater discharge	Update on CHB wastewater discharge	L Lambert / M Miller	Further update will be provided at the June meeting

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 04 June 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 13:

Recommendations

Māori Committee accepts the following minor items not on the agenda, for discussion as item 13.

Topic	Raised by

Authored by:

Annelie Roets
GOVERNANCE ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT

Approved by:

Pieri Munro
TE POU WHAKARAE

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 04 June 2019

Item 8

Subject: CONSENTED DISCHARGES TO THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Reason for Report

1. This item provides a summary of the resource consents and compliance monitoring major resource consents to discharge wastewater into the coastal environment.

Background

2. There are a number of resource consents that provide for the discharge of waste water into the coastal environment.
3. The principal waste water discharges are the Napier, Hastings and Wairoa municipal wastewater discharges and the PanPac timber and pulp mill discharge.
4. Other discharges do occur into the coastal environment these include Napier stormwater.
5. The activities are generally operating within compliance of their resource consents with the exception of Wairoa. The failings of the Napier and PanPac outfalls is that there are leaks in their pipes before the diffusers.

Napier City Council

6. The NCC has discharged wastewater at this location since 1973 when a new outfall and comminutor station (to cut up solids) was built. The milli-screening plant was commissioned in 1991. The biological trickling filter plants were commissioned in 2014.
7. The industrial and domestic waste streams are mostly separated. The industrial stream made up 24% of the waste stream and the domestic and non-separable industrial stream made up the balance at the time of application (2009). Currently the Pandora industrial area is being conveyed and treated as part of the domestic waste stream due to blockages within the industrial pipe servicing this area. The industrial stream is screened at source (5mm screen) then at the Awatoto site (1mm). The domestic stream and non-separable industrial waste water is milli-screened to 1 mm, sand and grit less than 1 mm is settled via a grit removal facility and then the waste is treated via two biological trickling filter plants (BTF). The treated domestic and non-separable industrial stream effluent is channelled through a rock (Rakahore) channel to provide contact with the earth before being combined with the industrial stream and discharged.
8. Air is extracted from the BTF and other components of the waste water treatment process and is discharged via a bio filter.
9. The waste water is discharged to the ocean via an outfall structure that extends approximately 1.5 km off shore in 11 metres of water. A diffuser with 52 ports was installed in 1972. This has been modified with 20 cm risers and new ports added to replace blocked or failing ports. The structure and its ongoing maintenance is a permitted activity as is the occupation of the CMA by the structure.
10. The resource consent allows a discharge of an annual average volume of 32,000m³/day and a maximum discharge rate of 1400 litres/second. An initial dilution of 100:1 is anticipated when the wastewater plume reaches the sea surface. A mixing zone of 300m from the diffuser is provided. There is reported to be no detectable toxicity after dilution of 200:1.
11. The diffuser is to be inspected in order to ensure it is maintained in good condition. Continuous monitoring is required of the waste water stream to record the rate of discharge. Monitoring samples of 31 analytes are to be taken of the wastewater stream before the discharge, quarterly. Sediment samples are to be taken from the seabed at

specified locations twice a year. Samples are to be taken of the seawater at specified distances from the diffuser, quarterly. A benthic survey is to be carried out five yearly. A quantitative microbial risk assessment (QMRA) of the risk to shell fish at Town Reef was required and was done in 2016. All monitoring is to be included in a report and the results analysed.

Compliance

12. Compliance status for the 2015-16 and 2016-17 years was non-compliant. Monitoring was not complete and there were exceedances of the BOD limits. The 2017-18 monitoring report records the activity as compliant. The one action required was that NCC "ensure the buoys and signage required by condition 29 is installed and maintained". There was however a reported leak from the outfall away from the diffuser. This leak could not be repaired and continues. It has been described as a thumb sized hole and smaller than a diffuser port. Monitoring has been occurring to pick up any effect of this discharge.
13. Discussions will be required to determine how this leak is to be repaired or accommodated. There is a need to follow up on the findings of the QMRA. NCC is currently carrying out a study of mussels to examine whether they are being contaminated from the outfall. These have been set around the diffuser and a locations further away including off the Town Reef. The results of this study will be reported when completed.

Hastings District Council

14. The HDC (and its predecessors) have discharged wastewater to the ocean at this location since 1938. The initial outfall was a short one. The longer offshore outfall was constructed in 1980. "Clean" fruit and vegetable processing waste continued to be discharge via the short outfall until 1992. The milli-screening plant was commissioned in 1994. The BTF plants were installed in 2009 and were covered in 2011. The diffuser was replaced in 2017.
15. The industrial and domestic waste streams are separated to an extent. The industrial stream made up 50% of the waste stream (and 80% of the solids) and the domestic and non-separable industrial stream made up the balance at the time of the resource consent application (2013). The industrial stream is treated on site at individual premises to comply with the Trade Waste Bylaw, then passed through a 1 mm screen at the Clive site and then combined with the domestic and non-separable stream. The domestic and non-separable industry stream is screened through a 3 mm screen at the Clive site, then treated via two biological trickling filter plants (BTF) and then passed through a rock passage (Rakahore passage) before joining the industrial wastewater stream. The combined stream is passed through a grit removal unit and then discharged.
16. The waste water is discharged to the ocean via an outfall structure that extends approximately 2.75 km off shore. There is a 300m long diffuser with 100 ports 52 of which were open at the time of the application in 2013 to achieve 100:1 dilution at the surface. The diffuser was replaced in 2015.
17. The resource consent provides for a 52,070m³/day 75%ile wastewater flow rate and a maximum discharge rate of 2,800 litres/second. An initial dilution of 100:1 is anticipated when the wastewater plume reaches the sea surface. A mixing zone of 750m from the centre point of the diffuser is provided. The diffuser is to be inspected at least annually in order to ensure it is maintained in good condition.
18. Continuous monitoring is required of the waste water stream to record the rate of discharge. Monitoring samples of 28 analytes are to be taken of the wastewater stream before the discharge, quarterly. Samples to test toxicity of the final combined wastewater to at least three marine species are to be undertaken quarterly. Sediment samples are to be taken from the seabed at specified locations twice a year. Samples are to be taken quarterly of the seawater at specified distances from the diffuser, and analysed for faecal coliform and enterococci. A benthic survey is to be carried out at the 8th, 17th and 26th year following the date of issue of the resource consent. Signs are to

be placed on bouys marking the diffuser reading “Shellfish unfit for human consumption”. All monitoring is to be included in a report and the results analysed annually.

19. Explanation for the conditions proposed and adopted at the time of consenting included the following.
 - 19.1. “The inclusion in the recommended conditions of consent of end of pipe standards for heavy metal concentrations in the proposed discharge will provide a 95% level of protection for species (ANZECC 2000). This ensures that the proposed discharge will ensure that the life supporting capacity of water in the coastal marine area is safeguarded.” OR pg 16
 - 19.2. “The suggested toxicity condition (attachment 2 to be provided on the day of the meeting) has been prepared in conjunction with Mr Chris Hickey, a leading toxicology expert from NIWA, and has been discussed with the HBRC. The suggested toxicity condition provides for an adaptive management approach to monitoring toxicity with series of escalating actions required if monitoring results deem it necessary.” HDC TW wastewater joint committee pg 5

Compliance

20. Compliance reports for the past three reporting years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 have reported full compliance with the conditions.
21. HDC in their resource consent application (pg Fig 3) refer to continuing with and further implementing various HDC asset management policies and strategies including for example a policy to encourage beneficial reuse of treated waste water and HDC’s water conservation and demand management strategy and infiltration and inflow management.
22. HDC sought and obtained a 35 year consent. In requesting this they indicated that they would be undertaking a comprehensive review every 9 years. The intention is to assess growth/changes in wastewater and contaminant loadings and predictions, changes in environmental procedures and identification of any new treatment technologies, operating procedures and opportunities for beneficial use of (treated) wastewater and other matters. The aim is to ensure appropriate enhancements in terms of a Best Practicable Option (BPO) are made to the Scheme throughout the duration of the consent.

Wairoa District Council

23. The WDC constructed the Wairoa wastewater treatment plant in 1980. Prior to that the towns’ raw sewage was discharged into the Wairoa River.
24. Sewage is collected by gravity and then pumped at various stages by four pumping stations to a final pumping station where it is shredded before being pumped to the treatment plant. The effluent passes through an aeration lagoon then an oxidation pond. The waste stream is discharged via a diffuser into the Wairoa River estuary close to the river mouth. The diffuser sits about 3.5 m below water level.
25. The resource consent was issued in 1999 and expires on 31 May 2019. An application has been lodged to replace this resource consent. It was lodged six months in advance to allow the existing activity to have s124 rights. This allows the activity to continue as conditioned beyond the expiry date while the new application is being processed until the decision is final.
26. The resource consent provides for a discharge of 5,400 m³/day of wastewater. Discharge rate is reported to be between 100 L/s and 200 L/s depending on the water level in the oxidation pond. The discharge is to occur on the ebb tide and between the hours of 6pm and 6am (night time falling tide). If the mouth closes, discharge is to cease unless storage has been or is likely to be exceeded. (HBRC is responsible for opening the mouth.)
27. Continuous monitoring is required of the waste water stream to record the times and rate of discharge. Monitoring samples of 7 analytes are to be taken of the wastewater

stream before the discharge, monthly. Standards are set for COD, total ammonia and suspended solids.

Compliance

28. The compliance report for 2018 – 2019 records significant non-compliance with the conditions. Reasons include an unconsented discharge from an overflow pipe into the Wairoa River; discharges outside the tidal times; exceedances of COD and TSS limits and failure to carry out follow up sampling and investigations.
29. As mentioned WDC are in the process of applying for a replacement consent. An application was lodged for the discharge from the overflow pipe prior to the replacement consent application and this has been integrated into the current application. Other aspects of non-compliance will be reviewed as part of the consent replacement process. WDC has been directed to establish a process to ensure follow up reporting monitoring in the event of monitored non-compliance with the standards set.

PanPac

30. PanPac discharge effluent from processes associated with the manufacture of wood pulp, lumber, and an associated landfill. The activity was established in 1973. The process, the waste stream and the discharge distance offshore has been modified since then.
31. The resource consent (CD160286W) for this activity was issued by the Environment Court in February 2017. The consent was originally processed as a change of condition to allow extension of the outfall pipe in order to allow mixing of the waste stream over a longer diffuser and at greater depth to avoid any conspicuous change in colour beyond the mixing zone. The resource consent expired in December 2017 and PanPac is continuing to operate under this consent (via s124) while a replacement consent is being processed via direct referral to the Environment Court. The Court is sitting on the 8 April to hear this.
32. The resource consent provides for a discharge of 15,000 m³/day of treated wastewater. The diffuser is required to achieve 1:500 dilution at the mixing zone limit of 150m. Conditions are set to limit PH, temperature, suspended solids, enterococci. Continuous monitoring is required of the waste water stream to record the daily discharge volumes, PH, temperature, suspended solids. The diffuser is to be inspected monthly. Toxicity testing is required 6 monthly, COD and BOD is to be sampled fortnightly. Mussel monitoring study required. Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Liaison Group to be established (unless mana whenua do not wish to be involved).
33. The conditions described above will be replaced by the new resource consent conditions proposed to the Environment Court. Many of these will continue and some new conditions are proposed. These include a 10 yearly review of the developing technologies available for treating this waste stream and consideration of adopting these. Also an Environmental Trust is proposed which will provide funding towards cultural and environmental projects relevant to the tangata whenua and to the area adjacent to the outfall.

Compliance

34. PanPac has been compliant with its resource consent conditions over the past year except for the failure of the outfall pipe. The pipe has developed a crack at the land sea edge and is leaking treated wastewater at this point. PanPac is in the process of repairing this. In previous years prior to extending the outfall structure PanPac was non-compliant with the condition to avoid conspicuous change in water colour. This has now been rectified.

Affco meat processing plant

35. The Affco plant has been operating at Wairoa since 1916. Resource consents for the discharge go back to before the RMA commenced in 1991. Resource consents provide for the discharge of treated meat works and fellmongery wastewater into the river as well as for discharges of stormwater and discharges to the air.

36. For the wastewater the main waste stream sources are stockyards and truckwash, fellmongery wastes and floor washings. Human effluent from the site is diverted to the WDC sewerage treatment plant.
37. Waste is initially screened and passed through processes to remove solids and fats and then put through a neutralisation stage and a clarification stage before being discharged to the river. Discharge to the Wairoa River is via a diffuser that is located in the bed of the river. The discharge is conditioned to only to occur on an outgoing tide and for no more than 4 hours. A separate condition requires that the discharge complies with the Discharge Management Manual that is attached to the resource consent.
38. The Discharge Management Manual includes the following objectives:
 - 38.1. to maintain the operating capacity of the wastewater treatment plant
 - 38.2. to ensure that the discharge of treated wastewater reaches the sea
 - 38.3. to discharge to the river in a manner that causes the least possible impact on the recreational users of the Wairoa River
39. Included in the management plan discharge protocols is the commitment to discharge 30 minutes after high tide and to discharge during night hours. (Outside the hours of 7am to 6pm April – November and 6.30am to 7pm December to March).
40. The discharge can occur at an average rate of 2500 cubic metres per hour and a maximum volume of 7000 cubic meters of wastewater can be discharged per outgoing tide.
41. Other conditions require monitoring. Sampling is required of pH, temperature, total grease, cBOD5, suspended solids, total ammonia-nitrogen, total hydrogen sulphide and faecal coliform bacteria concentrations before the point of discharge. Standards are set for all these parameters except for faecal coliform. The standards as expressed in the Objectives of the Management Manual are intended to ensure that the water is within the contact recreation standards after allowing for mixing.

Compliance

42. The latest (interim) compliance report for 2018-19 has reported a significant non-compliance in relation to the stock yard runoff. This should be captured and discharged via the waste treatment and discharge system but was observed to be discharging via the stormwater system. Other non-compliances were observed in relation to flow meter verification, diffuser inspections and repair reporting, ensuring sampling is undertaken every 7 days, ammonia-nitrate standard exceedances, repeat study of the dilution rate, study of Dissolved oxygen concentrations in the Wairoa River condition 31 study. There is opportunity to rectify some of these before the end of the compliance year. Any remaining areas of non-compliance will need to be addressed as soon as possible after that.

Summary of consents

	NCC	HDC	WDC	PanPac	Affco
Resource Consent No	AUTH-CD090514W	AUTH-CD130214W	AUTH-107264-01 CD940404W	AUTH-122270-01 CD160286W	AUTH-116980-03 DP070670Wb
Resource consent issued	6/12/2012	25/06/2014	23/08/1999	10/02/2017	01/10/2012
Expiry	16/12/2037	31/05/2049	31/05/2019	31/12/2017	31/05/2025

	NCC	HDC	WDC	PanPac	Affco
Review	<p>Comprehensive review (31 Dec 2025)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual and potential effects of the existing wastewater discharge; Changes to environmental standards and statutory requirements; Technological innovations; Community expectations; and Community affordability. 	Trends, technology, discharge environmental monitoring review report 9 yearly. (1 st due 2023)	Nil	<p>Nil</p> <p>But a 10 yearly review has been incorporated into the agreed conditions being referred to the Environment Court.</p>	Nil
Treatment	milli-screen for industrial milli-screen, settling pond, BTF rakahore channel for domestic	milli-screen, settling pond, BTF rakahore channel	Cominutor (shredder), aeration lagoon, oxidation pond	Primary treatment (DAF), two stage biological treatment (moving bed biological reactors), activated sludge and clarification.	Screening to remove solids and fats, chemical treatment (neutralisation), clarification

	NCC	HDC	WDC	PanPac	Affco
Max Rate Volumes	1,400L/s 32,000m ³ /d	2,800 L/s 52,070m ³ /day 75%ile	100 – 200 L/s 5,400 m ³ /day	15,000m ³ /day	7,000 m ³ /hr max
Outfall	1500m offshore	2750m offshore	150m from estuary shoreline	2400m offshore	Diffuser located on river bed adjacent to meat processing plant
Tangata whenua liaison	Kaitiaki Liaison Group	HDC to establish, and retain, a Council Committee, half of the members of which shall be Tangata Whenua representatives to develop and review wastewater treatment and disposal processes	Nil	Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Liaison Group	No specific group. There is a liaison group that is to include Wairoa Taiwhenua along with others including WDC, DOC, HBDHB, HBRC and recreational user clubs.
Conditions	37	37	17	32	44
Benthic survey	5 yearly	9 yearly	Nil	10 yearly (proposed)	Nil

	NCC	HDC	WDC	PanPac	Affco
Compliance	Fully compliant 2017-18. Except for a minor leak detected at 700m.	Fully complaint 2017-18.	Significant non-compliance with the conditions 2018-19.	Fully compliant except for leak from pipe at the shoreline.	Significant non-compliance with stock yard water running to stormwater. Non-compliance with monitoring, reporting and further studies conditions. Exceedance of ammonia-nitrogen condition standards

Decision Making Process

43. 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 "*Consented Discharges to the Marine Environment*" staff report.

Authored by:

Malcolm Miller
MANAGER CONSENTS

Approved by:

Liz Lambert
GROUP MANAGER REGULATION

Attachment/s

There are no attachments for this report.

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 04 June 2019

Item 9

Subject: 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 9 April 2019.
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 Regional Planning Committee receives and notes the ***Statutory Advocacy May 2019 Update*** staff report.

Authored by:

Ellen Humphries
POLICY PLANNER

Ceri Edmonds
MANAGER POLICY AND PLANNING

Approved by:

Tom Skerman
GROUP MANAGER STRATEGIC
PLANNING

Attachment/s

[↓](#) 1 Statutory Advocacy Update May 2019

Statutory Advocacy Update (as at 28 May 2019)

Received	TLA	Activity	Applicant/ Agency	Status	Current Situation
May 2019	CHB	Central Hawke's Bay District Plan Review	Central Hawke's Bay District Council	Draft District Plan released, public submissions open open	<p>Central Hawke's Bay District Council released the draft District Plan on 20 May 2019. Public submissions are open until 15 July 2019.</p> <p>HBRC roles and activities will have interest in at least the following matters: natural hazards, water quantity, water quality, coastal environment, urban growth management, infrastructure planning, stormwater and wastewater management, biodiversity and open spaces.</p> <p>There will be further opportunities during the District Plan Review process for HBRC to provide feedback and influence content.</p>
Nov 2018	NCC	<p>Napier City District Plan Review</p> <p>Review of District Plan has been initiated. Preliminary phase of review underway with notification of proposed reviewed plan in 2020/21.</p>	Napier City Council	Draft review discussion document released- public feedback closed	<p>Previously...</p> <p>Napier City Council have publicly launched a review of their district plan. Public feedback was invited on the key themes about future planning needs and opportunities for Napier City. NCC are working through the public feedback it received to influence further drafting. 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.</p> <p>There will be further opportunities during NCC's District Plan Review process for HBRC to provide feedback and influence content.</p>
9 Dec 2017	n/a	<p>HB Fish and Game Council's Draft Sports Fish and Game Management Plan</p> <p>A draft management plan under the Conservation Act to eventually replace the current 2005 Sports Fish and Game Management Plan for the HBFG region.</p>	HB Fish and Game Council	<p>Notified, Submissions closed.</p> <p>Hearing pending</p>	<p>Previously...</p> <p>Submission lodged. A copy of HBRC's submission can be found at HBRC Submissions.</p>

Received	TLA	Activity	Applicant/ Agency	Status	Current Situation
13 July 2016	HDC	Howard Street Rezoning Variation 3 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	Previously... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 25th March 2017.
24 July 2017	n/a	Application for Water Conservation Order (WCO) Application for a WCO for the Ngaruroro River & Clive River	Applicants 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 completed Stages 1 & 2 hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 2 hearing has now been completed. Stage 2 of the hearing focussed on the lower Ngaruroro River and Clive River whereas Stage 1 had earlier focussed on the upper catchment (above Whanawhana). The Co-applicants filed a written closing statement on 29 March 2019. The Tribunal is yet to announce any further timetabling or milestone events prior to it preparing a report and recommendations on the application.
18 Jan 2016	WDC	Resource Consent Application Consent is sought to clear 248 hectares of Manuka and Kanuka on Part Umumanfo 2 Block on Kopuawhara Road, Mahia.	Applicant R & L Thompson Agent Insight Gisborne Ltd	Limited Notified WDC hearing pending	Previously... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 HBRC Submissions. HBRC staff and applicants have held discussions about potential alternative clearance proposals.

Received	TLA	Activity	Applicant/ Agency	Status	Current Situation
8 Nov 2013	HDC	Proposed Hastings District Plan 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	Previously... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

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) Hastings District Council's District Plan Variation 5 regarding inner city living
- b) Hastings District Council's District Plan Variation 6 regarding heritage provisions for 'Vidal House.'

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 04 June 2019

Subject: PRESENTATION FROM MAHAANUI KURATAIAO LTD

Item 10

Reason for Report

1. Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Napier City Council, Hastings District Council, Wairoa District Council and Central Hawke's Bay District Council have statutory and regulatory consent requirements that lead at some point to engagement and consultation with tāngata whenua.
2. Notwithstanding a functional role difference between Regional and District or City Councils, engagement with tāngata whenua, iwi and hapū is often fraught with difficulty. This can be as simple as not knowing who to engage with from a council perspective to a lack of specialty or technical knowledge and capacity across tāngata whenua to contribute to or respond to council.
3. Mahaanui Kurataiao is a charitable resource and environmental management advisory company established in 2007 by six Papatipu Rūnanga to assist and improve the recognition and protection of tāngata whenua values in their takiwā. Mahaanui Kurataiao is acknowledged by local government in that rohe as the preeminent 'go to' place for consents on behalf of those papatipu.
4. This report is to give profile to Mahaanui Kurataiao as an operating model worthy of our attention, investigation and potential import/adaptation to Hawkes Bay region.

Background

5. In November 2018 Te Pou Whakarae attended the Special Interest Group Māori (SIG Māori) held at Environment Canterbury, Christchurch. Mahaanui Kurataiao presented at the SIG. In early 2019 the HBRC Māori Standing Committee (MSC) was appraised in very general terms of Mahaanui Kurataiao.
6. Te Pou Whakarae met recently with his counterpart at Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Kataraina O'Brien. Bay of Plenty and Tauranga Moana have moved to adopt and adapt Mahaanui Kurataiao across their rohe. Last month the Chief Executive of Mahaanui Kurataiao, Tania Wati, visited Bay of Plenty to profile and assist that region's understanding of Mahaanui Kurataiao.
7. At the 9 April 2019 MSC, this committee directed Te Pou Whakarae and the Māori Partnerships Team to arrange for Mahaanui Kurataiao to present to MSC.
8. A copy of the Mahaanui Kurataiao presentation has been included in our meeting pack today to give more insight into the model and to prepare us for a presentation and workshop with Mahaanui Kurataiao on Tuesday 6 August 2019 (next MSC day).
9. An invitation to attend the 6 August session will be sent to Regional Planning Committee tangata whenua members. A 2nd half day session with elected councillors and local government agencies is planned with the Mahaanui Kurataiao team on Wednesday 7th August 2019. Venues t.b.c

Decision Making Process

10. This paper does not require a decision today. It merely informs you of the 6th August 2019 presentation and workshop with Mahaanui Kurataiao. Between now and then we would encourage you familiarise with:
 - 10.1. Your Iwi Environmental Management Plan and how well integrated that is in your business relationship with local government
 - 10.2. Highlights or issues in regard to current consenting practices with council

- 10.3. Local in-house capacity/capability in this regard and more broadly the demand/supply conundrum that generally besets tāngata whenua

Recommendation

That the Māori Committee receives the “*Presentation from Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd*” and notes the presentation and workshop with Chief Executive Tania Wati on Tuesday 6 August 2019. Venue to be confirmed.

Authored by:

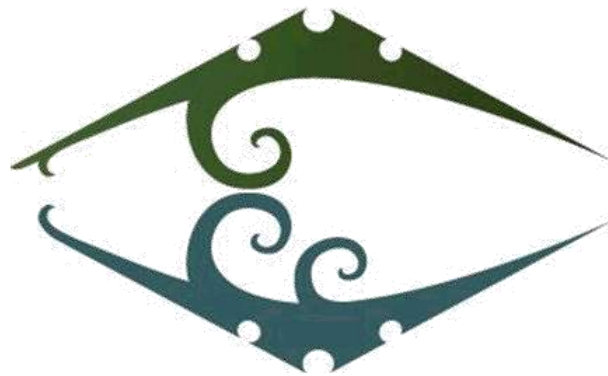
Joella Brown
MAORI ENGAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Approved by:

Pieri Munro
TE POU WHAKARAE

Attachment/s

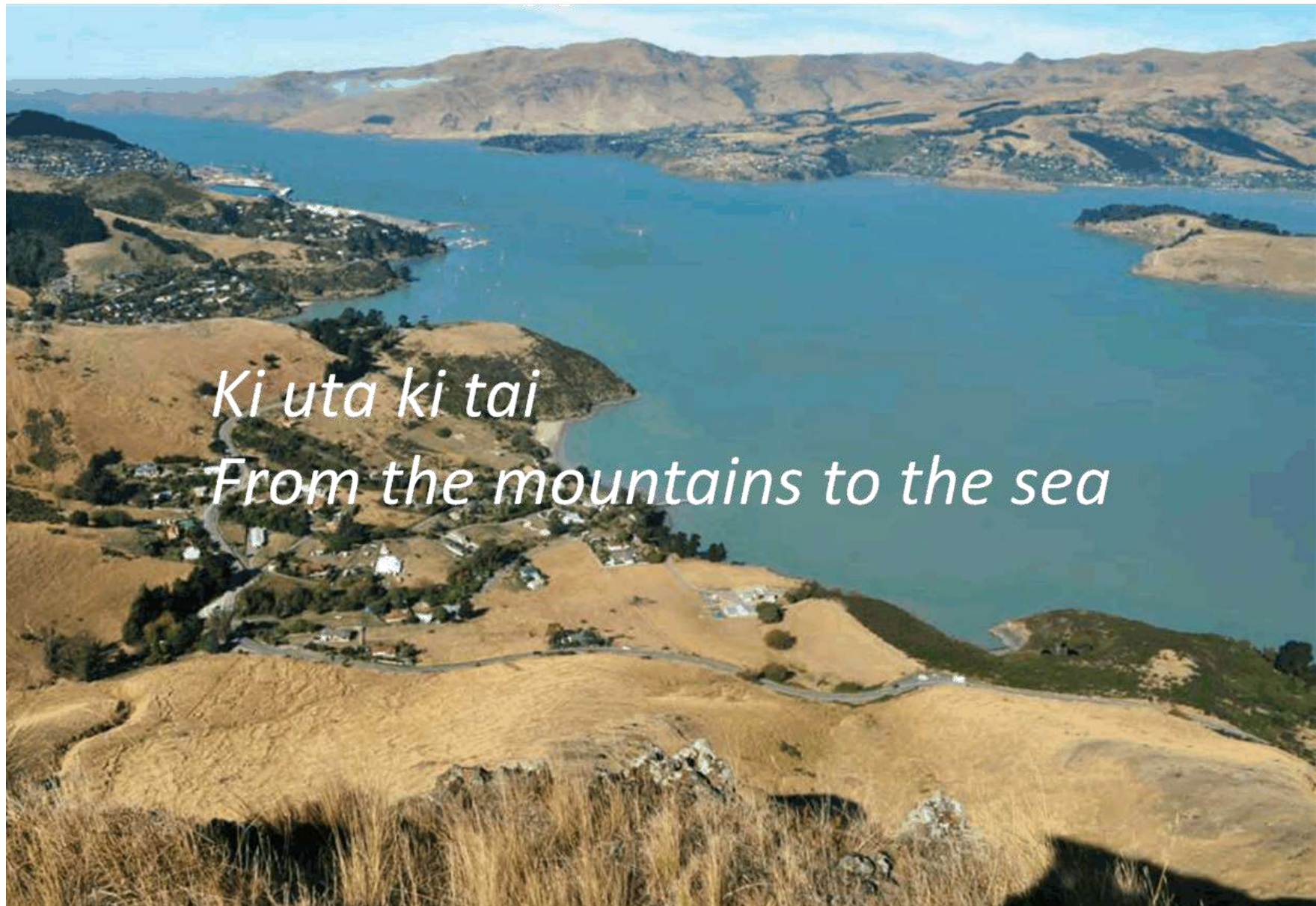
[!\[\]\(6059a5aa8b4ca7bb793408023d6c6e42_img.jpg\) 1](#) Presentation fro Kahaanui Kurataiao Ltd



Mahaanui
Kurataiao Ltd

Item 10

Attachment 1



- Environmental advisory business mandated to represent six papatipu rūnanga who hold mana whenua in the takiwā:
 - Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri
 - Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke
 - Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata
 - Ōnuku
 - Te Taumutu
 - Wairewa



Mahaanui
Kurataiao Ltd

Attachment 1

Item 10



Our Origins

- We were set up to take pressure off the under resourced local papatipu rūnanga
- In 2016 we received mandate from all six to act on their behalf
- Shareholder council with two representatives from each rūnanga
- Independent board

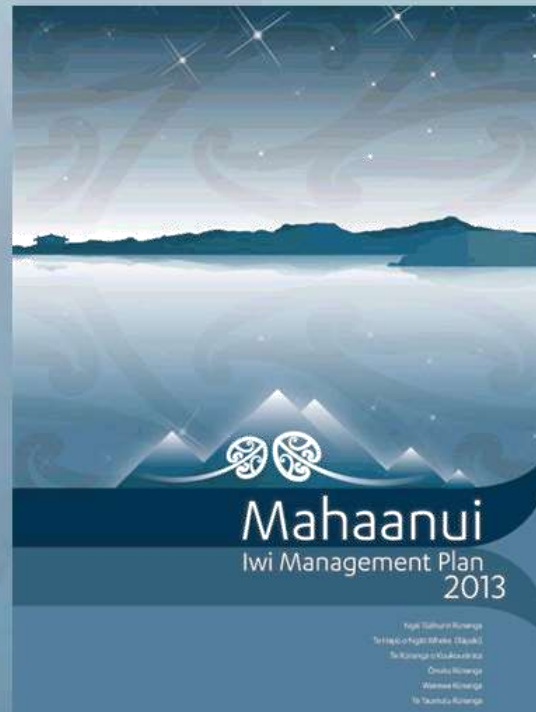


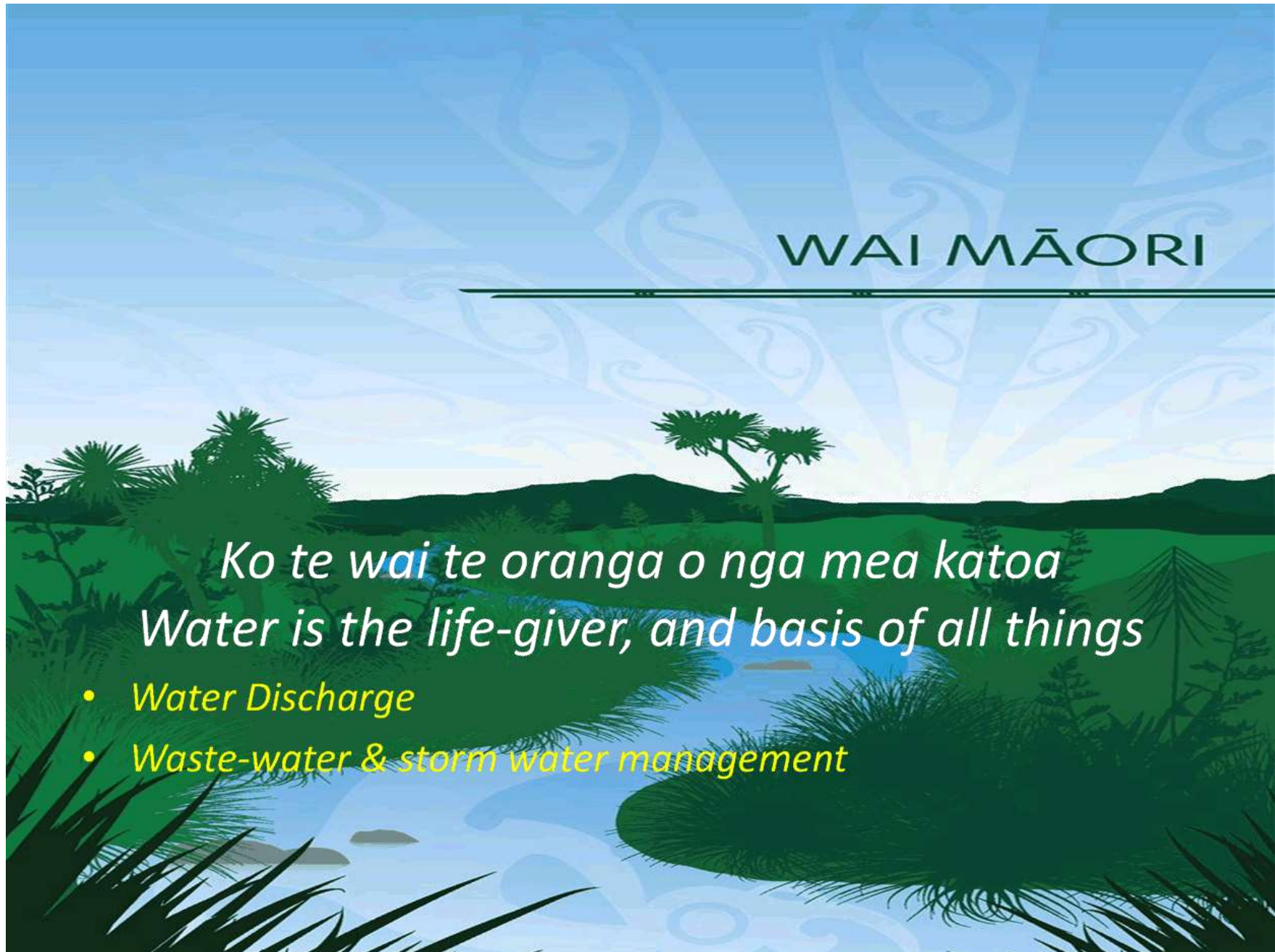
Mahaanui
Kurataiao Ltd

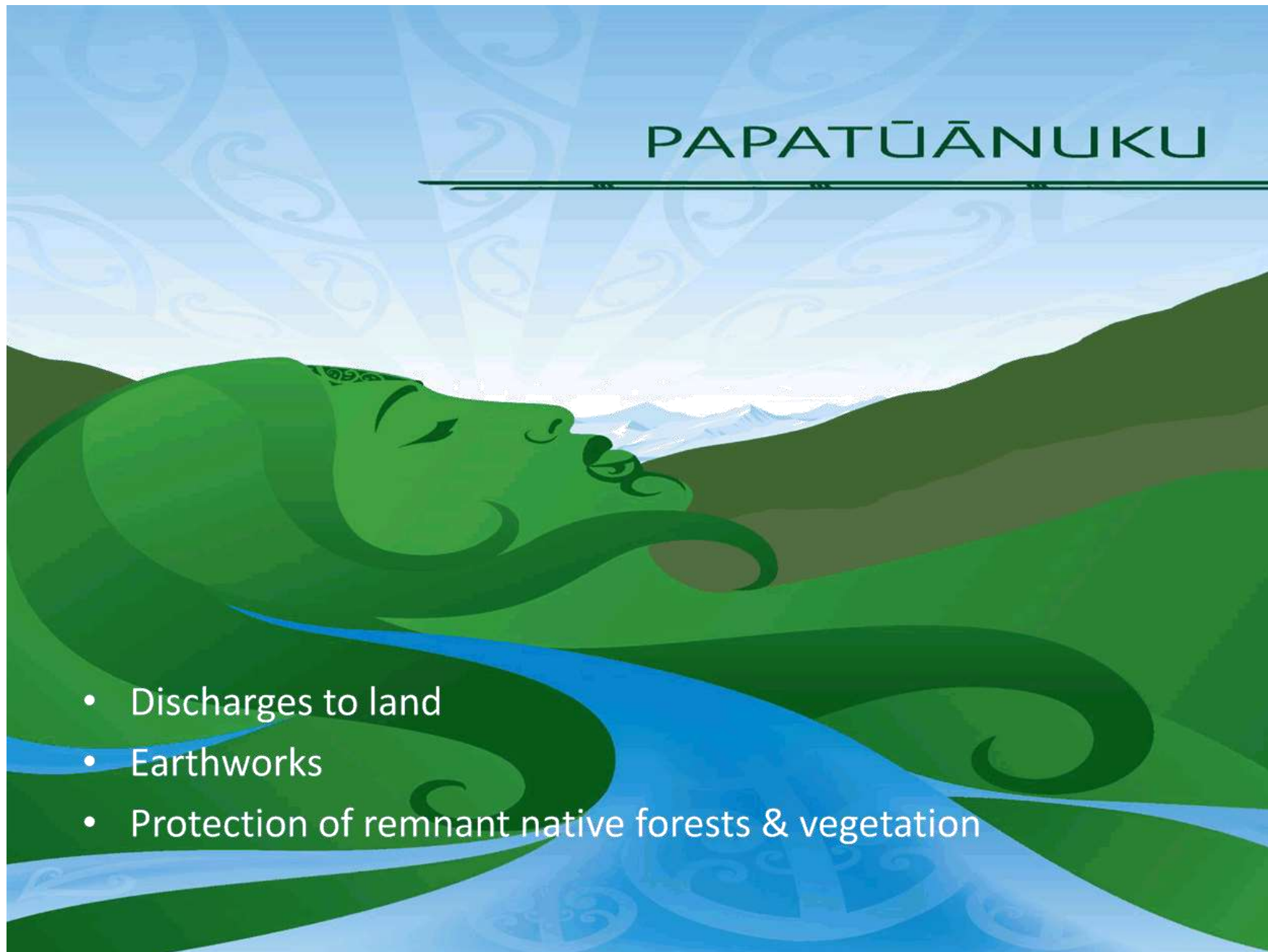
Our Role

- To support ngā rūnanga in achieving their objectives and aspirations
- Environmental and cultural advisory and environmental planning
- Mediation between applicants and the runanga
- Governed by Ngāi Tahu Values (Rangatiratanga, Kaitiakitanga, Whanaungatanga, Tikanga, Tohungatanga, Manaakitanga, Kotahi tanga, **Mana Motuhake!**)
- How we do what we do as important as why we do what we do

Iwi Management Plan







- Discharges to land
- Earthworks
- Protection of remnant native forests & vegetation

Item 10

Attachment 1

Attachment 1

Item 10





- Ensuring replanting of native forests & vegetation
- Native corridors

Item 10

Attachment 1





- Wind farms
- Harvesting wind
- Blocking natural wind passage

Item 10

Attachment 1



Our Mahi

- Input into plan changes, resource consents etc
- Work closely with councils to ensure a rūnanga voice
- Service level agreements
- Facilitate consultation between ngā rūnanga & other organisations
- Protecting iwi interests in the cultural heritage space
- Environmental and Cultural Resource Management Advice facilitation with respect to RMA issues

Item 10

Attachment 1

Innovation & Technology

- Development of mapping information management tools within ArcGIS software
- Development of a Mahaanui mapping information viewer, powered by ESRI
- Advancing and MBIE-funded project on development of a data-analytics platform based on Water-related issues, to help inform discussions and generate independent narratives



**Mahaanui
Kurataiao Ltd**

Growing our own

- Facilitating with Crown Entities to see the benefits in resourcing mana whenua
- Providing learning & employment opportunities
- For & by Ngāi Tahu



Mahaanui
Kurataiao Ltd

Item 10

Attachment 1

Pātai



Mahaanui
Kurataiao Ltd

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 04 June 2019

Subject: TAIWHENUA REPRESENTATIVES' JUNE 2019 UPDATES

Item 11

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 raise current issues of interest in their rohe for discussion at the meeting.

Whakaki Update

2. Nathan Heath will update the Māori Committee on Whakaki Catchment and respond to any questions the members may seek. Report attached.

Tamatea Taiwhenua

3. An update on the hui held on 24 May held in Porangahau will be given at the meeting. Various concerns raised at the meeting. Report attached.

Heretaunga Taiwhenua

4. Marei Apatu would like information on how the Māori Partnership office are performing and in particular feedback to the recent submissions from submitters received and a general description as to how that process includes comments from his team.

Te Whanganui-a-Orotū

5. A verbal update will be given at the meeting.

Wairoa

6. Katarina Kawana seeks advice on further progress updates in relation to the Sustainable Homes packages and interest rates and the adding of Wairoa suppliers to the HBRC supplier's lists.
7. Arimawha Marae and Urupa trustees concerned over spraying and whether consent was lodged and when?
8. Seeking advice as to what policies are in place to monitor the spaying programme for contractors. Investigate spraying contractors policy and procedures.
9. Follow up on Waterbodies and rational for each – an update and progress on the selection and the issues.
10. Policies and procedures discussions for Maori Committee Meeting which includes reporting and action items.
11. Feedback from Ministry of Environment at Kennedy Park Resort.

Kahungunu Executive

12. An update will be provided by Michelle McIlroy on Planting programs, Ministry of Environment engagement workshop, Wairoa Catchment Board – Mana whenua and Coastal erosion in Mahia. A report from Apiata Tapine in relation to the MfE hui held on 17 May 2019 (Manatu mo Te Taiao hui) is attached hereto.

Decision Making Process

13. 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' June 2019 Updates*” report.

Authored by:

Joella Brown
MAORI ENGAGEMENT COORDINATOR

Approved by:

Pieri Munro
TE POU WHAKARAE

Attachment/s

- [↓1](#) Whakaki catchment update
- [↓2](#) Taiwhenua Tamatea - Brian Gregory
- [↓3](#) Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga - Marei Apatu
- [↓4](#) Te Taiwhenua Wairoa - Katarina Kawana
- [↓5](#) Kahungunu Maori Executive Committee Report - Michelle McIlroy
- [↓6](#) Manatu mo Te Taiao Hui, 17 May 2019

Whakaki Catchment Update

Background

1. The Whakaki Lake and Catchment is an area of high cultural and ecological significance. Renowned for its Tuna fishery and the abundance of wetland birdlife it is also under significant threat. The upper catchment area has some of the highest rates of erosion in Hawkes Bay and with a land area of just over 6,100 ha, loses approximately 55,000 tonnes of sediment annually. This sediment and the correspondingly high nutrient levels in the Lake mean that it is now regarded as one of the most polluted lakes in New Zealand.
2. The community has a long a chequered history of issues relating to the management of the Lake, both within the community itself and with their interactions with various government agencies. Lake level management in particular has been an on-going search for balance to the often competing values between ensuring the Lake level is high enough in summer to prevent overheating and fish death, but low enough to prevent flooding of the Iwitea community and the large area of private and Māori Trust land that provides income for landholders and trustees. Arguments within the whanau and the wider community about these trade offs have at times impacted on the progress being made by those working with the community to restore the Lake.
3. HBRC has been actively working in the Whakaki Catchment for the last 7 years. Primarily through its Land Management team, who with the use of the HBRC Regional Landcare Scheme (RLS) and MPI Hill Country Erosion Funding formed a catchment group and have been working with local landholders to undertake –
 - 3.1 3,500 space planted native trees for soil erosion control on 35 ha of land.
 - 3.2 Planting 3,200 willow and poplar poles covering 90ha of land.
 - 3.3 25km of streams, waterways and drains have been excluded from stock.
 - 3.4 1000m of Waikatuku stream has been cleared of old willows which have been replaced with a mix of native and exotic species.
4. Whakaki has also been an area of high activity for both the Asset Management and Science teams within HBRC, with land drainage, Rahui channel openings and the on-going monitoring of the Lake water quality being important and ongoing workstreams.

Current Activity

Freshwater Improvement Fund - Sunshine, wetlands and bees will revitalise the taonga of Whakaki

5. This proposed \$3 million, 6 year project has been a significant body of work for a number of staff within HBRC and the wider Whakaki Catchment community and is currently being revised and re-submitted to MfE for consideration for funding. The project is proposing a comprehensive work program including –
 - 5.1 The installation of a weir to help maintain a higher Lake level over summer and provide greater control of the Lake level if manually opened during the summer months.
 - 5.2 The construction of a recirculating wetland – water will be pumped from the lake and “treated” through a series of constructed wetlands to remove sediment, nutrients and EColi from the Lake water.
 - 5.3 The exclusion of stock and the planting of 10,000 plants along the Rahui Channel.
 - 5.4 Whakaki School refurbishment and reopening as an Ecological and Cultural Learning Centre.
 - 5.5 Enhanced monitoring, weed and predator control.

Whakaki Pilot Project

6. This joint collaboration between MPI, Wairoa District Council and HBRC. Is investigating a range of options for accelerating the planting for erosion control on the hill country farms

within the catchment, with a view to how that might also bring additional social, cultural and economic benefits to the community.

7. The project initially was developed to investigate the opportunity for afforestation in Whakaki, but through an intensive and innovative co-design process with the community, involving 25 interviews and multiple hui it was identified the *Pinus radiata* in particular was not favoured by the community and that other avenues needed to be explored.
8. The project recently received PGF funding and is now investigating the economic feasibility of a range of land use alternatives to be identified by landholders. 5,500 ha of farms in the catchment are currently having farm plans developed for them. The project also includes the undertaking of a Cultural Impact Assessment around the Lake and an economic feasibility report to help inform land owner decision making.

Hotspot & Ecosystem prioritisation funding

9. Over the last 2 years HBRC Hotspot and Ecosystem prioritisation funding has been used to –
 - 9.1 Retire 100 ha of land from the Lake edge.
 - 9.2 Fence 9.2 km of waterways
 - 9.3 Plant 600 trees
 - 9.4 Protect 18 ha of wetland

Water quality update

10. HBRC collect water samples from 5 sites in the Whakaki catchment. We test for a range of water quality parameters including nutrients, sediment and faecal contamination. A water quality monitoring platform was installed in the lake in October 2018 which measures water level, conductivity, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, algae, temperature and variety of meteorological parameters including wind speed and solar radiation. Results from the lake sampling confirms that Whakaki has one of the worst trophic level index scores of any monitored lake in New Zealand. Algal counts are consistently above safety triggers.
11. The water quality sensors on the monitoring platform have suffered from extreme growth of sewerage fungus, a problem that other councils or consultants have never encountered. The excessive fouling means data from any of the optic sensors (e.g. algae, oxygen, turbidity) is fouled a short time after our monthly visits, meaning these data are presently unreliable. Water level, temperature, conductivity and meteorological data is providing reliable information.



Nathan Heath
Catchment Manager – Northern HB

Hawke's Bay Regional Council Māori Committee Members Report

4th June 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.

1. Concerns of Ngati Kere Porangahau.

Tena koe Brian,
i nga ahuatanga o te wa

This letter is to talk about the HBRC hui that was held at the Porangahau Hall on Friday 24th May at 10am. It was well attended for short community notice. We had over 20 people able to come and participate. Three HBRC workers arrived and kicked off the hui.

Points of concern:

1. Council people who came did not know the history of Porangahau.
2. 3 new council workers who had not been here prior.
3. We as the hapu were not interested in re-telling the stories or history of Porangahau, as this happens at every hui, new people, re-tell the stories, histories, situations, problems and they take it away and 'they'll do the best they can' scenario
4. Our awa is called Taurekaitai, paperwork should reflect that, especially paperwork presented to Ngati Kere. This is the name our awa has had for generations, it is the name known to us as tangata whenua, it is the name we teach our uri.
5. Customary values: these 7-8 values did not sit well with us. We questioned the formation of these values, who made them, who sanctioned them? How do these 'values' stem from our Maori world view. As a people we have other important values i.e. kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga, wairuatanga, whanaungatanga, pukengatanga, these are cultural values that derive from our Maori world view.
6. HBRC did not know of the old dump, the leaching from this area, that it was right next to the river, anything was dumped in that dump - they had no idea!!
7. HBRC did not realise the extent of the water waste system, where it was located - their knowledge base was minimal or their responses were minimal - they were not in a position to comment, or do anything but would take it back to someone higher.
8. Farmers: how are these being monitored? Fencing river ways.
9. The meeting felt that the old dump and waterwaste plant down the beach next to the river should be the main kaupapa that the councils should look into and fix, both council responsibilities. Storm water - where does this go, it all goes into the river then out to the sea.
10. People are ready to plant trees, where are they?
11. Why aren't we on the priority list?? When you can't swim in a river that should be high priority!!
12. Food sources are being depleted right in front of our eyes! Our kaimoana, fish, whitebait, cockles, pipi, it has a ripple effect!
13. If you want policies, come with information, come with an understanding, come with clarity, and prepare yourselves for hapu korero, someone of calibre to respond to our kaumatua.
14. River closed for swimming has a huge effect on our economy as a community, especially over Christmas/summer holiday period.
15. Who are your contact people? HBRC didn't know, who they could pass information onto to disseminate to the people - they didn't know.
16. We have been working alongside HBRC for decades and new staff who come on board need to know a lot more before meeting with the people.
17. I did feel sorry for the staff of HBRC, they were not equipped for the hui that preceded. They had the questions they wanted answered but it didn't happen the way they thought it would.
18. It's the same questions and promises 30 years later.

Hawke's Bay Regional Council Māori Committee Members Report

19. Drinking water quality: disgusting, has been for years, decades. Go to Play centre and let the water run for a few minutes to get the brown colour out of it, same water at the school and the people's homes in the village. Needs urgent attention.
20. Beach residents pay the same rates as Whitby, Wellington! A City that has all amenities, schools, libraries, swimming pools, traffic lights. Village rates aren't too far off - that is ridiculous. We can't even get a footpath for our school street!
21. Sewerage system needs a huge review, and the council doesn't even pay for was a statement. There are people with more knowledge to talk about that than me. Haana Wilcox.
22. Our river has so much sediment built up it all needs scraping to start the bio-diversity again, regrowth, to make it swimmable and abundant again, mo te rangi nei, mo ngā uri whakaheke!

Ia Kere te ngahuru, ka ngahuru noa atu!

Time for action Chocy

Ngā manaakitanga,
Piri

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

Name: Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga

Meeting date: 4th June 2019

Members: Marei Apatu

Topics

- A. Feedback from the Maori GM how well the unit is going?
- B. In particular what the team does re the pre consultation analysis on submissions re TANK

Request to the Māori Committee

I would find it useful to hear from our GM Piere Munro how things are going within his unit? In particular some feedback to the recent submissions from submitters received and a general description as to how that process includes comments from his team.

Authored: Marei Apatu

Date: 27th March 2019

Item 11

Attachment 3

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

Name: Te Taiwhenua o Te Wairoa - Ngati Kahungunu

Meeting date: 4 June 2019

Members: Katarina Kawana

Pakeke - Bill Blake QSM

Topic 1

Sustainable Homes packages held Thursday 14 February. There were requests of adding and approving Wairoa suppliers to the HBRC suppliers list. Is there any progress to date if any?

Interest rates seemed high to the majority of the attendees. Interest free loans were discussed at the recent iwi board meeting after a previous Heat Smart example was tabled. Request to explore a lower interest rate to interest free option, considering the majority of attendees were Maori of low socio economic demographics.

Request to the Māori Committee

Action Topic 1 through to negotiation.

Topic 2

Arimawha Marae and Urupa trustees concerned over spraying.

Tutaekuri Maori Land Block and Owners Tutaekuri 1C16E and others.

At recent tangihanga and hura kohatu weekends, whanau have noticed adjacent land blocks sprayed including Urupa without consultation. Arimawha Marae below and have 180 degree views of dead kanuka. The maunga has archaeological sites, springs and colonies of manu that nest, migrating tiitii. See pictures attached .. Was a consent lodged? if so when? This kind of behaviour is offensive. Locals drink from the springs.

Local hapu have aspirations and plans too but spraying native trees wasn't one of the aspirations.

Request to the Maori Committee

Follow up with an action plan. All kanuka surrounding Urupa to be left standing.

Topic 3

Spraying roadside, drains/wetlands runoff into streams and rivers.

What policies are in place to monitor the spraying programme of the contractors? What measures are in place to prevent exotic grass, weed etc being transferred to sites?

What chemicals are being applied? How safe are they to fish life and macro-invertebrates?
Who monitors the contractors work?

Complaints have stemmed far and wide from Waikaremoana south heading into Wairoa, Ruakituri, Te Reinga, Nuhaka, Mahia from tangata whenua who hunt and gather. Recent reports have revealed people picking watercress and getting sick as a consequence. The Catchment Plan should liaise and negotiate with local communities to protect designated mahinga kai sites through hapu management plans as well as maintenance work that could be addressed at a community, hapu level or Marae instead.

Request to the Maori Committee

Investigate spraying contractors policy and procedures? Drains are also roadways for fish life and plant life and kai for humans if maintained in a more organic fashion and maintained by communities.

Recommend a restoration group be offered the contract, or no spray program.

Topic 4

Outstanding Waterbodies

Follow up on Waterbodies and rationale for each. Wairoa communities urge that the main rivers be included that have been suggested on several occasions and not just the Wairoa river only and one other. How can we miss Mahia, Nuhaka, Whakaki, Mangaruhe, Mangapoike, Waiau, Hangaroa and Ruakituri ...?

REQUEST an update and progress on this selection and the issues.

Topic 5

Policies and procedure for MSC members

Whats the point of reporting if no actions are made.

How to get problems actioned? For how long?

How is to contact person to look after the MSC concerns, issues, reporting, invoicing etc?

Request to be updated on procedure

Topic 6

Engagement with Ministry for Environment at Kennedy Park Resort

Short notice to engage with such a huge review on several topics. Attended by Michelle McIlroy from Wairoa and myself.

Climate change, urban development, RMA review, streamlining. Whilst we could understand the needs, the Maori references were felt to be token and not strong in weight across the whole network. If using Ki Uta ki Tai and Maori kaupapa in agencies, Wananga is recommended so that planners, technical writers attend to get Maturanga Maori competency.

Request to hold symposium in Wairoa to highlight failed policy.

Recommend a decolonisation workshop for committees and decision makers.

More discussion to follow up is requested.

Accept this report

Recommendation/s to the Hawkes Bay Regional Council, all above.

Authored: Katarina Kawana, Wairoa Taiwhenua Ngati Kahungunu

Date: 28 May 2019

HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL MĀORI COMMITTEE

TAIWHENUA REPORTS

Name: Michelle Mclroy

Meeting date: 4 June 2019, Whakaki Marae, Wairoa

Member: Kahungunu Māori Executive Committee, Wairoa

Topics**1. Planting programs June – Wairoa**

Ben Dalton of 1BT is presenting a workshop in Wairoa 6 June 2019. He has offered to visit the Marae planting sites that they have supported with 10,000 free native trees. Minister Shane Jones will be travelling through with the soon to be opened Napier to Wairoa train line and was also wanting to take part in the planting events.

2. Ministry of Environment engagement workshop Tangata Whenua

Please see report submitted by Tatau Tatau o Te Wairoa Regional Planning Committee representative Apiata Tapine – distributed with his consent. My only addition would be that of tautoko in relation to the lateness of the panui to join the Ministry in the hui a few days prior to the meeting date. This approach has been typical when dealing with Central Government and our response was duly noted by those representing the Ministry. Also support the request made by Apiata for an Environmental (Taiao) Symposium Wairoa – Matauranga Maori, as discussed with the River Marae hui of Tatau Tatau and HBRC in 2018.

Also like to acknowledge the support of HB Regional Council and the HBRC Maori Standing Committee in allowing myself and Katarina to attend on behalf of the Maori Standing Committee, as there was a strong representation of Wairoa with the additional of RPC Member for Wairoa which certainly gave us ample opportunity to highlight the issues in our district and promote the Mauri Compass as a Cultural Health Indicator. (pictures below)

3. Wairoa Catchment Board – Mana whenua

Once again like a broken record I want to bring up the hui held at the Wairoa Taiwhenua with members of HBRC staff and Rex Graham and the late Rill Meihana where we discussed an Integrated Wairoa Catchment Board. To date there is an Integrated Wairoa Catchment Manager but no Board has ever been engaged to discuss the ongoing Management of our Taiao most especially the degradation of our waterways.

4. Coastal Erosion – Mahia

Matua Bill Blake may wish to speak to these issues pertaining to the roads, but I had been informed by locals that there are also environmental impacts at Kaiuku Marae with regard erosion and issues at Ruawhoro.

Request to the Māori Committee

That the Kahungunu Maori Executive Committee representative Report for 4 June 2019 be received.

Recommendation/s to the Hawkes Bay Regional Council

That a hui be held to follow up on the Wairoa Catchment Board discussions.



Authored: Michelle McIlroy

Date: 28 May 2019

Apiata Tapine
 Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa Trust, Director
 E: apiata.tapine@gmail.com
 M: 027 45 99 761

**Manatu mo Te Taiao Hui, May 17 2019
 Kennedy Park Holiday Resort
 Napier**

Apiata Tapine
 Te Wairoa Tangata Whenua Representative [HBRC RPC Member]
 Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa, Director
 Te Reinga Mārae

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Note:

The experience and reflection expressed here are those of, Apiata Tapine. An independent confirmation of these views, for any entity represented can be obtained by direct enquiry with the appropriate entity. This is encouraged.

*Nā: Apiata Tapine, director [TTOTW].
apiata.tapine@gmail.com*

Manatu mo Te Taiao – Matau A Māui, Ngati Kahungunu – Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa Trustee Limited. **1**

Apiata Tapine

Tātau Tātau O Te Wairoa Trust, Director

E: apiata.tapine@gmail.com

M: 027 45 99 761

Manatu mo Te Taiao Hui HB, May 2019;

To the staff of Ministry of Environment, enclosed here is further articulation on the comments provided during this Hui.

I am not privy to attendance and feedback from other regional Hui. I trust my Iwi and colleagues from across the Mōtu were more accommodating in their admonishments.

The following reply, feedback and requests also contain the detailed concerns related to and the preparation of the Manatu mo Te Taiao Hui in Hawkes Bay on May 17th 2019.

Expressions of Concern

This staff of MfE and the 'Business as Usual' approach of this engagement forum was blatantly evident and completely avoidable. The Manatu mo Te Taiao Hui in Hawkes Bay reinforced passive cultural barriers, established over time, that continue to hamper communication and dilute voices and outcomes.

The manner, time, preparation and premise under which this engagement was initiated does not reflect acknowledgement of previous engagements. This same historical approach under values the contribution of our various local environmental experts currently working in this discipline.

We know well the staff, connections and collective knowledge of MfE, it's various focuses and collective knowledge base. No apparent reference was made to MfE's own collegial base. This prudent, courteous inclusion, would have demonstrated foresight. Inclusion of key staff and previous korero, would have enabled a much richer and detailed result for all involved.

The priority Iwi assigned to this Hui was devalued, which is not conducive to positive relationships. It will be a carefully considered decision to prioritise future face to face engagements initiated under these practices.

I was disappointed to encourage participation from primary roles with only 5 days notification, only to attend 'another talk feast' and 'tick box exercise'. Espousing the intent of collaboration and engagement. Yet staff clearly are not engaging or collaborating within their own ministry colleague knowledge base.

Manatu mo Te Taiao – Matau A Māui, Ngati Kahungunu – Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa Trustee Limited.

2

Apiata Tapine

Tātau Tātau O Te Wairoa Trust, Director

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Colleagues who have learnt first hand these lessons, who hold understanding in why Manaaki, Tika, Pono, Kawa hold their own value. Staff who do reference previous engagements and how to enable appropriate effective exchanging of concepts.

‘Te Mangai Kāhui’ from TPK. This reference as an inadequate and incomplete source when, used in isolation to initiate with Iwi and excludes many from the korero.

There are known deficiencies with relying solely on “Te Mangai Kāhui” as a comprehensive database. This has been communicated previously to officials from all ministries and LTA’s.

This Hui again perpetrated the flawed whakaaro that Iwi and Māori experts are just waiting for Hui to attend and to give their insight to yet another ramble of officials. MfE Officials at this Hui continued to demonstrate token regard for the consideration provided by Māori, who respectfully front to these meetings on behalf of Iwi, year upon year.

I did express this very clearly to the officials present and believe for them, the learning was defined well. When they return, it is expected that these same are staff actively demonstrating the needed change.

Five (5), very experienced, respected and active participants from across our Iwi catchments were present. The participants are pillars of environment reference in their respective Rōhe and across my various roles. The participants are defining the frameworks of future Māori engagement with extensive experience and input into our collective environment and development plans from a Te Āo Māori focus.

Of the six (6) participants, possibly only 1 participant was there in a paid capacity. The remainder of the participants made significant efforts to be present at short notice, to only be left with meeting their own costs to empower officials to meet engagement outcomes. Te Wairoa representatives, had to drive two hours each way to attend.

Including myself, there was no remuneration for our time and contribution. Our participation and costs today, were at each person’s own personal cost.

To leave this premise unchallenged, would reinforce poor Crown practices and flawed expectations of Māori, which are not Tika, Pono, sustainable, fair nor equitable. To continue with historical mistakes leaves only the bad taste of

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disrespect and reinforces the sub conscience premise that Māori Whakaaro is not worth investing in appropriately or professionally.

This meeting/Hui perpetrated the very frustration Māori have been expressing repeatedly over decades.

The underlying message of this engagement/hui, subvertly, undermined the collected contribution of our regions environmental knowledge base present at this Hui.

I express with intent, that future engagement requires future thinking, not reinforcing of flawed historical practices.

A business as usual approach has not demonstrated success in the past, and has no role in our shared aspirations for the environment and social wellbeing for Te Wairoa.

Our leaders, land users and constituencies have been thinking carefully about how to address our regional challenges, our capacity, and commitment to effect sustainable, multigenerational approach in addressing the state of our environment. We take our role in the solutions seriously; we expect no less of our partners.

Tūngia te ururoa kia tupu whakaritorito te tutu o te harakeke.

Set the overgrown bush alight, and the new flax shoots will spring up.

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Change is required to achieve change

'Business As Usual' has no place in the framework of the future of Te Wairoa.

Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa seek to acknowledge again, the presence and initiative of the Ministry for Environment and Chief Executive Vicky Robertson in being one of the first Ministries to initiate relationships with our Iwi during the passage of our settlement and redress with the Crown.

Concluding with the passing of Ngā Iwi me Ngā Hapū O Te Rohe O Te Wairoa Act 2018.

Te Wairoa remains committed to current agreements and to continue discussions, build partnerships and implement change around the future aspirations of our Taiao.

Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa reinforces the importance of the Social, Economic Revitalisation Strategy as being essential to initiating an environmental framework for future initiatives.

- Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa [TTOTW] understands the need for new models of engagement, implementation and measuring success are required to achieve lasting and significant environmental change.
- Tātau Tātau reiterates that a 'business as usual' approach used historically no longer holds it's weight or value as a framework or implementation approach.

Tātau Tātau seeks to work with the Crown Ministries to gain efficiencies and effectiveness in the current government spend within our region in the pursuit of shared outcomes.

- Te Wairoa proposition and readiness is ideally placed with a dedicated population, closely connected and dynamic enough to adapt quickly to refinements to our existing local solutions.

Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa & Te Wairoa Rohe remains ready to engage in detailed korero around how we can achieve sustainable intergenerational change. Central to this is a local collaborative approach that is developed, implemented and lead by our communities.

Te Wairoa has an existing framework already, built upon a successful platform operating at a regional & Local level.

Manatu mo Te Taiao – Matau A Māui, Ngati Kahungunu – Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa Trustee Limited.

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- Driven from within our community and reinforced with shared values and aspirations.
- An interconnected and committed community ready to engage with demonstrated success.

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Feedback Manatu mo Te Taiao;

Manatu mo Te Taiao - Ministry for the Environment Regional Engagement.
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Formal Requests

A significant amount of environmental study has been conducted in the Hawkes Bay Area over the last decade and particularly in the region of Te Wairoa. There are current research expeditions and environmental studies happening in various areas of Te Wairoa now. Some on areas where access is restricted or tightly controlled for Māori and residents.

We need the assistance of MFE to encourage the various educational institutes, LTA's, Ministries and private enterprise to participate in the formation and potential application of the learning's from these various reports and studies.

We request specifically the assistance from the Ministry for Environment to;

- Assist in the establishment of an Environmental Excellence Facility and promote environmental extension programs, in order to facilitate local development of Tools, Frameworks and Methods.
- Facilitate, source, request and gather disparate, internal and external studies around environmental science conducted in the Te Wairoa Region.
- Collate these recommendations and learning to provide a more accurate picture incorporating results, data and current state of the environments in our catchments. These can continue to build upon the Kaupapa Māori Hapū based tools¹.
- Report and present back findings, recommendations and align with strategic directives.
- Enable data to available to Iwi and partners across environmental initiatives.

This data would significantly improve our essential understanding to build the framework of our future aspirations approaching our catchment plan with HBRC. We feel that the Ministry of Environment is best position to seek support from

¹ *Kaupapa Māori Freshwater Assessments; Summary of Iwi and Hapū-based Tools, Frameworks and Methods for Assessing Freshwater Environments, (2019), Hannah Rainforth and Garth Harmsworth, Perception Planning Ltd, Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research.*

Manatu mo Te Taiao – Matau A Māui, Ngati Kahungunu – Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa Trustee Limited.

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potential parties towards a collaborative effort in a GIS model providing accuracy in understanding.

Kaupapa Summary Regional Hui

Te Wairoa Responses

- 1) Forestry & Carbon Credits – Environmental Impacts and Social Wellbeing impacts.
 - a) Concern at the rate and leveraging ability of external forestry interests in our Rōhe.
 - b) Potential forestry purchases in Te Wairoa should demonstrate investment, capital expenditure and commercial activity are in alignment with environmental policy and direction. Nationally and regionally.
 - c) Consider endorsing a combined application to the Forestry Sustainability Council highlighting the impacts of concentrated forestry on the indigenous culture and environment, Te Māuri o Te Wai, Māori customs, practices and Mahinga Kai.
- 2) Tātau Tātau O Te Wairoa endorses the 'Right Tree, in the Right Location for the Right Reason'.
- 3) Resource assistance in environmental policy and planning, particularly Iwi environmental assessments, engagement strategies and its implementation. i.e. facilitating or support for local initiatives.
- 4) To address the current state of the environment within Kahungunu Ki Te Wairoa, we recommend investment in to the capacity of local initiatives in a coordinated fashion. This is best achieved with a direct discussion between the Ministry of Environment and Tātau Tātau O Te Wairoa & Te Wairoa networks.

Climate Change

- 1) Focused investment in existing data;
 - a) Source existing available land based assessments, studies, discoveries and research in Te Wairoa Region, &
 - b) Compile sources and collate existing environmental data in a structured reference for planning and policy [i.e. 80K research grant/Rōhe].
 - c) Te Wairoa, Te Mātau a Māui [HB] and Te Tairāwhiti, Tūhoe ki te Tonga, Ruapani, Ngāi Tāmanuhiri, Rongomaiwahine, Ngāti Pāhauwera and Ngāti Kahungunu.

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- 2) Further investment in focused study of Cultural Values –[i.e. \$180,000 over One year, research initiative].
 - a) Dedicated research and definition is needed to better articulate intergenerational environmental studies and cultural observational science that has been gathered for generations. ‘Partial Recognition’, ‘Reference Too’ and ‘To Give Consideration Too’ are superficial terms with out mana or effect, when applied to the Crown’s use of Mātauranga Māori concepts.
 - b) Invest in further articulating the Mātauranga Māori² principles and practices. Te Mana O Te Wai, Mauri O Te Wai, Mauri Compass, Māramataka are examples of recently articulated whakaaro Māori that have direct relevance to addressing climate change.
 - c) Māori environmental terminology, philosophy, practice and recording were refined and built. A result of focused study and collective Wananga around the Mōtu. Much of these studies and reports do not make it back to our region or its participants. i.e. dedicated research, exploration, land assessments, university studies, commercial and mineral investigations etc.
 - d) Facilitate the bridge of understanding and framework development that quantifies how Mātauranga Māori can propel the implementation and model environment for significant rapid change.
- 3) Identified and targeted scholarships, internships, research grants, apprenticeships, cadet training and strong support at Tertiary Level for environmental science and innovation in this area.
 - a) Identify areas of alignment in current programs with demonstrated success. i.e. Para Kore, Enviro-Schools, Waste Reduction programs.
 - b) Promote and resource continuing discussions around and environmental center of excellence and innovation with in Te Wairoa.
 - c) Foster a nursery assessment in implementation program at Primary and Secondary level, supported by investment in Agriculture and Horticultural curriculum changes.
 - d) Supported by a range of dedicated environmental programs at secondary, tertiary level including primary ITO’s.
- 4) Targeted to addressing and equipping the capacity of those already residing in the Rōhe.
- 5) Environmental indicators of suitable or appropriate climate conditions in 50 and 100 years. How are we planning for climate change and impacts on

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inland water quality, flora, fauna and species regeneration? What is the impact of a °5 plus temp change.

- 6) What planning is being done now in preparation of Climate Change for environmental hotspots and coastal environs?
 - a) What regional and local authority preparations are being considered as rising sea levels change the landscapes along our coasts?
 - b) What new areas and wetlands will be created and how are they being provisioned for?

Improving the ETS

MfE ... “We want to talk to you about the issues from your perspective and understand the potential impacts of changing carbon prices ... including more technical changes”.

Tātau Tātau O Te Wairoa seek to actively participate in the development of nurseries and planting opportunities represented by the billion trees program. TTOTW support the mantra of ‘The Right Tree, In the Right Place, for the Right Reasons’

- 1) Forestry drive at imbalance to environmental requirements and outcomes.
- 2) Collaborate on Iwi engagement strategy within our various Tākiwa. Passive targeted information campaign i.e. articles, advertisements, innovation and environmental updates.
 - i) Staged introduction of whakaaro and Science that are a part of our ‘Ngā Taiao Landscape of Challenge’

Mitigating agricultural emissions

- 1) A joint strategy on integration of programs like Ahu Whenua to facilitate best new environmental practices and foundational science.
- 2) Provide best available data on current areas or activities where supporting strategies are best applied immediately.
- 3) Data on future trends and anticipated global influences.

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Water Policy

Essential Freshwater

"The taskforce is collaborating with Kāhui Wai Māori and working closely with other advisory groups representing scientists, farmers, growers, advocates, regional councils, and other people who care about our fresh water.

Kāhui Wai Māori have been building on the input of the Iwi Leaders Group in past years, to strengthen the emphasis on Te Mana o Te Wai, across all components within the Essential Freshwater work programme.

Kāhui Wai Māori have provided advice to the Minister for the Environment which will be considered by the Government."

- 1) Enter into discussion with Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa around a focused pilot program, which centers on recently articulated Mātauranga Māori based models and recommendations from Kāhui Wai Māori for compatibility into Te Wairoa Environmental Catchment Plan. Preparatory work is commencing shortly.
- 2) Continued investment in articulation of Mātauranga Māori models and principles. established to enable collaborative development and analysis of freshwater policy options for issues of particular relevance to Māori.

Three Waters Review

- 1) Sites of significance
 - a) Public Works Act – Frequent reference is made during Treaty of Waitangi settlements of the impacts the Public Works Act. Dominate in the planning and policy of previous decades is clear evidence of an active strategy to disrupt Iwi and Hapū from their land and customs.
 - b) Historical land seizures and construction of civil services and infrastructure was often conducted on or in direct proximity to Wāhi Tapu, Wai Tapu and often obstructively placed to frustrate or discourage Iwi access and use.
 - c) Iwi involvement is critical at the outset, duration and monitoring of this process to enable better protection, reversion and reclamation initiatives.
 - d) Requires a cultural impact study of each instance of occurrence within each catchment or Rōhe. Including gathering of current LAWA and other environmental data.
- 2) At the start of the process, not the end! Update your software!

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- 3) Iwi are in positions now to consider building their own three waters delivery within the current framework being considered at central level. Indications of this Hui, were that Māori are not being considered until the end of the process and only in a consultation capacity. Please verify, this would seem inconsistent with previous conversations contributed directly to the Three Waters review and engagement process.
- 4) Form a Te Wairoa based Ministry of Environment Advisory Group, consisting of local Mātauranga Experts who can add Rōhe Specific data into developing National frameworks.

Management Act / Resource Management System

- 1) Weighting of Five Pillars - State of Environment, historically a focus on providing protection of Economic Pillar [production/economy], continuing to leave this weighting unchallenged has significantly perpetrated the state of the environment.
- 2) Land Research and Integration of Cultural Environmental Science.
- 3) Cultural Integration essential, land assessments, research into current Data and co-relation exercise.
- 4) Integration Framework Critical, Existing application and implementation program ready for development
- 5) Promoting better Partnership frameworks, resourcing and engagement. Localism.
- 6) Reinforce accountability and compliance features associated with resource consents.
- 7) Resource allocation to the Regional Planning Committee to facilitate function and effectiveness and enable full participation of Iwi in Environmental Planning and Policy.
- 8) RMA - does it 'enable' or 'mandate' consents applications to provide protection or preservation of areas and their boundaries. With particular regard to bio-diversity impacts?
- 9) RMA does not enforce, provide for, or drive significant recognition, protection or mechanisms for Māori Cultural sites of significance and historical sites of national importance. Particularly within Urban development and policy around land use.

Urban Development Policy

HPUDS – High productivity and Urban Development Strategy [HB]

- 1) Historical impact and future development.
- 2) Encouraging overlays are being found in the current development of planners and policy writers with in New Zealand Local Government. The start

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of encouraging indicators can be gained from the recent institute of NZ Planners conference 2019, and across many government and local authorities reflecting more sustainable methods of urban development which work proactively at the source, to address quality on the outfall etc.

- 3) There is still further conversations and learning to be implemented for this sector of local government.
- 4) Ministry of Environmental support required building understanding and emphasis of an environmental cultural overlay into planning and district plans.
 - a) Urban development and planning could more adequately enable environmental considerations for new Urban Development. Specifically designing development that enhances the environmental requirements of a specific area.
 - b) Greater consideration is required around known historic cultural access ways and trails, sites of significance.
 - c) Greater emphasis on environmental considerations, habits, water flow, nutrient loads etc, and increased accountability on Local Territory Authorities, Regional Councils and Commercial activity when enabling Urban Development.
 - d) Currently, the dominant thinking appears to be weighted towards population density with little or no current ability to drive environmentally sustainable planning and infrastructure development in urban areas.
- 5) Greater influence in decisions at LTA level, resourcing of engagement and implementation of local projects that contribute to collective aims and shared resources.
- 6) Access ways, lookouts, Ātea, Ūrupa, Taniwha, Wai Tapu, Wāhi Tapu, paper roads.
- 7) We already have our aspirations and the ability to enact with effect to the entire region! generational learning, household and cultural engagement, economic forecasts, population change, climate change.
- 8) There is disconnection between current LTA planning and genuine collaboration. Current Planning is about exploitation of Cultural overlays, often unsupported by effective measures.

E Rangi, e Papa, e Te Whānau Ātua, E Te Whānau Mārama, Whakatōhia to koutou manaakitanga ki roto i tēnei mahi o mātou. Amene.

Sky Father and earth Mother, and the families of gods and light, infuse your blessing upon this work.

Amen

HAWKE'S BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

MĀORI COMMITTEE

Tuesday 04 June 2019

SUBJECT: DISCUSSION OF ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Item 13

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.

Item	Topic	Raised by
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		