



# *Hastings District Council*

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Lyndon Road East, Hastings

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## OPEN A G E N D A

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### HDC - MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING

Meeting Date: **Wednesday, 22 May 2019**

Time: **1.00pm**

Venue: **Council Chamber  
Ground Floor  
Civic Administration Building  
Lyndon Road East  
Hastings**

<b>Committee Members</b>	<b>Chair:</b> Mr Robin Hape Mayor Sandra Hazlehurst Councillors Bayden Barber (Deputy Chair), Eileen Lawson, Henare O'Keefe, Jacoby Poulain and Geradline Travers Mr Te Rangihau Gilbert, Ms Tracee Te Huia, Mrs Evelyn Ratima, Mr Ngaio Tiuka and Vacancy <b>Kaumātua:</b> Jerry Hapuku
<b>Officer Responsible</b>	Pou Ahurea Matua Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage – Dr James Graham
<b>Committee Secretary</b>	Carolyn Hunt (Extn 5634)

## **Hastings District Council: Māori Joint Committee – Terms of Reference**

This Committee is established between the Hastings District Council and Māori.

### **Context**

- The Joint Committee has been established by the Council as a deliberate step taken to assist in the development of sustainable relationships with Māori. Further it is intended the Council meet the intent and spirit of the Council's obligations set out in the legislation more particularly the obligations of the Local Government Act 2002:-
- - towards establishing and maintaining processes that provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision processes of the Council and
  - fostering the development of Māori capacity to contribute to those processes and
  - the provision of information to assist Māori contribution to Council's activities.
- The Council wishes the Joint Committee to reflect a spirit of partnership between the Council and the community and to contribute effectively to the Council's activities. To enable this to occur the Fields of Activity and Delegated Powers are framed with the widest scope possible.
- The Council wishes the Joint Committee to assist it with the development of an integrated policy framework (based on Treaty of Waitangi Principles) for the Council aimed at delivering effective governance, engagement and service delivery for Council's Māori Communities.

### **Fields of Activity**

- To provide policy advice with respect to the District Plan, regarding provisions for Wāhi Tapu, Papakainga, and where relevant to tangata whenua, any other amendments to the Plan.
- To provide input to the LTP and Annual Plan with particular reference to those issues of importance to Māori from within the District.
- To host Council hui a hapu events held twice a year.
- To provide insight into Māori and other strategic community issues with particular reference to the Long Term Plan, the effectiveness of the District Plan and the delivery of the Annual Plan.
- To consider and recommend Māori capacity building initiatives within budget and resource constraints of the Council.
- To assist the Council as appropriate in conducting and maintaining effective, good faith working relationships with the Māori community including advice on governance arrangements.
- To make decisions as to the allocation of Marae Development Fund grants within the allocated budget.
- To assist the Council with the development of an integrated policy framework and work programme to enable effective governance, engagement and service delivery for Council's Māori Communities.

### **Membership (12 Members)**

The Mayor.

5 Councillors appointed by the Council.

6 members from Tangata Whenua to be appointed by the Council and Kaumatua, taking into account the "post settlement environment" and Matāwaka.

### **Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman:**

Chairman – to be elected at the first meeting of the Committee at the beginning of each triennium; and from among the appointed Tangata Whenua members of the committee.

Deputy Chair – to be elected at the first meeting of the Committee at the beginning of each triennium from among the elected members of the committee.

**Quorum** – at least three Councillor Members and three Tangata Whenua Appointees.

### **Delegated Powers**

Authority to exercise all Council powers, functions and authorities in relation to the matters detailed in the Fields of Activity such as to enable recommendations to the Council on those matters.

Authority to make decisions on the allocation of Marae Development Fund grants within the allocated budget.

Authority to develop procedures and protocols that assist the Committee in its operation, provided that such procedures and protocols meet the statutory requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and Council's Standing Orders.

The Chairman shall not have a casting vote.

Note: The Terms of reference for the Hasting District Council: Māori Joint Committee shall be subject to review by the Joint Committee at its first meeting following each local government triennial election.





**HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**HDC - MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING**

**WEDNESDAY, 22 MAY 2019**

**VENUE:** Council Chamber  
Ground Floor  
Civic Administration Building  
Lyndon Road East  
Hastings

**TIME:** 1.00pm

**A G E N D A**

**1. Apologies**

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

**2. Conflict of Interest**

Members need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as a Member of the Council and any private or other external interest they might have. This note is provided as a reminder to Members to scan the agenda and assess their own private interests and identify where they may have a pecuniary or other conflict of interest, or where there may be perceptions of conflict of interest.

If a Member feels they do have a conflict of interest, they should publicly declare that at the start of the relevant item of business and withdraw from participating in the meeting. If a Member thinks they may have a conflict of interest, they can seek advice from the General Counsel or the Democratic Support Manager (preferably before the meeting).

It is noted that while Members can seek advice and discuss these matters, the final decision as to whether a conflict exists rests with the member.

**3. Confirmation of Minutes**

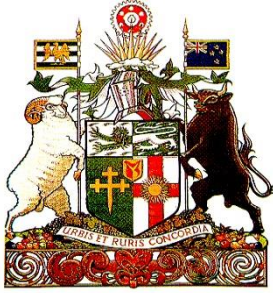
Minutes of the HDC - Maori Joint Committee Meeting held Wednesday 6 March 2019.

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**4. Forum Item - 3Waters Review Update**

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## **OPEN MINUTES**

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### **HDC - MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE**

Meeting Date: **Wednesday, 6 March 2019**

**Minutes of a Meeting of the HDC - Māori Joint Committee  
held on 6 March 2019 at 1.00pm**

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## HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL

### MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE HDC - MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, GROUND FLOOR, CIVIC ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, LYNDON ROAD EAST, HASTINGS ON WEDNESDAY, 6 MARCH 2019 AT 1.00PM

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**PRESENT:**

Chair: Mr Robin Hape  
Councillors Travers, Barber, (Deputy Chair) and Poulain  
Messrs Te Rangihau Gilbert, Ms Tracee Te Huia, Mrs  
Evelyn Ratima and Mr Ngaio Tiuka

Kaumatua: Jerry Hapuku

**ALSO PRESENT:**

Chief Executive (Mr Nigel Bickle)  
Pou Ahurea Matua Principal Advisor: Relationships,  
Responsiveness and Heritage – (Dr James Graham)  
Group Manager: Asset Manager (Mr C Thew)  
Group Manager: Planning and Regulatory (Mr J  
O'Shaughnessy)  
Manager: Democracy and Governance Services (Mrs J  
Evans)  
Committee Secretary (Mrs C Hunt)

**AS REQUIRED:**

Te Muri Whaanga (Item 4)  
Troy Brockbank, WPS Opus (Item 5)  
Toni Goodlass, Hawke's Bay LASS (Item 5)  
Peter Paku (HDC:Tangata Whenua Wastewater  
Committee Member) (Item 5)

*Kaumātua Jerry Hapuku gave the opening Karakia.*

**1. APOLOGIES**

Councillor Barber/Councillor Travers

**That apologies for absence from Shayne Walker, Mayor Hazlehurst and Councillors Lawson and O'Keefe be accepted.**

**CARRIED**

An apology from Tania Kupa-Huata HDC:Tangata Whenua Wastewater Committee Member was noted for Item 5.

**2. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

### 3. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Mr Hape/Councillor Travers

**That the minutes of the HDC - Māori Joint Committee Meeting held Wednesday 28 November 2018 be confirmed as a true and correct record and be adopted.**

**CARRIED**

### 4. FORUM ITEM : TE AWA O TE ATUA RESERVE

(Document 19/207)

Te Muri Whaanga presented the booklet “Ngā Tikanga o Te Harakeke (Preparation and harvesting of Flax) which contained contacts and tikanga protocols and a resource for Ngāti Kahungunu weavers.

Ms Te Huia/Mrs Ratima

**A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Advisor: Responsiveness, Relationships & Heritage titled “FORUM ITEM : Te Awa o Te Atua Reserve” dated 6/03/2019 be received.**

**With the reasons for this decision being that the objective of the decision will contribute to meeting the current and future needs of communities for (good quality local infrastructure)**

- **The Kaupapa is to retain indigenous mātauranga of harakeke, ensuring the product is well cared for and correct protocols are protected are maintained. If the protocols are kept a plentiful supply of harakeke for present and future weavers will be confirmed.**

**CARRIED**

*Tangata Whenua Members (Evelyn Ratima, Peter Paku and Tania Kupa-Huata) of the HDC: Tangata Whenua Joint Waste Committee were invited to the presentation of the 3Waters Review Update.*

### 5. FORUM ITEM - 3WATERS REVIEW UPDATE

(Document 19/193)

Mr Brockbank advised that Morrison Low were undertaking the 3Waters Review on behalf of Hawke's Bay Local Authority Shared Services (HBLASS) and he had been engaged from WPS Opus to support Iwi Engagement.

The Government was reviewing how to improve the management of drinking water, stormwater and wastewater (3Waters) to better support New Zealand's prosperity, health, safety and environment.

Mr Brockbank displayed a powerpoint presentation (CG-14-4-00084) on the background of 3Waters and the need to have cultural input.

Central government's major outcomes:

- Safe, acceptable (taste, colour, smell) and reliable drinking water
- Better environmental performance for our water services
- Efficient, sustainable, resilient and accountable water services

- Achieving these aims in ways our communities can afford their water bills

Mr Brockbank advised the first approach for the review was to work with councils, next stage based on feedback how best take on next engagement with wider communities.

He sought feedback from the Committee on what was regionally important to Māori and key issues for iwi and Māori.

Points highlighted included:

- Partnership – what need as Māori equity and delivery in community
- Quality of water – issues around chlorine
- Affordability – do not want water charges for the district.
- Report on assets and principles shared
- Terminology – 3 waters infrastructure needs to be clear.
- Primary concern around regulation
- Regional option seems logical
- No water metering
- Māori values
- Māori dimension around water – resourcing and flowback to iwi and hapū
- Cannot view Māori aspirations as just culture
- Important there is Treaty context within cultural aspect
- Each water is a wānanga itself
- Māori engagement this is default forum need to reflect on all people manu whenua. The Committee was not the forum for engaging with Māori, need to make direct contact with groups.
- Intergenerational wealth – is not money

Ms Te Huia/Councillor Poulain

**A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage titled "Forum Item - 3Waters Review Update" dated 6/03/2019 be received.**

**CARRIED**

*With the agreement of the meeting the Additional Business Item 12 was taken out of order.*

## **12. ADDITIONAL BUSINESS ITEM (Document 19/175)**

### **12A. REVIEW OF MĀORI PARTICIPATION IN COUNCIL DECISION MAKING (Document 19/220)**

The Manager: Democracy and Governance Services, Mrs Evans updated the Committee on the outcome of the workshop held with Council on arrangements for Māori participation in decision making. The HDC: Māori Joint Committee full Council workshop agreed in principle on the appointment of tangata whenua members to Council's standing committees.

Appointments made would be until the triennial elections in October 2019. Any decision for future arrangements would be up to the incoming Mayor and Councillors following the election.

Mr Hape/Councillor Barber

- A) That the report of the Manager: Democracy and Governance Services titled “Review of Māori Participation in Council Decision Making” dated 6/03/2019 be received.
- B) That the HDC : Māori Joint Committee recommend to Council that it agrees to the appointments of tangata whenua members, with voting rights to the Hastings District Council Standing Committees.
- C) That the HDC : Māori Joint Committee recommend to Council that the following tangata whenua members be appointed to the following Standing Committees from 28 March 2019:

Community Development	Evelyn Ratima
Finance and Risk	Ngaio Tiuka
Strategy, Planning and Partnerships	Tracee Te Huia
Works and Services	Te Rangihau Gilbert

- D) That the HDC: Māori Joint Committee review the current Terms of Reference and membership for the 2019-2022 triennium

With the reasons for this decision being that the objective of the decision will contribute to meeting the current and future needs of communities for local public services in a way that is most cost-effective for households and business by improving Māori engagement in the Council’s governance and decision making processes.

**CARRIED**

## 6. RESIGNATION SHAYNE WALKER

(Document 19/152)

Councillor Barber/Ms Te Huia

- A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage titled “Resignation Shayne Walker” dated 6/03/2019 be received.
- B) That the HDC : Māori Joint Committee accept the resignation of Shayne Walker.

**CARRIED**

## 7. OMARUNUI LANDFILL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

(Document 19/152)

The Group Manager: Asset Management, Mr Thew sought guidance from the Committee on the future planning and consultation in regards to the development of the Omarunui landfill.

It was noted that consultation also be undertaken with Mana Ahuriri and Marae at Waiohiki, Ahuriri, Ōmahu and Moteo Pā



Mr Tiuka/Councillor Barber

- A) That the report of the Group Manager: Asset Management titled “Omarunui Landfill development planning” dated 6/03/2019 be received.**  
**CARRIED**

**8. TREATY OF WAITANGI WORKSHOPS**  
 (Document 19/174)

The Pou Ahurea Matua – Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage, Dr Graham updated the Committee on the cultural development programme. A second Treaty of Waitangi Workshop would be held in May 2019 for Councillors and the Leadership Team. With a workshop also planned for Council senior or middle managers.

Ms Te Huia/Mr Gilbert

- A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage titled “Treaty of Waitangi Workshops ” dated 6/03/2019 be received for information.**

**With the reason for this recommendation being that the objective of the decision will contribute to meeting the current and future needs of communities and the staff at Council in a way that ensures that the Treaty of Waitangi is applied across all facets of Local Government; and,**

- That the objective of the decision will contribute to effective local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities.**

**CARRIED**

**9. TE MATĀ O RONGOKAKO TRACK UPDATE**  
 (Document 19/175)

The Pou Ahurea Matua – Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage, Dr Graham advised that 11, 12 and 13 June 2019 had been set for the Hearing. A tentative timeline (CG-14-14-00088) for the hearing would be circulated to members.

The Group Manager: Planning and Regulatory Services advised that the Commissioners appointed to the Hearing were Rauru Kirikiri and Paul Cooney.

Councillor Barber/Mrs Ratima

- A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage titled “Te Matā o Rongokako Track Update” dated 6/03/2019 be received.**

**With the reasons for this decision being that the objective of the decision will contribute to effective local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities, and the decision will contribute to meeting the current and future needs of communities by:**

- i) Ensuring that committee is properly informed of the progress to date on the full track remediation on Te Matā o Rongokako and the proposed process that will follow.**

**CARRIED****10. TE ARA KAHIKATEA - WHAKATŪ ARTERIAL NAME**

(Document 19/176)

The Pou Ahurea Matua – Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage, Dr Graham updated the Committee on the approved name of the new arterial route constructed between State Highway 2 North and Pākōwhai Road, which was officially opened on Saturday February 23 and named Te Ara Kahikatea.

Ms Te Huia/Councillor O'Keefe

- A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage titled "Te Ara Kahikatea - Whakatū Arterial Name" dated 6/03/2019 be received.**

**With the reasons for this decision being that the objective of the decision will contribute to good quality local infrastructure in a way that is most cost-effective for households and business by:**

- i) Providing the name Te Ara Kahikatea to this new road clearly resonates with a sense of place, a sense of history, and the empowerment of the wider community on a collaborative journey that has linked Council, mana whenua and other key stakeholders throughout the project including the enablement of both business' and households to better access and travel throughout this area.**

**CARRIED****11. TE REO MĀORI LEVEL ONE AND LEVEL TWO COURSES**

(Document 19/177)

Ms Te Huia/Mr Gilbert

- A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage titled "Te Reo Māori Level One and level Two Courses" dated 6/03/2019 be received for information.**

**With the reason for this recommendation being that the objective of the decision will contribute to meeting the current and future needs of communities and the staff at Council in a way to ensure that te reo Māori is preserved as a taonga of great value to Aotearoa New Zealand.**

**CARRIED****13. EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS ITEMS**

There were no extraordinary business items.

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*Karakia: Te Rangihau Gilbert*

The meeting closed at 4.10pm

Confirmed:

Chairman:

Date:

**REPORT TO:** HDC - MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE

**MEETING DATE:** WEDNESDAY 22 MAY 2019

**FROM:** **POU AHUREA MATUA - PRINCIPAL ADVISOR:**  
**RELATIONSHIPS, RESPONSIVENESS AND HERITAGE**  
**DR JAMES GRAHAM**

**SUBJECT:** **FORUM ITEM - 3WATERS REVIEW UPDATE**

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## **1.0 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform and update the Committee on the “3 Waters Review” through way of an update and presentation by Tony Goodlass on behalf of HBLASS.
- 1.2 The presentation is accompanied by a document (**see Attachment 1**) that sets out the following:
- Confirms the key objectives and principles of the review that we will assess our options against;
  - Provides the long list of options reviewed (including examples of other models for context);
  - Confirms the shortlist of options we are reviewing to develop a preferred recommendation;
  - Provides the timeline of the next steps; and,
  - Provides the summary of the discussion and themes from the workshops with Māori committees that need to be incorporated into any new model recommended (**Appendix A of Attachment 1**).
- 1.3 This report concludes by recommending the information be received.

## **2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND REASONS**

- A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage titled “Forum Item - 3Waters Review Update” dated 22/05/2019 be received.**

### **Attachments:**

- |   |   |                |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | 3-Waters Review Hawke's Bay T/A Māori<br>Committee Update May 6 | STR-1-7-19-846 |
|---|---|----------------|

STR-1-7-19-846



## Hawkes Bay Three Waters Review Project Update

### April 2019

#### Review Background & Rationale

The five councils within the Hawke's Bay Region, including Napier City Council, Hastings District Council, Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Wairoa District Council and Hawke's Bay Regional Council ("the Councils") have collectively commenced this review of the three waters service delivery.

The primary objective of this review is to complete an assessment and recommendations of the current and potential delivery models for three waters in the Hawke's Bay region. It is focussed on the three waters service provided by the Councils but in doing so needs to acknowledge the broader issues and emerging community concerns relating to water and the management of water within the Hawke's Bay and more generally across the country.

The review is concerned with the three waters services – drinking water, wastewater and stormwater. Issues relating to the wider management of rivers, lakes and harbours for example is not part of this study except to the extent that the three waters services impact on rivers, lakes and harbours.

This study is intended to provide the Councils with information to engage effectively with central government on the three waters reforms. Ultimately a recommendation will be provided to the Councils about the best way forward. It will then be for the Councils and their communities to decide the next steps.

#### Key Objectives/Principles

The objectives and principles objectives were developed through workshops with council staff and Māori committees, a review of the current state and takes into account typical Section 17A assessment criteria. These were then discussed and confirmed following the options assessment workshop with representatives from the four territorial authorities and the Hawke's Bay Regional Council.

The final, agreed objectives were

- to provide three water services in a way that is affordable and effective
- to provide services that are safe, reliable and resilient

- to provide services through a model that enables a meaningful role for Māori
- to provide services through a model that has the value of water at the centre
- to provide three waters services in a way that supports our urban and rural communities
- to provide three waters services that builds enduring capability and capacity.

### Key Objectives/ Principles explained

- ***To provide three water services in a way that is affordable and effective***  
Much of Hawke's Bay's water infrastructure is old or aging. Asset management plans and financial forecasts have identified substantial capital investment is required either to support existing communities or to facilitate and sustain the growth occurring within the region. The three waters services' model must address the challenge of providing for an effective, affordable service in a fiscally responsible way. In doing that we must consider not only of the current costs of the services but also consider the future costs as they are known and quantified within the councils' Long-Term Plans. We must also consider the future infrastructure costs which the councils have not yet quantified but are aware of as well as the capital and operational costs which are expected to come as a result of the Government's three waters reform.  
Underpinning everything is the purpose of local government, as set out in the Local Government Act, the provision of efficient and effective services.
- ***To provide services that are safe, reliable and resilient***  
Access to safe and reliable water services are considered core services in both urban and rural communities. There is a particularly heightened sensitivity and understanding of what's required within the Hawke's Bay as a result of Havelock North contamination event in 2016. Stormwater disposal is a significant issue within the Region as is good water infrastructure that delivers a safe reliable and sustainable supply. Water services are a core service for councils under the Local Government Act and must meet health and environmental standards in delivering the services. The Government's three waters reform agenda is anticipated to significantly increase environmental standards and compliance requirements for all councils. The three waters services' model must deliver quality, compliant services that are resilient and sustainable both now and in the future. Resilience requires consideration of much more than the infrastructure. While understanding and acknowledging the challenges of the natural disasters that the Hawke's Bay is at risk of facing there is a need for the three waters system to be resilient; that includes the human resources, infrastructure and financial capacity.
- ***To provide services through a model that enables a meaningful role for Māori***  
The principles contained within the Local Government Act require a local authority to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes. The development of any model must be cognisant of the importance of providing a meaningful role for Māori. Māori culture and values have always placed a high importance on water. Marae have always been established close to water, and the rivers, harbours and sea have always been a source of food. This is particularly evident in the Hawke's Bay. Water is central to Māori culture; water is taonga; respecting water, the way water is used and the impact of human life on water and the life it sustains.
- ***To provide services through a model that has the value of water at the centre***  
Water is vital to community life and as such water services are part of a holistic water system, not only within the Hawke's Bay but across New Zealand. The communities of the Hawke's Bay are deeply connected to their water (lakes, rivers and harbours) and they place significant importance on the use, health, quality and protection of future use of that water. Water crosses communities and is not constrained by local or regional boundaries, as such each community's decisions can affect its neighbours. Similarly, there are sometimes competing interests for the same resources with a council

area and within the wider Hawke's Bay. Safe and secure water supplies, drainage and sewerage treatment are identified by most individuals as a top priority for the region. Water has cultural significance for Māori and models should be able to incorporate Te Ao Māori, kaitiakitanga and implement mātauranga Māori. Designing in Māori principles and values into projects and infrastructure is emerging across New Zealand and needs to be able to be reflected in the operations of a service delivery model. To be successful the service delivery model for three waters will recognise all of these different values of water.

- ***To provide three waters services in a way that supports our urban and rural communities.***  
Three waters services and the people that form part of those services are deeply linked in the communities of the Hawke's Bay. The services influence how people live, work, gather, socialise, recreate and value environmental amenity. The three waters are a crucial element of the local economy, providing direct employment, facilitating business establishment and growth, and as such are essential to community place making. Local employment is a priority for the smaller and rural communities of Hawke's Bay. The direct impacts as well as flow-on impacts of change in service delivery models for these communities need to be considered. It is also important for small communities to feel listened to and represented by the service delivery model. All of these must be balanced against the benefits that may arise for these communities with improved services and affordability.
- ***To provide three waters services that builds enduring capability and capacity.***  
The three waters model must be capable of, and have the capacity to, deliver quality sustainable planning, management and operation of water services that is consistent with the wider regional strategic objectives. This will continue to require skills beyond traditional service delivery functions and include a wider appreciation of stakeholder view and expectations. Creating and holding that capability and capacity over the medium and longer term will be a challenge. This challenge is not unique to the Hawke's Bay.

### Review Programme – Key Steps



A long list of three waters services delivery options was developed using the Government Better Business Case five option dimensions.

Figure 1 Five long list option dimensions



The long list of options were defined after the discussion of the investment objectives and critical success factors.

### Longlist Options: Examples of Different Models

The delivery options describe the structure and nature of the service provider. Existing examples are highlighted to help provide high level definition and identify the different features. Additionally, a table that follows the descriptions highlights differences by reference to important questions of responsibility for aspects of the services. The descriptions are not intended to be a comprehensive explanation of all aspects of the models.

#### Status Quo

Each council operates independently, delivering the service to its own customers. Strategic planning is limited on a regional basis. Each council's asset management capability is limited by its own resources.

#### Centre of Excellence

**e.g. Waikato Road Asset Technical Accord (RATA)**

Collaboration between two or more councils with a specific focus on information sharing and identification of areas or potential improvement, rather than delivery of the core service. This lends itself to activities where economies or efficiencies of scale are most available, such as valuations, condition surveys, planning and asset management, where smaller councils may not have the resources or the data to develop alone or solve common issues. Each council contributes an agreed fee per year to fund the CoE's operations, and the CoE provides recommendations to each participating council on improvements and efficiencies that are relevant to them. The CoE employs staff directly, and may provide opportunities for secondments for other council staff. In the case of RATA, an employed technical director reports to a governance group consisting of representatives from each council, and a technical advisory group allows the CoE to leverage off specialists located in each council.

#### Joint Procurement

**e.g. Napier and Hastings Waste Collection Services (Waste)**

Councils approach the market together to engage a third party for services, with the intention of securing better prices for a larger scope of works. Each council defines their own level of service and enters into separate contracts with the successful contractor following negotiations. The administration of each contract is managed within the respective council while delivery is carried out by a common third party.

#### 'Simple' Shared Services

**e.g. Masterton servicing Carterton (Roothing, part of Two Waters)**

Typically, a larger council providing a service to a smaller council, leveraging off a larger asset base and larger staff allowances. The scope of the services can be as small as providing laboratory services, up to full service delivery. Smaller councils can benefit from the more advanced asset management systems, while retaining asset ownership, strategic oversight and funding control. In the case of Masterton and Carterton, there is a common roading contractor between the councils, and Carterton contracts Masterton to manage their roading programme. In the Waingawa area of Carterton, Masterton is also contracted to deliver water and wastewater services.

#### Shared Service Business Unit

**e.g. Northland Transport Alliance and Rangitikei DC and Manawatu DC**



**(Infrastructure)**

The business unit delivering the shared service is usually located at one of the participating council offices and staff are employed by the host council but directly within the business unit. Level of service, funding and strategic decisions are still made separately by the individual councils. The cost of operating the business unit is divided among the participant in agreed proportions that may take into account overall asset base, forecast capital programmes, or any other metric agreed by the councils. Support services may be provided by any participating council (usually the host under service level agreements) or by third parties as agreed.

**Management CCO****e.g. Wellington Water**

Asset ownership and strategic direction is retained by the council but management of day-to-day operations is carried out through the Management CCO. The Management CCO is a separate entity from all participating councils, which can increase overheads but also provides clarity for the assessment of costs directly related to the activity. The Management CCO will typically employ their own staff and provide their own support services (as opposed to utilising a council's services). The setting of price and level of service remains with the council. Each council can set its own requirements of the CCO, while benefiting from the combined knowledge and asset management maturity of the larger organisation. The key difference between the Management CCO and the Centre of Excellence is the ability to deliver the whole service rather than supplement each council's in-house team.

**Asset Owning CCO****e.g. Watercare Services Ltd**

The CCO has full independence over service delivery, but must give effect to councils' development and growth plans. CCOs are overseen by a Board of Directors that may be a combination of Councillors, technical experts and independent parties. The Board will approve the budget prepared by the CCO, including the setting of fees and charges and submit the information to the controlling council as part of the LTP and annual plan process. The CCO's Chief Executive is delegated operational responsibility by the Board and oversees the daily operation of the service. All staff are employed by the CCO directly.

Watercare is part of the Auckland Council 'family' and is responsible for Water and Wastewater. Stormwater is the responsibility of Auckland Transport, a separate CCO also established through the Auckland amalgamation.

**Features of Examples of Existing Models**

	Status Quo	Centre of Excellence (e.g. RATA)	Joint Procurement (e.g. Napier and Hastings Waste Collection Contract)	'Simple' Shared Services (e.g. Masteron/Carterton)	Shared Services Business Unit (e.g. NTA, Rangitikei & Manawatu DC)	Management CCO (e.g. Wellington Water)	Asset Owning CCO (e.g. Watercare)
Who owns the assets?	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	CCO
Who determines the level of service?	Individual councils	Individual councils (Governance group for CoE's level of service to the councils)	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	CCO
Who approves strategic decisions?	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils (On recommendations of the business unit)	Individual councils (On recommendations made by CCO)	CCO* (Growth projections developed by individual councils)
Who approves operational decisions?	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils (Contractor – to meet defined level of service targets)	Individual councils	Shared Services Business unit	CCO	CCO
Who sets the price to the customer?	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	CCO
Who provides administrative support (e.g. employing staff)?	Individual councils	Individual councils (CoE may have small number of specialist staff)	Individual councils (Contractor – within scope of contract)	Individual councils	Shared Services Business unit (typically, with support from host council e.g. HR/IT)	CCO	CCO
Who approves future plans?	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils	Individual councils* (On recommendations of CCO)	CCO* (subject to LTP or AP consultation requirements)



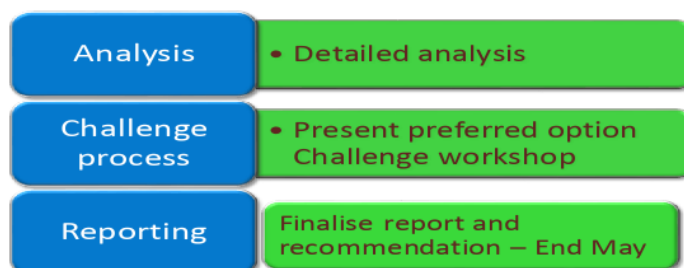
## Short Listed Service Delivery Model Options to Evaluate in Detail

1. **Status Quo** – Noting that the future status quo will be considerably different to the current and will therefore be evaluated as an enhanced status quo
2. **Option 1 – Three waters Shared Services Business Unit with**
  - Current council funding (do minimum option)
3. **Option 2 – Three waters regional management CCO**
  - Current council funding
  - Regional funding
4. **Option 3 – Three waters Regional asset owning CCO with**
  - Regional funding

All options will consider the opportunities available in national support. In addition, the additional costs and benefits of sub-national management CCO will be compared to the costs and benefits of a regional management CCO. Each option will be evaluated on the basis of a single transition process into any new model in order to maximise likely benefits but recognising that phasing in of councils may be required. The risks, impacts, costs and benefits of such an approach will be highlighted through the detailed analysis.

## Review Programme Next Steps

Short listed options will be described in detail as part of the detailed assessment and presentation of the preferred option in mid May. Straw man structures will be created including, where appropriate, organisational structures and functional responsibilities, the creation of ten year long term financial plans for any new models which include transitional costs and any expected efficiencies.



Our Council Leadership teams will review the recommendation and determine whether further information/ steps are required. It is our expectation that we will be communicating to Council the outcome of the review in late June/July.

**Note: This is the first phase of the 3 Waters review project and it is not currently envisaged that we would bring any formal recommendation until the later part of the year following direction from our Chief Executives and Council Leadership teams.**

## Appendix A: Summary of workshops with Māori committees

The key takeaways from these workshops are set out below, grouped by key themes. An explanation of each theme is provided to give context and background with specific comments or points of discussion from the workshop that highlight where or how the theme applies in the Hawke's Bay.

### 1. Value Te Ao Māori

Te Ao Māori (Māori world view) is integral to the identity of Māori. Incorporating and implementing mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge), culture and values (ie Te Aranga Principles) are a core element for any potential framework in decision-making, business plan and procurement plan development and service delivery to realise and enhance the region's commitment to Māori, and protecting/enhancing water.

Adoption of a Māori world view would place people within the environment, and not in a dominant and exploitive role. It would also reflect the ngakau (heart) and kōrero (voice) of local Iwi, including tikanga, kawa and values, whilst acknowledging their mana, their role as guardians (kaitiaki), caretakers of the mauri (the life-force) within Te Ao Tūroa, for the benefit and wellbeing of the next generation.

Our workshops highlighted this through discussions and comments on the following:

- Models should consider Te Ao Māori, not just on individual projects or issues but embedded within the organisation
- There is only 'one water'
- Current systems to take water for water supply and treat and discharge wastewater are not incorporating Māori tikanga
- There are alternative ways to treat water using Māori principles, land based solutions
- Opportunity to use cultural monitoring frameworks e.g. example being developed in Hawke's Bay *Nga Pou Mataara Hou*
- Incorporate Te Aranga Principles in the design of new infrastructure.

### 2. Value Water

Wai (water) is the essence of all life and the world's most precious resource. It's of high importance to Māori, as it is the life giver of all things, a precious taonga (treasure), part of our whakapapa (genealogy).

Ngā wai taonga i tuku iho nei - Water is taonga, a precious treasure passed down from our ancestors.

Water is under increasing pressure due to the strain we've put on the world, including rapid urbanisation, food production challenges, aging infrastructure and climate change.

Through urbanisation we've disrupted the flow of water, in particular ngā romiata o ngā Atua, the tears of Ranginui (sky father) to Papatūānuku (earth mother); we've made the land impervious to water through laying concrete, asphalt and roofs; we've piped and culverted our waterways; we've taken water from one catchment to serve the people in another catchment.

As a result, many of our local water resources have depleted over time and this has impacted a range of traditional practices. This is especially true for the harvesting of resources, wild foods and plants, where stocks have been depleted or lost, or where discharges of wastewater and stormwater make wild food consumption and recreation unsafe and subject to tapu (cultural prohibition).

This is of real concern to Māori and communities, as the health of the waterway is connected to the health of the people; we are one and the same.

***Ko au te awa, ko te awa ko au – I am the river, the river is me.***

Our workshops highlighted this through discussions and comments on:

- No water, no life
- Access to water is a human right. Many residents, communities and marae do not have access to water supply
- Some communities only have one water
- Water is the reflection of the people; if it is in a poor state, the people are also in a poor state
- Behavioural and attitude change is required across the region
- We need to incentivise change, lead change and be aspirational.

### **3. Whakapapa – Genealogical links**

Recognise and respect the relationship and whakapapa (genealogical link) that mana whenua have with water. Connect people and communities back to water.

Whakapapa connects all of us, tying us all together. It reminds us of our mortal position in the natural world and how its relationships constitute and sustain us. This reminder needs to be acted upon if Māori are to continue their tūrangawaewae and for humanity to thrive. Our environmental and sustainability challenges in our ever-changing world, specifically climate change, tell how our behaviour is inconsistent with our kaitiaki responsibilities. The whakapapa and mauri that hold us and our shared ecology together is being degraded. This risks our existence as we have known it. We must remember what is important and we must change our behaviour, or we and the world we know will be lost.

We, the human element - he tangata - inhabit the space between Ranginui and Papatūānuku. Between the sky father (father of all things) and mother earth (mother of all things). This space was created by their children who form the natural realms and the lifeforms that inhabit them. These elements are connected by a whakapapa that weaves through their wairua. These connections and whakapapa surround, extend and give rise to tangata whenua, the human element, and our individual experience in the world.

***Whatungarongaro te tāngata, toitū te whenua, toitū te wai - Man perishes, but land and water remain.***

Our workshops highlighted this through discussions and comments on

- connections of communities and marae to water and waterways
- disconnection of people in the region with their ancestral waterways

- common issues but unique communities
- desire not to lose the important local connections through a big utility service provider who wouldn't/couldn't understand at the local level.

#### 4. Te Mauri o Te Wai – The lifeforce of water

Water has a mauri (lifeforce), a vitality or essence that supports all life. Mauri is the integrated and holistic well-being and life support capacity of water. The wellbeing/healthiness of the water, the land, and the people are intrinsically connected.

Our actions can enhance mauri or they can diminish mauri. There are consequences of our actions across the whole water cycle and ensure we treat water as a precious resource.

Te Mauri o Te Wai needs to be considered in any potential model.

Our workshops highlighted this through discussions and comments on

- need to protect mahinga kai – food and resource harvesting. There have been instances where dead and/or degraded shellfish have been observed in Mahia after heavy rain. Reports of sewage flowing into Waipawa and Tukituki, contaminating food sources and wildlife.
- safe waterbodies, swimmable water
- paru (contaminants) dumped into waterways, affecting the quality and health of the water and all that lives in and around the waterways
- the four pou/wellbeings; economic, environmental, social and cultural to be considered
- “Put the mauri back into it – how do we blend it back”.

#### 5. Holistic approach to water

Although the project is based around the review of the service and delivery of the three (infrastructure) waters, the proposed model needs to take into account a holistic water approach – there is only one water.

The potential option should take into account the upstream water (all water that contribute into the three (infrastructure) waters) and the downstream water (all discharges to water). This would include all rivers, lakes, sea, groundwater etc.

***Mai i te rangi, ki te whenua, Mai uta, ki tai - from the sky to the land, from the hinterlands to the sea***

Our workshops highlighted this through discussions and comments on

- importance of putting water at the centre
- a strong requirement to consider a holistic approach to water
- a Te Ao Māori focused framework for “mountains to sea”
- “All hinges back to the environment – all comes back to the river”
- looking outwards towards the future.

#### 6. Enabling of Te tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi);

Involving iwi and mana whenua in governance and decision-making roles required to ensure Te tiriti o Waitangi obligations are met, as well as making sure they are able to actively exercise kaitiakitanga in practical way.

The Local Government Act requires councils to provide for opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision making processes. Section 6(e) of the Resource Management Act 1991 sets out:

*“Section 6(e) Matters of national importance – In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance: The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu, and other taonga.”*

Our workshops highlighted this through discussions and comments on the following:

- If the model is not through local government then where and what is the role of Māori?
- Relationships with iwi and treaty partners are critical to any model
- Co-governance, co-creation, co-managed
- Should be built into the operations of the potential model, not just governance
- Desire for Māori to be involved in co-design, not to be re-interpreted.

#### **7. Mana motuhake – identify, self-determination.**

The identity of iwi and mana whenua in Hawke's Bay should not be lost in any potential model. But inclusion and co-governance whilst keeping their identity is an opportunity.

*“Mana motuhake means the authority (mana) gained through self-determination and control over one's own destiny. Mana whenua communities have this authority in their customary 'rohe' or territory and have special cultural relationships with ecosystems in these areas. It is important to proactively engage mana whenua in designing urban environments within their rohe so that they can have a meaningful role in shaping the outcome.”* - Urban Water Principles – Ngā Wai Manga (MfE 2018)

Our workshops highlighted this through discussions and comments on

- strong Māori communities
- strong river identity - the *“River is the life of our town, and the vibrancy of their community”*. Waikaremoana is the beating heart and the other rivers are the arteries (if you don't look after these you die)
- *“We have nine marae in this district and every marae has water problems - all reliant on tanks (trucking water in) but it is worse now.”* Waipukurau Marae (access to sewerage line stops there - separate pump to pushing it uphill - every quarter it breaks down - infrastructure is old.
- *“One of the marae had to be closed because the water was contaminated.”*
- Māori economy and local employment.



**REPORT TO:** HDC - MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE

**MEETING DATE:** WEDNESDAY 22 MAY 2019

**FROM:** POU AHUREA ADVISOR: RESPONSIVENESS,  
RELATIONSHIPS & HERITAGE  
ROSEMARY SMITH

**SUBJECT:** TE KURA NUI - THE MĀORI CULTURAL  
RESPONSIVENESS FRAMEWORK

## **1.0 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Committee about the Māori Cultural Responsiveness Framework.
- 1.2 This update arises from consideration of future implementation of the Māori Cultural Framework across the Hastings District Council.
- 1.3 The Council is required to give effect to the purpose of local government as prescribed by Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. That purpose is to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses. Good quality means infrastructure, services and performance that are efficient and effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances.
- 1.4 This report concludes by recommending the committee accepts this report.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The Māori Joint Committee Terms of Reference (resolved at Council meeting 20 April 2017) state that the Māori Joint Committee is to assist with the development of an integrated policy framework (based on the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi) for the Council, aimed at delivering effective governance, engagement and service delivery for Māori within the District.
- 2.2 The Terms of Reference state that the Māori Joint committee develops, updates and recommends to Council a policy framework and work programme, currently called Te Kura Nui - Māori Responsiveness Framework.
- 2.3 In 2018, Council agreed, in conjunction with the development of a te reo Māori plan, that it review and format the framework to account for changing Council environments and cultural awareness and development programmes being undertaken.
- 2.4 The goal was that Te Kura Nui would be actively used across all Council group services to inform best practice service delivery, resulting in improved cultural outcomes and continuous quality improvement. It would also give Council staff an opportunity to respond to the Treaty of Waitangi in practical, measurable and meaningful ways within Council settings.

- 2.5 The format reported against in 2015 considered four pou – Governance and Relationships, Culture and Identity, Prosperity and Wellbeing, Resources and Infrastructure.
- 2.6 Te Kura Nui has elements that explain the overarching philosophy that is inherently tied to the Treaty of Waitangi and to the organisational values of the Hastings District Council. It links to Te Ara o Tawhaki, the sequential staircase framework that is utilised by the workforce to develop their respective cultural responsiveness journeys.
- 2.7 This report accounts for development of Te Kura Nui (**see attachment one**)

### 3.0 CURRENT SITUATION

- 3.1 The redrafting of Te Kura Nui is in progress. Information and Technology Services, media / communications, customer services and the Pou Ahurea are currently working with Information Leadership Group (a Christchurch-based Gold Microsoft Partner) to re-design *Sharepoint Infokete* the internal staff noticeboard. Te Kura Nui, the cultural framework will be positioned on the front page where the assessment framework can be easily accessed and reported against.
- 3.2 The cultural responsiveness implementation framework concept allows for accessibility and annual active participation.
- 3.3 The Pou Ahurea Matua and Pou Ahurea will manage and coordinate the framework process.
- 3.4 Each group service will actively participate in the process including: identification and allocation of responsibilities to actively manage the process within their service
- 3.5 Completion of a service 'self-assessment' using the framework every three years.
- 3.6 Development and agreement with the Pou Ahurea team of an action plan within six months of completing the self-assessment.
- 3.7 Participate in training to inform the development and appropriate delivery of the action plan
- 3.8 Participation in a collaborative process of monitoring progress and promoting ongoing improvement.
- 3.9 The relevant Group Services Manager or Management Team approves the configuration of services that will complete the self-assessment and confirms responsibilities for doing so.
- 3.10 Pou Ahurea works with Quality and Risk and Human Resources and agrees roles and responsibilities for supporting the completion of the self-assessment and subsequent action plan by the service.
- 3.11 Pou Ahurea and Human Resources agrees roles and responsibilities for action planning, training and ongoing monitoring and improvement working in collaboration with the identified services person(s).
- 3.12 Pou Ahurea works with the Communications team to prepare an initial communications package that is of a professional standard.



- 3.13 Implementation of Te Kura Nui will be inclusive of the CE's Office, Economic Growth and Organisation Improvement, Asset Management, Community Facilities and Programmes and Planning and Regulatory Services.

#### **4.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT**

- 4.1 Treaty of Waitangi principles have come to form integral considerations in the development of Māori social policy and strategy setting.
- 4.2 The principles articulated by the Royal Commission on Social Policy are:
- Partnership – working together with iwi, hapū, whānau and Māori communities to develop strategies for gain across appropriate services
  - Participation – involving Māori at all levels in decision-making, planning, development and delivery of services
  - Protection – working to ensure Māori have at least the same level of access to services as non-Māori and safeguarding Māori cultural concepts, values and practices.
- 4.3 These principles form the basis of Te Kura Nui, the Hastings District Council's cultural responsiveness framework as policy documentation to support implementation into practice at all levels of the organisation.
- 4.4 Key responsibilities in partnership with the Māori Joint Committee are to continue to provide advice, direction, guidance and support with respect to service planning and development. The Framework provides a systemic management tool to support services to achieve effective Treaty of Waitangi responsiveness with support and encouragement.
- 4.5 This Framework addresses the significance of the matter in terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy in terms of Council's operations.

#### **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND REASONS**

- A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Advisor: Responsiveness, Relationships & Heritage titled "Te Kura Nui - The Māori Cultural Responsiveness Framework" dated 22/05/2019 be received.**

##### **Attachments:**

1 Te Kura Nui HDC May 2019

CG-14-14-00093



CG-14-14-00093

Item 5

# **Te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Heretaunga Hastings District Council**

## **Te Kura Nui Māori Responsiveness Framework**

Attachment 1

**Dr James Graham, Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor Relationships. Responsiveness and Heritage**

CG-14-14-00093

## Introduction

E Ionui i runga i te Rangi e tū iho nei, whakarongo mai, titiro iho mai rā. E Ionui i runga i te wai-tai, i te wai-māori, whakapiri mai, whakarongo mai rā. E Ionui i runga i a Papa e takoto nei, whakarongo mai, nau mai, haere mai. Tēnei te kaupapa ka whakawāteatia. Waere waere; waere i raro i a Rangi e tū iho nei. Waere i runga i a Papa e takoto nei. Waere i runga i ngā Maru-o-wehi kia tū tanga-tanga. Mātika e Tāne-pepeke-o-te-wao. Waere i runga, waere i raro, waere i runga i ngā tuputupu o Tāne. Ka waere, kia eke, kia eke panuku, kia eke paneke, kia eke ki runga i o Matangireia. Whano whano haere mai te toki; haumi e hui e tāiki e! Amo ake amo ake ai au i taku toki ki a tū te ngāngana. Ko te toki nā wai, ko te toki nā Ruawharo. I tuaina ai i ana rākau, i hahau ai i ngā tāhuhu o ōna whare. Toki nui, toki roa, toki kuru patupatu. Nō hea te toki nei e mānihi? Nō hea te toki nei e manaha? Ko te manaha nui o Tāne-māhuta, he riponga he awhenga. Uni wero tau mai te mauri, haumi e hui e tāiki e! **Ko Kahungunu te tipuna, ko Ngāti Kahungunu te iwi, ko Takitimu te waka. Tihei Kahungunu!**

Ngāti Kahungunu is the local iwi (tribe) and whose mana whenua (tribal boundary) extends from Paritū near the Wharerāta Hills north of Te Wairoa, down through Napier, Hastings, Central Hawke's Bay, Dannevirke, Woodville and the Wairarapa to Tūrakirae (Cape Palliser) in the south. These areas are bounded by the corresponding eastern coastline and inland to the west by the Maungaharuru, Kāweka, Ruahine, Tararua and the Remutaka Ranges. This whole area is divided into six regions or Taiwhenua: - Te Wairoa, Te Whanganui-a-Orotū, Heretaunga, Tamatea, Tamakinui-ā-Rua, and Wairarapa. Within the mana whenua of Ngāti Kahungunu there are over 80 marae who all have Ngāti Kahungunu hapū (sub-tribe) allegiances, while some also have specific connections with our neighbouring iwi and or iwi whose mana whenua extends into the above described Ngāti Kahungunu boundary; for instance, Rangitāne, Ruapani ki Waikaremoana and Rongomaiwahine. Since the urban migration trends of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, many Māori who have whakapapa and lineage to all iwi across Aotearoa New Zealand reside in Ngāti Kahungunu and have done so for generations. It is not uncommon in Ngāti Kahungunu for whānau (family) to have multiple iwi connections and allegiances as our Māori population and demographic statistics and data shows.

If we traverse the geographical and cultural landscape and travel back some 200 years, one would find that traditional living (whānau, hapū and iwi) or life in general, was built around tikanga-ā-iwi (tribal traditions and values), which were not only specific to people but to everything that people interacted and or engaged with. Life did not exist in a vacuum, devoid of the tangible and intangible influences of the wider environment, rather, life was guided by a worldview framed by tribal values, traditions, whakapapa and history that was fully cognisant of the tangible and intangible; as recalled through oral traditions. Land, humanity and the supernatural were and remain co-dependent entities among Māori tribal traditions. They co-exist and do so by sequenced networks of relationships linking each entity to the other, to whānau, hapū, iwi, marae, waka (tribal canoes) and importantly too, to the individual. Accordingly, such a 'system' of relationships is maintained and strengthened by tribal whakapapa, and oral tribal narratives and traditions.

Despite the cultural heterogeneity amongst the tribes of Aotearoa New Zealand, Māori have a unique spiritual relationship with 'place' and with the land that underpins a belief commonly shared by indigenous peoples that is an impression of unity and harmony with the environment. The assumptions of this innate connection to land assume that, like other tribes throughout Aotearoa New Zealand, Kahungunu connect with their respective landscapes. So, while much land has been physically lost or passed over in terms of ownership since 1840, Kahungunu traditions associated with the land remain entrenched in tribal lore, traditions and narratives; tribal lore for instance, reflected in names such as *Te Kura Nui* (the noble chief) that celebrate tribal and local Māori heritage, and the importance and significance of notions of place. It is therefore fitting and appropriate that the name of a cultural responsiveness framework to guide the cultural development and responsiveness of the Hastings District Council workforce stems from a local cultural construct and so is named **Te Kura Nui**.

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## Te Kura Nui: - Philosophical Framework

The philosophical framing that underpins **Te Kura Nui** stems from te ao Māori and Māori oral traditions as described above and has its roots in the original name of what we now know as the Hawke's Bay region – Te Matau-a-Māui. In doing so, this ancient and significant name is personified in a way that reflects on the past, contextualises the present, and just as importantly, conceptualises the future with respect to the local community here in Te Matau-a-Māui and a broader health context. That is, a cultural construct such as **Te Matau** has been conceptualised and is now being applied to guide the development, implementation and monitoring of a cultural competency framework that aims to build workforce and workplace cultural responsiveness and cultural competency here at the HBDHB.

How will **Te Kura Nui** do this? The different components of **Te Kura Nui** will provide space for te reo Māori and tikanga Māori, or specific tikanga-ā-iwi, to be normalised and practised in a mainstream-centric context, aspects of which will nurture and foster greater cultural responsiveness and competency by the whole workforce. That is, **Te Kura Nui** grounds all aspects of te ao Māori and Māori kaupapa at the Hastings District Council to mana whenua; to Ngāti Kahungunu, and to hapū, whānau and marae. **Te Kura Nui** is the cultural lens through which all 'things' Māori are viewed and worked through alongside organisational policies and procedures, and Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Central to this lens are the current organisational core values here at the Hastings District Council, which guide the delivery of a diverse range of services to the whole community across four key phases; phases that are akin to and or reflect the dynamics of a 'poutama' or staircase as represented by **Te Ara o Tawhaki**. Consequently, this Māori [cultural] responsiveness framework, named **Te Kura Nui**, highlights the 'kura nui' as a localised cultural construct and one that is normalised through a Ngāti Kahungunu gaze. In this way, the 'kura nui' is reflected upon, has been analysed, and framed in order that it is viewed as a vessel that houses a Heretaunga philosophy; a Heretaunga way of knowing, of being and of doing.

**Te Kura Nui** is the organisational cultural framework that will capture the needs and aspirations, that will represent a Heretaunga and Ngāti Kahungunu understanding and framing of the workforce's growth and development as culturally competent practitioners, and that will reflect the steps and or progression navigating a 'poutama' and journey towards becoming a culturally responsive workforce. Upon entering the organisation and or for those of the workforce who have little knowledge and or experience of te ao Māori, the focus at the initial stage is the acknowledgement of one's place on the cultural responsiveness staircase; that is, what do I already know about myself, what is my benchmark? This is, *Tīmatanga*, which represents a safe space for the workforce to identify with their own history, genealogy, identity; their story(ies). The next stage will centre on the workforce utilising **Te Kura Nui** to start to develop their 'cultural' understanding, which is *Kia Mārama*. As this sector of the workforce continue to engage with **Te Kura Nui**, the shift of focus is to the next [higher] stage where they start to develop greater understanding of Māori ways of being, of knowing and of doing, this is *Kia Mōhio*. The final stage of the poutama is a move towards leading learning and engaging others and this is identified as *Kia Mātau*. It is the point for instance, where the individual and or the service / group are able to confidently champion the worldview of others in relation to their engagement with the whole community and where the workforce will be seen to be culturally competent and responsive to the diverse needs of the community; as validated by **Ngā Tairo a Kupe** (assessment) and **Te Toi Huarewa** (evidence-based portfolio / profile).



CG-14-14-00093

Item 5

Attachment 1

HDC Cultural Framework	<b>Te Kura Nui - Māori Responsiveness Framework</b>			
<b>Cultural Foundation</b>	<p><b>TE KURA NUI:</b> - Translated as the ‘the noble treasure’ from the well-known Ngāti Kahungunu oriori <i>Pinepine te kura</i>. The specific wording of the oriori makes reference to: - “... <b>Ko te kura nui, ko te kura roa, ko te kura tawhiti nā Tūhaepō</b> - The noble treasure, the famous treasure, the treasure from afar off, the treasure of Tūhaepō”</p> <p>Accordingly, <b>Te Kura Nui</b> as a framework, is a multifaceted reference to one’s connections to local history, local cultural narratives, the cosmogony, to place, and to local traditions in order to promote cultural, physical, mental / psychological and or social wellbeing and safety.</p>			
<b>Cultural Framework Aim</b>	As the Māori Responsiveness Framework for the Hastings District Council, <b>Te Kura Nui</b> encompasses and strengthens workforce cultural capacity, capability and responsiveness with regards to engaging with mana whenua and tāngata whenua – iwi, hapū, marae, Post-Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs).			
<b>Constitutional Foundation</b>	<b>Te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna Mātāpono</b> - The Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi	<b>Partnership</b>	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Protection</b>
<b>Statutory Platform</b>	<p><b>Local Government Act 2002</b></p> <p>In order to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for councils that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local government decision-making processes.</p>	<p><b>Resource Management Act 1991</b></p> <p>All persons exercising functions and powers under the Act are required to recognise and provide for seven matters of national importance set out in section 6. This includes section 6(e) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga. Section 7 of the RMA sets out 'other matters' which persons exercising functions and powers under the Act must 'have particular regard to'. This includes section 7(a) kaitiakitanga. Section 8 requires that all persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.</p>		
<b>Mana Whenua</b>	<p><b>Post-Settlement Governance Entities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (NKII)</li> <li>- Ngāti Pāhauwera Development Trust (NPDT)</li> <li>- Maungaharuru Tangitū Trust (MTT)</li> <li>- Te Kōpere o te iwi o Hineuru (TKH)</li> <li>- Mana Ahuriri Trust (MAT)</li> <li>- Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust (HTST)</li> </ul> <p><b>Taiwhenua:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heretaunga</li> <li>- Te Whanganui-a-Orotū</li> </ul>	<p><b>Marae:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Te Hāroto</li> <li>- Tangoio</li> <li>- Petane</li> <li>- Waiohiki</li> <li>- Wharerangi</li> <li>- Timi Kara</li> <li>- Mōteo</li> <li>- Kohupātiki</li> </ul>	<p><b>Marae:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Te Awhina</li> <li>- Rūnanga</li> <li>- Ōmahu</li> <li>- Matahiwi</li> <li>- Ruahāpia</li> <li>- Waipatu</li> <li>- Waimārama</li> <li>- Te Aranga</li> <li>- Mangaroa</li> <li>- Korongatā</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Houngarea</li> <li>- Mihiroa</li> <li>- Taraia</li> <li>- Kahurānaki</li> <li>- Pukehou</li> </ul>	

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<b>Tāngata Whenua</b>	<b>Ngā Iwi Katoa o Aotearoa Whānui</b> – All tribes across Aotearoa New Zealand including Ngāti Kahungunu			
<b>HDC Vision</b>	<b>Te mutunga kē mai o te oranga, i tēnei rā, āpōpō hoki</b> - Great living, today and tomorrow			
<b>HDC Mission</b>	<b>E mahi ngātahi ana i te hāpori whānui kia ekengia ki te taro o te ora</b> - Working with our people towards a progressive and proud community			
<b>HDC Values</b>	<i>Te Hiranga</i> - Excellence	<i>Te Mana-ā-kī</i> - Integrity	<i>Manawa Rahi</i> - Commitment	<i>He Kauaunuanu</i> - Respect
<b>Areas of Influence</b>	<b>Governance and Relationships</b>	<b>Culture and Identity</b>	<b>Prosperity and Wellbeing</b>	<b>Resources and Infrastructure</b>
<b>Principles of Te Kura Nui</b>	<p>The following Mātāpono (principles) are universal across te ao Māori yet specific too, and represent a base that serves the very philosophy of <b>Te Kura Nui</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Kahungunutanga</b> (Kahungunu tribal-centrism), <b>Kotahitanga</b> (Unity), <b>Mahi Ngātahi</b> (Cohesion), <b>Tirohanga Kotahi</b> (Common Vision), <b>Hiranga Whakahaerenga</b> (Organisational Excellence), <b>Oranga Hāpori</b> (Community Wellbeing), <b>Tōtika Whakahaere</b> (Administrative Efficiency), <b>Hautūtanga</b> (Leadership), <b>Whanaungatanga</b> (Better Engagement), <b>Rangatiratanga</b> (Better Access), <b>Mana Taurite</b> (Equity), <b>Pūmanawatanga</b> (Community Satisfaction), <b>Manaakitanga</b> (Community Support)</li> </ul>			
<b>Elements of Te Kura Nui</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Te Kahikatoa</b> is the philosophical framework that explains the over-arching philosophy of <b>Te Kura Nui</b> that is inherently tied to the Treaty of Waitangi and to the organisational values of the Hastings District Council. It links to <b>Te Ara o Tawhaki</b>, the sequential staircase framework (a poutama) that is utilised by the workforce to develop their respective cultural [responsiveness] journeys.</li> <li><b>2. Te Ara o Tawhaki</b> is where culturally responsive professional learning and development is introduced across three phases (<i>Kia Mārama, Kia Mōhio and Kia Mātau</i>). The workforce will be required to register and undertake workshops run by Council that support them to work towards realising and attaining the various phases or steps of the ‘poutama’ utilising <b>Ngā Tairo a Kupe</b> as they develop and embed <b>Te Toi Huarewa</b> into their practice.</li> <li><b>3. Ngā Tairo a Kupe</b> is the set of instructions or performance-based tool designed specifically for evaluating the integration and progress of one’s journey relative to <b>Te Kura Nui</b>. It is unique to each member of the workforce but is consistent in that it is framed by <b>Te Kahikatoa</b>, the philosophy behind <b>Te Kura Nui</b>.</li> <li><b>4. Te Toi Huarewa</b> represents the cultural journey of the workforce, where they have come from and where they are with regard to <b>Te Kura Nui</b>; it is what the workforce are striving towards regarding their cultural responsiveness. While the main objective of <b>Te Kura Nui</b> is to advance cultural responsiveness, <b>Te Toi Huarewa</b> will differ in terms of a destination point for everyone and in doing so, also acknowledge the diversity of the workforce and therefore their respective objectives and aspirations.</li> </ol>			
<b>1. Te Kahikatoa</b>	<p>The philosophical framing that underpins <b>Te Kura Nui</b> originates from the Ngāti Kahungunu waiata tawhito (ancient song) and oriori (lullaby) <i>‘Pineline te kura’</i>. Oriori are traditional songs composed as chants for young children, usually of noble descent and birth that typically contain complex references to the child’s kinship connections, to recent and ancient history, to tribal narratives and to the cosmogony. <i>‘Pineline te kura’</i> was composed for Te Umurangi and refers to him as the “little tiny treasure, the treasure of renown, the treasure who came from below Awarua; the noble treasure, the famous treasure, the treasure from afar off, the treasure of Tūhaepō” (<i>Pineline te kura, whanake te kura i raro i Awarua; hau te kura, ko te kura nui, ko te kura roa, ko te kura tawhi nā Tūhaepō</i>). Accordingly, <i>‘Pineline te kura’</i> contains multifaceted references to his genealogical connections, to his tribal history, to his tribal narratives, to the cosmogony, to place, and to local traditions.</p>			



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	<p>Te Umurangi is personified as the <i>'kura'</i> in the oriori where his life (to be) is celebrated through the lyrics in a way that reflects on the past, contextualises the present, and just as importantly, conceptualises the future (for Te Umurangi). That is, cultural constructs are seen to be being applied (as was 'normal') to everyday interactions with the environment and all that it encompasses. Life was built around tikanga-ā-iwi (tribal values), which were not only specific to people but to everything that people interacted and or engaged with. Life did not exist in a vacuum, devoid of the tangible and intangible influences of the wider environment, rather, life was guided by a worldview framed by tribal values, traditions and history that was fully cognisant of the tangible and intangible. Land, humanity and the supernatural were and remain co-dependent entities among Māori tribal traditions; they co-exist and do so by sequenced networks of relationships (whakapapa) linking each entity that are maintained and strengthened by oral narratives and traditions. Despite the cultural heterogeneity amongst the tribes of Aotearoa New Zealand, Māori have a unique spiritual relationship with 'place' and with the land that underpins a belief commonly shared by indigenous peoples that is an impression of unity and harmony with the environment. The assumptions of this innate connection to land assume that, like other tribes throughout Aotearoa New Zealand, Kahungunu connect with their respective landscapes. So, while much land has physically been lost or passed over in terms of ownership since 1840, Kahungunu traditions associated with the land remain entrenched in tribal lore, traditions and narratives; tribal lore for instance, reflected in oriori such as <i>'Pinepine te kura'</i> that celebrate tribal heritage and the importance and significance of notions of place.</p> <p>Consequently, this Hastings District Council Māori Responsiveness Framework, named <b>Te Kura Nui</b>, highlights the 'kura' as a localised cultural construct and one that is normalised through a Ngāti Kahungunu gaze. In this way, the 'kura' is reflected upon, analysed, and framed in order that it is viewed as a vessel that houses a Ngāti Kahungunu philosophy; a Ngāti Kahungunu way of knowing, of being and of doing. It is this philosophy that is manifest as a framework to strengthen cultural responsiveness here at the Hastings District Council. <b>Te Kura Nui</b> is the organisational cultural framework that will capture the needs and aspirations, that will represent a Ngāti Kahungunu understanding and framing of the Council workforce's growth and development as professionals within our respective contexts yet culturally responsive practitioners too.</p> <p>Upon entering the organisation and or for those of the workforce who have little knowledge and or experience of te ao Māori, the focus of the initial stage of developing understanding is <i>Kia Mārama</i>, the first phase of <b>Te Ara o Tawhaki</b>, the sequential staircase or 'poutama'. As the workforce continue to engage in and with <b>Te Kura Nui</b>, the shift of focus is to the next [higher] phase where they start to develop greater understanding of Māori ways of being, of knowing and of doing, this is <i>Kia Mōhio</i>. The final phase of the 'poutama' is a move towards leading learning and engaging others and this is identified as <i>Kia Mātau</i>.</p>
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<b>2. Te Ara o Tawhaki</b>	<p><b>Te Ara o Tawhaki</b> is built across three phases, <i>Kia Mārama</i>, <i>Kia Mōhio</i> and <i>Kia Mātau</i>) and encompasses the philosophy of <b>Te Kura Nui</b> as described by <b>Te Kahikatoa</b> and represents a Māori worldview that is able to be extrapolated within a local context – <b>Ngāti Kahungunu</b>.</p> <p>Across the four phases, <b>Te Ara o Tawhaki</b> requires the workforce to demonstrate their:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Own positioning and existing knowledge with regard to te ao Māori;</li><li>2. Ability to embrace and explore new learning;</li><li>3. Ability to identify, interrogate and interact with Māori-specific cultural aspects, key concepts and new knowledge; and,</li><li>4. Ability to articulate, integrate and apply Māori-specific cultural knowledge into their practice.</li></ol>	<p><b>Tīmatanga</b> <b>Benchmark:</b> - A level has been established and the cultural journey has a starting point</p> <p><b>Kia Mārama</b> <b>Awareness:</b> - Notions of cultural awareness are growing and developing</p> <p><b>Kia Mōhio</b> <b>Knowledgeable:</b> - Cultural issues are identifiable, recognised and acted upon</p> <p><b>Kia Mātau</b> <b>Competent:</b> - Cultural issues are fully addressed as part of professional practice</p>
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<b>3.</b> <b>Ngā Tairo a Kupe</b>	He Aro Mātai: Evaluation / audit tool	Performance-based tool designed specifically for evaluating the integration and progress of <b>Te Kura Nui</b>  - The workforce are required to state where they are at in terms of knowledge and understanding of each of the Core Values as well as exemplify how they are fulfilling and satisfying the criteria for each of the phases		
<b>He Kauanuanu</b> <b>RESPECT</b>	<b>Tīmatanga</b> <i>Benchmark</i>	<b>Kia Mārama</b> <i>Developing Understanding</i>	<b>Kia Mōhio</b> <i>Knowing and Applying</i>	<b>Kia Mātau</b> <i>Leading and Engaging</i>
<p><i>Showing respect for each other, fellow staff and our community</i></p> <p><i>Treats the community, mana whenua and colleagues with respect and builds positive relationships</i></p> <p><i>Engages co-operatively and respectfully with mana whenua, staff and the community</i></p>	The benchmark: - what do I already know about this Core Value, its meaning and definition, and its importance for my role here at the Hastings District Council	<p>Understands the importance of establishing rapport, positive values and attitude towards mana whenua, the community and the workforce</p> <p>Understands and acknowledges the importance of attempting to incorporate correct pronunciation of te reo Māori in authentic ways in the workplace</p> <p>Understands the importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and of valuing local tikanga ā-iwi and Māori cultural values and traditions in the workplace</p> <p>Understands the need to model respectful relationships in the workplace and community, and understands the impact of one's own language, identity and culture on relationships</p> <p>Understands the reality of Māori inequity by enquiring and listening to what mana whenua needs and aspirations are</p>	<p>Demonstrates respect for mana whenua, tangata whenua, other cultures and the workforce in the provision and delivery of services</p> <p>Encourages colleagues to use te reo Māori through modelling the use of mihi, karakia, greetings / farewells</p> <p>Advocates for biculturalism established by Te Tiriti o Waitangi and supports mana whenua, hapū and iwi rights</p> <p>Demonstrates awareness of and is able to respond to and advocate for the diversity of community aspirations including, mana whenua and tangata whenua</p> <p>Demonstrates a philosophy that reflects commitment to and high expectations of Māori, and reducing Māori inequities</p>	<p>A range of relevant models and strategies are embedded to develop successful relationships with mana whenua, community and the workforce</p> <p>Champions the importance of acknowledging mana whenua, tangata whenua, as well as recognising tikanga Māori in the workplace</p> <p>Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles are embedded into professional practice and are being championed across the organisation</p> <p>Identifies how to implement effective, co-constructed and cooperative consumer-focused interactions and ensures that these practices are embedded in the organisation</p> <p>Has established and champions a well-managed working culture and environment that eliminates Māori inequity</p>
<b>Manawa Rahi</b> <b>COMMITMENT</b>	<b>Tīmatanga</b> <i>Benchmark</i>	<b>Kia Mārama</b> <i>Developing Understanding</i>	<b>Kia Mōhio</b> <i>Knowing and Applying</i>	<b>Kia Mātau</b> <i>Leading and Engaging</i>
<p><i>Establishes a culture of high expectation for all staff</i></p> <p><i>Promotes, monitors and reflects on outcomes leading to improvement in cultural competency</i></p> <p><i>Takes responsibility for one's own professional learning and</i></p>	The benchmark: - what do I already know about this, Core Value, its meaning and definition, and its importance for my role here at the Hastings District Council	<p>Understands the need for high expectations of improvement in the workplace through aspiring to professional learning and development</p> <p>Understands the importance of being culturally competent and the impact of this on reducing Māori inequity</p> <p>Understands the need to position one's self as always learning and striving for improved performance in all aspects of one's role and the workplace</p> <p>Understands the importance for an open mind to exploring differing views and reflecting on one's</p>	<p>Demonstrates and encourages an organisational culture where the workforce can improve in practice so that staff respond confidently</p> <p>Advocates for clear expectations and targets for colleagues and their cultural competency in order to reduce Māori inequity</p> <p>Demonstrates the importance of learning for improvement with colleagues based on consumer aspirations and consistent with professional contexts</p> <p>Encourages and is supportive of opportunities for colleagues and the workforce to give feedback on</p>	<p>Champions a wide range of skills, strategies and tools to actively facilitate and lead improvement through professional learning and development</p> <p>Articulates a philosophy that reflects a commitment to and high expectations of mana motuhake so that Māori inequities are actively reduced</p> <p>Critically examines personal positioning, beliefs, values and professional learning and development and how this impacts on Māori equity, and addresses this accordingly</p>

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<i>development through reflection and refinement of [cultural] practice</i>		own cultural beliefs and values in order to improve on practice  Understands the importance of engaging mana whenua, hapū and iwi in professional learning and development to support improvement in service delivery to the community	professional learning and development that contributes to one's 'culturalcy' (being culturally literate)  Plans for culturally appropriate contexts to facilitate professional learning and development programmes in the organisation and out in the wider community	Uses evidence from critical reflections, research and professional learning and development to improve one's professional practice and wellbeing outcomes for mana whenua and the community  Champions specific models such as tuakana-teina, ako, and co-construction to nurture improvement that utilise tikanga ā-iwi and other cultural values into professional learning and development
<b>Te Mana-ā-kī INTEGRITY</b>	<b>Tīmatanga Benchmark</b>	<b>Kia Mārama Developing Understanding</b>	<b>Kia Mōhio Knowing and applying</b>	<b>Kia Mātau Leading and engaging</b>
<i>Supports a growing cultural awareness and learnings with each other, mana whenua, the community through shared communication</i>  <i>Nurtures contexts that promote partnership where the identity, language and culture of whānau and the community is acknowledged and affirmed</i>	The benchmark: - what do I already know about this, Core Value, its meaning and definition, and its importance for my role here at the Hastings District Council	Understands the value of mana whenua, tangata whenua and community voices, needs, aspirations, and feedback for nurturing partnership relationships  Understands the necessity for an inclusive approach in all engagement and interactions that enhances and maintains the mana of everyone  Recognizes the need for positive and clear communication with local consumers, colleagues, mana whenua, tangata whenua and iwi  Understands the importance of language, identity and culture for whānau Māori, for the whole community and for the workforce  Recognizes the bicultural nature of Aotearoa New Zealand and Te Tiriti o Waitangi that underpins local government practices and legislation	Advocates for a clear purpose when engaging with the community, colleagues and mana whenua through co-constructed and cooperative communication  Demonstrates through practice that the wider community may have different values and or beliefs and that Māori are not heterogeneous  Demonstrates awareness of the importance of partnership relationships in supporting Māori and other ethnicities to be healthy and well  Encourages and advocates for opportunities for the community, mana whenua and iwi to draw on their identity, language and culture  Demonstrates and advocates for Te Tiriti o Waitangi and importantly, the meaningful application of its principles across the workplace	Effective communication with the community, mana whenua and colleagues is embedded in the workplace to nurture an inclusive and supportive environment  Cultural responsiveness is embedded in the workplace and the diverse needs of consumers and whānau are fully addressed ensuring cultural safety  Utilises appropriate skills to nurture interactions with whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori, and the wider community  Utilises relevant tools and skills to engage local knowledge and history (including personnel) to support the provision of service delivery  The need to model high expectations and respect for mana whenua, the community and colleagues to nurture partnership that is embedded in the workplace
<b>Te Hiranga EXCELLENCE</b>	<b>Tīmatanga Benchmark</b>	<b>Kia Mārama Developing Understanding</b>	<b>Kia Mōhio Knowing and applying</b>	<b>Kia Mātau Leading and engaging</b>



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<p><i><b>Builds a positive, supportive and encouraging environment between each other (workforce), mana whenua, tangata whenua, and or the wider community</b></i></p> <p><i><b>Establishes a well-managed and caring environment</b></i></p> <p><i><b>Develops and applies understanding of practice that is culturally inclusive</b></i></p>	<p>The benchmark: - what do I already know about this, Core Value, its meaning and definition, and its importance for my role here at the Hastings District Council</p>	<p>Understands the importance of caring for mana whenua, tangata whenua, the community, and colleagues respectfully to build positive relationships</p> <p>Recognizes the importance of cultural values, when engaging with mana whenua, tangata whenua, the community</p> <p>Understands the importance of utilising an inclusive and culturally responsive approach in all mana whenua, tangata whenua, and community interactions</p> <p>Understands the importance of showing respect for Māori cultural perspectives and sees the value of Māori culture for New Zealand society</p> <p>Understands the importance of ensuring that mana whenua, tangata whenua, and the community feel welcome at Council, and that they are supported at all times</p>	<p>Encourages mana whenua, tangata whenua, and the community to share their diverse experiences underpinned by language, identity and culture</p> <p>Draws on local Māori traditions and stories to reflect on and enhance practice in support of mana whenua, tangata whenua, and community care and well-being</p> <p>Encourages mana whenua, tangata whenua, and the community, to be themselves and for colleagues to practice their rich cultural experiences in the workplace</p> <p>Ensures that the workplace environment is reflective of a Māori worldview that is inclusive of mana whenua and tangata whenua cultural values</p> <p>Encourages culturally responsive and inclusive practices as well as critical reflection to improve practice and models of engagement</p>	<p>Leads critical processes that examine personal positioning, beliefs, values and how they impact on our relationships with mana whenua, tangata whenua and the community</p> <p>Critically engages with evidence and professional literature to reflect on and refine culturally responsive practice</p> <p>Co-constructed and cooperative activities that enhance mana whenua, tangata whenua and community wellbeing and care, which is ultimately embedded across Council</p> <p>Analyses and responds appropriately to workplace situations using an understanding of culturally inclusive and responsive practices</p> <p>Champions and implements a range of strategies within the workplace that promote and nurture a culturally safe environment</p>
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4. Te Toi Huarewa	● The workforce will build a portfolio of examples of their application of each of the <b>Core Values</b> and how they embed these in their practice at each phase, demonstrating progression, advancement and ultimately, proficiency.				
Timatanga	Goals	Actions/Implementation	Outcomes	Date	Sign
He Kauanuanu					
Manawa Rahi					
Te Mana-ā-kī					
Te Hiranga					
	Te Kura Nui – Te Toi Huarewa				
Kia Mārama	Goals	Actions/Implementation	Outcomes	Date	Sign
He Kauanuanu					
Manawa Rahi					
Te Mana-ā-kī					
Te Hiranga					
	Te Kura Nui – Te Toi Huarewa				
Kia Mōhio	Goals	Actions/Implementation	Outcomes	Date	Sign
He Kauanuanu					
Manawa Rahi					
Te Mana-ā-kī					
Te Hiranga					
	Te Kura Nui – Te Toi Huarewa				
Kia Mātau	Goals	Actions/Implementation	Outcomes	Date	Sign
He Kauanuanu					
Manawa Rahi					
Te Mana-ā-kī					
Te Hiranga					



**REPORT TO:** HDC - MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE

**MEETING DATE:** WEDNESDAY 22 MAY 2019

**FROM:** POU AHUREA **ADVISOR:** RESPONSIVENESS,  
RELATIONSHIPS & HERITAGE  
ROSEMARY SMITH

**SUBJECT:** ACTIVITIES UPDATE

## 1.0 SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Committee about continuing project work.
- 1.2 This report concludes by recommending the committee accepts this report.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Council decision to accept the Māori Joint Committee's recommendation for [Committee] tangata whenua representation on the Council Standing Committees ratified on March 28<sup>th</sup> has received a range of responses. These responses have ranged from negative, ignorant and uninformed letters, texts, and articles in the Hawke's Bay Today newspaper, to positive and vibrant responses from iwi (**see attachment one**), individuals, and other territorial authorities. Social media was also a popular medium for endorsing the decision by Council, although there were those too who vented their disagreement, and often with comments that again were ill-informed. It is also heartening to be contacted by other territorial authorities seeking our guidance and advice on the similar journeys that they are embarking on in order to increase and sustain Māori participation in local government contexts. We congratulate the members once again on their elevation to the respective Standing Committees of Council and thank those who have attended their hui thus far. Part of the conversation moving forward around this representation now is the issue of remuneration for additional time of the tangata whenua members spending extra time on Council business.
- 2.2 The first draft of the Council Māori Language Plan has been completed. The Pou Ahurea has consulted with Te Taura Whiri o Te Reo Māori, Wellington City Council, Wairoa District Council, Te Kura Whakarauora and Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Inc. on its content, design, reo accuracy and format. The plan will be completed to coincide and be presented with Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori 2019 celebrations in September.
- 2.3 Te reo classes – levels one and two – are well underway as they enter into the final phase for 2019. Level 2 class is slightly advanced as they are extend pepeha to whakapapa (whakahua pepeha, whakahua whakapapa and whakahua kōrero mōna anō).
- 2.4 The aim is to connect with mana whenua through the land, the environment, prominent places and people of the area. Level two's second noho marae is

- taking place the weekend of 10 May where HDC tauira (students) will connect with other EIT-enrolled tauira that together number approximately 150.
- 2.5 The Waipatu Community Plan has been drafted after multiple consultation hui with local residents. A draft action plan was presented to the community on the 28 April 2019. Work is yet to be finalised and collectively approved before it can be presented to Council.
- 2.6 Milestone One report of the Bridge Pā Long Term Plan has been received from the Mangaroa Marae Committee. The project team chose a research framework that took into consideration the tikanga of the research and the need to incorporate whakapapa, tika, manaakitanga and mana into its design and processes.
- 2.7 The methodology would then put at the front the cultural heritage and history of the community, allowing meaningful recommendations to move the community towards achieving priorities and its potential. As such, the findings would inform long term relationships between diverse sectors of Hastings and Council itself. In saying that, the Bridge Pā plan puts the voice of the community at front and centre ensuring both Māori (mana whenua and mātaawaka) and Pākehā (multi-generational, recent arrivals and visitors) have input into the shape of the research (**see attachment two**).
- 2.8 Recruitment for staff IronMāori 2019 participants is underway as we look for entrants to the Kaumatua 3km walk and Quarter IronMāori team events. In 2018, HDC entered 10 Kaumatua and three teams however, with this early start we are wanting to improve those numbers. Participants included Kaikaunihira/Councillors, LMT members and a range of staff from across all services. Information for those interested has been posted on InfoKete and will continue to be. The event is held in November so there is plenty of time to register and support this event with HDC.
- 2.9 Regular contact by whānau with Customer Services and Reception often results in calls and emails to the Pou Ahurea, either as notification of ongoing issues coming to the front desk or as policy determines the enquiry is passed to relevant officers.
- 2.10 Often our whanau are concerned with the lack of response from HDC staff and feel they are being marginalised and passed off. The Pou Ahurea has good relationships with both front desk and call centre staff and is able to reassure whanau this is not the case.
- 2.11 Often the issue is to do with the Māori Land Court, Te Puni Kokiri, or Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga which are out of our jurisdiction to advise, however, rates rebates, traffic infringements, papakainga development or even marae settlement questions are dealt with. Council has a small number of repeat callers or visitors who are brought to our attention with their request for intervention.



### 3.0 RECOMMENDATION

**That the report of the Pou Ahurea Advisor: Responsiveness, Relationship and Heritage titled “Activities Report” dated 28 May 2019 be received.**

**Attachments:**

- |   |   |                |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | Koha to the world   | CG-14-14-00091 |
| 2 | Strategies & Development Projects - Arts,<br>Architecture, Cultural & Heritage - Marae<br>Development - Bridge pā Community Plan Report | STR-1-9-19-90  |



## Media Release – 29 March 2019

### ‘Our Tikanga is a Koha to the World’

Māori have a unique **koha** to the world and it's called **tikanga** which is our custom based on whakapapa, our relationship with all things animate and inanimate. These customs bring obligations and responsibilities.

**Manaakitanga** means to ensure hospitality and generosity are at the fore at all times. **Kaitiaki** is an obligation to protect and defend everything and everyone in our realm of influence. **Tapu** is the protection of people and places from transgressions by others. **Muru** and **utu** are forms of push back or revenge if tapu breaches are not corrected while **raupatu** means confiscation for wrong doing. **Noa** renders a person or place neutral from retaliation. **Rahui** is a temporary prohibition for special reasons. And **pure** cleanses and purifies things. **Manuhiri**, or visitors to our shores come under our protection and custom, our law, and we guard them as fiercely as we do our own.

When Te Tiriti was signed it was a vow from Māori to protect British subjects and anyone who came here under their umbrella. At that time Māori were the majority by a 1000 to 1. The British swamped us of course and overlaid their laws and customs over our laws rendering ours as quaint and too soft, too odd and self regulating to be effective. But these laws are hardwired into us. Take **tiaki** or protection for instance. Māori fought to protect the British in the Boer War, WW1, WW11 all voluntarily! No one was conscripted. In fact, Māori declared war on Hitler's Germany before the NZ government did to protect our manuhiri. Subsequently in Japan, Korea, Malaya, Singapore, Vietnam and other theatres of war including the Middle East, Māori have fought with distinction creating strong friendships, respect and battle creds with allies and enemies alike. We fought for each other.

The Māori Battalion had the highest percentage of Officer casualty rate because they led from the front rather than from up on a hill. Currently Māori are leading the charge in environmental enhancement, in social equity, in commerce and in communities.

Yesterday the Hastings District Council made a decision from a strong mana base against hatefilled vitriolic attack from racist fundamentalists who do not tolerate anyone else's customs but their own. The Hastings District Council rose above that yesterday to include Māori on their statutory committees. Those Māori members will bring our **tikanga**, our customs of **kaitiaki**, active protection of our lands and waterbodies from

pollution and degradation, active empathy to struggling communities, enriched vigour to allocation of resources and new understandings to the engineering dynamic. **“Gosh I’ve never been so proud to be to be from Heretaunga!”** Underarm bowling was referred to yesterday targeting the Māori appointments. What about the manmade Havelock water disaster and the scarring of Rongokako. Underarm indeed! And furthermore two non Māori were appointed to these same committees without howls of "unfair play" or "public referendum". **Tau ke HDC! Well done!**

It took the tragedy in Christchurch for the Prime Minister to use terms like **aroha**, **manaakitanga** and **kotahitanga**. This was echoed loudly and lovingly throughout the land and the world by commentators from all sectors. Thank goodness our council has shown leadership in imbuing our tikanga in its engine rooms and think tanks from now on. **Our tikanga is a koha to the world.**

**Tihei Heretaunga!**

***By Ngahiwi Tomoana***

***Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated Chairman***

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*Ngāti Kahungunu is the third largest iwi with 31,000 registered members. Geographically the tribe has the second longest coastline in the country from Paritū in the North to Turakirae in the South. Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated maintains an independent position to provide research, advice and advocate for the interests, rights, values, beliefs and practices of Ngāti Kahungunu alongside our whānau and hapū. Our mission is to enhance the mana and well-being of Ngāti Kahungunu.*

## The Bridge Pā Long Term Community Plan

### Milestone One Report

#### Mangaroa Marae Committee

“Kia u ki te whakapono me te aroha tetahi ki tetahi”  
Hold fast to the truth with respect for each other

The Contract requires that, as a minimum, reports will contain a summary of:

- A. Funding spent on the project/service in the last period
- B. Progress against Key Performance Indicators, and
- C. Successes and any issues that have been identified within the period.

### A. Funding spent on the project in the last period

\$3,000.00 Marae dinner  
\$3,800 Administrator  
\$1,380 Marae expenses  
\$13,800 Researcher / Transcribe  
\$2,000 video recorder app equipment

### B. Progress against Key Performance Indicators

#### 1. Project Commencement

Mangaroa Marae is pleased to be contributing to the Bridge Pa Long Term Plan and will ensure that as many voices as can be heard will be heard - our schools, our local families, our local businesses, wineries, tourist operators, farmers and sport and recreation providers.

The focus of our research is on identifying what the people feel are the most important considerations to their wellbeing, their needs and aspirations. From these should come the community priorities to be delivered by Council in terms of infrastructure, public services and regulatory functions.

In our initial discussions with key community leaders, we found that Bridge Pā is no different to any other community in wanting the best social and cultural, economic and environmental outcomes. Where this research focus is different is in recognising from the outset, through the ethical research principles that have been set down, that within Bridge Pā there are two parallel histories that have given rise to the two parallel socio – cultural economic realities we see

today. These differences in history and in power must be addressed if this report is to contribute in a meaningful way to a cohesive, sustainable community.

These differences have made themselves manifest in different ways through the decades – through fraudulent land sales, through diversions of waterways, through the draining of the swamplands on which a disposed people depended to stay alive, through economic power and over the past 30 years on the abuse of a community water supply.

The methodology which has been chosen is based on a research framework that takes into consideration the tikanga of the research and the need to incorporate Whakapapa, Tika, Manaakitanga and Mana into its design and processes. In this way, the marae will gather the kinds of information that will allow it to make meaningful recommendations that will move the community towards achieving its priorities and its potential.

We are mindful that this is the first LTCP which has taken this approach. However, as Bridge Pā is a microcosm of Hastings, our findings will inform the long term relationships between the diverse sectors of Hastings and the Council itself.

The context for our work is the four points made in the contract between the Marae and Council which are repeated here for emphasis.

- The Bridge Pā Long Term Community Plan (BPLTCP) will continue to put the voice of the community at front and centre. It will build on the knowledge, experiences and relationships developed since 2013, when the first efforts were made to foster community fabric through initial interviews and the subsequent inaugural Mangaroa Marae dinner.
- It is vital that the BPLTCP hears from its people and community in order to establish the community's direction, and therefore the need to go beyond just surveys and public meetings to do this effectively.
- The BPLTCP proposal aspires to a deep human-centric and qualitative research approach through extensive in-depth interviews and community Hui.
- The BPLTCP will identify community priorities regarding factors such as education, environmental issues, job creation, housing, health and safety, and community infrastructure.

### **First Principles**

A number of Community Plans are in their second and third iteration – yet the fundamental divides within their communities and between their communities and other communities served by the HDC remain. In our view this is because their research failed to follow a kaupapa Māori research framework and therefore excluded vital information and people that could have contributed to a more inclusive and to more equitable long term goals and outcomes.

### Planning and Research Issues

With Mangaroa Marae as the mana whakahaere or Overseer of this project a number of issues were first raised at our project meetings. These included how whānau and hapū intellectual property should be dealt with in terms of treatment and of ownership, how to incorporate both mataawaka (whānau who don't whakapapa to the two Marae of Bridge Pa), and mana whenua views, the role of Mātauranga Māori, the use of the research data and the responsibility to protect information and to protect privacy.

A key issue is to whom the research belongs, especially with regards to whakapapa and family knowledge that has been given to the researchers. The conclusion made by the Marae committee is that the information must remain the property of the participants and that the Marae Committee will act as guardians. In no particular order the following issues were also discussed.

- Have both Māori (mana whenua and mataawaka) and Pakeha (multi-generational; recent arrivals and visitors) had input into the shape of the research?
- To what extent are mana whenua and their hapū and whānau the prime recipients or contributors of results?
- Are there systems in place to check back in with participants?
- Will this project have a positive or negative impact on mana whenua?
- What about on our Pakeha community?
- How will both mana whenua and our Pakeha neighbours be involved in this project? As researchers, participants, advisors?
- How to ensure that all participants be treated with dignity and respect and that their privacy and confidentiality is protected or applied appropriately?

## 2. Project Roles and Initial Research into Community Plans Completed

### Mangaroa Marae Project Liaison: Pare Morrell, Marae Secretary

- Develop Project Guidelines with Marae Committee
- Provide support and training for the community researchers;
- Work with Project Manager to meet Milestones and Outcomes;
- Assist Project Manager co-ordinate the practical arrangements such as the resources to support the research;
- Facilitate reporting to Marae monthly meetings
- Liaise between Marae and research project
- Liaise with Hastings District Council

**Project Manager: Wi Huata**

**Agreed Roles and Responsibilities:**

- Develop Project Guidelines with Marae Committee
- Provide support and training for the community researchers;
- Guide the development of the research project to meet Milestones and Outcomes;
- Co-ordinate the practical arrangements such as the resources to support the research;
- Maintain the momentum of the research project to see it to the end
- Report to Marae monthly meetings
- Organise public meetings
- Liaise between Marae and research project
- Liaise with Hastings District Council
- Liaise with other government agencies such as Te Puni Kokiri and the Department of Internal Affairs. Seeking further funding
- Liaise, meet and network with other community leaders heading their Community Plans. Researching their plans only tells part of their story

**Researchers**

- **Henry Lyons, FOLKL, left project before interviews began**
- **Te Otane Huata, Accountant, Staples Rodway**

**Agreed Roles and Responsibilities:**

- Apply Kaupapa Māori Framework to research plan
- Develop an overview of the Bridge Pā community through initial discussions with key leaders and stakeholders
- Bring together an overview of the community – culture, people, geography, businesses, leisure
- Develop draft questions
- Collect information from the community participants through one to one interviews, family interviews and group focus sessions where appropriate
- Provide report of oral conversations and observations
- Provide transcript of interviews
- participate in the review and analysis of the information collected
- Contribute to each Milestone Report and to the Final Report.

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**Researcher / Writer:** Donna Huata

- Participate in the review and analysis of the information collected
- Write each Milestone Report and the Final Report.

#### **Initial Research into Community Plans Completed**

All of the Community Plans on the HDC website were read and analysed for their ability to form a template for the Bridge Pā Community Plan. However, the assumptions made by each and every one of the reports limited the ability of the plans to deal with the fundamental issue of the impact of colonisation on their Maori community; on the ability of the iwi and the hapū to exercise power and control over their assets and their economic and cultural futures.

Therefore, it was decided to reference these Plans as an exercise in monocultural community development, even where, as in the Whakatu Plan there was significant Māori governance and management. In other areas where there is a significant Māori population, such as Camberley and Flaxmere, the same monocultural assumptions have been applied. This may be because many of those Māori living there have a different experience (as mataawaka) to the whanau of Bridge Pā.

### **3. Interview Policies and Procedures Completed**

#### **Māori Ethical Frameworks**

This research has taken as its guide, the 2010 publication of Putaiaora the Māori Ethics Committee's guide to culturally appropriate practices<sup>1</sup> – the first principle of which is Tikanga. This is described as:

“The primary indigenous reference for Māori values and ethics are the creation stories which highlight specific relationships deemed fundamental to the sustainability of life. These relationships are embedded as ‘kawa’ and provide the foundation for the establishment of ‘tikanga’. Tikanga are locally specific practices that aim to enhance these relationships and ensure the preservation of mana.”

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<sup>1</sup>TE ARA TIKI Guidelines for Maori Research Ethics: A framework for researchers and ethics Putaiaora Writing Group 2010 - Maui Hudson, Moe Milne, Dr Paul Reynolds, Dr Kyla Russell, Dr Barry Smith



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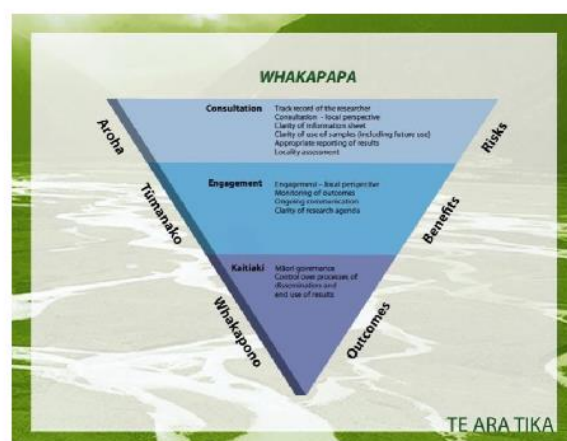
The Māori ethics framework references four tikanga based principles (Whakapapa, Tika, Manaakitanga, and Mana) as the primary ethical principles in relation to research ethics.

#### a. Whakapapa

The first principle, Whakapapa, is critical to our Community Plan as it is the way for

“Not only understanding why relationships have been formed but also monitoring how the relationships progress and how they develop over time (mai i te whai ao ki te ao mārama). Within the context of decision-making about ethics, whakapapa refers to quality of relationships and the structures or processes that have been established to support these relationships.”

Whakapapa has been adopted as the guiding principle of this research.



Indeed, the Community Plans which have been resourced to date in fact ignore the whakapapa of the community as it is and therefore ignores mana whenua, tangata whenua and the role of mataawaka as the object of the numerous actions of others, including the Hastings District Council which has rendered them powerless and their history invisible.

What is not clear from the Community Plans on the HDC website is the level of input and ownership in the design of the projects by mana whenua and the extent to which the plans reflect the vision that mana whenua has for themselves as well as for their wider community.

Item 6

Attachment 2

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**b. Tika**

The second principle is **TIKA** – or whether the research delivers outcomes to Māori that they value. The Putaiaora framework encourage research that puts Māori kaupapa as the primary interest of the project, involves Māori as co-constructors of the project, supports kaupapa Māori theory and uses Māori research methodologies where relevant.

**c. Manaakitanga**

The third principle is **MANAAKITANGA** - ensuring the mana of all participants is respected through the building of relationships in the Māori context. Russell Bishop (1998) defines it as the process of establishing meaningful, reciprocal and familial relationships through culturally appropriate ways, establishing connectedness and engagement and therefore a deeper commitment to other people.

**d. Mana**

The final principle is **MANA** which Putaiaora refers to as “power and authority bestowed, gained or inherited individually and collectively. In the context of this framework Mana acts as a barometer of the quality of relationships by acknowledging issues of power and authority in relation to who has rights, roles and responsibilities when considering the risks, benefits and outcomes of the project. “

**e. Mahaki**

A final principle which has been identified by Linda Smith and Fiona Cram in <sup>2</sup> is **MAHAKI** which they define as “about finding ways to share knowledge, to be generous with knowledge without being a 'show-off' or being arrogant. Sharing knowledge is about empowering a process, but the community has to empower itself”.

**Procedures Followed**

- The project began with a series of Wananga among the researchers themselves and then between the Project Manager and the researchers clarifying roles and

<sup>2</sup> Cram, F. (2001) “Rangahau Māori: Tona Tika, Tona Pono” in M. Tolich (ed.) *Research Ethics in Aotearoa*, Longman, Auckland, pp.35-52.

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responsibilities and the kaupapa Māori principles of the research. Both of these, roles and kaupapa, are attached above.

- A draft list of key community people and organisations was completed. The 31 interview subjects are taken from this list. At this point Henry left the project.
- A draft questionnaire was formulated.
- The objectives of the first six interviews with key community leaders:
  - To develop an overview of the history of the community and to identify its important organisations
  - To get an idea of the value of the questions
  - To identify any early emerging themes
- The next six interviews were carried out and transcribed.
- A further nine interviews were recorded and completed but not transcribed.
- One interview was not recorded but notes were taken and are yet to be transcribed.

#### 4. Questionnaire Designed

Project roles and initial research of successful Hawke's Bay and New Zealand Community Plans completed and confirmed.

Draft questionnaire put together by the two researchers.

Confirmed after initial interviews

#### Bridge Pa Long Term Community Plan Questionnaire

1. What do you know about the history of our community?
2. What are your stories and favourite memories from here?
3. How has the community changed in the time you've lived here?
4. Do you think business and organisations (e.g. wineries, schools, prison, and aerodrome) are connected to the community? How could these connections be improved?
5. Do you think there's a gap between Maori and Pakeha within the community? Why/Why not?
6. What's your vision for our community?
7. Is there anyone else we should be interviewing for our Plan?

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8. Anything else you'd like to add?

**First 30 interview participants confirmed and database completed.**

**Phase One Pilot Interviews Completed and Transcribed**

1. Cordry Huata, Chairman, Mangaroa Marae, Principal Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga
2. Hira Huata, Karewarewa Awa, founder waterways protection group
3. Kuini Cooke, Mangaroa Marae, 34 years Marae Trustee
4. Mike Glazebrooke, Te Tua Station, 4th generation Bridge Pā farmer
5. Alwyn Corban, Ngātarawa Wines, first Bridge Pā wine producer 1981
6. Xan Harding, Member TANK Group, Bridge Pā Viticulturist, Deputy Chair Hawkes Bay Winegrowers

**Phase Two Interviews Completed and Transcribed**

7. Mere Reid, Bridge Pā kaumatua, gifted land for Mangaroa Marae
8. Baron Hale, Bridge Pā kaumatua, founding member, Mangaroa Marae
9. Pare Morrell, Teacher, Tauparanui Te Kohanga Reo, Secretary Mangaroa Marae
10. Hone Hokianga, Hokianga Teacher aide
11. Parehuia Huata, Teacher, Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga
12. George Bostock, Bostock Organic Free Range Chicken

**Phase Two Interviews Completed and Still to be Transcribed**

13. Rawiri Morrell, Musician, Householder
14. Wayne Hapi, Korongatā Marae
15. Christine Tamati, Trustee, Korongatā Marae
16. Stuart Morrell, Bridge Pa School
17. Sarah Harding, Householder
18. Wi Huata, Taiao Wines
19. Penny Reynolds, 4<sup>th</sup> generation farmer, Washpool Station
20. Donna Huata, Paritua Karewarewa Restoration Project
21. Fred Puriri, born Bridge Pā, left Bridge Pā to find work

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**Phase Three Interviews to be transcribed / completed**

22. Peter Bevan, Ngaruroro (Bridge Pā) Ward, Hawkes Bay Regional Council
23. George Messingham, Prison Director, Hawkes Bay Prison
24. Kevin England, CEO, Air Hawkes Bay
25. Anthony Morley, President, MAC Sports Association
26. Bex Sherman, Principal, Bridge Pā School
27. Ruth Wong, Bridge Pā Chapel, Church of the Latter Day Saints
28. Peter Clayton, President, Hastings Golf Club
29. Stuart McChesney, President, Hawkes Bay Car Club
30. Paul Ham, Chairman, Bridge Pā Wine Triangle

**5. Phase 1 interviews and interview transcriptions commence.**

During Phase One of the interviews, the draft questionnaire was found to be a good start with the researchers able to be flexible and to adapt the basic questions to suit the participants.

The first six interviews were with key community leaders selected because of their involvement in the leadership of the community.

These interviews have been transcribed and show:

- That Ngati Rahunga i te Rangi and Ngati Poporo have a whakapapa with Bridge Pā and to the rivers and Haukunui of Hawkes Bay that is not known to others.
- A history of unbalanced power relationships between mana whenua and Pakeha that have acted in favour of Pakeha.
- A desire to build a better union between mana whenua and Pakeha and recognition that this means finding a more equitable way forward.
- Recognition that the issue of water is central to a harmonious community and several solutions put forward that could achieve that goal.

Their interviews provided the basis for the direction the next set of interviews took. Cordry and Hira Huata both provided whakapapa documents and other records to support their korero.

The next six interviews began with two of the kaumatua for Bridge Pā.

**Mangaroa Marae Dinner - Project introduced to wider community and Update**

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The Marae dinners are the result of nearly 30 years of frustration and hardship caused by the over allocation of water from the 1980's, the establishment of the wine industry in Bridge Pā and the intensification of dairy farming. This was compounded by the refusal of the Hawkes Bay Regional Council to accept that the problem was over allocation, rather than the evidence given by its scientists who said there was no overtake and the problem could only have been the inadequacy of the home bores.

Ngati Rahunga I te Rangi and Ngati Poporo have a traditional relationship with the Paritua Karewarewa streams. The two marae are situated on the banks of the awa – upstream of Mangaroa Marae is called the Paritua. Downstream to Korongatā Marae is called Te Karewarewa after the fresh water mussels that were once in abundance at one time.

“Our hapū connect through whakapapa to the awa and Te Haukunu (aquifer), and to the taniwha, Takaparata - the Kaitiaki of our waters. The awa and Te Herepo – the swamps, around Bridge Pā once supplied a rich diversity of kaimoana, transportation to the mountains, the sea and other areas of mahinga kai and supplied materials for rongoa, clothing and buildings. In the 19th century the Herepo was drained for farming and the awa became the sole source for kaimoana for Ngati Rahunga I Te Rangi and Ngati Poporo. Once it was drained we people lost our principal food source and resources for clothing, housing and transport”.

In the 1980's the area around Bridge Pā underwent another transformation with the establishment of the Bridge Pā wine industry and with the intensification of dairy farming. There have been three major effects of this on the hapū of Ngati Rahunga i Te Rangi and Ngati Poporo.

1. The water in our awa, the Paritua Karewarewa, became toxic and unsafe for our Kaitiaki taniwha, kaimoana, swimming, baptisms.
2. For over 20 years our whānau endured water shortages at first, every summer, and by 2009, for six months there was no water to households altogether - not for drinking, for showering, washing or to flush the toilets. If this had been any other community of Hastings there would have been anarchy or a national outcry. It caused severe hardship for our community as well.
3. Our awa, the Paritua Karewarewa, also completely dried up every summer causing enormous environmental damage to the river and devastation to our kaimoana.
4. The mana of the people of Ngati Rahunga i te Rangi and Ngati Poporo was trampled. Every complaint to the Hawkes Bay Regional Council was rejected. We were told the levels of the Haukunu had not dropped and that the awa had always dried up. This

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is not what we experienced. We were told that polluting farmers were not breaking the law. That the health and safety issues we were experiencing were because our bores weren't sunk deep enough.

The marae spent seven years fighting these practices. Eventually, the Bridge Pa Township was connected to the Hastings town water supply and the HB Regional Council began the clean-up in 2013. The area outside the Mangaroa Marae was dredged up and cleaned up and several thousand native plants were paid and planted by the community. The banks of the awa by the two marae, Korongatā and Mangaroa have been cleaned up and extensively planted out. However, the HB Regional Council has continued to over issue water permits leading to the continued drying up of the river.

The awa continues to be polluted by runoff, it still has no shade and no habitats to allow the kaimoana to return and it is still not safe to swim in. In other words, there is still a long way to go.

Before the Mangaroa Marae dinners the hapū had three goals:

- i. For the Paritua to have a constant minimum flow
- ii. For the relationship between the Paritua and Ngati Rahunga I te Rangi to be restored – for the awa to provide kaimoana for the people, to be safe to swim in and to conduct baptisms and
- iii. For Ngati Rahunga I te Rangi to exercise rangatiratanga over their awa.

We have also come to realise we will achieve our goals only by working closely together with the very people who are handing out resource consents and who are causing the problems of awa flow and toxic water. The solution to these goals will be found if we can develop and maintain good relationships with our neighbours.

The dinners provide a rare connection between the two marae communities and the farming, wine, recreational and business communities.

### **Mangaroa Marae Annual Dinner and the Community Plan**

The Long Term Community Plan is critical to our future as a thriving community.



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The risk for both Mangaroa and Korongatā is that without the dinners and the Bridge Pa Long Term Community Plan the community could revert to the days when there was no communication whatsoever unless it was hostility at the pain and suffering caused to the old people and growing families through the lack of running water.

- The Paritua Karewarewa still has a high level of pollutants and will remain so unless we can persuade our local farmers and wineries to change their practices.
- Our tamariki continue to be exposed to a toxic awa over summer.
- People will avoid bringing back the karakia and rituals associated with the river if it's not clean enough to be in.
- That it will take that much longer to get our kaimoana back
- That the whānau won't learn the process of restoration
- That it will take longer to have the rangatiratanga of Ngati Rahunga I te Rangi and Ngati Poporo over the Paritua Karewarewa recognised and able to be exercised
- That the Mātauranga of the whakapapa to the river and the aquifer, the Haukunui, will take longer to organise, fund and share.
- Currently one farmer continues to have control over how much water goes into the Paritua Karewarewa thus trampling the mana of our hapū
- Just before the March 2017 dinner, the HBRC fenced the property of the farm contiguous to the Marae where the farmer refused to do so himself. And until two weeks before the dinner the cows were defecating in the Paritua a few metres from the Marae swimming hole.

The December 2018 dinner was the opportunity to socialise the idea that we are a community. It has taken five years and five dinners to get to the point where we are comfortable enough with one another to even sit together at the same table.

Through these non-verbal interactions we are moving toward the acceptance that we are indeed a single community, and not just two communities with a dysfunctional power imbalance that favours farmers, winegrowers, businesses and Pakeha who visit for recreational purposes.

## **C. Successes and Any Issues That Have Been Identified Within the Period**



While there has been a strong interest being expressed by mostly everyone in the community to have their say on current and future matters pertaining to water, there were several other priority subjects that were raised as well. These included;-

1. Building a local sports club in Bridge Pa. Our young people associate more with Bridge Pa sports than they do with the long standing traditional club MAC and would be keen to get involved in planning, funding / fundraising and building a Bridge Pa sports club.
2. Setting up a neighbourhood watch group and / or safer communities. Some work has started on looking at best practice models of safer / neighbourhood watch communities so that we can adopt these in our communities. This early work has also involved meeting with Graeme Bodley of Greenstone Insurance, a local Maori insurance company. The purpose was to give us some ideas as to what we can do to taking precautionary measures of protecting ourselves.
3. Lowering the speed limit along Maraekakaho Rd in the township. This has been an ongoing problem for more than 40 years. And with the increase in business and jobs further along towards Maraekakaho has seen the problem of speeding traffic become more of a problem. Judder bars, pedestrian crossing and signs have certainly made a difference but not enough to still be of a concern to the community.
4. For the first time this year the drug P was detected on our Marae much to the concern of our wider community. It's a sign we've taken that the drug must be used amongst some of our whanau. One small step that was taken was that a delegation of the Marae Committee Trustees would meet with the culprits and warn them of the consequences of their continual practice including banning them and their families from the Marae and reporting them to the Police. Another action is to bring ourselves up to speed on what P prevention programmes / providers and funding is out there that could be available to our community.
5. A name change from Bridge Pa Township to Bridge Pa Village. What's in a name? It's certainly a subject that was passionately discussed by a couple of people interviewed. They thought that a name change to "Village" was about a stronger sense of community, togetherness, unity and / or solidarity; that "Township" epitomized the complete opposite.
6. Increased housing and Papakainga in Bridge Pa has long been spoken about since the 1970's but not much else has been done. There are at least five blocks of land comprising 60 acres in total where building houses for their families has been discussed

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over the years. So the land is certainly available. And without a champion or a paid project manager and management team, it is highly unlikely that anything will get underway. A first step raised was to bring ourselves up to speed about what is available out there in the way of funding for a project manager and to take it from there.

7. PGF funding is so bureaucratic and is a nightmare to apply. We were told on good authority that even the local administrators are trialling and are uncertain. We were also informed recently by senior officials at a public meeting in Rotorua that the Ngati Kahungunu Iwi application couldn't be considered because they couldn't find it, they admitted, they lost it. This is despite the fact they'd been visited on eleven separate occasions by a range of PGF bureaucrats all to no avail. Besides this act of stupidity, these people definitely have no experience in time management. The current application consists of 36 questions, 2 years forecasts, requires an Expressions of Interest application filled out first. If it seems like a good idea, then the applicant will be invited to make a full application. But before a full application can be considered a business plan has to be provided by the applicant (at their cost). From this point a team of so-called experts from MPI, MBIE, TPK and MSD will all have their input before a decision can be made. So it comes as no surprise that only 3% of Maori applications from all around New Zealand have been submitted so far. The question that was frequently asked was what can HDC do to help out? After all, the majority of successful applications funded by PGF are from local and regional councils and pakeha owned business around the country. And considering the new CEO came from the Provincial Growth Fund what help can he give to support our initiatives? These include Papakainga housing, a sports club, horticulture, the establishment of a major nursery, Marae tourism, carbon farming and viticulture. From the Maori lens it's clear we've been locked out.
8. One of the great surprises of this research has been the amount of resources which have been given to the Project.

i. **Video of 20 Interviews**

The video of 20 interviews were made between 2013 and 2014 of people, mainly farmers and wine producers who lived along the Paritua River. These interviews were made before the Marae dinners began and in fact were the inspiration for them. The result of the interviews was the revelation that the water takers had no idea that their actions were having such a devastating impact. In fact, they were

genuinely horrified. Eighteen of the participants were keen to contribute to restoring the Paritua to its former health – flowing throughout the year and improving water quality. It was decided to invite them all to the marae to meet and hear the stories from the people themselves.

ii. **Mangaroa Marae Opening Video's**

These two videos were made by one of our interviewees, Randal Cooke, who referred our researcher to these links.

<https://knowledgebank.org.nz/video/opening-of-mangaroa-marae/>

<https://knowledgebank.org.nz/video/building-mangaroa-marae-1980-1984/>

iii. **The Maraekakaho Book**

The Maraekakaho Book tells the story of the growth and the breakup of Maraekakaho Station which Donald McLean bought or leased land from 1857 to grow to 58,000 acres part of which encompassed much of Bridge Pā. His son RD Maclean inherited the property in 1877 and developed it into one of New Zealand's premier stations. By the 1890's there was pressure to break up large estates the property was progressively sold into smaller holdings. When he died in 1929 the last 12,000 acres of Maraekakaho Station was subdivided and sold by auction. The book follows the smaller land holdings and shows how some of the 4<sup>th</sup> generation farmer's ancestors bought their holdings.

iv. **Whakapapa Books**

Cordry Huata is an acknowledged whakapapa Tohunga for He Toa Takitini and for Tatou Tatou o Te Wairoa. He has provided the whakapapa books for Ngati Kahungunu and for the eponymous ancestor for Bridge Pā, Maata Te Wharemataa.

The research and the presentation to the Waitangi Tribunal made by Hira Huata on the Ngati Rahunga i te Rangi claim to the waters has also been given over, in particular the whakapapa to the Ngaruroro and its tributaries, and to the Haukunui, the Hawkes Bay aquifers.

This is complex and will be utilised to provide the context for the settlement of Bridge Pā by Ngati Rahunga I Te Rangi and Ngati Poporo. The fact that they are able

to whakapapa to the awa and the Haukunui reinforces their claim to mana whenua and to rangatiratanga over those waters.

## Conclusion to Milestone One

Milestone One is simply the first stage of the Interviews, there are a hundred more to be held. Milestone One is mostly important to establishing the foundations of the Bridge Pa Community Plan direction. Researching and analysing other community plans has enabled us to discover what is commonly missing from them all. Even where there is a strong Maori presence or a big Maori population, basically Mana Whenua has been ignored or at the very least lip service is accorded to their importance as the traditional guardians of their rohe. Without their buy-in has resulted in some communities going back to the HDC trough for further funding (in some cases 3 times). So unlike every other community plan, our approach has been to place Mana Whenua at the heart and soul of our community plan and to basically enable them to have their voices heard from the outset.

In other Milestones to follow, as many people across our community will certainly be given a chance to have their say, in either their homes or workplaces or at a series of public meetings.

**REPORT TO:** HDC - MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE

**MEETING DATE:** WEDNESDAY 22 MAY 2019

**FROM:** POU AHUREA MATUA - PRINCIPAL ADVISOR:  
RELATIONSHIPS, RESPONSIVENESS AND HERITAGE  
DR JAMES GRAHAM

**SUBJECT:** MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE TANGATA WHENUA  
[REPLACEMENT] MEMBERSHIP

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## **1.0 SUMMARY**

1.1 The purpose of this report is:

- To engage the Māori Joint Committee in preliminary discussion on the appropriate appointment process of tangata whenua members to the Committee so that moving forward as the new triennium approaches, the Committee can make a recommendation to Council on the appropriate process.

1.2 This report arises from one of the tangata whenua seats on the Committee being vacated by Shayne Walker at the start of 2019.

1.3 The Council is required to give effect to the purpose of local government as prescribed by Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. That purpose is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities

1.4 While this decision is principally administrative and relates to Council's governance and decision-making arrangements in carrying out the purpose of local government, in particular this decision addresses the intent to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, and to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes.

1.5 This report concludes by recommending that the Committee receive the report.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

2.1 The current Terms of Reference for the Joint Committee were adopted by the Council on 8 November 2016 (ie this was the reconvened date of the Inaugural Council meeting which commenced on 26 October 2016). They reflect the provisions that were in place for the previous triennium. The Council's committee structure established under the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 and more directly under the provisions of Schedule 7.

2.2 Essentially the use of a committee structure is to enable governance decision-making to occur in a timely and responsive manner so as to allow the business of the Council to operate efficiently and effectively while ensuring democracy principles are given appropriate cognisance.

- 2.3 In the case of the HDC: Māori Joint Committee, the structure provides one avenue to enable Māori input into the Council's decision making process.
- 2.4 The committee structures used by councils throughout New Zealand have many variations reflecting the "local" flavour and preferences of the communities the particular councils serve.

### 3.0 CURRENT SITUATION

- 3.1 At the most recent Committee meeting, the resignation of Shayne Walker was accepted meaning that a vacancy existed that needed to be filled at some point; either now and this late in the triennium, or later post the elections and early in the new triennium.
- 3.2 At the meeting and the Council meeting that followed a couple of weeks later, the Council resolved to ratify the HDC: Māori Joint Committee recommendation and agreed to the appointment of tangata whenua members, with voting rights to the Hastings District Council Standing Committees. The following tangata whenua members were appointed to the four Council Standing Committees from 28 March 2019:

Community Development	Evelyn Ratima
Finance and Risk	Ngaio Tiuka
Strategy, Planning and Partnerships	Tracee Te Huia
Works and Services	Te Rangihau Gilbert

- 3.3 Council also recommended that the HDC: Māori Joint Committee review the current Terms of Reference and Membership for the upcoming 2019-2022 triennium. The current Terms of reference are attached (**see Attachment 1**).

### 4.0 OPTIONS

- 4.1 According to the Terms of Reference, the current criteria stipulates that:
- 6 members from within the Māori Community are to be appointed by the Council and Kaumātua, taking into account the "post settlement environment" and Mātāwaka.
- 4.2 This is essentially a matter for the Committee to consider within its understanding of the role that it plays in the Councils decision-making framework.
- 4.3 With one meeting to follow in August before the end of the triennium, the Committee could consider and discuss this important issue today and looking forward, charge officers with the task of preparing options to be presented at the Committee's August hui with the key issue to be navigated being:
- What is the appropriate appointment process to recommend to Council?

### 5.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

- 5.1 This matter is likely to be of some public interest, however seeking any further community views is not considered necessary and this matter can be determined by Council and kaumātua (as per the current Terms of Reference)

after considering the Significance and Engagement Policy for the following reasons:

- The fundamental democratic decision making process is not altering consequentially from that which the community has endorsed;
- The making of Māori appointments would be consistent with Council's approach, and legislative intent to enhancing Māori participation in decision making; and,
- The decision is consistent with the intent of Council's Māori Responsiveness Framework - Te Kura Nui.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND REASONS

- A) That the report of the Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor: Relationships, Responsiveness and Heritage titled "Māori Joint Committee Tangata Whenua [Replacement] Membership" dated 22/05/2019 be received.

**With the reason for this decision being that the objective of the decision will contribute to meeting the current and future needs of communities for local public services in a way that is most cost-effective for households and business by improving Māori engagement in the Council's governance and decision-making processes.**

### Attachments:

- |   |   |                |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | HDC Maori Joint Committee proposed terms of reference - 5 April 2017 - Resolved at Council meeting of 20 April 2017 | CG-14-14-00020 |
|---|---|----------------|



CG-14-14-00020

Terms of Reference resolved at Council meeting 20 April 2017.

### Hastings District Council: Māori Joint Committee

This Committee is established between the Hastings District Council and Māori within Hastings District, and shall have the status of a standing committee of the Hastings District Council.

#### Context and values

The Council views its fundamental role as being to help its communities to overcome the challenges they face and capitalise on the opportunities they have. The Council views Māori within Hastings District as an important part of its constituency, with their own customs, aspirations and, in some areas of Council activity, service delivery preferences. Council relates to Māori both as mana whenua holding customary authority in the District, and as citizens and service users in relation to the Council's democratic, stewardship and service delivery functions. In order to be responsive to Māori in an effective manner, the Council puts in place a range of engagement and decision making mechanisms. This committee is one such mechanism.

- The Joint Committee has been established by the Council to provide a Māori perspective into the governance process of the Council. Further it is intended to assist the Council to meet the intent and spirit of the Council's obligations set out in the legislation, including the obligations specified in the Local Government Act 2002 to take action:
  - towards establishing and maintaining processes that provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision processes of the Council and
  - fostering the development of Māori capacity to contribute to those processes and
  - providing information to assist Māori contribution to Council's activities.
- The Council wishes the Joint Committee to assist it with the development of an integrated policy framework (based on Treaty of Waitangi Principles) for the Council aimed at delivering effective governance, engagement and service delivery for Māori within the District.
- For the avoidance of doubt, the existence of this committee does not in any way limit or remove the Council's obligations under law to work with or consult with parties holding or exercising traditional authority recognised in statute or common law.

#### Fields of Activity

##### A. Strategy and Governance

- To provide governance level advice to the Council, from a Māori perspective, on matters of strategy and policy development across the scope of Council's activities where those activities are of interest to the Committee.
- To develop, update and recommend to Council a policy framework and work programme, known as the Māori Responsiveness Framework.
- To provide input and advice into the Long Term Plan and the Annual Plan in order to assist the Council to effectively consider Māori perspectives and address issues of importance to Māori within the District.
- To undertake, and provide advice to Council on, monitoring of Council performance against goals and objectives contained in the LTP and the Māori Responsiveness Framework.
- To assist the Council as appropriate in conducting and maintaining effective, good faith working relationships with Māori within the District, including advice on governance arrangements.

##### B. Operational Matters

- To provide policy advice, with respect to the District Plan, regarding provisions for Wāhi Taonga and Wāhi Tapu, Papakainga, and where relevant to tangata whenua, any other proposals for amendments to the Plan.

CG-14-14-00020

Terms of Reference resolved at Council meeting 20 April 2017.

- To consider and recommend Māori capacity building initiatives within budget and resource constraints of the Council.
- To make decisions as to the allocation of Marae Whakaute Marae Development Fund grants within the allocated budget.
- To consider and make recommendations to Council on such other matters placed before it by Council from time to time.

**Membership**

The Mayor.

5 Councillors appointed by the Council.

6 members from within the Māori Community to be appointed by the Council and Kaumatua, taking into account the "post settlement environment" and Matāwaka.

Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman:

Chairman – to be elected at the first meeting of the Committee at the beginning of each triennium; and from among the appointed community members of the committee.

Deputy Chair – to be elected at the first meeting of the Committee at the beginning of each triennium from among the elected members of the committee.

**Quorum** – at least three Councillor Members and three Appointed Members

**Delegated Powers**

Authority to exercise all Council powers, functions and authorities in relation to the matters detailed in the Fields of Activity such as to enable recommendations to the Council on those matters.

Authority to make decisions on the allocation of Marae Development Fund grants within the allocated budget.

Authority to develop procedures and protocols that assist the Committee in its operation, provided that such procedures and protocols meet the statutory requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and Council's Standing Orders.

The Chairman shall not have a casting vote.

Note: The Terms of reference for the Hasting District Council: Māori Joint Committee shall be subject to review by the Joint Committee at its first meeting following each local government triennial election.



**REPORT TO:** HDC - MĀORI JOINT COMMITTEE

**MEETING DATE:** WEDNESDAY 22 MAY 2019

**FROM:** PRINCIPAL ADVISOR: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT  
MARK CLEWS

**SUBJECT:** GREATER HERETAUNGA/AHURIRI FRESHWATER  
CATCHMENTS -TANK PROCESS AND DRAFT PLAN  
CHANGE

## 1.0 SUMMARY

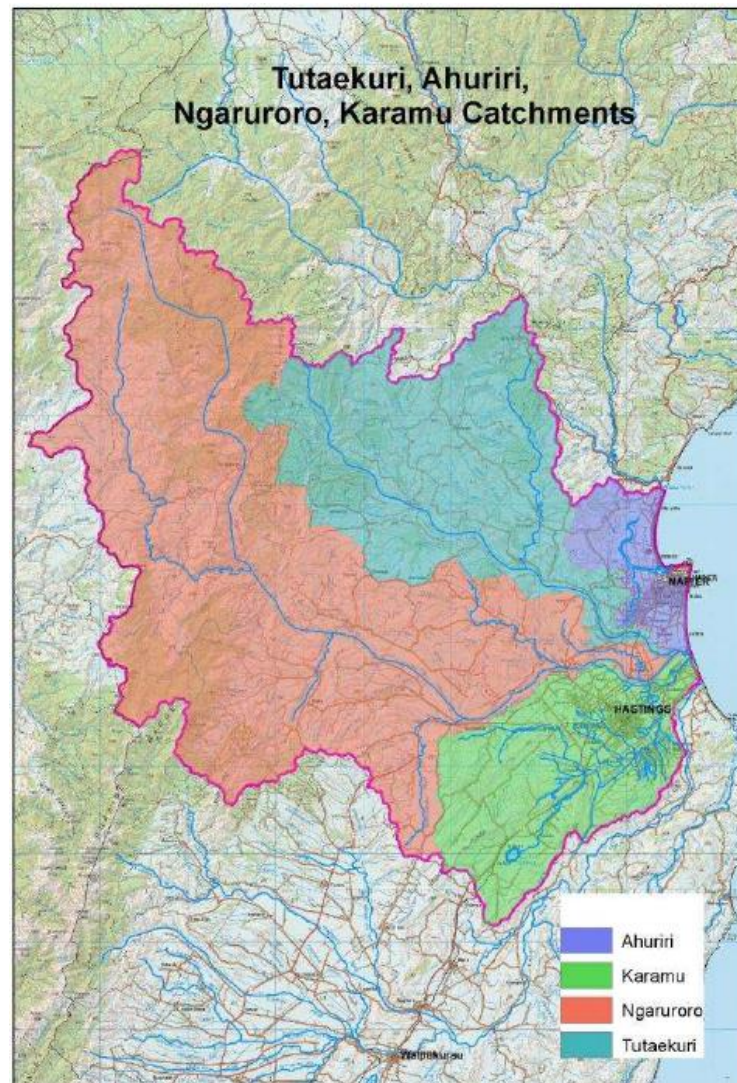
- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Committee of the Council's input on a Draft Change to the Regional Resource Management Plan (RRMP) for land and water management in the Greater Heretaunga/Ahuriri Freshwater catchments.
- 1.2 This issue arises from a collaborative stakeholder engagement process run by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) to implement the 2014 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) in the Tutaekurī, Ahuriri, Ngaruroro and Karamū (TANK) catchments. Under the Resource Management Act (RMA) the HBRC is required to consult with various statutory bodies including the Territorial Authorities (and Iwi Authorities) in its region before publicly notifying a proposed plan change. HBRC released a pre-consultation draft in February for this purpose and to consult informally with other stakeholders.
- 1.3 The Council is required to give effect to the purpose of local government as prescribed by Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. That purpose is to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses. Good quality means infrastructure, services and performance that are efficient, effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances.
- 1.4 The objective of this decision relevant to the purpose of Local Government is the performance of the HBRC's regulatory functions under the Resource Management Act and the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management as it affects this Council's interest as a stakeholder. This includes the provision of good quality water and stormwater services, and the potential impacts the regulatory outcomes may have on the District's economic social and environmental wellbeing.
- 1.5 The subject matter of the report is also directly related to the Council specific objectives in the table below.
- 1.6

Local Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure supporting economic growth</li> <li>• Industrial development opportunities</li> <li>• Resilience to hazards and shocks</li> <li>• Sustainable use of land &amp; water resources</li> <li>• Healthy drinking water and sanitary services</li> </ul>
Local Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting and attracting business</li> <li>• Building a resilient and job rich local economy</li> <li>• A community which wastes less</li> </ul>
Regulatory Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy waterways</li> </ul>

- 1.7 This report concludes by recommending that the report be received and the Committee notes the submissions to the Regional Planning Committee on the matters raised in this report made by the Chief Executive under delegated authority.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Implementation of the NPSFM is largely the HBRC's responsibility with the primary policy instrument being the Regional Resource Management Plan (RRMP). The NPSFM requires regional councils to set freshwater objectives, water allocation limits and water quality targets for every water body in their region, including aquifers and wetlands in order to maintain and improve water quality.
- 2.2 In this case the Regional Council adopted a combined catchment approach to reflect the interconnectedness of the Heretaunga Plains aquifer and the surface water resources in these TANK catchments as shown in Figure 1 below.
- 2.3 85% of Hawkes Bay people live, work and play within this catchment footprint. A range of community held and ecosystem values rely on adequate water levels and flows to be maintained within water bodies, but the community also values water for a range of abstractive uses such as domestic water supply, irrigation for a range of purposes including food and wine production; māra kai, food processing, stock watering and municipal supply.
- 2.4 Ngāti Kahungunu regard water as a taonga. This also aligns with Council's own philosophy, but access to water is also a critical component in realising the productive capacity of the versatile Heretaunga Plains soils for food and fibre production.
- 2.5 The prosperity of the Region's rural and urban populations is dependent upon the land based primary industries and some significant processing industries rely on a secure supply of primary produce and access to reliable and clean water for processing. It is important therefore that the right balance between protection and use is found and agreed upon.

**Figure 1 TANK Catchments**

- 2.6 In view of this the HBRC elected to use a stakeholder based collaborative planning exercise to determine how water bodies within the TANK catchments should be managed to meet the diverse interests and needs of the community. The TANK group was established in 2012 and comprises over 30 groups and organisations representing a spectrum of water users, environmental interests, recreationalists and Tangata whenua/mana whenua groups. The process included Hastings District and Napier City Council officer participation. Industrial abstractors reliant on their own bores instead of municipal supply were not however, specifically represented.
- 2.7 Council was represented on the TANK Group by the Principal Advisor, District Development and since the middle of 2017 Council's Group Manager Asset Management has also attended meetings to ensure Council's roles and interests as a territorial authority as set out below are represented:
- Abstracting groundwater for municipal supply and discharging urban stormwater to freshwater receiving bodies

- Having land use planning responsibilities under the RMA that affects freshwater
- Advocating for district rural and urban dwellers economic and social wellbeing where this is dependent upon water quality and quantity.

### 3.0 CURRENT SITUATION

- 3.1 The TANK Collaborative process has now drawn to a close and a Draft Plan Change was presented to the Regional Planning Committee of the HBRC on 15 August 2018. This was hastened by the application for a Water Conservation Order (WCO) for the Ngaruroro River. The Special Tribunal appointed by the Minister for the Environment to hear and determine it, deferred temporarily the hearing on the lower reaches, to allow the TANK process to conclude so that any consensus reached could be considered in their deliberations. The Tribunal completed its hearings on 3 April and are now considering their recommendation to the Ministers of Conservation and the Environment.
- 3.2 Notwithstanding the WCO, the role of the TANK Collaborative Stakeholder Group was to provide the HBRC's Regional Planning Committee (RPC) with consensus recommendations regarding objectives, policies and methods, including rules, for a new chapter of the RRMP. The RPC had previously agreed to have particular regard to any TANK consensus outcome, if one emerges.
- 3.3 The RPC completed its initial deliberations on the Plan Change in December last year and released a draft for informal pre-notification consultation in February. The HBRC is required under the RMA to consult specifically with the Territorial Authorities within its region during the preparation of any proposed plan change and requested the Council's feedback on the draft change by 31 March 2019.
- 3.4 In considering its feedback Council needed to be cognisant that the plan is required to give effect to national and community values for freshwater, but that compulsory values have been set by the NPSFM for ecosystem health and human health for recreation, which is an important direction to be borne in mind at every step in the process.
- 3.5 The NPSFM requires that regional councils set limits and targets, include measures that prevent or reduce over-allocation, both in relation to water quantity and the capacity of the environment to assimilate diffuse discharges from land use on water quality. Over-allocation means that the ecosystem needs of the water body are not being met and/or that abstractive users are subject to uncertain security of supply in the case of water quantity.
- 3.6 Once sustainable limits have been set to protect instream values, the plan must manage the allocation and re-allocation of the water available for abstraction and the application of nutrients to land in an equitable way among a wide range of water users. It should also enable users to manage the use of allocable water in efficient and cost effective ways so that the allocation can generate the most benefit for the community (without the HBRC necessarily picking winners).



#### 4.0 Councils Consideration

- 4.1 Council has had two workshops on the Draft plan change and possible responses to the challenges for water allocation and management it represents or poses for the council and community. Overview and Discussion Papers prepared for those workshops are available for members by way of further elaboration if desired, but this report covers the Council's response at a higher level.
- 4.2 The Council's concerns with the Plan Change relate to the provisions concerning water quantity limits and allocation provisions, rather than quality concerns (where there is largely a consensus of views), both in terms of irrigation demand on the Heretaunga Plains and in terms of its own core responsibilities for municipal water supply. This is where the major economic limitations are likely to bite, but with less certain and demonstrable benefits for instream fauna and flora, given our naturally occurring summer/winter weather extremes.
- 4.3 The Draft Plan Change will cap allocation to existing use in the first instance, subsequently claw back over-allocation where that exists, and only provide for the offsetting of existing stream depletion effects through storage and/or aquifer fed stream flow enhancement, at least initially. This will leave no room for growth, or intensification of land based production and associated processing industries.
- 4.4 Allocation for municipal supply to deal with urban growth will also likely be limited, meaning this will not be a ready source of alternative water for industrial processing use in lieu of new bores, or increased takes from existing bores. Indeed, it appears at present that municipal needs associated with growth will also potentially need to be met through storage with potentially greater pragmatic and cost difficulties.
- 4.5 Until the re-allocation to existing use is completed and a review of sustainable allocation completed alongside feasibility studies for water storage and flow enhancement, there simply will not be any available water for intensification or new use. This could take ten years to complete.
- 4.6 While these are significant issues for the Council it needs to be recognised that there is now a new reality around freshwater resources nationally and within the Heretaunga Catchments as a result of:
- Greater National Direction on freshwater management, urban development and protection of versatile soils.
  - Heightened public awareness and expectations on quality
  - Groundwater /surface water connectivity in the TANK catchments is much greater than previously understood
  - The scale of potential over-allocation versus actual allocation is better understood in the TANK catchments
  - Greater understanding of abstraction effects on groundwater and surface water levels in the TANK Catchments
  - Increased innovation in water use and allocation management

- Integration of 3 waters thinking and Government Review
- 4.7 These are longer term enduring changes that present challenges which will not be met by taking a short or even medium term view. These are fundamental shifts that cannot be satisfactorily addressed through a modified business as usual approach. Not only do we need to change how we view and use water resources, we also need to review what represents desirable economic development/growth when it involves the use of scarce resources such as water and versatile soils of the Heretaunga Plains. Increasingly decisions about land and water will need to be made against backdrop the government's desire to move New Zealand towards a low carbon economy as signalled by through the Carbon Zero Bill.
- 4.8 Accordingly it was the officers' advice to the Council that it should take a positive, rather than a combative, approach to responding to the plan change. Specifically it should be seeking changes to the plan change that will better enable the Council to take a longer term strategic approach that works within the limitations of the current water resources, and to facilitate growth through investment in augmentation, innovation and excellence in water management, as well as leading a sea change in community awareness and behaviour.
- 4.9 The Council has therefore endorsed officers commencing work on a fifty year intergenerational water strategy that is underpinned by the following (but still draft) high level principles that have been conceptualised through engagement to date with local landscape cultural narratives, dialogue with mana whenua / tangata whenua, and relevant literature:
- **Kaitiakitanga - Intergenerational** - sustainable growth through excellent leadership and guardianship - providing enough for now while creating room for the future. Smart growth, innovation and water excellence to facilitate population growth and prosperity.
  - **Toitū te Taiao – Sustainable** – economic objectives and environmental outcomes are complimentary - economy within sustainable environmental limits and approaches, rather than holding to current levels. People/ animals/environment share impacts and benefits of life-giving waters.
  - **Te Ararau – Adaptable** - resilience, multiple pathways – flexibility within parameters to change and evolve to new opportunities beyond our current practice. Potential infrastructural investment in sustainable resource use to meet growth objectives.
  - **Oranga Hapori – Societal** - community wellbeing – HDC takes a lead role in working with others, taking our people with us, whilst recognising different perspectives to improve water availability for our community.
  - **Mana Taurite – Equitable** -accessibility, affordability and equity for our community as a basic right embodying needs before wants, fairness for all, cultural recognition & redress
- 4.10 On this basis a multi-disciplinary team of officers and consultants prepared some suggested comments on the draft plan change for a suggested submission to the HBRC. This was ultimately endorsed by the Council as its

formal comments as set out in **Attachment 1**. They take the approach that there are provisions that should be supported, but also provisions that Council holds concerns about that require amendment if they are to enable the Council and community to better rise to the challenges of growing within the limits of the water resource. In summary the suggestions seek amendments to:

- Recognise the nature of urban growth demands and nature and frequency of changes are different to other sectors and therefore require different management tools.
- Recognise HPUDS as minimum demand for planning for municipal growth, but that changes are inevitable and need to be responded to positive.
- Acknowledge it is reasonable to reserve some unused allocation as a means of enabling for independent industrial/community growth and use of water on versatile soil and in addition to municipal growth.
- Greater clarity and flexibility around activity status for municipal takes
- Stronger commitment to investigate increasing or decreasing groundwater abstraction with mitigation to establish a sustainable equilibrium.
- Greater flexibility for transfers of allocated water as a means of enabling opportunity provided they do not result in an increase in water abstraction, including for and between municipal use.
- Provide for TAs to manage some allocations on a collective basis for urban activities not supplied from municipal as a means of enabling opportunity while managing water use.
- Greater clarity and flexibility in relation to stormwater performance.

## **5.0 PREFERRED OPTION AND REASONS**

In adopting the comments on the Draft Plan Change the Council also endorsed officers commencing work on a 50 year intergenerational water management strategy. The purpose of the strategy is to facilitate economic and urban growth within acknowledged limits on the available fresh water resources. It is anticipated that progress on the strategy preparation will be reported to the Joint Committee at regular intervals for input.

## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND REASONS**

- A) That the report of the Principal Advisor: District Development titled "Greater Heretaunga/Ahuriri Freshwater Catchments -TANK Process and Draft Plan Change**
- B) That the Committee note that pursuant to section 3 1) c) of the Resource Management Act Council the Chief Executive acting under delegated authority made comments to the Hawke's Bay Regional Council on its Draft Plan Change 9 to the Regional Resource Management Plan as set out in Attachment 1 (EXT-11-02-**

**19-874) to the report in (A) above.**

- C) That the Committee notes that the Council endorsed officers commencing work on an intergeneration water strategy to help facilitate economic and urban growth within the limitations of current and future freshwater resources of the Heretaunga Plains.**

**With the reasons for this decision being:**

**That the objective of the decision will contribute to meeting the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and business by:**

- Influencing the exercise of the HBRC's statutory functions under the Resource Management Act and the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management as it affects this Council's interest as a stakeholder; and**
- This includes the provision of good quality water and stormwater services, and the potential impacts the regulatory outcomes may have on the District's economic social and environmental wellbeing.**

**Attachments:**

- |   |  |                  |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Hastings District Council comments on Pre-notification draft of Change 9 to the RRMP TANK Catchments Freshwater management | EXT-11-02-19-874 |
|---|--|------------------|

If calling ask for Nigel Bickle

File Ref: Ext-11-02-19-874

28 March 2019



The Chief Executive  
Hawke's Bay Regional Council  
Private Bag 6006  
Napier  
4142

Dear Sir

**Draft Plan Change 9 to the Hawke's Bay Regional Resource Management Plan – TANK  
Catchments – Hastings District Council Comments**

1. Hawke's Bay Regional Council have requested that Hastings District Council (HDC) provide comments on the Proposed TANK Plan Change (PC9) in accordance with Schedule 1 Clause 3(1)(c) of the RMA.
2. In preparing our submission, HDC has liaised with and considered the comments from Napier City Council (NCC) as an adjoining Territorial Authority with the same statutory roles and responsibilities as Hastings. HDC would like to express full support of the submission of NCC, albeit with the additional comments listed below that relate to HDC specific concerns. In the case of any potential conflict or inconsistencies between the two submissions any additional comments raised by HDC should prevail over those lodged by NCC.
3. Specifically, the HDC would like to emphasis its support for NCC comments at:
  1. Paras1-5
  2. The Relief Sought under
    - para 20 relating to HPUDS
    - Un-numbered para relating to Policy 6
    - Para 41 relating to policy 28
    - Un-numbered para relating to TANK 7 matter 6, and
  3. Para 48.

**Context**

4. The following is provided as part of consultation undertaken by the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) with the Hastings District Council (HDC), as required under Schedule 1 Clause 3(1)(c) of the RMA, in preparing the Proposed TANK Plan Change (PC9) and provides feedback on Version 8.

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TE KAUNIHERA O HERETAUNGA

5. From its inception HDC has been an active participant in the TANK process through its officers to ensure Council's roles and interests as a Territorial Authority as set out below are represented:
  - Abstracting groundwater for municipal supply and discharging urban stormwater to freshwater receiving bodies,
  - Having landuse planning responsibilities under the RMA that affects freshwater,
  - Providing for district rural and urban dwellers' economic and social wellbeing where this is dependent upon water quality and quantity.
6. Version 8 of PC9 is the result of 42 formal TANK Group meetings, numerous TANK small working sub-group meetings, the presentation and review of a multitude of scientific, cultural, economic and social reports, and an extraordinary depth of informal engagement between all TANK members and their respective constituencies.
7. HDC Officers, however, have not had a mandate to agree or disagree on consensus decisions, and this was made clear from the outset to the other participants and is recorded in the terms of reference. They have however, been able to provide indication of possible council support or otherwise and to make suggestions, subject to Council agreement or otherwise at the end of the process. The Draft Plan Change has however now been the subject of two Councillor Workshops and a formal Council report and the following comments on the Draft were sanctioned by the Council at its meeting on 28th March 2019.
8. HDC has considered the following in providing feedback on Version 8 of PC9:
  - The policy direction and outcomes sought for the Plains Production Zone and Industrial Zones in the Hastings District Plan,
  - Its role as a drinking water supplier,
  - Its role in the economic development of the Hastings district,
  - Its role as a Consent Holder of water take and discharge permits,
  - Its role in working with the Napier City Council and the Hawke's Bay Regional Council,
  - Development of its Water Strategy.
9. Key aspects of these individual matters are outlined below. It is also important to state that at this time, and on a without prejudiced basis, that HDC has not considered, nor does it hold any position with respect to the science behind how the water quality objectives in Schedule 1 and 2 or the allocation frameworks in Schedule 6 have been determined.

***The policy direction and outcomes of the Hastings District Plan***

10. The Plains Environment is central to the economic and social wellbeing of Hastings and the wider Hawke's Bay community. It includes the Heretaunga Plains that surround the Hastings urban area, the Poukawa Basin as well as the fertile river valleys of the

Tutaekuri and Ngaruroro Rivers. These plains and river valleys are the much valued growing and cropping area of the district and are the areas upon which the reputation of Hawke's Bay as a centre for horticulture and viticulture excellence has been built.

11. The Plains environment has a large component of versatile land, and the soils that characterise this versatile land resource are nationally significant and provide maximum flexibility in terms of the type of crops that can be grown. Their flexibility has also been identified as a key factor in the ability for the land based primary production industry to be able to respond rapidly to changing technologies or crop types demanded in the future. In other words, retention of the versatile soils will assist in 'future proofing' the horticulture industry.
12. The value of this versatile land to the local economy is well proven, and the community has signalled that the protection of this land is of paramount importance. Its value to the region is recognised in the Regional Policy Statement, and through the process of drafting the Heretaunga Plains Urban Development Strategy, there was significant support for preserving it for productive purposes.
13. The provisions of the Hastings District Plan, including the regulatory rule framework around how land may be used reflect this. The availability of water for irrigation is hugely influential on the ability of the land to be used for productive purposes, and therefore the successful and anticipated implementation of the District Plan.
14. It is a similar situation with Industrial zoned land. HDC has completed complex and costly Plan Change processes and infrastructure projects to release and service land for industrial purposes. As noted below, a significant portion of industrial land use is complementary and a necessary support to the productive land uses on the versatile soils. The ability of this land to be used for industrial purposes therefore needs to be preserved so as to again, enable the successful and anticipated implementation of the District Plan.

***Role as a drinking water supplier***

15. Hastings District Council is a network water supplier, providing water for drinking water, community and municipal uses to over 65,000 people throughout the District. It has obligations under the Public Health Act to ensure a safe and adequate supply of water, as well as obligations under the Local Government Act to provide good quality, efficient infrastructure that is appropriate for present and anticipated future circumstances. Of particular relevance to the TANK Plan Change is the Council's duty under section 68U of the Public Health Act to "take reasonable steps to contribute to protection of source drinking water".
16. Hastings District Council, via its role in the Joint Working Group (JWG) on Drinking Water Safety has promoted the spatial definition of Source Protection Zones in the Regional Plan, as well as the associated suite of provisions included in the draft TANK Plan Change.



*Role in the Economic Development of the Hastings District*

17. Hawke's Bay is a primary production based economy that manufactures high quality products to deliver to overseas markets, while Hastings is recognized as the industrial heart of the Hawkes Bay region. Predominating industries in Hastings are linked to the strong fertile soils of the Heretaunga Plains, such as processing primary produce, manufacturing and engineering for the agri/hort sector.
18. The primary and manufacturing sectors in particular rely on water as a key input in the growing and processing of the districts quality produce and these activities deliver value and jobs to the Hawke's Bay region.
19. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing provided 12.1% of the Hawke's Bay Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$752million in 2018 and 11,415 jobs in 2018.
20. Manufacturing the primary produce has contributed to over 13% of the Hawke's Bay GDP (\$1,559million) in 2018.
21. Access to available water delivers jobs to 28,457 people in Hawke's Bay, 27% of all employment in Hawke's Bay.
22. In other words, the productive horticultural land in Hawke's Bay is 20,750 hectares and 265 hectares of industrial zone land in Hastings District combined with water are directly delivering 28,457 jobs for Hawke's Bay people.
23. Growth in Industrial processing in Hawke's Bay has resulted in the issue of \$151million of non-residential building consents in 2018 which is an increase of 23% over the year to December 2018.
24. With Hawkes Bay being resourced and promoted to handle new businesses, the Hastings District Council has recently rezoned 175 ha of land at Omahu Road and Irongate in addition to approximately 30 ha of vacant land at Whakatu, with a further 50 ha at Tomaona planned to meet industrial demand and new business attraction which is considered sufficient for the foreseeable future.
25. These three areas are designed to provide a spectrum of sites to meet different business needs. Whakatu and Tomoana seek to cater for larger wet industries that can capitalise on spare capacity in the trade waste system and proximity to the waste water treatment plant. Larger "dry sites" requiring good access to the arterial road network are provided for at Irongate and suit rural support, timber processing, logistics and warehousing/storage, while smaller higher profile service industries are suited to the Omahu Road corridor.
26. Many millions dollars of public investment in services has been made to make this land available to business in order to create employment and prosperity for the community, including the \$20M Te Ara Kahikatea Whakatu Arterial Link. It is important therefore that the industries seeking to relocate from outside the region to these areas, and those from

within the region to expand, have access to sufficient water to meet their needs on an efficient and sustainable basis.

27. In this respect it should be borne in mind that comparatively small water resources can result in substantial benefits for the region's economy and often forms part of the rural to export value chain that contributes to the versatile nature of the regions soil resources.

***Role as a Consent Holder***

28. HDC is a consent holder of various water permits to take and use water for various purposes, as well as various discharge permits to discharge stormwater.
29. A relevant factor is where third parties hold their own discharge permits authorized by HBRC to discharge stormwater into water or onto land in locations that are either within or influence HDC's stormwater network areas. This means there is residual risk of third parties influencing the ability of HDC to meet the conditions of its own stormwater discharge permits and the overall ability of HDC to manage stormwater.

***Role in Working with the Napier City Council and the Hawkes Bay Regional Council***

30. HDC seeks to work proactivity and collaboratively with the NCC and the HBRC.

***Water strategy***

31. HDC recognises that new challenges around water are major shifts that cannot be satisfactorily addressed through a 'modified business as a usual approach'.
32. It recognises that not only do we need to change how we view and use water resources, we also need to review what represents desirable economic development growth when it involves the use of scarce resources such as water and versatile soils of the Heretaunga Plains.
33. Council intends to take a longer term strategic approach that works within the limitations of the current water resources, and to facilitate growth through investment in innovative approaches to excellence in water management and changing community awareness and behaviour.
34. Council is therefore preparing a 50 year intergenerational Water Strategy that is underpinned by the following high level (but still draft) principles:
- **Kaitiakitanga - Intergenerational** - sustainable growth through excellent leadership and guardianship - providing enough for now while creating room for the future. Smart growth, innovation and water excellence to facilitate population growth and prosperity.
  - **Toitū te Taiao – Sustainable** – economic objectives and environmental outcomes are complimentary - economy within sustainable environmental limits

and approaches, rather than holding to current levels. People/ animals/environment share impacts and benefits of life-giving waters.

- **Te Ararau – Adaptable** - resilience, multiple pathways – flexibility within parameters to change and evolve to new opportunities beyond our current practice. Potential infrastructural investment in sustainable resource use to meet growth objectives.
- **Oranga Hapori – Societal** - community wellbeing – HDC takes a lead role in working with others, taking our people with us, whilst recognising different perspectives to improve water availability for our community.
- **Mana Taurite – Equitable** -accessibility, affordability and equity for our community as a basic right embodying needs before wants, fairness for all, cultural recognition & redress.

35. PC9 will be a relevant factor in how this is developed and implemented. Against that backdrop HDC considers there are provisions in Version 8 of PC9 that should be supported, but also provisions that HDC holds concern about that require amendment if they are to enable the Council and community to better rise to the challenges of growing within the limits of the water resource.
36. Specifically, HDC is looking for changes to PC9 that will better enable the Council to transition the community to a more water efficient future, while avoiding damage and lost opportunities that can come from too sharp a switch in direction.

#### **Feedback on Plan Change 9 (Version 8)**

37. Our understanding of key provisions of interest together with an outline of any areas of concern/support and the nature of relief sought at this time is outlined in the **Attached Table**. Key points can be summarized as follows:

#### **General Matters:**

- **Overall Clarity:** The Plan Change would benefit from improved clarity throughout to ensure that there is commonality of interpretation and to give the Plan Change the greatest opportunity for effective and efficient implementation. Clarification of hierarchical or non-hierarchical nature of objectives and policies is required where they list criteria. If objectives and policies are non-hierarchical, this should be stated to avoid mis-interpretation. If a hierarchical order is intended, Council seeks that the order be revised, for example, the positioning of “protection of water quality for domestic and municipal water supply” as the last item in Policy 1 would need to be resolved.
- **Clarity of the role of HBRC:** Implementation of the Plan Change would be more effective if there was clarity as to when the Council is acting in a non-regulatory role and when it is acting as regulatory authority. This could be achieved by adopting phrasing similar to the parent plan (the RRMP) which distinguishes between “the Council” and “the Consent Authority” in its provisions.

- It is assumed that consistency of wording will also be achieved prior to notification. For example, the majority of document refers to “allocation limits” except in one location where the phrase “permissible limit” is used. It is unclear if these are the same limits and a definition of permissible limit is required.
- There is a distinct silence on and acknowledgment that flexible management initiatives and initiatives such as augmentation and schemes involving the release of water storage have the potential to allow a higher consented volume of water than the allocation limits while not compromising the outcomes sought by the allocation limits. It is suggested that reference to such initiatives that allow a higher consented volume of water than the allocation limits be referred to as ‘*Supplementary Allocation Regimes*’ throughout PC9 (or similar) and that a definition for this term is drafted. Reference to water being allocated ‘within limits’ should be expanded to include ‘under Supplementary Allocation Regimes’ i.e. ‘within limits and under Supplementary Allocation Regimes’.
- A definition should be included for municipal takes i.e. where the Territorial Authority is a consent holder.

**Specific Themes:**

Source Protection

- Hastings District Council, via the JWG has promoted the spatial definition of Source Protection Zones in to the Regional Plan, as well as the associated suite of provisions included in the draft TANK Plan Change. Those provisions will enable the District Council to have a greater level of understanding as to activities in the SPZs that have the potential to impact on the safety of drinking water; to monitor changes in land use within the SPZs; and will provide a similar level of regulatory protection of drinking water sources to that currently afforded to other vulnerable and sensitive waterbodies such as the unconfined aquifers.
- The District Council is aware that it will need to be actively involved in supporting applicants and productive land users to understand how their activities may impact on source water and will need to work collaboratively with Regional Council to achieve effective implementation of the SPZ provisions. The District Council has, and will continue to, invest in appropriate research and resourcing in this regard.
- The District Council therefore supports the provisions relating to the protection of source water for drinking water in the Draft TANK Plan Change, with some minor amendments to ensure that they reflect the recommendations of the JWG. The Council will actively support these provisions through the Plan Change process and the implementation phase.

Stormwater

- The District Council has been actively involved in the development of the stormwater provisions via the Stormwater Working Group. The Council supports the direction

towards alignment between District, City and Regional Councils to achieve integrated management for stormwater management. In particular, the Integrated Catchment Management Approach and work to align policies, standards and bylaws to achieve water quality objectives is supported. The Council considers that some refinement of the policies (particularly with respect to timeframes for implementation) and rules is necessary to achieve a practical sequence of work through the alignment to implementation phases.

- An additional policy directive for the District, City and Regional Councils to confirm roles and responsibilities, particularly with respect to defining receiving environments and for managing land uses which may impact indirectly on stormwater services (e.g. via overland flow), is recommended to ensure that integrated management can be achieved.
- Further refinement of the risk matrix for industrial and trade premises is required to appropriately define low, medium and high risk sites. In addition, confirmation of the rule status for medium risk sites is required.

#### Water Allocation

- There are various tools to provide for existing and new municipal and irrigation takes, and for existing non-irrigation takes, however there is no clear pathway or provision for new non-irrigation takes i.e. industrial and commercial takes. This needs to be resolved so as to provide for the economic and social wellbeing of the Hastings District.
- Broader matters beyond current use need to be considered during replacement processes for non-irrigation takes i.e. industrial and commercial takes. These assessments should provide for the consideration of growth planned at time of the original consent so as to not undermine previous decisions and efforts in relation to economic development and to avoid potential implications on the social wellbeing of the Hastings district.
- Projects investigating flexible management initiatives and initiatives such as augmentation and global consents need to occur ahead of replacement processes so that solutions/options are in place at the time of reassessment.
- Need to recognise that the nature of urban growth demands, and the frequency of changes are different to other sectors and that water takes for municipal and industrial purposes therefore require different management tools.
- Need to acknowledge that in addition to reserving unallocated water for municipal purposes, that it is reasonable to reserve some unused allocation as a means of enabling independent industrial/community growth and use of water on versatile soil to as to support District Plan outcomes.
- Need to recognise HPUDS as providing guidance around minimum demands when planning for municipal growth, but that changes are inevitable and should not be considered in a negative manner.
- There needs to be greater clarity around the activity status for municipal takes. Municipal takes should not fall to a Non-Complying Activity status.



- There needs to be strong commitment to investigating increasing or decreasing groundwater abstraction with mitigation to establish a sustainable equilibrium, rather than simply maintaining current groundwater levels for their own sake.
- There needs to be greater flexibility for transfers of water as a means of enabling opportunity, including for and between municipal use.
- Transfers are often a mechanism to establish flexible management initiatives. The rule framework needs to avoid inadvertently comprising the establishment of these.
- Provide for TAs to manage some allocations on a collective basis for urban activities not supplied from municipal as a means of enabling opportunity while managing water use.

38. Further analysis and suggestions where appropriate are provided in the Table below.

#### Summary

39. HDC supports the HBRC's and the TANK Group's objective to improve water quality in the Greater Heretaunga Freshwater catchments and to manage allocation of water to achieve those objectives in a way that provides for community values.
40. HDC does however, have some concerns with the Draft Plan Change as it stands at the moment. It has some suggested improvements aimed at better enabling the community to transition to a new future around water use, while providing for growth and enhancement in community wellbeing and prosperity. HDC wishes to continue working in a collaborative fashion on these issues and therefore requests the opportunity to meet with appropriate staff (and others as desired) to discuss these ideas further.

Yours sincerely



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Table 1: Detailed Feedback on Specific Provisions

Matter	Understanding	Reason	Request/Suggestion/Relief Sought
<b>STORMWATER</b>			
<b>Pol 26 – Reducing effects of new urban development &amp; infrastructure</b>	<p>Intent is to achieve an integrated approach to manage effects of new urban development (including infill) including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated catchment approach by Jan 2025,</li> <li>Good practice including Low Impact Design,</li> <li>Amending District Plans, Standards and Codes of Practice to set infrastructure design standards that will achieve TANK freshwater objectives by Jan 2025,</li> <li>Making advice about good management options publicly available by Jan 2023,</li> <li>Encourage (Education, public awareness) greater uptake and installation of measures that reduce risk of stormwater contaminants.</li> </ul>	<p>Intent is supported, but there are concerns as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effects of “new” infrastructure are to be progressively reduced, however, if infrastructure is new, then there are no pre-existing effects to be reduced. It is assumed that the policy intent is that new infrastructure will be provided for while reducing effects of stormwater system as a whole.</li> <li>Clarity as to responsibilities for managing what are required – for example, where Regional Council may approve land discharge consents within the urban boundary without input from HDC; HDC then by de facto is required to manage any overland flows / overflows.</li> <li>While the Council supports the overall direction of integration and alignment, it considers that the direction to amend District Plans is more appropriate in a RPS.</li> <li>The sequencing / timeline in the policy provisions appears to require improvements first, followed by alignment of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggest this policy should apply to both new and existing.</li> <li>Redrafting to clarify intent.</li> <li>Add two initial clauses above (a): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to determine which authority manages/administers the different receiving environments/ parts of catchments etc,</li> <li>to develop a consistent approach around good management practices and outcomes (this could involve rewording and shifting (c) such that each authority is operating under the same approach (link to Policy 31).</li> </ol> </li> <li>Remove direction to amend District Plan and / or amend timeframe</li> <li>Clarify that design standards can only contribute to the achievement of objectives.</li> <li>Insert a final clause to ‘develop an approach to achieve Policy 29’</li> <li>Amend the timeframe in (a) to 2021 to be completed prior to the expiry of existing consents and to provide a logical sequence of actions over time.</li> </ul>



Matter	Understanding	Reason	Request/Suggestion/Relief Sought
		policies and plans, and lastly adopting an integrated catchment management approach. This sequencing should be reversed.	
<b>Pol 27 – Decision making on new urban development</b>	<p>The policy directs HBRC, NCC and HDC to reduce or remedy effects of stormwater quantity and quality on ecosystems and community wellbeing <u>when making decisions about new urban development and associated infrastructure</u> at site and network scale (From Jan 2020). Effects to be reduced or remedied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specifying design standards to achieve freshwater objectives through consent conditions,</li> <li>• Requiring connection to reticulated stormwater (where available),</li> <li>• Requiring increased retention,</li> <li>• Taking into account site specific constraints,</li> <li>• Collaborative approach of HBRC, NCC, HDC in managing urban growth,</li> <li>• Taking in to account climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>It is unclear what “decisions” this policy is referring to (District Plan zoning? Subdivision / infill consents? Infrastructure planning and funding decisions? Stormwater discharge consents?). As it is part of the Regional Plan, it is assumed that this relates to resource consent decisions, otherwise this policy would be better placed in the RPS.</p> <p>This policy is prescriptive as to solutions which are to be implemented. Such solutions may not be most appropriate depending on outcomes of Policy 26 and the integrated catchment approach. Policy 27 also requires effects to be reduced by January 2020 which is prior to the adoption of the integrated catchment approach. Irrespective, the January 2020 deadline is not achievable given it is only 9 months from now.</p> <p>If Policy 26 is amended to address matters above, Policy 27 largely becomes repetitive / redundant.</p>	Remove Policy 27 given that matters are covered elsewhere in policy or are prescriptive and not appropriate for policy.

Matter	Understanding	Reason	Request/Suggestion/Relief Sought
<b>Pol 28 – Source Control</b>	<p>From Jan 2023 local authorities will reduce stormwater contaminants by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specifying design and installation requirements for high risk sites,</li> <li>- Require implementation of good site management practice on all sites where there is a risk of stormwater contamination,</li> <li>- Controlling / avoiding activities that will result in water quality standards not being met.</li> </ul>	<p>Effects need to be reduced from Jan 2023 which is 2 years earlier than the integrated catchment management approach adopted as per policy 26. Integrated management approach needs to be adopted first. Policy approach is consistent with HDC approach.</p>	<p>Remove the timeframe referred to in this policy as it stands alone without it.</p>
<b>Pol 29: Dealing with Legacy</b>	<p>Requiring the preparation of site management plan and good site management practices for high risk sites and sites in high priority areas of Ahuriri, Karamu and tributaries, unconfined aquifers and SPZs by January 2020.</p>	<p>January 2020 timeframe is not achievable.  For high risk sites not in reticulated areas, activity will be Restricted Discretionary (Stormwater 4), and a site management plan will be required via consent process. This Rule only relates to high risk sites and SPZs – not to high priority areas of Ahuriri, Karamu or unconfined aquifer.  It is unclear how site management plans will be “required” in areas not requiring consent under Rule Stormwater 4?  In reticulated areas, site specific plans will be required via the Integrated Catchment Management Plan required to obtain consent (Rule Stormwater 2)  – It is unclear how this will be</p>	<p>Clarify how implementation will be achieved for sites subject to this policy but not subject to the rule framework. Amend the timeframe from January 2020 to 2025 to enable a logical sequence of actions that lead to outcomes.</p>

Matter	Understanding	Reason	Request/Suggestion/Relief Sought
		achieved in the timeframe of this policy.	
<b>Pol 30: Dealing with Legacy</b>	<p>Ecosystem health improvements and reduced stormwater contamination to be achieved via consent conditions that require (in a way that is affordable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Application of Stream Ecological Valuation methodology,</li> <li>- Installation of treatment devices in network,</li> <li>- Stream planting / realignment for aquatic ecosystem enhancement,</li> <li>- Wetland creation and other opportunities for increasing stormwater infiltration,</li> </ul> <p>Discharges to meet water quality objectives and achieve 80<sup>th</sup> percentile level of species protection by December 2023, and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile by December 2040.</p>	<p>Timeframe to achieve 95<sup>th</sup> percentile limit is supported. Need to ensure that policy references to installation of treatment, stream planting and wetland creation are not prescriptive (i.e. these should only be applied where required to meet objectives and they are the best option). Policy is "and". That is, the mitigation measures are required AS WELL AS the quality outcomes. There is a need to clarify that mitigation measures will not still be required if the quality outcomes are achieved through other means. It is assumed that the percentile level of species references is from the ANZECC guidelines.</p>	<p>Clarify wording to ensure mitigation measures are where appropriate / required to mitigate effects. Clarify that percentile species protection is as per ANZECC guidelines. Amend the timeframe from December 2023 to 2030 to enable a logical sequence of actions that lead to outcomes.</p>
<b>Pol 31: Consistency, Collaboration and Integration</b>	<p>To achieve freshwater quality objectives, HBRC with NCC and HDC will by Jan 2020 implement similar performance standard including adopting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consistent engineering standards, plan rules and bylaws,</li> <li>- Shared approaches to education and advocacy,</li> </ul>	<p>Overall, the Council is supportive of the approach of alignment between organizations and to clarify responsibilities. The policy wording needs to ensure that it does not create issues that may be problematic to address through LGA processes however. January 2020 timeframe is not achievable.</p>	<p>Amendment to include an approach which provides for HDC input in to the decision making processes for resource consents is required so that land use risk and location in relation to receiving environment risk can be fully considered. This may be through a direction for consultation or that the District Council will be considered an affected party. Amend timeframe to 2025.</p>

Matter	Understanding	Reason	Request/Suggestion/Relief Sought
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shared processes for monitoring and audit of sites,</li> <li>- Consistent levels of management and design,</li> <li>- Mapping of networks,</li> <li>- Aligning resource consent processes and having joint hearings.</li> </ul>		Add "where possible " at the end of end of (a).
<b>STORMWATER RULES</b>			
<b>Stormwater 1</b>	Residential scale discharge of stormwater is PERMITTED subject to reticulated stormwater not being available	Activity is for stormwater from "any new and existing small scale and residential activities" where "small scale" is "as defined in the District Plan in which the property is located". However "Small scale" is not defined in the District Plan. The Rule has a placeholder "XX" regarding distance from a reticulated network before it cannot be considered as a Permitted Activity. "xx" needs to be defined such that it does not create a defacto obligation on the District Council to extend its network.	Change "small scale" terminology and / or include a definition in the Regional Plan. Confirm distance requirement to public reticulation and ensure that it does not create pressure for Council to extend the network in an ad hoc manner.
<b>Stormwater 2</b>	Discharge and Diversion associated with existing or new territorial authority managed stormwater network is a CONTROLLED Activity	Controlled Activity is supported. Matters of control relate to the Integrated Catchment Management Plan.	
<b>Stormwater 3</b>	Stormwater discharges from Industrial or trade sites that are low risk as per Risk Matrix in Schedule 10 and don't have access to reticulated network are CONTROLLED activities.	Low Risk is consistent with controlled activity status. The Rule has a placeholder "XX" re distance from a reticulated network	Confirm distance requirement to public reticulation and ensure that it does not create pressure for Council to extend the network in an ad hoc manner.

Matter	Understanding	Reason	Request/Suggestion/Relief Sought
		<p>before it cannot be considered as a Permitted Activity.</p> <p>There is a concern with properties that may not be within xx m of a reticulated network but within urban boundaries. Issues have been created in the past where discharges have been approved within the urban boundary without involvement of HDC, and HDC then being held accountable e.g .for overland flows from sites in to stormwater system.</p> <p>Schedule 10 is not, in its current format a "risk matrix", so it is unclear what is considered low risk. [Draft Plan Change states Schedule 10 is to be reformatted]</p> <p>The 6 hour limit on ponding is unclear as to rationale, effects being managed and rainfall event to which is relates.</p>	<p>Amendment to include an approach which provides for HDC input in to the decision making processes for resource consents is required so that land use risk and location in relation to the receiving environment risk can be fully considered. This may be through a direction for consultation nor that the District Council be considered an affected party. Schedule 10 amendments need to be understood as to how high, medium and low risk sites are defined. Either remove 1 (c) or clarify further.</p>
<b>Stormwater 4</b>	Stormwater discharges from Industrial or trade sites that are low risk as per Risk Matrix in Schedule 10 and don't have access to reticulated network are RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY activities.	<p>Requires a site specific plan, so gives effect to policy 29.</p> <p>Requires there be a reticulated supply AT the property boundary (rather than xx metres away as per rules above).</p> <p>There is a potential gap in the rule framework for Medium Risk activities. These are not Controlled under SW3 or Restricted Discretionary under SW4, so possibly CONTROLLED under RRMP43 (of</p>	<p>Amendment to include an approach which provides for HDC input in to the decision making processes for resource consents is required so that land use risk and location in relation to the receiving environment risk can be fully considered. This may be through a direction for consultation nor that the District Council be considered an affected party. Confirm rule framework for medium risk activities (noting that these are often higher risk of contamination)</p>

Matter	Understanding	Reason	Request/Suggestion/Relief Sought
		which conditions create a lower bar than low risk sites under SW3 above) or DISCRETIONARY under RRMP Rule 52 which creates a higher bar than high risk sties under SW4.	
<b>SOURCE PROTECTION ZONES</b>	Provisions (Objectives, Policies and Rules) generally as recommended by JWG.	Support provisions as put forward by JWG. To date, only SPZ for urban network has been mapped. Work is in progress to map SPZs for other supplies.	SPZs will be prepared for other HDC water supplies and will be available to Regional Council prior to notification.
<b>Obj 17: SPZ</b>	Provides a higher level of vigilance and management across activities in SPZ for purpose of managing risk.	Council supports the inclusion of this objective.	
<b>Pol 6: Defining SPZ and regulating activities</b>	Policy to define spatial extent of SPZs; adopt a default zone where SPZ has not been defined for a registered drinking water supply; and within defined SPZs, regulate activities that may actually or potentially affect the quality of source water or preset a risk to the supply of safe drinking water.	Council supports the inclusion of this policy. It is noted that work is ongoing to define a default zone, but the default zone may not be circular and therefore reference to "default radius" should be amended.	Amend "default radius" to read "default zone". Include the Territorial Authorities in the development of SPZ's.
<b>Pol 7: Decision making on consent decisions in SPZ</b>	Defines criteria to be considered when making decisions on resource consents located within the SPZs	Currently policy only applies when making decision on discharges or land use activities. Clause (v) relates to effects of abstraction on groundwater flow and hydrostatic pressure. Policy would benefit by providing clarity that it is not intended for the applicant to undertake modelling and risk assessment of SPZ areas in order to address policy matters. Intent is that the applicants engage	Amend policy introduction to include water permits. Amend "default radius" to read "default zone".  Provide clarity as to expectations of applicants either directly in Policy 7 or via amendment to Policy 8.

Matter	Understanding	Reason	Request/Suggestion/Relief Sought
		with water supplier in preparing their application, and decision makers then take these matters in to account.	
<b>Pol 8: Multi-agency collaboration</b>	Policy provides for multi-agency collaboration (non-regulatory) including implementing a multi-barrier approach.	Multi-agency collaborative approach is supported and reflects the approach adopted in the JWG.	Consider inclusion of a clause re sharing of information / support for applicants to address matter raised re Pol 7 above.
<b>Rules</b>	Rule framework is as per JWG recommendations. There are a number of amendments proposed to the RRMP rules that will take effect across the spatially defined SPZs in the TANK catchment. In summary, the changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Require persons undertaking Permitted Activities in the SPZs to provide documentation to confirm that the Permitted Activity criteria are met,</li> <li>- Bring the same consenting regime to the SPZs as currently applies to the unconfined aquifer.</li> </ul>	Amendment to RRMP rules are required to give effect to Regulation 10 of the NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water.	Ensure that phrasing for matters of control and assessment criteria reflects the recommendations made by the JWG including requiring assessments to be made irrespective of the water treatment provided.
<b>Water Quantity</b>			
Objective 13			
Policy 36	Sets out the framework to prevent further over allocation i.e. sets an interim groundwater limit and looks to review existing consented allocations at the time of a review or replacement with a view to reduce consented volumes to actual use or reasonable/potential use as allowed by existing investment as at August 2017.	Support municipal takes being excluded from this approach in order to allow a longer term view to be taken in relation to potential municipal demand and re-consented volumes. There is a concern however that some commercial/industrial takes within the District who have a legitimate view of optimizing their	That Pol 36(h)(ii) be expanded to include 'growth plans' or similar so that the aspirations of existing activities and their value to the community can be taken into account alongside other matters.



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		operation and thereby utilizing their full consented volume may be disadvantaged by being assessed upon their situation in August 2017. This would undermine previous decisions and efforts in relation to economic development and have potential implications on the social wellbeing of the Hastings district.	
Policy 38	Provides for a specific project/option for off-setting the effects of groundwater use on the Karamu River and its tributaries as water permits are replaced or reviewed.	Such investigations need to occur ahead of the review or replacement of water permits. The outcome of off-setting may allow a higher volume of consented water than the interim 90Mm <sup>3</sup> allocation, without compromising the outcomes sought by the interim allocation, thus providing for resource use/retention of existing consented allocations (full or partial). This is presumably the purpose of the project. This potential eventuality should be clearer.	That POL 38(c)(iii) be amended as follows (or similar): work with permit holders to progressively develop and implement flow enhancement schemes <u>ahead of</u> as water permits <del>being</del> are replaced or reviewed, <del>including through the establishment and support of catchment collectives</del> in the order consistent with water permit expiry dates, <u>including through the establishment and support of catchment collectives</u> .
Policy 39	Provides for a specific project/option for off-setting the effects of groundwater use on the Ngaruroro River.	It may be that a release scheme to off-set or remedy the effects of stream depletion will be of a sufficient scale to allow a higher volume of consented water than the interim 90Mm <sup>3</sup> groundwater and Ngaruroro Groundwater allocations without compromising the outcomes sought by these	Make the reality of the previous column clearer.

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		allocations, thus providing for resource use/retention of existing consented allocations (full or partial). This is presumably the purpose of the project. This potential eventuality should be clearer.	
Policy 42	Sets out methods to achieve the efficient use of water.	Policy 42(a) refers to a known level of security of supply – what is this for the different minimum flow and allocation regimes and how has this policy informed their generation? Support the encouragement of flexible management initiatives, however as such approaches (and presumably their purposes) may allow a higher volume of consented water than the allocation limits (subject to not comprising their outcomes), (c) should be amended to delete 'within permissible limits'.	Clarify the level of security referred to. Amend (c) to delete 'within permissible limits'.
Policy 43	Sets out the matters/guidance/criteria for assessing efficiency at the time of Resource Consent.	That there is no basis for subclause (d).	That subclause (d) is removed and subclause (a) (ii) relied upon - but amended to require an applicant to demonstrate how this achieved.
Policy 44	Outlines the circumstances where changes and transfers may be favourably or unfavourably considered.	Subclause e) limits the options to accommodate municipal supplies. Subclause f) prevents the ability to reserve or use some unused industrial allocation for new industrial opportunities while still reducing over-allocation over time. Given subclass e), it is considered necessary to provide some flexibility	Subclause (f) should not apply to sites where a Territorial Authority is an applicant/consent holder. Amend clause f) so that unused allocations are not transferred except where an application achieves more efficient and productive use of water while still contributing to an overall reduction in allocation, including as an

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		in subclause f) for high value new industrial use. A similar approach may be justified in respect of versatile soils in some limited cases.	interim measure pending supplementary allocation regimes being established.
Policy 45	Prescribes consent durations.		That municipal takes are excluded from Pol 45 so as to better preserve the ability to consider the appropriateness of longer consent durations recognizing the legal obligations for provision of services.
Policy 46	Recognizes the priority of municipal, papakainga and community supplies and reserves allocation that may be freed up following reviews and replacement processes for re-allocation for those uses.	Available allocation under this scenario should also be made available for irrigation on versatile soil and industrial users - perhaps at the discretion of the TA. The last paragraph is unclear. This would imply that water would be allocated even if it available under the allocation regime.	Amend as follows (or similar): The Council will recognise reasonably foreseeable needs for municipal, papakainga, and community water supply for human health and community well-being (excluding any provision for industrial uses that take or are supplied with water from a municipal water supply at rates more than 15m3/day) and irrigation of versatile land as priority uses for water available for allocation within allocation limits and, a) will reserve any water that becomes available for allocation or re-allocation for those uses; subject to the following: 1. That the Territorial Authority has first priority and that any allocation or reallocation to an irrigation use under this Policy is agreed to by the Territorial Authority. Clarify or delete the last paragraph.

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Policy 47	Applies at the Resource Consent stage and sets out to allocate water for municipal and papakainga supplies according to estimates in demand over the period to 2045. Also allows the Consent Authority to consider the Asset Management Plans during the resource consent process. Subclause (iii) seems out of place.	Support the approach however as additional water could be realized/consented under different 'supplementary allocation regimes', reference to 'within limits' alone is not appropriate. Water to be allocated based on HPUDS 2017. This has higher growth projections than HPUDS 2010 which is the basis of HDC's current consent. Further HPUDS may be revised throughout the life of the Plan. The allocation framework (policy and rules) needs to allow for HDC to seek more water on renewal as a consequence of this. This is not an unexpected outcome but influences Activity Status under the current Rule framework. Clause b) reference to the "expected reticulation area" is supported. As above, Rules need to provide for a higher consent limit to be sought on replacement if the area of supply is increased. Reference to ILI of 4 is prescriptive and should be removed – "good practice targets for water infrastructure management and water use efficiency" is considered sufficient. Subclause (iii) relates to a broader matter not confined to a resource	Acknowledge that additional water could be allocated under 'supplementary allocation regimes'. Remove reference to ILI 4. Move subclause (iii) to an independent Policy as this is a project that would inform a consent application to be considered under Policy 47 or perhaps ahead of Policy 47 (say Policy 46A). Amend subclause (a) as follows (or similar): allocate water for population and urban development projections for the area according to estimates provided by the HPUDS (2017, <u>or subsequent revisions</u> ) to 2045 <u>and the projections for new communities to be serviced as an outcome of Policy 46A.</u>

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		consent process and should be a Policy in itself.	
Policy 48	Directs the priority of water usage should a water shortage direction be issued under Section 329 of the RMA.	There is no definition for 'emergency water'.	Include a definition for 'emergency water'.
Policy 49	Outline the methods to phase out over allocation.	Subclause clause (b) (i) does not take growth plans into account. HDC may have worked hard to attract a large employer to the district 5 years ago, however the process and timeframes for that employer to optimize and reach full potential may still be in progress and subclause (b)(ii) would compromise that. The purpose of subclause (f) and what it is trying to achieve is unclear.	Amend subclause (b)(i) to take 'growth plans' or previous growth constraints/challenges into account alongside reasonable use and history of use with the 10 years prior to <the date of notification>. Clarify the purpose of subclause (f) and what is trying to achieve. Policy also needs to acknowledge that water allocated under 'supplementary allocation regimes' does not constitute over allocation. Administratively, it may be that part of a consented allocation is allowed under the allocation framework in Schedule 6, and part under a supplementary allocation regime.
Policy 51	Sets out the matters to be considered in relation to water harvesting proposals where instream dams are proposed.	Water harvesting schemes promote resilience, are long term investments, and often seek to sustain existing landuses rather than changing landuses. Introducing landuse considerations to the allocation of water rather than managing water quality matters through the water quality provisions adds needless complexity and additional costs to a water harvesting scheme.	That subclause (a) is deleted and the water quality framework relied on.

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Policy 52	Sets out the matters to be considered in relation to water harvesting proposals where reservoirs are constructed out of water bodies and are sustained by abstraction from another source.	Many of the matters in subclause (b) would only presumably apply if the water was not taken in accordance with subclause (viii).	That subclause (a) be deleted as above and that subclause (b) only apply where water may be taken outside subclause (viii).
<b>Water Quantity Rules</b>			
Rule TANK 7	Applies to the replacement of existing consents to take groundwater.	Section 124 provides rights around the exercise to continue to operate while the replacement consent is being assessed and secures the need for the consent authority to have regard to the value of the investment of the existing consent holder. Failure to secure these rights through not lodging a consent application either within 6 or 3 months of expiry should not affect the activity status under which the proposal is considered. Condition (b) would not be met if that existing consent had been changed via variation, transfer or to include some sort of supplementary allocation regime. It would then fall to Rule TANK 9 or 10. In fact condition (b) is unnecessary given the activity description.	Remove reference to s124. Delete Condition (b). Review condition (e)(v) to take 'growth plans' or previous growth constraints/challenges into account alongside reasonable use and history of use with the 10 years prior to <the date of notification> as provided for under the amendment sought to Policy 49. Amend condition (g) to refer to Schedule 6.
Rule TANK 8	Applies to the replacement of existing consents to take surface water at low flows		Remove reference to s124. Amend condition (c) as per condition (b) of Rule TANK 7. Amend Condition (f)(iii) as per condition (e)(v) of Rule TANK 7.

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Rule TANK 9	Applies all ground and surface water (low flow takes) presumably not provided for under Rules TANK 7 and 8.		Include any municipal takes not provided for by Rules TANK 7 and 8 so as to avoid these potentially falling to be assessed as a Non-complying Activity under Rule TANK 10. Municipal takes should be defined as takes where the Territorial Authority or Water Supplier is the consent holder.
Rule TANK 10	Unclear as to whether this is a catch all.	Unclear as to whether is a catch all rule. Seems to be limited to applications not meeting condition (b) of Rule TANK 9, however there is no condition (b) in Rule TANK 9.	Clarification as to what activities fall to be assessed as a non-complying activity, but this should not include any municipal takes.
Rule TANK 12	Take, use and discharge from instream dams.		The comments in the Condition column seem to be better placed in the activity description column.
Rule TANK 13	Take and use from off-line reservoirs.		The comments in the Condition column seem to be better placed in the activity description column.
Rule RRMP 62a	New rule to accommodate transfers.	Seemingly presents a streamlined approach to permanent or temporary transfers as a Controlled Activity i.e. which must be granted.	Condition (d) to be amended to allow an application to contain an assessment to confirm no change in drawdown in the event that there is no existing pump statistics available for the bore. Delete condition (e). Delete Condition (h) – this is highly inequitable. Amend condition (i) – support water use on versatile land being retained for irrigation but depending on the activity status of Rule 62b, there may be unintended consequences.



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Rule RRMP 62b	New rule to accommodate transfers not meeting the conditions of Rule 62a	No activity status detailed.	Confirm activity status, but this should not be non-complying as this would severely limit the potential for global consents.