

# Rangitāiki Freshwater Futures Tangata Whenua hui

## Meeting notes: Rangitāiki Hui-a-lwi 2 - current state in freshwater within the Rangitāiki catchment

Memorial Hall, Edgecumbe on Friday, 6 May 2016

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### Tangata whenua and other attendees present:

Shanna Butler, Deliah Balle, Te Waiti Rangiwai, Dayle Hunia, Miro Araroa, James Doherty, Wilhelmina Mohi, Adele Tierney, Daryl Christie, T Tupe, Wini Geddes, Simon Geddes, Lana Ngawhika, Jack James, Te Whanoke Stewart, Ruta Scott, Robert Scott, Doris Himone, Bill Kerrison, Wayne Donovan, Ngaperera Rangiaho, George Johnston, Rihi Vercoe

### Toi Moana staff:

Kataraina Belshaw (morning), Beverley Hughes, Matemoana McDonald, Alex Miller, Paul Scholes, Alastair Suren, Raoul Fernandes, Shay Dean, Kerry Gosling, Sandy Hohepa, Michelle Lee, Kerry Heitia

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## 1 Introduction

Kaumatua James Doherty opened the Rangitāiki Hui-A-lwi with a karakia.

This Hui-a-iwi is carried out in two repeated sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Approximately a total of 23 attended this hui on a grey drizzly day. The purpose of the hui was to provide tangata whenua information about the current state of the freshwater in the Rangitāiki water management area. Involving Māori in freshwater management comes from a directive outlined in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater (NPS). The focus of this hui is to present the knowledge and information the Council currently holds. The PowerPoint slides presented are attached as Appendix 1.

Staff gave a brief presentation to provide background and context for the kaupapa.

## 2 Freshwater

Feedback from the hui-a-iwi during the presentations in Edgecumbe highlighted that:

- Council's work on Maturanga Māori is welcomed;
- Rangitāiki iwi members want to be empowered to look after natural resources and the environment, including the knowledge that explains their observations;
- Rangitāiki River Forum has a key role, and could be the port of call regarding building knowledge about Māori;
- Iwi members want to see opportunities for conversations with iwi clearly identified and factored in throughout the policy/rule-making and implementing process.

While many comments and questions are noted on various flip-charts and the scribed version is attached as Appendix 2. Only two people wrote down their feedback on the feedback register (see Table below).

Table: feedback noted on the feedback register.

How you found the day and anything more you want to add?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “ka pai, made me feel like coming to more of these hui. The presentation is all good. Would like to add economical growth at the cost of our awa is not tika.”</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “some algae is good for Rongoa”</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “check whakatauki”</li></ul>

Some attendees identified locations with special tangata whenua freshwater values and interests. These are added onto the map in Appendix 3. Due to the size of the map and the ease of reading, the map is being displayed here in two parts.



Photos: Hui-a-iwi attendees discuss with each other and staff while browsing freshwater current state information on display.

# Appendix 1 – PowerPoint slides presented on the day

## Purpose o te Ra

To share...

- What Council knows so far about water
- Kokopu Trusts Matauranga Māori initiative
- A new Council strategy for Matauranga Māori
- Councils Freshwater Futures programme under the NPS Freshwater Management

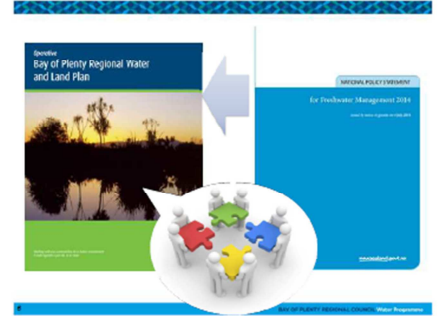
To hear what tangata whenua say about water

## Today....

You'll hear from:

- Policy about the Freshwater Futures Programme
- Nikora about Matauranga Māori
- Paul who will introduce our science approach

Visit the displays and speak with us too

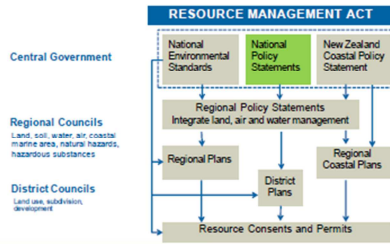


## National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

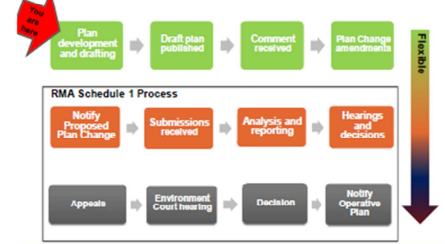
- Safeguard life supporting capacity, ecosystem processes, indigenous species, health of people and communities (secondary contact)
- Water quality maintained or improved
  - Protect significant values of outstanding freshwater bodies and wetlands
- Allocate and use water efficiently
- Avoid over-allocation or phase out over-allocation

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT  
for Freshwater Management 2014

## Resource Management in NZ



## Plan Change Process



## Purpose ....



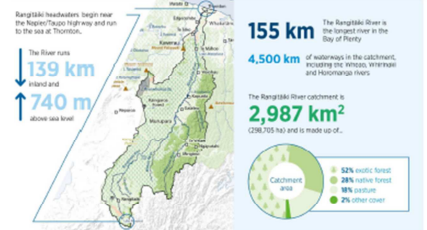
Is to help Council implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management:

- confirm values, express preferred objectives
- provide input to and feedback on limits and methods for freshwater quality and quantity within this WMA
- provide input to and feedback on solutions for managing activities to meet those limits
- advise Council in their decision-making for Plan change

## Outline of process (Stage 1)

- ✓ Big picture - why are we doing this?
- ✓ Working together - tikanga/principles
- ✓ Confirming Values in the catchment
- ✓ Current state
  - Mapping values
  - Values – interrelationship
  - What's the next stage
    - limit setting quality/quantity/plan change

## Rangitāiki WMA



## Matauranga Māori



Nikora Heiita

## An Investigation on how Matauranga Māori can be implemented in BOPRC Processes and Practices




## Matauranga Māori Framework and Freshwater

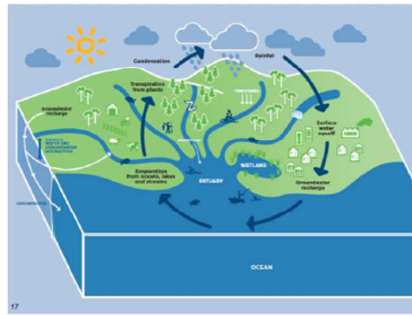
Our current thinking is that.....

- The Framework will:
- be a foundation for caring for the environment
  - be based on Matauranga Māori principles
  - ensure tangata whenua involvement
  - recognise tangata whenua's kaitiaki
  - further build relationships between tangata whenua and Council.

## Introduction to the Science



Paul Scholes



## The National Objectives Framework

The NOF is set out in the NPS for Freshwater Management

- Requires Council to identify values, attributes, objectives and limits
- It defines Compulsory National Values for freshwater to protect 'human health for recreation' and 'ecosystem health'

The NOF ranks a range of important water quality parameters into four bands – from 'A' (highest quality) to 'D' (lowest quality)

- The bottom of Band C sets the 'National Bottom Line' for most of the parameters
- Parameters include nitrogen, phosphorus, dissolved oxygen and E.coli


## Science approach to NPS

Science informs the process

- Support to the community stakeholder groups

Current state and gap analysis

- Define the state of natural resources
- Identify priority information gaps



## Attribute States and related 'ecological health' and 'human health for recreation' effects (summarised from the NOF)

Value	Attribute State (Bands)			
	A	B	C (Bottom-line)	D
Ecosystem Health	Communities are healthy and resilient, similar to natural reference conditions. High conservation value systems. 99% species protection level.	Communities are slightly impacted. 5% potential toxicity impacts particularly on sensitive species. Occasional minor stress on sensitive organisms.	Communities are moderately impacted. 20% toxicity impacts particularly on sensitive species. Moderate stress on a number of aquatic organisms.	Communities have undergone or are at high risk of a regime shift to a persistent, degraded state. Potential for acute toxicity impacts. Significant, persistent stress on a range of aquatic organisms.
Human Health for Recreation	very low risk.	Low risk (secondary contact) or moderate risk (primary contact).	Moderate risk for secondary contact, below minimum acceptable state for primary contact.	High risk.

## What is water quality?

### Water Quality for Regional Council

Physical	Chemical	Biological
Dissolved Oxygen Temperature pH Conductivity Water Clarity	Nitrogen Phosphorus Sediment	Bacteria Algae Macroinvertebrates Fish Aquatic plants

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## Summary and next steps



## Housekeeping

- Fire or emergency protocol – meet outside
- Wharepaku/Toilets
- Attendance Register



## Displays

- Visit the displays and ask lots of questions
- Feel welcome to share your thoughts
- Use post-its too, for questions and comments
- Watch two short video clips also

## Tēnā koutou katoa!

## Appendix 2 - Recorded comments and questions

### Māori Values and Interests/Mātauranga Māori

- Panui mai ngā patai, ngā kōrero
- Ngāti Whare - interviews
- Mātauranga Māori valued w/ the Western. Science
- Māori Values - process for involving māori is unclear - make it clear visually and process-wise because it's a highlight in NPS - all legislative steps. (*Comment referred to the power point slide showing the legislative framework under which the NPSFWM works are mandated. Another commenter is keen for these frameworks to show where the Māori people factor into the scene.*)
- Struggling with the 'how' - ask us (*This related to the 'how does one undertake the mātauranga – and how does one assess the effects of activities on taonga of significance to Māori? The commenter says – ask us – ie. Māori*)
- Must recognise our māori voice in these works - Council is seen as an institution - we can be whakama (shy or embarrassed to assert) if we cannot see how our voice is heard.
- Māori values are important.
- TWMA - Establish Te Wai Māori Authority - Ngā Kaitiaki Tino Rangatiratanga.
- IPI - Water quality testing. Indigenous Pūtaio Index, Mātauranga Māori (Ref. Awanuiārangi Wānanga)
- Lake Omāpere, Northland - as an example of a community and iwi and marae and universities working together to clean up the lake. Involved Mātauranga Māori (use this as part of the literature review in MM Strategy).

### Science comments and questions

- Human health is a compulsory national value
- What is the baseline for the monitoring of water quality?
- Mātauranga - not a thing - it is a value, a way of being.
- Algae - some are a rongoa
- If you put all the rocks on the awa, how are the whitebait meant to spawn?
- What about other species' homes and resources being destroyed by the rocks?
- When can we get on the river to see the impacts on the awa?
- Watercress harvesting
- Watercress for water quality and monitoring
- What is happening to the estuary and the culvert - why is it closed again?
- Why has the boat ramp become more slippery? Is there more marine algae there?
- Whitebait sanctuaries in selected canals - no fishing.

### General comments and questions

- Where do māori fit?
- Māori value (eg. Mataatua Declaration on Water Declaration) included?
- The way forward to engage tangata whenua? We (Ngāti Whare) not to be left out (in the list of tangata whenua mātauranga māori).
- Council can use the Rangitāiki River Forum as the sounding board for mātauranga māori.
- Rangitāiki River Forum could be port of call re. building knowledge about māori.
- What are the effects of population on water quality? And how social dimension accounted for?
- A map please, for Heritage Trust.
- Future hui could be held on the actual river.
- Highlight tangata whenua input in the flowchart framework slide. (Show where mātauranga māori sites in the scheme of things in alignment in western science).

- Where does Rangitāiki River Forum fit in the Freshwater Futures work?
- How do we get rangatahi/taiohi/young people involved with the Awa project?
- What does a 'Kaitiaki' look like for whānau living near or by or on the Awa?
- There should be a study done on food gathering areas by talking to people including marae, so it is documented and recognised, and bring back when affected.
- Watercress affected every time there is a dam release.
- Where do tangata whenua fit in?
- Mātauranga māori
- Everything is connected!
- Every rohe specific
- Framework/process base
- Tikanga sits with atua - operations work sits under
- Values remain - practice changes
- Who is being interviewed?
- RRF - we need to use all of us
- Kakahi (freshwater mussels) and poraka (frogs) are important indicators of the mauri of the water and we like to eat them too
- When these species we consume are prolific and available for our consumption (like tuna and mullet and whitebait) we know the mauri of the water is good enough for them to become prolific (or words to similar effect)



