

Hawkes Bay Gravel Management Plan & Resource Consents

Consultation with Iwi / Hapu & Cultural Values

In 2007 the Hawke's Bay Regional Council began a review staged over seven years of Riverbed Gravel Management. The review covered a range of issues including river hydrology, gravel supply and transport, a gravel resource inventory, management implications for flood protection, forecasting gravel demand, monitoring, ecology, riverbed birds and vegetation, **tangata whenua values** and management options, the effectiveness of beach raking, RMA issues and allocation and financial mechanisms.

As a result of this review a Gravel Management Plan was prepared (*Hawke's Bay Riverbed Gravel Management Plan, July 2017 AM 17-11 HBRC 4949*) and the Environmental Code of Practice (*Environmental Code of Practice for River Control and Waterway Works, Feb. 2017 AM 04/15 HBRC 3256*) was revised and updated. Both reports were subject to a Special Consultative Process under the Local Government Act (2002) and the public submission requirements of the process. Both reports have subsequently been adopted by Council.

This paper has been prepared to accompany the application for resource consent (global consent) for gravel extraction from the major rivers in the region, to elucidate the consultation and engagement process with **Iwi / Hapu related to cultural values**, carried out as part of the riverbed gravel management review and Special Consultative Process for the purpose of the consent application. This paper also addresses the assessment of environmental effects on cultural values. The paper is in three parts:

- a) Involvement in Tangata Whenua in Regional Council activities;
- b) Consultation and meeting notes with Tangata Whenua;
- c) Recognition of matters of significance to Iwi / Hapu in the supporting documents.

A. Involvement of Tangata Whenua in Regional Council activities

1. Significant parts of the information in this section has been taken from a letter to the Crown (*21 April 2017, by Greg Woodham*) for informing the Waitangi Tribunal inquiry into Freshwater Issues, (*Wai 2358: Stage 2*), because it is a succinct summary of the relationship of HBRC with tangata whenua. The purpose of including this section is to outline the extensive work already carried out by HBRC for the waterways, particularly where the freshwater and gravel management issues relate, together with tangata whenua and the **co-governance structure** set up to manage the regional resources. It highlights the past and present efforts of HBRC to involve and include tangata whenua in significant regional resource issues.
2. *"The tangata whenua of Hawke's Bay and the Regional Council care deeply about Hawke's Bay and its environment. We all have responsibilities around the management of resources that we believe are best met by working together."*
3. These are the first words appearing in a 2012 Deed of Commitment between the Regional Council and Tangata Whenua Parties. The Deed has been prepared and agreed to by all parties in good faith as a measure of the parties' commitment to working together for the long-term benefit of the Hawke's Bay region.
4. The initial groundwork for the establishment of tangata whenua direct input into the Regional Council began before the 1989 reorganisation of local government, and certainly before the RMA came into force in 1991. The then Hawke's Bay United Council recognised the need for special input into decision-making by Maori, and established a consultative committee of tangata whenua to provide input into a variety of issues.

5. In terms of the new Regional Council (post 1989 reorganisation), a Maori consultative committee was not formalised until requested by tangata whenua following a hui at Kohupatiki Marae in June 1990. The iwi at this hui requested that *"Hawke's Bay Regional Council amend their structure to include a 'Maori Standing Committee.'"*
6. This request was duly considered by the Regional Council and adopted in July 1990. Then, as it is today, the Maori Committee consists of twelve Maori members and three Council representatives. Three Maori members have been elected by the iwi in their respective districts representing Wairoa, Napier (Ahuriri), Hastings (Heretaunga) and Central Hawke's Bay (Tamatea). These three members represent the Maori Executive, the Taiwhenua and a kaumatua, from each district. This membership also represents 'taura here'.
7. **The Maori Committee:** The first stated purpose of the Maori Committee in 1990 was to *"make recommendations to the Council on matters of general concern, which affect Maori people of the Region, and fulfil the Maori consultative undertakings of the Council's Annual Plan."*
8. It must be stated that generally the feeling in 1990 amongst those Maori involved in this process was that this was a compromise solution, that while not acknowledging the full spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi, it did provide, for the first time, an input directly into local government.
9. It is against this background that the Maori Committee over time has forged a strong commitment to achieving Maori input into decisions made by the Regional Council. This is underscored by a Charter¹ (Attachment 1) between HBRC and the Maori Committee which highlights:
 - a. the clear understanding of the basis and on-going conduct of the relationship
 - b. that the relationship is one of mutual benefit, and
 - c. the involvement of the Committee in decision-making processes
10. The purpose of the Maori Committee is seen as three-fold:
 - a. Actively participating in relevant decision-making, policy development and other activities of HBRC;
 - b. Initiating effective hapu/marae/tangata whenua interaction with the HBRC; and
 - c. Advising Council how to deal with particular issues affecting tangata whenua in particular.
11. In 2017, a preliminary 'stocktake' of resource management projects involving Tangata Whenua in Hawke's Bay was drafted (Attachment 2) to prompt the Council's own discussions and reflection. Albeit only preliminary, the stocktake to-date illustrates a broad and extended history of projects involving HBRC and Hawke's Bay iwi, hapu and whanau – not just decision-making in Committee meeting rooms.
12. The Charter is regularly reviewed. It is currently under review (the last being in 2011) with much of the current review's focus being on the role of the Maori Committee relative to the roles and responsibilities of the Regional Planning Committee ('RPC').
13. Another example of how tangata whenua can influence RMA planning is the preparation and lodgement of 'management plans' approved by the relevant iwi authority. According to HBRC's records, eight iwi hapu management plans have been lodged with HBRC and HBRC has provided funding assistance for some of those. HBRC cannot prevent more of these types of documents being prepared by tangata whenua and lodged with HBRC (or other councils).

1 Online at <http://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/HBRC-Councils-docs/Maori-Committee-Charter.pdf>

Each of those management plans received to date are made publicly available through an online geospatial tool recently developed by HBRC known as 'Pataka.'² Pataka is an online storehouse of a range of tangata whenua information in Hawke's Bay relating to resource management designed to enable greater awareness and recognition of the interests of tangata whenua by all persons undertaking resource management in the region.

14. **The Regional Planning Committee (RPC):** Through its Treaty of Waitangi settlement negotiations with the tangata whenua of the Hawke's Bay, in conjunction with HBRC, the Crown committed to introduce legislation to establish a permanent RPC –one that could not be dissolved at the end of each council triennium. The Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee Act came into effect in August 2015, yet previously in April 2011, HBRC in good faith had taken the initiative to voluntarily establish the RPC without specific legislation in place.
15. A key driver for establishment and operation of the RPC is to provide a co-governance arrangement to ensure involvement of mana whenua in planning and policy making phases as opposed to solely responding to resource consenting proposals and processes.
16. The RPC was established to consider and recommend strategies, policies, rules and other methods for inclusion into the Regional Resource Management Plan ('RRMP') and Regional Coastal Environment Plan ('RCEP') to Council. The committee also makes recommendations to Council to ensure the effective implementation of plans, processes, research, monitoring and enforcement to satisfy the requirements of the RMA, national policy statements, national environmental standards and relevant associated resource management legislation. The RPC's role does not include resource consent matters. The RPC's responsibilities differ from those of the Māori Committee which has broader interests in all of HBRC's activities of relevance to Tāngata Whenua.
17. The RPC is made up of all nine elected regional councillors and representatives from the nine large tangata whenua groups in Hawke's Bay. We are proud to say that the RPC was one of the first joint planning committees in New Zealand. Since its formation in April 2011, the RPC worked together without a formal statutory mandate until August 2015 when the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee Act came into effect. Before and after the Act, the RPC operates under the principles of co-governance to ensure that the region's tangata whenua are active decision-makers in managing their taonga under the RMA.
18. The RPC is chaired under a dual chairing arrangement with the Chairperson of the HBRC and a nominated tangata whenua representative (currently Mr Toro Waaka). Decisions are made with at least 80% consensus of those in attendance, rather than the usual 50% majority or Chair's casting vote. Once the RPC has made its recommendations to Council on any RPS or regional plan matter, if Council wants to make any changes, those must first be referred back to the RPC. Council cannot change a recommendation without first seeking 80% agreement from the RPC membership. This ultimately means the RPC has a very strong influence on decisions made by the Council on all RMA plans and policies.

"The integration of tangata whenua perspectives into the region's planning and policy has provided tangata whenua with a vehicle to fulfil their role as Kaitiaki of the region's resources. The [Regional Planning] Committee is committed to develop plans and policies to provide for current needs as well as promote sustainable environmental outcomes for future generations." (Toro Waaka, Co-Chair, Regional Planning Committee, 2014).

19. **Plan Changes:** HBRC has several catchment-based regional plan changes currently in preparation, namely Tukituki and Mohaka, with Greater Heretaunga/Ahuriri also underway.

² Accessible online at <http://maps.hbrc.govt.nz/IntraMaps80/?project=HBRC&module=Pataka&configId=497c9efb-a430-4c9f-badb-da35f90c4a7d>

But these do not start from a blank canvas. There is already a second generation regional policy statement ('RPS') in place. The RPS is combined with a regional plan for managing air, land and water resources within HBRC's responsibilities under the RMA. HBRC and its predecessors has a long history of carefully managing the take and use of water and gravel (plus direct discharge of contaminants directly into water).

20. **Monitoring:** HBRC maintains an extensive network of monitoring sites in rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, aquifers, estuaries and the coast throughout the region. Gravel is monitored in the major rivers and streams. With this network and the technology innovations over the past decade, HBRC has experienced a growing number of environmental monitoring data points being collected each year upon year which it needs to store, code and keep secure. The amount of data HBRC is collecting is ever increasing. HBRC contributes environmental monitoring data to the online LAWA website – Land Air Water Aotearoa. Environmental monitoring information is also routinely published annually, and more comprehensively as part of a 5-yearly State of the Environment Reporting programme. This assists informing HBRC and the community and its management of freshwater values, including those of Maori.
21. The type of data is also changing. For example, there is a willingness to incorporate Mataranga Maori into environmental monitoring, and also 'citizen science,' but HBRC's systems will need further evolution to accommodate those sorts of data types.

B. Consultation and Meeting Notes with Tangata Whenua

As part of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council's gravel management review process a number of meetings have been held with different parties to discuss the status of gravel management in Hawke's Bay and the process going forward. The table below shows the meetings held with a number of interested parties including those held with tangata whenua or their mandated representatives. Other than informal discussions there has been one additional meeting with iwi as part of the resource consent process since the Gravel Management Plan was adopted (*Refer appendix 2*).

DATE	WHERE / WHO	COMMENT
06 March 2010	Hui advertised for Hawke's Bay tangata whenua planned for Omahu Marae (shifted on day to Kohupatiki Marae).	This hui-a-hapū was an invitation open to all hapū representatives on river related matters. A summary of key matters raised in the hui is appended to this report. Refer to discussion later in this report around these matters.
09 Nov. 2010	HBRC Council Meeting. (Asset management and Biosecurity Committee)	Update on progress and key findings of the review of gravel management. Open to public.
June 2012	HBRC Māori Committee meeting.	Information and update on gravel review progress to date. Key findings and discussion.
July 2012	Te Roopu Kaitiaki O Te Wai Māori	Engagement with hapū on river monitoring. Set up a sediment sampling programme on Tukituki River for hapū. Programme of on-site training and sediment data collection.
Oct 2012	Moteo Marae	Moteo hapū. River management and gravel management issues. Exchange of views and information.

18 Aug 2014	Gravel Extractors in HB	Update on gravel review project and discussion of issues. All major gravel extractors in the region.
Aug/2015	HB Anglers	River and gravel management issues. Open forum discussion of practices and studies to date.
23 Sept 2015	HBRC Corporate and Strategic Committee	Update on progress, key findings. Open to public.
05 Oct 2015	Gravel Extractors	Update on gravel review project and discussion of issues. All major gravel extractors in the region.
21 Nov 2016	HBRC Regional Planning Committee.	Update on gravel management for the Regional Planning Committee. Opportunity to discuss gravel management issues and hear concerns. Open to public.
13 Dec 2016	TANK (Tutaekuri, Ahuriri, Ngaruroro, Karamu), plan change meeting, one of many such planning meetings.	Item to discuss gravel management, current process and understanding, discussion item for meeting. Tangata whenua representatives integral part of the TANK process.
10 Feb 2017	Anglers and Forest and Bird. Fish and Game offices.	Gravel management issues and concerns. Discussion included work to date on review and GMP.
01 Mar 2017	Public Notice	Special Consultative Procedure (LGA 2002) public notification of Gravel Management Plan 2017 and Environmental Code of Practice for River Control and Waterway Works 2017.
06 Mar 2017	Gravel Extractors	Meeting with key gravel extractors to discuss GMP and global consenting.
15 March 2017	Environmental & Services Committee meeting	Meeting to inform on plan and global consents and specifically seek advice on the best approach to inform iwi of the proposals. Taiwhenua representatives were contacted by the committee with the offer to meet and discuss.
31 March 2017	Special Consultative Process Timeframe	Letters sent to Taiwhenua and other iwi groups, all gravel extractors, Fish and Game, Department of Conservation and Forest and Bird
1 April 2017 4 April 2017		Public notice on Statement of Proposal
5 April 2017		Presentation is made to the Regional Planning Committee to advise the members of the project and the Special Consultative Process
April and early May		Meetings with stakeholder groups that wish to meet with HBRC to explain/discuss the content of Statement of Proposal
5 May 2017		Submissions close
10 Apr 2017	Tamatea Taiwhenua, Waipukurau	Hui to discuss the gravel review, Gravel Management Plan and consenting.
20 Apr 2017	Public Meeting Central Hawke's Bay at Waipukurau	Public meeting to discuss the Special Consultative Procedure, gravel management matters and call for submissions.
05 May 2017	Special Consultative Procedure, submissions	Submissions closed. Total of 9 submissions received. General support apart from 1 submitter who opposed in part. Agreements on changes reached and no hearing required.

13 Sept 2017	Environment and Services Committee	Meeting about the adoption of Gravel Management Plan and Environmental Code of Practice. Open to the public.
27 Sept 2017	HBRC Meeting	Adoption of the Gravel Management Plan and Environmental Code of Practice. Public meeting.
06 Sept 2018	CHB Forest and Bird	Gravel management presentation, update and discussion. Information sharing.
25 Sept 2018	Hui with Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi, Te Tai Whenua o Heretaunga	Hawkes Bay Riverbed Gravel Management Plan and Global Consents.

C. Assessment of effects relating to Tangata Whenua

The Appendix attached to this report contains the notes of the hui with tangata whenua on 6th March 2010 at the beginning of the gravel management review process. The effects of the gravel management on tangata whenua cultural values that were raised at this hui, and subsequent hui, have been heard, discussed, and where appropriate and practicable incorporated into the Gravel Management Plan, Environmental Code of Practice and Ecological Management and Enhancement plans. The cultural values and effects on them from river management including gravel extraction raised at this initial hui have been consistent over subsequent hui. Hence this was an important hui to help ‘set the scene’ and guide how these concerns are addressed.

Specifically, the Hawke’s Bay Riverbed Gravel Management Plan, July 2017, Section 13 notes that:

Iwi Involvement in Gravel Management

Across New Zealand, iwi have long standing interests in freshwater, including the bed and banks of rivers and lakes that together make up the “mauri” or ‘life-force’ of the water body. To date, Treaty of Waitangi Settlements across the country and in Hawke’s Bay have recognised iwi interest in freshwater.

Hawke’s Bay iwi are currently involved in managing Hawke’s Bay’s freshwater resources via an agreed process on individual resource consent applications, during regional plan changes and more recently through the Regional Planning Committee.

The formation of a Regional Planning Committee is a key avenue which gives mana whenua input to plan change review processes, and allows the articulation of cultural values in respect to holistic waterway management, including management of the gravel resource. In turn, any such values can be incorporated into resource consent conditions where appropriate. An example of this already exists in respect to gravel, stemming from the Treaty of Waitangi Settlement for the Mohaka River and the resultant changes to the RRMP.

Under this GMP, HBRC commits to:

- *Seeking ongoing iwi input and consultation on the Gravel Management Plan and its future versions;*
- *Ensuring that the ongoing work of the Regional Planning Committee will consider the suggested future plan changes outlined in this report;*

- Working collaboratively with Iwi to identify Wahi Tapu and Mahinga Kai sites in and around rivers and resultant scheduling in future regional plan changes;
- Organising a gravel management 'Hikoī' to key gravel extraction sites for all key stakeholders, commercial gravel extractors and iwi, where current gravel management operations are explained and feedback given from a cultural perspective;
- Seeking iwi involvement on the HBRC resource consent processes for long term gravel consents.

This commitment in the GMP will become a regular part of the resource consent process, subject to consent conditions.

Cultural Values and Ecological Management and Enhancement Plans

During the gravel processes study and through gaining an appreciation of the cultural values that resulted from discussion and hui, the need for good river ecological management practice became apparent. From this the Ecological Management and Enhancement Plans (EMEP) were written. These are non-statutory documents, in other words HBRC is not required to have them, but they have proved valuable to inform, target and direct the river management operations and help keep the public abreast with river management objectives.

The plans are:

- Ngaruroro River Ecological Management and Enhancement Plan (May 2017, updated from March 2011)
- Tutaekuri River Ecological Management and Enhancement Plan (June 2015)
- Tukituki Catchment Rivers Ecological Management and Enhancement Plan (May 2017)

These EMEP's are listed in and directly related to the Environmental Code of Practice, the key document for defining the range of operational activities and best environmental practice. During the development of the ecological management and enhancement plans for the rivers, meetings with tangata whenua representatives for the rivers were held to enable a local understanding of cultural significance and values. Interviews and oral history of the Ngaruroro River were undertaken together with site visits that were highlighted as being of cultural significance. The 2010 gravel management hui minutes (refer appendix) recording the tangata whenua perspective of riverbed gravel management were also drawn upon in describing cultural values.

For the Tutaekuri River, Ngā Hapū o Tutaekuri with assistance from HBRC, contributed to and wrote the assessment of cultural effects to closely reflect their views, intentions and aspirations for the future of the awa. This forms Section 2.9 of the Tutaekuri River Ecological Management and Enhancement Plan, which is a key document for river management. The values incorporated in this plan are universal in nature and applicable across all rivers.

For the Tukituki catchment rivers plan iwi values have been taken to be the same or very similar to the Ngaruroro and Tutaekuri Rivers. It should be noted that a significant cultural impact assessment (CIA) has already been carried out for the catchment as part of the Ruataniwha water storage project lead by HBRC. The CIA is "*Cultural Impact Assessment of the Tukituki Proposed Water Storage Dams, Te Manga Māori Eastern Institute and Technology, Sept. 2010*)" This report received endorsement from the Environment Court and it has been considered that to instigate another CIA over the same time period would not produce and significantly different outcomes.

In addition to the above mentioned plans, HBRC has currently been presented with iwi/hapu management plans (8 in total to date). While there is no statutory obligation to take these into

account under the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, these plans provide good insight into iwi/hapu inspiration and cultural values within their rohe.

Hangi Stones

These need consideration because of their special cultural significance. There has been no issues raised relating to hangi stones at any hui during the 2010 to 2017 period of the gravel management review. In any case, as part of the gravel management hangi stones where identified can be placed aside for use by hapū. The greywacke stone used for construction and roads is not suitable for heating and thus not suitable for hangi purposes. The Mohaka River is one area that has a supply of hangi stones and this river is subject to a separate agreement with Ngati Pahauwera and not part of this consent application.

Summary

Unsurprisingly there has been little difference in cultural values from river to river and our plans covering riverbed management aim to achieve appropriate treatment of these values. Where some of the more esoteric values are potentially affected by the gravel extraction process and unavoidable due to the nature of the operation and need for flood protection, by way of an offset it is proposed to use part of the gravel management fee to:

- Improve terrestrial habitat. This work has already begun and will continue for some time.
 - Investigate effects of gravel extraction on the aquatic habitat.
 - Enhance recreational opportunities.
 - Provide opportunities for marae based native planting projects and other initiatives (eg work already underway with Waiohiki marae).
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Appendices

Appendix 1: Notes of Hui held 6 March 2010

PROJECT : HBRC: Hawke's Bay Riverbed Gravel Management

SUBJECT : Tangata Whenua perspective

DATE/VENUE: 6 March 2010 at Kohupatiki Marae

PRESENT : Anthony Tipene - Ngati Keretipiwahakairo (first part of hui); Tom McGuire – Tuwhakairiora, Ngati Porou
Marei Apatu - Ngati Hawea, Hori, Hinemanu
Noreen Taylor - Ngati Hori, Hawea
Aki Paipper – Ngati Hori
Morry Black - Ngati Hawea
John Robin - Ngati Hori, Taharapaki, Ngati Hawea
Riordan Kemp - Hinemanu
Margie McGuire – Ngati Hawea, Hori
Hera Tahau - Hinemanu
Robert Fincaryk – Ngati Hori/Kahungunu
Jenny Mauger (Hinemanu, Te Upokoiri, Hawea, Parakiore, Marau, Manuhiri)

HBRC: Gary Clode, Graeme Hansen, Liz Lambert, Erin Petuha (Ngati Keretipiwahakairo)

Tonkin & Taylor: Sally Marx

Apologies: Lester White; Aramanu Ropiha; Arthur Gemmell;
Mauger; Arapera Riki; Gil Zemansky

Sandra

Powhiri.

Introduction by Gary C.

Introductions by participants.

Consultation – are there better ways to engage with Tangata Whenua to enable greater numbers to attend?

1. Marei:

- Mihi to HBRC, and the range of issues raised. Timely to review gravel issues.
- Supports dialogue between Tangata Whenua and HBRC, on marae, face-to face;
- Premise of consultation born out of Tane;
- Need three visits to marae: first to identify the issues, second to discuss, third to deliver outcomes/feedback

- Hui should not just be a one-off. There are complex issues to be addressed;
 - Proposes this approach as the appropriate one but acknowledges the resource commitment
 - The concept of gravel includes a myriad of connections and linkages in whakapapa. Cannot separate one part;
 - Gravel issue is part of an ecosystem, waterway. Holistic picture; mauri of waterway;
 - Shingle is taken for a range of purposes.
 - Acknowledges that there is a need to get water through the system in a big flood event, but that principle has affected rivers. Acknowledged that gravel extraction in the Waipawa River had kept the river from over-topping;
 - In the past people moved to higher ground during floods;
 - There is a connection between gravel, river flow, and water takes;
 - Co-management is a Treaty issue. With settlements now taking place, there is a strong push by Tangata Whenua to have more decision-making including with regard to gravel management.
2. John: hui may need to be during the week or at night. Tangi hanga are the main call on people's time.
3. Aki:
- uncertainty of numbers showing up is a reality of marae. Whether hui are at night or weekends, there needs to be an alternative location available in case of other demands
 - anything that helps the awa helps Maori as well.
4. Morry:
- there needs to be a spiritual integrity to management of the rivers and gravel
 - discussions need to happen on the marae
 - there will probably be several issues where HBRC's and Tangata whenua's thought processes align
5. Margie:
- "Maori is not the strength of one, but of the collect'
 - There is a need to consult; eg NCC re road bypass. NCC asked: "how is it best to meet with Tangata whenua'. Agreed on a week night. Whanau said 'consult us'. Whanau then needed to commit to that process and see it through. Parties formed a beautiful relationship.
6. Riordan:
- Gravel and water concerns all.
 - If gravel isn't moved the rivers will flood.
 - Flushing is needed of the river systems.
 - There are lots of venues for consultation; eg under the bridges – go and look together at the rivers and the gravel.
7. Hera:

- All the rivers are starting to look the same. Same size material. They sound different – no longer hear birds and insects.
 - Riverbanks have changed.
 - Need to make a stand.
 - Australians are now stopping removal of gravel and logs in order to support fisheries.
 - Flooding is a good cleansing process. This year there has been quite a lot of rain and the rivers look good.
 - Concerned about fish dying and water storages
8. Liz: agrees three visits are necessary HBRC cannot expect to get information back until everyone understands the issues. Value of speaking ‘face to face at your place’ is immense.
9. Gary: communities are getting bigger. Doing more damage to environment. Difficult to know how to control it. Need face to face discussions. Values Kohupatiki and friendship that has been extended. HBRC is keen to receive feedback from Tangata whenua – extending the date for comments for an extra month to increase the opportunities for input. Agrees that 3 hui may be necessary. It would assist HBRC if could be told in advance how many and who to expect to attend.
10. Noreen: Hawkes Bay has the top Regional Council in the country. Works towards the betterment of the environment and community (not just Maori). Thanked HBRC for the working relationship.

Presentation from HBRC staff – key points

11. Need to understand the implications of gravel extraction on coastal gravel supply.
12. Ngaruroro has 8-10 species that are on the threatened species list.
13. Ngaruroro – there has been only approximately 1.5 km of movement by gravel downstream in last 40years.
14. Unfortunately can’t leave the rivers/gravel alone due to flood hazard to communities. As a community, Hawkes Bay residents have chosen to confine the rivers. Costs from flooding damage would be huge otherwise.
15. Tutaekuri River been affected by 1931 uplift. Ngaruroro not affected as much.
16. Braided riverbeds are becoming vegetated. Riverbanks are not being eroded. Vegetation is destroying bird habitat. Hasn’t been a large flood for some time Need a large one to remove lupins – needs to go deeper rather than wider.

17. Beach raking is undertaken to depth of 300mm to disturb roots of lupin and break up the gravel armouring. May disturb ecology but ecologists say that on balance it is better to maintain the natural habitat. HBRC doesn't divert river after raking to flush the system. Raking is done outside the wetted area of the river to reduce adverse effects. Raking is done in areas where there is no gravel extraction, to encourage movement of gravel down through the river system. [Riordan: maybe HBRC could divert rivers for say a fortnight after raking to flush the system?]
18. Generally there is no problem from lack of oxygenation of rivers despite straightening. [Morry: natural energy of rivers has a spiritual dimension – if straightened, there may be a problem. Graeme H explained that F&G had studied changes in pool/riffle systems and concluded there had been not a lot of difference.]. Any lack of oxygen generally comes from effluent discharge.
19. There is some spraying of willow regrowth.
20. There is no risk to groundwater system – raking is shallow.
21. HBRC works to encourage a single thread channel where there are stopbanks, rather than letting the river form braids. In the Ngaruroro this is from Fernhill downstream.
22. There are approximately 200km of stopbanks that range from 3-7m high. Alternative to maintaining depth in the river channel is to increase the height of stopbanks. However if they fail, there is a greater potential for a major disaster.
23. Suggestion: maybe HBRC could confine gravel extraction to specific areas?
24. Approximately 550,000 m³ of gravel is extracted from rivers on average each year. Equivalent of approximately 60,000 truckloads. Of this approximately 100,000-150,000 m³ is from the Tukituki and Waipawa rivers, the remainder from rivers on the Heretaunga Plains.
25. Most of the material extracted is used in Hawkes Bay. The amount leaving the region varies. Some goes to Gisborne (Fulton Hogan). There is potential for demand to be generated by users outside the region.
26. The extraction is managed by HBRC – it is not a haphazard process.
27. HBRC needs to look at the quality and quantity of gravel available and determine the best use of the resource.

28. HBRC needs gravel to be taken out by the gravel industry – otherwise HBRC would have to pay for it to be removed. HBRC has to look at what the cost of damage would be if floods occurred.
29. Liz: Treaty settlements with Kahungungu are progressing. Co-governance of natural resources is a key issue. Parties are looking at co-management and co-governance of resources. There is a process required to agree on the rules of what can happen.

Issues raised/Comments

30. Tom and Aki: how much does HBRC receive from gravel extraction? Gravel taken from rivers could be used to pay for other works in the rivers.
31. Gary/Graeme: Extractors pay \$0.20/m³ for low grade material and \$0.65/ m³ for high grade. Generates approximately \$275,000/ year. Funds generated are used by HBRC to manage the system and rivers.
32. Riordan: rates are too cheap.
33. Graeme: since the RMA was introduced, councils can only charge for actual and reasonable costs. Funds cannot be used for purposes other than those related directly to managing the gravel allocation system. There are no royalties charged (there were before the RMA).
34. Aki: issue is also one of prevention of effects, not just restoration. Potential competition for the gravel resource.
35. Margie: can reject material be returned to the rivers? Take only what is needed and return the rest? Graeme: this used to be the approach, but it was found that this changed the river substantially in terms of sizing of material, and resulted in those extractors downstream only receiving the small material and as a result having to take more than was required to get what they needed. HBRC now requires extractors to take the total.
36. Morry: need to recognise concepts of whakapapa, maunga, mana whenua, and adopt these into both gravel management and river management. Need to recognise the concept of atua values (different atua from land to water). Concerns with cultural values when river banks are eroded and the taonga, and whakapapa relationships when culturally sensitive.
37. Lester White (by email): is there an opportunity for iwi/hapu specialist on the review team?

38. Monitoring: should monitor effects of management techniques eg spraying – before and after. [Gary agreed.]
39. Jenny:
- Is information on gravel grading/sediment sizes available? Gary: Has been done, but may need to be re-examined.
 - Removal of trees has resulted in loss of habitat – can this be reversed in some areas?
 - Are there sections of rivers that can be left in natural state?
40. Riordan:
- Is it possible to leave some islands in rivers for habitat?
 - Can river management be incorporated into iwi management plans?
 - Can areas of rivers be left alone for swimming, fishing, recreation?

Potential input from Maori

41. Cultural Health Index – is an important tool for Maori especially in resource consent issues. HBRC is keen to assist iwi to undertake these studies and to provide resource kits.
42. Boundaries of hapu rohe – would be useful for both HBRC and Tangata whenua to have a map of these in relation to gravel extraction and river management sites. Would assist in understanding issues relating to mana whenua and kaitiaki.
43. Waahi Tapu - would be useful for both parties to have these identified on plans and possibly some signage on-site – is it possible for these to be shown on a map (HDC has mapped some)? [Graeme H: HBRC has provided Ngati Pahuwera with aerial photos on which waahi tapu and sites have been identified.] Aki: Sites would need to be labelled by Tangata whenua. Tom: waahi tapu sites on rivers are good places for kai – need to be mapped.
44. Marei: the consent process for Winstones’ costal extraction is a good example. Tangata whenua managed to get a condition in place on the consent that allows Tangata whenua to participate and monitor the activity. Has allowed the development of a good relationship between parties. Could be used elsewhere.
45. Lester White (by email): for treaty settlements within Ngati Poporo boundaries, it is expected that there will be direct co-management and co-governance agreements with HBRC and others as needed. What will co-management look like, especially for those sites that are privately owned?

Where to from here

46. Agreed that another hui would be useful, preferably keeping Kohupatiki as the centre of Maori involvement.
47. Would be good if future hui could be with a wider audience. How best to achieve that?
48. Margie: Tangata whenua should be helping HBRC. Tangata whenua are kaitiaki for the rivers - need to 'get down and get dirty'.
49. Gary/Sally will summarise points/issues from today's hui in 1-2 pages for circulation to marae. Would be good if Marae committees could consider and provide feedback.
50. HBRC to put information on website and invite comment/feedback.

Notes prepared by: S Marx T&T

Copy to: Tim Fisher
 Gary Clode

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Appendix 2:

Minutes

For: Hui with Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi, Te Tai Whenua o Heretaunga and Hawke's Bay Regional Council

Present: Ngaio Tiuka, Marei Apatu, Gary Clode, Chris Dolley, Simon Bendall (Mitchell Daysh Ltd.)

Date: 25 September 2018

Re: Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy 2120 and

Hawkes Bay Riverbed Gravel Management Plan and Global Consents.

Welcome and karakia

Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy 2120

A report "*Report of the Northern and Southern Cell Assessment Panels, 14 February 2018*" was given to Marei and Ngaio. Gary gave a brief outline of the coastal processes study and the Komar report that ultimately led to the strategy.

Simon gave a power-point presentation that summarized the key points of the report and explained the hazards and the process that the panels went through to reach the pathways for the future.

There was discussion around how cultural values were included in the report. Simon explained the process and involvement of mana whenua and how they developed recommendations on cultural effects. A cultural values assessment including a day long visit to sites of interest was an important part of the process.

Some general discussion around the effects of sediment at Westshore and that HBRC and NCC were looking at what consent conditions might be required for the Napier Port channel maintenance sand to be placed in a larger area than the current consent allowed.

It was agreed that another hui would be arranged in about 6 months to provide an update on progress and that all taiwhenua reps to be invited.

Hawkes Bay Riverbed Gravel Management Plan and Global Consents.

Ngaio noted that he had not been able to finish reading the documents related to gravel management that were provided prior to the meeting but thanked HBRC for providing them.

Gary explained that the gravel management plan and the global consents are the culmination of a 7 year riverbed gravel management review begun in 2010 to examine the hydrology, gravel supply and transport, gravel resource inventory, implications for flood protection, gravel demand forecast, gravel availability, ecological effects, tangata whenua values, beach raking, resource management act, and allocation and funding.

Gary outlined the Special Consultative Process for public input into the *new "Hawke's Bay Riverbed Gravel Management Plan, July 2017"* and the revised "*Environmental Code of Practice for River Control and Waterway Works, February 2017*". These documents have been adopted by Council and form the background to gravel management in the region's riverbeds.

Discussion included the transport of gravel in the Ngaruroro River and the effects of the 1931 earthquake. No gravel reaches the coast from the Ngaruroro or Tutaekuri. The Tukituki is the main river source of gravel to the coast.

Ngaio asked about the historical gravel storage in the river network. This is held in the berms and river bank and is 'locked' by vegetation until a large flood removes it.

Beach raking and the reasons for it were discussed. Important for the braided river network and our endangered birds.

No significant concerns were raised at the hui, and in general there was support for the approach as it offered a more comprehensive way for the effects of gravel extraction to be managed, although further time is necessary to review the documents in more detail.

Gary invited Ngaio / Marei to put in a supporting submission for the consents if / when they are comfortable with the management proposals presented by HBRC.

Hui closed with karakia