

WHAITUA KĀPITI ADVISORY COMMITTEE MINUTES

The Whaitua Kāpiti Committee was convened for its third meeting at 9.30 A.M on April 5, 2023, at Kotare meeting room, Ramaroa Centre, Whareroa (known as Queen Elizabeth's Park)

Committee members present:

Mana Whenua Whare	Facilitator	Kāwanatanga Whare
Dr. Aroha Spinks, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki	Dr. Kathie Irwin (Kathie Irwin & Associates)	Jenny Rowan, Kāpiti Coast community representative
Caleb Royal, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki		Jocelyn Prvanov, Kāpiti Coast District Councillor
Dr. Mahina-a-rangi Baker, Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust		Kerry Walker, Kāpiti Coast community representative
Naomi Solomon, Ngāti Toa Rangatira		Monique Leith, Kāpiti Coast community representative
Sharlene Maoate-Davis, Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust		Pātaka Moore, Kāpiti Coast community representative
Shane Parata, Ngāti Toa Rangatira		Penny Gaylor, Greater Wellington Regional Councillor

Kaimahi present:

Mana Whenua Whare
Aaria Ripeka Dobson-Waitere (<i>online</i>), Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust
Amiee Rei-Bishop, Ngāti Toa Rangatira
Claire Gibb, Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust

Kāwanatanga Whare
Theressa Murray (<i>Transcription for Monique</i>), TMS Transcriptions Services Ltd
Helli Ward, GWRC
Jade Lee-Walker, GWRC
James Blyth, GWRC Contractor
Penny Fairbrother, GWRC
Phill Barker, GWRC
Rita O'Brien, Kāpiti Coast District Council
Sheryl Miller, GWRC
Tim Sharp, GWRC
Whāia te kikorangi Caton (<i>Minutes</i>), GWRC

Apologies: Mel McCormick, Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust

PROPOSED AGENDA (Set prior to this meeting)

Welcome and karakia

1. Approval of previous meeting minutes from Wednesday 8 March 2023
2. Presentation from Greater Wellington staff on lessons learned from previous whaitua and how this may be achieved in the timeframe (includes discussion on meeting programme)

Morning tea

3. Presentation from each iwi on what they are bringing to the table - capabilities, mātauranga, pūkenga and what kaupapa we are active in
4. Individual house caucusing

Lunch

5. Agenda setting process in advance of future hui
6. Direction for council officers and kaimahi on information to be prepared for future meetings
7. Agenda for next hui

Afternoon tea

8. Other agenda items to be confirmed after each house caucuses between 27/3 – 31/3

Closing statements and karakia

ITEM 1 – INTRODUCTIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The meeting was opened with a karakia by Mahinga-a-rangi.

Acknowledgements were made to those who have passed recently, and a specific mention to Mel, taiao co-ordinator, whose mother passed unexpectedly. Mahina-a-rangi spoke to her work and relationship with Mel. She was a tohunga of fishing and te taiao and will be greatly missed.

Kathie welcomed the two houses back together and asked the group if agenda item 1 – approval of previous minutes, could be discussed at the end of the day, and to start with the presentation from Council staff on lessons learned from previous Whaitua processes.

Agreed – The group agreed and the first agenda item to approve the previous hui minutes from 8 March 2023, was moved to the end of the day.

ITEM 2 – PRESENTATION FROM GREATER WELLINGTON STAFF ON LESSONS LEARNED FROM PREVIOUS WHAITUA PROCESSES

Greater Wellington Regional Council's (GWRC) Whaitua Programme Manager, Tim Sharp and Senior Policy Advisor, Phill Barker shared a PowerPoint presentation (**See Appendix 1**) on their lessons learned from previous Whaitua processes; ideas for how the Whaitua Kāpiti timeframe can be achieved; and the meeting programme).

Discussion

Noted a question was raised regarding respective roles and enforcement powers that GWRC and Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) hold.

The group discussed the relationship between GWRC and KCDC and expressed their desire to see stronger alignment between the two Councils, to avoid disagreement during the Natural Resources Plan (NRP) submission process. There was also a technical discussion on the limit setting process, 'where the rubber hits the road.'

Action – GWRC officers to produce a paper on respective roles and enforcement powers of GWRC and KCDC.

Action – GWRC officers to produce and present a technical paper on the limit setting process, that addresses where allocation is at, and includes commentary from mana whenua for the right to use water.

Noted that historical biases, including funding, default to Western Science.

Noted that a large amount of work is required behind the scenes to leverage existing Mātauranga in order to provide an analysis and answer questions that this process is asking.

Noted that the Mana Whenua Whare have stated the need for putting a mechanism in place to support Mātauranga Māori in the decision-making framework.

It was advised to focus on setting up the decision framework early to resolve any disparity between the two knowledge systems.

This was discussed and supported by various members of the committee. No actions were agreed.

The group discussed the importance of recording oral information and knowledge.

Noted that the Kāwanatanga house discussed the bias and weighting of evidence and wondered whether Mātauranga presentations could be recorded for evidence.

Noted that information shared between each group should be uploaded to a shared folder for transparency purposes.

Action – GWRC officers to create a shared folder for both houses to upload and share information.

Noted that Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) is a critical decision point.

Noted that the Committee should look at values and measures for assessing state before current state is reviewed.

Important for the Committee to all gain clarity and understand the NPS-FM policy jargon before looking at the detailed values and current states.

Action – GWRC officers to produce a glossary of ‘policy jargon’ and identify commonly used Māori terms, to support the committee’s decision making.

The meeting broke for morning tea.

A question was asked if there is a need to improve on the direction within the NPS-FM 2020.

Noted that previous Whaitua committees spent a considerable amount time on confirming state and values, and that there is stronger guidance under the new NPS-FM 2020.

The committee agreed to focus on the NPS-FM 2020 requirements asked to discuss the legislative requirements early.

The committee discussed the Kāpiti Coast community representatives, role, and responsibility in bringing their community’s voices to the table.

Noted that GWRC hired an independent research company to engage with the Kāpiti Coast community for 6-months in 2022, with intention to capture community views. It was advised that this report will be completed soon and available for the committee.

Noted by members that communities engaging with Councils differs from when they engage with trusted faces and voices from within their own network. It was stated that the value of the community representatives in the Kāwanatanga house is their connection to the community. and that they should be drawn on during community consultation processes.

It was discussed, and no actions were agreed.

The group discussed information packages GWRC is developing and the method for equity of information for the committee.

Noted that GWRC has state and trend reports and other memos on relevant topics to support the Committee's decision-making.

The commitment is to work and agree with mana whenua before any information from GWRC is shared with the Kāwanatanga House and the Tiriti House.

This was discussed and supported by various members of the committee. No actions were agreed.

Action – GWRC to provide hard copies of all WIP documents that have been produced, including iwi statements, for the committee to read.

The group discussed the technical requirements for this process, the short timeframe and discussed solutions to run an efficient process in parallel to the NRP plan change.

Noted that the WIP recommendations need to provide as much direction to the NRP Plan Change team, for example, to inform the Resource Management Act (RMA) section 32 report process.

The group discussed the NOF process, (**see figure Appendix 2**), TMoTW hierarchy, and the direction within the NPS-FM 2020.

Action – GWRC officers to laminate the National Objectives Framework (NOF) guideline and bring it to every committee meeting for visual aid.

Noted that mana whenua are tired of having to be the ones to push for the use of enforcement and that Councils should be more active in enforcement action.

The group discussed the needs with presenting information in committee hui.

Decision – presentations to be shared in committee hui are to be shared 1 week in advance, and slides are to be numbered.

The meeting broke for lunch.

ITEM 3 – PRESENTATION FROM EACH IWI ON WHAT THEY ARE BRINGING TO THE TABLE – CAPABILITIES, MĀTAURANGA, PŪKENGĀ AND WHAT KAUPAPA THEY ARE ACTIVE IN

3.1 Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki

Caleb and Aroha presented on who Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki are as a collective, touched on some of the projects they have led, and spoke in depth to their research and monitoring to safeguarding Mahinga kai.

Noted that this research and work has been fully invested and supported by the ĀRT confederation and is their intellectual property and as such the presentation is unable to be shared.

There was a general discussion about aspects of the presentation, and questions were asked and answered throughout.

Sharlene Maoate-Davis left partway during this presentation after stating that when our environment is polluted, we can see this in ourselves as humans, just like the tuna (eels). If our taiao is unwell, then we are unwell. In healing the whenua, we in turn heal ourselves.

Caleb made acknowledgements of the mahi that Pātaka Moore has done that was shared in this presentation.

Kathie made acknowledgements to the Mātauranga that Caleb shared.

3.2 Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust

Mahina-a-rangi makes acknowledgements to the Mātauranga that Caleb provided, and then shared a PowerPoint presentation, (see *Appendix 3*) which spoke to who is in their operational taiao unit, who they are in a 'Te Mana o te Wai' context, Mātauranga Māori and the three baskets of knowledge, the Hua Parakore framework, the disconnection of rangatahi and more.

A general discussion did not follow this presentation.

Kathie speaks to the strong imagery of rangatahi jumping into the awa. (See *slide 18 of Appendix 3*)

3.3 Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Shane acknowledged they don't have documents or PowerPoint presentations to share, and Naomi stated they intend to kōrero. Collectively they spoke to Mahinga kai, the role of mana whenua in their rohe, relationship between councils across the two islands, sites of significance and more.

Shane closed with a quote from Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao.

A general discussion did not follow this presentation.

Kathie asks the group to break for kai, and to have the Kāwanatanga house to share what they bring to the table straight after to keep the wairua flowing. The group agreed.

The meeting broke for afternoon tea.

ITEM 4 – KĀWANATANGA HOUSE SHARE WHAT THEY BRING TO THE TABLE.

The committee members from the Kāwanatanga house individually spoke to what they bring to the table and made acknowledgements to what the Mana Whenua house had shared.

There was a general discussion and stories that followed.

ITEM 5 – CLOSING STATEMENTS AND NEXT MEETING AGENDA

Kathie thanks everyone for their contribution, relationships, and connections throughout the day.

Noted that agenda items not discussed today will be included on the next agenda.

Agreed – the committee agreed to approving the previous minutes from the last hui via email.

Action – GWRC to email the previous minutes to the committee members for their approval and/or amendments.

Taurite announcements

Noted that Jenny has been elected as Taurite for the Kāwanatanga House.

Noted that Mahinga-a-rangi has been elected as Taurite for the Mana Whenua Whare.

Suggested agenda items for the next committee hui were:

- Clarify and check in about our Tiriti House Model structure: how it is working and are we happy, connected to these about how the two houses are resourced
- ĀRT caucus is budget and funding from this process.
- Understand framework work within.
- Evident from today that recognition serious knowledge capability and applied to this process to help where it gets to need to go.
- Conscious of technical work in the background and at the ready – make sure that the equity for whare being resourced. By resource we mean access to people doesn't have to solely be about money
- Picked up internally that we want to have wānanga about NPSFM and what is required about decision making process (made a good start today look at the diagram) helpful at next meeting to make sure that we are clear about what that is. Stuff about the Jargon and objectives and outcomes mean same thing but clear on language using.
- Need to affirm the work programme (we know the framework) or modify that (Phill's work programme) and looking at the methods for decision making. If we know what we need to do, what is the process we follow as a whare to decide? For some people they may have immediate triggers what info at the table—is it a consensus? Those questions. In our experience if we have this down really well and brought it into process, assumption it will make things move quicker.

Agreed that Annette Sykes resource on Te Mana o te Wai should be shared with the group.

It was requested that papers are circulated 2 weeks before meetings, so that each house can go over those papers prior to full committee meetings.

Future Committee meeting dates were discussed. Dates were scheduled as draft, venues a booked and need to rationalise to the confirmed meetings only.

Decision – Minutes and agenda will be circulated in two weeks in advance of the next meeting.

Action – GWRC officers to circulate dates for future hui for confirmation.

Action – GWRC officers will follow up with members about remaining bios and photos for the GWRC website.

Kathie thanks the group for the fabulous engagement. The feeling in the room was magic and genuine sharing and listening. Positive outcomes with so much to do.

Mahina-a-rangi closed the meeting with final statements and instead of a karakia, shared a poem written by tamariki through a local Enviroschools programme.

Action – Mahina-a-rangi to share a copy of the poem written by tamariki through a local Enviroschools programme for the record.

Next meeting: Wednesday 10 May 2023.

END OF THE DAY.

ACTION REGISTER

Opened	Action	Update	Owner
08/03/23	The Mana Whenua Whare asked for background information regarding Whaitua decision making and how the committee would receive this information.		GWRC Kaimahi
08/03/23	Tim to add to GWRC lessons learnt presentation. Information about what knowledge the Kāwanatanga house has and how was this done previously. How we plan to present this information to the committee.	<u>April note:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tim completed the first part of this action during the April hui. 	GWRC Kaimahi
08/03/23	Draft minutes to be circulated with GWRC's updated lessons learnt PowerPoint presentation and Ngāti Toa's lessons learnt presentation.		GWRC Kaimahi
05/04/23	GWRC officers to produce a paper on respective roles and enforcement powers of GWRC and KCDC.		GWRC Kaimahi
05/04/23	GWRC officers to produce and present a technical paper on the limit setting process, that addresses where allocation is at, and includes commentary from mana whenua for the right to use water.		GWRC Kaimahi
05/04/23	GWRC officers to create a shared folder for both houses to upload and share information.		GWRC Kaimahi
05/04/23	GWRC officers to produce a glossary of 'policy jargon' and identify commonly used Māori terms, to support the committee's decision making.		GWRC Kaimahi
05/04/23	GWRC to provide hard copies of all WIP documents that have been produced, including iwi statements, for the committee to read.		GWRC Kaimahi
05/04/23	GWRC officers to laminate the figure 2 from the National Objectives Framework (NOF) guideline and bring it to every committee meeting for visual aid.		GWRC Kaimahi
05/04/23	GWRC to email the previous minutes to the committee members for their approval and/or amendments.		GWRC Kaimahi
05/04/23	GWRC officers to circulate dates for future hui for confirmation		GWRC Kaimahi
05/04/23	GWRC officers will follow up with members about remaining bios and photos for the GWRC website.		GWRC Kaimahi

CLOSED ACTIONS

Opened	Action	Update	Owner	Status
08/03/23	Resources on Te Mana o te Wai will be the first set of papers shared.		GWRC Kaimahi	Proposed Closure 05/04/2023
Opened	Request	Update	Owner	Status

DECISIONS LOG

Opened	Decision	Update
05/04/23	Presentations to be shared in committee hui, are to be shared 1 week in advance, and slides are to be numbered.	
05/04/23	Minutes and agenda will be circulated in two weeks in advance of the next meeting.	

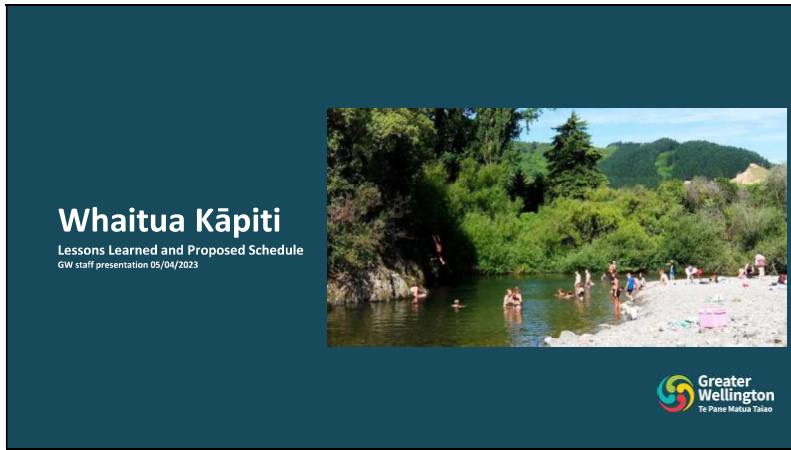
APPENDIX

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APPENDIX 1: GWRC Lessons Learned presentation from previous Whaitua Processes

Slide 1

(Tim Sharp)



Slide 2

(Tim Sharp)

The Whaitua Programme - purpose

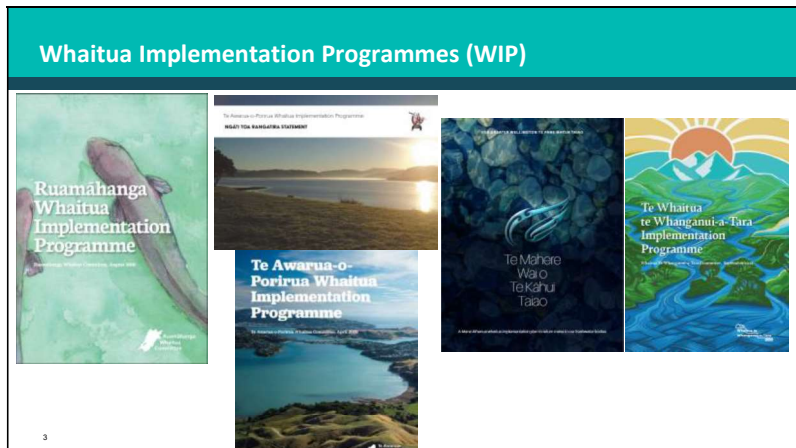
- At its heart, the Whaitua Programme puts **mana whenua and community direction at the front** of the policy process on key freshwater planning decisions relevant to the NPS-FM
- Sets **targets for water quality and quantity to meet the aspirations of Whaitua Kāpiti mana whenua and community**; must set goals that are "ambitious but reasonable" in a timeframe that is "ambitious and reasonable" (NPS-FM 3.3 (2))
- The core outcome is regulatory direction, nested within a mana whenua and community context of vision, new interventions, and **values-based decisions** (non-regulatory actions will happen in partnership over time). Recommendations must give effect to/ be about how to implement Te Mana o te Wai.
- Regional plans need to be notified to **give effect to the NPS-FM by 31 December 2024**. (RMA)

2

- Fundamentally the WIP/ Committee gives locally based direction for how we can address leading issues with freshwater and points the way for the appropriate path to take to do this implementation together, as agencies, partners and communities.
- In this way, while the *core purpose is to guide regulatory* development, the WIP also provides a platform frame and *show a pathway for change in how freshwater is managed* to achieve the vision, environmental outcomes and Te Mana o te Wai
- Regulatory recommendations can be *immediately put into regional plan* development

- Non-regulatory recommendations do have *further steps to implementation* by being formed into projects, costs and put up for LTP budgetary decisions OR; identified as deliverable within/ adapting BAU.
- *Others listen*, in Te Whanganui-a-tara there are community groups, staff in TA's and new initiatives in Wellington Water taking direction from the WIPs
- What do we mean by *values-based decisions*? We acknowledge that not all aspects of the trade-offs and challenges involved in improving water quality and achieving Te Mana o te Wai are quantifiable or even knowable, especially when considering the future. Weighing these things up are values-based choices, based on different kinds of knowledge that are unique to Kāpiti.
- Therefore, one thing that is very *important in our record keeping* is to be noting the rationale/ reasoning behind the key decisions of this Committee. This is to develop the evidence base for Section 32 reports (that evaluate the options, rationale and effectiveness of provisions in the notified regional plan) that will result from the Committee decisions.

Slide 3



(Tim Sharp)

- This is the whakapapa of whaitua
- We have learnt that the most appropriate way to go about a whaitua process needs to keep changing. We especially acknowledge Ngāti Toa for their previous commitment to two whaitua as we enter Whaitua Kāpiti.
- We expect that this process can pick up from long-running mahi in the district; the whaitua programme is not here to redo or start from scratch.

- We want to proceed in partnership for Kāpiti together
- We probably all appreciate how much clearer the expectations are in the NPS-FM 2020 for mātauranga and mana whenua input. This is the first whitua committee to *start* with the NPS-FM 2020 in place.
- We want to arrive at clear agreement together about all the parts of this process including the decision-making, and also the information/ evidence that is necessary as *inputs* into this process, as that will significantly shape what we can take on over the timeframe.

Slide 4

Key lessons - Ruamāhanga 2013-2018

- Began in 2013 as part of Greater Wellington's response to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM 2011).
- Huge investment in computer modelling of future scenarios, did not add comparable value to decision-making. The results were an important contribution, but coarse.
- 18 months engagement on 'freshwater values' and demonstrating a need for change with the community, which was not apparent to many, at the outset.
- Developed attributes from 'scratch' e.g., what in water affects human health? However, this did not add a lot to new attributes being implementable through the plan,
- The NPS did not yet have a hierarchy of priorities, so the framing was more about balancing of values.
- Significant improved social fabric and shared understanding was achieved between parties at the table and externally.

(Tim Sharp)

- We (all with an interest in water) have come a long way since – including water users and “polluters” with greater acceptance of the problems
- Despite the investment in comprehensive computer modelling of change scenarios, the findings/projections are still coarse. Tells us if things will stay the same, get a bit better/worse or a lot better/worse. Many mitigations/change in practice cannot be closely quantified and therefore not included in the analysis or conclusions are broad in scale. We can do this better with korero and reasoning, informed by knowledge and advice.
- Te Mana o te Wai as it is now makes a significant difference to the mandate of a whitua committee. Overriding question is ‘how do we give effect to TMotW’ and it’s hierarchy rather than, ‘how we balance equal values locally’

Slide 5

Key lessons - Te Awarua-o-Porirua 2015-2018

- Lot of time learning/challenging/agreeing 'current state' and the details of freshwater science. Not necessarily needed.
- Was a challenge to engage urban communities at the time; close engagement with rural community.
- We learned a lot through Ngāti Toa stepping out and creating the Ngāti Toa statement.
- Must have the "long-term" conversation about outcomes, beyond the planning horizon of 20-30 years; otherwise moderate targets of 'fair' appear to be final, when 'excellent' is the objective.
- This means the WIP must give space for mana whenua statements (Tino Rangatiratanga) and the expression of vision and strategic direction that a whaitua committee can bring

5

(Tim Sharp)

- I acknowledge fully the experience of Ngāti Toa members through that process and the effect of trying to narrow the focus on planning horizon of 20-30 years. We need to have space for mana whenua and the Committee as a whole to declare the long-term destination as well)
- And not as much foundation of investment (within the Committee process) in mātauranga as evidence toward target setting decisions, as compared with Te Whanganui-a-tara (Te Kāhui Taiao mana whenua caucus) and now Whaitua Kāpiti
- The Ngāti Toa statement shows the influential role of independent declarations and recognising tino rangatiratanga of mana whenua, statements such as this for Kāpiti could sit within or alongside the WIP.
- The harbour as a receiving environment played a huge role in driving upstream freshwater target setting, Kāpiti is quite different to this.
- Was a challenge at the time engaging Urban people, much less so now with so many 3 waters issues and understanding of where these end up – in the harbour. Achieved better engagement in Te Whanganui-a-tara and we have invested in pre-engagement around community visions and values

Slide 6

Key lessons - Te Whanganui-a-tara

- Strong commitment of two cultures developing in partnership at the outset with co-chairs and a shared Kawa set early as a tūāpapa to guide consensus building and decision-making.
- 100-year Vision agreed to early (learning from Te Awarua-o-Porirua)
- 'new' **NPS-FM 2020** added Te Mana o te Wai hierarchy (putting mana, mauri and ecosystem health of water first). Committee already operating for 1 and ¼ years.
- Large committee with a strong appetite to get to the root of all issues and present solutions to all of these. No-one else was seen to be examining 3-waters issues until 2020 WCC Mayoral Taskforce.
- "All" issues on the table

6

(Tim Sharp)

- Two cultures developing in partnership (bicultural), Co-chairs and establishment of Te Kāhui Taiao
- Operated a large horizontally collaborative project team which became unwieldy across 4 Councils, Wellington Water, mana whenua advisors, subject experts, and the core team. We are more efficient now with sub-teams and clearer roles.
- Three sub-committees (Policy, Comms and Science) to divide the labour and small groups to tackle the issues – not recommended for Whaitua Kāpiti as it's not in keeping with the Tiriti House model.
- Te Kāhui te Taiao showed the value in resourcing the mātauranga development to allow mana whenua members to develop detailed work in all areas of the NOF and wider recommendations.
- We had in-effect two learning cycles about the issues and current state one in the first year and again in the second year when small groups of committee members worked through lockdowns to develop recommendations. Can be a lot more efficient about bringing our analysis of issues to you.

Slide 7

Key lessons - Te Whanganui-a-tara

- Te Kāhui Taiao having time and capacity to pursue 'full statement' of Te Mana o te Wai
- In-depth recommendations, not all of which are actionable by Greater Wellington
- Majority of process was deliberating on the issues and forming consensus on non-regulatory recommendations; Councils now have the benefit of this deliberation to address issues relevant to the whole region.
- Affecting the timeline: adapting to working online (Covid-19); new NPS; two large (repetitive) learning cycles.

7

(Tim Sharp)

Repeated

- Two cultures developing in partnership (bicultural), Co-chairs and establishment of Te Kāhui Taiao
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Slide 8

How can we complete Whaitua Kāpiti in 12 meetings?

- Build on earlier work, e.g., TĀKW Kaitiakitanga Plan, Waikanae Ki Uta ki Tai, Iwi Management Plans, previous planning processes, previous whaitua processes involving Ngāti Toa, KCDC Stormwater Framework, Takutai Kāpiti, Mauri Tūhona, community research, existing KCDC water management policies, e.g., meters, tanks, hydraulic neutrality.
- Operate at the right level for decisions; focus recommendations on the highest leverage points for freshwater management to come, rather than the nitty gritty detail (Goalposts)
- Focus on water quality targets that are a "stretch" to meet as these are the most important for the regional plan change in 2024
- Providing a clear statement of the issues to give focussed direction to Councils and communities. You are not expected to solve every issue. Drives plan change and *action planning* thinking of agencies and communities.

8

(Tim Sharp)

- Points as per slide

Slide 9

How can we complete Whaitua Kāpiti in 12 meetings?

- The three-house structure is strong for bringing considered proposals and clear debate on recommendations and targets (rather than seeing no end)
- Ensuring you enter decision-making meetings fully informed with a good understanding of the situation / issue / options
- We intend the information pool to be shared between the houses, readily available
- We will provide timely succinct information that helps you get to your key decision points quickly
- Broad engagement community already undertaken on values and aspirations; mana whenua house have said their processes are sufficient for mana whenua engagement
- Little 'new' research to conduct, further stakeholder consultation on key topics that may impact them

9

(Tim Sharp)

- Points as per slide

Slide 10

Ruamāhanga process

High level process steps of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee process

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graph LR
    A[Information gathering (1 year)] --> B[Identifying community values (6 months)]
    B --> C[Identifying attributes (6 months)]
    C --> D[Developing scenarios for testing (9 months)]
    D --> E[Developing policy options (1 year)]
    E --> F[Developing freshwater objectives (3 months)]
    F --> G[Finalising decisions with the community (5 months)]
    G --> H[Drafting and finalising WIP document (3 months)]
  
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10

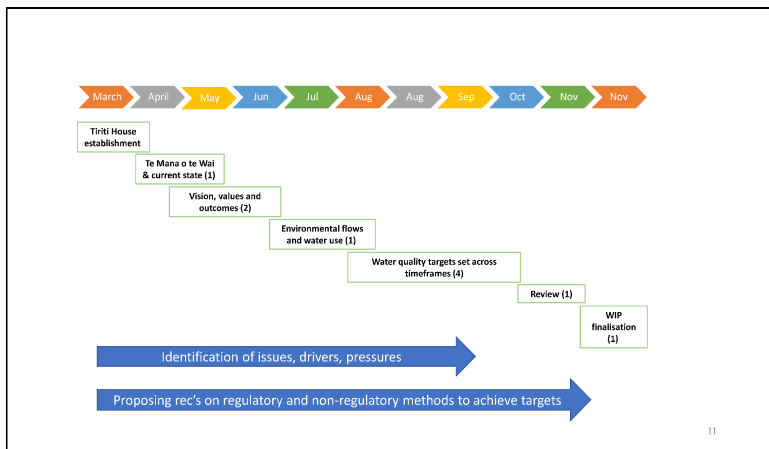
(Tim Sharp)

- They went with a blank canvas and ‘how are we going to do this?’
- We’ve gathered the information we think you’ll need (1 year), we do need to rapidly ensure mana whenua also have what they need.
- We’ve captured a lot of information on values and have these summarised for you (6 months)
- There are attributes now prescribed in the NOF that apply to values; and I know that mana whenua here have developed your own attributes, e.g., inanga for Ōtaki, tuna for Waikanae
- We have run scenarios from a Western science perspective only – so you may

want to draw on that. We know that mana whenua have experience and methods to bring other ‘futuring’ and scenario information to the table. We need to co-ordinate on this.

- A lot of policy settings are now established that weren’t previously – this was pre-Natural Resources Plan which is now operative and puts in place a lot of framework Objectives and Policies for freshwater management.
- We need **your direction** on vision, values, objectives, targets, methods, timeframes – for the waterways of Kāpiti to restore TMOTW – based on this information and that to be brought forward by mana whenua.

Slide 11



(Phill)

- This is a proposal for how you may tackle your decisions (as per Terms of Reference in sequence). The numbers refer to the number of meetings for that topic area.
- Think of the process in a few phases/ sets of types of work. Of course all parts are related and there are various ways to tackle this.
- Here’s an outline of how it could look across 12 meetings for us to discuss and determine what we each need to confirm an approach.
- Note the two meetings booked for August and November based on your availabilities. Will this still be ok? There can be benefit to have a few meetings closer together to get to key decisions if there is sufficient time to follow-up in the houses after those.
- We will be keeping a close record of your dialogue as you go. And as we have started from the first hui, you will be discussing possible actions and barriers and we can treat this as content for the

WIP-in-draft to be reviewed later. (And also evidence and reasoning for your decisions that eventuate).

- I should note that this proposal is focussed on how to achieve the core work as named in the Terms of Reference which are central components of the NPS-FM. We are well aware that this may feel like constrained way to look at the process given the crown tikanga inherent in legislation and that a kaupapa Māori approach may provide a different way to approach your decisions.
- The WIP is also a strategic and leadership document... For example; we do know that there needs to be space for statements of Tino Rangatiratanga, within or beside a WIP, for a truly long-term vision and for a strategic/systemic view to be taken about how to tackle the issues that is about more than just what GW does (also mana whenua, KCDC, communities and other groups working towards the goal).
- Will have to break this down to a right scale of conversations E.g., Waikanae catchment, Otaki catchment, Small streams across district, Lakes – this needs to be done in ways that make sense for you.

Slide 12

A way to tackle this?	
Phase	related TDR decisions
(1) Mana Whenua and Community Values and Current state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A long-term freshwater vision for the Whaitua Kāpiti ❖ Locally identified values, including Mana Whenua values and how these will be provided for ❖ Applying all national values (compulsory and other) ❖ Implementation of the six principles of Te Mana o te Wai (Vision, Values and Te Mana o te Wai narrative)
(1) Articulating tangible, practically expressed outcomes for values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Environmental outcomes for freshwater (drafts to review later rather than final decisions at this stage) ❖ <i>Deliberating on the predominating issues, mana whenua and other attributes through to proposing draft environmental outcomes for Te Mana o te Wai</i>
(2) Throughout: Issues/ drivers/ pressures facing freshwater ecosystems and values. Developing and recommending solutions. Recommendations on how territorial authorities can promote positive effects for the health and wellbeing of freshwater and receiving environments.	
(3) Te Mana o te Wai for Environmental Flows and Water Use. (Quantity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Minimum flow, allocation limits and policies for surface and groundwater bodies in Whaitua Kāpiti
(4) Resolving FW quality targets across timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Target Attribute States for all relevant attributes in the National Objectives Framework ❖ Targets for additional attributes for locally specific values, including a baseline from the best available evidence ❖ Targets in subclauses (g) and (h) to be set as numeric targets, including timeframes to achieve those targets and to be measured at specific reporting points ❖ Limits where applicable, ❖ Including direction on regulatory and non-regulatory methods to achieve limits
(5) WIP document drafted in parallel	
- Technically-led work (both Houses) developed in parallel, feeding into your meetings to confirm in WIP	Freshwater Management Units, Reporting Points, Mātāuranga Attributes and current states, and Primary contact monitoring sites.

(Phill)

- We suggest that the deciding on targets (the target attribute states) should feel that it flows directly from your long-term vision, statements of values and the principles of Te Mana o te Wai.
- I would echo the wisdom from Pakake about choosing a shared foundation that you are able to relate your proposals back to; Te Whanganui-a-tara had their Kawa and this was essential for finding their way to consensus and reasoning their arguments with each other.
- Come together around this in this first phase that we are in now, add to it Freshwater Values, Vision and Environmental Outcomes and then dive into what is the current state and what are the meaningful, ambitious and achievable steps towards that vision.
- You might be able to see that the twelve meetings as we have mapped them are about your core decisions rather than a lot of sessions with advisors, we have learned that we can provide online spaces with subject matter experts to clarify any information that has been provided, and to really protect the space you need for dialogue with each other about your decisions. We have questions about what aspects you may want to learn and discuss in session together versus just receive as information and advice and take into your decision-making meetings.
- Spaces and facilitation for that learning can be provided separately or together depending on how you want to proceed.

Slide 13

Phase 1	
Phase	Related TOR decisions
(1) Establishment Principles/ Foundation Mana Whenua and Community Values and Current state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A long-term freshwater vision for the Whaitua Kāpiti ❖ Locally identified values, including Mana Whenua values and how these will be provided for ❖ Applying all national values (compulsory and other) ❖ Implementation of the six principles of Te Mana o te Wai (Vision, Values and Te Mana o te Wai narrative)
(1) Articulating tangible, practically expressed outcomes for values (not final decision)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Environmental outcomes for freshwater (drafts to review later rather than final decisions at this stage) ❖ <i>Deliberating on the predominating issues, mana whenua and other attributes through to proposing draft environmental outcomes for Te Mana o te Wai</i>

(Phill)

- As Tim has already mentioned there is a lot of work that already exists across Kāpiti about freshwater values, visions and outcomes. Mana whenua have well developed work on this for some time. You might want to think about this more as a task of synthesising and articulating from existing work for the purposes of this whaitua process, rather than a large task starting from scratch.
- Could be all summed up as creating the values-based foundation for the target setting decisions to come.
- We will provide memos to brief you on the specific needs of each decision area and that relates to how they would/could sit in the regional plan.

Slide 14

Phase 2 and information	
Phase	Related TOR decisions
(2) Throughout: Issues/ drivers/ pressures analysis from advisors (both houses) facing freshwater ecosystems and values. Developing and recommending solutions. Recommendations on how territorial authorities can promote positive effects for the health and wellbeing of freshwater and receiving environments.	
- Technically-led work (both Houses) developed in parallel, feeding into your meetings to confirm in WIP	Freshwater Management Units, Reporting Points, Mātauranga Attributes and current states, and Primary contact monitoring sites.

(Phill)

- By “throughout” I mean that these components are things that you will be receiving analysis and advice on throughout the whole process But I have positioned the slide here to indicate that it is here in the sequence that it will be important to dive into a through understanding of the current state across different types of freshwater bodies (i.e. Rivers, smaller streams, Lakes and estuaries)
- There is too much to take as a whole whaitua at once. We suggest working through flows and target setting by different areas: E.g. Waikanae awa, Ōtaki, other smaller streams, Whareroa, Lakes.
- From the advice and analysis all of the officers and subject matter experts can offer (from both houses), this will start to build your picture of the current state of freshwater environments, and what is contributing to the state being the way

it is (identified issues, gaps in regulation or management practices). Your own local knowledge will add to this with other perspectives on what are issues for communities that needs to be addressed.

- The bottom row shows that there are some matters in the terms of reference that we see as being more technical/analytical in nature and options can be recommended to you following collaborative work between mana whenua and Council advisors.
- Things like mātauranga attributes as measures for target setting are very important and so we want to be sure that anything recommended can be picked up in the right way; checking how these things should be implemented through the regional plan. Some mātauranga and measures may not be appropriate for use in that way.

Slide 15

Phase 3	
Phase	Related TOR decisions
(3) Te Mana o te Wai for Environmental Flows and Water Use. (Quantity)	❖ Minimum flow, allocation limits and policies for surface and groundwater bodies in Whaitua Kāpiti

(Phill)

- ‘Quantity’ of water and flows. We recommend this as the starting point for your major decisions on targets and limits as it goes to the heart of providing for Te Mana o te Wai, the necessary water in the river, space for the species and habitats to sustain life etc.
- Concepts involved will include cultural flows, minimum ecological flows, flow regime, water take limits, over/under allocation – and how these are addressed to achieve Te Mana o te Wai.
- These topics will also put equity considerations up-front in your work.
- This will show us if the practice of receiving the supporting information and bringing proposals to the Tiriti house for decisions is working to move to agreements.

- I would offer that the dialogues you have to reach agreements on these decisions will set in place ways of thinking that will apply to following decisions on water quality targets.
- In this way you could think about the agreements you make as ‘additive’, that is, layered onto each other through your process and applying consistent principles.

Slide 16

Phase 4	
Phase	Related TOR decisions
(4) Resolving FW quality targets across timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Target Attribute States for all relevant attributes in the National Objectives Framework ❖ Targets for additional attributes for locally specific values, including a baseline from the best available evidence ❖ Targets in subclauses (g) and (h) to be set as numeric targets, including timeframes to achieve those targets and to be measured at specific reporting points ❖ Limits where applicable, ❖ including direction on regulatory and non-regulatory methods to achieve limits

(Phill)

- The water quality target setting is especially a technically and socially complex area for a whaitua process and your decision-making. This will mean having a trusted way to work with advice from advisors as well as forming your own decisions on what constitutes ‘ambitious and reasonable’ targets for Kāpiti.
- A very important part is working through this methodically so that you know what evidence the options you are weighing up are connected to.
- A core part of this information is testing ‘scenarios’ about what future change/ interventions might look like. From those scenarios they can be ‘modelled’ by advisors in a variety of ways and from a variety of perspectives, to create projections about how far and how fast the state of the environment might change.
- It is imperative that Mātauranga is a part of the approach to this for your decision making
- We have built up knowledge through successive whaitua on what kind of interventions (changes in management or policy) might be possible and contribute this to scenario and

modelling information for your decisions

- Conceptually, you could think about the approach to reaching target decisions like this:
- A) Advisors will have been listening to you closely about your aspirations and the ways you have defined concepts in TMotW, values and the kinds of change you are proposing might take place
- B) You'll receive information from advisors of both houses about what kinds of environmental response (improvement or decline) could be anticipated from a range of changes that could take place – this is referred to as scenario modelling. Noting also that not every idea for change can be quantified and therefore working this through requires reasoning together about what it takes to achieve change. In some cases, like with sediment in estuaries, it can take a long time for those environments to recover even if we stopped our impacts on them today.
- There are limits to data and what can be known from it. There will be areas of uncertainty, we can only work from the best available evidence.
- C) With information about what values, communities and sectors may be impacted by these changes then you will start to form a picture about the timeframes that improvements could or should be achieved.
- Working through the target setting actually means spending a significant amount of the time talking through what kinds of management and policy change assumptions (the mitigations and methods) are possible to improve outcomes.
- Focus initially is on key attributes that represent the first priority in the

hierarchy of Te Mana o te Wai and what it will take to achieve change. There are around two dozen different attributes in the NPS but deciding on some effectively determines what other ones need to be (e.g. nutrients determined by ecosystem health targets for periphyton/fish)

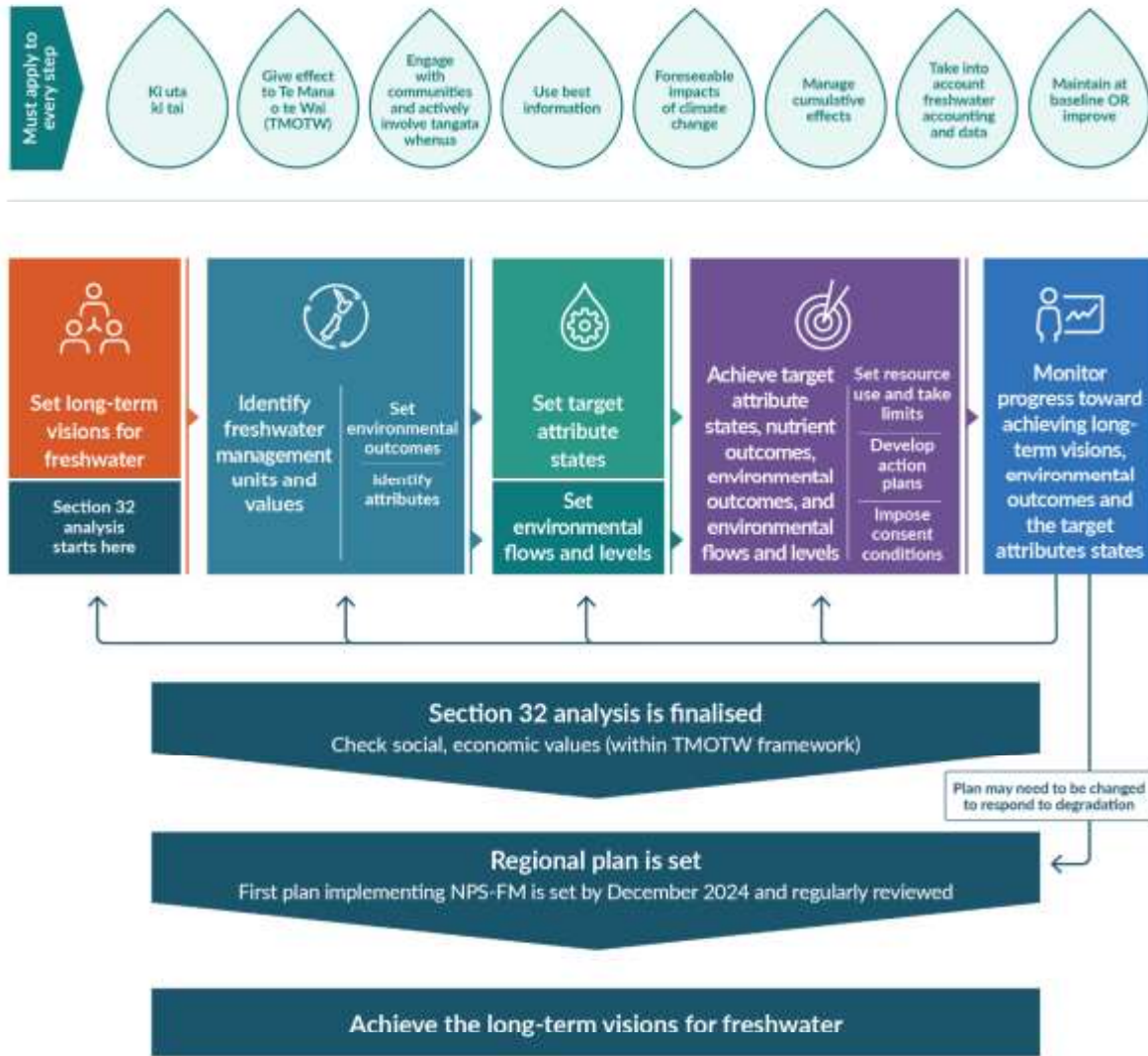
- D) From this set of initial targets around the attributes that are central to TMotW/ecosystem health and mahinga kai, advisors can then show you what this would mean for all the other water quality measures
- This sequence of work needs to be iterative to challenge assumptions and pose ideas about mitigations are possible e.g. better land-use practices, regulations or even land-use change.
- The NPS-FM requires that the medium-term vision e.g. 20-30 years (assuming you have a longer-term vision about the ultimate goal), the environmental outcomes and the targets correlate to each other such that if the targets are met then the outcomes are met and the vision is met. This means that when you have agreed your sets of targets, then you will need to check to reassess if the description of outcomes and vision needs tweaking/modifying to be consistent.

Questions?

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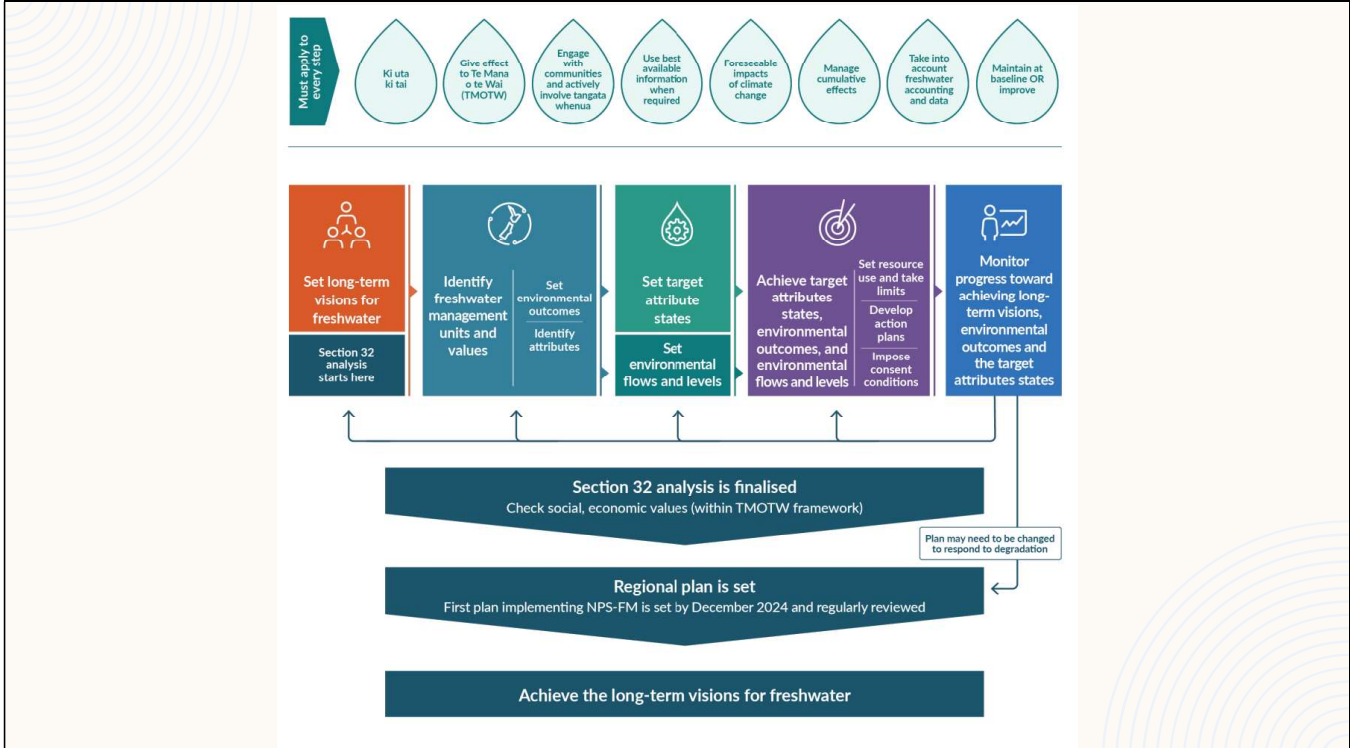
APPENDIX 2: NOF Guideline figure 2

Figure 2: High-level overview of the NOF process



APPENDIX 3: Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust presentation

Slide 1



Slide 2



WHAKARONGOTAI O TE MOANA, WHAKARONGOTAI O TE WĀ.

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai
Catchment work

Slide 3



ĀTIAWA CATCHMENT CONTEXT

Ko Wai Mātou

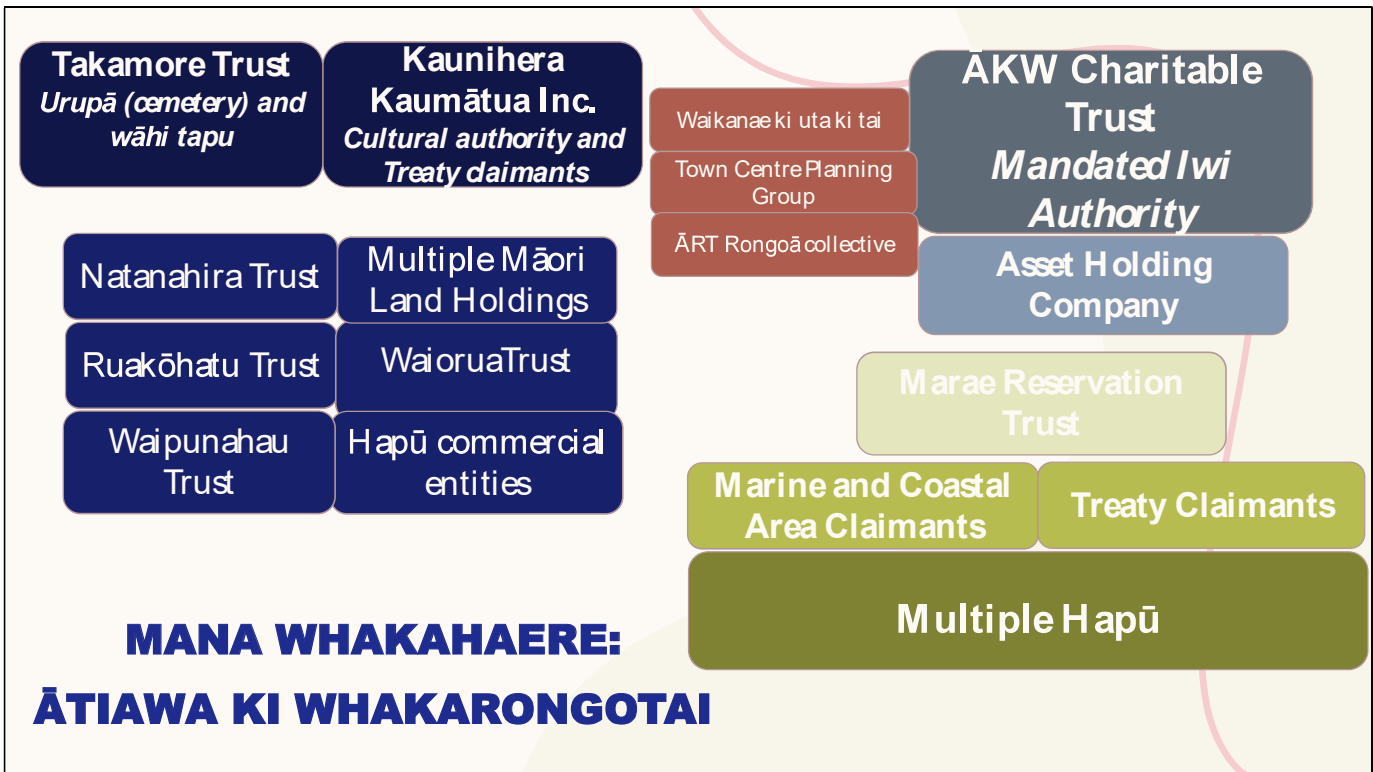
Iwi Kaitakitanga Planning

Measures of freshwater and mahinga kai health

Monitoring

Māori modelling of catchment systems

Priority actions for freshwater in our rohe



NGÄ POU O WAIKANAE KI UTA KI TAI



**SHARLENE
MAOATE-DAVIS**
Chair



BILL CARTER



RĀWHITI HIGGOT



LES MULLEN

OPERATIONAL TAIAO UNIT



MELANIE MCCORMICK
Taiāo Coordinator



DR. MAHINA-A-RANGI BAKER
Pou Takawaenga Taiāo



TE RANGIMĀRIE WILLIAMS
Director, Te Kōnāe



AARIA DOBSON-WAITERE
Senior Consultant



CLAIRE GIBB
Senior Consultant



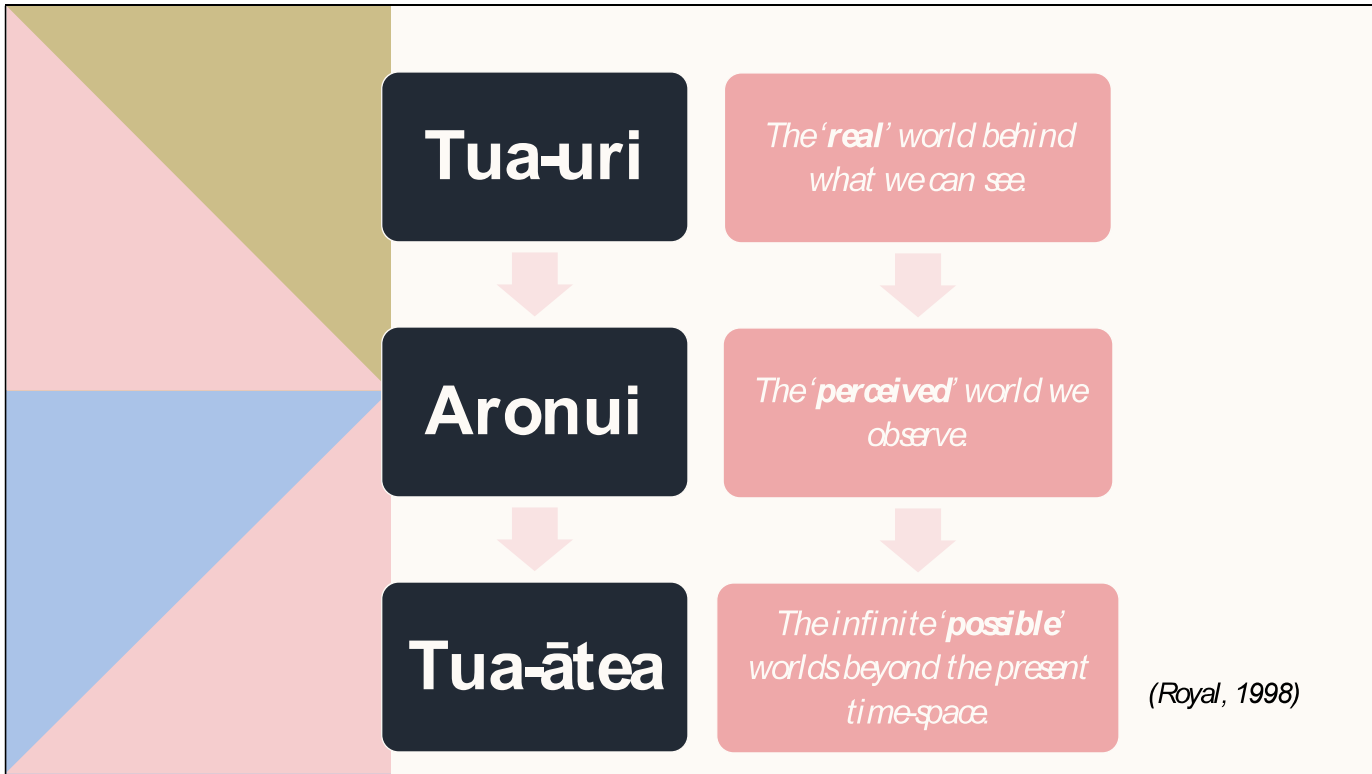
JORDAN HOUSAUX
Junior Consultant



MADIE DAVY
Junior Consultant



TESSA THOMPSON
Graduate Consultant



ĀKW Catchment Context 9

TUA-URI IWI KAITIAKITANGA PLAN

- Kaupapa - *Values*
- Tikanga - *Policies*
- Huanga - *Objectives*

Whakarongotai o te moana
Whakarongotai o te wā
KAITIAKITANGA PLAN for TE ATIWA KI WHAKARONGOTAI

ARONUI MEASURES OF FRESHWATER AND MAHINGA KAI HEALTH

Hua Parakore (Hutchings et al., 2011)

Mauri	Vitality
Te Ao Tūroa	Enduring patterns
Māramatanga	Enlightenment
Mana	Socio-economic security
Wairua	Interdependent well-being
Whakapapa	Connection

Various Māori frameworks
Broad spectrum of values
Identified attributes of these values (74)

ARONUI CATCHMENT MONITORING



Whakarongotai o te wā: Monitoring Form

Questions


Intergenerational transfer of mātauranga Māori me ōna tikanga:
For each type of knowledge, tick the box of how far along the knowledge continuum you are:

	To Whā: I know this knowledge well or I know it well enough to be able to share it with others	To Rau: I know this knowledge but I need to learn more about it	To Rau: I am learning and practicing this knowledge	To Rau: I am practicing and have taught this knowledge
Whakapapa	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ti Whiri Kōwhiri - our history	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To Rau Māori	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ti Tangi o te Māori - Māori values	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Kaitiaki	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>


Slide 12

ĀKW Catchment Context

**ARONUI
CATCHMENT MONITORING**



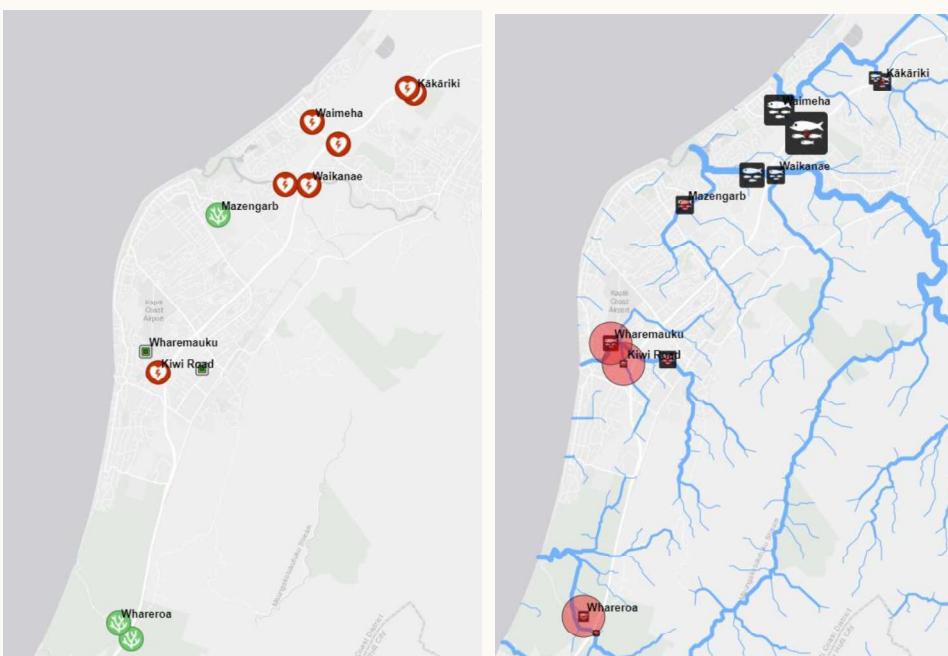
Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai - M2PP Kaitiaki
Monitoring Programme Report 2023



Slide 13

ĀKW Catchment Context

13

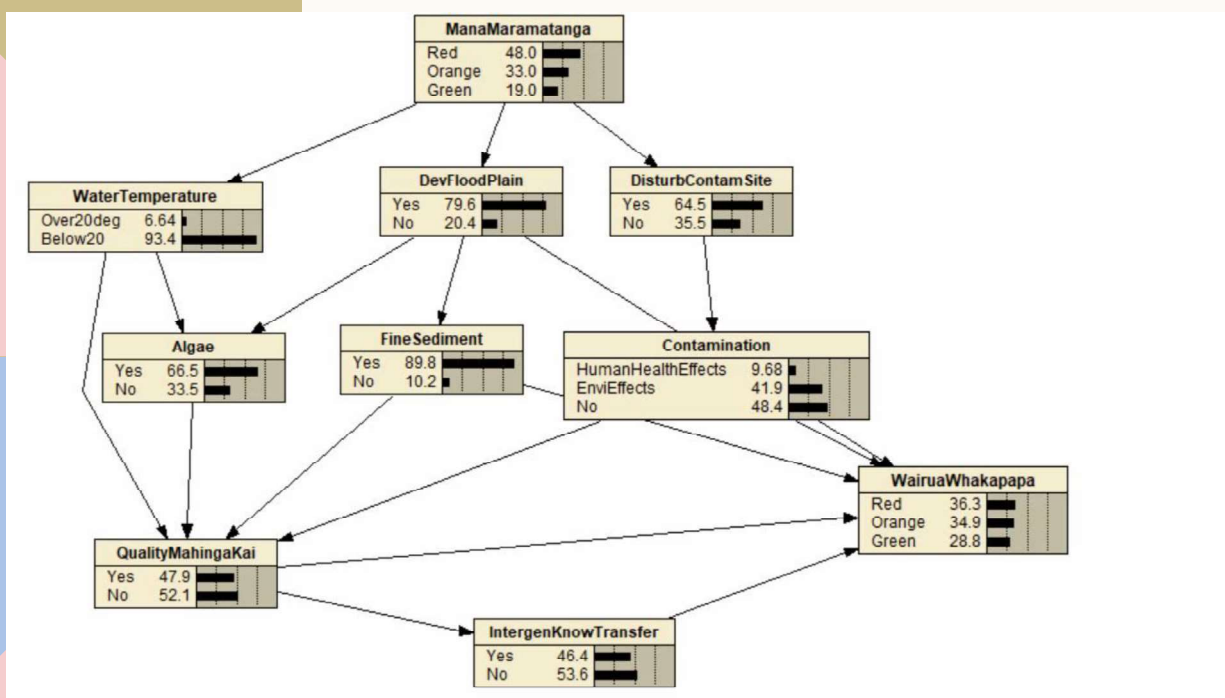


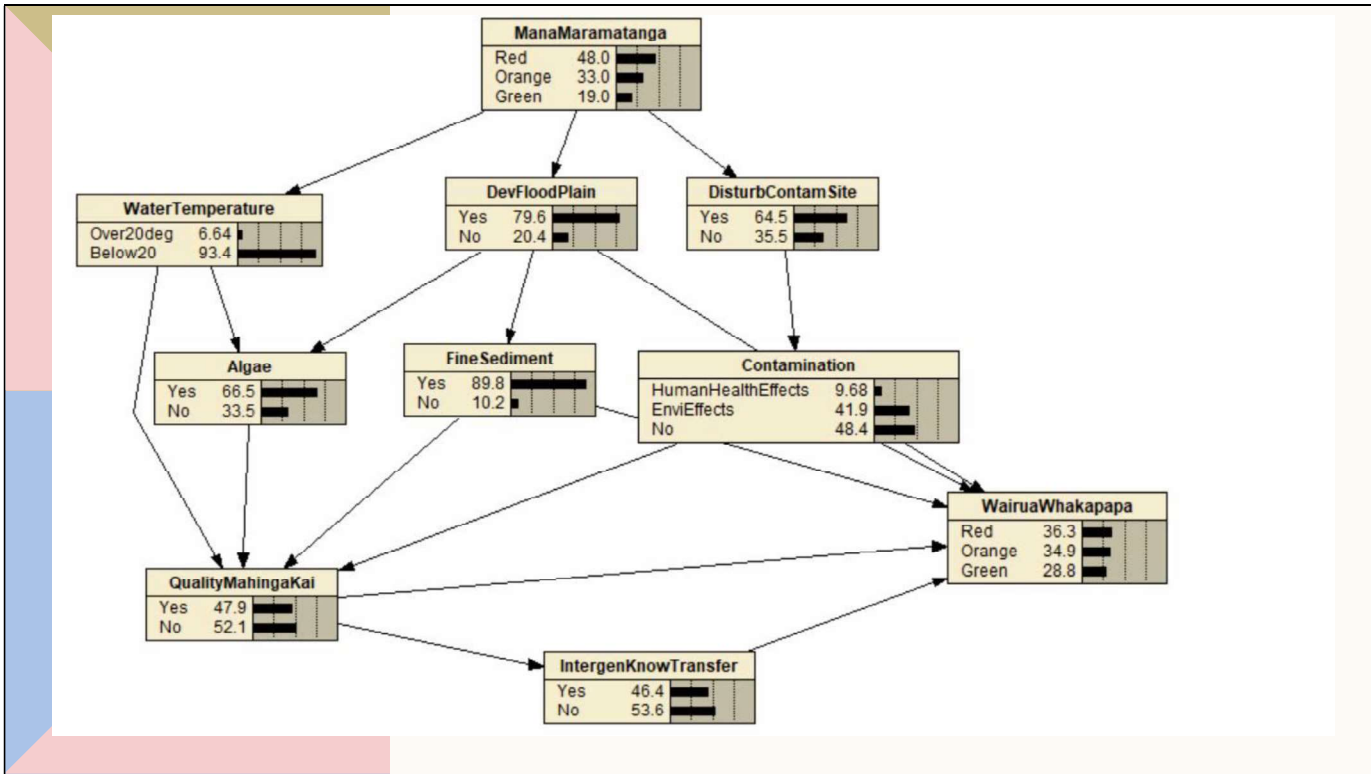
**ARONUI
ARCGIS
MAP**

TUA-ĀTEA ĀTIAWA CATCHMENT MODEL



Many of these processes happening, unpublished and not connected to the planning space
 Wanted to rebuke assumptions about Māori not liking technical processes





Identify limits, identify actions as well

TUA-ĀTEA ACTION PLAN FOR WAIKANAE RIVER

IWI PRIORITY ACTIONS

1. Develop a Waikanae oriented education pathway
2. A joint iwi and community connection programme
3. A partnered management model for Flood Protection
4. A living map for integrated management of risk
5. Rongoā programme that addresses trauma created by degradation of the river.
6. Address current threats to mahinga kai species

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