



Ravensdown Napier Resource Consents Renewal Cultural Impact Assessment



November 2021



Ngāti Pārau Hapū Pepeha

Ko Ōtātara me Hikurangi ngā maunga.

Ko Tūtaekurī te awa.

Ko Tākitimu te waka.

Ko Waiohiki te marae.

Ko Ngāti Pārau te hapū.

Ko Ngāti Kahungunu te iwi.

Ko Tāreha Te Moananui te tangata.

Author's comment

This Cultural Impact Assessment was prepared by Chad Tareha, November 2021.

Chad Tareha is of Ngāti Pārau descent and the Chairman of the Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trust.

In the authorship of this report, the author is tasked with preparing this Cultural Impact Assessment on behalf of the Mana Whenua Hapū, Ngāti Pārau.



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Introduction

Background

Ravensdown Limited Napier (Ravensdown) have been making superphosphate since 1953. The site is located approximately 6km south of Napier city's CBD at 90 Waitangi Rd, Awatoto, Napier. The site borders the coast and State Highway 51 to the east and the Waitangi Regional Park and wetlands to the south. Ravensdown produces 440,000 tonnes of superphosphate fertiliser per annum and is the largest superphosphate manufacturing plant in New Zealand. Ravensdown is a farmer owned co-operative whose products, expertise and technology help farmers reduce environmental impacts.

The manufacturing of superphosphate at Ravensdown gives rise to the discharge of contaminants. As a result, Ravensdown require permits to discharge to air and water. Permits to discharge to air are due to expire on 21 October, 2022. Permits for the sites stormwater and processed water expire on 31 May 2022.

Several improvements to the site are proposed that will reduce the quantity and volume of contaminants discharged from the site. Ravensdown are preparing an application to renew the site's permits. Ravensdown are also applying for resource consent to disposal of stormwater and process water through irrigation across 17.5, ha of farmland located at 165 and 195 Waitangi Road. Awatoto, the Waitangi Estuary, Tūtaekurī River and wetlands areas are sites of cultural significance to Māori of the Napier and Hastings areas.

Due to the close proximity of Ravensdown's discharge sites to sites of significance to Ngāti Pārau, this has raised some concerns. The Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trust have been contacted by Stephen Daysh (Mitchell Daysh), on behalf of Ravensdown, to provide a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) to accompany the Assessments of Environmental Effects (AEE) for Ravensdown's Resource Consents Renewal.



Executive Summary

This CIA was written for Ravensdown as a supporting document to be submitted to the Hawkes Bay Regional Council (HBRC), as part of the application to renew their resource consent to discharge contaminants into air and water.

The purpose of this CIA is to document and highlight the cultural values, interests and associations the Ngāti Pārau hapū has within the Awatoto, Waitangi Estuary and wetlands areas. Furthermore, this CIA will also document any perceived or real impact(s) any discharge may have on the mauri, mahinga kai and natural resources of the area and will provide, if necessary, any measurements to help mitigate these effects.

This document provides a preliminary Mana Whenua CIA on behalf of Ngāti Pārau with regard to Ravensdown's Resource Consent Renewal and will form part of the Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) that will accompany the Resource Consent Renewal application.

It is anticipated that the information provided in this CIA will be of considerable interest to Ravensdown as the site is surrounded by several sites of significance to Ngāti Pārau. Concerns have arisen due to the close proximity of Ravensdown's discharge sites to the following areas:

1. Awatoto was the principal settlement of Ngāti Pārau during Colenso's term as a missionary. Tāreha was the principal chief.
2. The Waitangi Estuary and wetlands is an area of great cultural significance. The area has a long history of events and continues to be an area of cultural value.
3. The Waitangi estuary and wetlands are an important:
 - a) Mahinga kai (a place to gather food): tuna (eels), pātiki (flounder), īnanga & kokopu (white bait species), mullet and kahawai.
 - b) Wāhi taonga (an area of significance for important species): Mātuku (Australasian Bittern), Ngutu Kākā (Royal Spoon Bill).
 - c) Wāhi Wairua (an area of spiritual significance): Pure (ceremony to remove tapū), tohi (baptism ceremony)
 - d) Wāhi Tākaro (an area suitable for recreational use): swimming, waka ama and waka haurua (traditional sailing).
4. Ngāti Pārau holds principal mana whenua interests in the lower reaches of the Tūtaekurī River and the river is also an area of great cultural significance.



Policy and Relevant Planning Framework

There are several plans that regulate and restrict the discharge of contaminants into the environment including:

- a) RMA: section 15;
- b) National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020;
- c) Regional Policy Statement;
- d) Hawkes Bay Regional Management Plan; and
- e) Hawkes Bay Regional Coastal Environmental Plan.

Resource Management Act 1991

The Main objective of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the sustainable management of natural resources such as land, air and water. The RMA requires local authorities to recognize and to provide for iwi environmental concerns through:

- a) Section 6 (e): The relationship of Māori with ancestral lands, waters and sites;
- b) Section 6 (f): The protection of historical heritage (including cultural lands, water and sites);
- c) Section 6 (g): The protection of recognized customary activities;
- d) Section 7 (a): The position of tangata whenua as kaitiaki or stewards over resources and the natural environment;
- e) Section 7 (b): The efficient use and development of natural and physical resources;
- f) Section 7 (f): The maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment; and
- g) Section 8: All persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA shall consider the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Section 15 of the RMA talks about the discharge of contaminants into the environment.

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) also recognises and respects the Crown's obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi by placing certain obligations under sections 14 and 82 on Councils (Territorial Local Authorities). These include:

- a) Ensuring that there are opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes;
- b) consider ways that Councils can foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes;
- c) consider the relationship of Māori with their culture and traditions with ancestral land, water, sites of significance, wāhi tapū, flora and fauna and other taonga.



Ngāti Pārau Hapū Engagement

Ravensdown have been thorough in its engagement and consultation process with mana whenua, including engagement and consultation with:

- Waiōhiki Marae Trustees;
- Kohupātiki Marae Kaumātua;
- Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trustees;
- Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui-ā-Ōrotū CEO;
- Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated Senior analyst; and
- Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated Director Environment & Natural Resources.

November 13, 2020 – The Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trust received an email from Anita Anderson (senior consultant, Mitchell Daysh), advising the Trust that Ravensdown would be undertaking some preliminary work, as a part of their resource consent renewal application for their air and water discharges.

November 24, 2020 – Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trust representatives, Te Kaha Hawaikirangi and Chad Tareha met with Anita Anderson, Helen Hurring and Andrew Torrens of Ravensdown to discuss the preliminary work for these discharge consents.

January 20, 2021 – Representatives of Ngāti Pārau, Ravensdown and Anita Anderson had a site visit of the Waitangi Regional Park, followed by a site visit of Ravensdown and the settling pond.

March 16, 2021 – Chad Tareha took representatives from Ravensdown on a site visit of the Ōtātara Pā Historic Reserve and shared various Ngāti Pārau hapū stories, values and associations the hapū have with the surrounding areas. Ravensdown also advised the hapū about the establishment of a Technical Focus Group (TFG), as a part of their engagement, shared the draft Terms of Reference for the TFG and welcomed Ngāti Pārau involvement in this group. Chad Tareha was selected to represent the Ngāti Pārau hapū in the TFG.

April – October, 2021 – The TFG met regularly to provide advice and contribute to Ravensdown's decision making. These meetings started in April and concluded in October. During the 4th TFG meeting (27 Aug) Ngāti Pārau proposed the creation of a 4 ha. wetland as part of an offsetting project. Stephen Daysh mentioned any Habitat Abundance Restoration Programme that Ravensdown were proposing as part of the consent package would have a monitoring programme in place for habitat and species.

September 16, October 20 – Ravensdown met with mana whenua and other organisations to discuss the Habitat Abundance Restoration Programme (HARP).



Aims and objectives

A CIA is a technical appraisal of Māori cultural values regarding an area and/or its resources. It identifies the potential impacts of a proposed activity on Māori values and Mauri. While a CIA is not a statutory document, it helps gauge considerations and values regarding proposed activities. The objectives of this CIA will be:

- a) To document the cultural significance of the area within which the air and water discharges will occur;
- b) to identify the potential effects (both negative and positive) on cultural values of the discharges;
- c) to assist Ravensdown to gain an improved understanding of the cultural values associated with the environment within which the discharges will occur, and which may be affected by the discharges; and
- d) to identify appropriate measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate, where practical, any potential adverse effects of the discharges on cultural values.

Methodology

The creation of a CIA was mandated by the Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trust in August, 2021. The following methods were used to prepare the CIA report:

- a) A site visit of Ravensdown and discharge sites;
- b) Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trust hui to authorize a lead author for the CIA;
- c) appointment of a Ngāti Pārau representative to the TFG;
- d) a review of the background information and technical assessments;
- e) a hui and interviews with Ngāti Pārau whānau with knowledge and experience of the area;
- f) distribution of a draft report to hapū representatives for peer review;
- g) distribution of a draft report to Ravensdown for peer review;
- h) submit final copy to Ravensdown to accompany the resource consent renewal application.



Summary of Technical Assessments

Ravensdown commissioned several technical assessments to assess the effects of the air and stormwater & process water discharges. These technical assessments will also accompany Ravensdown's renewal application and include the following reports.

- a) Air Discharge Dispersion Modelling and Air Quality Effects Report;
- b) Human Health Effects;
- c) Vegetation Effects;
- d) Estuarine Ecology Assessment;
- e) Land Discharge Effects and Management;
- f) Ecology Baseline Report;
- g) Water Discharge Strategy;
- h) Air Discharge Strategy;
- i) Water Discharge Project Description; and
- j) Air Discharge Process Description by Tonkin and Taylor and Ravensdown.

- Discharge to air

The discharge to air from the site includes fluoride (F) and acid mist from the manufacturing plant, Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and acid mist from the acid plant, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} from the Bradley Mills, odour (including hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) from the acid melter), and dust from raw material and product handling (Tonkin & Taylor Ltd, 2021). The potential air quality effects of the discharge include those on human health (SO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), impacts on vegetation (F, SO₂ and acid mist) and amenity impacts (odour and dust) (Tonkin & Taylor Ltd, 2021). Surrounding air exposures from fluoride, sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide have all been assessed using criteria that are conservative for human health. In conclusion, fluoride in the air contribute negligible addition to background fluoride intakes from usual consumption pattern of food and water, and exposure to sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide at community locations, are below those associated with health effects of respiratory irritation and asthma. Surrounding air exposure from particulates have been assessed using NESAQ criteria that are conservative for human health. NESAQ criteria have not been met at all times within the Awatoto airshed. Maximal near off-site particulate concentrations to the east occur where there is no residential use and people may be briefly present using the Waitangi carpark or beach walkway. Predictive modelling indicates a minor contribution to combined particulate exposure at residential receptors (Environmental Medicine Ltd, 2021).



- Effects on vegetation

The possible effects of high concentrated emissions-to-air from Ravensdown on vegetation include: an increase in water loss, blocked stomata, an increase in leaf temperature and a decrease in photosynthesis (Farmer 1993). Atmospheric modelling indicates that the risk of future damage from fluoride and Sulphur dioxide is minimal and dust emissions are not considered a cause of concern for vegetation outside of Ravensdown's boundary (Plant and Food Research, 2021). A study that examined the effects of dust from a fertiliser factory found an increase in growth in younger trees and a decrease in growth in older trees (Farmer 1993).

- Better practices

Several improvements to the site are proposed that will reduce air discharges in line with Ravensdown's Air Discharge Strategy (Ravensdown, 2021). These include the Den Scrubber system and a proposed upgrade to the acid plant converter. Ravensdown have also created a Discharge to Water Strategy which is designed to implement a sustainable long-term water management and discharge solution that will ensure that water discharges from the site are managed to the water quality parameters set in scientifically based limits and targets that also reflect community expectations, as set in national and regional planning instruments (Ravensdown, 2021). Ravensdown have prepared a Water Discharge Strategy which underpins management of stormwater and process water on site. Dispersion modelling showed that the planned new manufacturing plant stack and proposed reduction in fluoride emission will lead to a reduction in fluoride ground level concentrations compared with the previous plant layout (Tonkin & Taylor, 2021). Water quality monitoring indicates that Ravensdown's discharge is likely to be contributing nickel, copper and aluminium to the receiving environment at levels above effects guidelines, with localised increases in concentrations during wet weather events. Significant improvement in water quality is predicted following the introduction and implementation of treatment devices in conjunction with the overall Discharge Management Strategy. Although improvements to water quality is predicted following treatment, concentrations of some contaminants, in particular aluminium and ammoniacal nitrogen, are predicted to continue to exceed guidelines. As the concentrations of these contaminants are actually higher upstream than downstream of the discharge, this means Ravensdown has no ability to meet these guidelines in isolation from other contributors. However, in spite of these exceedances, there is no evidence that the discharge is having more than a minor effect on ecological values beyond the mixing zone (Streamlined Environment Ltd, 2021).



- Irrigation to land

The proposed site for disposal of stormwater and process water through irrigation across 17.5, ha of farmland is currently grazed and cropped, lying approximately 300 m east of the coastline and 550 m north of the blind arm of the Tūtaekurī river, which flows into the Waitangi Estuary. The near-surface soil conditions were investigated by excavating test pits and reviewing nearby soils data which revealed estuarine muds, silts, sands and vegetation across the low-lying site. The HBRC online bore logs for nearby wells were also reviewed which record near-surface silts and clays from 4 to 30 m depth below ground level (bgl), or sands and gravels to depths between 10 and 16 m bgl. Beneath this, layers of marine sediments including blue clay with shells, sand and wood forming a confining layer to a depth of approximately 40 m bgl. Below approximately 40 m depth, alluvial gravel intervals are recorded which typically present flowing artesian conditions. The thickness of the lower permeability clay and silts, along with artesian pressure and vertically upwards groundwater gradient would help restrict the downwards movement of contaminants into the deeper layers (PDP, 2021). A study on the hydraulic gradient of the deeper aquifer determined flow direction toward the northeast (EAM, 2009). The closest potable supply wells include two Government Wells, Well Nos. 5913 and 16352, which sit approximately 1.6 and 1.7 km NNW from the northern boundary of the proposed irrigation area.



Waitangi Estuary and Wetlands

Along the coast between Awatoto and Haumoana, Waitangi links the Tukituki, Ngaruroro, Tūtaekurī and Karamū-Clive rivers and coastal reserves. The Waitangi Estuary and Wetlands cover an area of 300 ha along approximately 5km of a narrow strip of a coastline.

The Waitangi estuary and wetlands area is an important ecosystem. Birds occupying this area include;

- Kōtuku (White Heron)
- Kōtuku Ngutupapa (Royal Spoonbill)
- Kuaka (Bar-tailed Godwit)
- Matuku (Australasian Bittern)

The lower parts of the rivers are also popular locations for recreational activities including;

- Fishing
- Swimming
- White baiting
- Kayaking
- Waka Ama & Waka Taurua
- Rowing
- Jet boating, jet skiing and kite surfing

The Waitangi Estuary is also the location of the Ātea a Rangi Star Compass, where the Ātea a Rangi Educational Trust hold many educational events including;

- Viewing celebrations of Tautoru, Taumatakuku and Matariki.
- Te Tau Hou Māori celebrations.
- Whakawhitinga o te rā/ Spring & Autumn Equinox
- Ka Rewa a Rehua, Te Takanga o te rā/ Summer Solstice
- Waka Regatta
- Rangatahi wānanga



Cultural Significance and Association

Ngāti Pārau are the descendants of Hikawera II through his two sons Tukua Te Rangi and Te Kereru. In his generation, Hikawera II held the mana (authority) over the whole of Ahuriri and Heretaunga. Ngāti Pārau whakapapa (genealogy) extends back to Tangaroa through Pānia and Moremore, recognising the links we have to the water bodies stretching from both the Tūtaekurī River and Te Whanganui-ā-Ōrotū (Ahuriri inner harbour) to Te Moananui ā Kiwa (Pacific Ocean). Both Te Whanganui-ā-Ōrotū and the Tūtaekurī River were critical to the prosperity and survival of the mana whenua who dwelled and still dwell in its vicinity.

The Tūtaekurī River and Waitangi area around Awatoto is a culturally significant area for Ngāti Pārau and represents the history and emotional attachment of Ngāti Pārau. The area represents the ancestral, spiritual and physical links of our hapū.

Through the mana of Tūrauwha, Taraia, Te Whatuiāpiti, Hikawera II and later Tāreha Te Moananui, Ngāti Pārau has principal hapū interest in the lower reaches of the Tūtaekurī river.

The wider Awatoto area is of cultural and historical significance to various hapū including Ngāti Hawea, Ngāti Hōri and Ngāti Hinemoa. The Awatoto and surrounding area including the northern end of the Waitangi Estuary and Wetlands historically was a resource and mahinga kai (important food source) to sustain the Ngāti Pārau Hapū society.

In the Awatoto and Waitangi area, Ngāti Pārau have been engaged in a number of initiatives to restore and enhance the mauri of the area, including:

- Creation of a Hapū River Management Plan;
- creation of Tūtaekurī Awa Cultural Values Report;
- environmental restoration and enhancement;
- supported the creation of Te Ātea-a-Rangi celestial navigation compass, and
- ongoing recreational and cultural practices.



Ngāti Pārau Values and Use

Ngāti Pārau hapū hold and practice many traditions and values. The four principles listed below are some of the many values the hapū are guided by and have been selected as those which will be most useful for this CIA.

- a) **Manaakitanga:** is the process of showing respect, generosity, hospitality and care for others. An important story of the Ngāti Pārau hapū is how the Tūtaekurī received its name. Through hospitality and nourishing a starving group of travellers, by harvesting and preparing kai, such as kurī, manu, tuna and pātiki the Ngāti Pārau hapū were able to ensure the survival of a visiting hapū. Providing kai from our awa for our manuhiri is a principle our hapū holds with high importance and is central to maintaining the mana of our hapū through manaakitanga of our guests.
- b) **Whanaungatanga:** is the sense of family connection – a relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging. It develops as a result of interconnections and obligations to each other, which also serve to strengthen each member of the group. Another important story of the Ngāti Pārau hapū is how the hapū got their name. The name of this hapū refers to the time when a son of Tāreha was lost in the reeds near the Ahuriri Lagoon. Pārau has two meanings. In one case, Pārau means searching through the reeds and in another case, Pārau means many villages (Pā = village/s, rau = one hundred or many).
- c) **Kaitiakitanga:** is the care and protection of the environment including, people, flora and fauna. Ngāti Pārau strongly believe, if the environment is healthy, the people will be healthy too. Ngāti Pārau takes great responsibility in its role as kaitiaki to ensure the sustainability of the environment and the health of the people.
- d) **Tohungatanga:** is the pursuit of traditional practices, skills, and mātauranga Māori (Māori indigenous knowledge, higher educational learning). Traditional practices and mātauranga Māori were often taught and learnt in the whare wānanga (university or college specializing in traditional Māori knowledge). Customarily you would have been chosen by your elders to learn in the whare wānanga. Those who learnt in the whare wānanga often went on to be great leaders, providers or even tohunga (experts in a particular field) for their whānau, iwi, hapū and in some cases, these experts were enlisted for their services by other neighbouring tribes.



Mauri

Mauri is considered to be the vital essence or life force that provides life to all living organisms. Everything has mauri including water and people. Impacting negatively on the mauri of our taiao also impacts on the values and traditions of mana whenua. The interconnectedness of all things means that the wellbeing of the environment will have a direct impact on the wellbeing of the people. If the ngahere (forest) is unwell, the moana (ocean) will be unwell and if the taiao (environment) is unwell, the people will be unwell.

Ngāti Pārau hapū are actively involved in environmental restoration and enhancement to support the improvement of Mauri in the Waitangi Regional Park area and along the Tūtaekurī river by undertaking:

- The creation of a new 15ha wetlands in the Waitangi Regional Park in 2019;
- planting 4000 native plants in the Waitangi wetlands area in 2019;
- planting 16000 native plant species along the Tūtaekurī river between 2015-2020; and
- the creation and enhancement of 200m of whitebait spawning habitat in the Tūtaekurī backwash area in 2015.

Ngāti Pārau whānau continue to use the Waitangi Estuary and wetlands area for harvesting kai, recreational use and maintaining ancestral, spiritual and physical links. Ngāti Pārau whānau continue to harvest kai such as:

- White baiting in and around the Waitangi river mouth area;
- netting for kahawai, pātiki and mullet in the Waitangi basin area, Tūtaekurī river and Tūtaekurī backwash and surrounding areas; and
- setting Hīnaki for tuna on the Tūtaekurī river including the Tūtaekurī backwash and surrounding wetlands.

Ngāti Pārau whānau continue to use the Waitangi area recreationally by:

- Sailing Waka Taurua (small double hulled canoes) in the basin area;
- paddling Waka Ama in the basin and the Tūtaekurī River; and
- swimming in the basin and the Tūtaekurī River.

Ngāti Pārau whānau still continue traditional cultural practices such as:

- Karakia.
- Observation of taonga and mahinga kai species.



Impacts on cultural values

Ngāti Pārau considers an impact on cultural values to be an adverse effect on one or more of the following aspects;

- Health;
- ecosystems;
- biodiversity;
- recreational use of an area;
- gathering of food or resources;
- spiritual and physical interaction with an area;
- cultural traditions and practices.

The discharge of contaminants into the Waitangi Estuary, Tūtaekurī backwash, Tūtaekurī River and, or wetlands may have an immediate and, or long-term impact on cultural values. These impacts on cultural values are detailed below:

A discharge into the environment may prohibit the ability to safely harvest kai such as:

- Pātiki
- Tuna
- Inanga
- Kahawai
- Mullet

Contaminants may impact the environment and ecosystem that mahinga kai and taonga species occupy including:

- Whitebait spawning areas
- Habitat and food source for mahinga kai species such as Tuna and Pātiki
- Habitat and food source for taonga species such as Matuku, Kotuku, Kuaka & Kotuku Ngutupapa.

These impacts may also prohibit the safe recreational use of the area including:

- Contact recreation with the water such as swimming or wading
- Sailing of Waka Taurua
- Paddling and Waka Ama



Conclusion

This CIA has documented the Ngāti Pārau hapū cultural values, views, interests and historical connections Ngāti Pārau hapū holds within the Awatoto, Waitangi Estuary and surrounding areas. This CIA has identified various sites of cultural significance in the context of Ravensdown's resource consent renewal project, and that Ngāti Pārau hapū hold principal mana whenua interest in the lower reaches of the Tūtaekurī River.

This CIA has summarised, and was guided by, various technical assessments commissioned by Ravensdown to assess the effects of the air and process water & stormwater discharges. Although these technical assessments do not identify any major concerns that may have a direct impact to sites of significance to Ngāti Pārau, Ngāti Pārau believe that any impacts on the cultural values identified in this CIA will be further averted, minimised and/or mitigated through the implementation of the newly proposed systems, processes and regular monitoring in partnership with mana whenua.

Regular and ongoing active-engagement has been established and will continue between Ravensdown and Ngāti Pārau, who are active kaitiaki of the Tūtaekurī River and Waitangi Estuary. Because of the cultural and historical connection Ngāti Pārau has with the lower reaches of the Tūtaekurī River, Waitangi Estuary and surrounding wetlands, Ngāti Pārau proposes that we build a closer partnership with Ravensdown. The purpose of these partnerships will be to build a closer connection between our entities, provide advice and guidance as mana whenua, to support the Habitat Abundance Restoration Programme and associated monitoring and to support a positive community kaupapa.

Recommendation 1: Ngāti Pārau hapū supports the proposed site for disposal of stormwater and process water through irrigation across 17.5, ha of farmland. We also support the implementation of greater onsite treatment and management of stormwater, and that the preferred option is to not discharge stormwater to the Waitangi Estuary and Tūtaekurī River.

Recommendation 2: Ngāti Pārau hapū are committed to working with Ravensdown to ensure a healthy estuarine environment for the Waitangi Estuary and wetlands area. Ngāti Pārau insists that we co-lead the Habitat Abundance Restoration Project and that the creation and implementation of a cultural monitoring programme focused on mahinga kai and taonga species be undertaken.

Recommendation 3: That Ravensdown invest in future Mana Whenua Kaitiaki (environmentalists), through an on-going and active partnership with Mana Whenua to achieve the environmental and cultural aspirations of Mana Whenua, Ravensdown and that of the community. Including but not limited to:



- Involvement in the Adaptive Management Approach team/working group, namely the implementation of stages 1, 2 and 3 of the stormwater process and review of water quality results; and
- supporting Ngāti Pārau Hapū Kaitiaki in delivering planting, environmental works and environmental monitoring associated with the consent.

Confidentiality

This report contains valuable information in relation to Ngāti Pārau hapū values and associations with the Awatoto and Waitangi Wetlands areas and was prepared for Ravensdown's consent renewal application only.

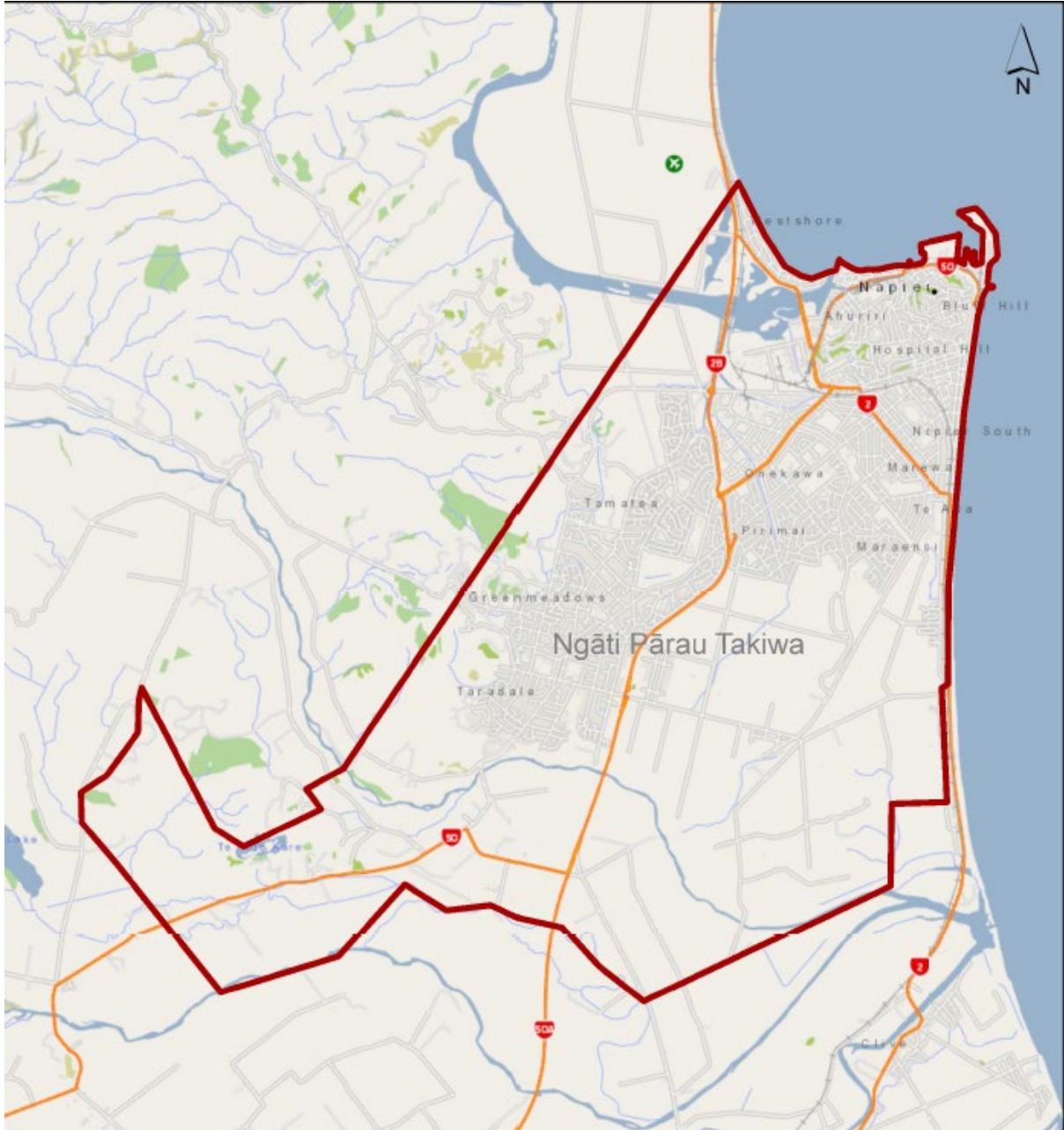
The information contained in this CIA may not be used in any other context, shared with any other person or organisation or for any other purpose without prior review and agreement with the Ngāti Pārau Hapū Trust.

Disclaimer

This CIA does not reflect the opinions, traditional, or recorded history of other hapū who may have interest in the area in question. Should new information and technical reports provided to Ngāti Pārau as reference subsequently prove to be incorrect or inaccurate, Ngāti Pārau should be informed immediately as this may result in the potential cultural impacts having been reviewed.



Map





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