4 August 2025

Max Pakinga-Barber
s7(2)(a) [redacted]

Tēnā koe Max,

Request for Information – Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) 1987

We refer to your official information request dated 7 July 2025, asking for information about the Kāhui group. Specifically, you have requested:

1. *We request the following documents in respect of each meeting of the Kāhui group that took place between 1 January 2023 and the date of this request:*
   a) *Meeting agendas (including annexures or attachments to those agendas if applicable); and*
   b) *Meeting minutes.*

2. *In this request, "Kāhui group" refers to the group named at paragraph [50] of the Council's "Section 32 Evaluation – Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori" report published as part of the current District Plan review.*

Answer:

In response to your request, please refer to the attached appendix, which lists the documents in scope of your request. These documents have been released to you in full, without redaction.

Please note that some of the documents provided in response to your request are in draft form. These drafts represent the most recent versions that were presented or discussed at Kāhui Mana Whenua meetings. Other versions of these documents may exist and may be publicly available on Council's website. However, the attached document packs reflect the versions that were considered in the relevant meeting context.

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this response. Information about how to make a complaint is available at: How to make a complaint | Ombudsman New Zealand, or freephone 0800 802 602.

Please note that this response to your information request may be published on Hutt City Council's website: Proactive releases | Hutt City Council

Ngā mihi nui

Rebekah van der Splinter
Senior Advisor, Official Information and Privacy

Appendix 1: Documents for release

Number	Date	Document Type	Title/Subject Line
1	26/04/2023	Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes
1.1		Presentation	District Plan Review Presentation
1.2		Discussion Document	Hutt City Council Indigenous Biodiversity Discussion Document
1.3		Presentation	Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy Presentation
2	11/05/2023	Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes
2.1		Presentation	Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori Presentation
2.2		Presentation	Māori Data Sovereignty Presentation
2.3		Presentation	Research Ethics and Data Sovereignty Presentation
3	23/05/2023	Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes
3.1		Presentation	Historic Heritage Presentation
3.2		Planning Document	Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
3.3		Presentation	Reindigenising Te Awa Kairangi through urban design and development
3.4		Presentation	Sites of Significance Presentation
3.5		Planning Document	Speed Management Plan
3.6		Document	Sites of Significance Extended Narratives
3.7		Policy	Research Ethics Policy
4	13/06/2023	Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes
4.1		Presentation	District Plan Review Presentation
4.2		Spreadsheet (Data)	Heritage List for Mana Whenua

5	4/07/2023	Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes
5.1		Draft Planning Document	Natural Environment Chapters Draft District Plan
6	26/07/2023	Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes
6.1		Presentation	District Plan Review: Urban Design
6.2		Document	Outstanding Actions
6.3		Document	Paper to Council on Historical and Cultural Values Chapter
7	17/08/2023	Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes
7.1		Document	Outstanding Actions
7.2		Presentation	Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and Reserve Investment Strategy Update
7.3		Presentation	Sites of Significance Update Draft District Plan
7.4		Presentation	Tupua Horo Nuku Update
8	12/09/2023	Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes
8.1		Document	Actions at 12 Sept 23
8.2		Presentation	Te Ao Māori Design Engagement Process Update
8.3		Document	Glossary Terms (Draft)
8.4		Presentation	Reserve Investment Strategy Introduction
8.5		Presentation	Resident Satisfaction Survey Results
8.6		Presentation	Tangata Whenua and the District Plan Combined approach across Hutt City Council and Upper Hutt City Council
8.7		Document	Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori Categorisation
9	14/11/2023	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

9.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
9.2		Document	Appendix 1 - Rautaki Māori Infographic
9.3		Document	Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui – Follow-up Actions
10	13/02/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
10.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes
11	26/03/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
11.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
11.2		Meeting Actions	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Actions
12	28/03/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
12.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
13	16/04/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
13.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
13.2		Presentation	Sites of Significance To Maori (SASM)
14	7/05/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
14.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
15	18/06/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
15.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
16	9/07/2024	Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
17	30/07/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
17.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
17.2		Presentation	District Plan Review: Papakāinga Chapter Workshop
18	10/09/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
18.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes

18.2		Document	Papakainga Proposed Draft (Excluding Rules)
18.3		Presentation	Kahui Mana Whenua Papakainga Chapter Draft Update
19	22/10/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
19.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
20	12/11/2024	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
20.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
21	11/02/2025	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
21.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
22	4/03/2025	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
22.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
23	25/03/2025	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
23.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
24	15/04/2025	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
24.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
25	6/05/2025	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
25.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
26	27/05/2025	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
26.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
27	17/06/2025	Meeting Agenda	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Agenda
27.1		Meeting Minutes	Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui Minutes
27.2		Report	Biosolids Planting Trial Draft Summary Report
27.3		Document	Te Whiringa Our Engagement Framework (Draft)

Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

TUATAHI - WEDNESDAY 26 APRIL 2023

Attendees
• Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here, Hutt City Council • Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me ōna Tikanga, Hutt City Council • Richard Te One – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Hāmi Love – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Māreikura Te Āhuru – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Noel Rāwiri Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Matiu Jennings – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui

Kāhui Intent and Scope
Purpose: • New meaningful engagement piece for project lifecycles, and to ensure feedback / input is being accurately represented in this space. • Aligning efforts of the Council and developing our internal understanding and approach, to better work with Mana Whenua. • Acknowledgements to Matiu Jennings for his work in kickstarting the mahi from our side, now seeing it to fruition on the other side. **Scope:** • Tatau o Te Pō Marae and Waiwhetu Marae are represented by Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa's Kāhui Mana Whenua Agreement which is in line with their Tākai Here agreements.

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- **ACTION: include list of Mana Whenua entities in the Terms of Reference and finalise at next hui.**
- 3 weeks for the Kāhui Mana Whenua hui – due to two weeks being too short to make action, and a month being too far, so 3 weeks is the sweet spot.
- Upcoming schedule: next 2 hui to be held 2 weeks apart (given late starting), following that 3 weeks apart, and alternating times – between during the day and after hours.
- **ACTION: Send out poll of dates to lock in hui over next 3 months.**
- Looking for up to 2 representatives for Council's District Plan Review Committee – Emily proposed Richard Te One representing Te Āti Awa as a member on this committee due to likely time commitments and on the proviso that this is reported back to all Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whānui entities. This was endorsed by all members of the Kāhui.
- **ACTION: HCC to adopt Richard Te One as Te Āti Awa representative to sit on District Plan Review Committee.**
- Further representative on the Committee to come from Ngāti Toa.
- Upcoming Kaupapa: District Plan Review, Representation Review: Māori Wards, Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy, Data Strategy and Urban Renewal.

Presentation on the District Plan and Strategic Directions

Tim Johnstone – Head of Planning (encompassing of Resource Consent, Engineering, Planning Policy teams)

Explanation of timeline:

- 7 September – Approval of the Draft District Plan Review by Council
- Feedback by the end of the year and then 6 months to work it in
- Middle of next year will be notification of Proposed District Plan, followed by submissions, hearing process, and appeals process (2026/2027)

Kāhui comments on Strategic Directions:

- When we reference restoration of waterways (NE-01) – what do we mean by this and to what degree are we seeking? I.e., quality, ecology, or both?
- We need to reference all waterways, not just some – e.g., Awamutu and Korokoro
- Perhaps it is best to take an all of systems approach
- Consider the role of Upper Hutt City Council as the upstream neighbour with regard to Te Awa Kairangi – decisions they make regarding this will have importance to our priorities

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- Make reference to Te Mana o Te Wai
- Urban Development factors needs to have a Māori lens over them all

Presentation on the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy

Kelly Crandle – Head of Parks and Reserves, and Deb Mair – Ecology Advisor

Explanation:

- Parks and Reserves team have been tasked with producing the IB Strategy for Council
- All-of-council document with Mana Whenua and broader community participation (potential to lead aspects of action planning as well)
- HCC team has developed a discussion document (background data and overview of engagement to date) to start thinking around aspirations and priorities for our Mana Whenua partners, and other stakeholders in this space.
- This will inform draft IB Strategy which will be released for wider consultation later this year.

What information do we want to obtain from the Kāhui that will feed into the draft IB Strategy:

- Raise any challenges we haven't thought about or gaps we are missing?
- What are the priorities for strategy? Where does the Kāhui want to see emphasis?
- What are the Kāhui's thoughts about the draft vision and goals provided?
- **ACTION: Te Tira Māori to work with IB Strategy team to better understand how the Kāhui can meaningfully inform the draft IB Strategy – e.g., forthcoming wānanga on questions above**
- **ACTION: Attach discussion document for optional reading and further feedback from the Kāhui**

Kāhui comments:

- Lifting quality of water (aligns with Te Mana o Te Wai)
- Mana Whenua noted that the way in which 'restore' is used needs a contemporary definition (pre-colonial conditions will be unachievable)

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District Plan Review

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Introduction for the Kāhui Mana Whenua

Wednesday 26 April 2023

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Contents

- What is the District Plan?

- The District Plan Review + Mana Whenua Engagement

- Strategic Directions for the District Plan

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What is the District Plan?

The Resource Management Act (1991)

- It's based on the idea of the sustainable management of our resources.
- **National direction** is also providing using national policy statements, national environmental standards, and national planning standards.
- There are different responsibilities within the Act that a Regional Council must cover and others that a District Council must cover:

Regional Council	District Council
Managing the effects of using freshwater, land, air and coastal waters.	The provision of local infrastructure, including water, sewerage, stormwater, roads.
Managing rivers, mitigating soil erosion and flood control.	Managing the effects of land use (including hazardous substances, natural hazards and indigenous biodiversity), noise, and the effects of activities on the surface of lakes and rivers.
Regional land transport planning and contracting passenger services.	
Harbour navigation and safety, oil spills and other marine pollution.	

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Resource Management Reforms

- Two new pieces of legislation:
  - Spatial Planning Bill (SPA) – new regional strategies that integrate planning by city, district, and regional council and central government for land use, environmental management, infrastructure, and land transport.
  - Natural and Built Environment Bill (NBEA) – replaces the RMA to regulate land use and environmental management.
- New **bottom lines** for the natural environment, and shift from avoiding negative effects to achieving positive outcomes.
- Much greater national direction and **less plans**.
- Stronger emphasis on Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Introduction of the core principle "Te Oranga o te Taiao" – recognises the **importance of iwi and hapū relationships** with te taiao.
- New National Māori Entity, and Regional Planning Committees (with iwi reps).

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District Plans

- Tell you what you can or cannot do, and if you might need specific **permission** (or a resource consent).
- District plans manage the use and development of land.
- Overarching aim of **enabling development** to occur where it is compatible with its surroundings, whilst attempting to **reduce adverse effects** on the environment.
- This is done through **zones and overlays** that stipulate objectives, policies and rules.

Consent types include:

(a) Land use consents
(b) Subdivision consents

* The regional council approves other permits, including coastal, water and discharge permits.

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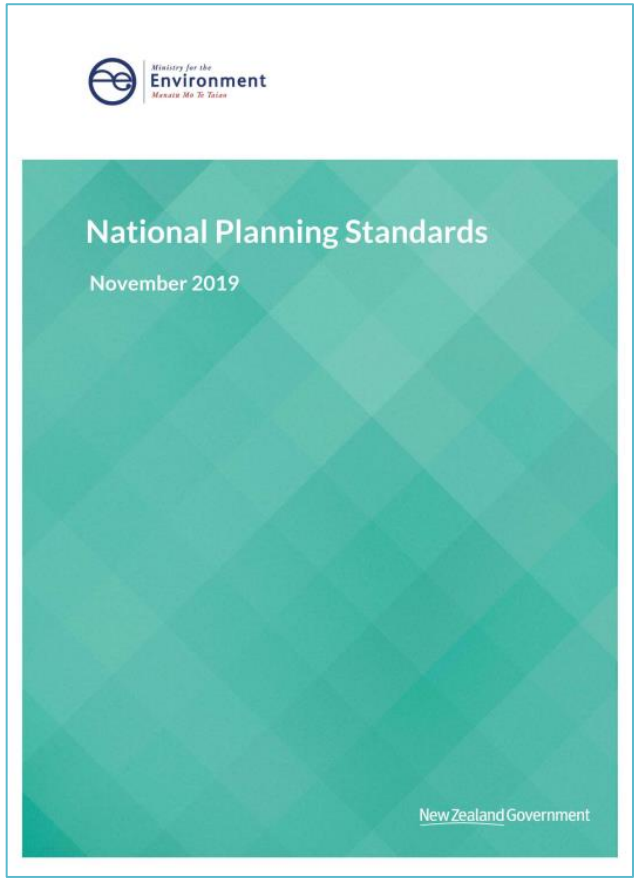
The National Planning Standards

- National Planning Standards released in 2019 to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning system by providing a nationally consistent format and structure, as well as some technical metrics.
- They stipulate how each plan should look and what needs to be included.
- Councils legally have five years to implement these standards and this is the reason for Hutt City's urgent timeline.



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Parts of the Plan

Part One: Introduction and General Provisions

Part Two: District-Wide Matters

Part Three: Area-Specific Matters

Part Four: Appendices and Maps

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Parts of the Plan

Part One: Introduction and General Provisions

Introduction

- Foreword/Mihi
- Contents
- Purpose
- Description of the District

How the Plan works

- Statutory Context
- General Approach
- Cross Boundary Matters
- Relationship Between Spatial Layers

Interpretation

- Definitions
- Abbreviations
- Glossary

National Direction Instruments

- National Policy Statements
- NZ Coastal Policy Statement
- National Environmental Standards
- Regulations

Mana Whenua/ Tangata Whenua

- *Chapter detailing relationship of council with partners*
- *Title of chapter to be determined in partnership with Mana Whenua*

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Parts of the Plan

Part Two: District-Wide Matters

Strategic Directions

- Urban Form + Development
- Other key themes

Energy, Infrastructure + Transport

- Three Waters and others as deemed relevant

Hazards + Risks

- Contaminated Land
- Haz Subs
- Natural Hazards

Historical + Cultural Values

- Historical Heritage
- Notable Trees
- Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

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Parts of the Plan

Part Two: District-Wide Matters contd

Natural Environment Values

- Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity
- Natural Character
- Natural Features and Landscapes
- Public Access

Subdivision

- Subdivision

General District-Wide Matters

- Activities on the Surface of Water
- Coastal Environment
- Earthworks
- Light
- Noise
- Signs
- Temporary Activities

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Parts of the Plan

Part Three: Area-Specific Matters (zones)

Residential	Large Lot Residential; Low Density Residential; General Residential; Medium Density Residential; High Density Residential.
Rural	General Rural; Rural Production; Rural Lifestyle; Settlement.
Commercial + Mixed Use	Neighbourhood Centre; Local Centre; Commercial; Large Format Retail; Mixed Use; Town Centre; Metropolitan Centre; City Centre.
Industrial	Light Industrial; General Industrial; Heavy Industrial
Open Space + Recreation	Natural Open Space; Open Space; Sport and Active Recreation.
Special Purpose	Airport; Corrections; Future Urban; Hospital; Māori Purpose; Port; Stadium; Tertiary Education; *any others deemed appropriate.*

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Parts of the Plan

Part Three: District-Wide Matters (cont.)

Precincts (Multi-Zones)

- Any chapters deemed relevant

Development Areas

- Any chapters deemed relevant

Designations

- *Enables Central and Local Government to get planning authorisation for existing or future works on places, such as schools, police stations, power stations, state highways or post offices.*

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The District Plan Review + Mana Whenua Engagement

Timeline of District Plan Review Work to Date

Date	Activity
May 2019	Council resolved to commence a full review of the District Plan.
March 2020	District Plan review approach (process, timing and resourcing) approved by Council.
2021	Discussions held with the community, Mana Whenua and stakeholders on the issues and content of the District Plan review.
February 2022	District Plan review work paused to process Plan Change 56, with the review to recommence following notification.

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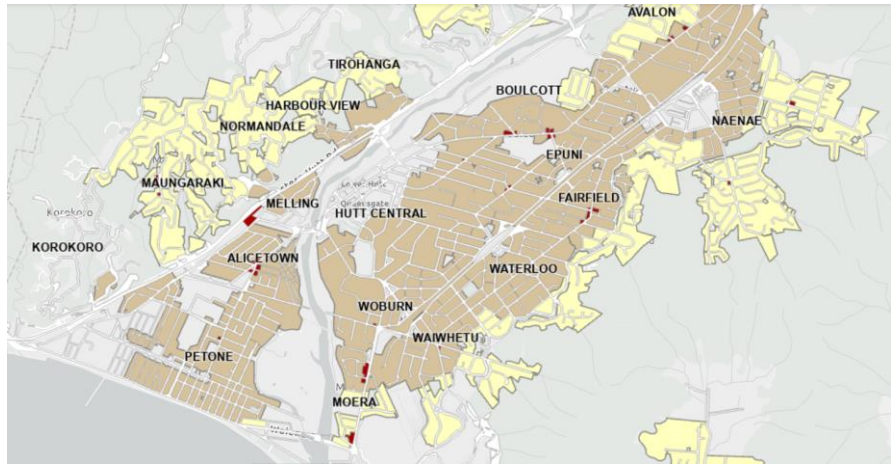
Plan Change 56: Enabling Intensification in Residential and Commercial Areas

- The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) was released in **2020** by Central Government followed by the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act in **December 2021**.
- This amendment to the RMA requires Council to prepare a specific District Plan change which will enable greater building heights and density, primarily in residential and commercial areas.
- Plan Change 56 was notified in **August 2022** and the hearing has just finished.
- The Independent Hearing Panel will advise Council of their recommendations and Council must make a decision on these recommendations by **August 2023**.



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Mana Whenua Feedback on Plan Change 56

Natural Hazards

Areas of Concern:

- Need stronger provisions to adequately reduce the current and future risk

Areas of Influence:

- Strategic Directions
- Natural Hazards
- Coastal Enviroment

The Environment

Areas of Concern:

- Protection of the aquifer
- Giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai
- Restricting greenfield development
- Mana Whenua define Indigenous Biodiversity
- Enable Harvesting

Areas of Influence:

- Strategic Directions
- Natural Environ Values

Sites of Significance

Areas of Concern:

- Not accurately mapped
- Not all are listed
- Mana Whenua define rules
- Minimal recognition of pre-colonial history

Areas of Influence:

- Strategic Directions
- Sites and Areas of Significance
- Historic Heritage

Papakāinga

Areas of Concern:

- Appropriately defining Papakāinga
- Enabling Papakāinga

Areas of Influence:

- Strategic Directions Definitions
- Residential Zones
- Māori Purpose Zones
- Precincts (multi-zones)

Urban Design

Areas of Concern:

- Minimal recognition of Mana Whenua aspirations in guides

Areas of Influence:

- Strategic Directions
- Urban Design Guides

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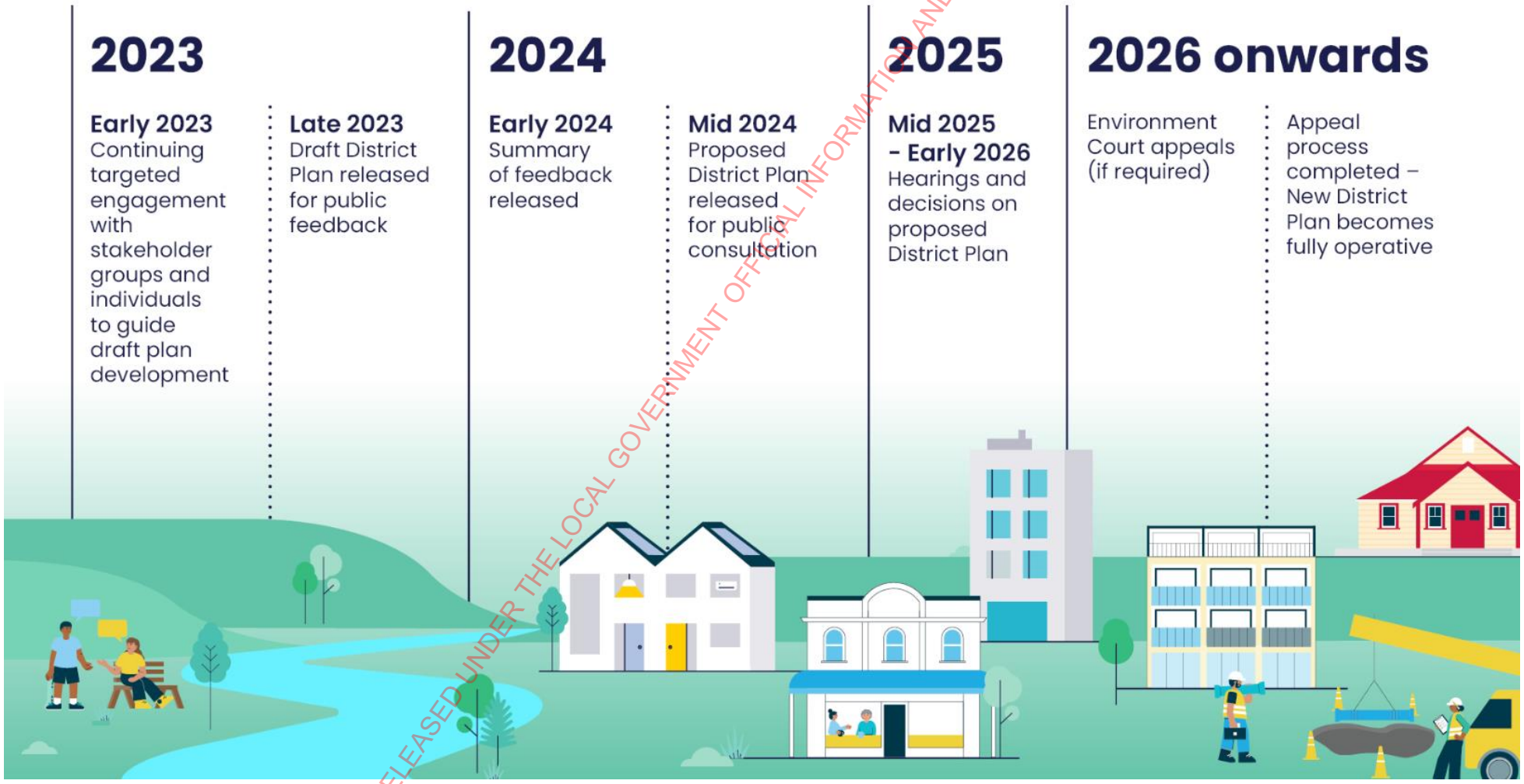
Recommencement of the District Plan Review



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Timeline of Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui + Engagement on the District Plan

Likely Dates (TBC)	Topics of Discussion (subject to change depending on time/interest)
26 April 2023	Introduction and Strategic Directions
Early-Mid May 2023	Sites of Significance to Māori
Late May 2023	Historic Heritage
Mid June 2023	Māori Purpose Zone
Early July 2023	Urban Design
Late July 2023	Natural Hazards
Mid August 2023	Run through Draft Plan (half of chapters)
Early September 2023	Run through Draft Plan (remaining chapters)
Late September 2023	Turning any concerns into a submission on the Draft Plan

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Strategic Directions

What are Strategic Directions?

- High-level objectives and policies that are implemented through more specific objectives, policies and rules in other chapters.
- Often used to link a District Plan with National Policy Statements and other Council strategies (such as the Heritage Policy and Integrated Transport Strategy).

National Planning Standards requirements:

- District plans must include a section on Strategic Directions.
- The Strategic Directions section must include a chapter on Urban Form and Development.

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Climate change and Natural hazards

Infrastructure

Natural Environment

Tangata Whenua

Urban form and Development

Topics

Climate change and Natural hazards

CC-O1 Carbon Neutral

The urban form and built development supports the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050.

CC-02 Natural Hazards

The risk to people, communities, and property from natural hazards and climate change is avoided or minimised to acceptable levels.

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Infrastructure

INF-O1 Integration

Land use and development is integrated with infrastructure(transport, three waters services and open space).

INF-O2 Coordination

Nature, timing and sequencing of new development with funding, implementation and operation of infrastructure.

INF-O3 National and Regional Significance

Provision is supported and protected.

INF-O4 Multi-Modal Land Transport Network

Connections between rail, road and sea transport networks operates safely and efficiently.

INF-O5 Movement of People

Options provided that are safe, flexible and resilient, and increase use of public transport, walking and cycling.

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Natural Environment - Waterbodies

NE-O1 Te Awa Kairangi Hutt River

The health and wellbeing of the Te Awa Kairangi Hutt River is restored and protected.

NE-O2 Significant Waterbodies

Values are protected across Te Awa Kairangi Hutt River, Wainuiomata River and Waiwhetū Stream.

NE-O3 Natural Character, Natural Features and Landscapes, Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity

These are protected and enhanced.

NE-O4 Mātiu–Makāro–Mokopuna

Life-sustaining for all by systemically:

1. Protecting and strengthening the mouri of these places
2. Revitalising and enhancing these ecosystems
3. Improving the health and well-being of associated people and communities.

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Tangata Whenua

TW-O1 Role of Tangata Whenua

Kaitiakitanga (the protection and management of our natural and physical resources) is acknowledged and provided for.

TW-O2 Active Participation

Enable in the implementation of the District Plan.

TW-O3 Wāhi taonga and sites of significance to tangata whenua

These are protected.

TW-O4 Culture, Traditions and Social and Economic Aspirations

Enable Tangata whenua to protect, develop and use Whenua Māori in a way that gives effect to these.

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Urban form and Development

UFD-O1 Urban Form

Consolidation and intensification of existing urban area, with greenfield development enabled where appropriate.

UFD-O2 Location of Urban Development

Purposeful urban development which uses land and infrastructure most efficiently.

UFD-O3 Well-Functioning Urban Environment

Urban development that supports the creation of liveable, well-functioning spaces, i.e., safe, walkable, connected to the natural environment, well serviced, resilient and adaptable.

UFD-O4 Development Capacity

Meets population projections.

UFD-O5 Housing Choice

Offers variety of housing typologies to meet diverse needs.

UFD-O6 Housing Quality

Positive outcomes for both for occupants and the wider community.

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Urban form and Development

UFD-O7 Rural and Open Space Areas

Retained along the western and eastern hills, and along the eastern bays to the southern coast, to enable conducive uses (e.g., primary production) and protect important values associated with these areas.

UFD-O8 City Wide Network of Open Spaces

Maintained and enhanced for community uses, promotion of natural values and resilience.

UFD-O9 Community Spaces

A range of spaces available to meet the diverse needs of people and communities.

UFD-O10 Centres as Community Focal Points

Maintain and enhance by enabling a wide diversity and concentration of activities.

UFD-O11 Centres Hierarchy

Establish to maintain a space for retail, commercial, entertainment, education and employment activities.

UFD-O12 Industrial and Business Activities

Maintain due to the economic, cultural, social and environmental value they bring to the community.

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Urban form and Development

UFD-O13 Special Values

Lower Hutt's significant character, heritage and open space values are reflected in its built environment.

UFD-O14 Water Sensitive Design

New developments integrate water sensitive design to improve freshwater quality and resilience to flooding.

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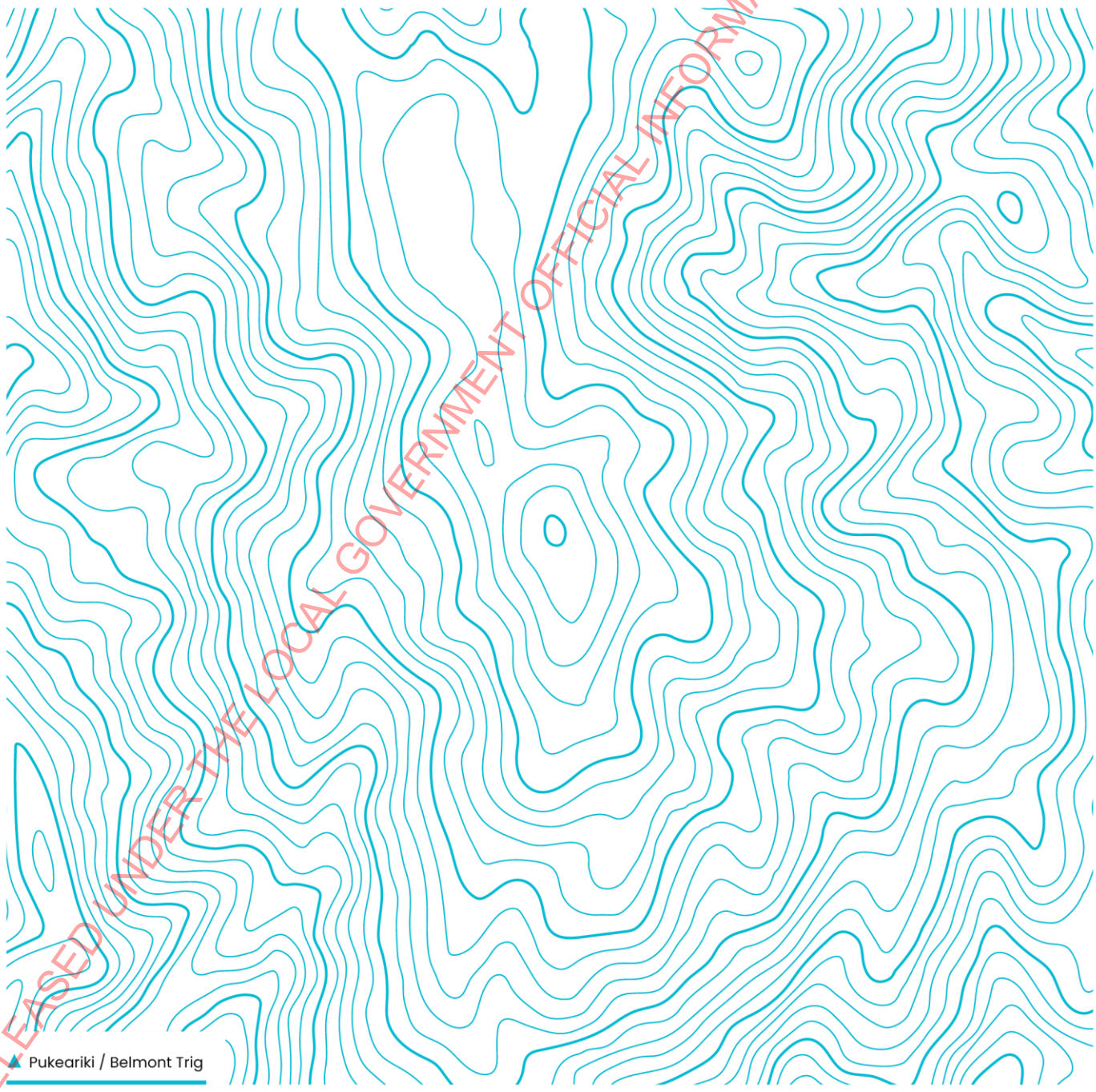
Hutt City Council Indigenous Biodiversity Discussion Document



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Draft Visions:

Ko te hiahia kia piripono kia Papatūānuku – Nature as part of everyday lives.

Ko te noho mārie me te taiao, ā, ka matakiteatia hei te tau 2030 kua wāriutia, kua whāomotia te kanorau koiora taketake, ā, kua whakarauora anō te toitūtanga hapori kia pai ai te whāngai rawa ki ngā tāngata katoa, ahakoa ko wai, ahakoa nō hea – Living in harmony with nature where, by 2030, indigenous biodiversity is valued, conserved, and restored sustaining communities and delivering benefits for all people.

Biodiversity is often called the "web of life" because it shows how all the species work together to support life and ecological balance on Earth.

Indigenous Biodiversity – The diverse flora and fauna that is from and belongs within Hutt City – biodiversity that is 'local'.

An indigenous biodiversity strategy vision should be ambitious, holistic, and grounded in a deep understanding of the interconnectedness of all living things and the importance of biodiversity to the health and well-being of the planet and its inhabitants. Te Taiao is the environment that contains and surrounds us, and we all have a role to play in nurturing Te Taiao back to the life sustaining force that existed before human habitation.

Biophilic Cities (an organisation that facilitates a network of cities to improve their biodiversity) describe it this way: "We need nature in our lives more than ever today, and as more of us are living in cities it must be urban nature. Biophilic Cities (spaces and places) are cities that contain abundant nature; they are cities that care about, seek to protect, restore, and grow this nature, and that strive to foster deep connections and daily contact with the natural world. Nature is not something optional, but essential to living a happy, healthy, and meaningful life."

Imagine Hutt City as a Biodiverse-City (a BiodiverCity) where we are positively acting beyond protection and targeted enhancement to ensure all ecosystem functions are restored, maintained, and managed. Imagine developing and embedding partnership approaches with iwi, community groups, and other

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organisations to manage and enhance biodiversity and to provide greater connection and access opportunities to the natural environment and our waterways.

Keeping nature healthy, greening our cities, local communities and maintaining the enormous diversity of life on our planet and in our neighbourhoods are essential for our future. By valuing nature, we can understand the full implications of the choices we make as individuals. As a community we should deliberately monitor and protect natural characteristics and health, enhance the health of urban ecological cycles (water, nutrient, energy), and to develop locally relevant reserves and an open space network.

Ka mu – ka muri: to understand what healthy indigenous biodiversity is, we need to understand what healthy indigenous biodiversity was (what did it contain, what did it look like, how did it sound and how did it create healthy ecosystems). Mana Whenua are central to this understanding, through oral history and through generational lived experience and this is why this discussion document in partnership with Mana Whenua is important.

About this discussion document:

Council endorse the reality that healthy and abundant Indigenous Biodiversity is crucial to the very survival of life and environment (te taiao) and that environmental health is crucial to human health.

This discussion document has been developed through conversations with Mana Whenua, key stakeholders and the broader community and we are now checking back in to ensure we are on the right track, ahead of the development of the draft Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy.

The discussion document outlines a draft strategic framework for Hutt City Council's Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy including a draft vision, goals and focus areas. The Strategy will be a high-level 'signal of intent' which will be followed by an Action and Implementation Plan.

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Hutt City Council takes its role of facilitator, coordinator, supporter, and guardian of public lands seriously and is committed to collaborative development of the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy.

Hutt City Council invites you to submit your feedback on this preliminary discussion paper and thoughts on indigenous biodiversity at '**Have your say - Hutt City Council**'.

For further questions, please email **biodiversity@huttcity.govt.nz**

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Draft Strategic Framework

Draft Vision			
Ko te hiahia kia piripono kia Papatūānuku. Nature as part of everyday lives. Ko te noho mārie me te taiao, ā, ka matakiteatia hei te tau 2030 kua wāriutia, kua whāomotia te kanorau koiora taketake, ā, kua whakarauora anō te toitūtanga hapori kia pai ai te whāngai rawa ki ngā tāngata katoa, ahakoa ko wai, ahakoa nō hea. Living in harmony with nature where, by 2030, indigenous biodiversity is valued, conserved, and restored sustaining communities and delivering benefits for all.			
Draft Goals			
Indigenous species and their habitats in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai (Hutt City) are protected and restored so they can thrive.	Mana Whenua's role as Rangatira and Kaitiaki is recognised, mātauranga Māori is acknowledged and customary practices supported.	Our community is connected with all of nature, values it and actively contributes to its protection and restoration.	Knowledge, awareness, and management of indigenous biodiversity are improved through effective monitoring systems.
Draft Focus areas			
Partnership with Mana Whenua.	Enabling Community to connect and participate in environmental activities.	Responding to the impact of Climate Change.	

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Safeguarding ecosystems, species, and diversity.	Managing pest plants and animals and disease.	Maintaining and improving Water and Air quality and adapting land use.	Improving public health through sustainable biodiversity.

Draft Vision and Goals

Draft Vision:

Our draft collaborative vision speaks for the return of health to the natural world in a way that we can measure, manage, protect, and restore to encourage interconnectedness with nature. Central to this vision is the recognition that people are a part of nature, and that we can only thrive when nature thrives. Good human health is a result of good environmental health and abundant biodiversity in the right ecosystem or climate envelope.

Living in harmony with nature where, by 2030, indigenous biodiversity is valued, conserved, and restored sustaining communities and delivering benefits for all people.

Draft Goals:

The draft goals outlined above align with both the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Greater Wellington Regional Council's biodiversity principles and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. As a country, Aotearoa New Zealand has made a commitment to take ownership and establish a framework to achieve these goals[1]. Hutt City Council support these national and regional goals when defining our indigenous biodiversity goals and principles at a

[1] Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020

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community level and the proposed indigenous biodiversity strategy gives volume to Council's intent[2].

Focus Areas

Partnership with Mana Whenua:

- Give effect to shared Māori viewpoints of sustainability in Council decision-making to facilitate broad biodiversity benefits across environmental, cultural, spiritual, and economic domains.
- Enable Mana Whenua to establish priorities and lead action plans and programmes under the umbrella of the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy.
- Undertake actions to restore māhinga kai and customary practices such as gathering kaimoana and edible plants and harvesting harakeke (flax).
- To enable and support the vitality of Te Awa Kairangi and its tributaries, as recommended in Te Mahere Wai, a Mana Whenua Whaitua Implementation Programme for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and its companion document, Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme (WIP).
- Through the District Plan, create contemporary rules and policies to reflect Mana Whenua priorities for protecting, conserving, and enhancing indigenous biodiversity.

Enabling Community to connect and participate:

- Work with community and other key stakeholders to achieve the greatest collective impact to create, support and maintain healthy environments.

[2] International science advisors state, "there is compelling evidence that global biodiversity is rapidly declining." At the December 2022 U.N. Biodiversity Conference in Montreal, Canada (COP15), governments across the globe (190 countries) reached an historic agreement to collectively commit to conserving at least 30 percent of lands and waters by 2030. A global commitment to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and to protect 30% of land and oceans by the same date.

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- Continue to support existing community partnerships and proactively foster new relationships to enable people to contribute to the protection and restoration of healthy biodiversity.
- Establish easily accessible ways for people to connect with nature.
- Promote the value and importance of biodiversity through community connections and participation.
- Through the District Plan, increase the ability of the community to deal with change, through resilient practices and innovative techniques.

Responding to the impact of Climate Change:

- Continue to prioritise nature-based solutions to adapt to the impacts of climate change with a priority focus on flood risk management and water quality.
- Protect, expand, and manage vegetation in the city to both address the impact of climate change and support community wellbeing.
- Through the District Plan address implications of significant global issues like climate change resilience (particularly flood risk management) species loss, declining water quality and ecological connection.

Safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity:

- As guardians of significant landscapes, demonstrate management approaches that value, protect, and restore indigenous biodiversity.
- Identify high native biodiversity valued areas, endemic species, and the condition of indigenous forests, for protection, management, restoration, or other intervention.
- Prevent decline and further loss of species and habitats by improving fragmented landscapes and removing threats.
- Stronger biosecurity management, including the monitoring of species that compromise the integrity of significant natural ecosystems or threaten native species (including utilisation of new tools or techniques (e.g.: eDNA sampling)

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- Identify or develop effective monitoring systems to support the mahi mentioned above.

Invasive pests, plants, disease, and animals

- In collaboration with other agencies, communities and landowners/managers develop and implement pest plant and animal control programmes that effectively reduce threats.
- Strive to enable shifting from a 'control' to 'elimination' programme for the most threatening pests on a landscape scale.
- Enrol broader community in efforts to remove pests through education and provision of resources.

Water and Air quality and adapting Land Use

- Acknowledge and promote the mauri of waterbodies (awa) and the Mana Whenua concept of putting water first – te Mana o te Wai and adopting mechanisms to reduce human and industrial waste contaminating local waterways.
- Improve the quality of water by planting, protecting, and maintaining native plants to reduce erosion and sedimentation.
- Protect wetlands so they can purify water and help prevent flooding and drought.
- Plant and protect vegetation which enables gaseous exchange and plant-based carbon sequestration.
- Understand how and where land use has changed in the city to better understand the complexities of environmental degradation.
- Through the District Plan, protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats and indigenous species.
- Protect and maintain indigenous ecosystems through resource consenting process and associated compliance.

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Improving public health through healthy biodiversity

- Support a diverse, resilient, and healthy ecosystem that contributes to the health and wellbeing of our community.
- Support and advocate for the application of mātauranga Māori and healthy built environment principles throughout all stages of urban and rural planning and development.
- Embed in all Council policies and plans the principle that healthy built environments are places that support equity, and where the wellbeing of people, land, water, air and living species are at the forefront of decisions.

As part of the discussive nature of this document, we invite thoughts on whether there needs to be a priority list attached to the Focus Areas or whether they are treated with equal eminence.

The draft focus areas are a response to community feedback. This collaborative spirit is already part of several initiatives, including Predator Free 2050, an ambitious predator management programme. It has the goal to rid Aotearoa New Zealand of major introduced predators, the most significant of which are rats, stoats, and possums, by 2050. Other major initiatives include the War on Weeds, an initiative aiming to rid Aotearoa New Zealand of wilding conifers and twelve other problem weeds, and the Battle for our Birds, Aotearoa New Zealand's largest predator control operations to date in 2014 and 2016, in response to heavy beech tree seeding.

The process

The intention of this discussion document on the future Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy is to address Council, Mana Whenua, and stakeholder aspirations, planning and decision-making at a strategic level. The strategy will influence the District Plan (DP) and influence Council's Spatial Planning and Carbon Reduction and Climate Resilience Plans as they are renewed. The Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy will be a companion document to the Urban Forest Plan.

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This discussion document sets a framework to guide, protect, identify, measure, and manage biodiversity. It is the product of a collaborative process, developed with information, ideas and advice provided by Mana Whenua, local environmental groups, several stakeholders, partners, interest groups and the broader community. Once adopted the Hutt City Council Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy will provide a foundation for other Council work and influence the reserves and assets which are managed by Parks and Reserves. The Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy will also provide a foundation for other landowners.

To date there has been a three-stage consultation process that informed the content of this discussion document. A full day wānanga was held on 7 November 2022. Forty-two people attended, and 284 responses were collated from the participants. The wānanga was followed by a mail-out of the collated feedback, to ensure what we heard was a true indication of the attendees' priorities and vision. This feedback provides both the scope and direction for the strategy. Figure 1 shows a photo of guest speaker, Kaumātua Te Rira (Teri) Puketapu sharing his knowledge.

Figure 1: Wānanga guest speaker, Kaumātua Te Rira (Teri) Puketapu sharing his knowledge.

A list of those who contributed to the Wānanga can be found in the separate Appendix document.

Four public presentations were scheduled during February and March to provide an opportunity for all interested parties - volunteer groups, individuals, and businesses - to attend and ask questions.

The process for creating this discussion document and then the draft Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy is outlined below.

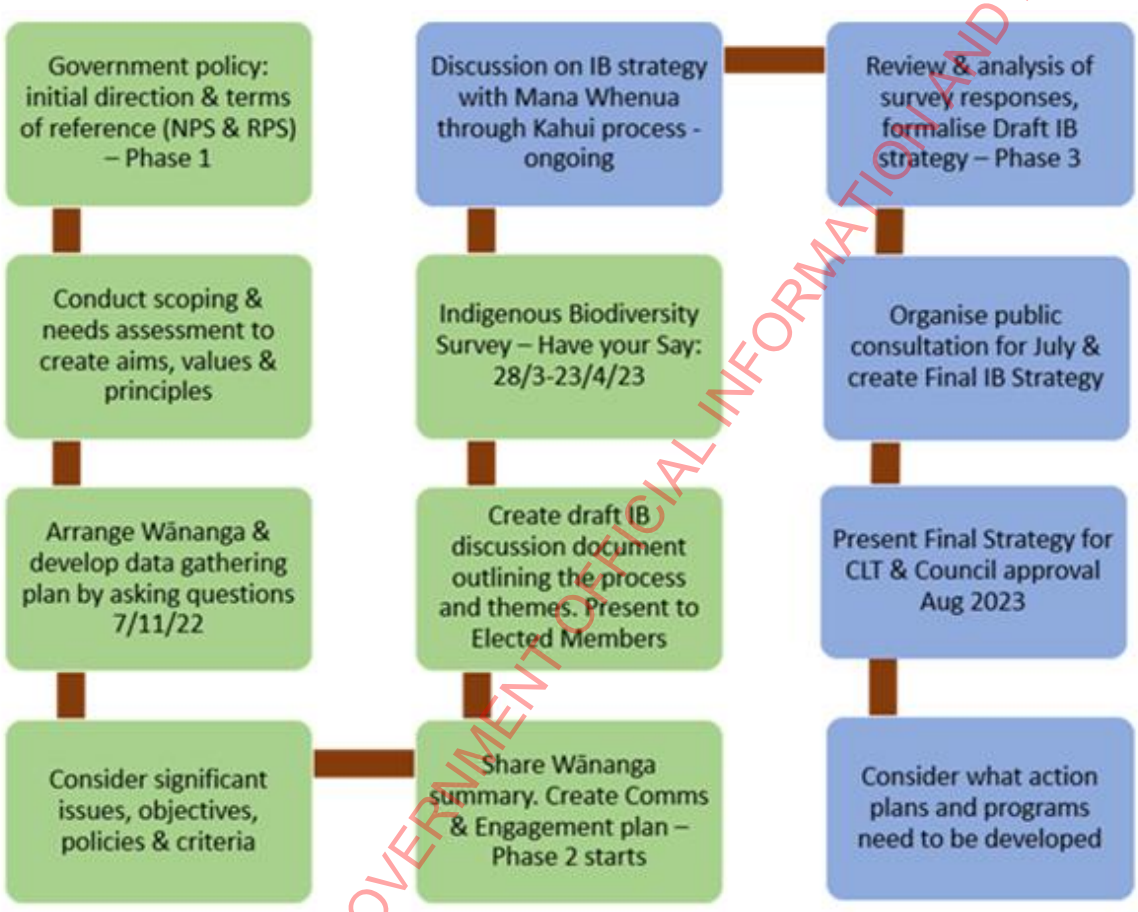

Figure 2: Proposed process to develop the strategy (Note, green squares have been completed and blue squares are future tasks).

The proposed Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy will be developed in partnership with Mana Whenua and other community groups. Mana Whenua have a significant interest in biodiversity and contributing to a thriving 'te taiao' that serves generations to come[3]. Council's role may vary from regulator to

[3] https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/biodiversity/aotearoa-new-zealand-biodiversity-strategy/te-Mana-o-te-taiao-summary/

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deliverer, facilitator to supporter and in some instances the best role Council can play is 'to get out of the way', enabling others to innovate and lead action.

Background

Indigenous Biodiversity – what is it?

Biodiversity is a term used to describe the range of species in a place, and the range of communities or 'ecosystems' in which they live i.e., the diversity among and within plant and animal species in an environment[4]. Indigenous Biodiversity attempts to describe as closely as possible, the 'local' flora and fauna that exist in a catchment area.

Aotearoa New Zealand's biodiversity is characterised by the high percentage of endemic species (those found nowhere else on Earth), including the dominance of unique birds, epitomised by the iconic flightless kiwi. Biodiversity is often used as an indicator to measure health of biological systems. While biodiversity itself is not a function of an ecosystem, it does affect the resilience and function of these ecosystem services. Ecosystems provide many of the basic services that make life possible for people. Plants clean air and filter water, bacteria decompose wastes, insects pollinate flowers, and tree roots hold soil in place to prevent erosion.

Indigenous biodiversity is of greatest concern due to increased threats and risks to these species. For eighty million years Aotearoa New Zealand evolved in relative isolation, resulting in biodiversity hotspots. Aotearoa New Zealand is the last remaining landmass of Gondwana (an ancient supercontinent), making the long white cloud a special place. On land, more than 80% of Aotearoa's vascular plants and 90% of our insects are endemic, including the presence of gigantism

[4] 1916 – The term biological diversity was used first by J. Arthur Harris in "The Variable Desert," Scientific American: "The bare statement that the region contains a flora rich in genera and species and of diverse geographic origin or affinity is entirely inadequate as a description of its real biological diversity."

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in many of these species, such as the Giant weta and Kauri snails. We have unique reptiles such as the tuatara, and our only native terrestrial mammals are several species of bats/Pekapeka.

But what is 'indigenous' to Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, what plants, insects, fungi and other are local to where we live here at the bottom of Te Ika-a-Māui, what was our water quality like and how did the ecosystems work?

Why do we need to protect our biodiversity?

First, and as recognised by all parties – it is the right and necessary thing to do.

Secondly, Aotearoa New Zealand 's first National Adaptation Plan[5] 2022 (NAP) for the natural environment requires that all Councils address significant risks from climate change. A healthy, diverse, and functioning biodiverse network will help to withstand climate change impacts and continue to provision the cleaning of our air and quality of our waterways.

We can protect and conserve biodiversity by reducing human-induced pressures, habitat loss, predator, and browser activities, and restoring ecosystems and retaining vegetation to minimise erosion. Our economic, social, and cultural well-being can be boosted through healthy ecosystems.

In addition, the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and National Policy Statements (NPS) provide national direction and objectives for sustainable management purposes to protect our environment. The NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB) is the primary document driving biodiversity protection under central legislation.

An ecosystem describes the interrelationships between living organisms and the non-living environment. A lack of biodiversity may act as an indicator to the health of an ecosystem, including the lack of ecosystem services that occur naturally. A healthy ecosystem contains a variety of native species, that would

[5] https://environment.govt.nz/publications/aotearoa-new-zealands-first-national-adaptation-plan/natural-environment/

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occur naturally that setting (e.g., river, forest, wetland, dunes). Healthy forests need healthy soil, with robust pest plant and animal management.

As societies emerge from the Covid-19 crisis, increasing urban resilience and improving the lives and well-being of urban dwellers will be critical to boosting economic and resident confidence. According to the World Economic Forum's Future of Nature and Business Report, a nature-positive pathway in the infrastructure and built environment could create over $3 trillion in business opportunities and create 117 million jobs by 2030[6].

Long-term studies have shown that people thrive both physically and psychologically when engaged with nature and a healthy environment. Biodiversity has an impact on our survival and quality of life. Our commitment to Indigenous Biodiversity will have a knock-on effect (positive and negative) for future generations of human and non-human species.

What are the benefits of a healthy indigenous biodiversity?

Biodiversity provides the life supporting systems that enable all organisms, including humans, to survive[2, 7]. Indigenous forests provide carbon sinks and purify the air we breathe. They also provide recreation opportunities and amenity values[2]. Alongside reducing carbon, cleaning our air and water, indigenous ecosystems also provide:

- Protection for our taonga and strengthening our cultural values.
- Climate regulation.
- Nutrient storage and recycling.
- Soil formation and sediment control.
- Proliferation of native species e.g., more birds in urban areas.

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[6] https://environment.govt.nz/publications/aotearoa-new-zealands-first-national-adaptation-plan/natural-environment/
[7] https://environment.govt.nz/facts-and-science/biodiversity/why-biodiversity-matters/

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- Healthy and sustainable food.

Māori values

"Recognising the importance of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi to ensure Māori values and perspectives are reflected in Council processes. Governance in partnership with Mana Whenua promotes leadership and inclusivity and ensures that the environment is at the forefront of decision-making."[8]

The very nature of this discussion document is to put on paper what Council understand and have learnt from mahi to date, including the November wananga, subsequent korero, feedback and local research.

'Kaupapa Māori' is a term that can be used to explain the key concepts of te ao Māori (the Māori worldview) which extends to the natural environment. Māori belief dictates that both people and the environment (including all flora and fauna) are descended from atua Māori (supernatural personifications of environmental domains) with the primordial parents being Ranginui and Papatūānuku. Therefore, the relationship between people and the environment is one of whakapapa (genealogical connection) and this is enacted in the everyday ways we connect to te taiao (our natural environment). Whakapapa binds he tāngata (the people) and te taiao together making them united, and with this unity is a sense of duty to look after the environment.

Māori have developed tikanga (guiding principles) over generations with regards to the health of the environment, and these are premised on maintaining a sense of balance. Kaitiakitanga (stewardship and protection), challenges the western concept that people are ascendant over Papatūānuku, and instead that we are descended from her. It promotes a relationship of reciprocity, whereby people do not 'own' the earth's resources but instead have 'user rights' and a duty of care to not extract natural resources beyond the point where they are no longer able to regenerate themselves.

For tāngata whenua the wellness of te taiao is of additional importance in being able to practice Manaakitanga (caring for others). For example, the growing and harvesting of local foods from the forest and other traditional māhinga kai sites

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facilitates being a good host and enables traditional raranga (textiles) and rongoā (medicinal) practices.

To restore the vitality of Te Awa Kairangi and its tributaries, as recommended in Te Mahere Wai, a Mana Whenua Whaitua Implementation Programme for Te Whanganui-a-Tara and its companion document, Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme (WIP), these two programmes will form part of the draft Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy.

(a) Māhinga kai – Mana Whenua are supported and resourced to develop and implement a measurement framework for māhinga kai (a compulsory value in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020) by 2025 and Mana Whenua work with territorial authorities to identify (also by 2025) and restore (by 2035) the spawning habitats of indigenous fish and māhinga kai species (e.g., inanga) in their rohe.

(b) Mana Whenua as decision makers – projects provide for the establishment of (with appropriate operational funding provisions) a Mana Whenua endorsed kaitiaki monitoring and management programme like Ngā Māngai Waiora (ambassadors for water).

In Hutt City, Mana Whenua will hold these relationships with several agencies to deliver these two programmes.

Community Involvement

The proposed Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy provides an opportunity to create a new and innovative approach to co-operatively manage indigenous biodiversity throughout the district. It's a big picture framework delivering collective impact across groups such as Mana Whenua, community groups, environmental organisations, private individuals, community conservation and recreation groups, and landowners, developers, and managers. This provides a promising prospect to connect with others, working cumulatively and investigating tools to achieve common indigenous biodiversity goals.

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Individuals make a significant contribution to protecting Aotearoa New Zealand 's biodiversity through trapping introduced predators in their own backyards, contributing to citizen science projects, planting indigenous species, and removing invasive plants. Other examples of good mahi from community and conservation groups include monitoring waterways, sharing knowledge and best practice, and maintaining riparian buffers. It is important to involve and engage the community and volunteer groups to enable them to influence decisions about the environment.

Ecological restoration is needed to address significant indigenous biodiversity and habitat loss within our city caused by anthropogenic deforestation, pest introduction, changing land use and urban intensification.

Improving biodiversity on highly productive land (land suitable for growing food or livestock) and in catchment areas (basin shaped land that catches surface water) can have benefits for both indigenous species, horticulture and the growing science and business of aquaculture. For example, planting indigenous trees as a shelterbelt provides habitat and food for indigenous birds and insects, while also providing shade or warmth for livestock and preventing soil erosion.

Both the Resource Management Act Section 6 and the NPS-IB requires that areas of significant biodiversity value to be protected. Authorities are guided by a variety of means (e.g., ecological guidance, scientific expertise, legislation, and case law), and implement their responsibilities to varying degrees and with inconsistent success. The protection of indigenous biodiversity on private land has been a challenging and contentious issue locally.

How do we identify, manage, and monitor our biodiversity?

Currently Hutt City Council carries out the following activities to help identify, monitor, and reduce impacts on biodiversity:

- The management of 349 reserves, with a total of over 2,871 hectares. The Regional Council and Department of Conservation (DOC) manage 16,000 hectares within Lower Hutt.
- Utilisation of Reserves Act 1977 to aid in protection of green space.
- Purchase of private land for recreational or ecological connectivity.
- Working closely with Regional Council, neighbouring Councils, and other relevant stakeholders to share sustainable processes.
- Actively engage with community activities and encouraging community connection with the environment.
- Reserve land management, including the fit for purpose, use, disposal and acquisition in accordance HCC strategies and policies.
- Developing strategic plans and policies that focus on the protection and conservation of land.
- The Urban Forest Plan sets out strategies for trees in natural areas, parks, and reserves and in our streets.
- Provide a Biodiversity Fund (2020-2023) to assist Lower Hutt landowners who want to protect, enhance, and manage indigenous biodiversity on their properties.
- Revegetation and riparian planting projects.
- Pest plant control, including the anthropomorphic distribution of invasive plants (e.g., green waste dumping and/or selling of invasive plants).
- Pest animal control.
- Water quality monitoring, fish surveys and fish barrier identification.
- Identifying wetlands and other key native ecosystems.
- Dune restoration.
- School educational field trips.

This discussion document highlights the role that those other than Council can and do play in a healthy biodiverse city – it may be that Council's best role is to provide the local regulatory environment that actively aids the wider community to develop and activate the solutions.

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Where are our biodiversity hotspots?

To understand where biodiversity is, we need to continue to carry out work to identify and verify anecdotal evidence and citizen science findings. We need to answer the previously posed question "what was the indigenous biodiversity, where was it and how did the interconnections of that ecosystem work". Robust monitoring and the establishment of a Biodiversity Index will increase our knowledge of hotspots. A Biodiversity Index would naturally need to be aligned with an Environmental Health Index – where have we been, what is the current state of our biodiversity and how will we know if we are making any difference?

Hotspots are locations with an abundance of biodiversity. Through historical document reviews, GIS mapping, eBird database, Lizard monitoring and iNaturalist observations we can gather actionable information that can help determine where our biodiversity hotspots are. Appendix 6 in the separate document highlights some citizen driven data. According to the eBird and iNaturalist databases which record public observations and in the two deeds of treaty settlement: The Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 and the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 (e.g., As statutory acknowledgement sites), hotspots may include these areas.

1. Wellington Harbour
2. Matiu/Somes Island
3. Lakes Kohangapiripiri and Kohangatera
4. Wainuiomata Coast
5. Hutt River estuary (near Petone)

In addition, Percy Scenic Reserve is recognised for the intensive collection of Aotearoa New Zealand native plant species. Percy Scenic Reserve is involved in the propagation and recovery of threatened plant species in collaboration with Ōtari-Wilton's, Department of Conservation Te Papa, and Landcare, locally and nationwide.

Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) sites are recognised as High Biodiversity Valued Hotspots by GWRC criteria:

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- The number of total species (species richness).
- The number of unique species (endemism).
- The number of species at risk (threat of extinction).

The map below shows the Key Native Ecosystems within the HCC Territorial Local Authority boundary. Note, HCC provides some funding for the ecological weed control of the KNE sites (in red) as part of the Biodiversity Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)between GWRC and HCC. Without collaborative management of KNE sites, many of our native species would not survive in them. By protecting these areas, we are investing in the future of the region's unique and vulnerable ecosystems.

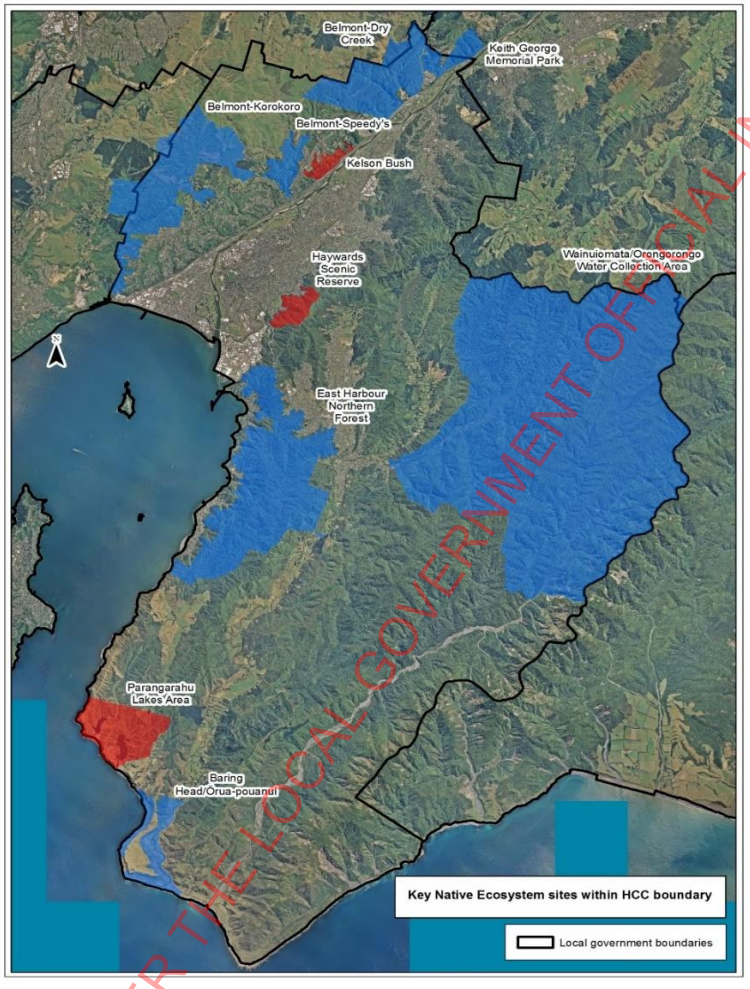

Figure 3: Key Native Ecosystems within HCC boundary

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Why is soil biodiversity so important?

One of the greatest impacts we can have on the planet is to restore healthy, biodiverse soil. Soil biodiversity represents the variety of life below ground and plays a vital role in mitigating climate change, storing and purifying water, nutrient flow and preventing erosion. The well-being of all plants and land-based animals depends on the complex processes that take place in our soil. Table 1 shows the opportunities and obstacles of soil biodiversity.

Table 1: Positives and negatives of soil biodiversity

Opportunities	**Obstacles**
Soil provides vital habitats for micro-organisms such as bacteria, fungi, as well as insects and other organisms.	Without a vibrant soil community, the soil becomes poor in structure and water run-off increases, leading to erosion and flooding.
They contain at least one quarter to one-third of all living organisms on the planet, yet little is known about them.	If the soil's ability to absorb, cleanse and store water is compromised, groundwater will be impaired, and more water treatment facilities will be required.
Soil biodiversity can reduce threats to ecosystem services e.g., soils without earthworms can be 90% less effective at soaking up water.	Maintaining the soil's ability to process and cleanse water will save money and safeguard health and well-being.
Only 1% of soil micro-organism species have been identified.	There may be a lack of resourcing to continue to identify vital soil micro-organisms

Figure 4 (below) shows the current Lower Hutt soil classifications. This soil classification diagram outlines the soil types influencing the range of species

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that will grow in these locations. This is important when we consider planting large- leafed species for carbon sequestration benefits. We need the right species, in the right place, with the right soil condition. It should be kept in mind to investigate and consider:

- light availability, intensity, and duration (full sun to deep shade).
- water availability, both quantity and quality.
- exposure to wind, salt, and temperature extremes.
- soil type, drainage, compaction.
- hardiness zone.
- competition from existing vegetation.

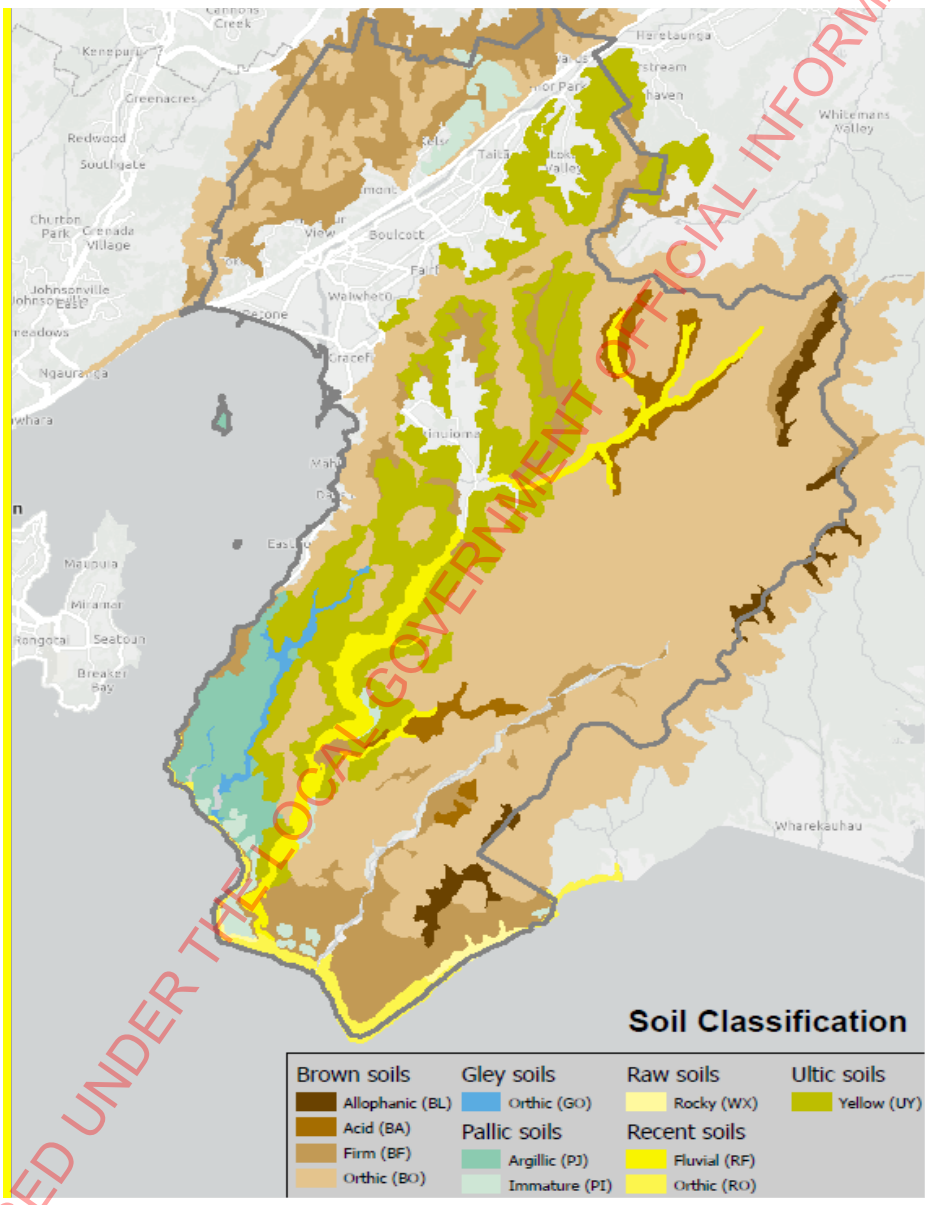

Figure 4: Lower Hutt Soil Classifications (data from Landcare Research, October 2020).

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What are the pressures and their impacts on Biodiversity?

In Aotearoa New Zealand, biodiversity has continued to decline despite the protection of large areas of vegetation and habitat. This progressive loss of native fauna is primarily caused by increased numbers of introduced predators, some of which (stoats and cats for example) thrive in habitats, killing native creatures or browsing on native plant seedlings and saplings. 32 per cent of land and freshwater bird species, 18 per cent of sea bird species, and a range of frog, invertebrate, fish, bat, reptile, and plant species are now extinct from historical records. Tracking losses and declines in biodiversity at local levels helps us understand risk better, however data collection processes are insufficient to provide a comprehensive scope.

Both DOC and Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) state, 'invasive alien species remain an important threat to Aotearoa New Zealand's biodiversity'. Examples included Kauri dieback (a disease that kills kauri trees of all ages), and Myrtle rust (fungal disease that affects plants in the myrtle family such as kanuka and manuka).

According to the Environment Foundation (Green and Clarkson (2005) the primary threats to indigenous biodiversity are from impacts of degraded water and habitat, land use change, mismanagement or lack or response to climate change. The Department of Conservation have identified five similar main threats:

- Invasive pest plants, disease, and animals.
- Climate change.
- Water Quality.
- Change in land use.
- Waste Pollution.
-

The Mana Whenua concept is to put water first – te Mana o te Wai.

- Ka ora te wai – If the water is cared for.
- Ka ora te Whenua – The land will be nourished.

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- Ka ora te Whenua – If the land is nourished.
- Ka ora te tāngata – The people will prosper.

Upholding these values will guide the mahi to restore and protect our waters, which in turn protect human, plant and animal life. The tables below outline the impact of some of the key pressures:

Pest plants	Out-compete native plant species and alter the composition of habitats and in turn the ecology. Greater Wellington data shows we are not winning the fight to control and reduce our pest plants in the district. We partner with GWRC and the Ministry for Primary Industries) to manage targeted pest plants in specific areas and report back on new incursions or the sales of prohibited species. These pest plants cause serious harm to our environment and threaten species and forest ecosystems. New threats are also on the horizon, like, aquatic weeds, and a growing number of terrestrial weed species. Stronger biosecurity and alignment with the National Pest Plant Accord (NPPA), National Interest Pest Responses (NIPR), and the Plant Pass and the Plant Buyers' Accord will need to be utilised more, including the monitoring of physical and online sales of invasive exotic plants. Sharing biosecurity information with adjacent councils will also be critical to improve knowledge and local data.
Diseases	Can bring in unwanted organisms (UO) such as pathogens that need controlling, managing or eradicating should they arrive in the country[8]. Biodiversity conservation is integral in the fight against wildlife and plant life disease spread. The biosecurity system prevents mitigates and manages risks from harmful organisms to help protect Aotearoa New Zealand's

[8] https://www.mpi.govt.nz/biosecurity/about-biosecurity-in-new-zealand/biosecurity-2025/

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	economy, environment, human health, and a range of social and cultural values (Biodiversity Act 1993).
Pest animals	Introduced animals, like ungulates (hooved animals) can cause damage by eating saplings and young trees), barking mature trees, damaging tracks, and causing erosion. These species harm native forest regeneration, compete for food resources and prey on native birds, lizards, and invertebrates. Possums, stoats, and rats are the main predators of our indigenous plants and animals. Progressive loss of native fauna is caused by development (like land clearance and conversion to forestry etc) introduced predators, some of which thrive in habitats killing native species and preying on bird eggs or eating neonate (baby) lizards from nesting sites.
Climate change	Effect is widespread, from the distribution of species to disease, wildfires, and storm/flood events[9]. This causes harm to habitat and species survival. Climate change is a primary driver of biodiversity loss and depends on indigenous biodiversity as part of the solution (UN Secretary 2022). Many of the impacts of climate change[10] are interlinked and create compounding problems. For example, Geoffroy Lamarche Chief Science Advisor for the Parliamentary Commissioner states, "sea level rise impacts coastal communities, sites of cultural and ecological significance, and marine life, including sedimentation and pollution affecting water quality, which can threaten biodiversity and public health."

[9] https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/conservation/biodiversity/anzbs-2020.pdf

[10] https://hccpublicdocs.azurewebsites.net/api/download/f8028985e98f4a5691a005cbc897fea7/_CM9-WE/426f5c51376fddd4507ba656b90fac85822

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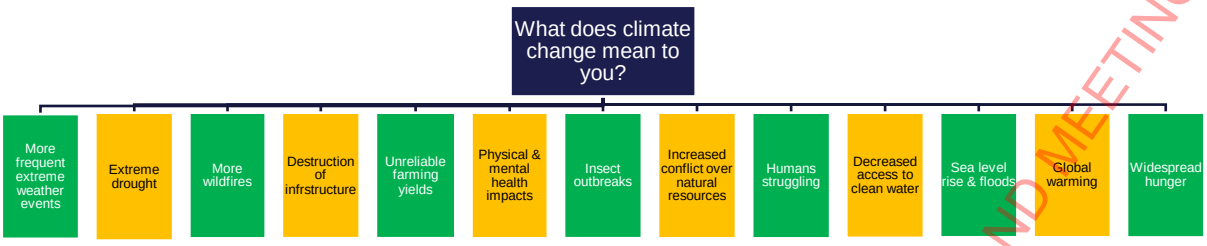
Participants at the November wānanga answered the question 'what does climate change mean' in the following ways:



Poor water quality	Can have negative impacts on humans and natural ecosystems. Recreational water spots in Lower Hutt city are only suitable for swimming between 30% and 50% of the time due to contamination. Water is considered taonga and is of huge importance to iwi. Water is linked to whakapapa (identity), used for recreation, gathering food and other natural substances. Poor water quality can also lead to eutrophication, where a water body has an excess of nutrients which leads to harmful algae blooms, killing both plant and animal life.

Land use change	Reduces forests, streams, wetlands, shrublands and indigenous grasslands. Historical clearing of forests was carried out by Māori followed by European colonists. The further clearance of indigenous forests remained legal on public land up until 1987. Stricter controls on forest clearance on private land were imposed in 1991 through the Resource Management Act. Levels of erosion, sedimentation and eutrophication have increased because of land use changes, each of which affects the quality of water and the health of the species that live in aquatic environments.

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	Changes in the hydrological regimes of freshwater ecosystems is a pervasive issue. The allocation of surface and groundwater for irrigation has the most widespread influence on seasonal flows and water levels, while engineering works, such as flood protection works and gravel extraction, can alter or destroy habitats.
Waste	Is polluting the air, land, lakes, rivers, coasts, and oceans, and contributes 5% of Aotearoa New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions. Despite increased awareness of the negative impacts of waste on our environment, our disposal to municipal landfills increased by 48% in the last decade (Mfe 2019, reducing waste). DOC has identified forms of pollution that affect Aotearoa New Zealand's biodiversity, such as liquid and solid wastes, light and noise pollution, chemicals, and sediment[11]. Sediment and run-off from intensive agricultural and urban activities can damage the quality of freshwater and marine habitats (including estuaries). The 2019 Colmar Brunton survey found that the build-up of plastic in our environment is the biggest concern for Aotearoa New Zealanders (72%).

The factors outlined above show how fragile and interlinked these impacts are on biodiversity in our city. To address these, we will need to continue to partner with Mana Whenua, communities, groups, and individuals to find nature-based solutions as a collective to create resilient, and sustainable communities which may require a multi-generational effort.

[11] https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/conservation/biodiversity/anzbs-2020.pdf

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How does the regulatory framework manage biodiversity?

Legal protection on public conservation land and marine reserves is an important tool for managing some of the pressures on biodiversity.

A NPS can require regional, local, district or unitary Councils (territorial authorities) across the country to add or change their required District Plans to meet this national direction and must be given effect to, as soon as reasonably practicable.

The purpose of district plans is to assist territorial authorities in conducting their functions to achieve the sustainable management purpose of the Resource Management Act. District Plans must give effect to national policy statements and regional policy statements and must not be inconsistent with regional plans and any applicable water conservation orders.

Council is waiting on the release of the second draft of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB) from Central Government which is due for adoption in early 2023. The NPS-IB will provide guidelines which influence the District Plan rules and policies relating to indigenous biodiversity.

The NPS-FW and GWRC require HCC to identify fish passage barriers, and to remediate and manage them. Many of Aotearoa New Zealand's freshwater fish species need to move between habitats to support their different life stages and ecological needs (e.g., for spawning, rearing young, feeding, and finding refuge). Some species, like inanga (whitebait-juvenile species of native *galaxiidae*) and tuna (eels) also move between fresh and salt water. Fish need physical connections between and within waterways during various life stages to reproduce, feed, and contribute to their ecosystems by recycling the nutrients they take in.

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Summary

Hutt City Council takes the role of facilitator, coordinator, supporter, and guardian of public lands seriously and is committed to a collaborative development of an Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy, of which this preliminary paper is a start. Indigenous Biodiversity is crucial to the survival of life and the fundamentals of te taiao and environmental health is crucial to human health.

The content of this strategy signals that we have a collective responsibility for identifying, protecting, managing, and enhancing biodiversity is something that needs many players. We have an obligation and a responsibility to act on behalf of the environment.

This discussion document is 'deliberately' brief, as we are asking our partners if we are on the right track as we approach development of the strategy. Council can only do so much, and similar to a Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach[12], biodiversity restoration sits with all of us, and not just those with regulatory platforms.

Hutt City Council invites you to submit your feedback on this preliminary paper and thoughts on indigenous biodiversity at **Have your say - Hutt City Council**. Public consultation will run in July 2023.

For further questions, please email **biodiversity@huttcity.govt.nz**.

[12] https://www.cph.co.nz/your-health/health-in-all-policies/

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Glossary of terms – English technical terms

IB strategy	Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy
Anthropogenic deforestation	Is one of the great crises of our time. To better understand the dimensions of this problem, several studies have sought to quantify the extent and rate of tropical forest loss.
Biodiversity	Is the range and status of species and ecological systems in a place.
Biophilic Cities	Biophilia refers to the idea that humans are inextricably bound and drawn to nature; that we need that connection to other living things to function properly. A biophilic city is one that integrates natural features into its designs. https://www.biophiliccities.org/our-vision
Citizen science	Citizen scientists are volunteers who contribute to scientific projects, usually by collecting or analysing data.
Conserve biodiversity	The practice of protecting and preserving the wealth and variety of species, habitats, ecosystems, and genetic diversity on the planet.
District Plan (DP)	District Plan, a document that sets the framework for Managing land use and development within our city. It contains objectives, policies, and rules to address

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	resource management issues such as the effects of land use and subdivision, noise, and traffic
Ecology	The study between the relationships of living organisms, including humans, and their physical environment.
Ecological integrity	The ability of an ecological system to support and maintain a community of organisms that has species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to those of natural habitats within a region.
Ecosystem Services (ES)	Ecosystems provide many of the basic services that make life possible for people. Plants clean air and filter water, bacteria decompose wastes, bees pollinate flowers, and tree roots hold soil in place to prevent erosion.
Flora	The plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.
Fauna	An animal or animals of a species indigenous to Aotearoa New Zealand.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
HCC	Hutt City Council or 'Council'.
Hotspot	An area that is exceptionally rich in species, and priority targets for nature conservation, allowing unique flora and fauna to develop.

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Indigenous	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
Land use	Simply describes human use of land.
Multi-generational	Consisting of or relating to more than one generation
New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (2000)	The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (NZBS) reflects Aotearoa New Zealand 's commitment to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. It sets out national goals and principles for Managing Aotearoa New Zealand 's biodiversity.
NPS or NPS-IB	National Policy Statements (NPS) are issued under the Resource Management Act to provide national direction for the management of matters of national significance.
Proliferating	Can be a species that, in each area, becomes abundant, whether indigenous or non-native.
Riparian zone/buffer/area	The strip of land beside a waterway is a called the riparian zone and it is a crucial buffer between land and water.
River fragmentation	Is defined as the interruption of a river's natural flow by dams, culverts, weirs, or water withdrawal.
RMA – Resource Management Act 1991	Section 2 of the RMA provides a definition of 'biological diversity' - The 'maintenance' of indigenous biological diversity by Councils is to be undertaken in the context of ss5 to 8 of the RMA.

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	These sections use the terms 'safeguarding the life supporting capacity' (of ecosystems); 'preservation' (of natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and their margins); and 'protection' (of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna). These s5, 6 and 7 matters contribute to the interpretation of the term 'maintenance of indigenous biological diversity'. Maintenance can include protection, enhancement, and restoration. Section 8 requires Councils to take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi when making plans and any other RMA decisions.
Regional Policy Statement (RPS)	The Regional Policy Statement (RPS) for the Wellington Region provides an overview of the resource management issues of the Region and sets out the policies and methods to achieve integrated resource management of the natural and physical resources of the whole region[14].
Strategy	A plan or scheme.
Subdivision	Subdivision is largely a process of dividing a parcel of land or a building into one or more further parcels or changing an existing boundary location.
The Singers Forest Classification	Was derived from a combination of the pre-settlement, distribution, and extents of forestry ecosystems. This layer delineates the potential forest ecosystems for the Wellington region as mapped by Nick Singers using the national ecosystem classification system that he and Geoff Rogers developed as detailed in the link attached[15].

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Territorial authorities	Classified as a city (local), district, regional or unitary Councils.
Urban heat island effect	"Urban heat islands" occur when cities replace natural land cover with dense concentrations of pavement, buildings, and other surfaces that absorb and retain heat.

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Glossary of terms - Te Reo Māori definitions

Ahua	The character of Te Ara Tupua is seen, the beauty, the mystique, the wonder, the wild and rawness – the identity of Te Ara Tupua endures beyond the present through capturing and captivating the hearts and minds of the few and the many.
iwi	A Māori community or people.
kaitiaki	A guardian or trustee, typically of an environmental area or resource.
Kaitiakitanga	Is the obligation to nurture and care for the mauri of a taonga, or the ethic of guardianship or protection.
Kaupapa	Means principles and ideas which act as a base or foundation for action. A kaupapa is a set of values, principles, and plans which people have agreed on as a foundation for their actions.
Mana Whenua	Te Ara Tupua is seen as a living piece of the identity of Mana Whenua who take pride in this space, taking on the obligation of care, responsibility and giving life to its history and story.
Mātauranga Māori	Is the body of knowledge originating from Māori ancestors. This includes the Māori world view and perspectives, Māori creativity, and cultural practices.

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Mouri	The mouri of Te Ara Tupua, the living relationship between the ngahere, the cliffs, the water ways, hinemoana and everything that lives within that environment have their own individual and interdependent vitality.
Papatūānuku	The mountains, the cliffs, the landforms, the geology, ngahere, trees, birds – they all need each other to exist.
Ranginui	The connection to the various spiritual realms of the great and vast heavens, the source of light and understanding, growth and ultimate link to the celestial family.
Taonga	Refers to a treasure or something that is prized. The term can be applied to anything that is of value, including socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomena, ideas, and techniques.
Tātai Whakapapa	The history, the connections, the relationships, and friendships – they shape the land and the people.
Te awa Kairangi ki tai	Māori names describe their location within the valley. Lower Hutt is Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai (next to the sea) Upper Hutt is Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta (inland)
Te Mana o te Taiao	Is the Mana of the living environment.
Te Taiao	Is the environment that contains and surrounds us.
Tikanga	Customs and traditional values, especially in a Maori context.
Wānanga	A wananga is characterised by teaching and research that maintains, advances, and disseminates knowledge and develops direction.

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Wāhi tapu	A place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.
Wai Tai, Wai Māori	The connection between the springs, streams, aquifers, rivers, and all waterways that bring with them their life, mouri and Mana which eventually mingles together with Hinemoana.
Whānau	The care of manuhiri and people is embedded in the identity of Te Ara Tupua seeking to ensure a strong sense of connection imbuing a strong sense of responsibility towards Te Ara Tupua.

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[1] Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020

[2] International science advisors state, "there is compelling evidence that global biodiversity is rapidly declining." At the December 2022 U.N. Biodiversity Conference in Montreal, Canada (COP15), governments across the globe (190 countries) reached an historic agreement to collectively commit to conserving at least 30 percent of lands and waters by 2030. A global commitment to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and to protect 30% of land and oceans by the same date.

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[3] https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/biodiversity/aotearoa-new-zealand-biodiversity-strategy/te-Mana-o-te-taiao-summary/

[4] 1916 – The term biological diversity was used first by J. Arthur Harris in "The Variable Desert," Scientific American: "The bare statement that the region contains a flora rich in genera and species and of diverse geographic origin or affinity is entirely inadequate as a description of its real biological diversity."

[5] https://environment.govt.nz/publications/aotearoa-new-zealands-first-national-adaptation-plan/natural-environment/

[6] https://www.weforum.org/communities/biodivercities-by-2030

[7] https://environment.govt.nz/facts-and-science/biodiversity/why-biodiversity-matters/

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[11] https://hccpublicdocs.azurewebsites.net/api/download/f8028985e98f4a5691a005cbc897fea7/_CM9-WE/426f5c51376fddd4507ba656b90fac85822

[12] https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/conservation/biodiversity/anzbs-2020.pdf

[13] https://www.cph.co.nz/your-health/health-in-all-policies/

[14] https://www.gw.govt.nz/your-region/plans-policies-and-bylaws/updating-our-regional-policy-statement-and-natural-resources-plan/regional-policy-statement-change-1/

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[15] https://www.doc.govt.nz/documents/science-and-technical/sfc325entire.pdf.

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Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy

Presentation by Parks and Reserves – Kelly Crandle & Deb Mair

April 2023

HUTT CITY
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DOC 2020 Biodiversity video

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Purpose of today

- Outline the process so far.
- Acknowledge the work of Kaitiakitanga.
- We are starting this conversation now to work through key aspects via the Kāhui to inform the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy.
- Combining traditional knowledge and science.
- What are the Biodiversity gaps and opportunities that Mana Whenua would like to see Council address?
- How do we want to prioritise these?

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The process

Nov 22: Wānanga to get initial direction and terms of reference

Apr 23: Create a discussion document to explore opportunities and possibilities to enhance and improve biodiversity in partnership with Mana Whenua.

Apr-Jun 23:Public survey, followed up by formal submissions on the draft Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy.

Set 23: Finalise an Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy - the final version of the IB Strategy will influence the District Plan Review.

Approx Jan 24: Develop Action Plans – course of action providing objectives, tactics and operational plans to monitor and manage biodiversity.

Approx Jan 24: Develop Implementation Programs – staged process using nature-based solutions, like riparian planting zones to improve water quality, reduce erosion and sediment, and effect change.

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What is Indigenous Biodiversity?

Indigenous biodiversity includes all plants and animals that occur naturally in our District and have evolved or arrived without any assistance from humans.

Ka mua – ka muri: to understand what healthy indigenous biodiversity is, we need to understand what healthy indigenous biodiversity once was:

- What did it look like?
- What did it contain?
- How did it sound?
- What enabled it create healthy ecosystems?

Mana Whenua are central to this understanding, through oral history and through inter-generational lived experience.

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Why do we need to protect our biodiversity?

Biodiversity provides the life supporting systems that enable all organisms, including humans, to survive. Indigenous forests provide carbon sinks and purify the air we breathe.

Alongside reducing carbon, cleaning our air and water, indigenous ecosystems also provide:

- Protection for our taonga and strengthening our cultural values
- Climate regulation
- Nutrient storage and recycling
- Soil formation and sediment control
- Proliferation of native species e.g., more birds in urban areas
- Healthy and sustainable food.

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Questions that may need addressing in the strategy

- Indigenous Biodiversity – what is it?
- Why do we need to protect our biodiversity?
- What are the benefits of a healthy indigenous biodiversity ?
- How do we identify, manage, and monitor our biodiversity?
- Where are our biodiversity hotspots?
- Why is soil biodiversity so important?
- What are the pressures and their impacts on Biodiversity
- How does the regulatory framework manage biodiversity?
- Any other questions, we need to respond to?

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These visions were from a collective agreement. We require one

- **Draft Vision 1**: • Ao noa, pō noa, ka noho ngātahi ko Taiao, ko Oranga. – All day, all night, Nature and Life coexist.
- **Draft Vision 2**: Hutt City will support a diverse, resilient and healthy ecosystem that contributes to the health and wellbeing of our community and the foundation of a liveable city.
- **Draft Vision 3**: Living in harmony with nature where, by 2030, biodiversity is valued, conserved, and restored sustaining communities and delivering benefits for all people.
- **Draft Vision 4**: To make Hauora a priority through Te Taiao so that our city and our people can breathe.

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Draft Strategic Framework

Draft Goals:

- Indigenous species and their habitats in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai (Hutt City) are protected and restored so they can thrive.
- Mana Whenua's role as Rangatira and Kaitiaki is recognised, mātauranga Māori is acknowledged and customary practices supported.
- Our community is connected with all of nature, values it and actively contributes to its protection and restoration.
- Knowledge, awareness and management of indigenous biodiversity are improved through effective monitoring systems.

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Draft Focus Areas:

- Partnership with Mana Whenua
- Enabling Community to connect and participate
- Improving Water and Air quality and adapting land use
- Responding to the impact of Climate Change
- Safeguarding ecosystems, species, and diversity
- Managing pest plants and animals and disease
- Improving public health through healthy biodiversity

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Timeline with dates

Timeline	Dates
Survey on biodiversity (in general not on IB Strategy directly)	April
Produce Discussion Document with Mana Whenua	April-May
Draft IB Strategy (being produced by Thrive)	May
Present survey results/stakeholder feedback and amended Draft IB Strategy to CLT	6 June
Draft IB Strategy to Climate Change and Sustainability Committee for approval of public consultation	4 July
Public consultation directly on IB Strategy	6 July-31 July
Thrive to work w/HCC to update and amend draft IB strategy from public and CCS Committee feedback	31 July- 6 August
Start to assemble work plan overview of IB Strategy outcomes (e.g. priorities listed w/target years & current resourcing)	July-October
Finalised IB Strategy and public consultation results to CLT for approval to go to CCS Committee	14 August
Finalised IB Strategy to go to CCS Committee w/recommendation for adoption of Strategy	5 September

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Purpose & Council's Role

- To develop a Hutt City Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy to help protect and enhance the natural environment (Te Taiao) that is representative of partner, community and stakeholder consultation.
- The strategy will inform council's planning and decision-making as it influences the District Plan.
- Council's role may vary from regulator to deliverer, facilitator to supporter. In some instances, the best role we can play is to enable others to lead action from the outcomes of the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy.

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What else can be incorporated into the IB Strategy?

Biodiversity is the range & status of species & ecological systems in a place.

- Identify - high biodiversity valued areas, endemic species, and the condition of indigenous forests, for protection, management, monitoring, restoration, or other intervention.
- Protection - Reduce pests, sustainable living, habitat restoration, legislation.
- Challenges - Land use change, population growth, urban intensification.
- Threats - Habitat loss, pollution, invasive species, climate change.
- Human Health - Biodiversity supports human & societal needs including food security, mahinga kai (healthy food), clean air and water, which underpin good health.

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Current methods used to identify, manage and monitor biodiversity

- Revegetation planting projects
- Partnership and collaboration with community groups
- Pest plant control
- Pest animal control and trapping
- Water quality monitoring, fish surveys and fish barrier identification
- Data collection on wetlands, highly valued landscapes and native local fauna
- Dune restoration and monitoring
- School educational workshops & field trips
- Land purchases to increase ecological connectivity

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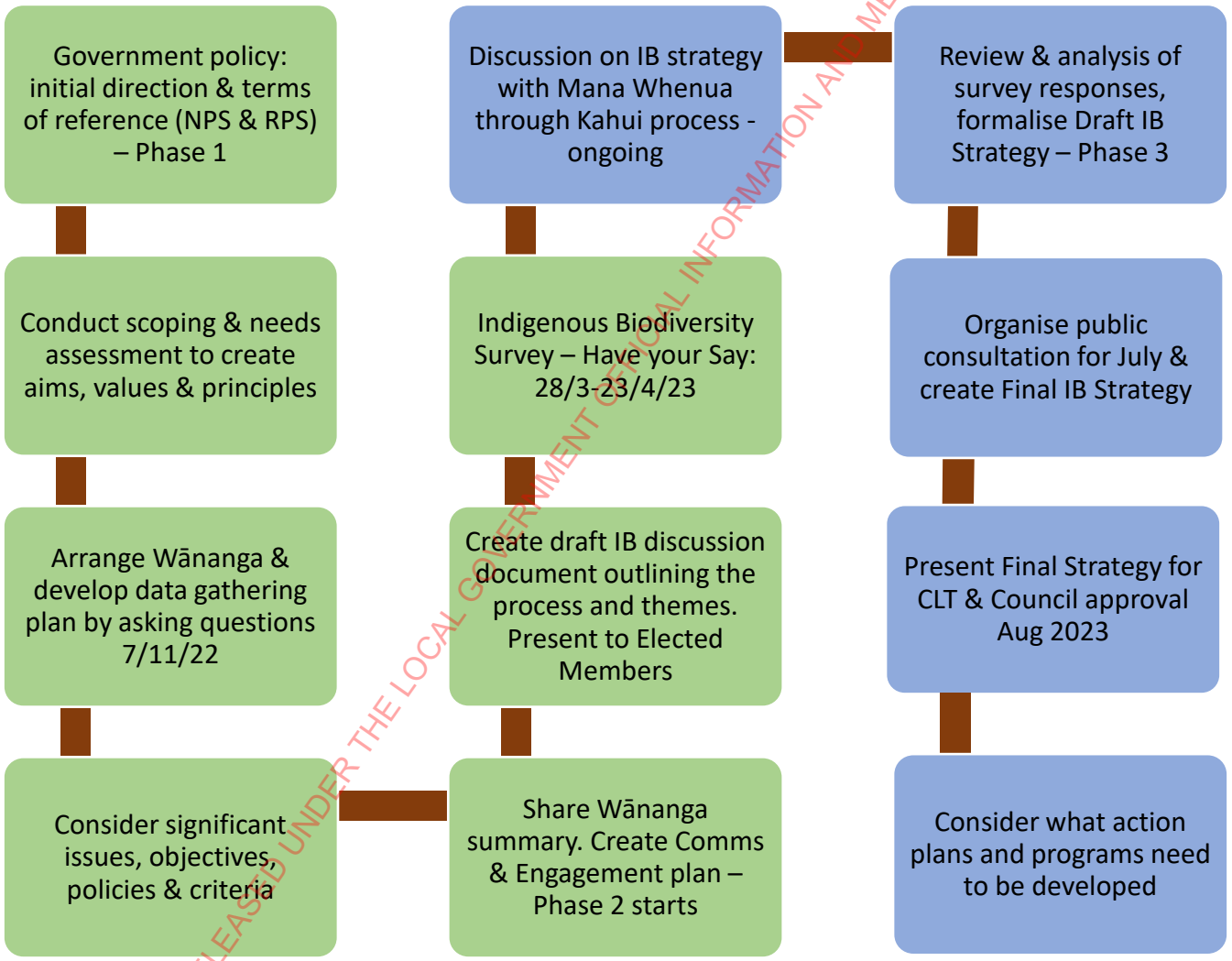
Detailed process



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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

TUARUA - THURSDAY 11 MAY 2023

Attendees
• Richard Te One – Hīkoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Hāmi Love – Hīkoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Māreikura Te Āhuru – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Noel Rāwiri Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here, Hutt City Council • Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōnā Tikanga, Hutt City Council **Apologies:** • Matiu Jennings – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui

Reflections & Actions
Reflections: • Richard has just finished the MfE accredited Making Good Decisions Course (accreditation to become a hearing commissioner on RMA matter) and recommended it to others in the Kāhui. • Māreikura and Hāmi interested in the Making Good Decisions course to develop further understanding re: RMA. • Richard knows a further that is keen. • **ACTION: Emily to circulate information on the course to the Kāhui and look into next Wellington dates.** • Noel asked how much weight we have to influence decisions? Are we expected to make the decisions straight away? What are the timelines? • Māreikura said an important next step could be to wānanga about these questions alongside Noel and Matiu.

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Actions (from 26 April 23 hui):

- Include list of Mana Whenua entities in the Terms of Reference and finalise at next hui. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
- Send out poll of dates to lock in hui over next 3 months. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
- HCC to adopt Richard Te One as Te Āti Awa representative to sit on District Plan Review Committee. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Te Tira Māori to work with IB Strategy team to better understand how the Kāhui can meaningfully inform the draft IB Strategy – e.g., forthcoming wānanga on questions above **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Attach discussion document for optional reading and further feedback from the Kāhui **STATUS: COMPLETE**

Presentation on the District Plan: Sites and Areas of Significance to Mana Whenua

Emily Campbell – Tikanga Māori Planner

Explanation of work to date:

- Jade Wikaira has been brought on board to support this chapter of the DP - to support quick turnaround and support the Kāhui and Council co-design process.
- Wanting input from the Kāhui; how do we make these places known to people, so they know where they are? Discussed urban design and development as a key means for bringing visibility to the sites and their history/narratives.
- Kōrero on gaps in some of the site narratives identified, but also some sites not yet identified at all.
- Kōrero on importance of effective categories for sites – to manage protection of some sites with usage of others.
- Kōrero on approaches at Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council.

Kāhui comments:

- Wānanga with key knowledge holders was suggested as a way of filling in the gaps and getting a comprehensive list of sites that may have been missed.
- **ACTION: Emily to look into wānanga idea**
- Hāmi supports making the histories known – an education component is needed because the general public should be aware of the history of the whenua. If the story is told, the whole story needs to be told.
- Noel said acknowledgement of the former iwi of the region is important - this is still history, this is still a part of the whenua - Parihakatanga,
- Richard indicated that the earlier sites of significance were once Ngāti Ira territory.

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- Richard also commented on how the work done in this space at Wellington City Council is less than ideal due to its oversensitivity at some sites where Mana Whenua are being engaged for minor/low-risk resource consents.
- **ACTION: Emily to investigate the GWRC documents (Te Mahere Wai & PNRP) to identify who the mana whenua partners engaged were**
- **ACTION: Emily to revise sites and bring draft categorisation back to the Kāhui**

Presentation introducing concept of Māori Data Sovereignty

Emily Campbell – Tikanga Māori Planner

Explanation:

- Socialisation of draft motivations and definitions with regard to council's role of working in partnership with Mana Whenua regarding data collection, storage, use and sharing.
- Present principles of Māori Data Sovereignty as developed by Te Mana Raraunga – the Māori Data Sovereignty Network.

Kāhui comments:

- Members were happy with draft motivations and definitions – had nothing to add.
- **ACTION: Emily to check in with Kāhui at next meeting that these remain appropriate and fit-for-purpose.**

Presentation on HCC's Draft Ethics Policy

Mike Nuth, Principal Advisor – Research and Evaluation

Richard Hardie – Head of Strategy and Policy

Explanation:

- There are many poor examples of data as a commodity.
- This draft policy aims to shift this within council and lays out principles and practices for how we can more meaningfully collect, store, use, represent and share data.
- This ensures we are embedding good practice – such as being intentional and closing the loop.

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- Of particular importance to us is how we consider and integrate the aspirations of Mana Whenua across these stages.
- A key part of our process is consent, and we have made significant efforts to present this in plain and simple language.
- An example of work done for the Resident Satisfaction Survey was shared to contextualise how this is working in practice. Mike also spoke to key decisions that were made to improve representation and diversity in those filling out the survey.
- There are tensions that exist with meeting the requirements of the Privacy Act and giving effect to Māori Data Sovereignty (e.g. anonymisation of data) – HCC are committed to working through key points of difference in collaboration with and on behalf of Mana Whenua.
- Mike discussed initial conversations he had had about this with counterparts regionally.
- Under the Privacy Act, we also have a responsibility to destroy raw data after five months or after it has been cleaned (whichever comes first).

Kāhui comments:

- Emily shared Matiu's whakaaro about the value of Mana Whenua informing data collection and the ways that this might differ based on the priorities of our different partners (e.g., the rūnanga as a health provider and Taranaki Whānui as a housing developer).
- There was strong interest from the Kāhui for Mike and team to continue engaging with regional counterparts around navigating the challenges of how data/ethics integrates with principles of Māori Data Sovereignty.
- Richard asked where we got to with the 'silent files'?
- **ACTION: Cam to follow up with the Information Management Team on the 'Silent' files request that Matiu started looking into.**
- Emily asked whether it would be appropriate to align pillars in the policy with the principles of Māori Data Sovereignty – e.g. respect → rangatiratanga/whakapapa, responsibility → kaitiakitanga/kotahitanga, and relationships → whanaungatanga/manaakitanga. Each 'R' has a corresponding mana (governance) and mahi (operational) kupu.
- Members of the kāhui supported this approach.
- **ACTION: Emily to circulate draft Ethics policy for the Kāhui to provide optional feedback.**
- **ACTION: Mike to make updates and bring back to Kāhui at a later date – likely in conjunction with Resident Satisfaction Survey results and insights.**

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

District Plan:
Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

Kāhui Mana Whenua

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

- Context
- Challenges
- Approach

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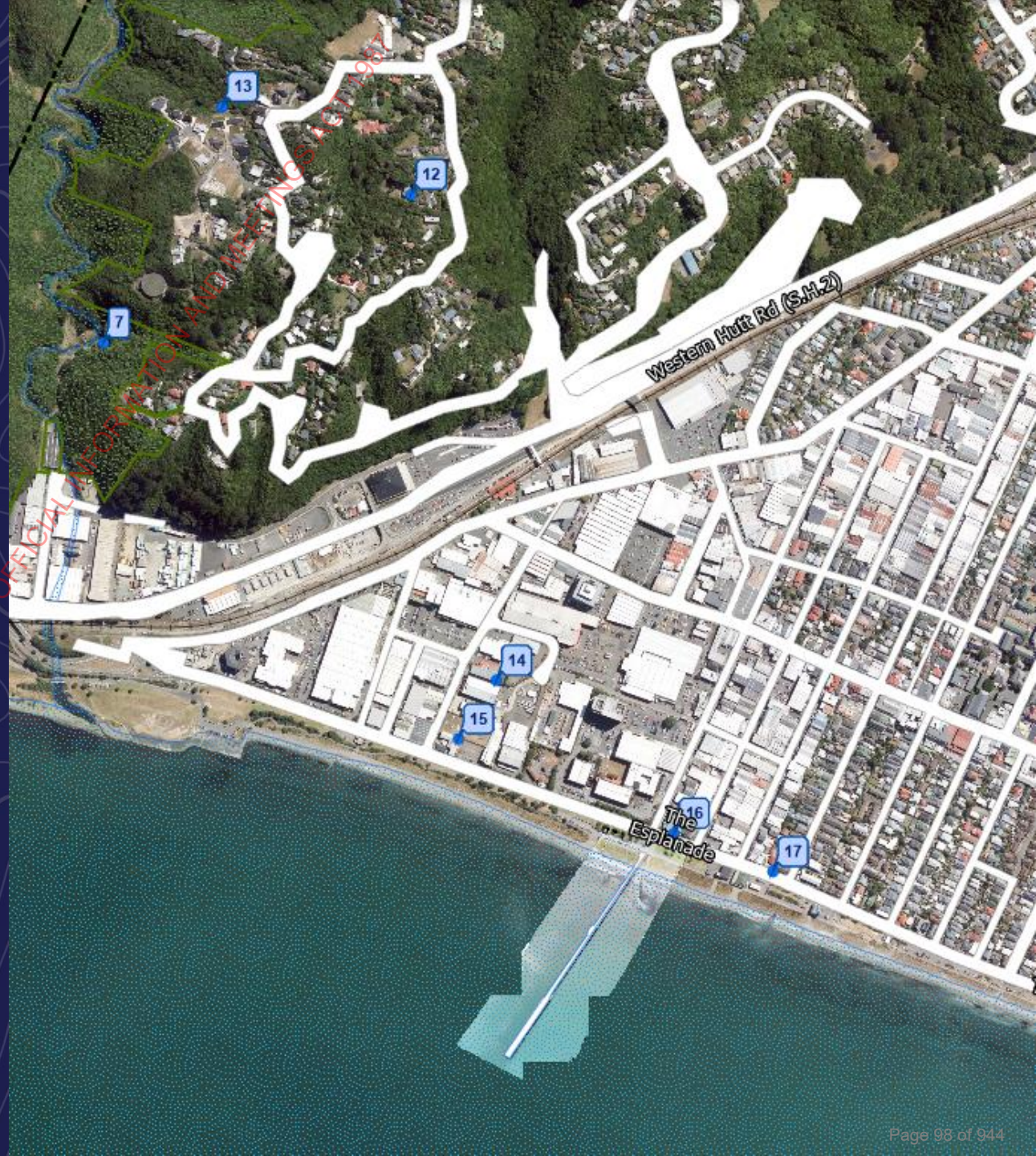

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Context

- Old operative plan
- Dealt with in the Significant Cultural Resources Chapter (shared with Natural and Archaeological Resources)
- 24 currently, poorly mapped →
- Under the NPStds, this will have its own chapter with a specific categorisation and list of provisions (objectives, policies and rules) that are developed in collaboration with Mana Whenua

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Challenges

- Current recordings lack information →
- Way more sites than currently recorded in the District Plan.
- Extent of sites not well known (particularly those in urban areas that have been developed over).
- Effectively categorising sites – to balance disabling activities to protect significance, with enabling activities to enable customary or restorative uses.
- Some sites are included or proposed to be in other chapters

LOCATION		CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
1.	**Connolly Street** *Located on the eastern bank of the Hutt River at the present site of the Lower Hutt Substation, Connolly Street.*	Marae-nuka Pa. A temporary pa built by Chief Taringa-kuri soon after settlers arrived.
2.	**Days Bay (Oruamotoro)**	Remains of old village sites.
3.	**Days Bay (Oruamotoro)**	Urupa (burial ground).
4.	**Hikoikoi Reserve** *Located west of the mouth of the Hutt River.*	Hikoikoi Pa. A former stockaded village.
5.	**Hutt Park Road & Gracefield Road** *Located on the end of a projecting spur from Puke-atua ridge, and below the existing Wainui-o-mata Road.*	Ngutu-ihe Pa.
6.	**Jackson Street (eastern end)** *Located on the west side of the Hutt River near the Waione Street (Pipe) Bridge.*	Paetutu kainga (open village). Originally built as a fortified pa on an island surrounded by swamp, later became an open village on firm ground.
7.	**Korokoro** *Located on a ridge west of the mouth of the Korokoro Stream.*	Te-Raho-o-te Kapowai (hills).
8.	**Lowry Bay (Whio-rau) & York Bay**	Old village sites.
9.	**Point Arthur** *Located on the eastern mainland shore opposite Ward Island.*	Korohiwa Pa. Remains of a fortified pa.

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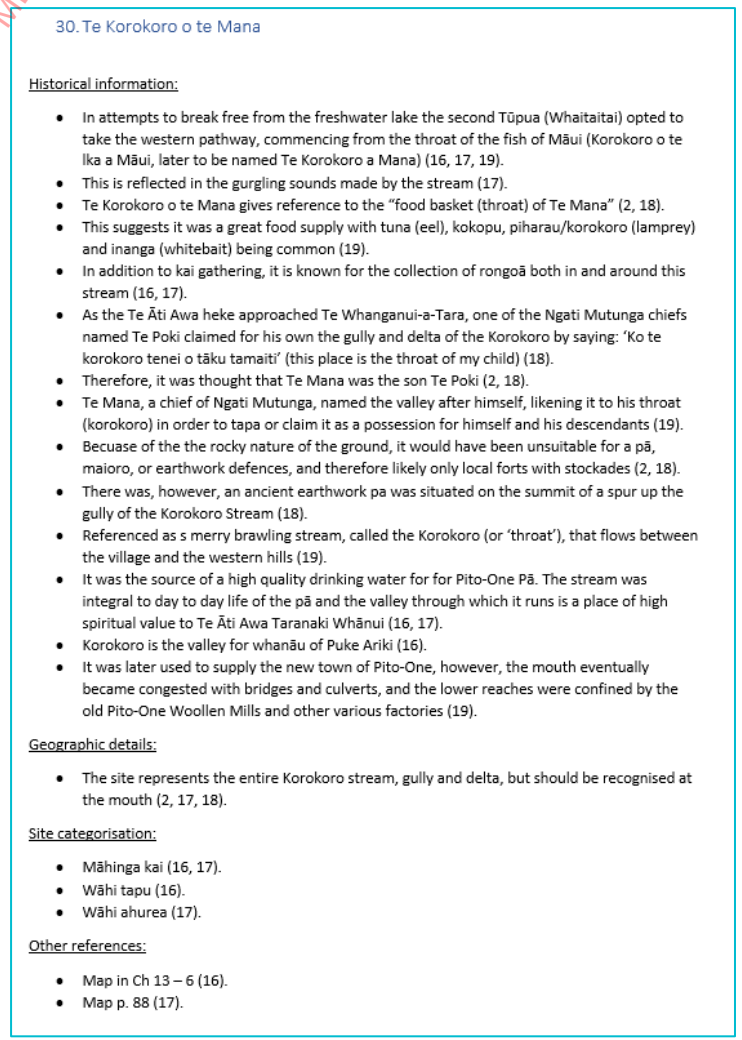
Approach so far

- Understand scope of recorded and unrecorded sites – collecting associated narratives and imagery/maps from secondary data sources:
  - Full review of Hutt City sites by Morrie Love in 2015
  - Cultural Impact Assessments or Cultural Value Reports completed by Mana Whenua for Council (15)
  - Archaeological Assessment for Riverlink
  - GWRC documents (Te Mahere Wai & PNRP)
  - The Great Harbour of Tara, Graham Adkins
- Summarise data by historical, geographic and catagorisation info
- Analyse approaches taken across the region (WCC and PCC)



30. Te Korokoro o te Mana

Historical information:

- In attempts to break free from the freshwater lake the second Tūpua (Whaitaitai) opted to take the western pathway, commencing from the throat of the fish of Māui (Korokoro o te Ika a Māui, later to be named Te Korokoro a Mana) (16, 17, 19).
- This is reflected in the gurgling sounds made by the stream (17).
- Te Korokoro o te Mana gives reference to the "food basket (throat) of Te Mana" (2, 18).
- This suggests it was a great food supply with tuna (eel), kokopu, piharau/korokoro (lamprey) and inanga (whitebait) being common (19).
- In addition to kai gathering, it is known for the collection of rongoā both in and around this stream (16, 17).
- As the Te Āti Awa heke approached Te Whanganui-a-Tara, one of the Ngati Mutunga chiefs named Te Poki claimed for his own the gully and delta of the Korokoro by saying: 'Ko te korokoro tenei o tāku tamaiti' (this place is the throat of my child) (18).
- Therefore, it was thought that Te Mana was the son Te Poki (2, 18).
- Te Mana, a chief of Ngati Mutunga, named the valley after himself, likening it to his throat (korokoro) in order to tapa or claim it as a possession for himself and his descendants (19).
- Becuase of the the rocky nature of the ground, it would have been unsuitable for a pā, maioro, or earthwork defences, and therefore likely only local forts with stockades (2, 18).
- There was, however, an ancient earthwork pa was situated on the summit of a spur up the gully of the Korokoro Stream (18).
- Referenced as s merry brawling stream, called the Korokoro (or 'throat'), that flows between the village and the western hills (19).
- It was the source of a high quality drinking water for for Pito-One Pā. The stream was integral to day to day life of the pā and the valley through which it runs is a place of high spiritual value to Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whānui (16, 17).
- Korokoro is the valley for whanāu of Puke Ariki (16).
- It was later used to supply the new town of Pito-One, however, the mouth eventually became congested with bridges and culverts, and the lower reaches were confined by the old Pito-One Woollen Mills and other various factories (19).

Geographic details:

- The site represents the entire Korokoro stream, gully and delta, but should be recognised at the mouth (2, 17, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Māhinga kai (16, 17).
- Wāhi tapu (16).
- Wāhi ahurea (17).

Other references:

- Map in Ch 13 – 6 (16).
- Map p. 88 (17).

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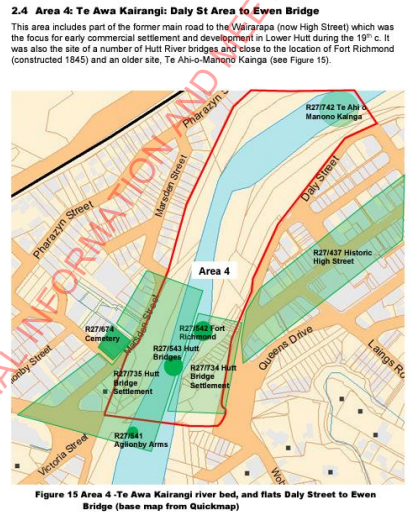
Findings

56 total

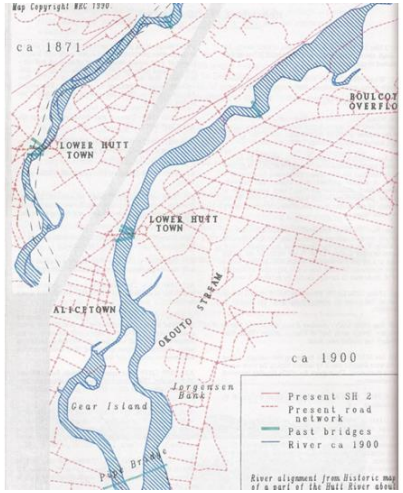
Types of data collected →

Types of categories identified –

- Pā or Kāinga
- Waterways or waterbodies
- Māhinga or whenua kai
- Tauranga or ara waka
- Wāhi tapu or tūpuna
- Marae
- Urupā
- Tohu ahurea
- Puna raranga or rongoā



Te Puni's Pa[h] – Te Tatau o Te Po William Swainson 1847 ATL - Reference number: A-190-015



Kōhanga-piripiri

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Approach: Porirua City Council

22 sites total

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- **Primary categorisation** – wāhi tapu or wāhi tūpuna
- **Secondary categorisation (site type) –** archaeological, urupā, māhinga kai, cave/rock shelter, reserve
- **Ngāti Toa Statuatory Acknowledgement Sites and Coastal Statutory Acknowledgement Sites** - listed separately to these sites

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Approach: Wellington City Council

149 Taranaki Whānui sites

21 Ngāti Toa Rangatira sites

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- **Category A – highest significance**
  Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi Tīpuna, Kāinga, Mahinga Kai sites and areas
- **Category B – lesser significance than Category A**
  Kōrero tuku iho, Otaota, Ngakinga, Takiwā, Te Ara Tawhito, Te Ara Pakanga, Wāhi Taonga, Wāhi Tawhito sites and areas
- **Category C – active marae**

HCC Sites - 56

Maraenuku Pā	Motutawa Pā	Te Mako Pā	Te Ahi a Monono
Pae Tutu Village	Oraumotoro	Ngau matau	Whiorau
Korohiwa	Nga-hu and Nga Rerenga	Paraoa-nui kāinga	Takapau-rangi
Te Rae Akiaki	Te Rae o Paua	Hīkoikoi Pā	Waiwhetu Pā
Owhiti Pā	Ngutu-ihe Pā	Te Ngogengohe	Owhiti Urupā
Te Puni Urupā	Pito-one Pā	Pito-one Pā II	Honiana Te Puni Reserve
Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae	Waiwhetu Marae	Te Tuara-whati-o-Te-Mana	Te Upoko o te Poaka
Te Ahi-parera	Puke-tirotiro	Te Korokoro o te Mana	Te Raho o te Kapowai
Orongorongo Pā	Orua-poua-nui	Te Wera	Turakirae Pā
Parangarahu Pā	Te Raina Pā	Lake Kōhangapiripiri	Lake Kōhangaterā
Wainuiomata River	Orongorongo River	Waiwhetu Stream	Te Whenua Ngaro
Te Mome Stream	Speedy's Stream	Okakaho Stream	Okautu Awa
Pokai-mangi-mangu	Te Awa Kairangi	Wellington Harbour	Matiu Island
Makaro Island	Mokopuna Island	Paihoro Pā	Puhara-keke-tapu

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Māori Data Sovereignty

Kāhui Mana Whenua

11/05/2023

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Context

Indigenous Data Sovereignty is a discourse about rights and interests with a key focus on:

1. Indigenous/Treaty rights
2. Cultural Intellectual Property rights
3. Indigenous research and data ethics

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HCC Motivations (draft)

1. The council recognises that Māori data needs to be respected and protected.
2. Data is regarded as a living taonga and is of strategic importance to Mana Whenua.
3. All aspects of the data ecosystem are given equal consideration.
4. Data analysis, insights and outputs are mana enhancing and avoid deficit discourse.
5. Ethics around data collection are put in place to protect Māori from inappropriate processes.
6. Mana Whenua have rights and interests to govern the collection, storage, and use of their data.

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Definitions

- **Māori data –** refers to digital or digitisable information or knowledge that is about or from Māori people, our language, culture, resources or environments.
- **Māori Data Sovereignty –** refers to the inherent rights and interests that Māori have in relation to the collection, ownership, and application of Māori data.
- **Māori Data Governance –** refers to the principles, structures, accountability mechanisms, legal instruments and policies through which Māori exercise control over Māori data.

Source: Te Mana Raraunga – The Māori Data Sovereignty Network

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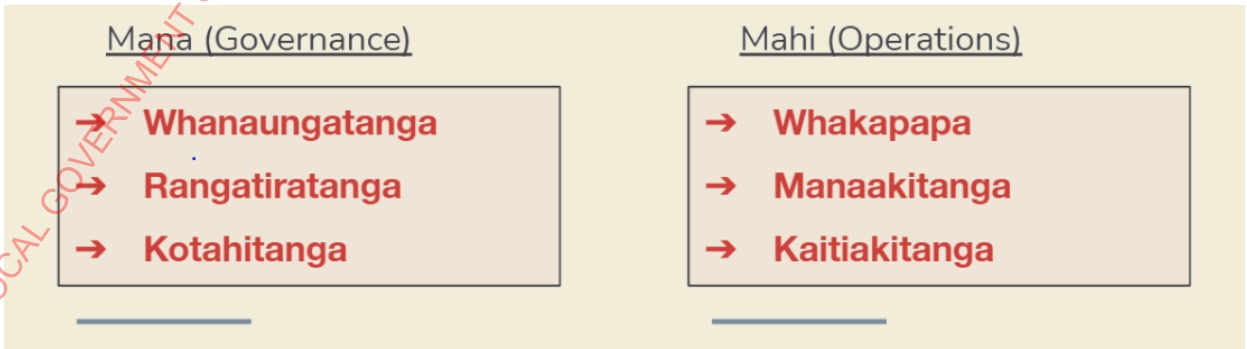
Principles – Te Mana Raraunga

Mana-Mahi Framework

- Whanaungatanga/Obligations
- Rangatiratanga/Authority
- Kotahitanga/Collective Benefit

- Whakapapa/Relationships
- Manaakitanga/Reciprocity
- Kaitiakitanga/Guardianship



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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Research ethics & data sovereignty

Workshop with Mana Whenua

Mike Nuth - Principal Advisor, Research & Evaluation

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HUTT CITY
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Research Ethics Policy: Purpose & Scope

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"My data is a living essence; it tells the story genetically about where I have come from, who I am – that's telling a story of me, a story about my whakapapa, right down to my belief."

Dickie Farrar, CEO Whakatōhea Māori Trust Board

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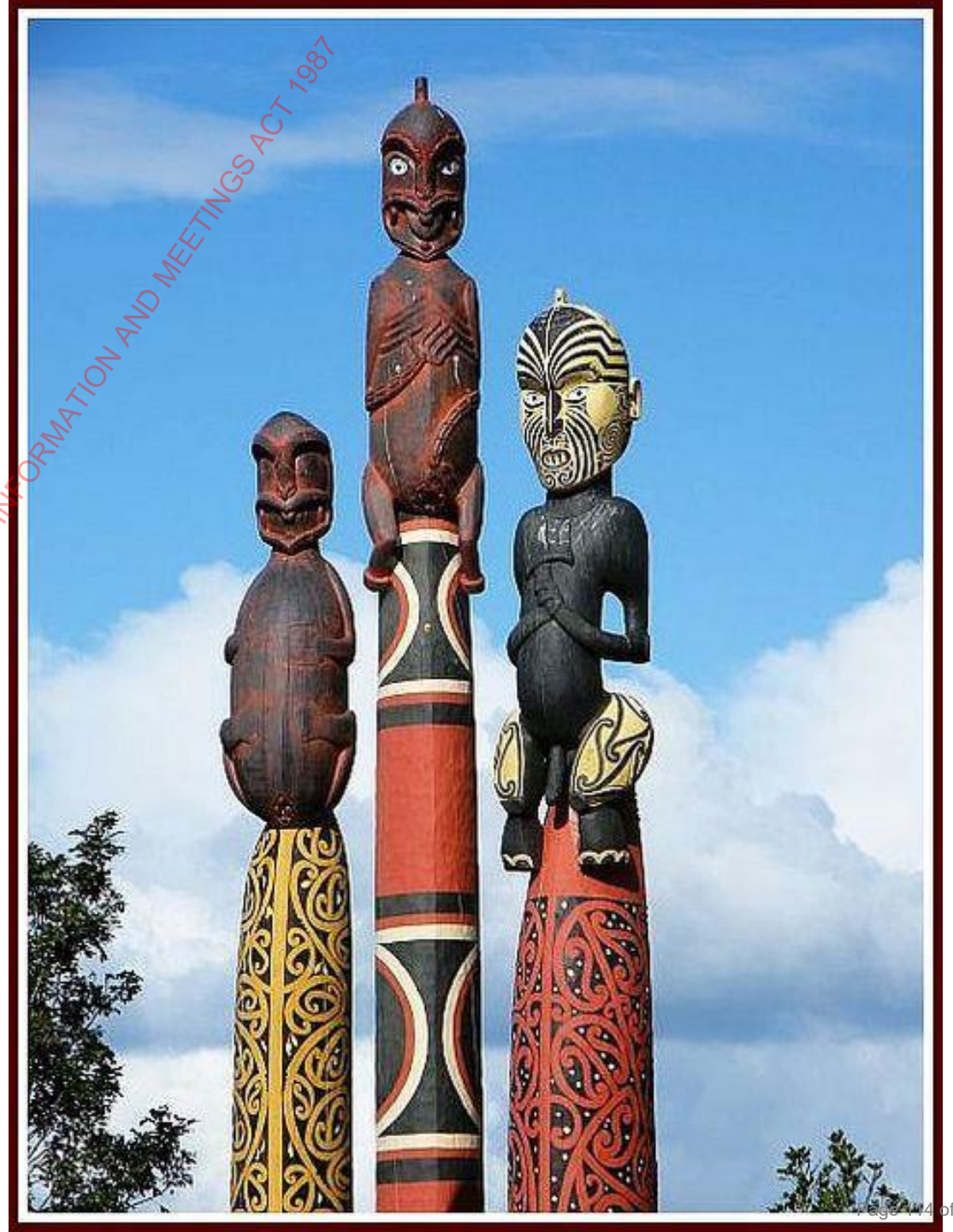
Three principles of the Policy

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig



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Respect

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Responsibility

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Relationships

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Māori data sovereignty & the Privacy Act 2020

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The Privacy Act 2020

- Informed Consent
- Data protection
- Accessing personal information
- Data disposal
- Using data for its intended purpose
- Disclosure of personal information (identity)

Māori Data Sovereignty - according to Te Mana Raraunga (the Māori data sovereignty network):

- **Rangatiratanga** (*Authority*)
- **Whakapapa** (*Identity*)
- **Whanaungatanga** (*Obligations*)
- **Kotahitanga** (*Collective benefit*)
- **Manaakitanga** (*Reciprocity*)
- **Kaitiakitanga** (*Guardianship*)

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Example: 2023 Residents' Satisfaction Survey

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Do our services and facilities meet your needs?

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Questions about data sovereignty and privacy

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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Summary and next steps

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

- Update the policy
- Socialise with iwi
- Sharing insights from the residents' survey

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Kia ora
Thank you

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

TUATORU – TUESDAY 23 MAY 2023

Attendees
• Richard Te One – Hīkoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Hāmi Love – Hīkoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Māreikura Te Āhuru – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Matiu Jennings – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui • Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here, Hutt City Council • Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga, Hutt City Council **Apologies:** • Noel Rāwiri Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa

Reflections & Actions
Reflections: • Revised actions and adopted 11 May minutes. • Matiu gave some insight to 'silent files' kōrero he had before leaving HCC – was advised that this data was like looking for a needle in a haystack and that more information (e.g., dates, topics) on the files is required so that the HCC archival team can refine their search. • Matiu asked whether there was more to do from a PNBST point of view regarding Richard's appointment to the HCC District Plan Review Committee on behalf of Te Āti Awa? • Emily advised that Matiu was welcome to table this appointment at their next board hui and that there is a further spot should they want to nominate their own representative.

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Actions (from 26 April 23 hui):

- HCC to adopt Richard Te One as Te Āti Awa representative to sit on District Plan Review Committee. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
- Te Tira Māori to work with IB Strategy team to better understand how the Kāhui can meaningfully inform the draft IB Strategy – e.g., forthcoming wānanga on questions above **STATUS: COMPLETE**

Actions (from 11 May 23 hui):

- Emily to circulate information on the Making Good Decisions course to the Kāhui and look into next Wellington dates. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Emily to look into wānanga idea. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to investigate the GWRC documents (Te Mahere War & PNRP) to identify who the mana whenua partners engaged were. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Emily to revise sites and bring draft categorisation back to the Kāhui. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Emily to check in with Kāhui at next meeting that these remain appropriate and fit-for-purpose. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Cam to follow up with the Information Management Team on the 'Silent' files request that Matiu started looking into. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to circulate draft Ethics policy for the Kāhui to provide optional feedback. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Mike to make updates and bring back to Kāhui at a later date – likely in conjunction with Resident Satisfaction Survey results and insights. **STATUS: TO BE COMPLETED**

Presentation on the District Plan: Sites and Areas of Significance to Mana Whenua

Emily Campbell – Tikanga Māori Planner

Explanation:

- Emily presented a draft classification process for the 56 sites.
- Emily also talked to a proposed process for the sites of significance wānanga that the Kāhui suggested last hui.

Kāhui comments:

- Matiu noted the Te Umumamaku (cultivation) was missing from the list and was located approximately where the current War Memorial Library sits.
- **ACTION: Emily to add Te Umumamaku to the list of sites.**

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- Kāhui agreed that a half-day Saturday wānanga would be appropriate for the sites of significance kaupapa.
- **ACTION: Emily to circulate a proposed date for the wānanga with the Kāhui.**
- **ACTION: Emily to circulate sites of significance summary document.**

Presentation on ReIndigenising Te Awa Kairangi

Josh Ambler – Māori Design Officer

Explanation:

- Explained this programme of work and the way that it closely aligns with the sites of significance kaupapa for the District Plan Review.
- Discussed the ways that urban design and development can support bringing visibility to these sites.
- Showcased some of his current work as an example of how this could occur.
- Discussed the design process and the need to bring some structure to the way we engage with Mana Whenua about this work.
- Presented the proposed two-stage process for collaboration with the Kāhui – firstly to create robust kawa around the use of site narratives in urban design and development, and secondly to co-develop an aspirations plan that directs HCC work programmes based on Mana Whenua priorities.

Kāhui comments:

- The Kāhui deduced that there were three key stages in the design process where they should be engaged – firstly at the initiation and research phase, secondly between the ideation and design phase, and thirdly between the review and redesign phase.
- Richard spoke to the Let's Get Wellington Moving Mana Whenua Aspirations Plan as a good example of this work being done.
- Matiu queried what the mutual benefits are for this partnership, and whether there is a piece that talks to Mana Whenua educating Mana Whenua (i.e., through the delivery of these narratives back to their own people)? - instead of HCC presenting this information.
- **ACTION: Josh to amend the design process diagram to add the Kāhui Mana Whenua engagement phases.**
- **ACTION: Josh to pilot Kāhui Mana Whenua engagement across the specified design phases with regard to the Williams Park development project.**

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Presentation on Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga

Explanation:

- Recapped the presentation that was given to the Kahui at the first hui on this work.
- Explained that Cam and Emily had gone back to the project owners to get some clarification on timelines for completing this work. Through this conversation Cam and Emily deduced that while the Strategy would need to be reviewed by the Kāhui, the better time investment for the Kāhui should be in the Action Plan.
- The focus areas were presented and the Kāhui was asked what existing work their entities were doing in these spaces so that this could be recorded and to ensure efforts would not be duplicated.
- The draft Action Plan was presented broken down into the focus areas.
- The Action Plan from the recently released regional strategy Mauri Tūhono (facilitated by the Greater Wellington Regional Council and developed in collaboration with Mana Whenua representatives and the Department of Conservation) was also shared so that the Kāhui could indicate broadly which direction/wording they were more supportive of.

Kāhui comments:

- Māreikura reported that the rūnanga were engaged in a lot of different initiatives across the 'Human Health' focus area.
- Richard reflected on the importance of the 'Water Quality' focus area and shared a memory of the abundance of kai that once occupied the Waiwhetu Stream.
- All shared the importance of these narratives and histories for promoting community engagement/buy-in to this kaupapa through facilitating a broader awareness of the significance of our own backyard.
- All agreed that the tone of the Mauri Tūhono actions was more mana enhancing.
- **ACTION: Cam and Emily to communicate the initial perspectives of the Kāhui to the Parks Team.**

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Presentation on Speed Management Planning

Emily Campbell – Tikanga Māori Planner

Explanation:

- Council's draft Speed Management Plan is currently out for consultation.
- It responds to key legislative change that gives Council greater mandate to reduce speed limits across the city.
- Treatment of marae and urupā in the draft plan was presented in addition to the criteria used by the transport officer in charge of the work.
- All but Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae and Ōwhiti Urupā had speed limits reduced surrounding the sites.
- Emily explained that in order for them to be amended further data was needed to justify their inclusion, including the frequency of events that occur at these sites and the likely number of people that attend these events.

Kāhui comments:

- Matiu was disappointed at the treatment of Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae, given its significance and history.
- All supported both Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae and Ōwhiti Urupā being included in the Speed Management Plan.
- **ACTION: Emily to follow up on data required with Lee Hunter, Chair of Tatau o Te Pō Marae.**
- **ACTION: Cam to follow up on data required with Konga Reriti, Chair of Ōwhiti Urupā Trust.**
- **ACTION: Emily to follow up with project lead about treatment of Korokoro Urupā.**

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Historic Heritage

Kāhui Mana Whenua – 23 May 2023

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What is it?

- Section 2 of the Resource Management Act (1991) states:
    - '...those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:
        - archaeological
        - architectural
        - cultural
        - Historic
        - Scientific
        - technological
    - it includes:
        - historic sites, structures, places, and areas,
        - archaeological sites,
        - sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu, and
        - surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.'

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How does the DP protect heritage currently?

- Councils across the country have policies and rules in their district plans that help protect heritage buildings and sites from inappropriate development. Lower Hutt's current District Plan places restrictions on demolition of historic heritage buildings and requires resource consent for some **external** modifications. However, minor **external** alterations, repairs, and redecoration are permitted.
- Next Steps -
  - Giving effect to RPS policy which outlines criteria for assessing heritage sites and areas.
  - Nuances in rules:
    - An individual listing refers to single building or item that may hold significant historic heritage values. A historic heritage area is a group of buildings or items that collectively, or when considered together, may hold significant historic heritage values.
    - In some cases, a property may be included in a historic heritage area and also be identified as having significant heritage values on its own. Some properties may be located in an area but have no significance as an individual building or item. This mean restrictions around demolition, external modifications, additions, alterations, and relocation may not apply.

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Timeline of Heritage Work at HCC

Date	Activity
2009-2013	DP Heritage was last reviewed.
2018	Heritage review of Jackson St was conducted.
Mar 2020	Full District Plan Review work programme approved by Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee.
Nov 2020	Paper seeking direction on how to proceed with heritage for the DP review went to the DP Review Subcommittee
Jun 2021	New HCC Heritage Policy adopted
Nov 2021	Paper including draft chapter was taken to the DP Review Subcommittee
Aug 2022	New heritage areas identified and some properties in existing areas modified in notified PC56.

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Heritage Inventory Review

- Done by external consultants (WSP) as part of the District Plan Review
- Based on the following criteria outlined in the RPS:
  - Historic Values
  - Physical Values
  - Social Values
  - Tangata Whenua Values
  - Surroundings
  - Rarity
  - Representativeness

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Historic Values

- These relate to the history of a place and how it demonstrates important historical themes, events, people, or experiences.

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Physical Values

- These values relate to the physical evidence present

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Social Values

- These values relate to the meanings that a place has for a particular community or communities

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Surroundings

- The setting or context of the place contributes to an appreciation and understanding of its character, history and/or development

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Rarity

- The place is unique or rare within the district or region

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Representativeness

- The place is a good example of its type or era.

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Tangata Whenua Values

- The place is sacred or important to Māori for spiritual, cultural or historical reasons

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Then to Now

- Appendix 1:
- Appendix 2:
- Appendix 3:

- Appendix 1: High Value – Mostly National/Regional Significance
- Appendix 2: Moderate Value – Mostly Regional/Local Significance
- Appendix 3: Areas

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Tangata Whenua Assessment – High Relevance

- Appendix 1
  - Christ Church Taitā – prominent MW tūpuna buried at this site
- Appendix 2
  - Cottage, 1 Maungaraki Rd – the area where Honiana Te Puni and Te Wharepouri settled. Land originally owned by Potaka Taniwha as part of a Native Land Court Subdivision order.
  - Taumata – Originally built by Ripeka and Hapi Love in 1912.
  - Te Puni Urupa Memorial – Commemorates Honiana Te Puni.
  - Boulcott Farm Memorial – Inappropriate recollection of land wars in the HV.
- Appendix 3
  - Matiu/Somes Island Heritage Area
  - Baring Head Heritage Area

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Tangata Whenua Assessment – Moderate

- Mostly moderate because the site interacts with or is close by a waterway or waterbody, MW land holdings or RFR properties.

- Appendix 1 = 17

- Appendix 2 = 21

- Appendix 3 = 10

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PC56

Amendments were made to **existing Heritage Areas** in the District Plan based on information provided to HCC through the **Draft Heritage Inventory Review**.

Six new areas that were also identified as meeting the criteria for inclusion through this Draft Heritage Inventory Review were also **added to Proposed Plan Change 56** as a **qualifying matter** for restricting intensification.

These areas and their individual properties were **not scheduled** through this process (as this was deemed out of scope), so have **instead been treated as precincts** that have **restrictions placed on their ability to intensify** beyond that which is already on the site.

There was **strong support and objection** raised in the submission processes, and **outcomes** of this will be worked out through Independent Hearing Process in **April 2023**.

This presents a **level of uncertainty for the heritage** and the District Plan Review process until a decision is made by Council on Plan Change 56. This is **due August 2023**.

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Proposed Chapter

- Categorisation
  - Site, monument or property
  - Area – shared significance/values
    - Listed
    - Contributing
    - Non-contributing
- Objectives and policies
- Rules

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Indigenous Biodiversity Action Plan

Kāhui Mana Whenua

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

23/05/2023

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MAHERE KAUPAPA

1. Mouri round – What helps you to grow?
2. What are we asking of you?
3. Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy; context, timeframes
4. Introduction to Indigenous Biodiversity Action Plan; intent
5. Whakawhiti Kōrero
6. Closing Mouri Round
7. Summary of Actions

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Ask the question here?

MOURI ROUND

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Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy – Link to other presentation

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What do we need from you?

What do you think about each of the outcomes?
Do they accurately cover your aspirations?
Do we need to add / remove anything?
What does an effective partnership with Mana Whenua look like here?
How do you want to implement the action plan?

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Indigenous Biodiversity Action Plan

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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Outcomes

- Council and Mana Whenua Partnership
- Education and Community Engagement
- Improving water quality
- Pest plant and predator monitoring and management
- Safeguarding ecosystems, species, and habitats
- Climate change
- Human health

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Outcome 1: Council and Mana Whenua Partnership

1.1 Upholding the values of, and commitment to, Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Treaty partners, whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori organisations are central to the biodiversity system and recognised as leaders.
1.2 Employ a Biodiversity Programme Leader/Coordinator to support district-wide engagement with partners.
1.3 Facilitate and participate in regional and national level engagement to improve collaboration and coordinate effort.
1.4 Give expression to mātauranga Māori through signage, art, te reo Māori etc.
1.5 Resilient biodiversity enables cultural practices and mahinga kai, contributing to the regeneration of mātauranga Māori.
1.6 Interweave mātauranga Māori and western science to develop tools and knowledge that support the Kaitiakitanga aspirations of Māori' and monitoring.

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Kaipupuri Examples:
Council and Mana Whenua Partnership

- Develop an integrated approach to addressing the key issues affecting te taiao, including rivers and coasts, acting on climate change, and the wellbeing of all people.
- Iwi, community and practitioner influence is strengthened to ensure that central government policies (such as the principles in Te Mana o te Wai (the National Essential Freshwater Package) and Te Mana o te Taiao (the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy) are effectively implemented in our region.
- Mana whenua lead education that grows localised knowledge of place, in their own way, at their own pace.
- Resource effective succession planning within whānau, hapū and iwi to ensure ongoing mātauranga, kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga.
- Support coordinated employment opportunities across the region.
- Coordinate work across councils so that they take consistent action to empower and enable the whole community to care for te taiao including: 1. ensuring Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnerships are understood, 2. opening up information and expertise to all, and 3. co-operating on data generation, collection, storing and analysis.
- Empower mana whenua to further develop frameworks, indicators and monitors of te taiao in accordance with their own priorities, kawa and tikanga.

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Outcome 2: Education and Community Engagement

2.1 Maintain a Biodiversity Working Group, to meet at least quarterly for implementation of the Action Plan and provide advice on good management practices for indigenous biodiversity.

2.2 Support community groups working to enhance biodiversity by providing advice, connections, resourcing, and funding.

2.3 Create a biodiversity educational school program in partnership with Enviro-schools.

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Kaipupuri Examples:
Education and Community Engagement

- Cultivate new and innovative ways for whānau, hapū and community to connect to te taiao.
- Experiment with innovative and creative communication methods that include all people across the region, boosting their connection with places and each other and sparking new action to tend te taiao.
- Set up projects that engage rangatahi and whānau to experience the natural markers and stories of their home, and to realise the potential of their “backyard” to support te taiao.
- Help communities to create charismatic and effective communications and experiences for te taiao across the region.
- Support community groups to develop succession plans that are renewing local effort for te taiao.

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Outcome 3: Improving water quality

3.1 Prioritise and install riparian planting along all waterways to improve water quality.
3.2 Aquatic life – improving protection for threatened indigenous species.
3.3 Aquatic life – providing for fish passage for migratory species and their habitats are secure from human activities.
3.4 Habitat – no further loss of wetlands.
3.5 Water quality – soft engineering solutions.
3.6 Water quality – reducing erosion and sediment through consent process.

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Outcome 4: Pest plant and predator monitoring and management

4.1 Build on existing predator and weed control initiatives to develop and implement larger scale programmes.

4.2 Management ensures that biological threats and pressures are reduced through good management practices.

4.3 Develop and run pilot studies for a programme that supports land users to protect, maintain or enhance biodiversity (incentives).

4.4 Improve pest plant management, control, and monitoring.

4.5 Improve pest animal management, control, and monitoring.

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Outcome 4: Pest plant and predator monitoring and management

- Co-create pest management approaches that are informed by mātauranga ā-iwi and other best practice.

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Outcome 5: Safeguarding ecosystems, species, and habitats

5.1 Complete biodiversity mapping and prioritisation of sites for active management.
5.2 Potentially develop a collaborative biodiversity programme to improve forest, reserve, and open space restoration.
5.3 Develop a district-wide monitoring network to evaluate the extent and condition of indigenous ecosystems and habitats over time and space.
5.4 Revegetate stream banks (riparian planting) to improve fish habitat.
5.5 The health, integrity and connectivity of ecosystems have been maintained and/or restored, including in human-dominated areas.
5.6: Return of ecological indigenous species and prevention of loss.

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Outcome 6: Climate Change

6.1 Actions to support a thriving biodiversity plays a vital role in our approach to mitigating climate change.

6.2 Adapting in partnership with Mana Whenua.

6.3 Planning and infrastructure investment decisions drive climate-resilient development.

6.4 Adaptation – assess risk, planning, implementing, evaluating, and adjusting.

6.5 Actions to support resilient communities.

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Kaipupuri Examples: Climate Change

- We have a hierarchy of policy priorities that puts the health and well-being of te taiao first. This will frame significant development decisions in our region, and underpin economic, social and cultural wellbeing.
- Grow a leadership and succession pathway for people who take responsibility for bringing te taiao and our climate back into balance.

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Outcome 7: Human Health

7.1 Improving public health through healthy biodiversity by providing more access and opportunities for meaningful connection is improving people's physical, spiritual, and mental health and quality of life.

7.2 Equitable access to high quality nature in peoples' day-to-day lives must be prioritised (to maximise people's experiences and mental health outcomes).

7.3 Provide opportunities and set aside locations for foraging, growing sustainable food and mahinga kai.

7.4 Co-create biodiverse areas that can deliver place-based social, cultural, and environmental outcomes aligned to the priorities and aspirations of the people who live there.

7.5 Embed opportunities for all children to meaningfully connect with nature through redesigned play spaces.

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MOURI ROUND

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Action Summary

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ReIndigenising Te Awa Kairangi

through urban design and development

Kāhui Mana Whenua

23/05/2023

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ReIndigenising Te Awa Kairangi

through urban design and development

The re-Indigenising kaupapa

intends to positively impact how Hutt City Council, wider city stakeholders and communities support Māori ways of being, and re-centre Mana Whenua identities, values, and aspirations in the built environment.

23/05/2023

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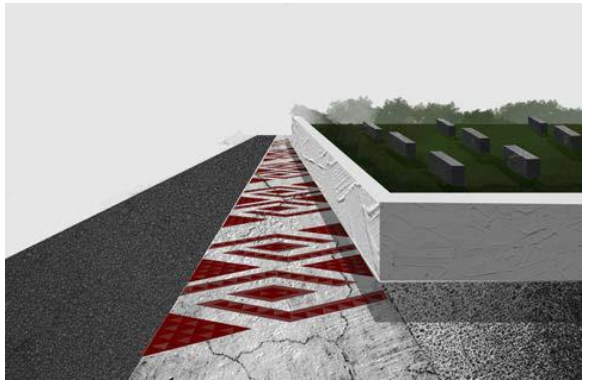
Current Projects

Example one:

Micromobility East-West Connection -
Pito-one Pā and Pito-one Urupā

Demarcating boundaries of Sites of Significance



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Current Projects

Example two:
Maru / Streets for People

Indigenous Wayfinding

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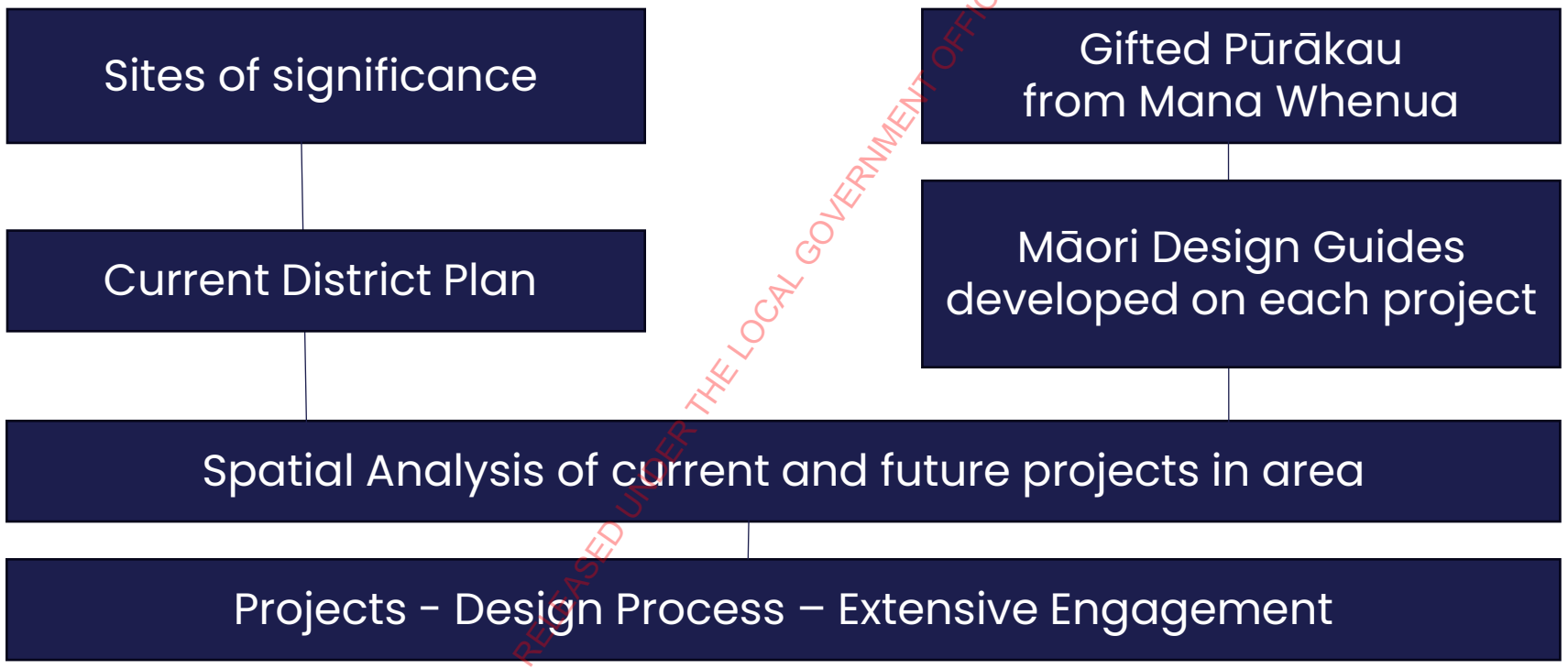
How is this currently playing out?

Mana Whenua currently consulted at any point

- Current Process



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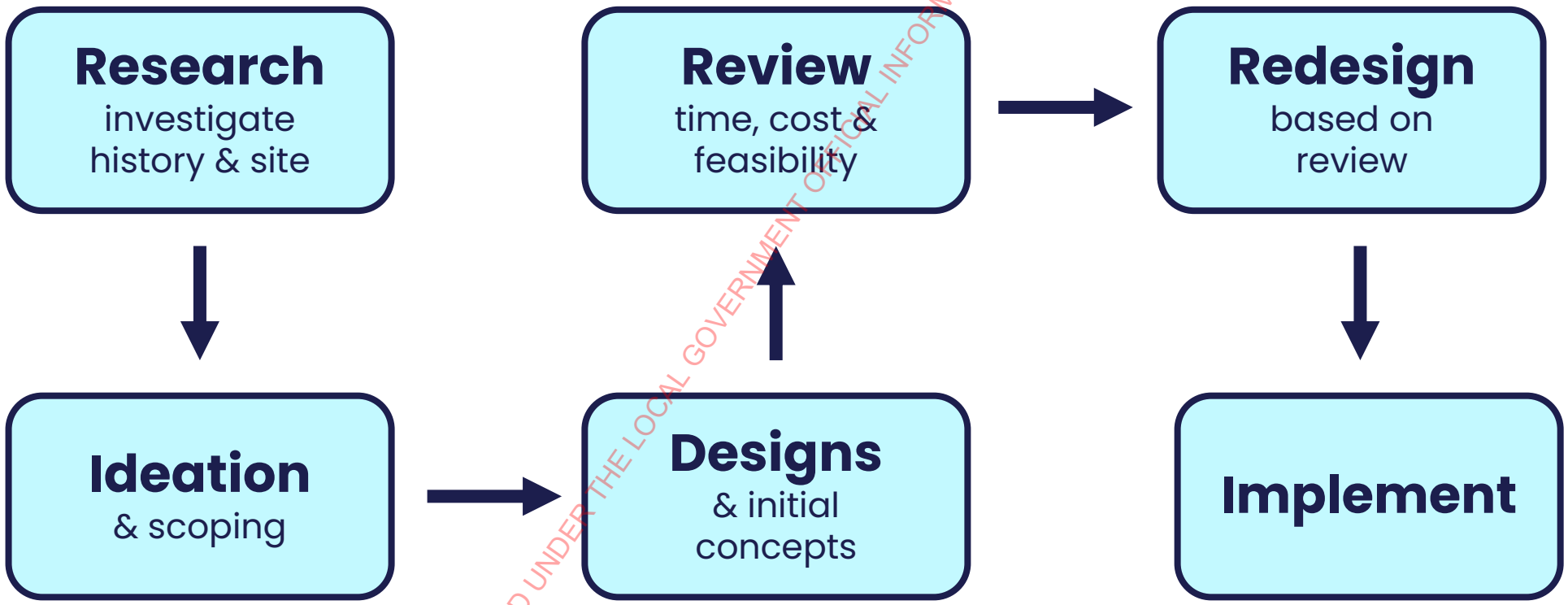
Design Process

Mana Whenua currently consulted at any point



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How could we utilise the Kāhui in this space?

- How do we go from reactive design to a process which is sustainable, future-focused, and improves Mana Whenua capacity?

- Ensuring Council does the mahi before we arrive to engage.

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Proposed process

- Start by firming up Sites of Significance histories and cultural narratives through mapping – District Plan led (research)
- Formalise kawa- How the information is to be used appropriately (e.g., in design guides and project principles)?
- Engagement process going forward, at what stages do we engage (e.g., consultation)?

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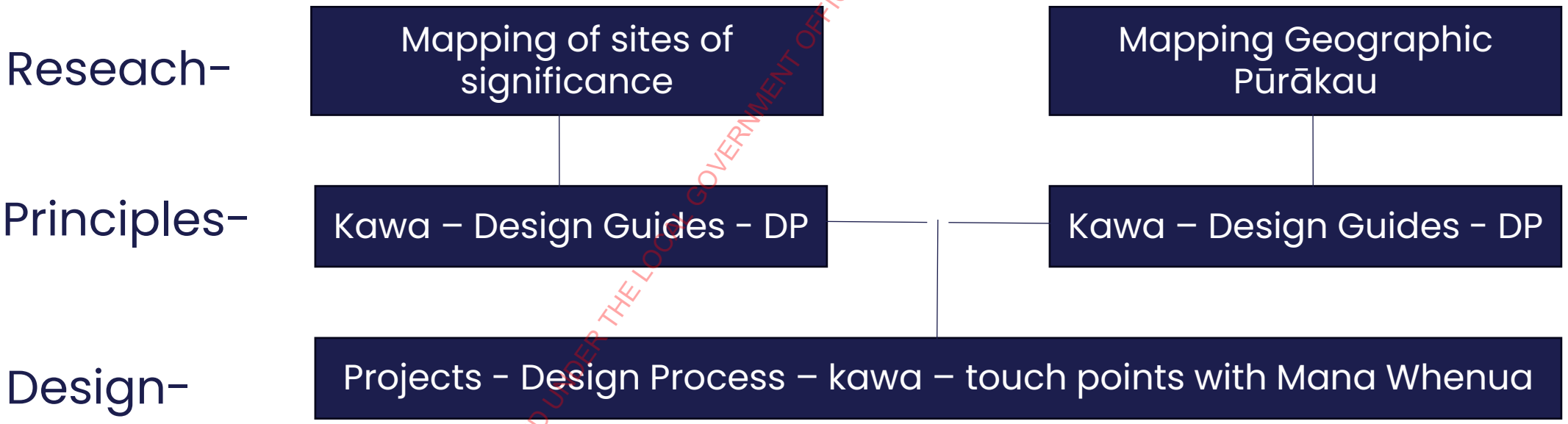
How this process will play out

- Stage 1 to develop:



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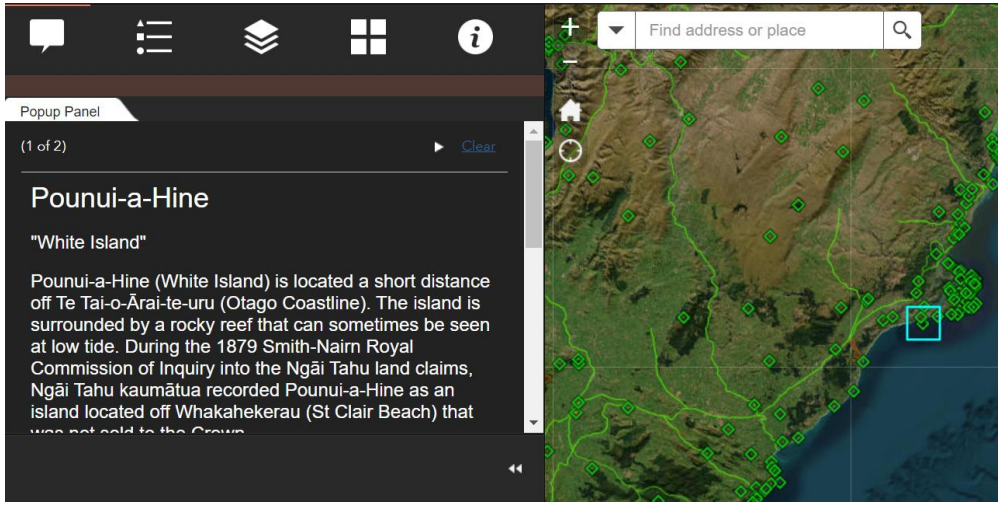
HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Stage One:

firming up site narratives and developing kawa

- Mapped Sites of Significant layers for the entirety of **Te Awa Kairangi –** with boundaries and associated narratives (research).
- **Kawa** developed for usage of narratives that realise design concepts.
- Design Guides informed.



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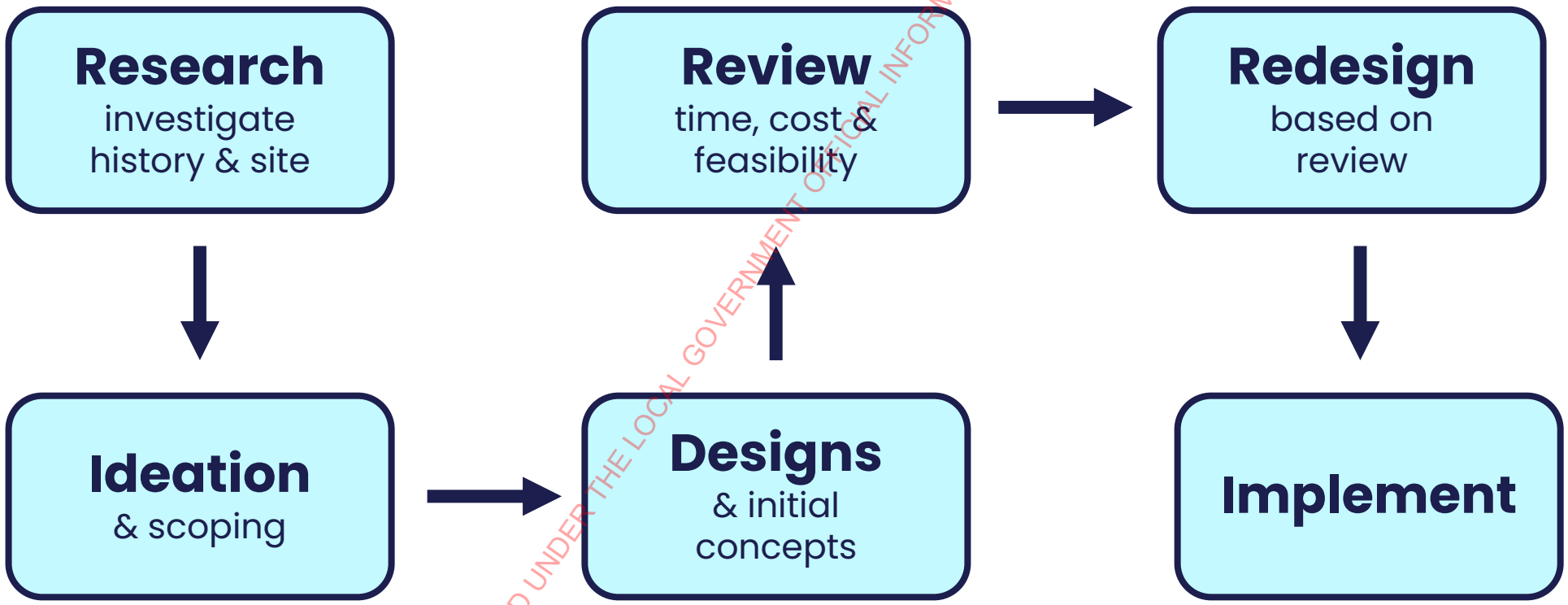
HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Design Process

Where would you like to be consulted?



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Williams Park Redevelopment

Project Scope

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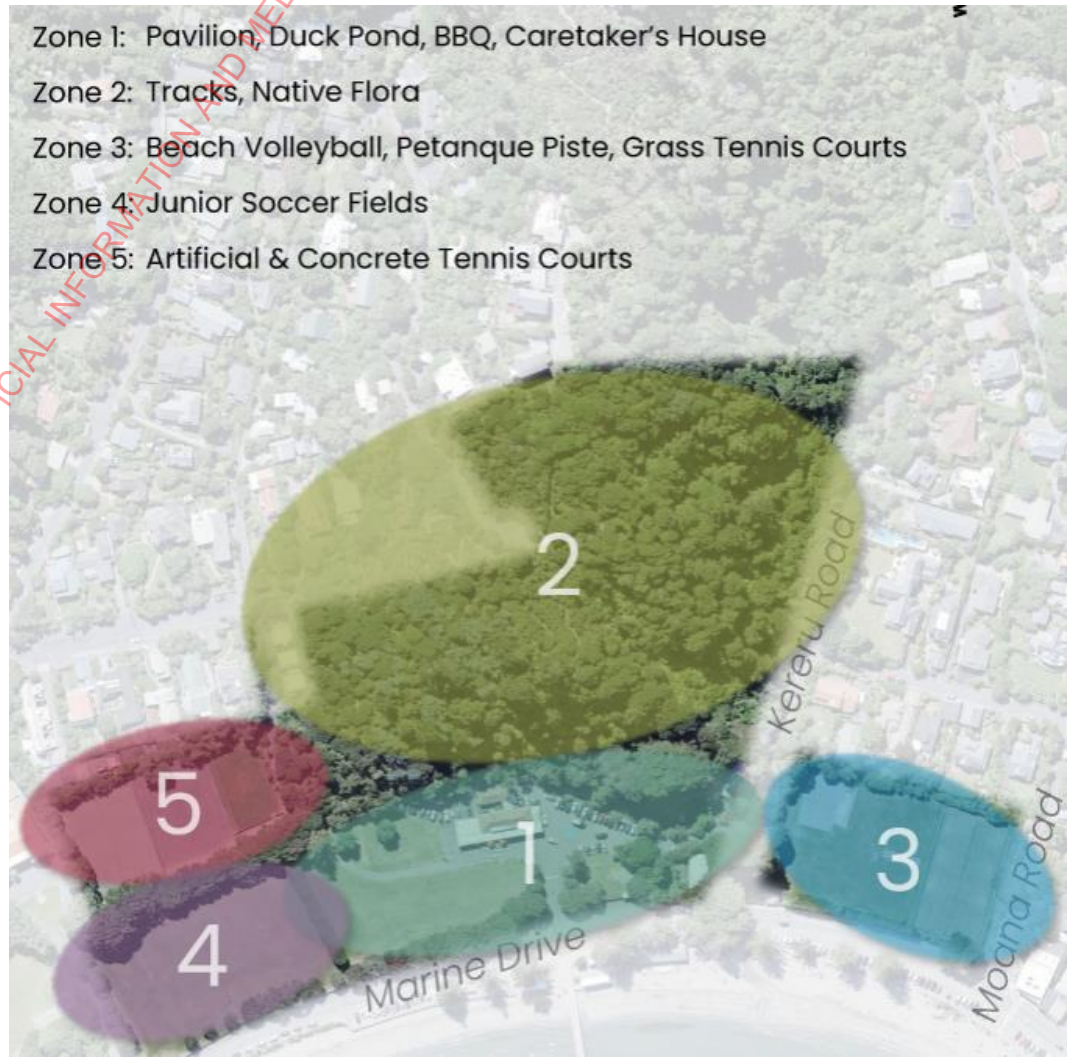
Site Spatial Plan

Management outcomes:

- Recreation & leisure activity
- Environmental conservation
- Heritage conservation



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Design & Development Opportunities

1. Pergola redesign

2. Pavement redesign

3. Wayfinding – between/across spaces

4. Restoration/conservation activities

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Design & Development Opportunities

5. New Sculpture

6. Lightboxes – introducing Mana Whenua narratives

7. Tomokanga (entranceway)

8. Renaming of site

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Initial Concepts

Pavement redesign

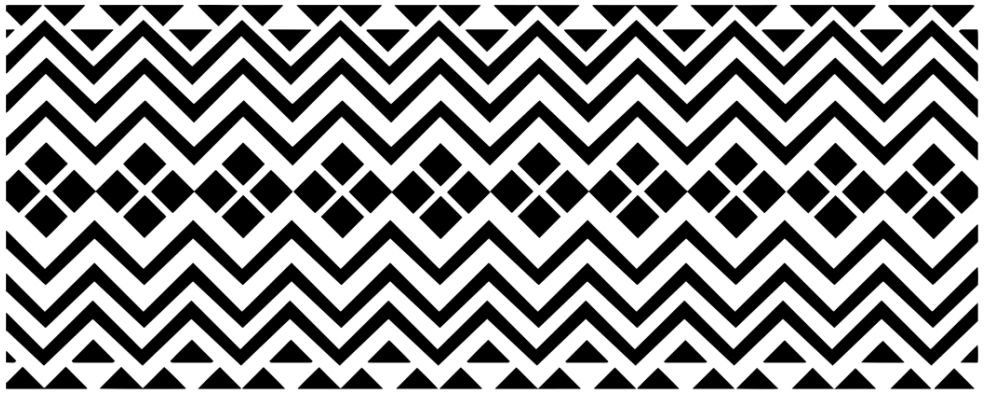
Design components:

Niho Taniwha - Whakapapa

Kaokao – Protection

Pātiki – Abundance

Combined design:



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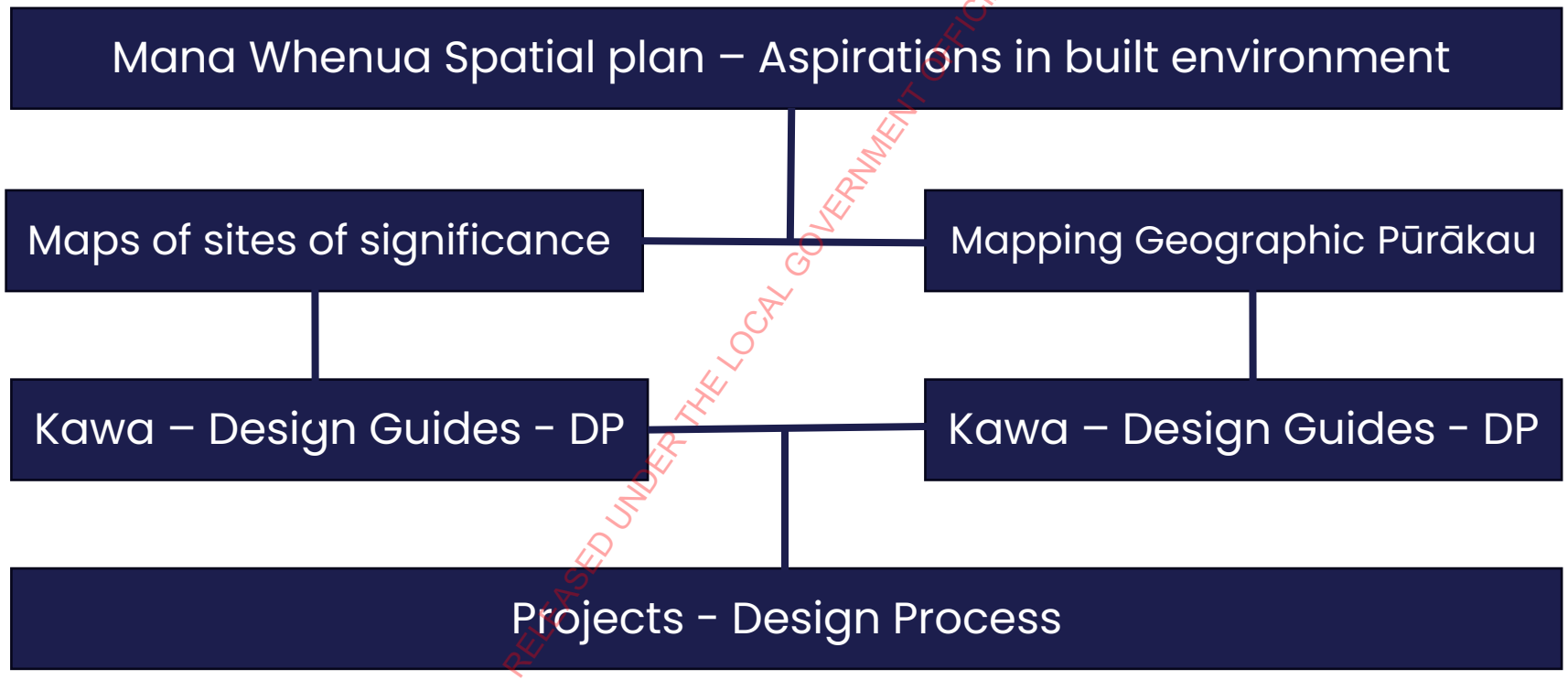
Kaupapa Aspirations

- Stage 2



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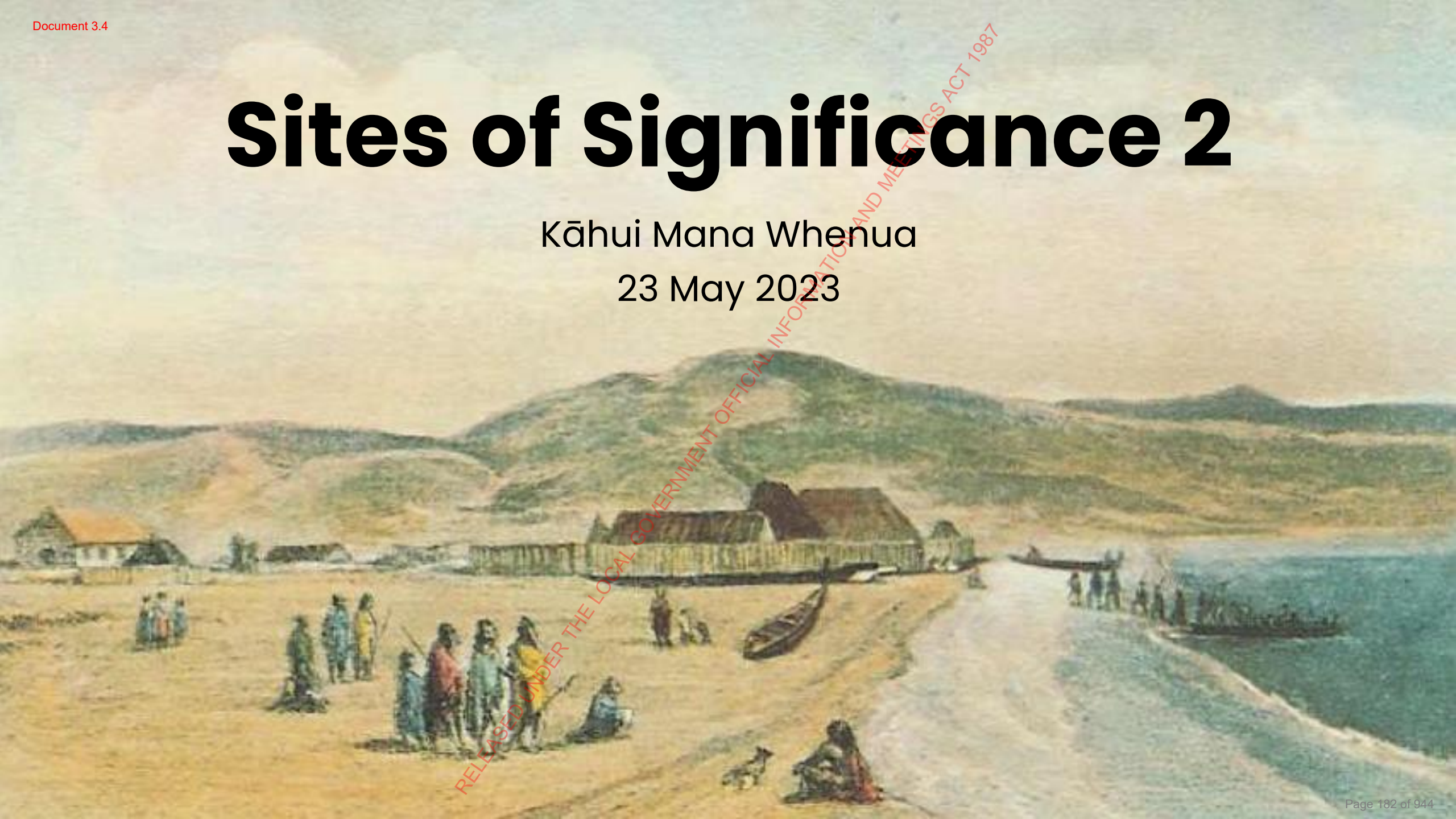
Sites of Significance 2

Kāhui Mana Whenua

23 May 2023



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HCC Sites – 56

Maraenuku Pā	Motutawa Pā	Te Mako Pā	Te Ahi a Mānono
Pae Tutu Village	Ōruamātoro	Ngau matau	Whiorau
Korohiwa	Ngā-hu and Ngā Rerenga	Paraoa-nui kāinga	Takapau-rangi
Te Rae Akiaki	Te Rae o Pāua	Hīkoikoi Pā	Waiwhetū Pā
Ōwhiti Pā	Ngutu-iho Pā	Te Ngogengohe	Ōwhiti Urupā
Te Puni Urupā	Pito-one Pā	Pito-one Pā II	Honiana Te Puni Reserve
Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae	Waiwhetū Marae	Te Tuarā-whati-o-Te-Mana	Te Upoko o te Poaka
Te Ahi-Pārera	Puke-tirotiro	Te Korokoro o te Mana	Te Raho o te Kapowai
Ōrongorongo Pā	Ōrua-poua-nui	Te Wera	Tūrakirae Pā
Parangārahu Pā	Te Raina Pā	Lake Kōhangapiripiri	Lake Kōhangaterā
Wainuiomata River	Ōrongorongo River	Waiwhetū Stream	Te Whenua Ngaro
Te Mome Stream	Speedy's Stream	Ōkakaho Stream	Ōkoutu Awa
Pōkai-mangu-mangu	Te Awa Kairangi	Te Whanganui a Tara	Mātiu Island
Mākaro Island	Mokopuna Island	Parihoro Pā	Pūhara-keke-tapu

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Pā

Pā	Other classifications	Location
1. Maraenuku Pā	Wāhi Tapu (battle site), Māhinga Kai, Ngakinga	Boulcott
2. Motutawa Pā	Wāhi Tapu (battle site), Māhinga Kai	Avalon
3. Te Mako Pā	Pātaka	Epuni
5. Pae Tutu Village	Fortified Pā, then Kāinga	Petone
6. Ōruamātoro Pā	Fortified, Māhinga Kai, possible Urūpā	Days Bay
8. Whiorau Pā	Māhinga Kai	Lowry/York Bay
9. Korohiwa Pā	Fortified, Māhinga Kai, Tauranga Waka	Point Arthur
15. Hīkoikoi Pā	Māhinga Kai, Tauranga Waka, Ara Waka	Petone
Ōwhiti Pā		
16. Waiwhetu Pā	Māhinga Kai, Urupā (Owhiti)	Seaview
17. Ngutu-ihe Pā		Seaview
21. Pito-one Pā	Māhinga Kai, Urupā, Tauranga Waka	Petone
22. Pito-one Pā II		Petone
32. Ōrongorongo Pā		Orongorongo
35. Tūrakirae Pā		Palliser Bay
36. Parangarāhu Pā		Parangarahu
37. Te Reina Pā	Fortified	Baring/Turakirae Head
53. Paihoro Pā		

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Kāinga

Kāinga	Other classifications	Location
4. Te Ahi a Monono	Mahinga Kai	Central Hutt
11. Paraoa-nui Kāinga	Māhinga Kai	Pencarrow Head
33. Ōrua-poua-nui	Māhinga Kāi, Whenua Kai, Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi Tūpuna	Baring Head

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Māhinga or whenua kai

Site	Classification	Location
7. Ngau matau	Māhinga Kai	Point Howard
14. Te Rae o Pāua	Māhinga Kai	Fitzroy Bay

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Wāhi tapu or tūpuna

Site	Classification	Location
18. Te Ngogengohe	Wāhi Tapu	Seaview
54. Pūhara-keke-tapu	Wāhi Tapu	Seaview

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Waterways or waterbodies

Site	Other Classification	Location
30. Te Korokoro o Te Mana - stream	Māhinga Kai, Wāhi Tapu, Puna Rongoa	Korokoro
38. Lake Kōhangapiripiri	Māhinga Kai, Wāhi Tapu, Puna Rongoa, Puna Raranga	Pencarrow Head
39. Lake Kōhangaterā	Māhinga Kai, Wāhi Tapu, Puna Rongoa, Puna Raranga	Pencarrow Head
40. Wainuiomata River	Māhina Kai, Puna Rongoa	Wainuiomata
41. Ōrongorongo River	Māhinga Kai, Wāhi Tapu, Tauranga Waka, Puna Rongoa, Wetland	Orongorongo
42. Waiwhetū Stream	Site of historic Waiwhetū Pā and Ōwhiti Pā, Tauranga Waka, Māhinga Kai, Wāhi Tapu, Ara Waka	Waiwhetu
44. Te Mome Stream	Swamp, Māhinga Kai	Alicetown
45. Speedy's Stream		Kelson
46. Ōkakaho Stream	Kāinga, Māhinga Kai, Tauranga Waka	Fitzroy Bay
47. Ōkoutu Awa	Māhinga Kai	-
48. Pōkai-mangu-mangu	Māhinga Kai	Western Hills
49. Te Awa Kairangi	Māhinga Kai, Tauranga Waka, Ara Waka	-
50. Te Whanganui a Tara	Māhinga Kai	

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Marae

Site	Location
24. Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae	Alicetown
25. Waiwhetū Marae - Papakāinga	Waiwhetu

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Urupā

Site	Location
19. Ōwhiti Urupā	Seaview
20. Te Puni Urupā	Petone
26. Te Tuarā-whati-o-Te-Mana Urupā	Korokoro

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Unknown/Other

Site	Location
10. Ngā hu and Ngā Rerenga – named after women who almost drowned here	Pencarrow Head
12. Takapau-rangi – refuge settlement	Kōhangatera/Rimutaka Foothills/Pencarrow Head
13. Te Rae Akiaki – important headland	Pencarrow Head
23. Honiana Te Puni Reserve	Petone
27. Te Upoko o te Poaka – hilltop site	Korokoro
28. Te Ahi-parera – earthworks pā	Korokoro
29. Puke-tirotiro – lookout point	Maungaraki
31. Te Raho o Kapowai – range	Korokoro
34. Te Wera – rock shelter (cave)	Fitzroy Bay
43. Te Whenua Ngaro – camping site	Waiwhetu
51. Mātiu Island	Wellington Harbour
52. Mākaro Island	Wellington Harbour
Mokopuna Island	Wellington Harbour

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SASM Wānanga Approach

- **Date 21st** – half day?
- **Agenda:**
  - Building on narratives
  - Mapping extent of sites
  - Finalise categorisation
  - Prioritisation of rules for each category - dots

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Speed Management Plan

Kāhui Mana Whenua

23/05/2023

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Kaupapa

- HCC is proposing changes to speed limits in Lower Hutt to improve safety in line with the Government's nationwide 'Road to Zero' campaign.
- The plan aims to make our roads safer for all road users.
- We're also proposing safety measures such as speed bumps, raised pedestrian crossings and intersection safety upgrades.
- Focus areas include:
  - Neighbourhood Centre and the City Centre
  - The Western Hills
  - Marae and Urupā

* Schools and kura have been done through another piece of work

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Objectives

- Reduce the number of fatal and serious-injury crashes.
- Give more people access to different modes of transport (this includes public and active transport), reduce their dependency on private vehicles and promote a more liveable city.
- Reduce the emissions contributed by transport.
- People can move around the Wellington Region safely.

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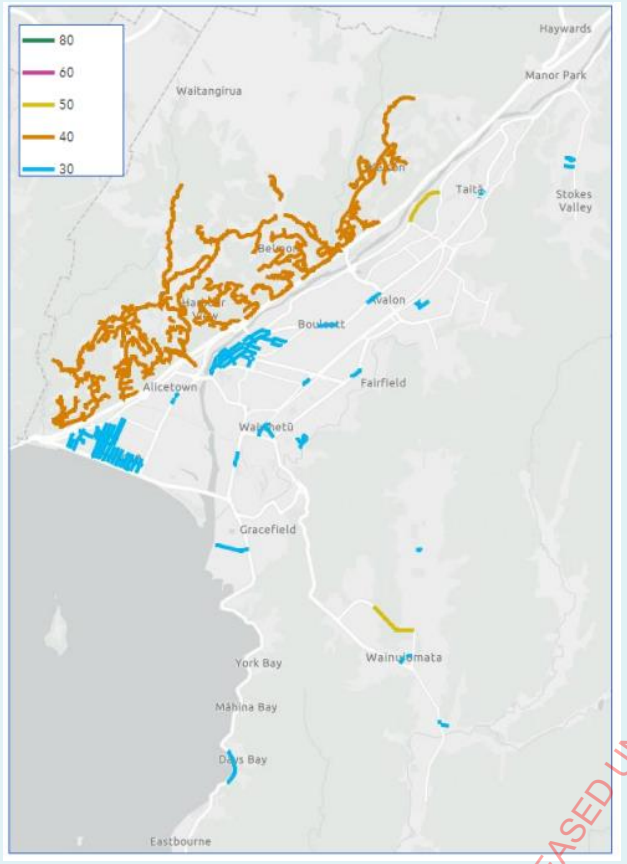
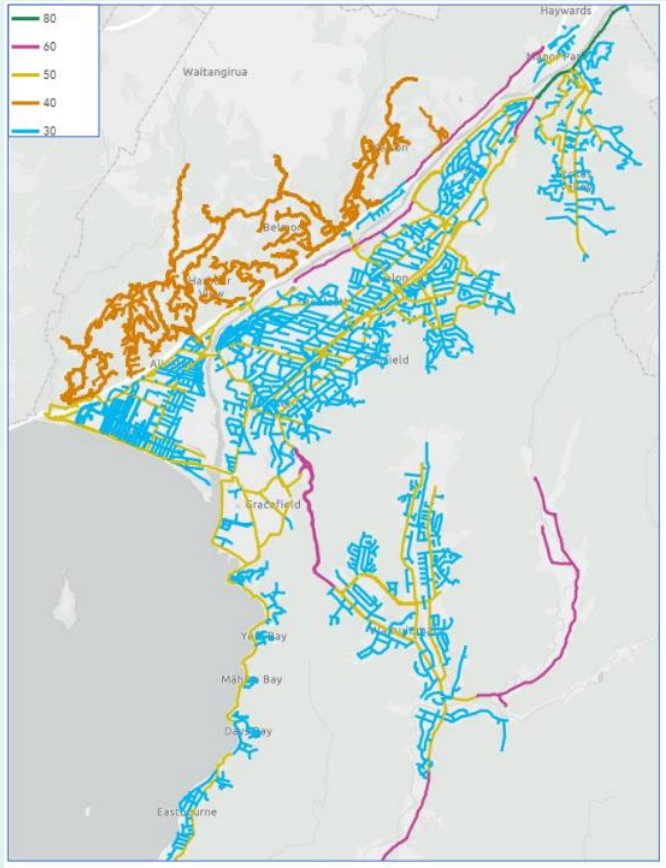
Proposed changes:



Short term (2024-2027)



Long term (by 2034)

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Relevance to Mana Whenua

- Marae and Urupā have been included where:
  - The minimum road length is sufficient
  - Crash and injury data are sufficient
  - Many pedestrians cross the road
  - Outside places in the community that see high visitation numbers
  - The road is not a key arterial route
- Six or our seven marae fit this criteria
- One of our three urupā fit this criteria

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Te Kākano o Te Aroha

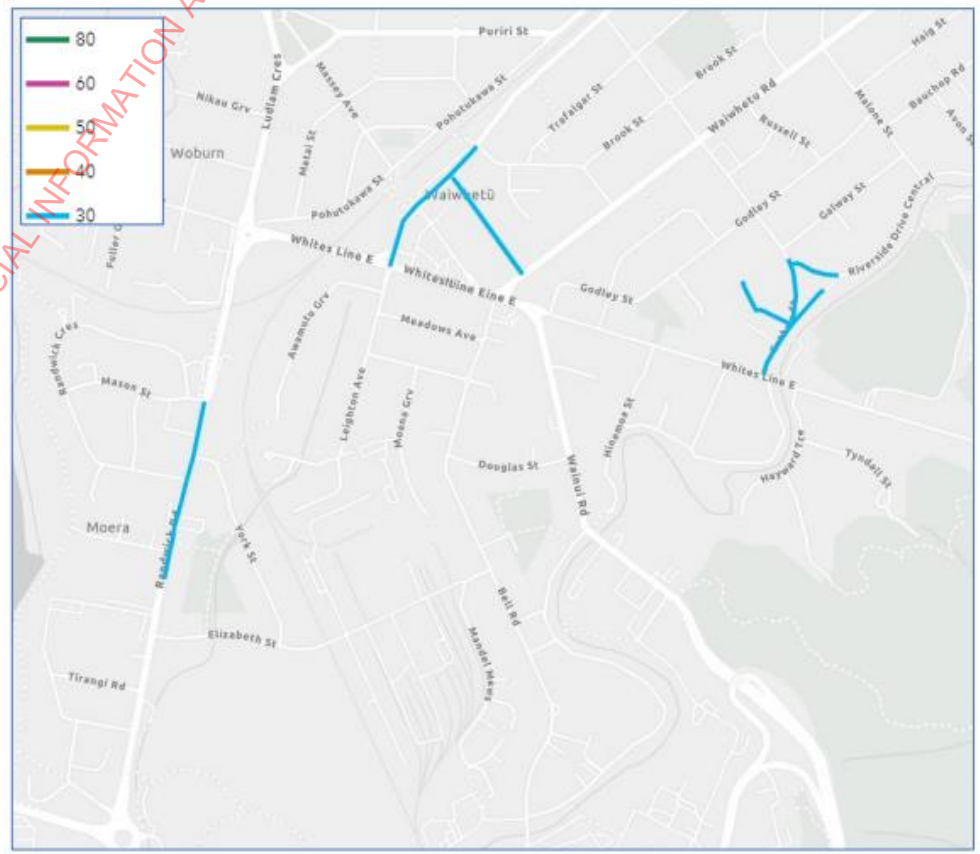
YES

- 30km/h permanent speed limit proposed.
- Includes the raising of zebra crossings.

Waiwhetū

YES

- 30km/h permanent speed limit proposed.



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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Te Puni Urupā

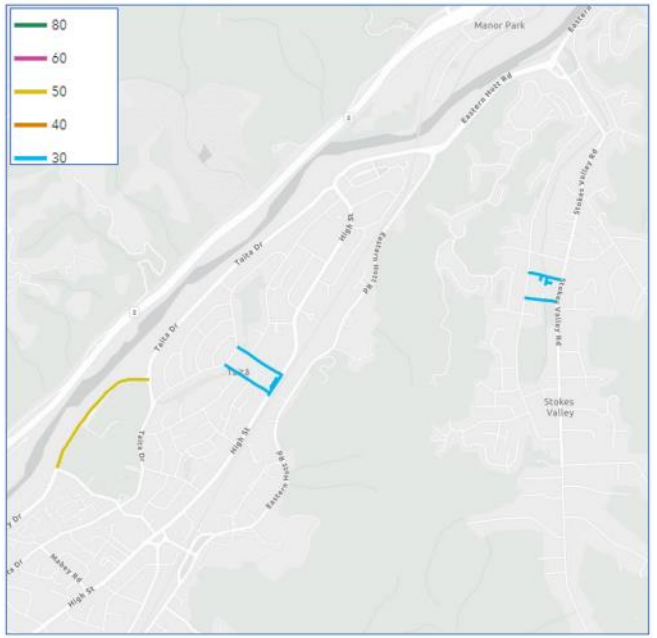
YES

- 30km/h permanent speed limit proposed.

Koraunui

YES

- variable speed limits - 30km/h during school drop off/pick up times, and 50km/h during other times.



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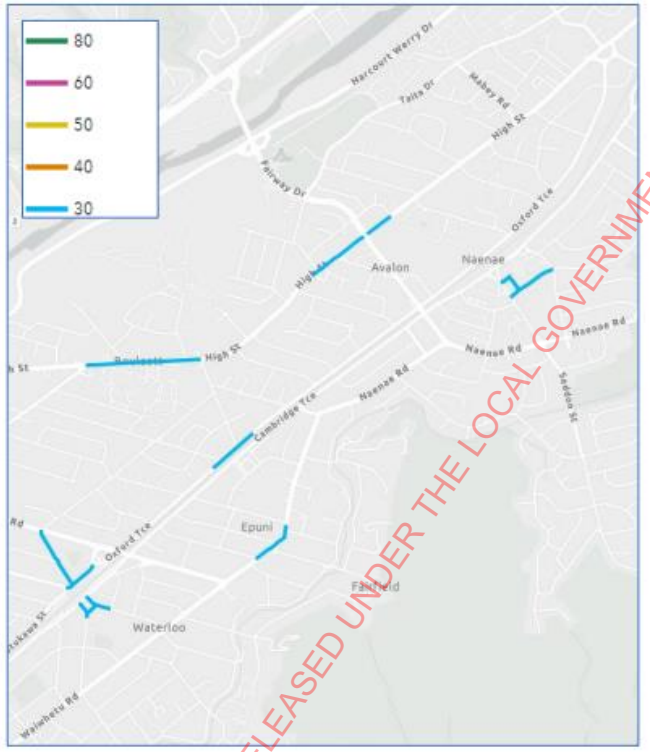
Te Mangungu

YES

- 30km/h permanent speed limit proposed.
- Engineering interventions on Rata St.



Kōkiri

YES

- 30km/h permanent speed limit proposed.

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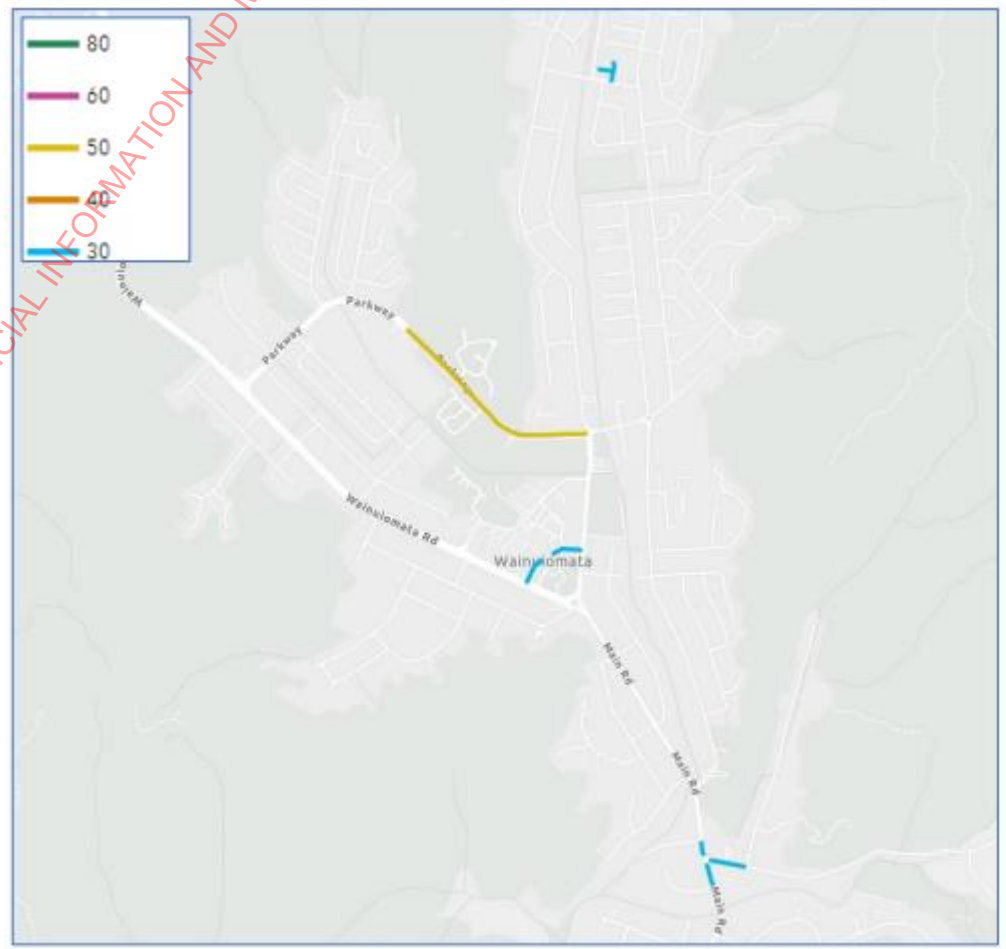
Wainuiomata

YES

- 50kph permanent speed limit proposed (currently 60kph).
- This is an urban collector road and the speed limit is currently inappropriate and unsafe.



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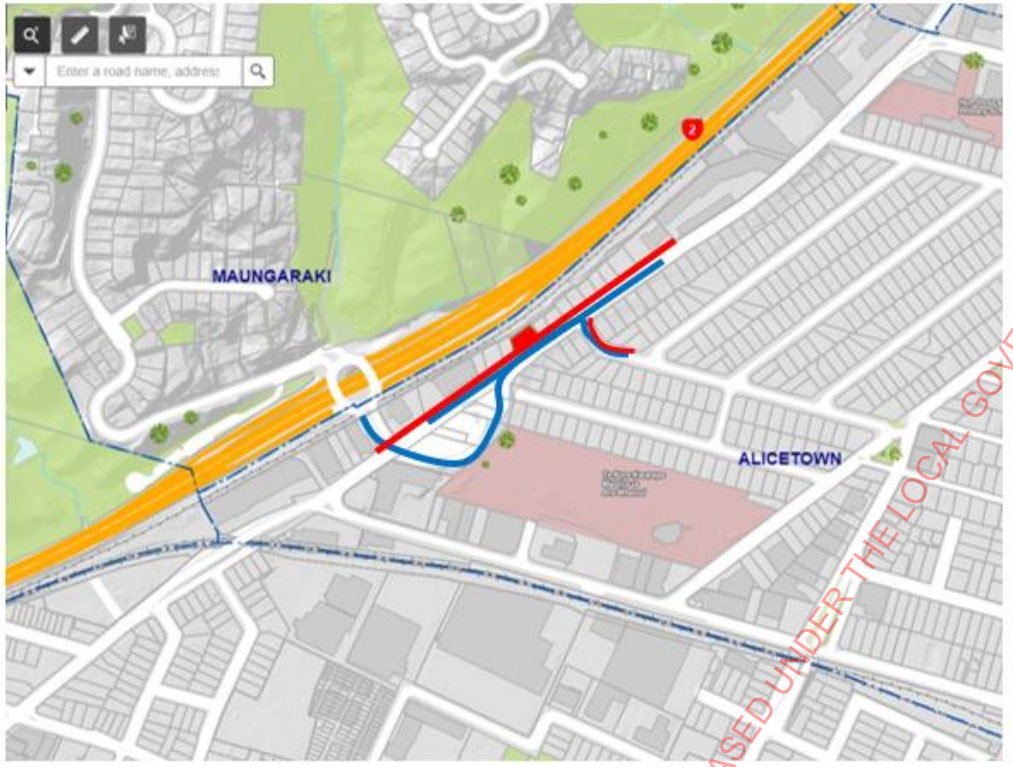
Tatau o Te Pō

NO



- Road classification is **Activity Street**. The relevant safe and appropriate speed for this road type is 30km/h.
- As the number of reported injury crashes here has been only one minor injury crash in five years, we may considering a lower speed limit here in the long term plan, but not part of the immediate plan (2024-2027).

- *Speed limit minimum lengths:*
  - *Blue = 500m of 50kph after the motorway*
  - *Red is for 30kph within 300m of the marae.*
- *Note: the overlap results in compliance being unachievable.*

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Ōwhiti Urupā

NO

- Road classification is **Urban Connector Road.** The relevant safe and appropriate speed for this road type is 40km/h.
- As the number of reported injury crashes here have been no injury crashes in five years. At this stage, we will continue to monitor and review the road safety environment here, but have no plans to reduce the speed limit outside this site.
- *Speed limit minimum lengths*:
  - *Red is for 30kph within 300m of the marae.*

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Where to from here?

- The current speed management plan is only in a draft form for consultation.
- Transport team are seeking feedback and input, and will review these and consider further changes in June for Council approval in July.
- With more information Te Tatau o Te Pō and Ōwhiti Urupā could be included, however, the team needs more information including:
  - The likely frequency of events (e.g., 4x a week) at these sites.
  - The scale of these events (e.g. 100 attendees) at these sites.

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Sites of Significance Extended Narratives

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2 sites have no source information currently

- Te Umumamaku
- Te Korimako

One site in current DP with 'unknown' title

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1. Maraenuku Pā

Historical information:

- Temporary pā built by Chief Taringa-kuri soon after the arrival of the settlers (1, 9, 18).
- The pā was a cultivation kāinga, at the arrangement of Thomas Mason, NZ Company attributed occupier (9).
- Associated with Ngāti Tama (a hapū of Ngāti Awa) who moved to this site, on invitation from Ngāti Rangatahi, from Kaiwharawhara pā when that became overrun with settlers and their livestock (2, 3).
- Ngāti Rangatahi was placed there by Te Rangihaeta of Ngāti Toa in the 1830's to drive of settlers wanting to claim this land through NZ Company purchases. They vacated the area in the late 1830's and returned in 1841 (3, 4).
- Ngāti Tama occupied the pā from around 1842-46, when it was abandoned (2).
- In conjunction with Motutawa, this period of occupation was recorded as 1839-1846 and shared between Ngāti Rangatahi and Ngāti Tama (4).
- Built in 1841 and burned down in 1846 (18).
- Their are claims that Ngāti Haua was also present, led by Tōpine Te Mamaku (4).
- Ngāti Tama had gone with Ngāti Mutunga from Wellington to the Chatham Islands in 1835 on a permanent basis, however, a number of Ngāti Tama returned to Wellington around 1840 (4).
- Ngāti Rangatahi were from the upper Whanganui River (Ōhura) and had come south with Ngāti Toa in the migrations of the 1830s. They were closely allied to Te Rangihaeta of Ngāti Toa, and initially paid tribute to him whilst establishing Pā at Maraenuku and then Motutawa (4).
- The pā was north of where Fort Richmond was built in 1845. This helped reassure fearful settlers (2, 4).
- The Chief for this pā was Te Kaeaea of Ngāti Tama (3).
- During the William Spain inquiry in 1844, Te Kaeaea and his people were noted drawing a line of separation between their settlement and the settlers on the other side. This was believed to be on the direction of Te Rauparaha (3).
- Governer Grey met with Te Kaeaea and Kaparatehau of Ngāti Rangatahi and tricked them into leaving the land. In retalliation, the two iwi returned and attacked the settlement. This stand was supported by Te Rangihaera's warriors (3).
- Boulcott Farm, which was stockaded in the 1840's, sat between Maraenuku and Motutawa Pā. The 1846 Battle of Boulcott Farm in 1846 was the last battle between British regiments and Māori in Wellington (3).
- The Battle of Boulcott Farm was a result of increasing tension around monetary compensation in the Hutt (9).
- The Battle of Boulcott Farm resulted in Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Haua and Ngāti Tama being removed from sections of land classed as pertaining to settlers (3).
- This included the site where Maraenuku Pā was located (4).
- Reminants of this Battle, such as human remains, muskets or guns may still remain within the site (3).

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- The location and integrity of any burials within the site is difficult to determine given the development and works that has occured on and around the site since (3).
- The significance of the site can be attributed to the highly productive land (good for kumara production) and closeby river system which provided an additional rich food source. It was also close to a ferry crossing site (9).

Geographic details:

- Eastern bank of Te Awakairangi (1, 2).
- Left bank of Te Awakairangi (18).
- Present site of the Lower Hutt Substation at Connolly St (1, 15, 18).
- In the vacinity of Boulcott Golf Course club house (3).
- Situated close to the old bed of Te Awa Kairangi (14).
- Western side of the river bend of Harcourt Drive opposite Boulcott Golf Course north of Mills Street (9).
- The site was located on Hutt Section 52 (9).

Site categorisation:

- Waahi tapu (3, 16).
- Battle site (16).
- Māhinga kai (16).
- Pā and gardens (14).
- Low to low/moderate likelihood of physical remains to still be present there (15)

Other references:

- ArchSite register R27/715990 – Boulcott Farm Stockade (3).
- NZAA R27/732 – Maraenuku Pā (15).
- Map p. 14 (15).
- Map Ch 13-6 (16).
- Map p. 73 and 75 (27).
- Map VII (18).

2. Motutawa Pā

Historical information:

- Occupied by Ngāti Rangatahi (hapū of Ngāti Maniapoto) who were related to Ngāti Toa through the ancestress, Kimihia (2).
- Ngāti Rangatahi were from the upper Whanganui River (Ōhura) and had come south with Ngāti Toa in the migrations of the 1830s. They were closely allied to Te Rangihaeta of Ngāti Toa, and initially paid tribute to him whilst establishing Pā at Maraenuku and then Motutawa (4).
- The pā was also occupied by Ngāti Tama (a hapū of Ngāti Awa) and Ngāti Haua (2, 3).
- Ngāti Awa migrated to this takiwā as part of the Tataramoa heke in 1822, a large number of Ngāti Tama came in a subsequent heke in 1824 (9).

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- Ngāti Tama had gone with Ngāti Mutunga from Wellington to the Chatham Islands in 1835 on a permanent basis, however, a number of Ngāti Tama returned to Wellington around 1840 (4).
- Motutawa shares the same name as an island near the Mokau River mouth in North Taranaki (2, 9).
- As a transitional pā, the life of the pā was shortlived and not highly developed (4).
- The Ngāti Tama chief Te Kaeaea (also known as Taringakuri) was from this pā. He was buried in Te Puni Urupā (2).
- Governer Grey met with Te Kaeaea and Kaparatehau of Ngāti Rangatahi and tricked them into leaving the land. In retalliation, the two iwi returned and attacked the settlement. This stand was supported by Te Rangihaera's warriors (3).
- Boulcott Farm, which was stockaded in the 1840's, sat between Motutawa and Maraenuku Pā. The 1846 Battle of Boulcott Farm in 1846 was the last battle between British regiments and Māori in Wellington (3).
- The Battle of Boulcott Farm resulted in Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Haua and Ngāti Tama being removed from sections of land classed as pertaining to settlers (3).
- This included the site where Motutawa Pā was located (4).
- Reminants of this Battle, such as human remains, muskets or guns may still remain within the site (3).
- The location and integrity of any burials within the site is difficult to determine given the development and works that has occured on and around the site since (3).

<u>Geographic details:</u>

- Present site of Avalon Park, with gardens extending southward (2, 13).
- Lies close to the intersection of Fairway and Taitā Drives (9).
- It is described as having been located on the eastern side of Te Awa Kairangi (15, 18).
- Directly opposite the site of the former Belmont Railway Station (a 1934 plan indicates that is this is 711 Western Hutt Road, the current site of Belmont Hall) (15, 18).
- Close to the northern side of the Kennedy Good Bridge, on the eastern side of the river loop (15).

<u>Site categorisation:</u>

- Waahi tapu (battle site) (16).
- Mahinga kai (16).

<u>Other references:</u>

- 1934 Plan SO19490 (15).
- NZAA R27/733 – Motutawa Pā (15).
- Map p. 14 (15).
- Map Ch 13-6 (16).
- Map p. 73 and 75 (27).
- Map VII (18).

3. Te Mako Pā

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Historical information:

- The area of Te Mako Pā has a strong association with Te Āti Awa hapū of Ngāti Te Whiti, Ngāti Tawhirikura, and others of Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu including Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Ngāti Haua (4).
- Wi Tako Ngatata of Te Āti Awa, Taranaki and Ngāti Ruanui relocated from his pā at Kumutoto in Wellington this old pā site (2, 13).
- On the site he built the house Te Mako in the mid 19th century and carved the pātaka Nukutewhatewha, which is now housed at the Dowse (2, 6, 13).
- The pātaka Nukutewhatewha was one of many carved in honour of the Kīngitanga and were a show support for the movement. They came to be known as "Pillars of the Kingdom" and underpinned Māori land retention principles (2, 13).
- The pātaka Nukutewhatewha was probably more a symbolic storehouse of ideals than one for food or taonga (2, 13).
- This was worked on by a team of carvers in 1856 led by Horonuku (of Ngāti Tuwharetoa who became Te Heuheu Tukino IV) (2, 6). The kowhaiwhai work on Nukutewhatewha is a fairly unique example of this kind of work (2).
- Over time Wi Tako Ngatata's support for the movement dwindled, perhaps as a result of parliamentary pressure in Wellington (2, 13).
- Upon Wi Tako Ngatata moving to Petone in his later years, Te Mako Pā and the pātaka Nukutewhatewha were transferred to the Beetham family (2, 6).
- William Beetham lived at the site with the pātaka until his death in 1888. Wi Tako died a year earlier (6).

Geographic details:

- Near Park Avenue in Epuni (2).
- Just south of the present Naenae Railway Station (2, 6).
- Near Park and Naenae Roads (13).
- The exact site was near the present Naenae Railway Station on the south side of the former eastern extension of Park Avenue (now Gregory Street), and a short distance east of the present main Hutt Railway.

Site categorisation:

- Pātaka (2, 6, 13).

Other references:

- Map VII (18).

Notes on all 3 of the afforementioned pā

- At the start of the 19th century Ngati Raku-whakairi and Nagti Kahukuraawhiti of Ngati Ira occupied various Pā in the upper valley. The Pā were sacked by the taua or war parties lead by Ngā Puhi and Ngati Whātua who had muskets. This opened the way to the eventual occupation of the area by the Taranaki tribes of Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga and Te Āti Awa (13).

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- Pā along the valley floor was sparely occupied due to the dense forest and therefore mostly used for hunting and gathering. Strategically located next to Te Awa Kairangi was effective for travel, predominantly by waka, up the river and streams (6).

4. Te Ahi a Monono

Historical information:

- The kāinga was named for an incident on the tiny island of Manono lying between Savaii and Upolu in Samoa (8).
- One of the few known sites of Māori occupation, possibly the oldest in the area (15).
- Low archaeological values due to probable position partly within current river bed and general alteration to the wider area through flood events, stop bank construction and alteration to the river course (15).

Geographic details:

- Located along Te Awa Kairangi, near current Hutt City CBD (4).
- Probably near where the LH Post Office was located, in an old bend in the river (8).
- Eastbank of the river, just north of Fort Richmond (referring to the older Hutt Bridge township centred around the Ewen Bridge end of High Street) (12, 15).
- Cowan's plan of the area shows the kainga midway between Fort Richmond and Maraenuka Pa (15).
- Adkin places it on the south side of the original river course - opposite Margaret St and Daly St intersection (15).

Site categorisation:

- Kāinga (4, 8).
- Māhinga kai (4, 8, 12, 15).

Other references:

- Map p. 14 (15).
- Recorded as NZAA site R27/742 (15).

5. Pae Tutu Village

Historical information:

- Has connection to Te Matehou and Ngāti Hamua hapū of Te Āti Awa, and also Hīkoikoi and Waiwhetu pā (8, 18).
- Originally built as a fortified Pā on an island (Gear?) surrounded by swamp (1, 2, 18).
- Later became an open village on firm ground (1).
- The changes are accredited to both the land uplift in the 1855 earthquake and regular river works (including delta-building) that altered the river mouth (2, 18).

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- The village was not reserved out from the Crown Grant to the New Zealand Company in 1848 and so disappeared when the land transferred to private owners (18).

Geographic details:

- Eastern End of Jackson St (1).
- Located on west side of Te Awa Kairangi nean Waione St (Pipe) Bridge (1, 2, 18).
- Later the village was moved to firm ground on the right bank of the river opposite the present Unilever premises (2, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Pā, then Kāinga (1).

Other references:

Maps I and VII (18).

6. Oraumotoro

Historical information:

- A Ngāti Ira fortified pā, said to have been built by Te Hiha, chief of Ngāti Kahungunu (2, 18).
- Ngāti Ira migrated to this side of the harbour in the 18th and 19th centuries, but were eventually displaced following the migration of iwi from Taranaki (5).
- The name Oraumotoro can also apply to the bay (2, 18).
- The site had extensive shellfish stocks such as pipi, tuatua, tuangi (cockles) and the various clams, particularly in the sandy beach areas. Although paua were found here they were generally gathered closer to the harbour entrance along with koura (crayfish). Fin fishing here was also well known with many fish being caught in season from the common kahawai and kingfish to sharks and many others (5).
- Finshing in the harbour slowly declined, likely as a result of water quality issues and more abudant fish supplies found outside the harbour (5).
- Possible urupā is present within the site (2).
- Likely to be shell midden remains and other possible cultural objections within the site (5).

Geographic details:

- At Days Bay (5, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Māhinga kai (5).
- Urupā (2).

Other references:

- Map I (18).
- Ōruamātoro (HCC Website).

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7. Ngau matau

Historical information:

- Important site for fishing and food gathering (2).
- Name means 'bite the fish-hook' (2, 18).
- Still a significant fishing spot today (2).

Geographic details:

- Northern headland of Lowry Bay, now known as Point Howard (2, 3, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Māhinga kai (2).

Other references:

- Map I (18).

8. Whiorau

Historical information:

- Whiorau was apparently a favourable place for securing this species of duck, however, this site was not only favoured for birding but also fishing (5, 7, 18).
- Whiorau was used by the people of Ngāti Ira (7).
- It was then occupied by the people of Ngāti Mutunga, and was made tapu for Ngāmotu upon their leaving for Wharekauri by Te Mana (chief at Pito-one and kin to Te Matangi) (10).

Geographic details:

- Lowry Bay and York Bay (1).

Site categorisation:

- Settlement (pā) (1, 5).
- Māhinga kai (1, 5).

Other references:

- Map I (18).

9. Korohiwa

Historical information:

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- Old settlement site of the people of Ngāti Ira (2).
- Likely occupied even after 1840 (2).

Geographic details:

- Spur-end above Point Arthur (1, 18).
- Located on the eastern mainland shore opposite Ward Island (1, 18).
- Site is near the Eastbourne bus terminal (2, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Settlement (fortified pā) (1, 2, 18).
- Māhinga kai (16).
- Tauranga waka (16).

Other references:

- Map Ch 13-6 (16).
- Map p. 73 (17).
- Marked on Best's 1916 map (18).

10. Nga-hu and Nga Rerenga

Historical information:

- These were places named after women who were saved from drowning there (2, 18).
- This place was later to be associated with the Wahine disaster as survivors and other came ashore at this point (2).
- This may coincide with the archaeological site but is a set of cultural sites along this coast (2).

Geographic details:

- Pencarrow Head vicinity (1).
- The land section is given as Quarry Bluff (Hinds Point) (2).
- Adjacent places along the beach at or near Section 63 (18).
- North of Pencarrow Head (18).
- On the eastern shore of the harbour (18).

Site categorisation:

Other references:

- Possible connection to NZAA reference R27/64 (1).
- Map I (18).

11. Paraoa-nui kāinga

Historical information:

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- This was probably a fishing village used from time to time (2).
- There were middens found in the stream valley (2).
- Midden and cooking-oven debris mark the site (18).
- Appears to have been predominantly used as a fishing village (18).
- This settlement site is an old one but remained in at least periodic or occasional use by successive tribal incomers (18).
- Percy Smith notes that Te Āti Awa attacked the local people of Ngāti Kahungunu and Ngāti Ira at this site, driving them away to the Wairarapa (18).
- Percy Smith also refers to 'Paraoa-nui' as the favoured spelling, meaning 'large whale' (sperm whale), but no information is available as to how the name originated or became attached to this site (18).

Geographic details:

- Pencarrow Head vicinity (1).
- This village was located south of Camp Bay between Eastbourne and Pencarrow Head (2).
- On the eastern shore of the harbour (18).
- Believed to be mislocated on Best's 1916 map which puts the occupation at Camp Bay, two miles south of Eastborne. In person examination has shown this location to be a unlikely settlement site due to the narrow, cliff-crowded foreshore (18).
- True position seems to have been rediscovered in 1955 by Palmer and Curtis, three-quarters of a mile south of Camp Bay, in the largest gully opening on the eastern side of the harbour between Eastbourne and Pencarrow Head (18).
- The gully referred to has a flat bottom (swampy except at its lower end where the flat becomes a dry terrace-like strip) of ample extent immediately behind the 1855 raised beach and the modern beach-ridge of fine shingle (18).
-

Site categorisation:

- Kāinga
- Māhinga Kai

Other references:

- NZAA reference R27/110 (1).
- Map I (18).

12. Takapau-rangi

Historical information:

- A temporary settlement or refuge in case of emergency for the women and children of Parangarahu Pā (10).
- This site was so remote it could only be accessed on one side by waka (10).

Geographic details:

- Upper end of Kohangatera Lagoon (10).

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- In the Rimutaka foothills, east of Pencarrow Head (10).

Site categorisation:

- Refuge settlement

Other references:

13. Te Rae Akiaki

Historical information:

- It's name meaning the headland where the sea rushes up or pounds (2, 18).
- Important headland bordering the entrance to Wellington Harbour (east side) and the channel known as Te Au a Tane (2, 18).

Geographic details:

- Pencarrow Head

Site categorisation:

Other references:

- NZAA Ref R27/65 (1).
- Map I (18).

14. Te Rae o Paua

Historical information:

- Minor headland with connection to seafood gathering (2).
- The name appears to mean 'the promontory or coastal salient of Paua', the last element being a personal name vs the shellfish as this would appear as 'Te Rae-paua.' However, this name may actually be a corruption of 'Poua', which would link this with the vernacular name of Baring Head (2, 18).
- Site currently consists of rock stacks and a reef projecting seaward (2, 18).
- There are traces of human occupation on the landward site (2, 18).

Geographic details:

- Fitzroy Bay (2, 18).
- Located between Pencarrow Head and Baring Head (2, 18).
- Best's 1916 map places it at what is now known to be the true position of Tautoki's Parangarahu Pā, however, it's amended position is actually 1km north-west of Baring Head (2, 18).

Site categorisation:

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- Māhinga kai

Other references:

- Map I (18).

15. Hīkoikoi Pā

Historical information:

- Hīkoikoi Pā has a strong association with Te Āti Awa hapū of Ngāti Te Whiti, Ngāti Tawhirikura, and others of Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu including Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Ngāti Haua (4).
- Pu-whakaawe was the chief of Hīkoikoi Pā (18).
  Te Matehou (hapū of Te Atiawa) occupied Pipitea Pā along with Hīkoikoi and Waiwhetu Pā after Ngāti Mutunga and Ngāti Tama migrated to Wharekauri in 1835 (6).
- The people of Hīkoikoi Pā and Waiwhetu Pā were therefore closely related moved between the two regularly (2, 7).
- The population of Hikoikoi Pā declined prior to the arrival of the New Zealand Company and as people eventually shifted to Waiwhetu Pā (7).
- Prior to 1855, the waterways of Te Awa Kairangi, Te Awa Mutu and Waiwhetu formed a very large estuary with all streams meeting at the mouth of the harbour by Hīkoikoi Pā (2).
- Boat building occurred along these waterways with Hīkoikoi Pā fronting the river to enable river access and fishing at the mouth of the river (2, 7).
- The Tory arrived at a site near Hīkoikoi Pā in 1839, bringing with it the New Zealand Company officials (2).

Geographic details:

- Located near the current Hīkoikoi Reserve on the right bank (western side) of the Hutt River (2, 18).
- Hīkoikoi and Waiwhetu Pā are locate on either side of the river mouth (6).
- Located around Marine Parade and McEwan Park (7).

Site categorisation:

- Tauranga waka (16).
- Māhinga kai (16).
- Ara waka (16).

Other references:

- Map Ch 13-6 (16).
- Map p. 73 (17).
- Maps I and VII (18).

16. Waiwhetu Pā

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Historical information:

- During the first two decades of the 19th century Ngāti Ira were settled in various pa along the eastern shores from Waiwhetū to Turakirae (2, 7).
- While the settlement at Waiwhetu was fortified, other Pā sites in the vicinity were not (2, 7).
- Eventually Ngati Ira were driven out of Waiwhetū, Te Mahau, Okiwi, Paraoanui, Orongorongo, Kohangatera and Hakoiwi, with the last battle taking place at Turakirae (2, 7).
- With the final Te Āti Awa migration to Te Whanganui a Tara in 1832 from Nga Motu (alongside the migration of Ngāti Mutunga in 1835 to the Chatham Islands) the final arrangement was set for Te Āti Awa to take up residence at Waiwhetu Pā (2, 7).
- This occured just prior to the arrival of the New Zealand Company and it settlers in 1839/40 (2, 7).
- Waiwhetu Pā area has a strong association with the Te Āti Awa hapū of Ngāti Te Whiti, Ngāti Tawhirikura, and others of Te Āti Awa nui tonu including Ngāti Tama, and also, historically, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Haua (4).
- Ngāti Haumia/Te Matehou (hapū of Te Atiawa) occupied Pipitea Pā along with Hīkoikoi and Waiwhetu Pā after Ngāti Mutunga and Ngāti Tama migrated to Wharekauri in 1835 (6, 7).
- Settlement pressure around the Thorndon area led many that occupied these pā to move and be with there kin an Waiwhetu Pā (6).
- The people of Hīkoikoi Pā and Waiwhetu Pā were therefore closely related and moved between the two regularly (2, 7).
- The people here leveraged off their locatedness by the river mouth for fishing (7).
- Waiwhetu Pā in 1850 had 7 recorded wakatawa (war canoes) (7).
- This Pā, like others on the Petone foreshore, was exposed to both weather and possible invaders, and was lightly palisaded (7).
- The Waiwhetu Pā reserve made by Col William McCleverty in 1848 confirmed the harbour frontage and included parts of the Hutt River (7).
- The massive 1855 earthquake was followed by a major flood in 1858, causing the mouths of the river and streams to change (8).
- More floods were to follow and river control works started to provide flood protection (8).
- The acquisition of Waiwhetu Pā by the Hutt River Board using the Public Works Act in 1928 was a principal tool utilised by both central and local government to alienate Māori from their land (2).
- The Hutt River Board's rationale to take the land seems to have been due to the belief that Māori Landowners would benefit from land accrued through the reclamation work (2).
- The pā was eventually partitioned and allocated to owners along Seaview Road (2).
- Many of the people from Waiwhetu Pā moved inland to live on Hutt Section 19 where the Waiwhetū Marae is now located (2).
- Owhiti Urupā is associated with Waiwhetu Pā (6, 7).

Geographic details:

- On the eastern side of the river (2).
- Hīkoikoi and Waiwhetu Pā are locate on either side of the river mouth (6).
- The pā was situated on a sandy spit of land at the mouth of the Waiwhetu Stream, on the eastern side (1, 7).
- A cemetery now marks the site on which the pa stood (1).

Site categorisation:

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- Pā.
- Māhinga kai – linked to Waiwhetu Stream mouth (7).

Other references:

17. Ngutu-ihe Pā

Historical information:

- Belonging to Ngāti Ira (2, 18).
- The name means the beak of the garfish (2, 18).

Geographic details:

- Above the junction of Hutt Park Rd & Gracefield Rd (1, 7, 18).
- Located on the end of a projecting spur from Puke-atua ridge, and below the existing Wainui-o-mata Road (1, 2, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Pā site (1).

Other references:

- Maps I and VII (18).

18. Te Ngogengohe

Historical information:

- Site of a battle between Ngāti Ira and Te Āti Awa (2, 18).
- Ngutu-ihe Pā was the former pā of Ngāti Ira and was the first site invaded by Te Āti Awa and their allies (2).
- First honours were with Ngati Ira, but Te Āti-Awa eventually prevailed (18).
- The survivors of the defeated local inhabitants retreated across Pukeatua ridge to the Wainui-o-mata valley and thence to the Wairarapa (18).
- This battle was important in signifying the change in Mana Whenua status (2).

Geographic details:

- Located near to Ngutu-ihe Pa on the flat land at the foot of Puke-atua (2).
- Eastern side of the Hutt Valeey plain, about half a mile from the harbour margin (18).

Site categorisation:

- Battle site (2, 18).

Other references:

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- Map VII (18).

19. Owhiti Urupā

Historical information:

- Owhiti Urupa is actually associated with the original Waiwhetu Pā (7).
- Owhiti Urupā is all that remains of Te Matehou (hapū of Te Atiawa) lands (9).
- Still in use today (2).

Geographic details:

- Located adjacent to the old Waiwhetu Pā (2).
- Near the mouth of the Waiwhetu Stream (2).

Site categorisation:

- Urupā

Other references:

20. Te Puni Urupā

Historical information:

- The urupā of primarily the Te Puni whānau (1, 18).
- Still stands as a reserve, however, the original extent of the site is much larger than what it is today (2).
- Te Puni Urupā likely joined with burial grounds along a line parallel with the beach towards the East (2).
- Several burials around this area have been disturbed by the digging of wells and even building foundations (2).
- Prominant figures buried at the urupā include:
    - Te Kaeaea/Tarangikuri – Ngāti Tama chief of Motutawa Pā (unmarked grave) (3, 18)
    - Memorial tomnstone to Honiana Te Puni and some of his descendants – Te Āti Awa chief of Pito-one Pā (18).
- The urupa is placed approximately on the site of the original Pito-one Pā (18).

Geographic details:

- Located eastern side of Te Puni Street, north of The Esplanade (1, 18).
- The burial ground areas are generally known to extend from the existing Te Puni Urupa at Te Puni Street, then eastwards along the old beach (11, 21).
- The last of the known parts of the urupā extended into the land that was part of the Gear Meat Company (now the IBM Building) almost to Victoria Street (2, 11, 21).

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Site categorisation:

Other references:

21. Pito-one Pā

Historical information:

- The name means the end of the sand beach, thought to belong to Ngāti Ira who are thought to have founded a settlement (pā) at the western end (18).
- Two taua (war parties) led by Nga Puhi and Ngāti Whatua (in 1819) and Ngāti Toa and Te Āti Awa (in 1921), visitied Te Whanganui a Tara leaving it empty, particularly the western shoreline including Nga Uranga and Pito-One (19).
- In the 1820s and 1830s the land started to be occupied by the north Taranaki people of Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Mutunga (19).
- In 1835 they migrated en masse to the Chatham Islands due to the threat of war and proclaimed their land interests to their Te Āti Awa kin (19).
- The Pā was later occupied predominantly by the Ngati Tawhirikura and Ngati Te Whiti hapū of Te Āti Awa (2, 4, 21).
- It was also associated with Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Toa and Ngāti Haua at different points throughout history (4, 21).
- The land was a part of Pito–one Pa and Te Tatau o te Po Pa which were co-located on the Petone Foreshore (21).
- The land of the Pa did not simply include the building enclosed by the palisades but included the hinterland where gardens were located and the forest which were harvested sustainably through hunter gathering (21).
- Gardens would have been a predominat use for this area and the people of the pā used the highly fertile river soils to grow kumura and potato. There were also structures in the vacinity for drying fish (21).
- In 1839 the New Zealand Company on the Tory was welcomed at Pito-one Pā. This included officials and surveyors to lay out the new colony (2).
    - In 1840, people of the pā alongside their chief, Honiana Te Puni, greeted the NZ Company settlers (21).
- In 1839, the rangatira, Toru, Waitara, Matangi, Te Wharepouri and his cousin Te Puni, at Pito-one, led the Maori participation in the purchase of the Port Nicholson Block by the NZ Company (19).
- Te Puni Kokopu (Honiana) was the Paramount Chief of Pito-one Pā during this time taking over from his cousin Te Wharepouri (6, 18).
- The relationship between Te Puni and William Wakefield was paramount in the establishment of the colony in Wellington (2, 21).
- William Wakefield of the NZ Company had a house within the Pā palisades and the early NZ Company buildings were built adjacent to it (2, 19, 21).
- In the 1848 awards of Colonel William McCleverty (the Crown Grants for the Port Nicholson Block were based on this site), the lands granted to the people of Pito-one Pā totaled 708

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acres (over 6 blocks). This included Hutt Sections 1, 2, 3, 16 & 20, Section 58 at Taitā and the Korokoro Block (21).

- Pito-one Pā, alongside other pā in Wellington, declined rapidly in the 19th century as a result of disease (brought from England) and the return of people to Taranaki in the 1850s and 1860s (2, 19. 21).
- With the establishment of the Native Land Court soon after 1865, Maori were able to subdivide the land and sell it to parties other than the Crown (2, 19, 21).
- The pā itself was burnt down around 1875 (21).
- As a result the Pā was effectively abandoned by 1890 with leasing of parts of the land given to the butcher James Gear for the establishment of a slaughterhouse (2, 19, 21).
- The arrival of the Native Land Court and its processes, also led to the alienation of signficant land parcels from Te Āti Awa. For instance, awarded Hutt Sections 1, 2, 3 and 16 were taken under the Public Works Act for railway purposes and roads (2, 19, 21).
- The original inhabitants re-erected their village a little distance inland (see Pito-one Pā II) (18).
- Some of the families of Pito-one Pā remain as adjacent land-owners of what are referred to as the Takarangi Blocks (10).
- Tatau o Te Pō Marae is the successor of this pā, and is developed on land awarded by the Parangarahu Block in 1847 (10).

Geographic details:

- The Esplanade, near Te Puni St (1).
- The Pā The Pa sat along the pre 1855 shoreline which was somewhat back from the present day beachfront (2).
- Te Tatau o Te Pō was in the vicinity of Nevis and Te Puni Streets (21).
- Pito–one Pā extending from Te Puni Street east to what is now Victoria Street (21).
- Both Te Tatau o Te Pō and Pito-one Pā were bounded by the harbour and inland to around where Jackson Street is now located (21).

Site categorisation:

- Stockaded village (1, 18).
- Tauranga waka (16).
- Māhinga kai (16).
- Tohu ahurea (16).
- Whenua kai (21).

Other references:

- Hutt Section 1, 2, 3 and 16 Maps (2).
- Pā population table over time – recorded in 1850 (10).
- Map p. 73 (17).
- Geneological map (18).

22. Pito-one Pā II

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Historical information:

- Pito-one Pā II resulted from the move of the original site to the foreshore (2).
- It was granted to the people of Pito-One Pa in the awards of Colonel William McCleverty in 1848 on which the Crown Grants for the Port Nicholson Block were based (2, 21).
- With the establishment of the Native Land Court in 1865 the land within these 100 acre sections were partitioned (subdivided) to individual Maori landowners or to small groups of owners (21).
- Much of this land went to the Chief Matene Tauwhare of Ngati Te Whiti (21).
- The site has a strong association with the Te Āti Awa people, particularly those who lived at Pito-one Pā and Te Tatau o te Pō Pā (2).
- This included the hapū of of Ngati Te Whiti, Ngati Tawhirikura, and others of Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu, including Ngati Mutunga (11).
- This was a circular pā with a single perimeter fence (2, 21).
- The palisading was high and in sections between carved taller posts. Those on either side of the gateways as were the planks which formed the archway over the gate were more elaborately carved. These were probably brought over from the original Pito-one Pā (21).
- There were two entrances, one towards the west, the other on the opposite side looking towards the river. There was also a clear road between the two entrances (21).
- Maori used the natural fertility of the land to garden this area (11).
- The life on Pito-one Pā II life was short as the effects of colonisation impacted on how Māori lived in the new colony (2).
- Pito-one Pa, along with the Pa in Wellington City, declined rapidly in the 19th century and was abandoned by 1890 (11).
- The village, by then disused, burnt down some time after 1875 (21).
- Te Puni's little frame house survived and was inhabited by members of his family until it was engulfed by Odlin's timber yard (21).
- Due to this it is not expected that there would have been burials in this particular area (11).
- The land was eventually dominated by the railways and its workshops (11).

Geographic details:

- At a position on the Te Tuara-whati-o-Te Mana stream (18).
- East of Hutt Sctions 1, 2 and 3 (21).
- These blocks started from the toe of the western hills and extended from the beach for a distance of 1.25 km inland and along as far as Victoria Street (21).
- Extended as far as around 85 The Esplanade (21).
- Around Jackson St at the site of the old Petone West School (now Countdown Supermarket) (2).
- Approximately where the Odlin's timber yard eventually stood (21).

Site categorisation:

- Pā.
- Gardens (11).

Other references:

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23. Honiana Te Puni Reserve

Historical information:

- Named after Honiana Te Puni, a Te Āti Awa chief of high lineage who was descended from Takarangi and Rau-Mahora (19).
- Honiana Te Puni's father was Rerewha-i-te-Rangi, son of Aniwaniwa and Tawhirikura (originators of the Tawhirikura subtribe, Te Āti Awa), and his mother was Te Puke (19).
- Honiana Te Puni lived at Pukeariki Pa, in Taranaki, and took part in the successful defence of Otaka Pa against Waikato (19).
- Later he accompanied the followers of Te Wharepouri, Rawa-Kitua, and Wi Tako Ngatata, southward in the "heke" Tama te Uaua (19).
- His people settled in Whanganui-a- Tara, and by about 1832, he was fully established at his pa on the beach at Pito-one (19).
- In 1840, Te Wharepouri and Honiana Te Puni welcomed the first New Zealand Company pioneers to Port Nicholson. Soon after, Te Puni was one of the signatories of the Treaty of Waitangi and the deed of purchase for land across Wellington (19).
- He died on 5 December 1870 and was accorded a State funeral with full military honours (19).
- Honiana Te Puni Reserve was vested in in the Trustees of the PNBST by section 60 of the Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whanui ki te Upoko o te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 (19).
- The Reserve is also designated as a Local Purpose Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 and is managed by Hutt City Council. A management plan for the Reserve has yet to be developed post settlement, however ideas around what the long-term future might be have been discussed over the years since 2009 (19).
- The significance of the Honiana Te Puni Reserve for Te Āti Awa-Taranaki Whanui and the hapū of Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tawhirikura (associated with Pito-One Pā and Te Tatau o Te Po Marae) is that the area was part of the whole environs of Pito-One Pa with gardens and burial grounds in the locality (19).
- The foreshore and seabed in the vicinity were equally significant for māhinga kai purposes as well as for swimming and waka activity (19).
- This area was probably significant as a local fishery for Pito-One Pā and kainga, however it deteriorated rapidly with colonisation and particularly with the arrival of industries nearby, including the Pito-One Woollen Mills, the Pito-One Railway workshop and the Gear Meat Company (19).

Geographic details:

- Currently located at 11 The Esplanade

Site categorisation:

Other references:

24. Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae

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Historical information:

- The oldest standing Mare in the Hutt Valley and Wellington, built in 1933 (2).
- It is named for the hill to the west called Puke Ariki (2).
- Te Tatau o te Po is the name of the whare wananga (school of learning) from Nga Motu in Taranaki (11).
- It followed an earlier wharehui of the same name which was located in the vicinity of the present Te Puni Urupa in Te Puni Street (2, 11).
- Has close association to the Te Āti Awa hapū of the original Pito-one Pā - Ngāti Tawhirikura and Ngāti Te Whiti (8).
- This site is a Māori Reservation (2).

Geographic details:

- Currently located at 437 Hutt Road (2).

Site categorisation:

Other references:

25. Waiwhetu Marae

Historical information:

- In 1940 the 'Hutt Valley Development Scheme' started forcing market gardens across the valley to Ōtaki and the west coast (2).
- Māori owners of Hutt Section 19 (approximately a 100 acre block) in Waiwhetu were also subjected to this treatment and this was accelerated by pressure from Hutt City Council over a failure to pay rates (2).
- In 1943 an agreement to pay compensation of some £42,873 for Hutt Section 19 was drawn up (2).
- Hutt Section 19 (an approximately 100 acre block) was occupied by the original inhabitants of Waiwhetu Pa, and their Te Matehou relations from Pipitea Pa which had been overtaken in the colonisation process (6).
- The Waiwhetu Tribal Committee later sought Council support for a proposal to the Native Minister to build a "model pa" on 30 acres of the site, which would homes for 25 families, a meeting house, dining room, and other marae facilities (2).
- As a result, in 1948, 22 "state houses or units" along with a house for a Minister of religion, were built around a new cul-de-sac road subsivision called Puketapu Grove to house Māori from Waiwhetu (2).
- The Minister of Māori Affairs was to arrange either the sale to individual Māori who wanted to purchase the homes, or alternatively, their tenancy by Māori vendors in accordance with the arrangement made when the land was purchased in 1944 (2).
- Waiwhetu Marae is located in Hutt Section 19 – a block awarded to Waiwhetu Pa in 1847 (6).
- Te Whiti Park was taken as recreation reserves from the eastern part of section 19 in June 1942, by Council for no cost. Though this was inclusive of 43 acres, all but 15 acres of this was hilly land (2).

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- In late 1943 the eastern half of the reserve was used as a vehicle yard for American military vehicles (2).
- In 1964 the Te Whiti Park Lands were declared to be Crown Lands subject to the Land Act 1948 and was vested in the Lower Hutt City Council (2).
- Waiwhetu Marae was opened in 1960 and the 'model Pa' was effectively completed (2).

Geographic details:

- Currently located at 21 Puketapu Grove.
- The block extended west to Waiwhetu Road, south to Whites Line East and through Puketapu Grove to Te Whiti Park which was all once a part of Section 19 (6)

Site categorisation:

- Marae and papakāinga (2).

Other references:

- The original Waiwhetu Pā was taken under the Public Works Act for river protection works (Matiu Jennings, personal communications).
- It was the 1839 sale that resulted in a tenth of block of land being given to pre-existing inhabitants (Matiu Jennings, personal communications).
- Outcomes of the Mcleverty Reserves (one of several attempts to negotiation the shortfallings of tthe 1839 agreement) resulted in some land eventually given to Māori retrospectively (Matiu Jennings, personal communications).
- Whenuangaro meaning swamp was one name for Huttt Section 19 (Matiu Jennings, personal communications).

26. Te Tuara-whati-o-Te-Mana

Historical information:

- Named after the chief Te Mana (19).
- Name means Te Mana's broken backbone (19).
- The burial place for Wi Tako Ngatata (19).
- Currently known as the Korokoro Catholic Cemetery (19).

Geographic details:

- The gorge above Pito-One railway station where a stream winds down to the old Catholic Cemetery (19).

Site categorisation:

- Urupā (19).

Other references:

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27. Te Upoko o te Poaka

Historical information:

- Hilltop site (1, 18).
- The final part of the name is probably a personal one, thus translating to 'the head of Te Poaka' (18).

Geographic details:

- On or near Stingers Rd, a branch of Korokoro Rd (1, 18).
- Located on the Western Hills north of Petone Railway Station (1, 18).

Site categorisation:

Other references:

- Map VII (18).

28. Te Ahi-parera

Historical information:

- Possibly an old earthworks pā (1, 18).
- Name meaning "the-fire-to cook-a-wild duck" (19).
- A fire (ahi) was kindled there by an ancestor of long ago to cook a wild duck (parera) which he had killed on a pool in the bush (19).

Geographic details:

- Singers Rd (1).
- Located on a spur up the rugged gully of the Korokoro Stream, northern side (1, 18).
- On the hill above Te Upoko-o-Te Poaka (18).
- Best's 1916 map shows it half a mile north-west of Pito-one Pā (18).
- No clue is given by Best whether this is a geographical feature or a site of human origin (18).
- On the northern and western side of the Tuara-whati Gully (19).

Site categorisation:

-

Other references:

- Map VII (18).

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29. Puke-tirotiro

Historical information:

- Lookout point for Pito-one Pā (1, 2).
- This was an important site for the pā as it gave views out to the Harbour and south as well as up the valley where the cooking fires of invading parties could be seen (2).
- Now identifiable by a trig station that is situated at this location called Māori point (1, 18).

Geographic details:

- In the Maungaraki Range, on the west side of Maungaraki Road, above Petone Railway Station (1, 2, 18).

Site categorisation:

Other references:

- Maps I, VI and VII (18).

30. Te Korokoro o te Mana

Historical information:

- In attempts to break free from the freshwater lake the second Tūpua (Whaitaitai) opted to take the western pathway, commencing from the throat of the fish of Māui (Korokoro o te Ika a Māui, later to be named Te Korokoro a Mana) (16, 17, 19).
- This is reflected in the gurgling sounds made by the stream (17).
- Te Korokoro o te Mana gives reference to the "food basket (throat) of Te Mana" (2, 18).
- This suggests it was a great food supply with tuna (eel), kokopu, piharau/korokoro (lamprey) and inanga (whitebait) being common (19).
- In addition to kai gathering, it is known for the collection of rongoā both in and around this stream (16, 17).
- As the Te Āti Awa heke approached Te Whanganui-a-Tara, one of the Ngati Mutunga chiefs named Te Poki claimed for his own the gully and delta of the Korokoro by saying: 'Ko te korokoro tenei o tāku tamaiti' (this place is the throat of my child) (18).
- Therefore, it was thought that Te Mana was the son Te Poki (2, 18).
- Te Mana, a chief of Ngati Mutunga, named the valley after himself, likening it to his throat (korokoro) in order to tapa or claim it as a possession for himself and his descendants (19).
- Because of the the rocky nature of the ground, it would have been unsuitable for a pā, maioro, or earthwork defences, and therefore likely only local forts with stockades (2, 18).
- There was, however, an ancient earthwork pa was situated on the summit of a spur up the gully of the Korokoro Stream (18).
- Referenced as s merry brawling stream, called the Korokoro (or 'throat'), that flows between the village and the western hills (19).

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- It was the source of a high quality drinking water for for Pito-One Pā. The stream was integral to day to day life of the pā and the valley through which it runs is a place of high spiritual value to Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whānui (16, 17).
- Korokoro is the valley for whanāu of Puke Ariki (16).
- It was later used to supply the new town of Pito-One, however, the mouth eventually became congested with bridges and culverts, and the lower reaches were confined by the old Pito-One Woollen Mills and other various factories (19).

Geographic details:

- The site represents the entire Korokoro stream, gully and delta, but should be recognised at the mouth (2, 17, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Māhinga kai (16, 17).
- Wāhi tapu (16).
- Wāhi ahurea (17).
- Puna Rongoa (16, 17).

Other references:

- Map in Ch 13 – 6 (16).
- Map p. 88 (17).
- Maps I, VI and VII (18).

31. Te Raho o te Kapowai (Kapuae)

Historical information:

- Te Kapowai was probably an ancestor of Ngāti Kahungunu (2, 18, 19).
- The name infers he was very prolific and had many children (2).

Geographic details:

- Located on a ridge west of the mouth of the Korokoro Stream (2).
- Te Raho o te Kapowai was a place on the boundary line between Hutt Section 1 and 78 - west of the Korokoro Stream and south-west of Petone (2, 18).
- Section 11 Horokiwi on the Horokiwi Rd (9).

Site categorisation:

- Hills (2).
- The range of great hills rising above the Korokoro Valley (19).

Other references:

- Maps I, VI and VII (18).

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--INTRO PIECE

10: The Native Reserve at Parangarau was listed as Pitone No 2 Block extended from a point just north of Pencarrow Head running eastward to a place called Mukamuka in Palliser Bay and Southward around the coast through Turakirae, Orongorongo River mouth, Wainuiomata River mouth, Baring Head and Fitzroy Bay. This reserve was made up of unsurveyed land with the surveyed land along the Wainuiomata and Orongorongo Rivers. The reserve included the eel lagoons of Kohangapiripiri and Kohangatera. This block was originally 4704 acres.

32. Orongorongo Pā

Historical information:

- The visible complexity of circular pits indicates that a substantial occupation of Māori going back many centuries took place at this site (1).
- Many archaeological discoveries of house sites, middens, pits, adzes, stonewalls and fishhooks have been made since 1964 (1).

Geographic details:

- One of the archaeological discoveries was made in a paddock on the right bank of the Orongorongo River between the road and the foot of the hills (1).
- Other discoveries have been made at the left bank of the Orongorongo river mouth (2).

Site categorisation:

Other references:

- NZAA references R28/25, R28/24, R28/16 (1).

33. Orua-poua-nui

Historical information:

- Orua-poua-nui recognises the headland as a significant cultural site (2).
- If divided, O-rua-Pouanui is translated to ‘the place of the den or retreat of Pouanui’. On this assumption, Pouanui and Paua (of the neighboring site of Te Rae-Paua) may be one and the same person (2, 18).
- Believed by Best to be the vernacular name of Baring Head (18).
- Species collected here include paua, cooks turban, rock cockle and cats eye (1).
- NZAA discoveries date the site around 1855 (1).
- B Palmer found an old habitation cave at Baring Head (2, 18).
- Ngāti Tawhirikura had a large whenua-kai here (9).

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Geographic details:

- The northern end lies just beyond the swampy ground south of the road, which comes down onto the coastal platform from higher ground behind (1).
- NZAA reference R28/43 notes that pit/terrace features are spread over about 300m, along the foot of the cliffs (1).
- NZAA reference R28/12 identified a scatter of middens and ovenstones at the mouth of small stream, north of Baring Head (1)
- NZAA reference R28/19 locate further pit/terrace features (4-5) at the ridge parallel to lighthouse access road, just south of saddle (1)

Site categorisation:

- Māhinga kai (1, 16).
- Whenua kai (9).
- Kāinga (16).
- Tohu ahurea (16).
- Wāhi tapu (16).
- Wāhi tūpuna (16).

Other references:

- NZAA references R28/43, R28/12, R28/19 (1).
- Map p. 136 (17)
- Ch 12 – C4 and Ch 13 – Map 6 (16).
- Map I (18).
- Connection to Te Rae-Paua site (2).

34. Te Wera

Historical information:

- Site is marked today by a small well that bears the name of a warrior of Ngāti Mutunga who was slain there by Te Retimana, a war prisoner from the Wairarapa (2, 3).
- The name is therefore a personal one that has become a commemorative place-name (2, 3).
- Ngāti Mamoe of Hawkes Bay and Ngāi Tahu ki Wairoa are said to have coexisted around the harbour with the Ngāti Ira people (2).
- Archaeological discovery of a rock shelter (cave) with middens showcasing signs of former human habitation linking to this time (1, 3).

Geographic details:

- Best's 1916 map places the site about 1km north of Baring Head (2).
- Spot in Fitzroy Bay (2).

Site categorisation:

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Other references:

- NZAA reference R28/15 (1).
- Map I (3).

35. Turakirae Pā

Historical information:

- Headland and agreed boundary that served as an important marker between Ngāti Kahangunu and Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui territories (2).
- This peace was made in 1840 with the agree ddivision running along the line of the Rimutaka Ranges to the coast at the current Turakirae Scientific Reserve (2).
- The name appears to have reference to the particular headland (rae) where the main range (matuaiwi) of Remutaka comes down (turaki) to sea-level (18).
- The wetland at this site has outstanding indigenous biodiversity values - representativeness, diversity and rarity (16).

Geographic details:

- Western headland of Palliser Bay (18).

Site categorisation:

Other references:

- NZAA references R28/3 and R28/26 (1).

36. Parangarahu Pā

Historical information:

- This is really two sites with the kāinga down near the beach connected to various archaeological sites in connection with the old pā site above (2).
- Parangarāhu was the ancient pā/fortified village of Ngāi Tara who had developed settlements along the South Wellington coast from the earliest period of Maori Settlement (2).
- Many iwi today claim descent from Kupe and one of those was Whātonga who lived at Mahia in the Hawke's Bay. Whātonga had two sons to two different wives, Tara and Tautoki (10).
- Tautoki built the Pā at Parangarāhu with his wife Te Waipuna. They had a son called Rangitane (the eponymous ancestor of Ngāi Rangitane) which is the tribal name by which the descendants of Tautoki are known (10).

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- Ngāti Ira were to replace Rangitane and Ngāi Tara around Wellington with relationships confirmed by marriage rather than replacing the earlier people by conquest in war (10).
- Ngāti Ira who succeeded and intermarried Ngai Tara later occupied the site and were in occupation at the turn of the 19th century (2).
- Ngāti Ira were the descendants of Ira-turoto from Hawke's Bay and intermarried with Ngāi Tara, Rangitane and Ngāti Kahungunu (10).
- Ngāti Ira were scattered around the harbour in 1819 when the first taua or war party lead by the Northern Nga Puhi and Ngāti Whatua chiefs arrived, armed with muskets (10).
- The taua sacked many of the pā around the harbour, however Parangarāhu was probably not sacked and may have been a significant refuge at the time (10).
- Te Āti Awa later occupied the site as a seasonal fishing village where fish and shellfish were harvested and dried for later usage (2).
- The area was rich with kaimoana (paua was a staple along with koura/rock lobster, tuna/eel and kokopu from the lakes) supplemented by bush foods such as karaka berry and aruhe/fern root (2).
- The richness of its resources stemmed from the Te Moana o Raukawa/Cook Strait, nga awa/rivers, Wainuiomata and Orongorongo and nga roto/lakes Kōhanga-piripiri and Kōhanga-te-ra along with those of the ngahere/forests of the hinterland (10).
- Parangarāhu was supplied by the Okakaho Stream which provided clean, fresh water (2).
- A village called Parangarāhu in Fitzroy Bay was visited by Colenso (recorded by Bagnell and Petersen) on a number of occasions between 1845 and 1848. On 7 March 1846 he recalled 40 people there (10).
- In Kemp's census of 1850, Parangarāhu, along with two other small settlements (Mukamuka and Orongorongo) are described as small fishing villages belonging to the people usually reside at pā on the shores of Wellington Harbour as the best fishing grounds were outside the harbour limits (10).
- Traces of the place were also seen by C.R. Carter in 1852, when on his journey to the Wairarapa Valley. He recorded that a stone wall 300 ft in length, 3 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet thick enclosed a plot of cultivated ground (the remnants of this wall still exist today) (2, 10).
- Palmer argues that the wall ran from the vicinity of Okakaho Stream south along the back of the coastal platform (10).
- Recent inspections indicates that this feature is probably the old shoreline (10).
- Carter also reported ashort distance south of the wall about a dozen huts, inside which were utensils, some fishing gear, and some provisions, but no people. He determined it was likely to have been a fishing village (10).
- The kāinga/village visited by Carter probably carried the old name but was located on the lower plain near the beach where indentations for huts are still visible (2).
- The kāinga was believed to be a more recent settlement that the pā (10).
- Some of the archaeological sites confirm burials took place, however, these are unidentifiable. They are likely to be associated with the kāinga site (10).
- Traditional Māori horticulture was influenced by colonisation and places associated with both pre- and post-colonial Māori horticulture are an important cultural feature for the Baring Head area (10).
- The vehicle access, particularly from the Wainuiomata valley and then via a Wainuiomata River mouth crossing by 4WD vehicles, will need to be managed for cultural and other reasons (10).

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- There are also interest from the adjacent Māori landowners being the Tupoki Takarangi Trust 1996 who own Parangarahu 2B and 2C (Māori land residual of the initial Crown grant of the Parangarahu block to those of Pito-one Pā) (10).
- That the whole cultural landscape extends beyond the boundary of the Baring Head block, should not detract from the way that it is interpreted and managed (10).

Geographic details:

- NZAA reference R28/49 notes that midden and over stones were found at the southern end of Fitzroy Bay on a raised beach flat immediately south of where the road meets the coast – approx 40m south of the gate. Features were exposed through an erosion scar on the east side of fence between two sets of vehicle tracks immediately north of the swampy area (1).
- NZAA reference R28/9 consists of midden, pit (cluster of 4), soil, garden and stone wall (80m long) features which are believed to be associated with the coastal village of Parangarāhu. The raised beach flat between the stone wall and the road was probably the location of this cultivation (1).
- NZAA reference 28/8 indentified a midden (containing shell,charcoal, bone and stones) below 10cm of topsoil, and 6 pits (3 clearly visable being 3 x 2 m side by side and the others less distinct) (1).
- Bagnall and Petersen show the true position of Parangarāhu (a pā, not a headland) at the eastern angle of Fitzroy Bay (2).
- Admiralty Chart of Port Nicholson (issued about 1905) confirmed the location of the site with the name 'Pa rangi rau', which is a corrupted form of Para-ngarehu (2).
- J.B. Palmer also identifies a former large settlement at the same location which gives further confirmation of its correct position - over 2 ½ miles east of Pencarrow Head (2).
- Located on the Baring Head block (10).
- Kāinga location is spread along a stretch of the upper coastal platform in the north west of the site (10).
- The Pā was likely to have extended from the north western side of the Park near the existing road and along the wheat fields and the stone wall to the Okakaho stream (10).
- The ancient pā was probably further up the hill slope on the plateau above the coastal escarpment and the kāinga may well have been at the base of the escarpment (10).

Site categorisation:

- Pā (2).
- Kāinga (2).
- Māhinga kai (2).
- Urupā (10).

Other references:

- NZAA references R28/9, R28/8, R28/49 and R 28/43 (1).
- Links to Okakaho Stream (2).

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37. Te Raina Pā

Historical information:

- A former fortified pā (1, 2, 18).
- The karaka groves are a sign of habitation along the coast in particular as a food source for the Pa (2).

Geographic details:

- Located approximately half-way between the Wainuiomata and Orongorongo rivers (1, 2).
- Some references appear to show the Pā high up on the coastal escarpment, however other evidence indicates that it was on the coastal platform at the base of the escarpment (2).
- The location was probably in the vicinity of the grove of karaka trees (2).
- A place bwtween Turakirae Head and Baring Head (18).
- Just east of the Wainuiomata stream (18).
- Position near the entrance of the Wainui-o-mata valley was likely for strategic purposes (18).

Site categorisation:

- Pā (1, 2).

Other references:

- NZAA reference R28/3 (1).

38. Lake Kōhangapiripiri

Historical information:

- The smaller of two lagoons or lakes at Parangarahu (2).
- The lakes were a superior fishery and used extensively by the hapū of Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui. Fish included eel, mullet, kahawai and whitebait (16, 17).
- Karaka groves were planted alongside the lakes as a food source and the tributaries contain watercress (16, 17).
- The raupō beds were used and summer camps were used by whānau as they fished not only the lakes but the sea (16, 17).
- The name 'kōhanga' gives reference to the hollow containing the lagoon (figuratively referred to as a nest) and 'piripiri' which means to cling very strongly which is in reference to it being a wind-swept place. Hence, in its totality 'a strongly clinging nest' (2, 18).
- It was originally a narrow arm of the sea but ponding by ancient shingle beach-ridges eventually converted the inlet into the ponded mouth of a stream identified as Wai-mikomiko (2, 18).
- This stream rises in the hill now known as Mt Cameron and on modern maps has been renamed Cameron Stream (2, 18).
- Elsdon Best's 1916 map of Port Nicholson as it was prior to 1840, shows Kōhangapiripiri as a more extensive version of what currently stands (2, 18).

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- This conforms to the geomorphological evidence about the 1855 uplift which caused the level of the lagoon to be lowered and reduced, and a south-western arm to be completely eliminated (2, 18).
- In addition, the site posesses outstanding ecosystem (aquatic plants, indigenous fish diversity, threatened fish species) and indigenous biodiversity (representativeness and diversity) values (16).
- Processes from the marine side of these lakes which could adversely affect the ecology, hydrology or limnology of these lakes would be very significant to Mana Whenua (2).
- The Parangarāhu Lakes are significant to Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui and this was acknowledged by the Crown through the treaty settlement process (16).
- The lakebed is in the ownership of the hapū from Taranaki Whānui, while the surrounding land is managed by Greater Wellington (17).
- Greater Wellington and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust jointly manage the Parangārehu Lakes Area through a "rōpū tiaki" or guardianship group. These entities have also co-drafted a management plan jointly to support the ecology of the area (17).

Geographic details:

- First lagoon east of Pencarrow Head (2, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Wāhi Tapu (16).
- Māhinga Kai (2, 16).
- Puna Raranga (2, 16).
- Puna Rongoā (2, 16).

Other references:

- Significant Natural Resource and Significant Archaeological Resource in Operative District Plan (1).
- Map of archaelogical sites (2).
- Reference in Ch 12 – C4 and Ch 13 – Map 6 (16).
- Map p. 136 (17).
- Map I (18).

39. Lake Kōhangaterā

Historical information:

- The larger of two lagoons or lakes at Parangarahu (2).
- The lakes were a superior fishery and used extensively by the hapū of Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui. Fish included eel, mullet, kahawai and whitebait (16, 17).
- Karaka groves were planted alongside the lakes as a food source and the tributaries contain watercress (16, 17).
- The raupō beds were used and summer camps were used by whānau as they fished not only the lakes but the sea (16, 17).
- The site is a ponded watercourse of Gollans Stream (2, 18).

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- In contrast to the basin of Kōhangapiripiri, the hollow occupied by Kōhangaterā is regarded as a more sheltered place, again linked to a 'nest' (kōhanga), but one basking in the sun (te rā). Hence, in its totality 'a nest basking in the sun' (2, 18).
- In addition, the site posesses outstanding ecosystem (aquatic plants, indigenous fish diversity, threatened fish species) and indigenous biodiversity (representativeness and diversity) values (16).
- Processes from the marine side of these lakes which could adversely affect the ecology, hydrology or limnology of these lakes would be very significant to Mana Whenua (2).
- The Parangarāhu Lakes are significant to Te Āti Awa/Taranaki Whānui and this was acknowledged by the Crown through the treaty settlement process (16).
- The lakebed is in the ownership of the hapū from Taranaki Whānui, while the surrounding land is managed by Greater Wellington (17).
- Greater Wellington and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust jointly manage the Parangārehu Lakes Area through a "rōpū tiaki" or guardianship group. These entities have also co-drafted a management plan jointly to support the ecology of the area (17).

Geographic details:

- Second lagoon east of Pencarrow Head (2, 18).
- Located three-quarters of a mile beyond Lake Kōhangapiripiri (2, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Wāhi Tapu (16).
- Māhinga Kai (2, 16).
- Puna Raranga (2, 16).
- Puna Rongoā (2, 16).

Other references:

- Significant Natural Resource and Significant Archaeological Resource in Operative District Plan (1).
- Map of archaelogical sites (2).
- Reference in Ch 12 – C4 and Ch 13 – Map 6 (16).
- Map p. 136 (17).
- Map I (18).

40. Wainuiomata River

Historical information:

- The Wainuiomata River was a great significance to Māori from the earliest times (8).
- Canoe travelled up and down from the coast however this was not as easily navigated as Te Awa Kairangi (8).
- In later times, this also held significance for Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whānui as a māhinga kai site throughout its length, but particularly at the mouth (8, 12).

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- Māori would have pursued piharau/lamprey and while little is known of their abundance today, they were very abundant in the lifetime of some of our more elderly kaumatua (8).
- In 1840 the upper Wainuiomata River held a vigorous indigenous fish population. However, with environmental changes over the last 170 years this population has diminished along with its importance as a food resource (8).
- The quality of these rivers as a freshwater fishery probably deteriorated after the 1855 earthquake with an uplift of 6 metres at the Turakirae coastline (8).
- Despite this most indigenous species are still present in the river today (8).
- The wide variety of stream habitats in the catchment provide home for a wide variety of native fish which are likely to include shortfin eel, longfin eel, torrentfish, giant kokopu, koaro, dwarf galaxias, banded kokopu, inanga, shortjaw kokopu, lamprey, nonmigratory bullies, common bully, giant bully, bluegill bully, redfin bully, koura, and smelt (8).
- Many of these native fish would also travel to the upper streams to reside until they matured and were ready to migrate. However, dams and weirs now provide a significant barrier to both upstream and downstream passage for migrators (8).
- Brown Trout were later introduced into the Wainuiomata River (8).
- 43% of the 13,378 ha catchment is in native bush or exotic forest, and around 54% of the catchment is protected by covenants or in Department of Conservation ownership (8).
- The river mouth and foreshore posess outstanding indigenous ecosystem values (high macroinvertebrate health, indigenous fish diversity, threatened fish species) (1).
- The upper reaches of the river are recognised for having outstanding indigenous ecosystem values, reflected in macroinvertebrate health, indigenous fish diversity and threatened fish species (17).
- The upper reaches also contain an abundance of native vegetation and rongoā, such as titoki, makomako, manamana, kawakawa and rangiora (17).
- The small, forested streams of the Wainuiomata and its tributaries, such as Catchpool Stream, are wai tapu, which are sacred places where rituals and ceremonies were practised by Mana Whenua (17).
- There are numerous āku waiheke (small streams) in the upper reaches of the whaitua, with unique values and mana that should be recognised and protected, including George Creek and Black Creek (17).
- It should be noted that Black Creek was a name given to a section of the headwaters of the Wainuiomata River (near Fitzherbert Rd) before deforestation and is not the same as the Black Creek (Ōkautū or Ōpahu) that flows through central Lower Hutt (17).
- The Wainuiomata River and George Creek are Wai Māori (fresh drinking water sources), both places in which surface water is abstracted for community drinking water supply (17). The Wainuiomata River is also valued for its Māori customary and recreational uses. It supports a variety of activities, such as te hī ika (line fishing), te hao ika (netting), te hopu tuna (taking eels) and kaukau (swimming) (17).

- Ngāti Toa's relationship with the Wainuiomata Rivers extends back to the Amiowhenua expedition from 1819 and Te Rauparaha's initial invasion of the Hutt Valley (20).
- During this campaign the taua (war party) marched around the western side of Te Whanganui-a-Tara, defeating the local iwi as they went (20).

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- The Wainuiomata River is culturally and historically significant to tangata whenua and Ngāti Toa and is a highly valued source of fresh water, bur also traditional foods, medicines, and materials for use in arts and economy (20).
- In addition to sustaining a large variety of native fish populations, the river also provided access to forest birds, watercress, and numerous other food plants (20).
- The river continues to support healthy fish populations and provide important spawning habitats for native fish, including inanga (20).
- A nationally endangered plant species the tororaro continues to grow in the river catchment area (20).
- The river, hills, and valleys were a primary travel route for Ngāti Toa between Wairarapa and Te Whanganui a Tara (20).

Geographic details:

- Te kuinga o te awa (the source of the river) is the Remutaka Ranges. The water then flows through a number of small, forested streams, before it passes through the suburb of Wainuiomata. The main river and a number of smaller rural streams then flow through primarily pastoral land, before entering the ocean at Wellington's south coast (17).

Site categorisation:

- Mahinga kai (8, 16, 20).
- Puna Rongoa (170.

Other references:

- Reference in Ch 12 – C4 and Ch 13 – Map 6 (16).

41. Orongorongo River

Historical information:

- The Ōrongorongo River flows north to south and is the easterly most of the rivers in the Whaitua (8).
- Prior to 1855 it was said to have a smaller and less braided river bed although was always a river with a large catchment prone to flooding (8).
- The mātāpuna of Te Awa o Ōrongorongo is found in the Pākuratahi Forest and has pristine water quality (17).
- The upper reaches of the river contain an abundance of native vegetation, and rongoā such as tītoki, makomako, manamana, kawakawa, and rangiora can be found (17).
- The awa is also highly valued for its Māori customary and recreational uses (17).
- The Ōrongorongo Swamp is the only montane-alluvial wetland in the region and is considered one of the most pristine wetlands, with exceptional native ecosystem value (17).

Geographic details:

- Lies beneath the Remutaka Ranges (8).
- Located to the east of the Wellington Harbour and runs almost parallel to the Wainuiomata River before entering takutai moana (the sea) on Wellington's south coast (17).

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Site categorisation:

- Mahinga kai (16).
- Tauranga waka (16).
- Wāhi tapu (16).
- Puna Rongoa (17).
- Wetland (17).

Oher references:

- Reference in Ch 12 – C4 and Ch 13 – Map 6 (16).
- There are several archaeological and cultural sites in the vicinity such as those located on the western side of the Orongorongo River near its mouth (8).

42. Waiwhetu Stream

Historical information:

- When Wi Tako Ngātata and a Te Āti Awa war party were returning south, they made their way to Heretaungā (Hutt valley) and attacked the Ngāti Kahukura-awhitia settlement called Puniunuku (10).
- Their “take” was to avenge the death of the Ngāti Mutunga chief, Te Momi (10).
- In gratitude Patukawengā of Ngāti Mutunga made tapu for Ngāmotu the area east of the Heretaungā (Hutt) River mouth, Waiwhetu calling it "te iwi tuara o Tipi" - Tipi was a female cousin of Patukawengā given in marriage to a Ngā Motu chief (10).
- The Waiwhetū Stream and the Waiwhetū Estuary were regarded as important sources of māhinga kai and freshwater for Mana Whenua (17).
- It has sustained iwi over many centuries, with Waiwhetū Pā and Owhiti Pā being two important pā on the awa (7, 17).
- In pre-colonial times the stream was larger and able to be accessed by waka for considerable distance (7).
- Today modern waka taua carved in the traditional style are housed on the banks of the Waiwhetu Stream (7).
- The area was fished for tuna/eel, rock oysters, mussels, kahawai, kanae/mullet, inanga/whitebait and flounder (2).
- The stream was also a source of tuna, piharau as well as kokopu and other freshwater species of fish (7).
- The geography has changed considerably over the years as the beds of the rivers rose and land was reclaimed (2).
- Radical changes in the landscape occurred in 1855 with the Wairarapa earthquake caused an uplift in the estuary of around 1.8 to 2.1 metres (2, 8).
- This raised the bed of the river significantly making it less navigable and the estuary of the was much reduced in size (8).
- The massive earthquake was followed by a major flood in 1858, causing the mouths of the river and streams to change again (8).

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- More floods were to follow and river control works started to provide flood protection (8).
- Waiwhetū Awa is now the most polluted waterway in Te Whanganui-a-Tara (17).
- While the lower reach of the Waiwhetū Stream is heavily channelised and polluted, the midrange of the awa still retains āhua (natural character) (17).
- The river mouth is recognised as a significant natural wetland and is characterised by significant indigenous biodiversity value, providing habitat for threatened native fish and birds (17).

Geographic details:

Site categorisation:

- Pā (16).
- Urupā (16).
- Kāinga (16).
- Tauranga waka (16).
- Māhinga kai (16).
- Wāhi Tapu (battle site) (16).
- Ara waka (16).

Other references:

- Reference in Ch 12 – C4 and Ch 13 – Map 6 (16).
- Waiwhetū Stream - Ōwhiti Pā mapped p.73 and 75 (17).
- Maps I and VII (18).

43. Te Whenua Ngaro

Historical information:

- It was a place where Te Āti Awa waited while a scout went forward to scope the assault on Ngāti Ira at Ngutu-ihe Pā (2, 18).
- In the 1970's Te Whenua Ngaro became the home of Taniora Mana Love and Josephine Te Amo (sister of Wi Tako Ngatata) (2, 18).
- Wi Hapi Love Snr (18).
- Another eminent resident, on the portion east of Waiwhetu stream, was Wi Hapi Pahau, a tōhunga of Te Āti Awa (18).

Geographic details:

- Along the Waiwhetu Steam (2, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Camping site (2).

Other references:

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44. Te Mome Stream

Historical information:

- Te Mome stream and Swamp were considered to be significant māhinga kai sites for the people of Pito-one Pā and the other pā on the lower west side of the valley (8).
- The swamp diminished significantly in the uplift of 1855 (8).
- Te Mome Stream is a formal channel of the Hutt River (8).
- In the early 1900's the northern connection of this channel to the Hutt River was blocked off and the bed filled in, following acquisition of Gear Island by the Hutt River Board (8).
- Today, Te Mome Stream is a remnant of the foothills stream that drained from part of the lower right bank of Te Awakairangi and part of the old Hutt River loop which had surrounded Gear Island (8).
- The stream is approximately 1.5 km long, however, much of the original stream is now culverted (8).
- There will be a residual indigenous fish population, but given the limited amount of the stream remaining its significance to Tangata Whenua is now limited (12).

Geographic details:

- Flowed from the Te Mome Swamp, north west of Alicetown to the western edge of Gear island, immediately east of the suburb of Ava (8).
- Today, it joins the Hutt River on its true right bank via a culvert under Waione Street, approximately 100m west of the Estuary Bridge (8).

Site categorisation:

- Māhinga kai (8).

Other references:

45. Speedy's Stream

Historical information:

- Speedy's Stream drains a small, steep, forested catchment on the western side of the suburb of Kelson (23).
- Approximately 0.5km is maintained by GWRC (12).
- This stream too would only attract minor works which are likely to have only minor effects (12).

Geographic details:

- Kelson (12).

Site categorisation:

Other references:

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46. Okakaho (Okakao) Stream

Historical information:

- Site of a small Ngāti Awa village (2, 18).
- The stream enters the sea a mile east of Kohanga-te-ra (2, 18).
- Its name means 'place of the flower culms (stalks) of the toetoe (Arundo conspicua).' The valley bottom was presumably marshy and showed a prominent growth of this plant, as the name implies (2, 18).

Geographic details:

- In Fitzroy Bay, east of Kōhanga-te-rā lagoon (2, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Kāinga (2, 16)
- Māhinga kai (16)
- Tauranga waka (16).

Other references:

- Map I (18).

47. Okautu Awa

Historical information:

- The verb kautu meaning to wade has this known as the "fording creek" (4).
- The word 'kautu' means 'fordable', for the most part sluggish and deep, being fordable by wading at a place somewhere near White's Line (18).
- It was also named Opahu, Black Creek, and Second River (18).
- The name Opahu may have been more properly applied to the upper course of the Okautu, which there is very winding (18).
- The stream was not only a source of water, but also of food with tuna/eel and kokopu being abundant (4).
- Described by Best as 'one of the anabranches or channels of the Hutt River near its mouth' (18).
- Since colonisation much of the stream disappeared in whole or part into drains and culverts, however, parts remain today as a landscape feature around the Civic Centre. (4).

Geographic details:

Site categorisation:

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- Māhinga kai (4)

Other references:

- Map I and VII (18).

48. Pokai-mangi-mangu

Historical information:

- Tributary Streams from catchments in the Western Hills known by Māori as Pokai-mangu-mangu (also a peak above Melling) (4).
- Pokai-mangu-mangu was given by Chief Te Wharepouri when he set the boundaries of Te Āti Awa lands to the New Zealand Company (4).
- The western tributary streams became cut off from the river once they were connected under the Western Hutt Road and then the stopbanks by long culverts (4).
- Often these did not allow fish passage for some indigenous fish however some of the better climbing fish may have been able to survive (4).
- Pokai-mangu-mangu maintained an amount of its indigenous broadleaf forest even as suburban development expanded (4).
- The Māori ingoa of some of the streams may be lost today however names like Tirohanga survive within the project area (4).

Geographic details:

Site categorisation:

- Māhinga kai (4).

Other references:

49. Te Awa Kairangi

Historical information:

- Te Awa Kairangi is the oldest name for the Hutt River attributed to the Polynesian explorer Kupe and dating back to the times of Ngāi Tara (7, 18).
- Te Awa Kairangi meaning the bringer of food from the heavens or the highly treasured waters (14).
- In later periods it was also known as Heretaunga and Te Wai-a-Orutu (7, 14, 18).
- The different names can be attributed to different tribes or groups successively in occupation (18).
- Te Awa Kairangi is a taonga and awa tupua (treasured ancestral river) for Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui (16, 17, 20).

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- Te Awa Kairangi is the largest river in the Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua and once sustained a large Mana Whenua population, providing access to forest birds, fish, rich gardening soils and numerous wild plant foods (7, 17).
- The mouth of the Hutt River remains important for the diadromous fish species such as the indigenous fish of tuna/eel, inanga/whitebait, piharau/lamprey and various kokopu (7).
- Te Awa Kairangi linked settlements as well as being a food supply for the pā and kainga along the river with māhinga kai found at numerous places along the river (7).
- Along this river sites were also maintained for rituals and ceremonies relating to the everyday activities of iwi (16).
- The river is also the largest source of freshwater in the region (17).
- It is also noted that the Hutt River Estuary below the Wainone Street Bridge, has been and remains an important source of paru, a mud used to get the black colour when dying flax for puipui and similar types of clothing (7).
- From the headwaters in the Tararua Ranges, water flows through small, forested streams, before travelling through a number of mainstem rivers into the urban environment, and its smaller streams, and then out into Te Whanganui-a-Tara (17).
- These lead down through Pakuratahi at the head of the Hutt Valley (7).
- Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika had interests at Pakuratahi. The trail linking Te Whanganui a Tara and the Wairarapa came through Pakuratahi and over to the Rimutaka Ranges (7).
- Prior to the 1855 uplift Te Awakairangi was navigable by waka up to Pakuratahi and the river was navigable by European ships almost to Whiriinaki (Silverstream) (7).
- In pre European times the section of the river catchment from the Ewen Bridge to the upper was dominated by the high forest with Kahikatea, Rata, Pukatea, Tawa, Nikau, and Totara (8).
- Waka were carved from forest trees felled for that purpose close to the river (7).
- The river ranged across the valley floor and changed course several times leaving rich garden sites (7).
- Radical changes in the landscape occurred in 1855 with the Wairarapa earthquake and caused an uplift in the estuary of around 1.8 to 2.1 metres (8, 14).
- This raised the bed of the river making it less navigable by waka (8).
- The massive earthquake was followed by a major flood in 1858, causing the mouths of the river and streams to change again (8, 14).
- More floods were to follow and river control works started to provide flood protection (8, 14).
- The river itself has been straightened and contained within stop banks over the years (8). The river berms may still hold some of the taonga of the past such as a partially carved waka that was discovered in previous work on the river (8).
- Today, the lower reaches of the river, in particular, are in a state of extreme degradation due to the adverse effects of development within the Hutt Valley catchment over many decades (16, 20).
- The use of the river to dump sewage and waste, the narrowing of its channel, and the extensive changes to the delta at the mouth have caused iwi to lose much of the significance associated with this catchment (16).
- This has severely impacted on the ability to continue customary practices (16, 20).

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- Gravel extraction has also been a long standing activity in the Hutt River for commercial purposes as river bed mining, and for public works to maintain the river bed profile and channel capacity (12).
- Care needs to be taken with gravel extraction with respect to both the indigenous and the exotic fishery. Works impact on the water flow so should not be timed during critical periods of the year, such as the tuna heke season in Autumn when the mature adults migrate to the Pacific Ocean via the river mouth to breed. The other critical period is during the early spring when the elvers start moving up the river (12).
- River posesses outstanding indigenous ecosystem values (high macroinvertebrate health, indigenous fish diversity, threatened fish species) (16).

- Ngāti Toa's relationship with Te Awa Kairangi extends back to the Amiowhenua expedition from 1819 and Te Rauparaha's initial invasion of the Hutt Valley (20).
- During this campaign the taua (war party) marched around the western side of Te Whanganui-a-Tara, defeating the local iwi as they went (20).
- When they reached Te Awa Kairangi they constructed rafts which were used to aid them in their invasion of the Hutt Valley (16).
- Although Ngati Toa did not remain in the area after this invasion, the Te Awa Kairangi catchment became an important resource for the iwi following their permanent migration and settlement in the Cook Strait region in the early 1820s (20).
- Ngāti Toa regularly gathered food and other resources from the Hutt Valley, including birds, plants (for kai, weaving, healing and other uses), and timber which was generally sourced from the Hutt Valley for the construction of canoes (20).
- Te Awa Kairangi was not only important as a mahinga kai but also provided an efficient means of transport for both people and goods between Porirua, the Hutt Valley and Te Whanganui-a-Tara (20).

Geographic details:

Site categorisation:

- Māhinga kai (16).
- Pā (16).
- Tauranga waka (16).
- Taunga ika (16).
- Ara waka (16).

Other references:

- Reference in paragraph 82 (v), p. 91-93 (4).
- Passage on custormary practices (p. 351-2) (16).
- Reference in Chapter 12-C4 and Chapter 13-Map 6 (16).
- Full catchment map (17).
- Maps I and VII (18).

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50. Wellington Harbour

Historical information:

- The Wellington Harbour was a prominent highway used by Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and was once crowded with waka for all types of activities, including transport, fishing and warfare (7).
- The harbour was a very significant fishery both in terms of various finfish and whales as well as shellfish (7).
- The relatively sheltered waters of the harbour meant that Māori could fish at most times from simple waka (7).
- There were different takiwā for whānau around the harbour and each had associated fisheries, such as for ngōiro (conger eel) and kingfish and hapuku. Each marae around the harbour also had its rohe moana and the associated fishery (7).
    - This included Te Aro, Pipitea, Pito-one/Te Tatau o te Po, Waiwhetu, Owhiti, Hikoikoi, as well as those pā such as Kaiwharawhara, Ngauranga and others which were around the harbour just prior to colonisation (7).
- Matiu Island had several pā or kainga situated around the island, each of which had a rohe moana to provide the food source to sustain them (7).
- Other resources from the harbour included seaweed such as karengo (sea lettuce), the bull kelp (rimurapa) and many others along with shellfish (7).
- The mouths of the streams held additional resources such as the inanga (whitebait), piharau (lamprey), kahawai and tuna (eel) (7).

Geographic details:

- NA

Site categorisation:

- Māhinga kai

Other references:

51. Matiu Island

Historical information:

- Largest of the three islands that sit in the Wellington Harbour (18).
- Matiu and the other islands were named after nieces of Kupe (sometimes stated as daughters) (18).
- It was on Matiu that Tara and Tautoki made their first settlement alongside their people, essentially taking possession of the harbour in the process (18).
- They built three houses Haere-moana, Aotearoa, and Te Pu-o-te-tonga (18).
- The names of these houses were commemorative of their father Whatonga's exploits:
    - The first meant 'ocean traversing'

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    - The second speaks to his landfall in Aotearoa (New Zealand)
    - The third (and final dwelling place at the very end of the North Island) refers to 'the true south' (18).
- Haowhenua was near the summit of the island (2).
- Home of Te Moana-a-Kura Pā (1).
- Parts of Te Moana a Kura Pā are still visable today (2).
- The pā likely covered what is now the main access path, from the wharf to the building at the top of the island (2).
- There was at least one other pā on Matiu (2).
- Best recalls that Te Āti Awa hamlet existed on the island until as late at 1835 (18).

Geographic details:

- Hao-whenua is located at the summit, the site of present quarantine station (18).
- Te Moana-a-kura is on the ridge at its northern end (18).

Site categorisation:

- Pā (2, 18).

Other references:

- Map I (18).

52. Makaro Island

Historical information:

- Named by Kupe at the time of his visit to the harbour at a date reckoned to be 1000 years ago (18).
- Believed to be named for Kupe's niece, whose name was Mākaro (18).
- Occupied, but not permanently due to the lack of natural water supply, and the presumed difficultly with storing sufficient rain water in a practical way (18).
- According to Best, terraces (probably hut sites) and oven stones were seen by Paul Freyberg when on a visit to the island in 1913 (18).
- Makaro did not have natural springs that Mātiu did, but there was still at least one if not two pā sites at the flat summit of the island (2).

Geographic details:

Site categorisation:

Other references:

53. Mokopuna Island

Historical information:

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- Likely to have been no more that a refuge and latter called Leper Island (2).
- Almost surely has a burial ground upon the island (2).

Geographic details:

- Urupā (2).

Site categorisation:

Other references:

54. Paihoro Pā

Historical information:

- This site would have commanded this narrow area where travelers either up or down the valley would pass through (23).
- The meaning of the name is approriate to being 'slipping cliffs' (23).

Geographic details:

- Intersection of Eastern Hutt Road and Reynolds Bach Road (22, 23).
- Near where Silverstream Retreat (formally Silverstream Hospital) stands (22, 23).
- It would most likely have been on the brow of the river terraces above Te Awa Kairangi (22, 23).

Site categorisation:

- Pā site

Other references:

- Recorded in UHCC Summary of Sites as the site also sits within their district boundary.

55. Puhara-keke-tapu

Historical information:

- The battle that took place here was between allied tribes Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Kahungunu (probably Ngāi Tara at the time) prior to Ngāi Tahu migrating to the South Island (2, 18).
- The fight may have been a contributtory cause of the migration (18).
- Recorded to have probably taken place just prior to A.D. 1600 (18).

Geographic details:

- Left bank of Waiwhetu Stream, opposite Hutt Park (2, 18).

Site categorisation:

- Battle ground (2).

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Other references:

- Map VII (18).

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RESEARCH ETHICS POLICY

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ARONGA – PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all research conducted by Council aligns with appropriate ethical standards and demonstrates respect for Te Ao Māori and cultural values. This is essential to promote the safety and wellbeing of research participants and to protect both individual researchers and Council from the potential repercussions of unethical research. Ethical review is also an important contributor to a sound research methodology; hence this process will also enhance the quality of research undertaken by Council.
2. This policy confirms Council's responsibilities and overarching ethical guidelines in research and data stewardship. We will uphold the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, our obligations under relevant legislation, and our relationship with the community by outlining responsibilities and principles that sit with Council as data stewards.

PAE TAWHITI | SCOPE

3. Research involving community members and groups is an important source of information for the Council. However, we recognise that we are not independent from the community, and they have significant input into governance and operations. We therefore have a duty to maintain trusting relationships by treating the data with care and respect and representing it accurately.
4. This policy is for internal use and applies to all Council staff who undertake research. Staff (including contractors) are expected to adhere to the data stewardship principles outlined in this policy.
5. Research guidelines are in Appendix 1, detailing best practice behaviour and expectations for those undertaking research.
6. Definitions of key terms are located in Appendix 3.
7. This policy is not required under the legislation (as listed below) but is a proactive piece to signal Council's commitment to good data stewardship principles and to existing legislation and guidelines. The following list provides additional relevant information on the topic of research ethics:

Overarching legislation	National guidelines
• Te Tiriti o Waitangi • Privacy Act 2020 • Public Records Act 2005 • Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 • Data and Statistics Act 2022	• Statistics NZ – Data Stewardship Framework • Statistics NZ- Nga Tikanga Paihere Guidelines (2020) (See Figure 1.) • Archives New Zealand – Information and Records Management Standard 2016 • MSD – Privacy, Human Rights, and Ethics Framework

WHAKAMĀRAMATANGA RANGAHAU | DEFINITION OF RESEARCH

8. Council defines human participant research as research processes in which:

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- People are observed, questioned, part of an experimental procedure, or otherwise used as a source of information or data.
- Personal information or data sets not publicly available and/or collected for another purpose used in research processes. This applies to information from which an individual or group may or may not be identified.
- People who participate in the reflection, design and development of organisational services from their position as an end-user of these services. This includes behavioural, participatory, and design-based research methods and insight generation.
- Any other novel research methods in which human participants are engaged or observed.

NGĀ POU TOKOTORU | DATA STEWARDSHIP PRINCIPLES

Respect	Responsibility	Relationships
Rangatiratanga & Whakapapa	***Kaitiakitanga & Kotahitanga***	***Whanaungatanga & Manaakitanga***

These are the three pou that are the main principles of research ethics and data stewardship for Hutt City. These were identified as the key themes in legislation and related guidelines relevant to research ethics. We have purposefully aligned these pou to the mana (governance) and mahi (operations) principles of Māori Data Sovereignty to ensure we are giving effect to our obligations to Tangata Whenua under Te Tiriti o Waitangi (see Appendix 2 for an explanation of these terms). This process recognises the way forward in partnership with Tangata Whenua to redress past breeches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and deliver an equitable and mana-enhancing approach to data collection, storage and usage going forward.

Respect (Rangatiratanga & Whakapapa):

- The research is for the benefit of the community
- Research participants are respected and their information is protected
- Treatment of information as taonga
- Cultural knowledge is valued[1]

9. Respect is a core value of data stewardship. Here this means that the research participants are valued, which includes respectful treatment of their personal information and consideration of their cultural perspective that they may contribute. The community of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt must benefit from research in that their information will be respected by those collecting the data and acting on their behalf.

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Responsibility (Kaitiakitanga & Kotahitanga):

- Appropriate treatment of information
    - uphold confidentiality,
    - clarity in privacy statements
    - appropriate storage,
    - data is a valuable strategic asset
- Uphold legislation and the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Appropriate research methods
    - informed consent,
    - Parent/Guardian/Caregiver consent if children (those under 16) are the subjects

10. Council has a responsibility to uphold overarching legislation and national guidelines. This includes adhering to appropriate research methods, such as conducting surveys when the participants know what the information being collected is being used for. The information gathered from research may at times include potentially sensitive data such as personal information, so it must be confidential and stored appropriately in filing management systems with limited access.

Relationships (Whakawhanaungatanga & Manaakitanga):

- Uphold the mana of Council's partnership with Mana Whenua and give effect to the Tākai Here
- Integrity in relationships with communities, especially Tangata Whenua
- Ensure we carefully consider the views of our communities and are mindful of their values
- Transparency in why we are asking for their opinions or personal information and how their data will be used.

11. Council's relationship with the community is strengthened with the continual upholding of values, such as those listed within this document. By taking part in the research, community members and groups have trusted Council with their information, with a reciprocal desire to see why this information has been requested and how their views will be reflected in the research findings.
12. If the participants have shown an interest in the subject matter and indicate that they want to be kept informed, it is good practice to update them on the progress of the project. If they have chosen to give their contact details, an email or letter can be used to update them on how the project is progressing. If there are no contact details given, a post on the public-facing website detailing the progress of the project is a good way to give a general update that can be easily found online.

WHAKAHAERENGA | IMPLEMENTATION

13. A Research Ethics Panel will be established on completion of this policy[2]. The aim of this group is to have a range of people across the organisation who are able to provide guidance on research ethics.

[2] This will include members of the Engagement team, Te Tira Māori and Research and Evaluation.

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Staff will be encouraged to consult the group for review of proposed projects or surveys that involve research with members of the public.

14. The Research Ethics Policy will be available to staff on the intranet for guidance.

NGĀ HONONGA KI NGĀ PUKA MATUA KAUNIHERA | LINKS TO KEY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS

This policy is related to:

- Hutt City Council Data Strategy (forthcoming)
- Information Management Policy
- Privacy Policy
- Koha Policy

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ĀPITIHANGA 1 | APPENDIX 1

ARATOHU RANGAHAU | GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH

1. To uphold the principles of data stewardship, the following guidelines set out the appropriate conduct for researchers. These guidelines have been adapted from Auckland Council's Research Ethics Guidelines.

PROTECTING AND RESPECTING PARTICIPANTS

Considerations and mitigations

Social and cultural sensitivity

2. Researchers must ensure that their actions and intentions are culturally appropriate. This might include using culturally appropriate methods of data collection (e.g. Kaupapa Māori research methods) and frameworks or consulting on the research with advisors (e.g. Te Tira Māori team or Connected Communities team). Language accessibility should also be considered. Research may involve working with participants from vulnerable groups or communities with different lived experiences to the project team (e.g. different cultures or those in precarious living situations). In such cases, the researcher has a duty to:

    - Find and use appropriate channels (e.g. relationship brokers, key informants) to seek advice
    - Seek permission to work with such groups or communities, as well as consulting with them to decide on the most appropriate conduct of research.

Informed consent

3. Informed consent is the process through which a researcher receives and maintains the permission of a person or group (or their authorised representative) to participate in a research study. To gain informed consent, you must:

    - Give potential participants full information on the research plan and its intent (see the section below on information sheets)
    - Make sure participants understand all the information given to them
    - Make sure participants voluntarily consent to participate in the study and are able to do so (see the section below on young people and other vulnerable groups)
    - Make sure participants understand the conditions of Withdrawal from the research (see Withdrawal of data from research).

The use of audio and video recording for data collection purposes

4. If audio, video, or other kinds of recording are involved, you must tell participants. Therefore, the information sheet should contain an explicit statement, such as "I understand that I will be recorded".
5. If the recording is optional, the information sheet should offer an option such as "I agree/do not agree to be recorded". The information sheet and consent form should also state that "Even if you agree to being recorded, you may choose to have the recorder turned off at any time".
6. It is recommended that participants are allowed to review the recordings (audio, video, or photographs) or transcripts of their responses. The process for review should be clearly explained with adequate time given to participants to do so.

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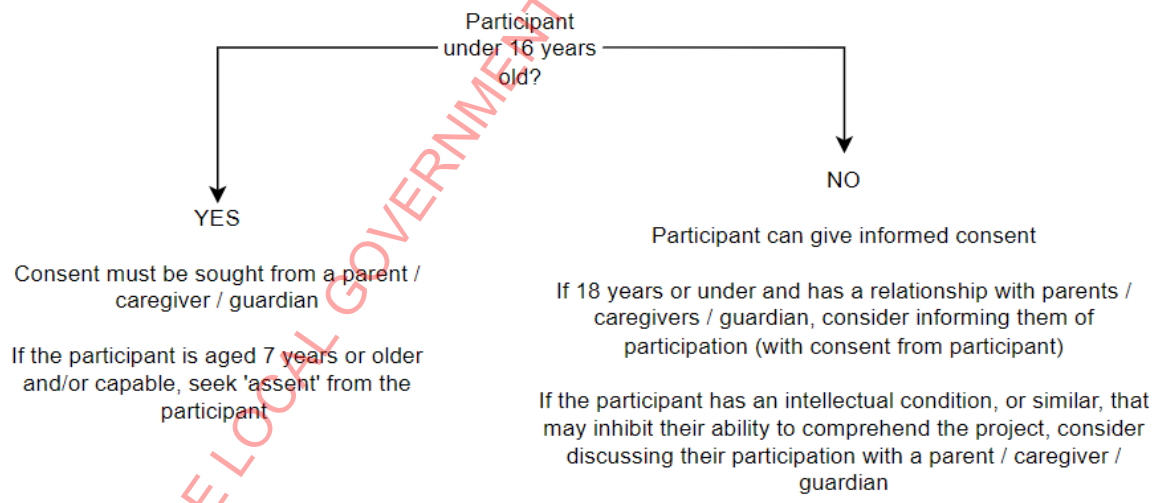
7. If third parties are involved (such as in transcription, translation and/or editing), the researcher should explain to the participant how confidentiality of information and participation will be preserved.
8. Participants can withdraw from focus groups but recording devices cannot be turned off during the discussion or information subsequently withdrawn (i.e. the session is still valid). You might like to use the following wording: "You may refuse to answer any questions and are free to leave the group discussion without having to give a reason. However, because of the nature of the group situation, the recording device cannot be turned off during the discussion and, if you withdraw from the research, information you have contributed up to that point cannot be withdrawn."

Young people or vulnerable groups

9. Young people or vulnerable groups may not have the capability to give informed consent to participate in research.
10. If participants are under 16, their legal guardians (parents or caregivers) must give consent for the young person to participate. The capability of those under 16-years to give consent should be considered alongside seeking consent from a parent/guardian/caregiver.
11. If the under-16 year olds are reasonably able to understand the project and their role in it (typically for those aged 7 and above), researchers must also get the 'assent' of these young people. 'Assent' means agreement to participate in research by those too young to legally give informed consent, but old enough to understand the research, its possible benefits and expected risks, and what they would be expected to do. However, assent by itself is not sufficient; if assent is obtained, consent must still be given by the participant's parent(s), guardian(s), or caregiver(s).



12. It is important that the language used in the participant information sheet for under 16-year-olds and/or in the assent form is at a level that can be understood by the child. Make sure to seek appropriate advice if unsure.

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Enabling informed consent

13. Informed consent can be achieved through a) a participant information sheet, or another means of providing invited participants with information about the study (such as an invitation letter), and b) a consent form.

Participants information sheet

14. The PIS informs the participant or group about the research and the nature of the involvement required. It is for the participant to keep. Generally, the information sheet should be a written document. In the case of telephone research, or research in predominantly oral cultures, a researcher may give the info verbally. In these cases, a copy of the information to be read out or given verbally is submitted to the Research and Evaluation team for review.

15. The information sheet is usually provided to participants ahead of their interview/focus group to give them enough time to read it and ask any questions. At the start of interviews/focus groups, researchers should check with participants that they had time to read the info and give them the chance to ask questions.

16. For quantitative surveys, the invitation letters/emails or introductory text of the survey, will have the equivalent content and purpose as a participant information sheet.

Privacy statement

17. Privacy statements are essential when we collect people's personal information. Principle 3 of the Privacy Act 2020 says that when an entity collects information from an individual, it needs to ensure that the individual is informed about what information is being collected and why it is being collected. This can be done in a privacy statement provided to participants before data is collected, which explains to participants how Council will be collecting, storing, and using their information. It is essential to make participants aware which pieces of requested information is mandatory to participate, and that they can access and correct the information that is held about them if it isn't accurate. This is a requirement under the Privacy Act 2020. To determine whether a privacy statement is needed in Council research, please contact the Information Management team.

Consent form

18. A consent form is a document stating the terms upon which a person agrees to participate in research. It is signed by the participant and retained by the researcher. Consent forms are commonly used in qualitative research such as interview or focus groups. Consent for quantitative surveys can be achieved by including either a 'yes I consent' tick-box following introductory text or stating in the introductory text that completion of the survey is taken as consent.

19. Consent can be obtained verbally where there are appropriate reasons to do so (e.g., participants are unable to write, interview is held online or on the phone, or digital or technological access barriers to printing and emailing). Researchers need to consider the procedure through which consent will be obtained (written or oral) prior to and interview/focus group commencing.

20. The signed consent form must be retained by the researcher and securely stored for a period of 5 years (see Data security and storage for more details).

21. Where it is more practical, implied consent can be used in surveys. For example, a statement on the landing page of a survey saying 'completing this survey indicates your consent to participate' is sufficient for consent.

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Compensation / koha / reimbursement

22. Where participants incur costs, they can be reimbursed. However, compensation, payments, prize draws and gifts for research participants should not be so large as to unduly induce individuals to consent to participate in the research.

23. Researchers may reimburse research participants for reasonable expenses incurred from participating in the research, such as bus fares.

24. It is also acceptable to compensate participants for their time and to give participants a koha or gift to thank them for participating.

25. The reason for, and the level of, reimbursement, compensation or gifts should be clearly explained in the promotion of the research. Participants should be given an opportunity to decline payment or seek recompense in an equivalent or culturally appropriate manner, such as a koha payment to an iwi / hapū / marae / Māori entity.

26. Researchers need to be careful about how they describe any compensation given to participants for expenses incurred by taking part in the research. The term 'remuneration' implies that there is an employment relationship between Hutt City Council and the participant(s), and this has tax and administrative implications. However, the term 'reimbursement' means that the participant is being recompensed for their expenses. Good wording options might be:

    - "Research participants will be reimbursed for transport costs that they incur as a result of their participation in this research study."
    - "To recognise the costs involved in participating in this research, participants will be reimbursed $XX for attending the focus group in person."

    Please refer to Council's Koha Policy for implementation.

Maintaining confidentiality

27. Confidentiality involves ensuring that data collected during the research is not publicly linked to any personally identifying information. Often, researchers need to know who is participating in their research and will require identifying information to manage logistics (such as phone numbers and names). Where this is the case, confidentiality can be maintained by using codes and pseudonyms to deidentify the data:

    - All raw data should be tagged with a unique code
    - Any references to an individual's name or other personally identifying details (including of third parties) in the transcript must be either redacted or replaced with a pseudonym
    - A separate, password-restricted file should be created that links each unique code back to the identity of the participant

When maintaining confidentiality may not be appropriate

28. Mātauranga Māori holds information that is geographically tied to an area, and genealogically tied to the people that are Mana Whenua to that area. For instance, understanding where this knowledge is sourced from helps the researchers (and all those that encounter it) deduce the relationship between it and the person or entity that provided it. In this respect, confidentiality is not appropriate, and could create a barrier to validating the knowledge by others with this customary understanding. From a Te Ao Māori perspective, the validity of mātauranga is often predicated on the whakapapa / mana / credibility of

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the person who provided it. Without that kind of information, it could potentially be regarded as hearsay and would carry no weight with Mana Whenua.

29. Disclosure of personal information will need to comply with Principle 11 of the Privacy Act - Limits on disclosure of personal information. It is unlikely any personal information could be disclosed without the individual's consent: https://www.privacy.org.nz/privacy-act-2020/privacy-principles/limits-on-disclosure-of-personal-information-principle-11/

30. To avoid doubt, consent should always be sought to disclose personal information unless there is a clear legal reason for disclosure.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR RESEARCH INVOLVING MĀORI PARTICIPANTS

31. How the data is:

- Collected – does this need to be done collectively/in group settings, such as hui or wānanga?
- Analysed – has due consideration of the intent or worldview with which the data was given?
- Used – is the information being presented in a way that is mana enhancing vs in a way that perpetuates negative stereotypes?
- Reported back – what process will be taken to report the information collected back to informants?

DATA SECURITY AND STORAGE

Considerations and mitigations

Data and associated research document retention and storage

32. All data and soft documents associated with a research project should be securely stored in Council systems that have undergone a privacy and security assessment and are approved for use. Retention of information is governed by the Privacy Act, Public Records Act and HCC's Retention and Disposal schedule. Principle 9 of the Privacy Act states that an "An agency that holds personal information must not keep that information for longer than is required for the purposes for which the information may lawfully be used" Any retention and destruction of information needs to be done in conjunction with advice from the Information Management Team.

33. Data and documents (such as consent forms) sometimes contain personally identifiable information (PII) of participants. These files need to be stored in ways that protect confidentiality, such as a folder with access restricted to only the project team. It may be prudent to consider how data will be accessed if there is turnover within the project team.

Data access and sharing

34. Storage, security and sharing of data is covered by Principle 5 and Principle 11 of the Privacy Act. Principle 5 states that organsations must ensure there are safeguards in place to prevent loss, misuse and disclosure of information. Principle 11 states the reasons when information can be shared. Any sharing of information must comply with the Privacy Act.

35. Encryption of data transferred via the Internet is not typically required, although it is more secure than unencrypted data. However, for sensitive data, such as financial data, health data, and other highly personal data, encryption is expected as a normal part of data management to reduce risk.

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36. All sharing of sensitive data including financial, health, or other highly personal data must be done via HCC approved systems. These systems provide tools such as data encryption and access control to help reduce the risk of data being use inappropriately. Please contact Hutt City Council Information Services if you have any questions regarding sharing sensitive data.

Data Disposal and Archive

37. The Information Management Policy and the Privacy Policy are two council policies that govern retention and disposal of council records. They cover our obligations under the Public Records Act and the Privacy Act. The Information Management (IM) policy states that any destruction of information must be done with confirmation from the IM Team.

Withdrawal of data from research

38. Participants can withdraw from participation in a study at any time during an interview, focus group, survey, or other data collection technique. Participants can request for identifiable data to be deleted at any time.

39. They can request to withdraw from a study up until the date that findings are published. However, depending on the type of study there can be a difference between:

    - Withdrawing consent to participate in providing more data. A participant might want to leave the study (e.g., due to practical reasons such as time constraints), and simply want to be removed from a contact database but may be happy to allow deidentified use of research data provided up to that point. Essentially you just withdraw/delete personal data/details that link the person with the data they provided
    - Withdrawing consent to use data already provided, i.e., withdrawing/deleting research data.
        - For some qualitative data this can be fairly straightforward (e.g., you delete their transcript and remove quotes from a draft report).
        - In cases like focus groups where there is an audio recording of more than one person, withdrawal of an individual person's research data is impractical – this must be stated in the consent process and must be specifically consented to by the participant.
        - For surveys and other quantitative data collection, after data has been provided, deidentified and analysed in an aggregate dataset, it is impractical to withdraw data without requiring full reanalysis. Participants must be given a date after which they will be unable to withdraw research data/their survey answers, even if they withdraw their official participation and personal data. E.g., the intro screen of an online survey can state that they have a period of 2 weeks following completion of the survey to withdraw their answers from the dataset.

CHALLENGES IN ETHICAL RESEARCH

Researchers have the potential to misconstrue data or mislead participants. For example, a researcher may ask if participants disagree with the question, are neutral towards the question, or agree with the question. If the researcher then presents the data by counting the neutral responses as positive, this is a distortion of the data as it does not reflect what the participants voted towards. The following categories describe unacceptable behaviour in research. This section is included in the policy to outline a contrast to best practice principles, and to show that unacceptable behaviour will be avoided.

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Deception

40. Deception refers to any action designed to mislead others by distorting, falsifying, or misinforming individuals so that they are manipulated to react in a certain manner. The following are considered forms of deception:

    - Lies: providing participants with information that is made up, false or very different from the truth.
    - Equivocations: providing participants with ambiguous or contradictory statements.
    - Incomplete disclosure / concealment: the omission of important or relevant information to mislead the public or participant. This includes concealing their involvement in a study.
    - Exaggerations: overstating or extending the truth of claims to a participant.
    - Understatements: downscaling or minimising facts or the truth.

41. Because deceptive research is unable to receive full informed consent from participants, it should only be undertaken when there is no other way of obtaining the necessary information.

42. If a researcher uses deception, they should fully debrief participants at the conclusion of the study, explaining the study's true purpose. Participants should be offered the opportunity to comment on their experience and withdraw their data from the study.

Coercion

43. Coercion describes the process of attempting to influence another person through threats, punishment, force, pressure, or other negative forms of power. In research, participants can be coerced to participate through, for example, an explicit threat to remove access to services or the perceived threat to remove access to services. This is unacceptable behaviour and does not reflect best practice.

Reasons for breaching participant confidentiality

44. Breaching confidentiality is governed by Principle 11 of the Privacy Act 2020. Principle 11 makes it clear when disclosing personal information is permitted, including when disclosure is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious threat to the life or health of the individual https://www.privacy.org.nz/privacy-act-2020/privacy-principles/limits-on-disclosure-of-personal-information-principle-11/ .

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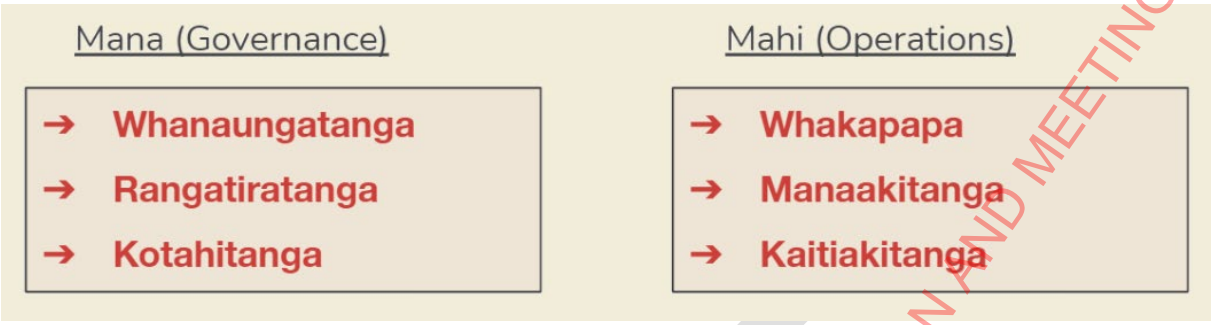
ĀPITIHANGA 2 | APPENDIX 2

MANA-MAHI FRAMEWORK



1. Te Mana Raraunga[3] recognises the need to advance discussions about Māori Data Sovereignty at both governance and operational levels. The following definitions have been adapted for suitability within the context of this policy.
2. **Whanaungatanga:** means relationship or kinship and denotes the fact that in Te Ao Māori (the Māori world), relationships between humanity, the natural world and the spiritual world are integral. Understanding this is important to creating meaningful connections between data collection and data usage.
3. **Whakapapa:** means genealogy or lineage. Whakapapa evidences the linkages within whanaungatanga and identifies the nature of these relationships, such as those between people and mātauranga or information.
4. **Rangatiratanga:** means chieftainship or leadership, and speaks to Māori aspirations of self-determination, that is, to be in control of matters which affect Māori and to influence those which take place within the specific iwi boundaries. Rangatiratanga can be expressed through leadership and partnership.
5. **Kotahitanga:** means unity or oneness and speaks to a unified purpose and collective action while recognising the mana of rangatira (leaders) from individual hapū and iwi. The foundations of kotahitanga can be found in our whakapapa and reflected in our relationships with each other. It is important that we make space to identify our collective aspirations for indigenous data sovereignty and advocate for activities that benefit all Māori.
6. **Manaakitanga:** means 'to support, take care of, give hospitality to, to protect' and is the foundation for how respect is demonstrated. It denotes the ability of Māori to live as Māori, to access quality education, to have good health, to have employment opportunities and to have liveable incomes. Ethical data-use has the potential to contribute greatly to these priorities.
7. **Kaitiakitanga:** means 'guardianship' to do with the environment and sustainability and speaks to whānau, hapū, iwi responsibilities to be an effective steward or guardian. Kaitiakitanga underpins our existence and demonstrates the need to protect and enhance Māori knowledge and practices to create sustainable futures. Acting as appropriate guardians of all data and the principles by which they operate is a key consideration.

[3] Information sourced from Te Mana Raraunga - Māori Data Sovereignty Network Charter

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ĀPITIHANGA 3 | APPENDIX 3

KUPUTAKA | GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Anonymity	Anonymity in research is where participant details are not known to the researchers or anyone else, for example via an anonymous survey that does not record or collect any personally identifying information
Child / young person	A legal full-adult is 16 years old, those aged 15-years and under are children or young people (see Care of Children Act 2004).
Confidentiality	A person's identity is confidential when the participant's identity is known to the researcher, but the researcher will not disclose it in any discussion or report of the research. Confidentiality of information means that any report or discussion of the information given by the participant will be done in a way that does not identify the participant as the source of the information. This is also covered by the Privacy Act which sets out clearly when personal information can be disclosed.
Data stewardship	The responsibility for ensuring quality and fitness for purpose in the organisation's data collection and assets (e.g. storage mechanisms).
Guardian / caregiver of a child or young person	A guardian/caregiver of a child or young person is the person who has legal responsibility for the day-to-day care and decision-making in relation to a child/young person.
Interview	A qualitative research method that involves a single participant engaging in a conversation moderated by a researcher.
Kaupapa Māori Research	Research conducted within a te ao Māori paradigm. This denotes research that is undertaken by Māori, for Māori, with Māori.
Minority groups	A minority group refers to a category of people who experience relative disadvantage compared to members of a dominant social group. Minority group membership is typically based on differences in observable characteristics or practices, such as ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, or disability. An individual may simultaneously hold membership in multiple minority groups (e.g., both a racial and religious minority). Individuals may also be part of a minority group regarding some characteristics, but part of a dominant group in regard to others.
Māori Research	Can describe several things: • Research specifically about / with people who identify as Māori (Māori-centred). • Research conducted by people who identify as Māori.
Participant information	Any information which tells us something about a specific individual. The information does not need to name the individual.

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Pou	[to confirm]
Privacy	Privacy refers to the sensitive treatment of individuals and their information.
Research methodology	The analysis of research methods including the rationale for specific methods to meet a research need.
Research method	Strategies, tools, and techniques used to undertake research e.g., interview, survey, trial.
Research participant	A research participant is a person about whom a researcher obtains either data through intervention or interaction with the person or identifiable private information. There are special requirements for ethical approval where the participants are involved in the research because of their membership of a particular community that is the focus of the research.
Survey	A quantitative research method where participants respond to a written set of questions with written answers or selecting from a set of predetermined answer options. Surveys can be self-completed (on paper or online) or administered by a researcher (in-person or on the phone).
Taonga	Valuable asset

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

TUAWHĀ – TUESDAY 13 JUNE 2023

Attendees
• Richard Te One – Hīkoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Hāmi Love – Hīkoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Noel Rāwiri Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here, Hutt City Council • Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga, Hutt City Council • Josh Ambler – Pou Hoahoa Māori (part hui) **Apologies:** • Māreikura Te Āhuru – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Matiu Jennings – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui

Reflections & Actions
Reflections (quarterly check in on Kāhui Mana Whenua approach): • The first hui was quite a lot to comprehend at once, however, the topics covered in subsequent weeks have been peeled back to a comfortable level. • Some ambiguity about how exactly they give feedback to documents that are circulated with hui minutes. The Kāhui advised that reminder emails regarding feedback could be a good approach moving forward. • Regarding actions, such as the one to do with contacting Lee and Konga in regard to the data requirements to inform change in the draft Speed Management Plan, some discussion was had about the role of the Kāhui versus Te Tira Māori kaimahi. • Te Tira Māori kaimahi have an obligation to deliver on the aspirations and perspectives of Mana Whenua, however, the Kāhui is answerable to their whānau.

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- A dual approach needs to be worked through - should an informal comms channel be set up (e.g., WhatsApp)?
- Now that the Kāhui Mana Whenua is stood up and Mana Whenua representatives are regularly meeting with Council officers, members of their whānau are communicating issues to them that they want raised - is this an appropriate forum for this?
- Things raised include the state of Te Whiti Park (regarded as 'boggy'), more appropriate treatment of Korokoro Urupā (water and signage), and the possibility of imposing variable speed limits around marae and urupā for situations such as tangi.
- Until a more formal process is stood up similar to that which is available for Elected Members, this forum will operate to accommodate such concerns.

Actions (from 11 May 23 hui):

- Emily to look into wānanga idea. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Cam to follow up with the Information Management Team on the 'Silent' files request that Matiu started looking into. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Mike to make updates and bring back to Kāhui at a later date – likely in conjunction with Resident Satisfaction Survey results and insights. **STATUS: TO BE COMPLETED**

Actions (from 23 May 23 hui):

- Emily to add Te Umumamaku to the list of sites. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Emily to circulate a proposed date for the wānanga with the Kāhui. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Emily to circulate sites of significance summary document. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Josh to amend the design process diagram to add the Kāhui Mana Whenua engagement phases. **STATUS: TO BE COMPLETED**
- Josh to pilot Kāhui Mana Whenua engagement across the specified design phases with regard to the Williams Park development project. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to follow up on data required with Lee Hunter, Chair of Tatau o Te Pō Marae. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Cam to follow up on data required with Konga Reriti, Chair of Ōwhiti Urupā Trust. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to follow up with project lead about treatment of Korokoro Urupā. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

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Kōrero on Urban Design and Development Kaupapa

Josh Ambler – Pou Hoahoa Māori

Discussion:

- Josh gave a recap on the UD mahi he presented on last hui
- Showed the Ngāi Tahu Atlas (online) – view at https://kahurumanu.co.nz/
- Update on William Park project - final visit held Tuesday 13th to understand what aspects of the redevelopment are in scope
- Noel said that it would be good to see the involvement of Mana Whenua artists in this kaupapa and others going forward (e.g., Len, Hokau, Mareikura, some weavers)- one option could be to set up a working group.
- Josh shared plans for traffic light outside the park and that he is having kōrero with the transport team about whether this could reflect the karanga and haka lights that they have in Wellington City. This could be symbolic of welcoming people that come of the ferry to Ōruamātoro
- Josh is going to prepare a package of mahi for the Kāhui that includes this information as well options for Mana Whenua artist contributions and/or collaborations.
- **ACTION: Josh to share package in future hui.**
- Richard reiterated need to reflect the history of the site as a summer pā
- **ACTION: Josh to connect this mahi with Len's work for Tupua Horo Nuku - to generate motifs etc.**
- Hami spoke to the importance of generating kawa right to set parameters and guidelines.
- Emily continued that this would ensure all council kaimahi can give effect to this so everyone is on the same page - especially when it comes to giving effect to Mana Whenua aspirations.
- Noel reflected on some related mahi taking place at Te Whiti Park along Waiwhetu stream - stresses the need for greater coordination.
- Emily also spoke to how large the P & R capital work programme is for 23/24 FY.
- Noel wondered how council could apply a Tiriti Framework to this and other work programmes to effectively prioritise mahi of significance to Mana Whenua, given they can't be involved in everythin.g
- Cam said this could look similar to an IC3 framework - e.g. see 3 before me.
- **ACTION: Te Tira Māori to do some thinking about what this might look like and bring back to the Kāhui.**

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Kōrero on Sites of Significance Wānanga

Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Discussion:

- Emily started discussion on the wānanga and the general approach to the day.
- Emily advised that she would invite a GIS expert from council to support the digital mapping process.
- Noel suggested that it would be good to invite our artists to come along if they are available.
- Discussed an appropriate venue for the wānanga and it was decided that Hikoikoi was a good option given the different break out spaces available.
- **ACTION: Cam to organise with Mo Imrie re: Booking for 1 July.**
- Hami advised that he had already begun talking to people about the wānanga.
- Emily agreed that the narrative repository she compiled could be shared with those coming to the wānanga to help them prepare.
- **ACTION: Emily to also prepare one-pager for the wānanga that the Kāhui could also share that detailed the intent and scope.**
- **ACTION: Cam and Emily to organise koha for participants.**
- **ACTION: Kāhui members to invite whānau to the wānanga that they think would benefit.**

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Kōrero on Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga

Kōrero:

- Cam communicated that the draft strategy had been recieved back from consultants.
- There is scope for the Kāhui to now input into it until mid-July.

Feedback on the draft IB Strategy:

- "Removing the Māori corner" – essentially this means that while it is important to have an explicit focus area that refers to Mana Whenua partnership, there are other aspects of Te Ao Māori and Mana Whenua aspirations that could be woven throughout the other focus areas as well.
- Moving the Māori Values section further up the document – in the 'why biodiversity' section – this will enable the values to be worked throughout the document (as mentioned above) with clarity for the reader.
- Ensure Mauri Tūhono concepts that the Kāhui connected with are effectively and seamlessly integrated into this strategy – at the moment Mauri Tūhono framework references are placed in the document without really being connected to our content (which we know is due to the tight deadline so just some refinement needed) – view at https://maurituhono.org.nz/
- Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa has also recently completed their 2022-26 Strategic Plan so there is a further integration step required here to connect their aspirations in the IB space with this document.
- Need to make reference in the partnership section to our Tākai Here agreements with Mana Whenua and the wording used.
- **ACTION: Cam and Emily to have first go at implementing feedback raised and share with the Kāhui for any further comments or concerns.**

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Presentation on District Plan: Historic Heritage Chapter

Emily Campbell – Tikanga Māori Planner

Explanation:

- Emily presented on how historic heritage in the District Plan has transpired and what this means in the context of the review.
- Emily shared the methodology behind her 'relevance to Mana Whenua categorisation spreadsheet' for all of the items and areas.

Kāhui comments:

- The Kāhui inquired about what level of input was required.
- There was discussion about whether a Mana Whenua historian would be useful to engage and work alongside Emily on this mahi on behalf of the Kāhui.
- Also discussed what level of thinking is appropriate to apply in relation to assessing 'tangata whenua values' - for instance, is land interest a worthy consideration for not listing a site as heritage in the District Plan?
- **ACTION: Emily to cirulate her prioritisation spreadsheet for Kāhui consideration.**
- **ACTION: Kāhui members to review spreadsheet and advise the degree of input they would like to have and/or believe is appropriate.**
- Noel noted that WCC has secured funding to do research of some kind.
- **ACTION: Emily to follow up with Karepa on this funding.**

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Historic Heritage

District Plan Review

Kāhui Mana Whenua

13/06/2023

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Contents

- What is Historic Heritage?
- What is the current DP approach?
- Work done to date
- Assessment criteria for new sites
- Tangata Whenua components
- Plan Change 56 implications

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What is Historic Heritage?

Section 2 of the Resource Management Act (1991) states:

'...those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:

- archaeological
- architectural
- cultural
- historic
- scientific
- technological

it includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas,
- archaeological sites,
- sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu,
- and surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.'

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Work done to date

2009-2013	• DP Heritage was last reviewed, though not completed.
2018	• Heritage review of Jackson St was conducted, though paused for the full review.
Mar 2020	• Full District Plan Review work programme approved by Council.
Jun 2021	• New HCC Heritage Policy adopted.
Nov 2021	• Paper including draft chapter of rules (but not list of sites) was taken to Council.
Aug 2022	• New heritage areas identified and some properties in existing areas modified in PC56.

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What is the draft DP approach?

To have strategic objectives and rules that help protect heritage buildings and sites from inappropriate development.

To do this we will place restriction on demolition of heritage buildings and require resource consent for **external** modifications, additions, alterations or relocation.

However, **external** repairs and maintenance are permitted.

Internal works = kei te pai.

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Heritage Inventory Review

Completed by external heritage experts using the following criteria set by the Wellington Regional Policy Statement.

Assessment completed on all currently listed sites and any new sites for listing that met the criteria.

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Historic Values

These relate to the history of a place and how it demonstrates important historical themes, events, people, or experiences.

Wainuiomata Pioneer Church→

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Physical Values

These values relate to the physical evidence present.

Patrick St/Heretaunga Settlement →

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Social Values

These values relate to the meanings that a place has for a particular community or communities.

Petone Settlers Museum →

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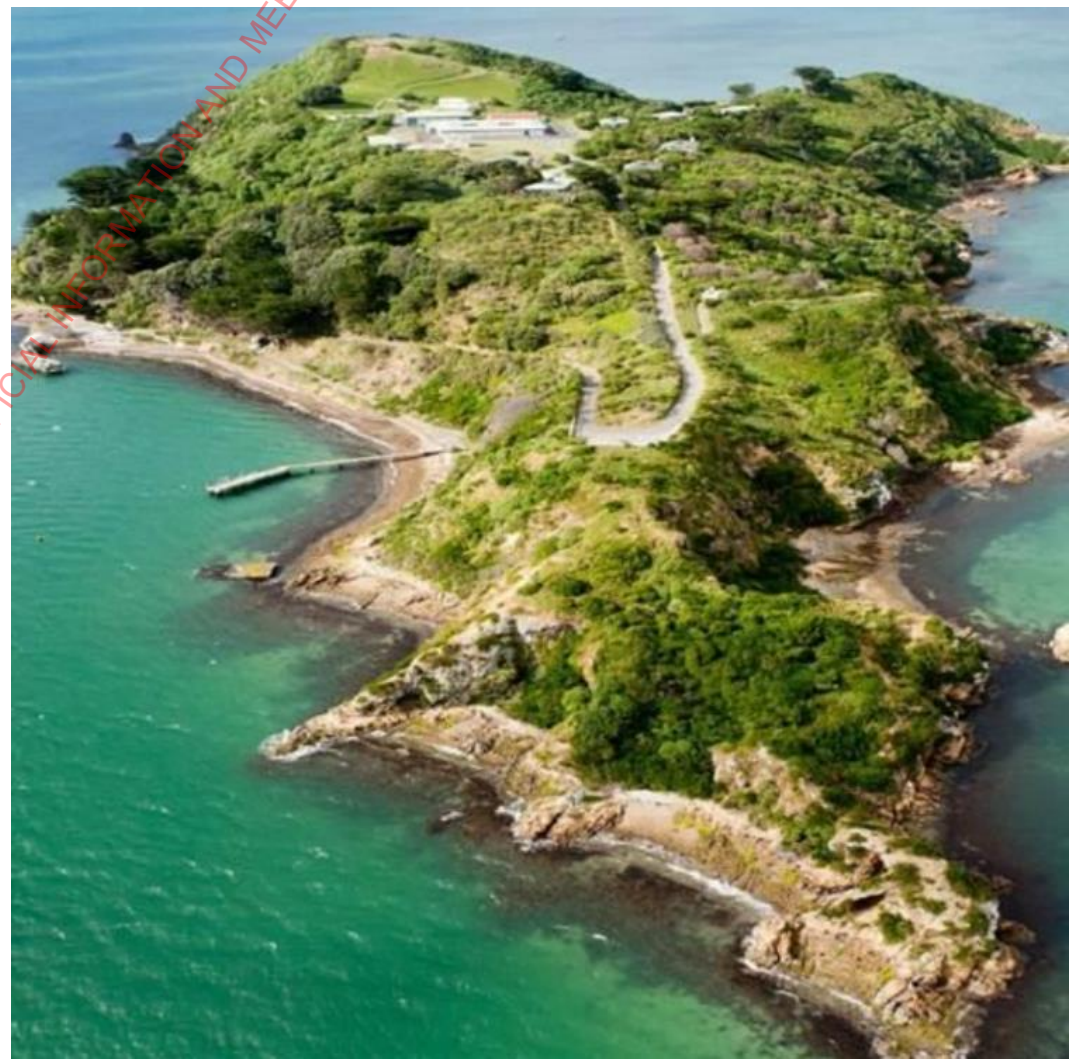
Tangata Whenua Values

The place is sacred or important to Māori for spiritual, cultural or historical reasons.



Mātiu/Somes Island →

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Surroundings

The setting or context of the place contributes to an appreciation and understanding of its character, history and/or development.

Woollen Mills Marble Wall →

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Rarity

The place is unique or rare within the district or region.

Paiaka Wreck →

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Representativeness

The place is a good example of its type or era.

Terracrete House →

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How these are categorised

Appendix 1: High Value

Mostly National/Regional Significance

Appendix 2: Moderate Value

Mostly Regional/Local Significance

Appendix 3: Areas

Items with collective Significance

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Tangata Whenua Values– High Relevance

Appendix 1	Appendix 2	Appendix 3
Christ Church Taitā – prominent MW tūpuna buried at this site	**Cottage, 1 Maungaraki Rd –** the area where Honiana Te Puni and Te Wharepouri settled. Land originally owned by Potaka Taniwha as part of a Native Land Court Subdivision order. **Taumata –** Originally built by Ripeka and Hapi Love in 1912. **Te Puni Urupa Memorial –** Commemorates Honiana Te Puni. **Boulcott Farm Memorial –** Inappropriate recollection of land wars in the HV.	**Matiu/Somes Island Heritage Area** **Baring Head Heritage Area**

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Tangata Whenua Values– Moderate Relevance

Designated moderate because the site interacts with or is close by a waterway or waterbody, MW land holdings or RFR properties.

- Appendix 1: 17 sites met criteria
- Appendix 2: 21 sites met criteria
- Appendix 3: all 10 other areas met criteria

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Excerpt from categorisation spredsheet

ID#	Name/address	Date	Theme	Significance level	New?	Relevance for MW	Land interest	Notes
HA-01	Hardham Crescent State Housing Heritage Area	1943?	TBC	TBC	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS (all)	From the 1940s-60s more of Petone was developed for social state housing (larger scale), history of this state housing in NZ was to provide homes and stability for people left jobless after the depression, this site was built by the Dept of Housing Construction, single and two-storey flats, MW are co-owners of a settlement in the vacinity
HA-02	Heretaunga Settlement Heritage Area, Adelaide St & Patrick St	1906?	Early Settlement/State Housing	National	N	Moderate	N	Early state housing parcels for urban workers of mainly industrial activities, houses are a variety of seven designs that were proposed via a national competition, 'heretaunga' name derived from Māori name for the Hutt River - MW to check narrative
HA-03	Hutt Road Railway Heritage Area - Hutt Rd, Hector St, Nelson St, Josh St, Richmond St	c.1880s?	Early Settlement/Transport	Local	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS (134 Richmond St)	A national rail system was proposed by Julius Vogel - Colonial Treasurer in the 1870s, eventually a railway workshop was built in Petone to support operations, the Railway Department owned a significant portion of additional land around the site and constructed cottages to house the workers, eventually the restrictiveness of the site led to a new facility being built in Woburn, much of the site was pulled down, however some remains today
HA-04	Jackson St Heritage Area	1880 onwards	Commercial/Civic	Regional	N	Moderate	Y, PNSB (274A Jackson St)	Petone became the 1st European settlement in Wellington including houses, shops and industries, Jackson St as a business and shopping hub grew out of this development, original subdivision of the lots were haphazard making the street crooked however this was straightened when consumer demand increased, by the early 1900s it was the hub of LH commercial activity, despite the competition of Wellington City forcing the street to decline in the 1920s and 30s it made a resurgence in the late 1980s, the Jackson St Programme was formed in the early 1990s with the aim of promoting the street further
HA-05	Lower Hutt Civic Centre Heritage Area	1952 onwards	Modern Movement/Civic	Regional	N	Moderate	N	The civic centre built around Riddiford in response to a growing poulation in LH, buildings are Modern Movement International style, MW might have interest in adding design elements to the building (similar to civic buildings in Chch) to honour Te Tiriti partnership
HA-06	Riddlers Crescent Heritage Area	1906-10?	Early Settlement	Regional	N	Moderate	Close to WTT	William Riddler purchased the land in 1852, however at this time the Collett family had already purchased and built nearby, the father later subdivided the land around their cottage for his children, eventually in 1906 this led to the sale of 37 properties with many still in a similar condition

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PC56

- **Six new areas** indentified through this Draft Heritage Inventory Review were **added to Proposed Plan Change 56** as a **qualifying matter** for restricting intensification.
- These areas and their individual properties were **not scheduled** through this process (as this was deemed out of scope), so have **instead been treated as precincts** that have **restrictions placed on their ability to intensify** beyond that which is already on the site.

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Background: A draft historic heritage assessment has recently completed by Council consultants as part of our full District Plan review to assess the heritage values of existing items and areas listed in the current District Plan against Policy 21 in the Regional Policy Statement set for the Wellington Region. The assessment also identified new possible items and areas for inclusion based on this same criteria.

Purpose of this data set: A key shortcoming in this assessment is capability within our team of consultants to appraise the items and areas against tangata whenua values which is a criteria in Policy 21. Thus this data details the full list of existing and proposed heritage listings for engagement with Mana Whenua.

How the data is organised:

* Firstly the data is organised across 3 appendices, which represents how the items and areas will be listed in the revised District Plan.
  - Appendix 1 includes Heritage New Zealand Listed Items
  - Appendix 2 includes Locally Significant Items
  - Appendix 3 includes Heritage Areas
* The information in the 'date', 'theme' and 'significance level' columns have been determined by our heritage consultants.
* The 'new' column determines whether the listing is newly proposed as part of the assessment or existing or has moved appendices.
* The relevance for MW (Mana Whenua) column has been determined exclusively for this data set by Council's Tikanga Māori Planner based on the information provided in the assessment or in relation to land interest (see next point for more explanation). This has been conducted for efficiency purposes and to direct prioritisation, however, is only meant as a guide.
  - 'Low' corresponds to items and areas that are unlikely to be relevant to Mana Whenua
  - 'Moderate' corresponds to items and areas that may be relevant to Mana Whenua, e.g., listings that are geographically located in or near land of interest
  - 'High' corresponds to items and areas that are directly associated with Mana Whenua owned land, vested sites, and or historic narratives
* The 'land interest' column was added on recommendation of Council's Kaitatari Tumuaki Māori, who advised of existing data sets that mapped Mana Whenua land of interest, including:
  - Maori Land Online which identifies Māori owned land blocks across Aotearoa
  - Council's database of Iwi Land Interests and which authority they are tied to (PNBS for Port Nicholson Block Settlement and NTR for Ngāti Toa Rangatira)
  - Maps depicting land interest provided to Council by Wellington Tenths Trust

NB: A 'notes' column has also been included to provide a short narrative of the heritage values for each entry. This will support additional assessment of relevance by Mana Whenua themselves. Full assessments for each item or area can additionally be provided on request.

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ID#	Name/address	Date	Theme	Significance level	New?	Relevance for MW	Land interest	Notes
H1-01	The Glebe - 1 Fry St, Boulcott	1856	Early Settlement	National	N	Moderate	N	Origins with the Anglican Church - land given by Wakefield in 1855 (PN Trust deed)
H1-02	Pencarrow Lighthouse - Pencarrow Head	1858	Sea & River	National	N	Moderate	N	Origins with Māori settlement, Pencarrow Head vacinity is a current cultural SoS (22)
H1-03	Christ Church Taita - 73 Eastern Hutt Rd	1854	Religion	National	N	High	Close to WTT	Associated with the Anglican Church, one of oldest surviving in NZ & oldest in WLG, overseen by the (
H1-04	ANZAC Flagpole - Hutt Rd, Petone Rail Station	1916	Memorial/Military	National	N	Moderate	Y, WTT	Collegial venture between Petone and Hornsby (NSW) railway workshops, constructed by Petone wo
H1-05	Lower Hutt Rail Station - 499-501 Hutt Rd	1905	Transport	National	N	Moderate	Y, WTT	Traditional English design, once discontinued as a railway station it was converted into the Stion Villa
H1-06	Hutt Minoh Friendship House (Norbury) - 38 Normandale Rd	1904	Early Settlement/Social	Regional	N	Low	N	Purchased by council in 1945, has Elizabethan flavour, renamed HMFH in 1999
H1-07	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 43 Adelaide St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Part of early state housing parcels for urban workers of mainly industrial activities, 'heretaunga' nam
H1-08	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 54 Adelaide St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-09	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 2 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-10	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 4 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-11	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 8 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-12	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 10 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-13	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 14 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-14	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 16 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-15	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 18 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-16	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 19 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-17	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 22 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-18	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 24 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N	Low	N	Same description as H1-07
H1-19	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 49 Adelaide St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N - H2	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - currently appendix 2 as absent from HNZPT area listing, recommend add
H1-20	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 52 Adelaide St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	N - H2	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - currently appendix 2 as absent from HNZPT area listing, recommend add
H1-21	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 6 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1
H1-22	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 227 The Esplande	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1
H1-23	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 12 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1
H1-24	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 45 Adelaide St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1
H1-25	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 47 Adelaide St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1
H1-26	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 20 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1
H1-27	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 21 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1
H1-28	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 23 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1
H1-29	Nash House - 14 St Albans Grove	1930	Politics	National	N	Low	N	Home of Sir Walter Nash (PM) for 38 years
H1-30	Collett House - 36 Riddlers Crescent	1848	Early Settlement	Regional	N	Moderate	N	Worker's dwelling near the first NZC settlement (PN trust deed), represents colonial building techniq
H1-31	Petone Settlers Museum and Centennial Memorial	1939	Memorial/Early Settlement	National	N	Moderate	N	The memorial commemorates the landing of immigrant ships Aurora and Cuba on Petone Beach in 18
H1-32	Lower Hutt Fire Station - 155-157 Waterloo Rd	1955	Modern Movement/Civic	Regional	N	Moderate	Y, NTR	Opened in time to mark the 50th Juvilee of the LH Fire Brigade, included station, training buildings an
H1-33	St David's Presbyterian Church, 2 Britannia St	1889	Religion	Regional	N	Low	N	Gothic style church, manse built alongside in 1893, since amalgamation of the churches in 1970s it ha
H1-34	St Augustine's Church, 12 Britannia St	1902-1903	Religion	Regional	N	Low	N	Anglican church, not consecrated until 1921
H1-35	Coast Road Methodist Church, 24 Coast Rd	1863	Religion	Regional	N	Low	N	First church built in Wainui Valley, has close association with local pioneering families' so also known
H1-36	Former Petone Magistrates Court, 13 Elizabeth St	1911	Early Civic & Commerce	Local	N	Moderate	Y, PNBS	Served Petone and parts of LH community for nearly 80 years as a courthouse (until 1948) then a pol
H1-37	Balgownie House, 16 Hamerton St	1900	Early Settlement	National	N	Moderate	N	Late Victorian style, built for Mr Jon Duthie mayor of Wellington (term 1888-1899), occupied by Cath
H1-38	Balgownie Generator Building, 16a Hamerton St	1900	Early Settlement/Industrialism	Regional	N	Low	N	Part of the Balgownie Estate (includes H1-37) and supplied with electricity
H1-39	Lower Hutt Post Office, 151 High St	1941	Modern Movement	Regional	N	Low	N	Moderne deco style building, 3rd PO built, opened 1943, still used by NZ Post as a sorting office and p
H1-40	Coppelle Cottage, 705 High St	1938	Later Settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Arts and Crafts style cottage, architectural significance
H1-41	Orr House, 132 Kings Crescent	1885	Early Settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Italianate design, named after Robert Orr whom the house was built for, bulk of estate was subdivide
H1-42	Offices, 64 Knights Rd	1907	Civic & Commerce	Local	N	Low	N	One of few examples of moulded concrete brickwork, italianate style villa, edwardian style internally
H1-43	Wainuiomata Museum, 1 Homedale Rd	1902	Education	Regional	N	Moderate	Y, PNBS	One of the oldest purpose built school buildings remaining in WLG, built to replace original school bu
H1-44	Days Bay Wharf, Marine Dr	1895	Sea & River	Regional	N	Moderate	N	Led to the improvement in access to the eastern bays and rising land values here, after declining visit
H1-45	Wellesley College Main Block, 611A Marine Dr	1903	Education/Social	Regional	N	Low	N	Once an accomodation stop for ferry passengers (then known as Days Bay House) and a school since
H1-46	Beauchamp Cottage, 603A Marine Dr	1906	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	Once the holiday home of Katherine Mansfield's family until 1912
H1-47	Skerrett Boat Shed, Opposite 219 Marine Dr	1906	Sea & River/Social	Regional	N	Low	N	Built for Sir Charles Skerrett -chief justice in 1926
H1-48	House - 118 Marine Parade	1907	Early Settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Designed by prominant architect Frederick De Jersey Clere
H1-49	Rona Bay Wharf	1906	Sea & River	Local	N	Low	N	Constructed to service ferries coming from the city, this ceased in 1948 with the wharf now used for
H1-50	The Glen, 283 Muritai Rd	1905	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	Once the holiday home of Katherine Mansfield's family whom rented the property, has since undergc
H1-51	Glenwood, 287 Muritai Rd	1904	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	Mixture of traditional bay villa and Queen Anne styles, built for Rangiwahia Ellison - lawyer and capta
H1-52	Eastbourne Bus Garage, 493 Muritai Rd	1938	Transport	Regional	N	Low	N	Regular bus service from EB to WLG followed road access from 1925, once a privately owned service
H1-53	Penrose, 60 Penrose St	1872	Early Settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Built by James Knight - Lower Hutt Borough councillor from 1891-1895, Georgian style
H1-54	The Crescent, 49 Pretoria St	1906	Early Settlement/Commerce	Local	N	Low	N	Designed a shop and residence, first occupied as a bakery, now a cafe which occupies the original shc
H1-55	Ford Motor Company Workshop, 43 Seaview Rd	1935	Industrialism/Commerce	Regional	N	Low	N	Built to offset the cost of improrting vehicles into NZ, used for the assembly of cars from imported pa
H1-56	Price's Folly, Petone, 66 Sydeny St	1902	Early Settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	First known as Sunnyside, built by a businessman, sold to the Education Board of the District of WLD
H1-57	Iona Memorial Cross, The Esplanade	1940	Memorial	Regional	N	Low	N	Commemorates the centennial of the first Presbyterian service held in NZ, conducted on Petone beac
H1-58	Vogel Estate (and Gatehouse), 73 and 75 Woburn Rd	1933;1870s	Early Settlement/Politics	National	N - Vogel h	Low	N	Owned at different times by notable NZ Company settlers, the Vogel's acquired the property in 1932
H1-59	Lochaber, 125 Western Hutt Rd	1899	Early Settlement/Education	Regional	N	Moderate	Y, PNBS	Built for Canadian immigrant George Manly Yerex and his family, later owned by David Ewan a promi
H1-60	Casa Loma, 760 Western Hutt Rd	1909-11	Early Settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Built for John Mitchell - LH Borough councillor 1919-44, one of the last grand scale houses to be built
H1-61	Town Hall & Administration Building, Queens Dr	1957	Civic/Modern Movement	Regional	N- H2	Moderate	N	One of a suite of civic centres to built on response to a growing poulation in LH, Modern Movement I
H1-62	Little Theatre & Library, Queens Dr	1956	Civic/Modern Movement	Regional	N- H2	Moderate	N	Same description as H1-61
H1-63	St James Church, 59-61 Woburn Rd	1935	Religion/Modern Movement	Regional	N- H2	Low	N	Same description as H1-61, minus MW interest piece
H1-64	Naenae Post Office, 27 Hillary Court	1959	Modern Movement/Civic	Regional	N- H2	Low	N	Part of a fully designed town centre that focused on the garden city model and pedestrian streets, or
H1-65A	Former Petone Memorial Technical College (Weltec A Block), 25 Kensin	est 1904	Education/Modern Movement	Regional	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS	Incepted by local community leaders advocation for adult education and vocational training, construc
H1-65B	Former Petone Memorial Technical College (Weltec B Block)	est 1904	Education/Modern Movement	Regional	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS	Same description as H1-65A
H1-65C	Former Petone Memorial Technical College (Weltec C Block)	est 1904	Education/Modern Movement	Regional	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS	Same description as H1-65A
H1-65D	Former Petone Memorial Technical College (Weltec Buick St Gates)	est 1904	Education/Modern Movement	Regional	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-65A
H1-66	Commercial Building - 87 Jackson St	1898	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Thought to have been built by G. T. London who owned the land and later became the Mayor of Petc
H1-67	Commercial Building - 89 Jackson St	1900	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Built for Martin Cargill - Petone's first baker and has been occupied for commercial purposes since

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H1-68	Commercial Building - 91 Jackson St	c.1900	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Initial occupant was Henry Bangon - baker and pastrycook
H1-69	Sutherland's Self-Help Cooperative Grocery Store, 109 Jackson St	1923	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Built for Mr Sutherland and the store, art deco style
H1-70	Gaynor Buildings, 115-117 Jackson St	1941	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	The only 3 storey building in the heritage precinct, functionalist style by prominent architect Bernard
H1-71	Commercial Buildings - 131-141 Jackson St	1926	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Proposal for shops in this section of Jackson St by Charles Tringham led to the realignment project to
H1-72	Rayner & Woodward/Commercial Building, 146 Jackson St	c. 1890s	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	One of the oldest buildings on Jackson St, late Victorian Commercial Italianate style
H1-73	R.W. Short Building/Commercial Building, 161-163 Jackson St	1915	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Home of one of one of the oldest real estate agencies in the HV (1892), built for Mr Short's company
H1-74	Evening Post Building, 166-170 Jackson St	1927	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	A Petone branch of the WLG newspaper the Evening Post was estabilished in 1914 and the building w
H1-75	Empire Hotel, 175 Jackson St	1935	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	The Empire Hotel operated on this site since 1888, inter-war georgian style
H1-76	Commercial Building - 182 Jackson St	?	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Building has connection to 2 former Mayors of Petone (father and son), design and use of materian s
H1-77	Commercial Building - 184 Jackson St	c. 1914	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Owned by George London Snr - former Mayor of Petone (1903-06), simplified Baroque style, link to H
H1-78	The Alexandra Buildings, 188-202 Jackson St	c. 1930s	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Owned by Charles Tringham and designed by William Gray Young, inter-war Georgian style, link to H1
H1-79	The Former Petone Post Office, 205 Jackson St	1936	Civic	Local	Y	Low	N	A post office was first established in Petone in 1878, a permanent PO was built on the site in 1900, gr
H1-80	Commercial Building - 216 Jackson St	1926	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	In 1926 the property was sold to Charles Alexander Williams who constructed a pharmacy on the site
H1-81	Union Clothing Company Store, 224 Jackson St	1890	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Union Clothing Compant leased the building until the 1950s, then it became one of the Gear Meat Bu
H1-82	National Bank Building, 226 Jackson St	1927	Commercial	Regional	Y	Low	N	Specifically built for the National Bank which it operated as until the early 1980s, traditional Beaux Ar
H1-83	Patrick's Building, 228 Jackson St	1926	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Constructed when the land was purchased by D. S. Patrick, stripped Classical style but with exposed b
H1-84	Commercial Building - 229-231 Jackson St	1913	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Constructed when the land was purchased by William Sutherland and leased to storekeepers, various
H1-85	McKenzie's Department Store, 230 Jackson St	1936	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Constructed when the land was purchased by J. R. McKenzie from Australia for a Petone store of his r
H1-86	Flemings Bookshop, 233-235 Jackson St	1915	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Owned and occupied by a hosier until 1927, in the 1950's and 60's the building was jointly an Importe
H1-87	Britannia Buildings, 237-245 Jackson St	1920	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Built on land brought by Charles Federick Priest in 1902 but weren't constructed until the 1930
H1-88	UFSD Building, 249-251 Jackson St	1923	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	UFSD (united friendly society dispensary) was an amalgamation of six lodges, art deco style
H1-89	Hannah's Building, 254 Jackson St	Pre-1906	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	In 1923, the shoe company of R. Hannah Ltd purchased the building where it remained a shoe store u
H1-90	Commercial Building - 258-260 Jackson St	1923	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Constructed when land was purchased by confectioner Lily Pickard who occupied the building until 1
H1-91	Commercial Building - 257-263 Jackson St	1925	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Constructed by landowners Earnest and Louis Blundell in 1905 by notable architect William Gray You
H1-92	Carey's Drapery, 262-264 Jackson St	1915	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Constructed by landowner Mary Ellen Meadows in 1904, she let the ground floor shop to Jonathan C
H1-93	Bonthorne & Wilson Building, 266 Jackson St	Pre-1899	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Site was sold to Thomas Bonthorne in 1899 who alongside Wilson became the first general hardware
H1-94	Bank of New Zealand Building, 268 Jackson St	1907	Commercial	Regional	Y	Low	N	THE BNZ purchased this site for it's new premises in 1904, its first Petone site opened in 1892 as a sul
H1-95	Commercial Building - 227 Jackson St	1927	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Commercial building commissioned by Joseph Blackburn, mostly Free Classical style
H1-96	Former Police Station, 274B Jackson St	1908	Civic	Regional	Y	Low	N	Was originally located in Elizabeth St but later moved to current site by the Jackson St Programme (JS
H1-97	N.E. Willis Dental Surgery, 278-280 Jackson St	1935	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Constructed when the land was purchased by Norman Willis in 1934 where he remained until the 19
H1-98	Commercial Building - 293 Jackson St	?	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Simplified Edwardian Free Classical style
H1-99	Commercial Building - 295-297 Jackson St	?	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Mostly Free Classical style
H1-100	Commercial Building - 320-326 Jackson St	1928	Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Constructed when the land was purchased by Harry Clifton Gibbons in 1926 and designed by notable
H1-101	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 25 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1
H1-102	House/Heretaunga Settlement - 26 Patrick St	1906	State Housing/Early Settlement	National	Y	Low	N	Same description as H1-07 - recommend addition to HCC appendix 1

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ID#	Name/address	Date	Theme	Significance level	New?	Relevance for MW	Land interest	Notes
H2-01	Bay Lodge Boarding House, 34 Bay St	c.1900	Early Settlement/Social	Local	N	Low	N	Converted from a private residence/doctor's surgery into a boarding house, double bay villa
H2-02	Former Labour Hall, 52 Beach St	1927	Politics/Social	Local	N	Low	N	Constructed by the Labour Party Branch of Petone who owned the building from 1925-1979
H2-03	St David's Presbyterian Manse, 4 Britannia St	1893	Religion	Local	N	Low	N	Built as a residential accomodation to complement St David's Church
H2-04	Petone Community House, 6 Britannia St	c.1900	Early Settlement/Social	Local	N	Low	N	Built for an early manager of the Ngauranga Meat Export Company, later owned by a doctor
H2-05	House - 32 Britannia St	c.1900	Early Settlement/Religion	Local	N	Low	N	This bay villa was built for Samuel Vickery Burridge, the property was purchased by the Petc
H2-06	Sacred Heart Church Facade, 41 Britannia St	1934	Religion	Local	N	Low	N	The original building was purchased for the [Sacred Heart] church in 1895 with a church bui
H2-07	House - 57 Britannia St	c.1910	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	A prominant owner of the home include Samuel R. Johnson - Petone's first mayor (1888-188
H2-08	Wahine Memorial, 493 Muritai Rd	1968	Memorial/Sea & River	Regional	N	Moderate	N	Memorial for the sinking of the Lyttleton-Wellington ferry - NZ's worst maritime disaster, a
H2-09	August Cottage, 103 Coast Rd	1860's	Early settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Typical in form and style of settler home, originally owned by one of the first families to sett
H2-10	Cottage - 202 Coast Rd	1860's	Early settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Built for the Collis' - a pioneering Wainui farming family, typical in form and style to other he
H2-11	Jacksons Farm Cottage, 728 Coast Rd	1860's	Early settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Farm is still owned and run by the original family that first occupied the property, according
H2-12	Paiaka Wreck, Fitzroy Bay	1906	Sea & River	Regional	N	Moderate	N	The SS Paiaka was a small steamer built in Wellington in 1881 and owned by E. Seager, the v
H2-13	Anson House, 1/2 Trinity Ave	1899	Early settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Built for the W. G. Foster - second mayor of LH (1898-1900), was eventually purchased by ne
H2-14	Sinclair House, 68 Hine Rd	1870	Early settlement	Regional	N	Low	N	Built by Hugh Sinclair for his sister Isabelle, she lived in the house until 1882, family was am
H2-15	Alfred Cole's House, 83-85 Hutt Road	1905	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	Built for Alfred Cole - a Petone businessman, homestead was brought by the Settlers Motel
H2-16	Korokoro Stream Dams, Belmont Park	1903/1904	Sea & River/Industrialism	Regional	N	Moderate	Y, WTT	Built by the Petone Borough council, one to meet household, sanitary and firefighting dema
H2-17	Cottage - 1 Maungaraki Rd	1906	Early Settlement	Local	N	High	Y, WTT, Close to PN	The house is significant as the area where Te Ati Awa leaders Honiana te Puni-kokopu and T
H2-18	House - 19 Myrtle St	1903	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	Built for Joseph Wagg - a wealthy businessman, later ownership turned the property into a l
H2-19	Wesley Methodist Church, 42 Nelson St	1883	Religion	Regional	N	Low	N	Built by volunteer labour on land donated by Edwin Jackson, deemed earthquake prone in 2
H2-20	Petone Drill Hall, Cnr Nelson St and Udy St	1883	Industrial	Local	N	Low	N	Built during time of pervasive fear concerning the expansion of Russian forces in the South F
H2-21	Taumata, 38 Rakeiora Gr	1916	Early Settlement	Local	N	High	Y, WTT	Land has origins with Te Ati Awa, brought by Ripeka and Hapi Love in 1912, as Anglicans the
H2-22	Old Stokes Valley School, 81 Stokes Valley Rd	1893	Education	Local	N	Low	N	First school house to be errected in Stokes Valley, built by B. Broding, school initially openec
H2-23	House - 49 Sydney St	c.1902	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	Probably built for James Robert Purdy, after studying abroad he settled in LH and became th
H2-24	Former Petone Rowing Club, The Esplanade	1928	Social	Local	N	Low	N	Initial steps to form the club began in 1900 with the original boatshed probably built in 1901
H2-25	Petone Wharf and Gates, The Esplanade	1907	Sea & River/Social	Local	N	Moderate	N	The first substantial colonial wharf/jetty was built at Petone in 1993-84 by the Gear Meat Cc
H2-26	Woolen Mills Marble Wall, Crn Western Hutt Rd & Cornish St	1912	Industrialism	Local	N	Moderate	Close to PNBS & Te	The Petone Woollen Mill was a plan that operated from the foot of the Korokoro hill from 1
H2-27	Epuni School, 313-319 Waiwhetu Rd	1903	Education	Local	N	Moderate	Y, PNBS	When the land was up for sale local residents petitioned the government to build a school o
H2-28	Bay Villa - 184 Hutt Rd	1914	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	In 1907 Walter John Percy (and other family members) purchased a section of land that 3 ba
H2-29	Bay Villa - 186 Hutt Rd	1914	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	Same description as H2-28
H2-30	Bay Villa - 188 Hutt Rd	1914	Early Settlement	Local	N	Low	N	Same description as H2-28
H2-31	Clere House/Kincaid, 27 Military Rd	1909	Early Settlement	Regional	Y	Low	N	Constructed for the Clere family by prominant architect Frederick De Jersey Clere and name
H2-32	Swiss Ambassador's House, 61 Ludlam Cres	c.1920's	Early Settlement/Politics	Regional	Y	Low	N	Presumed construction in the 1920s by Herbert Teagle (President of the Rotary Club of Well
H2-33	Bodhinyanarama Monastery, 17 Rakau Gr	1990	Religion/Social	Regional	Y	Low	N	Monestary itself was founded in 1983, meditation and regular halls were constructed in 199
H2-34	Mason House, 12 Myrtle St	1929	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	Designed in 1906 by prominent architect Frederick De Jersey Clere, named by its first owner
H2-35	American Ambassador's House, 99 Ludlam Cres	c.1920's	Early Settlement/Politics	Regional	Y	Low	N	Charles Camperdown Odlin brough the site in 1922 and a number of others in 1927, owners
H2-36	Bushby Residence, 15 Penrose St	1929	Later Residential	Local	Y	Low	N	Designed in 1929 for Charles Cedric Bushby though sold 2 years later, English Domestic Revi
H2-37	Gibbs House, 291A Muritai, Rd	1999	Later Residential	National	Y	Low	N	Designed by Gerald Parsonson for George and Keena Gibbs in 1991, amongst hillside, award
H2-38	House - 99 Oroua St	c.1900	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	Date of build approximate to style and surrounding area, thought to have been designed by
H2-39	Modern Movement Residence, 5 Gill Rd	1961	Modern Movement	Local	Y	Low	N	Known at 'the Tuis' this dwelling was designed by prominant architect Bernard W. Johns and
H2-40	Hutt Intermediate School, 7 Kauri St	1945	Education/Modern Movement	Local	Y	Moderate	Y, NTR	Land was purchased by the Wellington Education Board in 1937 to create the 'most modern
H2-41	PWD Warehouses, 130-136 Hutt Park Rd	?	Industrial	Regional	Y	Low	N	Original base camps (at the raceway) and equipment stores (at site) were built to house Am
H2-42	Athfields Beach Kiosk, Cnr Waione St & Marine Pde	1971	Social	Local	Y	Low	N	Design by prominent architect Ian Athfield (focus on adjoining towers)
H2-43	State Insurance Building, 21-23 Andrews Ave	1956	Modern Movement/Commercial	Regional	Y	Low	N	Originally the State Fire and Accident Insurance Office, company was established by the gov
H2-44	Italianate Villa, 2 Bridge St	1890	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	Presumably constructed for Sir William Fitzherbert - Member of the House of Reps (1855-79
H2-45	House - 1 Tawa St	1939	Later Residential	Local	Y	Low	N	Built for Francis Rodway, moderne style (last phase of art deco)
H2-46	State Housing Flats, 1-35 Hardham Cres	1943	State Housing/Modern Movement	Local	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS (all)	From the 1940s-60s more of Petone was developed for social state housing (larger scale), hi
H2-47	Manson House, 14 Kereru Rd	1972	Later Residential	Local	Y	Low	N	Built for Hugo Manson - tv and radio personality, designed by prominent architect Ian Athfie
H2-48	NIMU Insurance Building, Cnr Queens Dr & Laings Rd	1958	Modern Movement/Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	NIMU (North Island Mutial) Insurance Company was formed in 1928 to provide motor vehic
H2-49	Two Storeyed Villa, 17 Kowhai St	1890 or 1905	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	Conflicting information as to date of construction, first home owner was Fred Bolton - first M
H2-50	CML Building, 2-18 Laings Rd	1957	Modern Movement/Commercial	Regional	Y	Low	N	CML (colonial mutual life) Assurance Society Limited was a diverse international financial se
H2-51	Telephone Exchange Building, Cnr Laings Rd & Knights Rd	1932	Commercial/Early Civic	Local	Y	Moderate	Close to NTR	Originally site of a house, land was taken for the Queen for post office services, owned by th
H2-52	Fraser House, 28 Mahina Rd	1972	Later Residential	Local	Y	Low	N	Designed for Don and Medeleine Fraser by prominent architect Gordon Moller, competed ir
H2-53	Jamieson House, 30 Mahina Rd	1975	Later Residential	Local	Y	Low	N	Designed for Ross Jamieson - RMA comissioner and Hutt City councillor by Athfield Architect
H2-54	Lower Hutt Baptist Church, 6 Manuka Ave	1929 & 1953	Religion	Local	Y	Low	N	Land purchased in 1928 by the Central Auxiliary of the Baptist Union with aim of establishin
H2-55	Vance House, 224 Marine Dr	c.1950s	Modern Movement/Later Residential	Regional	Y	Low	N	Designed by prominent architect Ernst Plischke - Austrian immigrant and key figure in the in
H2-56	Days Bay Changing Shed, Days Bay Beach	1920s	Socail/Sea & River	Local	Y	Low	N	During the rise of Days Bay as a holiday destination a number of facilities were created to m
H2-57	Logan House, 759 Marine Dr	1975	Later Residential	Regional	Y	Low	N	Designed by prominent architect Ian Athfield, house also known as 'windy point', bricks wer
H2-58	Former Eastbourne Post Office, 148-150 Muritai Rd	1924	Early Civic/Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Eastbourne's first post office and telephone office was established in 1897, new sites poppe
H2-59	Hardwick-Smith House, 124 Park Rd	1948	Modern Movement/Later Residential	Regional	Y	Low	N	Designed for Mr and Mrs Hardwick-Smith by prominent architect Ernst Plischke
H2-60	Avalon Studios, 39-41 Percy Cameron St	1975-1979	Modern Movement/Commercial	Regional	Y	Low	N	Avalon began in the early 1960s following the inaguration of tv and the abolition of the NZ B
H2-61	Rato Rosanna Home & Hayward House, 38 Tyndall St	1906	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	Designed by prominent architect Frederick De Jersey Clere for Harry M. Hayward - well know
H2-62	Eastlake Residence, 99 Victoria St	1909	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Moderate	Y, WTT	This site was part of 24 acres of property owned by Edward Joshua Riddiford (sheep farmer)
H2-63	Former Philips Factory, 32 Vogel St	1957	Commercial/Modern Movement	Regional	Y	Low	N	Part of post-war technical expansion of manufacturing facilities, became the most modern e
H2-64A	Terracrete House - 44 Wainuiomata Rd	1958	State Housing	Regional	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS	Description is linked to HA-11
H2-64B	Terracrete House - 46 Wainuiomata Rd	1958	State Housing	Regional	Y	Low	N	Description is linked to HA-11
H2-64C	Terracrete House - 48 Wainuiomata Rd	1958	State Housing	Regional	Y	Low	N	Description is linked to HA-11
H2-64D	Terracrete House - 50 Wainuiomata Rd	1958	State Housing	Regional	Y	Low	N	Description is linked to HA-11
H2-64E	Terracrete House - 52 Wainuiomata Rd	1958	State Housing	Regional	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS	Description is linked to HA-11
H2-64F	Terracrete House - 54 Wainuiomata Rd	1958	State Housing	Regional	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS	Description is linked to HA-11

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H2-65	Winn House, 45 Walter Gr	1959-1962	Modern Movement/Later Residential	Regional	Y	Low	N	Section was purchased by the Winn family in late 1950s and house was the last domestic bu
H2-66	Fitzgerald House (Chilton St James School), 124 Waterloo Rd	c.1900s	Early Settlement/Education	Regional	Y	Low	N	Annie Claire Barraud aquired the site on which the school sits in 1905, eventually the prope
H2-67	Petone Rail Station Signal Box, Hutt Rd	1952	Transport/Modern Movement	Local	Y	Moderate	Y, WTT, Close to PN	Historic information is drawn from other similar building of the same age, modernist style, t
H2-68	Hutt Estuary Bridge, Waione St	1954	Transport	Local	Y	Moderate	Close to PNBS	Design in early 1950s to replace deteriorating Hutt Pipe Bridge, cost of costruction was di
H2-69	Baring Head Lighthouse	1935	Sea & River	Regional	Y	Low	N	In 1932 the building of a new light station to service the Wellington Harbour and Cook Strait
H2-70	Morton Dam, Reservoir Rd	1911?	Industrialism/Sea & River	Regional/National	Y	Low	N	Design underway in 1907 and 1908 with work finished in 1911, decommissioned in 1988 du
H2-71	Hutt Railway Workshops, Elizabeth St	1928	Transport/Industrialism	Regional	Y	Low	N	The first permanent railway workshop in Wellington was established at Petone in 1877 follo
H2-72	Woolyarns Factory Offices, 25-27 Eastern Hutt Rd	1974	Industrialism	Local	Y	Moderate	Y, WTT (some)	Constructed for the Woolyarns Company who still occupy it, brutalist style
H2-73	House - 16A Hamerton St	1899	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	House was originally situated at 328 Oriental Pde, moved to its present site on the Balgown
H2-74	House - 16B Hamerton St	?	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	History unknown but shares a site with H2-73 and Balgownie estate (H1-37), italianate desig
H2-75	Art Deco Residence, 5 Military Rd	1943	Later Residential	Local	Y	Low	N	Little history known, but thought to be built when the site changed owners, art deco style
H2-76	Taita Rail Station, 85 Eastern Hutt Rd	1947	Transport/Modern Movement	Local	Y	Low	N	Announcement to extend the current rail line between Waterloo and Naenae to service nev
H2-77	St Alban's Church, 13 Ngaio St	1912	Religion	Local	Y	Low	N	Exact construction details are unknown, however, earliest mention in local archives (1911) r
H2-78	Melling Rail Station, Pharazyn St	1954	?	Local	Y	Low	N	The 1st Melling station opened in 1908 and used to be on the HV line section of the Wairara
H2-79	Point Howard Wharf, Marine Dr	1929 & 1933-4	Industrialism/Sea & River	Local	Y	Moderate	N	The wharf was Wellington's first oil terminal, it was purpose built by the Wellington Harbou
H2-80	Naenae Hotel, 1 Everest Ave	1927	Social/Modern Movement	Local	Y	Low	N	Prominant architect Ernst Plischke's first project was the design of Naenae which he mappe
H2-81	Sacred Heart (Petone) School Hall, 33 Britannia St	?	Education/Religion	Local	Y	Low	N	Building has no specific known origins, however in 1895 a 5 roomed house was purchased fo
H2-82	Lower Hutt Hospital, 638 High St	1945?	Modern Movement/Health	Regional	Y	Low	N	A national housing scheme in 1937 greatly increased the population of LH and in 1938 the S
H2-83	McGaffin House, 282 Grounsell Cres	?	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	Little know history on house, also referred to as Coach House, originally owned by A. R. McC
H2-84	Te Puni Urupā Memorial, 6 Te Puni St	1872?	Memorial	Regional	Y	High	Y, MW owned land	Memorial stands in the urupā to commemorates Te Ātiawa leader Honiana Te Puni, MW to
H2-85	All Saints Church, 6 Norfolk St	1897?	Religion	Local	Y	Low	N	In 1894 local residents requested local church services so a regular service was held in Mr Ju
H2-86	Boulcott Farm Memorial, Cnr Military Rd & High St	?	Memorial	Regional	Y	High	N	Memorial stands here to commemorate the land wars (reffered to as the Māori War - 1846]
H2-87	Lower Hutt War Memorial, Civic Centre	1923	Memorial	Regional	Y	Low	N	Originally unveiled in 1923 and relocated to its current site in 2002, the local community gat
H2-88	Homestead - 1090 Coast Rd	?	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	Despite evidence of existence in early 20th century photographs little is known of the buildi
H2-89	Orongorongo River Bridge, Baring Head	1914	Transport/Industrialism	Local	Y	Moderate	N	The bridge was constructed for Eric Riddiford - garndson of Daniel Riddiford who came to W
H2-90	Pumphouse, Coast Rd, Baring Head	1940	Industrialism/Sea & River	Local	Y	Moderate	N	Originally built to feed water from the Wainui River to the fortress observation post military
H2-91	Fairview Homestead, 421 Coast Rd	1893	Early Settlement	Regional	Y	Low	N	Built by Joseph Enock Jackson who relocated back to Petone by 1903
H2-92	St Albans Homestead, 1357 Coast Rd	1926?	Early Settlemen	Local	Y	Low	N	Also known as the Burdan Homestead, built in 1926 for Maurice James Burdan, his son Eric
H2-93	Wainuiomata Tunnel Portal, Tunnel Gr	1932?	Transport/Industrialism	Regional	Y	Moderate	N	In 1932 the Wainuiomata Development Company began constructing the tunnel to connect
H2-94	Avalon Public Hall, 14 Mabey Rd	1922	Social	Local	Y	Low	N	Funded by local residents and organisations that wanted a place to gather, land was donate
H2-95	Structon (RSA) Building, 55-59 Dudley St	1951	Modern Movement/Commercial	Local	Y	Low	N	Dudley St houses the largest and most intact grouping of 1950s buildings in LH, the RSA buil
H2-96	Petone Grounds & Grandstand, Udy St	?	Social	Regional	Y	Low	N	A need for a recreation area in Petone was felt in the early 1890s, a deal was made in 1897
H2-97	Roy Nelson Home & Reserve, 15-17 Aurora St	1887?	Early Settlement/Social	Local	Y	Low	N	Roy Nelson was born in Petone and after serving in WWI returned to Petone and formed th
H2-98	Soldiers Memorial, Memorial Park, Bracken St	1920-4?	Memorial	Regional	Y	Low	N	In 1919 a public meeting was held to discuss a memorial to WWI Petone soldiers, WWII det
H2-99	Tom House, 713 High St	1948	Modern Movement	Local	Y	Low	N	Designed in 1948 by Charles Fearnley, the 1st of the Modern Movement Bay Area style hou
H2-100	Ngan House, 27 Raukawa St	1960	Later Residential	Regional	Y	Low	N	Guy Ngan (prominient artist) was born in Wellington in 1926, this home is self-designed and
H2-101	St David's Church, 3-5 Seddon St	1967	Religious/Modern Movement	Regional	Y	Low	N	The 1st St David's church was an army hut with the first service held in 1946, this was move
H2-102	House - 7 Gill Rd	1939	Modern Movement	Local	Y	Low	N	Designed and occupied by well known architect Bernard John following the gradual subdivis
H2-103	Lower Pencarrow Lighthouse, Pencarrow Head	1906	Sea & River	Regional	Y	Moderate	N	Foggy conditions often obscured the original lighthouse from view so a supplementary light
H2-104	Newstead, 44 Pretoria St	1876	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Low	N	Bay villa style, believed to have been built by William Fitzherbert - 1st Mayor of LH, in 1902
H2-105	Wainuiomata Lower Dam	1884	Industrialism/Sea & River	Regional/National	Y			
H2-106	Baring Head WWII Observation Posts	1930s	Military	Regional	Y			
H2-107	Belmont WWII Ammunition Stores	1940s	Military	Regional	Y			

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ID#	Name/address	Date	Theme	Significance level	New?	Relevance for MW	Land interest	Notes
HA-01	Hardham Crescent State Housing Heritage Area	1943?	TBC	TBC	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS (all)	From the 1940s-60s more of Petone was developed for social state housing (larger scale), history of this state housing in NZ was to provide homes and stability for people left jobless after the depression, this site was built by the Dept of Housing Construction, single and two-storey flats, MW are co-owners of a settlement in the vacinity
HA-02	Heretaunga Settlement Heritage Area, Adelaide St & Patrick St	1906?	Early Settlement/State Housing	National	N	Moderate	N	Early state housing parcels for urban workers of mainly industrial activities, houses are a variety of seven designs that were proposed via a national competition, 'heretaunga' name derived from Māori name for the Hutt River - MW to check narrative
HA-03	Hutt Road Railway Heritage Area - Hutt Rd, Hector St, Nelson St, Josh St, Richmond St	c.1880s?	Early Settlement/Transport	Local	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS (134 Richmond St)	A national rail system was proposed by Julius Vogel - Colonial Treasurer in the 1870s, eventually a railway workshop was built in Petone to support operations, the Railway Department owned a significant portion of additional land around the site and constructed cottages to house the workers, eventually the restrictiveness of the site led to a new facility being built in Woburn, much of the site was pulled down, however some remains today
HA-04	Jackson St Heritage Area	1880 onwards	Commercial/Civic	Regional	N	Moderate	Y, PNSB (274A Jackson St)	Petone became the 1st European settlement in Wellington including houses, shops and industries, Jackson St as a business and shopping hub grew out of this development, original subdivision of the lots were haphazard making the street crooked however this was straightened when consumer demand increased, by the early 1900s it was the hub of LH commercial activity, despite the competition of Wellington City forcing the street to decline in the 1920s and 30s it made a resurgence in the late 1980s, the Jackson St Programme was formed in the early 1990s with the aim of promoting the street further
HA-05	Lower Hutt Civic Centre Heritage Area	1952 onwards	Modern Movement/Civic	Regional	N	Moderate	N	The civic centre built around Riddiford in response to a growing poulation in LH, buildings are Modern Movement International style, MW might have interest in adding design elements to the building (similar to civic buildings in Chch) to honour Te Tiriti partnership
HA-06	Riddlers Crescent Heritage Area	1906-10?	Early Settlement	Regional	N	Moderate	Close to WTT	William Riddler purchased the land in 1852, however at this time the Collett family had already purchased and built nearby, the father later subdivided the land around their cottage for his children, eventually in 1906 this led to the sale of 37 properties with many still in a similar condition
HA-07	Moera Railway Heritage Area - Randwick Rd, York St, Elizabeth St	1927?	Early Settlement/Transport	Regional	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS (37 York St)	When the new Hutt railway workshop was built it became evident that residential dwellings would need to be created to support its employee base, the houses were prefabricated with significant lawn/garden space and supported further by public parks and play areas, Georgian styles, MW to check narrative around 'Moera' naming - atributed to a small Te Ati-Awa village and cultivation area
HA-08	Petone Foreshore Heritage Area - Queen St, Buick St, Bolton St	1903 onwards	Early Settlement	Local	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS (7 Buick St)	Largely intact groups of stylistic housing from early settlements, including the 1903 subdivison of land owned by William Buick
HA-09	Petone State Flats Housing Area	1940s-60s?	State Housing/Modern Movement	Regional	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS (most)	From the 1940s-60s the end of Jackson Street and surrounding area was developed for large-scale state housing, however the designs were considered poor and not fit for family occupation even though this was the majority of inhabitants, International style with cubic form, in 1982 there was a plan to rehibilitate these particular flats which included landscaping and external facilities improvements as well as interior building refurbishments, MW are co-owners of a settlement in the vacinity
HA-10	Matiu/Somes Island Heritage Area	NA	Early Settlement/Sea & River/Memorial/Industrial ism	National	Y	High		Uses include pā (Haowhenua and Te Moana-a-kura), various human and animal quarantine stations, WWI encampment for POW's, WWII outposts and gun emplacements, and agricultural research, lighthouse and keepers home built in 1866, quarantine station constructed 1872-74, makes mention of Mokopuna island, memorial erected in 1970s to remember those who died on the island from illness, MW to check narrative of name 'Matiu' - given by Kupe, recognised vested site in Taranaki Whānui treaty settlement, governed by Kaitiaki Board and managed by DOC

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HA-11	Wainuiomata Terracrete Houses Heritage Area, 44-54 Wainuiomata Rd	1952-1960?	State Housing	Regional	Y	Moderate	Y, PNBS (44, 52,54 Wainuiomata Rd)	Ambitious earth-building venture by Terracrete Constructions Limited (Anker brothers) comprising of 15 soil cement houses, though some were used as state housing as intended others were privately sold
HA-12	Baring Head Heritage Area (incl associated buildings)	NA	Sea & River	Regional	Y	High		New light station constructed in the area in 1934, reduced need for Pencarrow station, used as a signal station by armed forces in WWII, GRWC brought site in 2010, the keeper's house is being restored by a trust, Baring Head is noted by Morrie Love (M34) as a SoS, links to archaeological discovery of Māori habitation, also links to coastal area which is statuatorily acknowledged in TW and NT settlements.

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

TUARIMA – TUESDAY 04 JULY 2023

Attendees
• Richard Te One – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Hāmi Love – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Matiu Jennings – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui • Māreikura Te Āhuru – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here, Hutt City Council • Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga, Hutt City Council • Laurel-Jean Dennision – Pou Arataki Māori, Hutt City Council • Nathan Geard (part meeting) – Policy Planning Manager, Hutt City Council **Apologies** • Noel Rāwiri Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa

Reflections & Actions
Reflections (general): • Hami reflected on the urban design kaupapa we discussed last hui with respect to Williams Park and looks forward to Josh scoping and presenting this back to the Kāhui. **Reflections (sites of significance wānanga):** • Richard thought that it was a shame that there weren't more attendees but enjoyed the wānanga overall, particularly having his daughter involved and connecting with other whānau. • Māreikura and Hami were regretful that they couldn't attend but are looking forward to further iterations of the wānanga.

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- Hami went on to say that the whānau at Hikoikoi are interested in holding a wānanga, however, are waiting to confirm the date.
- Matiu said that it was good to see progress happening in this space, despite the intimate number of attendees, as it has been a slow burn.
- Emily said the running of the kaupapa was tested on Saturday and the content covered could be shorted in future deliveries. It is important to do further wānanga so a wide range of people can contribute. Only real date to be weary of is towards the end of this month, there is a paper going to Council on how we might proceed with the sites of significance chapter. Will be able to keep working on the chapter alongside Mana Whenua after the paper.
- In terms of the content Emily said there was an important kōrero on how we define 'significance' - most of our narratives are based on historical significance, however, some places retain their significance today as māhinga kai sites. How do we tell the story of 'significance' before as well as today and into the future.
- Matiu agreed that even 2.5 -3 hours would even be more manageable.

Actions (from 11 May 23 hui):

- Mike to make updates and bring back to Kāhui at a later date – likely in conjunction with Resident Satisfaction Survey results and insights. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

Actions (from 23 May 23 hui):

- Josh to amend the design process diagram to add the Kāhui Mana Whenua engagement phases. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

Actions (from 13 June 23 hui):

- ACTION: Josh to share package of Williams Park mahi in future hui. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- ACTION: Josh to connect Williams Park mahi with Len's work for Tupua Horo Nuku - to generate motifs etc. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- ACTION: Te Tira Māori to do some thinking about what a Te Tiriti framework to prioritise mahi of significance to Mana Whenua across council and bring back to the Kāhui. **STATUS: NOT STARTED**
- ACTION: Cam and Emily to have first go at implementing feedback raised to do with the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and share with the Kāhui for any further comments or concerns. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- ACTION: Emily to circulate historic heritage prioritisation spreadsheet for Kāhui consideration. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- ACTION: Kāhui members to review spreadsheet and advise the degree of input they would like to have and/or believe is appropriate. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- ACTION: Emily to follow up with Karepa on research funding WCC has acquired. **STATUS: NOT STARTED**

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Presentation on District Plan Natural Environment Chapters

Nathan Geard – Policy Planning Manager

Presentation:

- Explained to the Kāhui that a draft of District Plan is aiming to go out for public engagement in October. He noted that everything doesn't need to be exactly right by this time as there will be time still to revise the chapters and take on board additional guidance from Mana Whenua and the broader public.
- Presented on the natural chapters within the District Plan - key thing to note on these chapters is that broadly the approach is to restrict inappropriate development and enable activities that do not compromise the significant values of the areas identified.
- In terms on natural features and landscapes, and the coastal environment, currently these are only protected in the District Plan on public land. The identification of these follows criteria set regionally and the landscapes component was done in coordination with Upper Hutt City Council to ensure a consistency in approach.
- Raised the question around what level of definition is appropriate for 'customary use/harvesting' as there are pros and cons to both.
- **ACTION: DP team to advise the approach of WCC and GWRC in defining this.**
- A key aspect of new rules in the District Plan to note are 'existing use rights' which means people can continue an existing approach or land use activity as of right unless this is substantially altered.
- A further challenge is that the provision of public accessways to key waterbodies is predicated on private owners subdividing their land as this is when the chapter rules are activated.
- **ACTION: DP team to consider whether there are any regulatory levers that could encourage more proactive parameters (e.g., signage or markings) around access to increase awareness of publicly accessible space.**
- Nathan continued to reiterate the point about the role of non-regulatory levers outside of the District Plan in supporting good outcomes regarding the natural environment, for example the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan that is in development.
- Nathan explained why mapping wasn't completed for the natural environment chapter which pertains to waterbodies. Due to the changing nature of many watercourses across the city he suggested that applying a blanket catchment lens that encapsulates an appropriate buffer (10m) on either side, might be a more meaningful approach. Should some waterbodies justify a bigger margin.
- Nathan discussed the situation regarding the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity and why this work hadn't been started by council. But, flagged that when this work was in motion it would need significant engagement with Mana Whenua.

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- Finally, the approach to a new 3 Waters chapter was presented including its intended outcomes for protecting the pressure on infrastructure due to intensification and encouraging water retention, neutrality, and sensitive urban design outcomes.

Discussion:

- Matiu noted that customary harvesting is important for Mana Whenua in practicing tikanga, particularly in times of significance such as tangihanga.
- There was a query from that Kāhui about whether rāhui could be put on harvesting during these crucial times.
- On the customary harvesting topic, Matiu also said a key challenge with enabling all to access a resource leaves is susceptible to their own tikanga, which may not support the flourishment of the resource. He also noted that ~~that~~ the views of the Kāhui may not necessarily represent those of other iwi members and that additional kōrero will need to occur.
- **ACTION: Matiu to facilitate whānau kōrero on what tikanga is associated with customary harvesting - i.e., access to and usage of resources - so that this can be given effect to appropriately through the District Plan.**
- Matiu also noted that Mana Whenua need to be partners in conversations about reserve investment.
- **ACTION: Emily to follow up with Parks and Reserves team about how this might be facilitated.**
- On the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity topic, Matiu noted that some iwi members were opposed to this as it has the potential to capture a lot of Māori owned land blocks in its mapping. This needs to be considered when engaging in work on this chapter and would benefit from a partnership approach.
- Regarding the Public Access discussion, Richard queried whether there were any waterbodies that the public could not currently access. Nathan responded that access to the Wainuiomata River was patchy due to private land ownership in the area. Richard advised that it would be useful for public areas along the river to be effectively demarcated.

Kōrero on Ethics Policy

Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Kōrero:

- Emily took the Kāhui through the policy focusing on three key areas of relevance.
- Matiu suggested adding a bespoke piece into the principles section that speaks to the intent of the policy in redressing and restoring past breeches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. In their current state the Te Reo Pākehā principles don't carry the same depth in meaning as the Te Reo Māori ones, so need an equity piece here.
- **ACTION: Emily to alter policy to reflect this sentiment.**

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Kōrero on Speed Management Plan
Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here **Kōrero:** • Emily advised the Kāhui that information from Matua Lee regarding Te Tatau o Te Pō had let to an appendix in the current paper going to Council around the need for bespoke investment in signage around the marae to increase safety the marae. • Matiu asked if we could copy and paste this for Ōwhiti Urupā as it isn't really appropriate that action isn't taken to reduce increase safety here as well. • **ACTION: Emily to discuss with transport officer in charge of this paper.**

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Natural Environment Chapters

Draft District Plan

Kāhui Mana Whenua

04/07/2023

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General Overview

- The District Plan must include chapters on the *Natural Environment*.
- The main purpose of these chapters is to identify parts of the natural environment that need to be protected from inappropriate subdivision land use and development.
- Hutt City Council is also preparing a *Three Waters* chapter (an optional chapter).

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Topic Chapters

Group A

1. Natural Features and Landscapes
2. Coastal Environment
3. Natural Character

Group B

1. Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity
2. Public Access
3. Three Waters

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Chapter by Chapter
Group A

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Natural Features and Landscapes

Chapter characteristics:

- Identifies *outstanding natural features and landscapes* (based on criteria set by the Regional Policy Statement).
- Sets objectives, policies and rules to protect the natural values of the identified landscapes/features.

Level of change proposed:
High

Level of opportunity for Mana Whenua influence:
Moderate

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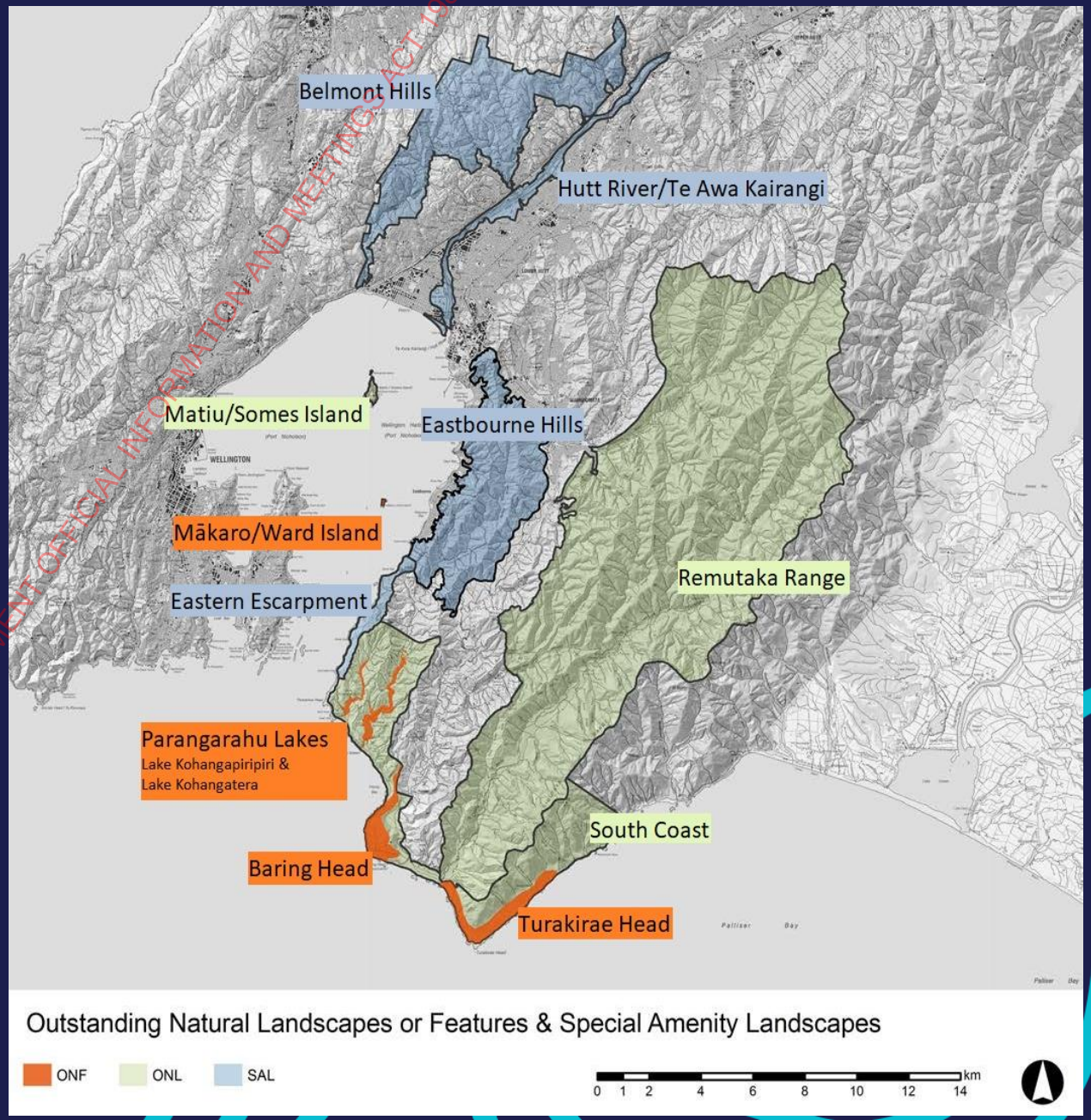
Natural Features and Landscapes

Key:
ONF – Outstanding Natural Features

ONL – Outstanding Natural Landscapes

SAL – Special Amenity Landscapes



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Coastal Environment

Chapter characteristics:

- Identifies the *coastal environment* and areas of *high natural character* (based on criteria set by the Regional Policy Statement and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement).
- Sets objectives, policies and rules to protect the natural character of high natural character areas.

Level of change proposed:
Moderate

Level of opportunity for Mana Whenua influence:
Moderate

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Coastal Natural Character & Coastal Environment

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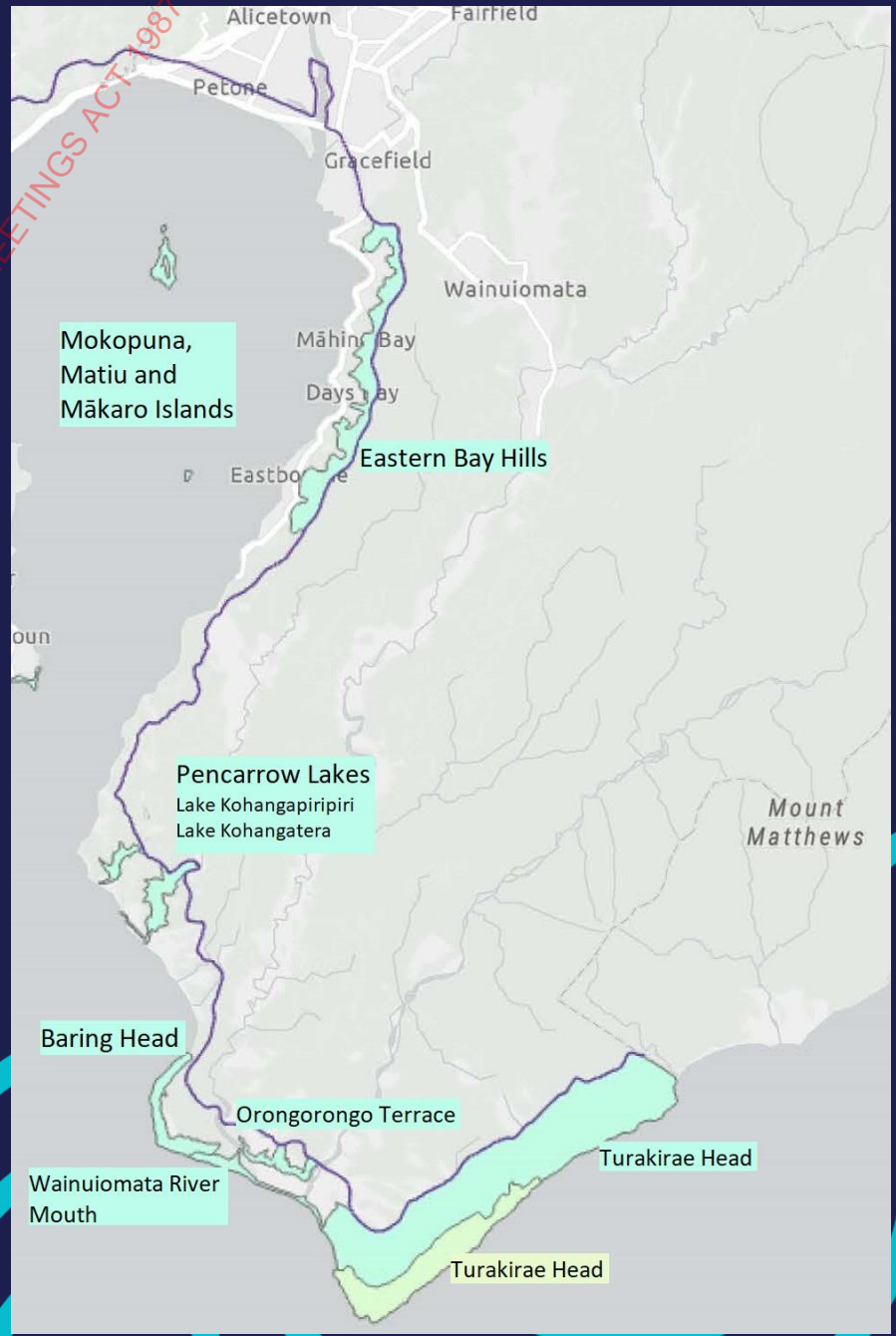

Inland Extent Coastal Environment

Outstanding Natural Coastal Character Areas

High and Very High Coastal Natural Character Areas

Natural Character

Chapter characteristics:

- Identify the margins of rivers, lakes and the coast marine area (not mapped).
- Sets objectives, policies and rules to protect the natural character of the identified area.

Level of change proposed:
High

Level of opportunity for Mana Whenua influence:
Moderate

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Important Factors

Group A

- Identifying and protecting values that contribute to the significance of these sites and areas, but also enabling some appropriate land uses.
- Many sites and areas overlap with Sites of Significance to Māori – how do we treat these and how are these informed by Mana Whenua aspirations?
- Giving effect to general direction set by the Resource Management Act, NZ Coastal Policy Statement and Regional Policy Statement.

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Questions for Mana Whenua

Group A

What types of land uses and developments should occur in these areas? Does this change based on the specific site or area? (e.g., Tūrakirae Head vs Mātiu Island).

Our general approach is to restrict development in order to preserve the natural values and features of these sites and areas, what other considerations should we be thinking about?

Customary harvesting is a permitted activity as of right, should this be defined further? What are the pros and cons?

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Chapter by Chapter
Group B

Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity

This chapter would identify areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and set objectives, policies and rules to protect them.

Work on this chapter is on hold until the release of a National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity.

The draft District Plan will not include an Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter.

The proposed District Plan needs to include an Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter.

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Public Access

Chapter characteristics:

- This chapter is for maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along the coastal marine areas, lakes and rivers.
- Would require esplanade strips and reserves to be created (or retained) as part of new subdivisions.

Level of change proposed:
Low

Level of opportunity for Mana Whenua influence:
Moderate

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Three Waters

Chapter characteristics:

- New chapter for Hutt City Council – part of a regionally consistent approach.
- Sets the approach to managing stormwater, wastewater and water connections for new development.
- Largely formalising the existing approach to development.
- When the system is at capacity and new connections will increase demand, consent will be required to allow for consideration of mitigation options.
- Opportunity to introduce water sensitive urban design, greywater tanks and other measures to reduce demand on existing infrastructure from development.

Level of change proposed:
Low (will follow general approach across the region)

Level of opportunity for Mana Whenua influence:
Moderate

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Important Factors

Group B

- **Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity:** Work on this chapter is currently on hold. When we recommence work on this chapter, we will need to engage significantly with Mana Whenua.

- **Public Access:** Ensuring ongoing and/or improving current access to waterway/bodies and the coastal marine area.

- **Three Waters:** Assists in managing the three waters networks, particularly stormwater in response to future capacity needs.

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Questions for Mana Whenua

Group B

Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity: No questions at this time, but there will be engagement on this chapter in the future.

Public Access: Are their specific areas we want to enable or prevent public access? Or specific reasons for preventing access?

Three Waters: Is there support for an increase provisions in water sensitive urban design, greywater tanks and other measures to reduce demand on existing infrastructure from development?

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

TUAONO – WEDNESDAY 26 JULY 2023

Attendees
• Richard Te One – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Matiu Jennings – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui • Māreikura Te Āhuru – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Noel Rāwiri Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here, Hutt City Council • Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga, Hutt City Council • Kaanihi Butler-Hare – Tumuaki Māori, Hutt City Council • Josh Ambler – Pou Hoahoa Māori • Stephen Davis – Policy Planner, Hutt City Council **Apologies** • Hāmi Love – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust)

Reflections & Actions
Reflections: • Welcomed Kaanihi to the rōpū in his new capacity as Tūmuaki Māori for Hutt City Council. • This was acknowledged by Noel. • Kaanihi thanked Matiu for his mahi in this role previously. • Action: Send all Kāhui correspondence to Mareikura's personal email address in addition to his • No comments were raised on the list of Heritage Items circulated. • Discussed the progress of the actions - there were no comments on these.

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Actions (from 11 May 23 hui):

- Mike to make updates and bring back to Kāhui at a later date – likely in conjunction with Resident Satisfaction Survey results and insights. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

Actions (from 13 June 23 hui):

- Josh to share package of Williams Park mahi in future hui. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Josh to connect Williams Park mahi with Len's work for Tupua Horo Nuku - to generate motifs etc. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Te Tira Māori to do some thinking about what a Te Tiriti framework to prioritise mahi of significance to Mana Whenua across council and bring back to the Kāhui. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Cam and Emily to have first go at implementing feedback raised to do with the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and share with the Kāhui for any further comments or concerns. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Emily to circulate historic heritage prioritisation spreadsheet for Kāhui consideration. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Kāhui members to review spreadsheet and advise the degree of input they would like to have and/or believe is appropriate. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Kaanihi to follow up with Karepa on research funding WCC has acquired for research. **STATUS: NOT STARTED**

Actions (from 4 July 23 hui):

- DP team to advise the approach of WCC and GWRC in defining customary use/harvesting. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- DP team to consider whether there are any regulatory levers that could encourage more proactive parameters (e.g., signage or markings) around access to increase awareness of publicly accessible space. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Matiu to facilitate whānau kōrero on what tikanga is associated with customary harvesting - i.e., access to and usage of resources - so that this can be given effect to appropriately through the District Plan. **STATUS: TBC**
- Emily to follow up with Parks and Reserves team about how this might be facilitated. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to alter Ethics Policy to reflect points raised by the Kāhui. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
- Emily to discuss bespoke treatment to reduce speed outside Ōwhiti Urupā (like Te Tatau o Te Pō) with transport officer in charge of this work. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

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Kōrero on Revised Design Process for Mana Whenua Engagement

Josh Ambler – Policy Planning Manager

Kōrero:

- Josh shared a revised version of the process digram based on feedback from previous hui.
- He also presented the expanded backend version which expands on how each of the steps will work internally.
- He noted that the initiation and consolidation of cultural narratives for places is generally the most onerous piece of the puzzle and queried who or what process could we stand up to support this in a more effective way.
- He noted that there was internal funding that he could apply for to fund a representative to do a piece of work around this.
- Matiu noted that the initiation phase is crucial and that forward planning is necessary, particularly if we want to partner with Mana Whenua on these projects who have their own processes for circulation of information and nominating people to be involved.
- He said that another challenge is that we know key whānau members have capabilities, but not capacity to be involved in all of these council projects.
- Emily asked whether it would be possible to start a list of Mana Whenua approved artists that a call would go out to each time a project is initiated. This was we could focus Kāhui Mana Whenua time on working through the ins and outs of each project plan and how it will unfold.
- Matiu noted that council should already have a list of people that have been used in the past. Then entities could send an email out to their members to seek expressions of interest in creating stylistic design elements for projects in the future.
- **Action: Josh to start compiling list of who we have on file/have used in the past for Emily to then send around to Kāhui members to build on.**
- Noel noted that a collective of artists would be good to stand up and all Kāhui reps could easily start creating this - a database that lists people's specialities.
- Noel also said that something else to consider is how we enable space for all uri to be part of this space - i.e., those not pre-identified in the list.
- Kaanihi agreed that this is important, particularly those studying in the artistic space currently.
- Noel said this was important to building the future and asked whether there was a way for artists working on a project to involve local kura in the project in some way.
- Cam noted that our Connected Communities have lists and links into our schools in Te Awa Kairangi which could aid this process.

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- Cam also provided an example of artist procurement for a project in Wainuiomata where the criteria was either someone from Mana Whenua or Wainuiomata itself.
- The process included shoulder tapping preferred candidates and also putting out an open call (4 weeks).
- Richard noted that from his perspective the preference should be using their own first, and if not, someone that has approval from Mana Whenua before proceeding.

Presentation on Urban Design in the District Plan

Stephen Davis – Policy Planner

Presentation:

- Stephen introduced urban design as a concept and what it's role is within the District Plan.
- He explained that this will operate as a series of outcomes that we want to achieve when new developments occur.
- In practice this can be difficult to navigate due to the subjectivity associated with assessments and often competing interests or aspirations.
- This often creates a tension between what we're trying to achieve and how you can realistically do this through the District Plan.
- Stephen asked the Kāhui how Tikanga Māori processes might be enabled or protected through urban design?
- Stephen gave a key example from Plan Change 56 to explain this. A challenge with intensification and higher buildings next to marae and urupā is that it can negatively impact on the privacy of the marae to enact cultural practices, such as tangitanga. In response we added rules around how this would be given effect to through the District Plan.

Kōrero:

- Emily started the kōrero by posing the question: if we could impose urban design outcomes on or around sites of significance what might this look like?
- Matiu supported the notion of 'imposing' and said partnership as an outcome needs to be front and centre.
- Matiu also stated that the concept of 'what does respect look like' is extremely vague and ultimately comes back to how we characterise our sites of significance. E.g., is there a ~~rubrik~~rubric or scale that can be used to define level of importance that directs particular urban design outcomes.
- Emily said that one way that these could be characterised was as natural sites, archaeological sites and active sites.

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- Matiu added that archaeological might be useful to split into two - sites that had lost any integrity due to the level of development that had occured and sites that has some level of integrity that needed to be preserved.
- Josh noted that a cool outcome would be for new developments contribute to improving the health of waterway systems. This could look like rerouting pipes away from waterways, providing for significant permeable surfacing, and making provisions for buffers and riperian planting.
- Stephen noted that this could shift the status quo of resource consenting officers from focusing more on the aesthetic value to instead more on the physical impacts.
- Emily suggested that this could also look like focusing the orientation of development away from built aspects at the waterway edge in favour of landscaping and planting.

Kōrero on paper to Council about direction of Historic and Cultural Values chapters in the District Plan

Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Kōrero:

- Emily briefly spoke to her paper that has been prepared for Council.
- She shared the draft objectives and policies of the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter.
- Matiu asked whether the wording of Policy 1 could be shifted from 'collaborating with Mana Whenua' to 'partnering with Mana Whenua'.
- Richard raised that he didn't think the language around 'encouraging landowners to protect and preserve' was strong enough and could we 'require' them to instead.
- Emily said that this hard to enforce through rules in the District Plan, however, is a good example of how levers outside of it (e.g., financial incentives) can be drawn on to deliver positive outcomes that align with the intent of the Plan.
- Matiu queried whether we could control what occurs on crown land (e.g., schools)?
- Stephen noted that all land uses are subject to the rules of the Plan, unless that particular land has a designation status, which is the case on some crown land (e.g., state owned schools). This enables them to essentially disregard the Plan and do what they like. Council can provide feedback to their approach, but this has not legislative weight.
- Stephen also noted that we get the greatest outcomes with the crown when we partner with them (i.e., Riverlink).
- **Action: Emily to circulate paper with the minutes for the Kāhui to provide further feedback on if they wish.**

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- **Action: Emily to follow up on enrolling the Kāhui in the RMA: Making Good Decisions course.**

Wrap Up

Actions raised by the Kāhui:

- Noel raised a safety issue at Te Whiti Park with only one of two entranceways being open at a time. This causes a significant challenge with entering and exiting, especially during the weekend when multiple games are on.
- **Action: Cam to follow this up with our security team.**

Miscellaneous Updates:

Speed Management Plan

- Emily updated the Kāhui on the Plan being adopted by Council this week, including an action for officers to look into bespoke treatment (e.g., signage) outside of Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae.
- Meeting with Lee and transport technicians is set for the week coming.
- Emily said she was hopeful that the approach chosen will also be adopted outside Ōwhiti Urupā.

Affordable Sports Review

- Emily spoke to a piece of work that is ongoing ahead of the next long term plan to review how we fund sport across the city and council's role in this.
- Will also look at how we use our sports parks which includes taking a look at the example set by Te Āti Awa at Te Whiti Park.
- There is a paper on this going to Council with more information.
- **Action: Emily to circulate paper when available.**

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District Plan Review: Urban Design

Kāhui Mana Whenua

26/07/2023

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Ko wai au?

Stephen Davis
Policy Planner

Stephen.Davis@huttcity.govt.nz

Wellington / Auckland / Tauranga / Lower Hutt

Work alongside Emily Campbell in the Policy Planning team.

Leading the urban design, commercial areas, and industrial areas sections of the District Plan review.

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What is urban design?

Designing the buildings, spaces, and networks of cities to achieve social, cultural, environmental, and economic goals and aspirations.

Sits between architecture, landscape architecture, and urban planning.

As a profession, uses knowledge about the functioning of cities to choose outcomes for achieving these goals and aspiration.

Those that are chosen are centred on values that we believe will make a positive difference in our communities.

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Natural and Urban

Urban design is not just about built-up areas, but it's mostly about built-up areas.

We also consider through the District Plan how development affects the natural environment.

But often our issues and approach to protecting the environment isn't just a dry technical one – can require judgement and creativity, especially with multiple goals and aspirations.

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How does the District Plan contribute?

The District Plan lets us control:

- where buildings go
- how they look
- how they function
- what they provide to visitors/employees/residents
- how they interact with neighbours
- how they respect the natural environment and cultural sites

The District Plan doesn't control:

- funding
- the allocation of resources within the community
- the provision of public goods and services
- who makes decisions about what should be done with public land

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How does the District Plan contribute?

The heart of urban design is how we build, lay out and operate public spaces and facilities.

But District Plan is more about regulation, not action.

The main effect is on developments that are:

- New
- Privately organised
- On private land
- Large-scale
- In urban areas

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TE AWA KAIRANGI

How we'll be using the Draft District Plan for engagement

The Draft District Plan will be a full set of plan chapters and maps for people to give their feedback on.

If we're considering doing something ambitious or new, we think it is best to put it in (so people can have their say).

Will come with "key questions" for the community to spark discussion (not exhaustive).

Our intent is to focus on outcomes and hear the values of our communities.

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Outcomes (examples)

- Privacy
- Access to light
- Safety and security
- Aesthetics
- Effective storage and loading
- Inviting commercial streets
- Adaptable buildings
- Interesting public spaces
- Connections and accessways
- Safety for pedestrians and cyclists
- Buildings use new public spaces that come from Riverlink
- Respect of significant historic and cultural sites

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Key questions

- What outcomes are missing?
- What outcomes are we pursuing that we shouldn't?
- What outcomes do people need help to know how to achieve?

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HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

Enabling Tikanga Māori processes

Will our District Plan get in the way of Tangata Whenua using

- Land
- Marae
- Urupā
- Mahinga Kai
- other places?

Are there features you want to see or not see in new homes and commercial buildings – for yourselves, or as neighbours?

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Respecting significant sites

Our ongoing work to recognise significant sites to Tangata Whenua should inform Urban Design in the District Plan.

Development on or near significant sites should respect those sites – but what does "respect" mean for a development?

Examples – for neighbours of marae and urupā in PC56 a key concern was privacy.

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TE AWA KAIRANGI

Brainstorming, Questions, and Feedback

What obstacles in the plan might we be inadvertently putting in place?

Is “respect” the right framing for significant sites?

What does “respect” mean for:

- Marae
- Urupā
- Mahinga kai sites
- Historic sites (e.g. old pā sites)
- New buildings next to sites
- Where developments are on sites themselves
(e.g. Pito-one Pā)

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Ngā mihi ki a koutou
Thank you for your time

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Actions – 26 July 23

Actions (from 11 May 23 hui):

- Mike to make updates and bring back to Kāhui at a later date – likely in conjunction with Resident Satisfaction Survey results and insights. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

Actions (from 23 May 23 hui):

- Josh to amend the design process diagram to add the Kāhui Mana Whenua engagement phases. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
    - Notes: presented at 26 July Hui

Actions (from 13 June 23 hui):

- Josh to share package of Williams Park mahi in future hui. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Josh to connect Williams Park mahi with Len's work for Tupua Horo Nuku - to generate motifs etc. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Te Tira Māori to do some thinking about what a Te Tiriti framework to prioritise mahi of significance to Mana Whenua across council and bring back to the Kāhui. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
    - Notes: establishing this process is on the Te Tira Māori business plan for the 23/24 financial year as a key result.
- Cam and Emily to have first go at implementing feedback raised to do with the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and share with the Kāhui for any further comments or concerns. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
    - Notes: shared alongside 26 July Hui minutes
- Emily to circulate historic heritage prioritisation spreadsheet for Kāhui consideration. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
    - Notes: NA
- Kāhui members to review spreadsheet and advise the degree of input they would like to have and/or believe is appropriate. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to follow up with Karepa on research funding WCC has acquired. **STATUS: NOT STARTED**
    - Notes: action has shifted from Emily to Kaanihi

Actions (from 4 July 23 hui):

- DP team to advise the approach of WCC and GWRC in defining customary use/harvesting. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
    - Notes: WCC approach – District Plan
        - Customary activity: means the use of land and/or buildings for traditional Māori activities and includes making and/or creating customary goods, textiles and art, medicinal gathering, waka ama, management and activities that recognise and provide for the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of customary importance.

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        - Customary harvesting (hauhake): means harvesting is of indigenous vegetation by mana whenua in accordance with tikanga for traditional uses. These include:
            - Kohi Kai (food gathering)
            - Whakairo (carving)
            - Rāranga (weaving)
            - Rongoā (traditional medicine)
    - Notes: GWRC approach – Natural Resources Plan
        - Māori customary use: The interaction of Māori with fresh and coastal water for cultural purposes. This includes the cultural and spiritual relationships with water expressed through Māori practices, recreation and the harvest of natural materials
- DP team to consider whether there are any regulatory levers that could encourage more proactive parameters (e.g., signage or markings) around access to increase awareness of publicly accessible space. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
    - Notes: kōrero had with Planning Policy Manager and Resource Consent Officer about ways to tighten this up in the draft Plan. Have opted to address this through the subdivision chapter that speaks to esplanade strips and reserves.
- Matiu to facilitate whānau kōrero on what tikanga is associated with customary harvesting - i.e., access to and usage of resources - so that this can be given effect to appropriately through the District Plan. **STATUS: TBC**
- Emily to follow up with Parks and Reserves team about how this might be facilitated. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to alter Ethics Policy to reflect points raised by the Kāhui. **STATUS: COMPLETED**
    - Notes: the following wording has been included "We have purposefully aligned the three pou to the mana (governance) and mahi (operations) principles of Māori Data Sovereignty to ensure we are giving effect to our obligations to Tangata Whenua under Te Tiriti o Waitangi (see Appendix 2 for an explanation of these terms). This process recognises the way forward in partnership with Tangata Whenua to redress past breeches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and deliver an equitable and mana-enhancing approach to data collection, storage and usage going forward."
- Emily to discuss bespoke treatment to reduce speed outside Ōwhiti Urupā (like Te Tatau o Te Pō) with transport officer in charge of this work. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

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Report no: DPRC2023/4/232

Direction for Historical and Cultural Values Section of the Draft District Plan

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to update the District Plan Review Committee on progress of the Historical and Cultural Values section of the District Plan review and present the Committee with the direction taken in chapters that make up this section of the draft District Plan. This report acknowledges that engagement with Mana Whenua is still ongoing as part of the review.

Recommendations

That the Committee:

(1) notes and receives the information contained in the report;

(2) endorses the direction taken in the development of chapters contained within the Historical and Cultural Values section of the draft District Plan;

(3) endorses the approach to further engage with Mana Whenua prior to further notification of affected property owners and landowners regarding Historic Heritage and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori; and

(4) endorses the approach to notify affected property owners and landowners prior to release of the draft District Plan for public engagement.

Background

2. The District Plan review includes a review of the District Plan's approach to Historical and Cultural Values.

3. The National Planning Standards (standards that outline the structure for the District Plan under the Resource Management Act) specify that the District Plan must include a specific Historical and Cultural Values section that includes Historic Heritage, Notable Trees and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapters.

4. The Discussion section of this report outlines:

   a. the work to date on this part of the District Plan Review, and

   b. the direction being taken by these chapters for the draft District Plan.

Document 6.3

Discussion

Historic Heritage

5. The protection of Historic Heritage against inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter of national importance under section 6 of the RMA.

6. The Regional Policy Statement (RPS) requires the identification and protection of places, sites and areas with significant historic heritage values that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of history and culture and prescribes criteria for this identification (Policy 21 of the RPS).

7. In addition, Council has developed Taonga Tuku Iho | Heritage Policy (completed in 2021) which outlines five key goals regarding heritage. The draft Historic Heritage chapter has been written to align with these goals, and to meet the statutory requirements set by the RMA and RPS.

8. The District Plan review has included a Heritage Inventory Review. This was completed by external heritage experts, in line with the criteria set by Policy 21 of the RPS. It included an assessment of Historic Heritage sites, features, and areas currently in the District Plan as well as further sites, features and areas.

9. In April and September 2021, property owners of proposed listings were notified specifically about the review and what a heritage listing might mean for them. In the latter, they were also asked for input into the assessments completed by our heritage experts.

10. Proposed District Change 56 (Council's intensification planning instrument) has implications for the Historic Heritage chapter. Several new Heritage Precincts have been identified through that plan change, and the plan change would introduce provisions that limit building height and density in the areas identified to address potential impacts on associated heritage values. The areas included in Plan Change 56 were identified through the Heritage Inventory Review process.

11. One of the key criteria in Policy 21 of the RPS relates to 'Tangata Whenua Values'. This requires targeted engagement with Council's Mana Whenua partners and needs to be completed before the draft Heritage Inventory Review can be finalised. In April 2023, a funded process was established for engaging nominated representatives from three of council's Mana Whenua partners, known as the Kāhui Mana Whenua. This has enabled officers to engage on key chapters of the District Plan review, including the Historic Heritage and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapters.

12. The Kāhui Mana Whenua process is on track to be completed in time for broader engagement on the draft District Plan.

13. Further engagement with affected property owners is also planned and is discussed later in this report.

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Notable Trees

14. Notable Trees refer to individual trees that hold notable amenity, cultural or historic values. There are 145 existing Notable Trees in the operative District Plan.

15. In 2021, a public nomination process was conducted whereby new trees were identified for assessment of whether they qualified to be Notable Trees. A small number of additional trees were nominated by landowners as late as December 2022 and were assessed by a contracted arborist.

16. The trees were assessed using the Standardised Tree Evaluation Method (STEM) which considers factors like the condition, amenity value and notability of the tree. In the past, trees that met a STEM score of 120 have been included in the District Plan (with the approval of the owner of the tree).

17. The assessment process this time around was, again, voluntary for trees on private land following direction by the District Plan Review Subcommittee in the last triennium. This Subcommittee also resolved that they 'may determine a lower STEM score following arborist STEM score assessments.' This was in reflection to ensuring that Notable Trees in the District Plan were equitably spread across all wards in the city.

18. The results of the assessments are as follows in Table 1:

Table 1. Assessment results for nominated Notable Trees by ward boundary

Ward	STEM Score 0-99	STEM Score 100-119	STEM Score 120+	Total Number Assessed
Northern	0	0	1	1
Eastern	0	0	4	4
Western	0	1	0	1
Central	0	2	6	8
Harbour	0	3	17	20
Wainuiomata	1	2	2	5
Combined	**1**	**8**	**30**	**39**

19. There are currently 145 Notable Trees in the current District Plan. As part of the review, these were evaluated to ensure they still qualified for inclusions. Of these, four required reassessments (all met 120 STEM score for inclusion), one required a name change, and four have been removed in recent years.

20. Council's current approach for Notable Trees is to take responsibility for monitoring the health of Notable Trees and any maintenance required. Costs associated currently fluctuate between $50k - $100k per annum. The listing of further Notable Trees would therefore have a greater cost associated with it.

21. No specific engagement with Council's Mana Whenua partners on this chapter has occurred to date. However, any matters arising in relation to Notable Trees from a Mana Whenua perspective will need to be integrated into this chapter.

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Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

22. The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga is a matter of national importance under section 6(e) of the RMA. Additionally, section 7 refers to other matters where particular regard should be given to 'kaitiakitanga' (a central concept within Te Ao Māori), and Section 8 outlines that the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi should be taken into account. All sections listed are relevant to Mana Whenua in the expression of Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.

23. In addition, Policy 22 of the RPS, which relates to protecting historic heritage values, includes requirements in relation to places, sites, areas and wāhi tapu.

24. The Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter must balance the aspirations of Council's Mana Whenua partners for the use and development of customary land with the general approach of the Historic Heritage chapter of protecting against inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

25. This requires meaningful and ongoing engagement with Council's Mana Whenua partners to ensure the identification of these sites and areas, as well as the rules concerning them, meets their expectations.

26. Currently, 24 sites are identified and protected in the Significant Cultural Resources sub-chapter of the operative District Plan. Some of the key themes identified by Mana Whenua (noting that engagement is still ongoing) regarding the current approach include:

    a. the list is not final and further sites will likely be added or updated with information captured through ongoing engagement;

    b. the true extents of these sites are not accurately mapped and will likely be updated with information captured through ongoing engagement;

    c. appropriate recognition of the values associated with these sites is currently made difficult as their current descriptions are not well recorded;

    d. the current approach to protecting these sites from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is not delivering positive outcomes for Mana Whenua; and

    e. the historic and contemporary connections and relationships Mana Whenua have with Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori are not fully acknowledged nor supported under the current approach.

27. The initial approach to resolving issues (a) and (b) has been through a review of Cultural Impact Assessments and Reports that have been completed by Mana Whenua representatives over the years, in addition to other resources such as archaeological studies and Greater Wellington Regional Council documents. This includes information on site identification, associated narratives, images and maps.

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28. Engagement on this work with Council's Mana Whenua partners is ongoing through the Kāhui Mana Whenua process as well as through a series of wānanga with other iwi members to ensure a broad range of feedback is considered in the site identification and chapter drafting.

Summary of draft District Plan approach

29. The intended outcomes across each chapter in the District Plan are identified in its objectives.

30. Objectives provide a link between resource management issues and the particular policies and rules in the Plan that implement the objectives.

31. Table 2 outlines these objectives and provides a summary of the policies and rules for each of the chapters that are being prepared for the Historical and Cultural Values section of the draft District Plan.

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Table 2. Historic and Cultural Values chapters – Proposed Objectives, Policies and Rules	
Historic Heritage	
Objectives	
HH-O1	Significant historic heritage values associated with buildings, items and areas are recognised and are protected from inappropriate, subdivision, use and development.
HH-O2	Historic heritage buildings, items and areas are used appropriately and maintained.
Policies	
Identification of historic heritage sites, structures, and areas (based on RPS criteria). Management of land use and development activities that have the potential to damage or enhance associated values. These activities include: 1. Maintenance and repair; 2. Alterations and additions; 3. Earthquake strengthening, fire protection and accessibility upgrades; 4. Relocation; 5. Demolition; and 6. Construction of new buildings or structure. An additional policy on providing for continued use and adaptive reuse.	
Rules	
Permitted Activities	**Resource Consent Required**
• Repair and maintenance • Construction of new buildings or structures • Alterations and additions (if non-contributing item in Heritage Area) • Earthquake strengthening, fire protection and accessibility upgrades (if non-contributing item in Heritage Area) • Demolition (if non-contributing item in Heritage Area) *Note: A non-contributing item is a feature in a heritage area that itself does not make a notable contribution to the heritage values of the area.*	• Alterations and additions • Earthquake strengthening, fire protection and accessibility upgrades • Relocation • Demolition

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Notable Trees	
Objectives	
NT-O1	Trees with notable heritage, cultural or amenity values are protected and retained for their natural life.
Policies	
Identification of Notable Trees (based on STEM score). Management of land use and development activities that have the potential to damage or enhance associated values. These include: 1. Trimming and maintenance; 2. Activities in the root zone or drip line; and 3. Removal. Protect Notable Trees for their natural life.	
Rules	
Permitted Activities	**Resource Consent Required**
• Trimming and maintenance (if undertaken by HCC for tree health, or protection of life/property) • Activity in the root zone or drip line (if not likely to impact on future health of tree) • Removal (if undertaken by HCC for protection of life/property)	• Trimming and maintenance, activities in the root zone or drip line, and removal that breach permitted activity conditions.

Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori	
Objectives	
SASM-O1	To empower Māori communities by supporting Mana Whenua aspirations and sustainable growth while enhancing relationships with Sites and Areas of Significance.
SASM-O2	Mana Whenua have self-determination over their Sites and Areas of Significance. The associated values are recognised and upheld by enabling active participation of Mana Whenua in decision making.
SASM-O3	Sites and areas of significance and their associated values are recognised, maintained, and protected.
SASM-O4	Recognise and enable Mana Whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over their sites and areas of significance.
SASM-O5	The historic and contemporary connection Mana Whenua have with their sites and areas of significance and their associated values are recognised and provided for.

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Policies
Identification of Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori in partnership with Mana Whenua. Engagement with Mana Whenua to manage land use and development activities that have the potential to damage or degrade the site/area or its associated values. Provide for access, cultural activities and customary usage where this is in accordance with Tikanga Māori. Encourage and support landowners to manage, maintain and preserve Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori in collaboration with Mana Whenua to enhances associated values. Enable small scale earthworks for burials within existing urupā.
Rules
Rules are still being developed in partnership with Mana Whenua.

32. In setting the direction for each chapter, other approaches were considered, but ultimately not progressed or adopted. These are described below in Table 3, along with the reasoning for not progressing/adopting them.

Table 3. Approaches not progressed or adopted in the draft Historic and Cultural Values chapters

Approach:	Reasoning:
Voluntary Historic Heritage protection (i.e. only listing heritage buildings with the approval of the owner)	Council has legislative requirements to act in accordance with the RMA and give effect to the RPS. Legal advice sought on the matter of voluntary listings is that this does not meet the requirements of the RMA and RPS (see Appendix 1 for this advice).
Mandatory Notable Tree protection	This is not consistent with Council's existing District Plan approach. Anecdotal evidence suggests that where trees are proposed to be protected and the property owner is not supportive, tree damage or removal can often occur.
Retaining existing Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori Identification	The current list has not been reviewed since the District Plan was first made operative, and continuing this approach would not recognise the views expressed by Council's Mana Whenua partners on the shortcomings of the current list.

Next Steps

33. The next steps for the Historical and Cultural Heritage section of the District Plan review are as follows:

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Engagement with Mana Whenua

34. Continued engagement with Mana Whenua through the Kāhui Mana Whenua forum will occur on the Historic Heritage, and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapters. Given the timeframe until a draft District Plan is proposed to be considered for public engagement, the Notable Trees chapter was deemed not as high a priority for Mana Whenua engagement.

35. In addition, further wānanga are planned with broader iwi members on the list of sites and their associated values which will sit within the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori list chapter. These wānanga will also ensure we are appropriately shaping the rule framework for these sites and areas.

Finalising sites, structures and areas for the draft District Plan

36. The Heritage Inventory Review will be completed through the assessment of Tangata Whenua values, in line with RPS criteria pertaining to Historic Heritage.

37. In addition, further engagement with Mana Whenua will contribute to finalising the list of Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori that will feature in the draft District Plan.

Communications with affected property owners and landowners

38. Following completion of the identification process, officers will notify affected property and landowners of Historic Heritage and Notable Tree listings via targeted letters. These will give them information on what a listing means for them and invite them to give feedback as part of the public engagement process on the draft District Plan.

39. Likewise, property owners within identified Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori boundaries will also be specifically notified and invited to have their say.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

40. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.

41. Some of the Historic Heritage sites, structures and areas, and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori are located in areas susceptible to natural hazards and climate change impacts. There is a likelihood that these will be lost in future years. However, protecting these important places could be considered within other council planning and initiatives on climate change adaptation.

42. Identifying and protecting Notable Trees can mitigate some of the effects of climate change. However, it is noted that the current listings overall would have a small contribution when compared to the scale of vegetation across all of Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt.

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Consultation

43. Feedback on proposed Historic Heritage, Notable Tree and Sites of Significance to Māori listings will occur through the draft District Plan public engagement process later this year. People directly affected will also be able to make a formal submission on the proposed District Plan next year, in line with the Schedule 1 process stipulated in the RMA.

Legal Considerations

44. This work is being completed in line with the legislative requirements and statutory processes outlined in the RMA.

Financial Considerations

45. All future work, as proposed, will be undertaken within the current District Plan Review budget.

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1⇩	Legal advice on Historic Heritage listing in the District Plan	53

Author: Emily Campbell
Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Reviewed By: Nathan Geard
Policy Planning Manager

Approved By: Alison Geddes
Director Environment and Sustainability

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

TUAWHETU – THURSDAY 17 AUGUST 2023

Attendees
• Richard Te One – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Matiu Jennings – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui • Hāmi Love – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) • Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here, Hutt City Council • Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga, Hutt City Council • Kaanihi Butler-Hare – Tumuaki Māori, Hutt City Council • Josh Ambler – Pou Hoahoa Māori **Apologies** • Māreikura Te Āhuru – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa • Noel Rāwiri Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa

Reflections & Actions
Reflections: • Hami asked if the agenda can be circulated at least a week out so he can socialise with whānau and get any feedback that he can share with the Kāhui. • **ACTION: Emily and future Emily to action.** • Richard noted that he wants to be able to feed more of this kōrero back into the District Plan Review Committee that he sits on as the Mana Whenua member. **Actions:** • Touched on the Resident Satisfaction Survey, District Plan Heritage Review Kaupapa, Forthcoming hui with Karepa, and the Making Good Decisions Course • Cam following up with security team regarding Te Whiti Park entrances - looking into open and close down procedure specifically.

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Presentation on Sites and Areas of Significance in the District Plan

Emily Campbell - Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Presentation:

- Emily talked through the findings of the two wānanga that were held with Te Āti Awa whānau, how this has informed the direction of the objectives and policies in the District Plan, and some options for categorising the sites.
- Josh showed how this is being mapped into our GIS system.

Kōrero:

- Hami reflected on the fact that the kōrero in the wānanga may have not gone the way we thought they would.
- Emily noted that while this may have been the case, the team were open to this happening and thought that there were still some good insights that have been applied to the mahi going forward.
- Josh discussed options for layering different kōrero into GIS mapping, particularly thinking about how this could relate to hazard information and shape Mana Whenua thinking about risk.
- On the categorisation of sites Hami queried whether the categorisation could be multi-layered, to consider the different options proposed.
- Hami also thought option 3 was the strongest approach.
- Matiu agreed and stipulated that following a regional approach was an important consideration.
- Matiu thought that option 2 was one dimensional but would hold some good information if overlayed with option 3.
- Richard reflected on the use of option 3 and WCC and that seems to work reasonably well. However, also noted that it unnecessarily impacts small scale works through the rule framework and so some thinking should be done around this.
- Matiu affirmed that lessons should be learnt and applied from Richard's insight.
- Richard noted that accidental discovery needs to be prominent and archaeological sites (such as those around Eastbourne and Baring Head) need a big fence around them to protect them appropriately.

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Verbal Update on Design Engagement Process and Case Studies

Josh Ambler - Pou Hoahoa Māori

Cam Kapua-Morrell - Pou Reo me hōna Tikanga

Kōrero on the design engagement process:

- Josh and Cam update the Kāhui on how the process design was shaping up in reflection of the feedback received from the Kāhui at previous hui.
- They noted that a design guide with design principles (rules and guidance) was being worked on to support kaimahi with their work going forward in this space and build accountability.
- This would include important steps that need to be done before a project starts, a realistic timeline for process stages, and a monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Regarding artist procurement for projects, Josh discussed that after submitting their interest it would be up to the Kāhui to select the appropriate artist for this work. Then depending on the site there would be a discussion on who manages the work - HCC or Mana Whenua.
- Josh confirmed that regardless, HCC would hold the administrative function.
- He also noted that he is building up the artist rōpū but noted the list needed diversification in terms of skillsets.
- The Kāhui brainstormed names for artists that could be added to the database.
- **ACTION: Cam and Josh to work on an artist procurement process alongside the Arts and Culture Team.**

Kōrero on Williams Park project:

- For the Williams Park project, Josh noted that a carver would need to be identified and that this had been worked into the budget.
- Josh noted that other Māori design outcomes were being achieved through pavement treatment and that the same symbols were being used for wayfinding (Pātiki to Ocean, Niho Taniwha to Ridge, and Kaokao to School).
- Regarding the treatment for the entrance to the site, Josh noted that a pou would be established to mark the start of the site instead.
- Josh noted he was also playing a round with that idea of designing picnic tables within the site that have Mana Whenua narratives embedded within them to create a connection to place.
- Hami requested wether an education piece could be established somewhere at the site to talk to its significance to Mana Whenua.
- Josh noted that this could be a good feature for the information lightboxes that already exist at the site.
- The Kāhui discussed whether audio/visual could be part of this storytelling element - e.g., through the inclusion of a QR code.

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Kōrero on Moera Hub Redevelopment project:

- Cam introduced the Moera Hub Redevelopment project and noted that this would be testing the Design Engagement Process.
- So far Cam and team have advised the project leads that they need to start with a MW cultural narrative and establishing funding for engagement and artists that would need to be contracted for design components.
- The project leads have budgeted $15k for this.
- The project has been paused so that the cultural narrative that sits over the entire can be developed.

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Presentation on Tupua Horo Nuku Penguin Protection Area

Nat Garcia - Project Manager, Transport

Melissa Harward - Solicitor

Richard Hardie - Head of Strategy and Policy

Presentation:

- The team gave a brief intro to the project - a shared pathway (walking and cycling) is being developed at 3-3.5m wide on the roadside of EB.
- The pathway is also being developed to provide resilience measures that protect Marine Dr from the coastal environment in future years.
- The process is to work on 2 bays of construction at a time.
- The team also presented on disruption this is causing to existing penguin nesting sites, and so the project is exploring for reinstating new sites in conjunction with the new pathways.
- Based on criteria that they need to be on the seaward site and of a decent size so that these are accessible for the penguins.
- Currently this process is being challenged by dog risk at Shortt Park and the team is hesitant to establishing larger populations, so is exploring alternative fenced off sites.
- The primary site they have explored is nearby to Seaview Marina which is currently a fishing site and near the Mana Whenua site of significance Ngau-matau.
- Team also discussed dog bylaw change and opportunity to extend this to Honiana Te Puni Reserve.

Kōrero:

- Hami queried why would it need to be fenced off and the team responded that this is to ensure safety for the nesting penguins.
- Nat referenced a good case study in the Hawkes Bay where they have created a similar penguin sanctuary along their shoreline.
- **ACTION: Nat to send information on this project.**
- Nat also discussed the potential opportunity for community buy in and the potential of the site as a visitation and learning space for school kids etc.
- Likewise, Nat said the amenity of the site could be improved by introducing appropriate planting.
- Richard remarked that this site is mostly reclaimed land and is not the same mahinga kai site it once was due to development impacts.
- Hami noted that the people of Moera and Waiwhetū are put out by this proposal, and those in Eastbourne are left less impacted. He queried why stronger provisions couldn't be put in place for H W Shortt Park.
- Melissa said that they could introduce a dog prohibition area, but some people won't respect this and it could take a while before it pays off.

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- Melissa also noted the intent of this proposal is not trying to control where they go but give them a chance, for instance 75% of penguin deaths from crossing the road.
- Nat also noted several ecologists are involved full time in the project, and that this proposal is interwoven with their thinking.
- Regarding the dog bylaw change Richard requested a one pager of key changes.
- **ACTION: Melissa to create and circulate.**
- Matiu advised that targeted engagement with Te Āti Awa fisheries should be an important step.
- **ACTION: Team to action.**

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Actions – 17 August 23

Actions (from 11 May 23 hui):

- Mike to make updates and bring back to Kāhui at a later date – likely in conjunction with Resident Satisfaction Survey results and insights. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

Actions (from 13 June 23 hui):

- Josh to share package of Williams Park mahi in future hui. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
    - Notes: presented to Kāhui for feedback at 17 August hui
- Josh to connect Williams Park mahi with Len's work for Tupua Horo Nuku - to generate motifs etc. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Kāhui members to review spreadsheet and advise the degree of input they would like to have and/or believe is appropriate. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to follow up with Karepa on research funding WCC has acquired. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
    - Notes: action has shifted from Emily to Kaanihi
    - Notes: meeting has been set to discuss

Actions (from 4 July 23 hui):

- Matiu to facilitate whānau kōrero on what tikanga is associated with customary harvesting - i.e., access to and usage of resources - so that this can be given effect to appropriately through the District Plan. **STATUS: TBC**
- Emily to follow up with Parks and Reserves team about how this might be facilitated. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to discuss bespoke treatment to reduce speed outside Ōwhiti Urupā (like Te Tatau o Te Pō) with transport officer in charge of this work. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

Actions (from 26 July hui):

- Josh to start compiling list of who we have on file/have used in the past for Emily to then send around to Kāhui members to build on. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
    - Notes: presented to Kāhui for feedback at 17 August hui
- Emily to circulate 'Approach to Historical and Cultural Values Section of the Draft District Plan' paper with the minutes for the Kāhui to provide further feedback on if they wish. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
- Emily to follow up on enrolling the Kāhui in the RMA: Making Good Decisions course. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
    - Notes: course Is unfortunately full so Kāhui were registered on waitlist.
    - Notes: challenge with securing Mana Whenua spaces within the course has been raised with contact at MfE.
- Cam to follow this up with our security team regarding Te Whiti Park entranceway query from Noel. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
- Emily to circulate paper on Affordable Sports review when available. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

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Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy

Key Changes Proposed

Kāhui Mana Whenua

17/08/2023

Key points we would like to make:

- Māori values (relating to the taiao) section brought to the forefront of the document
- Further piece incorporated into the introduction about the value of indigenous biodiversity to Mana Whenua
- In the current situation (data) section we make acknowledgement to the role of land use changes following the arrival of settlers in contributing to this decline
- Goal becomes ‘The role of Mana Whenua as rangatira and kaitiaki is enabled, Mātauranga Māori is respected, and customary practices are supported’
- Some additions required to focus areas

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Reserve Investment Strategy

Introduction to scope of work

Kāhui Mana Whenua

17/08/2023

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Overview:

- Large pot of pūtea sits with council, collected from financial contributions
- Required to be spent on parks/open space and must respond to growth
- Plan being created to devise project spend for current pūtea
- Strategy being created to devise framework that informs spend on future projects
- Includes a proposal for a land acquisition fund

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Proposed framework for providing parks and open space

1. Neighbourhood level scope (small)
2. Suburb level scope (moderate)
3. Sports Park (large)
4. Destination Park (moderate)
5. Nature Reserve (varies)
6. Ecological or Recreational Linkage or Corridor (small)
7. Civic Space and Cultural Heritage (varies)

*Areas that protect and enable us to experience built cultural and historical sites, and/ or provide for heritage conservation, education, commemoration, mourning and remembrance.

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Proposed focus outcomes

1. Spaces for recreation that inspire play
2. Spaces that prioritise nature
3. Spaces that support connection
4. Spaces that create connection

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Key piece missing...

What is not being considered?

Where are the gaps?

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Sites of Significance Update

Draft District Plan

Kāhui Mana Whenua

17/08/2023

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Overview

- Presented approach and intent to the mahi
- 2x wānanga held with whānau members of Te Āti Awa
- Kōrero collected led to revised maps and the creation of objectives and policies in the draft District Plan
- Presented to Council and signed off
- **Still need to refine rules, mapping and categorisation**

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Themes from wānanga

Wānanga Tuatahi

1. MW role decision making
2. Naming and stories
3. Meaning of ‘significance’
4. Historic v contemporary uses
5. Promotion of sites
6. Waterways
7. Climate change

Wānanga Tuarua

1. Hapū/whānau sites
2. Waterways
3. Pā precincts
4. Land blocks
5. Access

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Mapping

To display in the hui

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The way forward...

Objectives (what are we trying to achieve)

1. To empower Māori communities by supporting Mana Whenua aspirations and sustainable growth while enhancing relationships with Sites and Areas of Significance.
2. Mana Whenua have self-determination over their Sites and Areas of Significance. The associated values are recognised and upheld by enabling active participation of Mana Whenua in decision making.
3. Sites and areas of significance and their associated values are recognised, maintained, and protected.
4. Recognise and enable Mana Whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga over their sites and areas of significance.
5. The historic and contemporary connection Mana Whenua have with their sites and areas of significance and their associated values are recognised and provided for.

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The way forward...

Policies (how we aim to achieve this)

1. Identification of Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori in partnership with Mana Whenua.
2. Engagement with Mana Whenua to manage land use and development activities that have the potential to damage or degrade the site/area or its associated values.
3. Provide for access, cultural activities and customary usage where this is in accordance with Tikanga Māori.
4. Encourage and support landowners to manage, maintain and preserve Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori in collaboration with Mana Whenua to enhances associated values.
5. Enable small scale earthworks for burials within existing urupā.

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Key piece missing…

Categorisation of sites

Option Tuatahi

- Pā
- Kāinga
- Mahinga or Whenua Kai
- Wāhi Tapu or Tūpuna
- Waterways or Waterbodies
- Marae
- Urupā
- Other

Option Tuarua

- Archaeological sites – could be split into some remains/ virtually no remains
- Natural sites – could be split into taiao and wai
- Active sites – marae and urupa

Option Tuatoru

- High-Moderate significance = more restrictive
- Moderate-Low significance = somewhat restrictive
- Active sites = enabling

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Tupua Horo Nuku Update

Nat Garcia
Richard Hardie
Melissa Harward

17 August 2023

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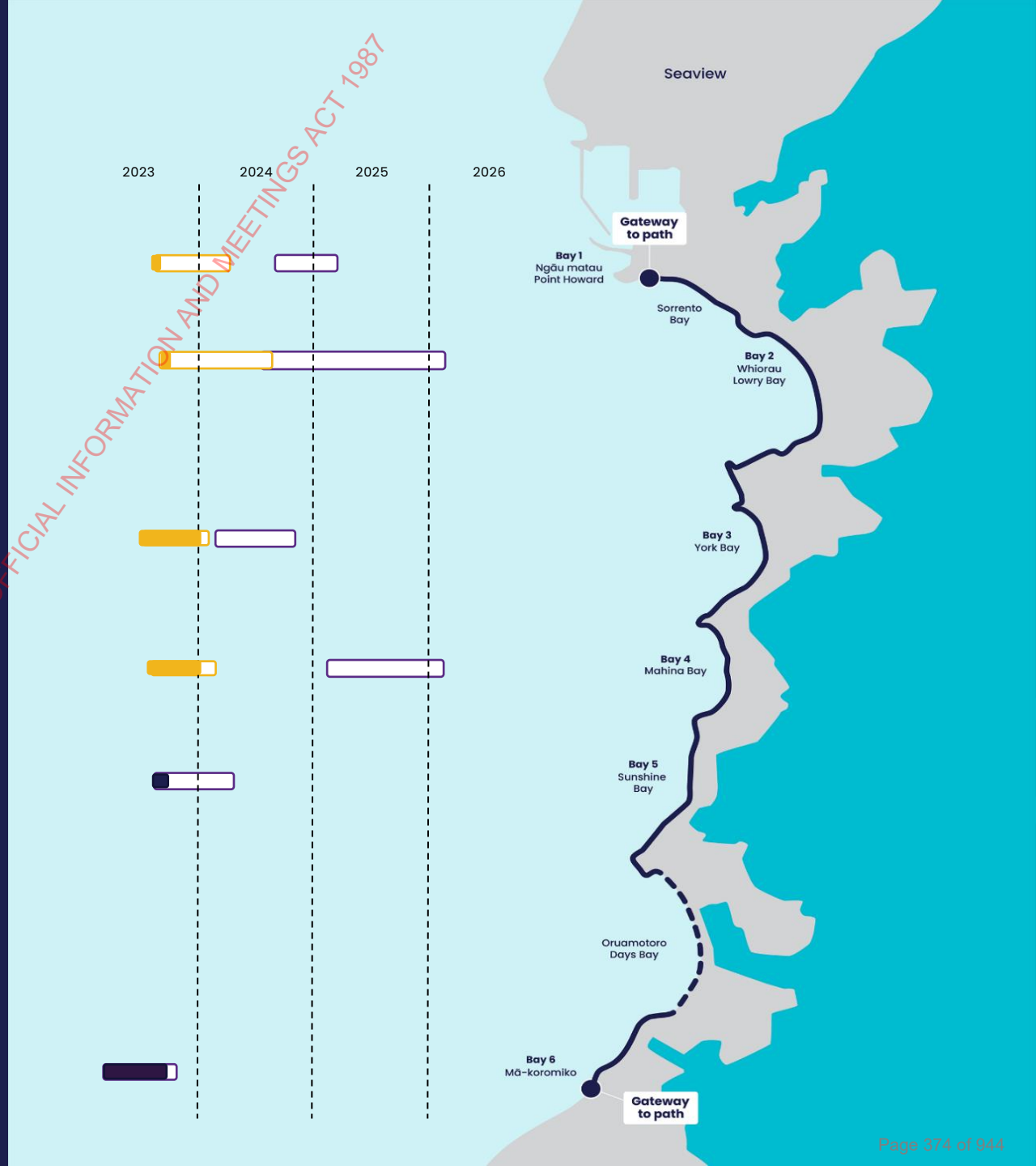
Timelines

Construction Process	
Point Howard (Bay 1)	Apr 25
Whiorau/Lowry Bay (Bay 2)	Mar 26
York Bay (Bay 3)	Nov 24
Māhina Bay (Bay 4)	Jun 26
Sunshine Bay (Bay 5)	Jun 24
Mā-koromiko/Windy Point (Bay 6)	Oct 23
Project complete	Jun 26



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Construction progress

Mā-koromiko

Sunshine Bay

1/09/2022

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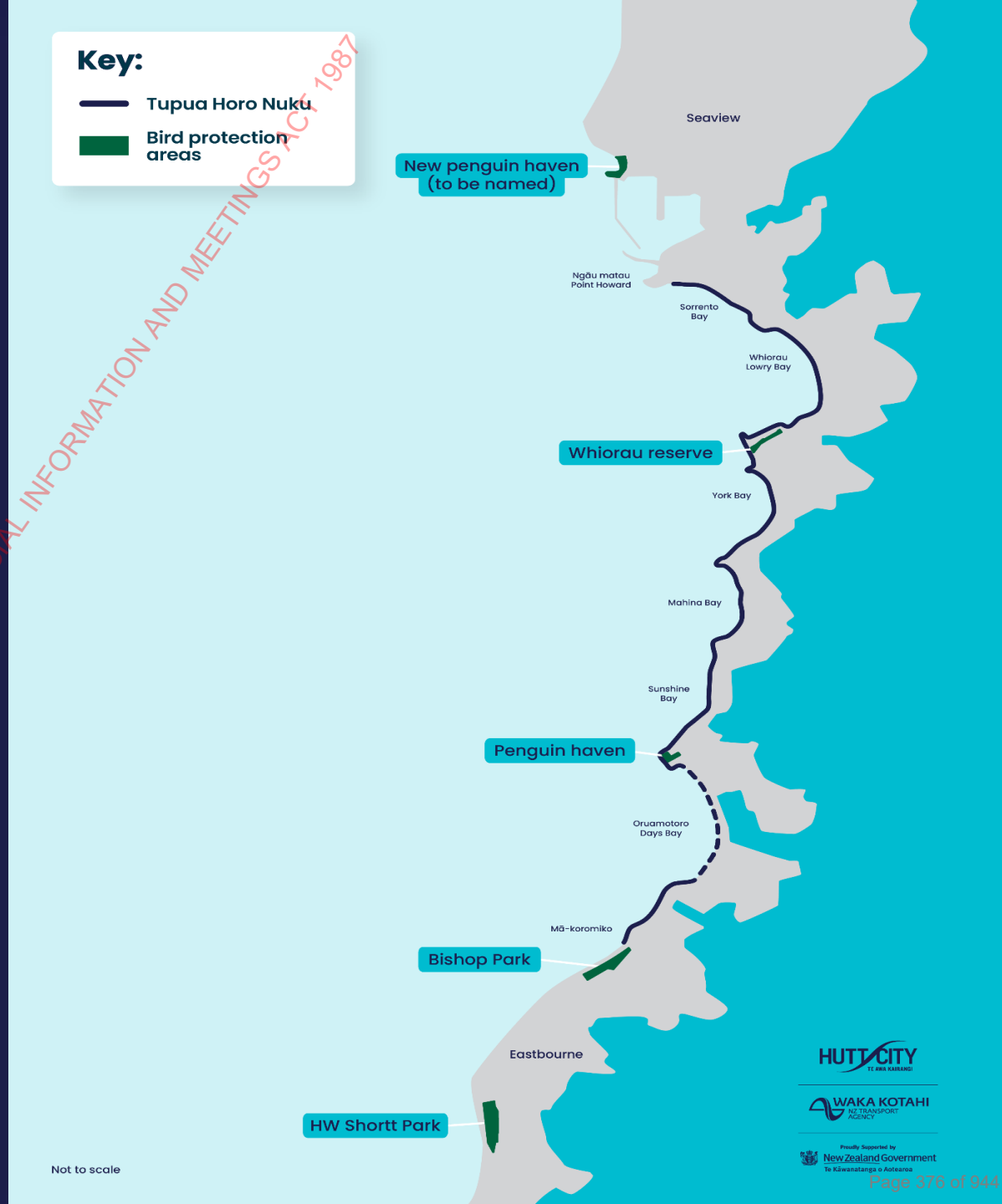
Bird Protection Areas

- 3 new kororā protection areas proposed at: H W Shortt, Bishops Park & Whiorau Reserve.
- Area beside Seaview Marina proposed as **new bird protection area** but understand this is in close proximity to a site of significance.
- **Ngau-matau** is the name of the site which is recorded as a mahinga kai area.
- Keen to understand views of Mana Whenua on this proposal.



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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Honiana Te Puni Reserve

A discussion on dog control

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

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Ngā mihi nui

Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

TUAONO – TUESDAY 12 SEPTEMBER 2023

Attendees

- Richard Te One – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust)
- Matiu Jennings – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui
- Māreikura Te Āhuru – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa
- Noel Rāwiri Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa
- Emily Campbell – Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here, Hutt City Council
- Kaanihi Butler-Hare – Tumuaki Māori, Hutt City Council
- Josh Ambler – Pou Hoahoa Māori
- Holly Houpapa - Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori
- LJ Dennison - Pou Arataki Māori
- Te Kahu Rolleston - Upper Hutt City Council Kaitakawaenga Kaupapa Māori
- Jess Langston - Upper Hutt City Council Planner
- Nicole Peurifoy (part hui) - Parks Planner
- Kelly Crandle (part hui) - Head of Parks and Reserves
- Mike Nuth (part hui) - Research and Evaluation Lead
- Deepak Gautam (part hui) - Research Analyst

Apologies

- Hāmi Love – Hikoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust)
- Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga, Hutt City Council

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Presentation on Resident Satisfaction Survey Results

Mike Nuth - Research and Evaluation Lead

Deepak Gautam - Research Analyst

Presentation:

- Mike and Deepak talked through the results of the recent survey that collected resident satisfaction levels with a range of Council activities, including communications and engagement, decision making (e.g., level of trust), facilities (e.g., pools and museums), and services (e.g., rubbish, recycling, and infrastructure).
- While several key improvements were made to increase the diversity and representation of residents completing the survey (typically this is pākehā over 50 who own homes and have a high income), Māori were still underrepresented comparative to census data for the city.
- This information is used to inform decision-making and business planning within Council.
- Mike and Deepak also stated that there could be more work done in closing the loop and being transparent with residents and tell the story of how the data is used to improve trust in data collection.
- Results at a glance were presented and highlighted the following overall data - marginal improvement was in satisfaction regarding council communications and engagement; council decision-making and processes sat at around the 50% satisfaction mark; and council maintained high levels of satisfaction at 91%.
- All sections of the survey were separated out by ethnicity to compare levels of satisfaction between Pākeha, Māori, Pasifika, Asian and other, however, due to low uptake in non-Pākeha ethnic groupings this can't always paint an exact picture of the state of play.
- Many of the questions showcased pretty consistent statistics between Pākehā and Māori respondents, except for the satisfaction levels regarding 3 waters infrastructure (reliability and quality) and rubbish and recycling services. In both categories, Māori respondents showed far less satisfaction.
- Though there was low take up of the survey, there were trends across these lines of questioning which supports greater validity and weight to the data.
- Emily noted that this could inform further engagement with Māori communities by hosting wānanga that gather qualitative data about why the level of satisfaction is low across these services.
- In summary Mike and Deepak noted that while there was improvement this year in comparison to previous years, there is more to do to increase representation of Māori and other minority groups within this survey. They acknowledged that they would like to do better and are starting to plan for next year's survey soon which they welcome the input of Mana Whenua in.
- The team also informed the Kāhui that the full report of results would be publicly available at the end of this month.

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Kōrero:

- Matiu stated that there weren't too many surprises in there and queried what the evaluation of the process presented in terms of what are some things the team could change to improve representation next time around?
- Matiu also noted that the team should be aiming for census equivalent representation.
- Mike responded that other councils (Porirua and Hamilton) drew on the Māori electoral roll to target communications to, and this has worked well. HCC has used the general roll in the past. He also noted that feedback received suggested engaging community organisations and services to support the work given their connections within the community.
- Mike also stated that the method of collecting data through surveys is known to not work for all people, but that doing more takes additional time and money so this is often a barrier. However, more work on selling the process to begin with could be achieved.
- Emily queried whether the comms could speak to examples of how the data has led to key changes in Council's service delivery to support this storytelling?
- Richard asked whether this survey has led to any specific changes?
- Mike stated that there is more work that could be done internally to support this data being translated into action.
- Josh noted that his team had drawn on the data, but the high-level nature of the data was hard to inform their work which tends to be at a more neighbourhood or suburb level.
- Mike said that the data can be analysed at this level, but they need to know what teams would find useful first.
- Matiu requested if going forward with planning for the next survey whether the team could establish a set of milestones so Mana Whenua are clear on where they might be able to provide input.
- **ACTION: Mike and Deepak to work on milestones/timeline of preparations leading up to survey next year, including where useful for the Kāhui to provide input.**

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Presentation on Reserves Investment Strategy

Nicole Peurifoy - Parks Planner

Kelly Crandle - Head of Parks and Reserves

Presentation:

- Kelly and Nicole advised that this was a piece of work begun later last year. Advised that the strategy will direct how financial contributions will be spent by Council as they are accumulated. Also noted that there is a large sum of money already collected and that the team has identified several proposed projects for this to be spent on as part of the LTP.
- Emily gave some additional context that the money is collected through the District Plan by people subdividing and intensifying their land. The money is available for council to spend on parks and reserves to provide greenspace in predominantly urban areas to respond to this intensification.
- She noted that while things were moving very quickly there was an important role for Mana Whenua to be part of this conversation to support the funding to be spent in ways that gives effect to their aspirations.
- Kelly and Nicole noted that a draft strategy has been created by external consultants that identify key principles and focus areas for the fund. At this stage this is planned to go out for public engagement in November so there is a bit of time to work on getting this to a point where Mana Whenua are happy with it prior to this.
- Kelly added that a key part of this strategy was to establish a land acquisition fund that would enable council to purchase key land parcels that come up for sale for transitioning to parks or reserves. However, this is contingent on a key policy amendment that is scheduled for 2025 and will enable officers to make decisions on land purchasing more effectively. It is important that Mana Whenua are engaged in these conversations as well.
- Nicole summarised by saying it's not just about space, but about raising level of service in existing spaces to improve community wellbeing.

Kōrero:

- On the principles, Matiu noted that the taiao focused principle should come first and that the partnership with Mana Whenua principle should follow it.
- Emily noted that there are phases to this process that Mana Whenua will need to be engaged in: firstly the proposed projects that will go through the LTP process (Mana Whenua to identify level of interest and role in the projects as they are rolled out); next the strategy framework (in terms of how it is framed and represents Mana Whenua aspirations); and then the land acquisition fund piece (what parts of the city should council be prioritising acquiring - e.g., sites of significance).
- Richard asked what an example of the latter might look like.

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- Kelly responded that this could look like acquiring the lots nearby Te Puni Urupā and establishing a reserve that honours the importance of the area to Mana Whenua. It could also look like providing greater access to waterways.
- Matiu asked whether the fund could be used to acquire both council and general/private land?
- Kelly responded yes; any land that came on the market could be purchased by council. At the moment this is eventuating in developers' scraps so being able to purchase key land blocks when they come on the market would be a game changer.
- Matiu also enquired about the opportunity to balance this alongside other needs within the community, like housing demands, and how council might to this.
- The team said that the way the fund works is that more housing would contribute to a greater amount of money to spend on parks and reserves.
- Noel noted that it is important to have a Mana Whenua lens in this space and the potential for land to return to iwi through this process.
- Noel also noted that priority should be placed on improving Naenae, Stokes Valley and Wise parks.
- Kelly said that some of this work was already underway, recognising the increasing need of these parks to service their communities.
- Nicole noted there was an opportunity for a Mana Whenua specific wānanga alongside the consultants holding the pen to progress this work and ensure it works for Mana Whenua. This would occur on 27th September.
- All Kāhui representatives were interested and were happy to send the invite onto other whānau members. They also requested this be after work.
- **ACTION: Kelly and Nicole to set up the wānanga (6-8pm), establish a one pager agenda of what it will cover and circulate this to the Kāhui.**

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Presentation on Design Principles for Engagement Processes

Josh Ambler - Pou Hoahoa Māori

LJ Dennison - Pou Arataki Māori

Presentation:

- Josh and LJ talked through the design engagement process in terms of how it was progressing, and noted it was being trialled across the Williams Park and Moera Library redevelopment projects.
- They explained that steps 1-5 were the most crucial and enabled the project to be initiated appropriately. Also noted that eventually they would like to see these led out of our Enterprise Portfolio Management Office at HCC.
- Josh explained that some design principles would be drafted, but would send these around to the Kāhui for feedback.
- **ACTION: Josh to circulate design principles doc.**
- **ACTION: Kāhui to send through any feedback or changes they would like made on the design principles doc to Josh.**

Kōrero:

- Noel queried how we involve Mana Whenua artists in this project?
- Josh advised that we currently have budget for a carver to create a pou for the Williams Park Redevelopment Project ($10k with the opportunity to expand this further) and a designer/artist to support the fit out of the space for the Moera Library Redevelopment Project ($10K).
- Mareikura queried whether the team though this was enough pūtea to do what was being asked of each artist?
- Emily advised that the stated fee was established to open the door and that if more money was required the team could likely find it within the broader project budget.
- Mareikura then queried if the work could be scoped more in order to find the right people with the right skillsets?
- Josh advised that there was enough support within Te Tira Māori to wrap around the individuals and support any gaps.
- Emily asked whether the team could create Expressions of Interests for both pieces of work that the Kāhui could circulate to their contacts. These could then be brought back to the Kāhui to make a decision.
- **ACTION: Josh and LJ to create EOIs for both roles and send to the Kāhui.**
- **ACTION: The Kāhui to circulate EOIs to interested parties.**
- Josh and LJ also noted that ensuring projects have cultural narratives was an important step going forward. They noted that Kaanihi had worked alongside Kura to create one for the Moera Library redevelopment project.
- The Kāhui asked if they could see the cultural narrative.
- **ACTION: Josh and LJ to circulate the cultural narrative to the Kāhui.**

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Presentation on Tangata Whenua and District Plan Presentation

Emily Campbell - Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Jess Langston - Upper Hutt City Council Planner

Te Kahu Rolleston - Kaitakawaenga Kaupapa Māori

Presentation:

- Emily began by giving context to the collaboration between HCC and UHCC. Was a response to ensuring a more joined up and regional approach was taken to the District Plan and sharing resources to work more effectively.
- Noted that a similar approach was being taken to 7 chapters of the District Plan (3 revised, 4 new), however, premised that each was subject to reviews by their respective councils so there is a risk that the final versions are not a like for a like.
- Emily and Jess talked through each of the 7 proposed chapters, including what they would mean for Mana Whenua and key features that would be included.

Kōrero:

- Jess raised the challenge with how Te Awa Kairangi would be represented in the District Plan - currently UHCC would like to see this as an Outstanding Natural Feature and HCC would like to see this as a Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori. Key thing for both councils to work through is where this is best placed and would rules it would be subject to.
- The Kāhui was generally supportive of the combined approach, but noted the devil would be in the detail.
- Emily also noted this would build sustainability once she left HCC.
- Matiu noted that he had read through the proposed Strategic Directions and that he thought this covered the kōrero that had been expressed by the Kāhui on the District Plan thus far.
- Matiu queried whether there was any risk to identifying Kāinga Ora properties in the Treaty Settlement Land layer?
- Emily said that the information was already in the public domain through Treaty Settlement documentation.
- Jess noted that this approach was taken in the Far North District Council's District Plan and Kāinga Ora supported it.

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Introduction to the Māori Strategy Kōrero
Holly Houpapa - Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori **Kōrero:** • Holly gave a brief overview of the intent of the strategy - HCC doesn't currently have one so this would be the first iteration. Its inception came from an elected member's mandate to build accountability for measuring how council delivered effective outcomes for its Māori communities. • Emily noted that while it was important to develop this is partnership with Mana Whenua, elected members wanted to make sure that the outcomes were also servicing broader Māori across the city. • Holly noted that this was a real opportunity to develop a strategy that puts Kaupapa Māori at the forefront, and that the team would follow the learnings from WCC on their Tūpiki Ora Strategy. • Richard advised that the Tenths weren't consulted with or represented in that particular strategy so want to see this done better at HCC. • **ACTION: Holly to bring more information about how the work is shaping up as it scoped more.**

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Actions – at 12 September 23

Actions (from 11 May 23 hui):

- Mike to make updates and bring back to Kāhui at a later date – likely in conjunction with Resident Satisfaction Survey results and insights. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
    - Notes: presented to Kāhui for feedback at 12 September hui

Actions (from 13 June 23 hui):

- Josh to connect Williams Park mahi with Len's work for Tupua Horo Nuku - to generate motifs etc. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Kāhui members to review spreadsheet and advise the degree of input they would like to have and/or believe is appropriate. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
    - Notes: Emily advised that this work was impacted by Plan Change 56 whereby the heritage areas were removed. However, the individual items will still proceed so any input from the Kāhui is welcomed in Informing this process.
- Kaanihi to follow up with Karepa on research funding WCC has acquired. **STATUS: COMPLETE**
    - Notes: Kaanihi to report back at 12 September hui

Actions (from 4 July 23 hui):

- Matiu to facilitate whānau kōrero on what tikanga is associated with customary harvesting - i.e., access to and usage of resources - so that this can be given effect to appropriately through the District Plan. **STATUS: TBC**
- Emily to follow up with Parks and Reserves team about how this might be facilitated. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
- Emily to discuss bespoke treatment to reduce speed outside Ōwhiti Urupā (like Te Tatau o Te Pō) with transport officer in charge of this work. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

Actions (from 26 July hui):

- Emily to follow up on enrolling the Kāhui in the RMA: Making Good Decisions course. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
    - Notes: Emily to check in with Kāhui to see if anyone was accepted
- Emily to circulate paper on Affordable Sports review when available. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**

Actions (from 17 August hui):

- Cam and Josh to work on an artist procurement process alongside the Arts and Culture Team. **STATUS: IN PROGRESS**
    - Notes: Initial hui held. Cam and Josh will update at 12 September hui.
- Nat to send information on the Hawkes Bay penguin project to Emily to circulate. **STATUS: COMPLETE**

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    - Notes: https://www.napierport.co.nz/our-business/our-future/6-wharf/building-sustainably/korora-sanctuary/
- Melissa to create and circulate one-pager explaining key changes to the Dog Bylaw. **STATUS: NOT STARTED**
- Tupua Horo Nuku Team to undergo targeted engagement with Te Āti Awa fisheries on the proposed establishment of the penguin protection area. **STATUS: NOT STARTED**

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Te Ao Māori Design

Kāhui Mana Whenua Design tools

Narratives, Design Principles & Methodology

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

1/09/2022

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

KMW Design Methodology

KMW Engagement In Design Process

KMW Project Scoping Process

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

KMW Engagement In Design

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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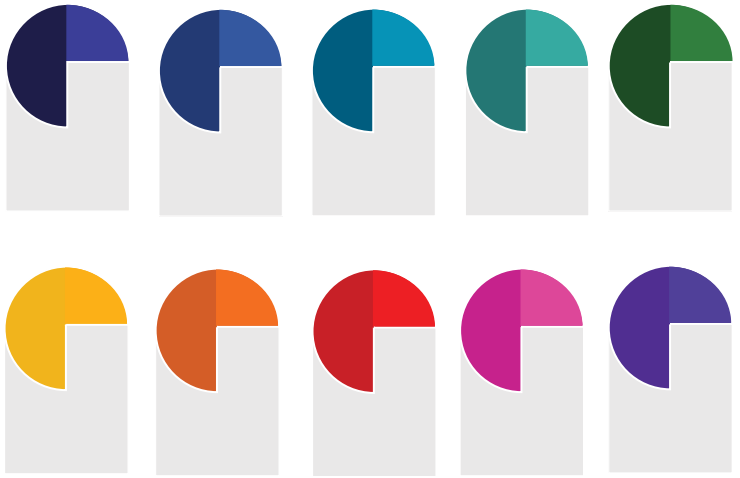

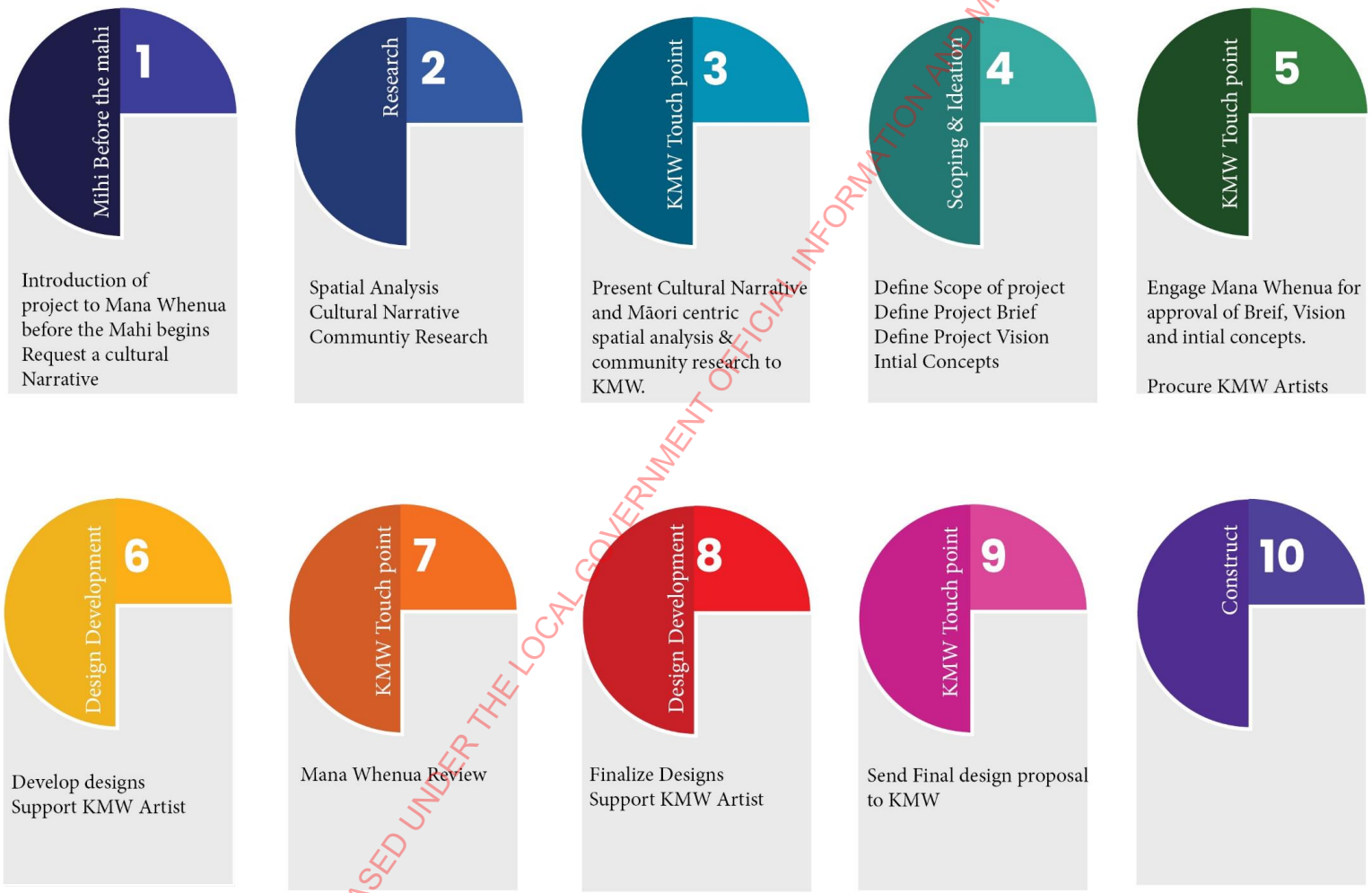

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

KMW
Scoping & Ideation

Tool for supporting
Scoping & Ideation

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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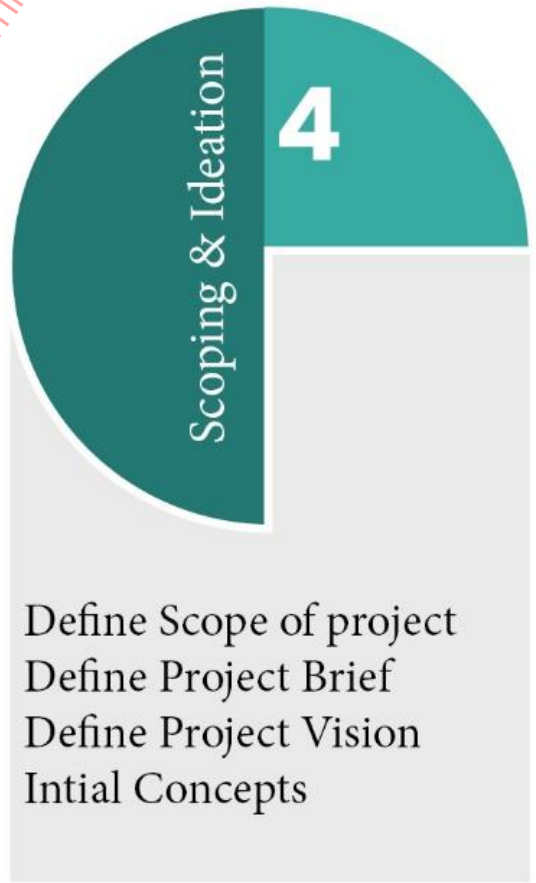

HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

KMW Tool for Scope development

-Development of project brief
-Development of project vision

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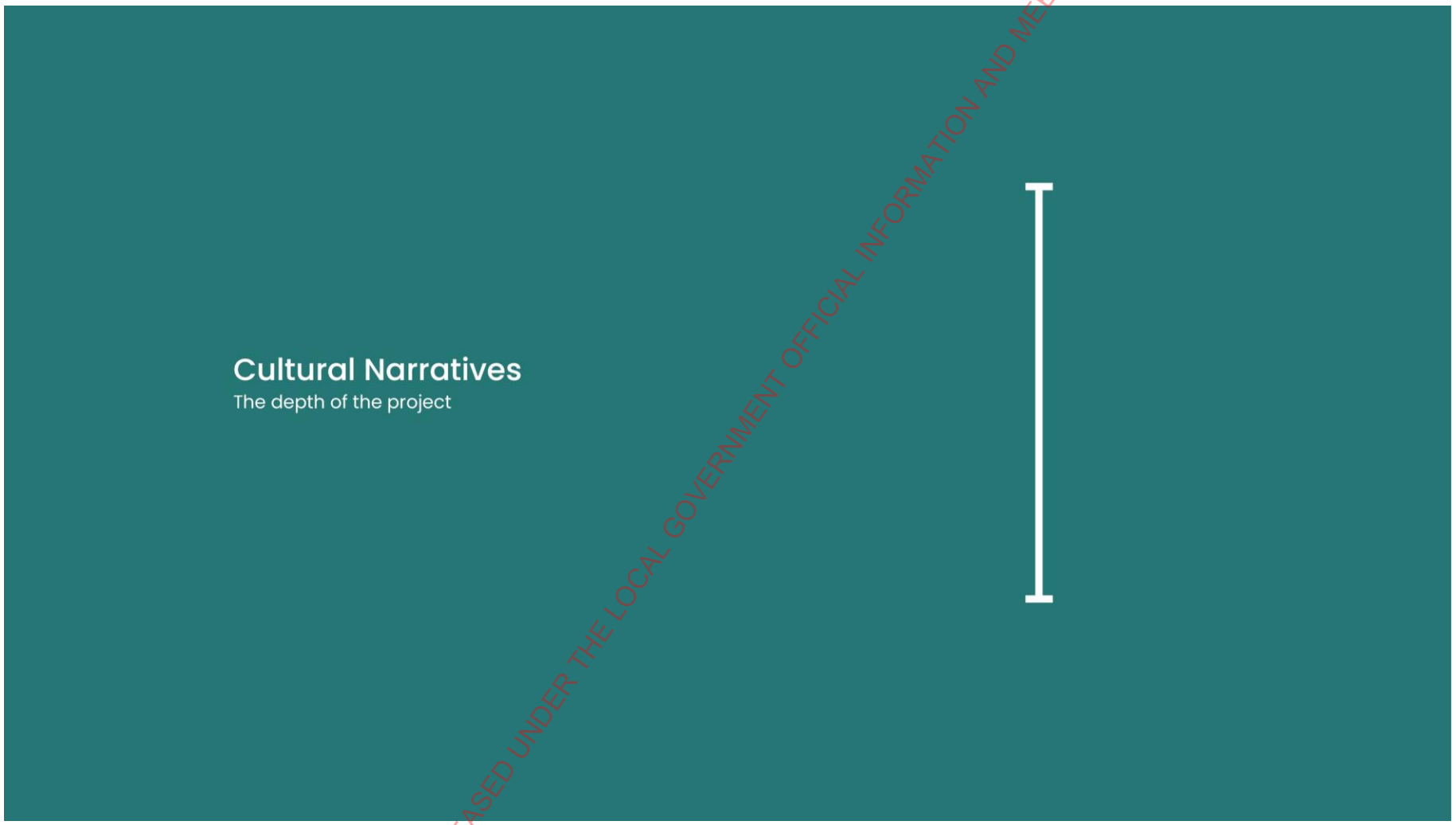

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TE AWA KAIRANGI

Māori Design Principles

The width of the project

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Spatial Analysis

Community context of the project

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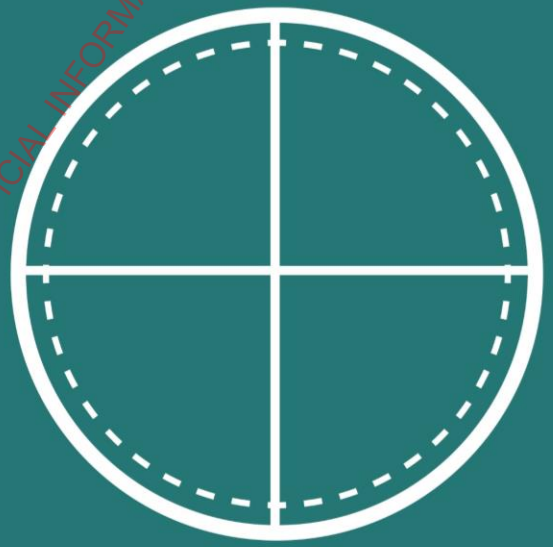
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Project Scope

The culmination of all these elements
-Development of project breif
-Development of project vision



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TE AWA KAIRANGI

Example of project brief output from KMW Scoping tool

Spatial Analysis	Moera Hub will provide these services
Spatial Analysis	To these communities
Cultural Narratives	It will be a building which expresses Mana Whenua's connection, history and identity. This will be done through these ways.
Māori Design Principles	It will embedd Māori Design Principles in the design and contruction Phases. These include
Limitations	And will be done within $$ etc

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GLOSSARY

Kupu	Definition	Notes
Hapū	1. means kinship group, section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society.	1. National Planning Standards and WCC definition
Karakia	1. means to recite ritual chants, say grace or recite prayer.	1. PCC and WCC definition
Tangata Whenua	1. In relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapū, that holds mana whenua over that area. **OR** 2. means people of the land. **OR** 3. Māori with ancestral claims to a particular area of land and resources. Literally, translated as "people of the land." Iwi are tangata whenua of a particular rohe, while all Māori are tangata whenua of Aotearoa (New Zealand).	1. RMA, National Planning Standards and PCC definition 2. WCC definition 3. Regional Policy Statement definition
Nga ara Tawhito	1. means ancient ara – pathways and waka routes. Areas of occupation and use were connected by ara. These ara followed significant ridges, awa and the coast. Kāinga and pahi (resting places) were established on route to enable the harvest of wāhi taonga and mahinga kai from land and sea.	1. WCC definition
Papakāinga	1. A group of houses, of three or more, developed on multiple-owned Māori land. **OR** 2. A village, ancestral settlement.	1. National Planning Standards definition 2. Regional Policy Statement definition
Ahi kā roa	1. means long burning fires of occupation or continuous occupation of land.	1. PCC definition
Tauranga Waka	1. means canoe landing sites	1. RMA definition
Urupā	1. means burial ground, cemetery, or graveyard.	1. PCC definition; suggest adding more that speaks to their

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		historical significance (i.e., resting place of prominent tupuna)
Iwi/hapū Management Plans	1. Planning documents that are recognised by an iwi authority, relevant to the resource management issues of the region/district/rohe and/or lodged with the relevant local authority.	1. National Planning Standards definition
Whanaungatanga	1. Kinship, relationship.	1. Natural Resources Plan definition
Kaitiakitanga	1. The exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship. **OR** 2. means a person or agent who cares for taonga; may be spiritual or physical. Guardian, steward, but the meaning of kaitiaki in practical application may vary between different hapū and iwi	1. RMA, PCC, WCC and National Planning Standards definition 2. KCDC definition in addition to RMA one
Whakapapa	1. Genealogy.	1. Natural Resources Plan definition
Mana	1. Respect, dignity, influence and/or authority associated with the energies and presences of the natural world, as well as of people. It is an essence, presence or energy and is linked to mauri and so can be lost, diminished or restored, innate, developed or won.	1. Regional Policy Statement and Natural Resources Plan definition
Mana Whakahaere	1. the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, the environment.	1. NPS-FM definintion
Mouri	1. An energy or life force that tangata whenua consider exists in all things in the natural world, including people. Mauri binds and animates all things in the physical world. Without mauri, mana cannot flow into a person or object.	1. Regional Policy Statement and Natural Resources Plan definition

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Iwi / Iwi Authority	1. Extended kinship group-often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory. 2. The authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.	1. National Planning Standards and WCC definition of Iwi 2. National Planning Standards definition of Iwi Authority
Mahinga Kai	1. The customary gathering of food and natural materials, the food and resources themselves and the places where those resources are gathered.	1. PCC, Regional Policy Statement and Natural Resources Plan definition
Manaakitanga	1. means hospitality, kindness, generosity, support – the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others.	1. WCC definition
Pā	1. means fortified village, fort, stockade, screen, blockade, city (especially a fortified one).	1. WCC definition
Wāhi tapu	1. means a place which is particularly sacred or spiritually meaningful to tangata whenua. It includes the burial grounds, tribal altars, and places where significant events have taken place. **OR** 2. means a site or an area which is sacred or spiritually meaningful to tangata whenua. Waahi tapu may be associated with creation stories of tangata whenua, a particular event (such as a battle or ceremony); it may be where the whenua (placenta) was returned to the earth, or where a certain type of valued resource was found. **OR** 3. Places of sacredness and immense importance for tangata whenua. Wāhi tapu areas can be prohibited or forbidden places, or private places, where permission should be sought for access, and protocols followed.	1. PCC definition 2. KCDC definition 3. Regional Policy Statement definition
Tikanga Māori	1. means customary practices or behaviours. **OR** 2. Customary practices and values, typically followed in order to protect mauri and/or mana.	1. RMA, PCC and WCC definition 2. Regional Policy Statement and Natural Resources Plan definition

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Awa	1. River, stream or creek.	1. Te Aka definition
Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whanui	1. comprises the tribes of people from Te Ati Awa, Taranaki, Ngati Ruanui, Ngati Tama, Ngati Mutunga and other iwi from the Taranaki area, whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 30s.	1. WCC definition
Ngāti Toa Rangatira	1. means the collective group of individuals who are descended from both Toa Rangatira; and any other recognised ancestor of Ngāti Toa Rangatira who migrated permanently to the area of interest of Ngāti Toa Rangatira in the nineteenth century and who exercised customary rights predominantly within that area: and includes those individuals; and includes any whānau, hapū, or group to the extent that it is composed of those individuals.	1. WCC definition
Whānau	1. Extended family, family group.	1. National Planning Standards definition
Rangatiratanga	1. Self determination, sovereignty. **OR** 2. means self-determination, sovereignty, self-government, Māori governance by Māori over Māori affairs.	1. National Planning Standards definition of Tino Rangatiratanga; suggest removing sovereignty and expanding 2. UHCC definition
Whenua	1. Land and country.	1. Te Aka definition
Ngā uri	Offspring, descendant, relative, kin or successor.	1. Te Aka definition
Kāinga	1. means village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling.	1. WCC definition
Marae	1. A fenced-in complex of carved buildings and grounds that belongs to a particular iwi (tribe), hapū (sub-tribe) or whanau (family)	1. National Planning Standards definition
Rohe/takiwa	1. means boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land).	1. PCC and WCC definition of Rohe

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Wāhi taonga	1. means special places e.g., places of work, mineral areas, waka landing sites.	1. WCC definition
Puna rongoā	1. means remedy, medicine, drug, cure, medication, treatment, or tonic. **OR** 2. Traditional healing plants.	1. PCC definition 2. Natural Resources Plan definition Suggest a merger of the two
Puna rāranga	1. means plants which produce highly prized for use in weaving.	1. RMA and PCC definition
Te ao Māori	1. denotes the Māori world, in practice it means respect and acknowledgement of Māori customs, language and protocols, and embracing the Māori story and identity.	1. Own definition
Roto	1. Lake, wetlands or swamp. Also used to define the physical space inside another defined space.	1. Te Aka definition
Te Mana o Te Wai	1. Recognises the connection between water and the broader environment, the health of the waterbody and the health of the people.	1. National Planning Standards definition
Kōhanga Reo	1. premises where pre-school children are taught and cared for in accordance with tikanga Māori (Māori customs)	1. UHCC definition; suggest replacing ‘tikanga Māori’ with ‘Māori customs, language, and protocols’
Moana	1. Sea or ocean.	1. Te Aka definition
Ngā manuhiri	1. Visitors or guests.	1. Te Aka definition
Mana Whakahono a Rohe	1. Iwi Participation agreements entered into between iwi authority and local authority.	1. National Planning Standards definition
Mana Whenua	1. Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area. **OR**	1. RMA and National Planning Standards definition

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	2. Literally, translated as “authority over the land”. Whānau, hapū and iwi are mana whenua of a particular rohe, while Māori are tangata whenua of Aotearoa (New Zealand).	2. WCC, PCC and Natural Resources Plan definition in addition to RMA one
Mātauranga	1. means scientific and spiritual/indigenous knowledge and related oral histories.	1. PCC and WCC definition
Taonga	1. means treasure or something that is prized or of value including socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomenon, ideas and techniques.	1. PCC definition
Marae	1. Marae means the land and buildings (meeting house/wharenui, kitchen & dining hall/wharekai, ablution block/wharepaku) generally associated with gatherings, and meetings and programmes of Mana Whenua, hapū or whanau for religious, educational, or community purposes.	1. WCC definition; suggest removing the content in brackets
Wāhi Tūpuna	1. means a place associated with traditional uses. **OR** 2. ancestral sites.	1. PCC and WCC definition 2. Regional Policy Statement definition
Koiwi	1. Human bones.	1. Regional Policy Statement definition
Tūpuna	1. Ancestors	1. Natural Resources Plan definition
Statutory Acknowledgement	1. A statutory acknowledgment is an acknowledgement by the Crown that recognises the mana of the tangata whenua group in relation to specified areas – particularly the cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional associations with an area. These acknowledgments relate to the ‘statutory areas’ which include areas of land, geographic features, lakes, rivers, wetlands and costal marine areas, but are only given over Crown-owned land.	1. National Planning Standards definition

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Customary Activities	1. means the use of land and/or buildings for traditional Māori activities and includes making and/or creating customary goods, textiles and art, medicinal gathering, waka ama, management and activities that recognise and provide for the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of customary importance.	1. WCC definition
Customary Harvesting	1. means harvesting is of indigenous vegetation by mana whenua in accordance with tikanga for traditional uses. These include: a. Kohi Kai (food gathering) b. Whakairo (carving) c. Rāranga (weaving) d. Rongoā (traditional medicine).	1. WCC definition; suggest removing ‘kohi’ and just having ‘kai’ for simplicity
Ancestral Land	1. Means land that belonged to tūpuna.	1. UHCC definition; suggest adding Mana Whenua reference
General Title Land (in relation to papakāinga)	1. means land that is owned by Māori but which is not held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.	1. UHCC definition

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Reserve Investment Strategy

Introduction to scope of work

Kāhui Mana Whenua

12/09/2023

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Quick Overview:

- As the population grows & lives in more densely developed residential areas, access to open spaces becomes more critical to help revitalise the urban fabric.
- Quality public open space can help alleviate stress on infrastructure by mitigating urban heat, flooding & improve quality of air and water.
- Large pot of pūtea sits with council, collected from Reserve Financial Contributions (under the RMA)
- Required to be spent on parks/public open space & must respond to current and forecasted growth to provide suitable provision of amenity or levels of service
- Strategy being created to devise detailed framework that informs spend on future projects and investment.

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Our mahi so far...

- Utilised Thrive Spaces & Places Consultants as professional open space and planning experts to help draft Discussion Document and Strategy

- Spatial Analysis & Needs and Gaps Opportunities findings

- Provision Framework

- Proposed projects for the LTP 2024-2034, funded from Reserve Purchase & Development pūtea

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Discussion

- What are your aspirations for involvement?
- What is not being considered or captured appropriately?
- Where are the gaps?
- How would you describe the concept of 'reserve' public lands?
- Biggest challenge from intensification for accessing open space?
- Level of interest in further engagement? – Wānanga on 27 September 2023 w/Mana Whenua and Te Tira Māori Team
  - October Kāhui ?

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Timeline

Date	Milestone
March 2023	Early approach presented to Council
March-November 2023	Draft Strategy being worked on by external consultants
August 2023	Briefing to Council on progress of the draft Strategy
September 2023	Paper to Council on on progress of the draft Strategy and proposed LTP 2024 projects
September 2023	Presentation to the Kāhui Mana Whenua on scope of work
27 September 2023	Wānanga
October 2023	LTP 2024 projects considered
October 2023	Update given to the Kāhui Mana Whenua (based on feedback/questions)
November 2023	Draft Strategy presented to Council for public engagement approval
November 2023	Update given to the Kāhui Mana Whenua (based on feedback/questions)

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Proposed framework for providing parks and open space

1. Neighbourhood level scope (small to moderate)
2. Suburb level scope (moderate)
3. Sports Park (large)
4. Destination Park (moderate to large)
5. Nature Reserve (varies)
6. Ecological or Recreational Linkage or Corridor (small)
7. Civic Space and Cultural Heritage (varies)
   *Areas that protect and enable us to experience built cultural
   and historical sites, and/ or provide for heritage conservation,
   education, commemoration, mourning and remembrance.

Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt currently has an estimated 2,918 hectares of public parks and open space. About 337 ha are actively maintained reserves (e.g urban & peri-urban)

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Proposed focus outcomes

Spaces for recreation that inspire play

Spaces that prioritise nature

Spaces that supports community

Spaces that create connection

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Proposed Guiding Principles to align with Outcomes

1. **Be Community Driven**
   - At a design level, we want to be able to provide opportunities for communities to participate in the decision-making process, including tamariki, rangatahi, and all members of the whanau that will use these spaces.

2. **Be Proactive**
   - Evidence-based decision making and best practice will underpin reserve development or improvement and documents such as the impending Nuku Ora Sports field Strategy will help influence provision decisions.

3. **Building and Linking our Communities**
   - Our open space network should be designed to support accessibility, considering all mobilities and abilities, including catering to all ages and stages as the site and resources allow.

4. **Quality at the Core**
   - Sustainability and equity is also key to providing quality spaces, and we want to ensure that Hutt City has strong asset management planning.

5. **Mana Whenua Partnership**
   - It will be important to give effect to shared Māori viewpoints in Council decision-making to facilitate broad biodiversity benefits across environmental, cultural, spiritual, and economic sectors.

6. **Te Taio-protecting and enhancing the environment**
   - Urban and peri-urban reserves and open spaces are becoming more important in addressing climate induced environmental challenges

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Reserve Land Acquisition Fund

- The focus on the fund is really about a pool of money that can quickly be tapped into to respond when suitable property acquisition opportunities come up.
- This Fund may also provide further co-governance opportunities with Mana Whenua.
- Delegations may need to be amended to allow for officers to act swiftly on prudent opportunities. Policy review on delegations are set to be undertaken in 2025.
- Approval from the Chief Executive and the Council Leadership Team would be required. Reporting to Council regarding the purchase would be retrospective.
-

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Governance and Monitoring

- An active, engaging and meaningful coordinated approach.
- Achieving this agenda of projects is ambitious, and will take a coordinated approach, achieving smaller interventions to improve the quality or accessibility of reserves, while planning for larger re-development projects over the long term
- A range of measures can be used to indicate whether each project helped to implement the vision of the plan, including user levels & satisfaction, well-being measures, increased biodiversity, access, resident satisfaction & human & environmental health related indices.

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Strategy Development

To develop the strategy, we will include;

- Mana Whenua commentary and aspirations
- Guiding principles
- Anticipation of the District Plan Review, particularly rules and policies that connect to open space and contributions to the Reserve Purchase and Development Fund (Reserve Financial Contributions 'FC')
- Local positions and aspirations for human health and wellness
- Reserve Acquisition Fund criteria
- Possibility to apply Reserve FC's to meet services and facilities gaps (operational costs)

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Follow- Up Thoughts? Questions?

- What are your aspirations for involvement?
- What is not being considered or captured appropriately?
- Where are the gaps?
- How would you describe the concept of 'reserve' public lands?
- Biggest challenge from intensification for accessing open space?
- Level of interest in further engagement? – Wānanga on 27 September 2023 w/Mana Whenua and Te Tira Māori Team
  - Future Kāhui ?

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Resident Satisfaction Survey 2023

Deepak Gautam- Research Analyst

Mike Nuth- Principal Advisor

Research & Evaluation (R&E)

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

September 2023

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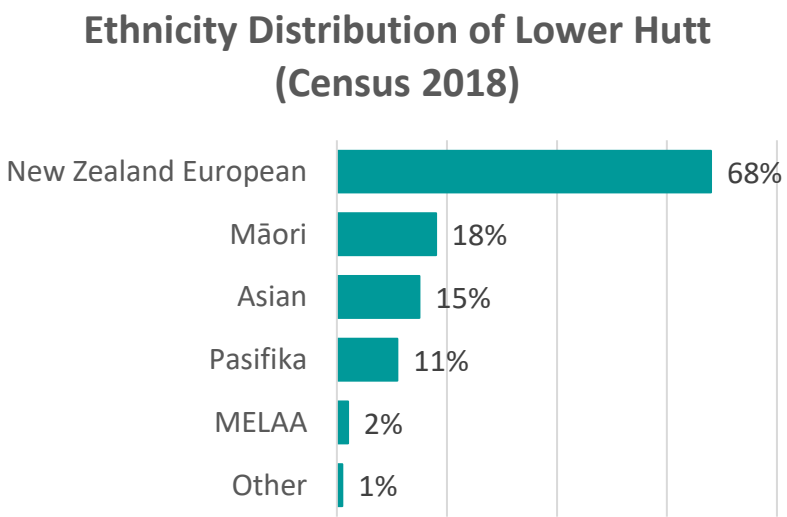
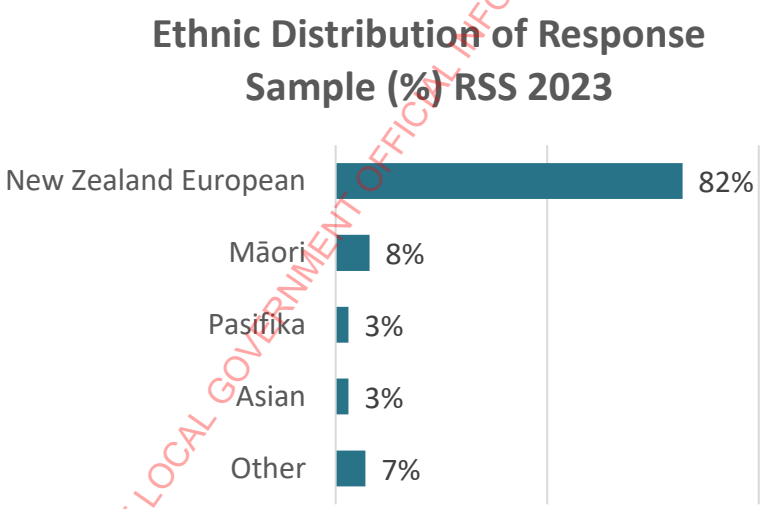
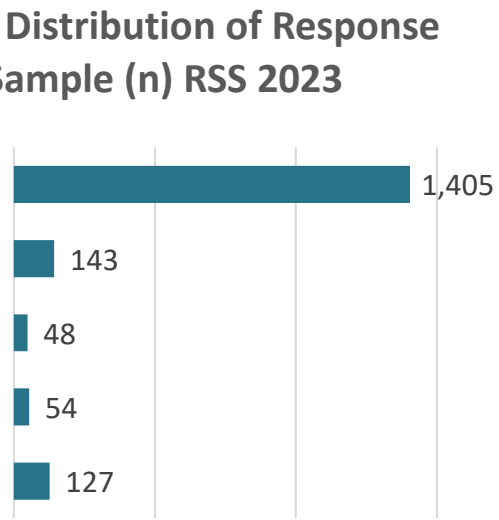
Sample comparison by ethnicity

The chart below compares population distribution by ethnicity as of Census 2018 with survey response sample responses from the Resident Satisfaction Survey 2023. It shows that people who identify as 'NZ European' are overrepresented in the survey response sample.







Ethnicity: Sample size = 1777, total sample size = 1719; multiple ethnicity responses selected so simple size will exceed the total sample (not relevant ethnicity specified in other), prefer not to say, missing values are excluded, all figures are unweighted

Chart 1: Sample responses (RSS 2023) compared against the Population of Lower Hutt City as of Census 2018 by ethnicity

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Resident satisfaction: at a glance

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

Satisfaction at a glance

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Provided feedback to Council (p.30)	Information that the Council Provides about its activities and projects (p.34)	Accessibility of information from or about the Council (p.37)	Ease with which you can have your say on Council activities and proposals (p.40)	Follow-up feedback after you interact with Council (p.43)	Trust Council to make the best decision for the community (p.50)	Have confidence that Council can deliver on its decisions (p.53)
RSS 2023: 43% ↓	RSS 2023: 51% ↑	RSS 2023: 52% ↑	RSS 2023: 41% ↔	RSS 2023: 28% ↔	RSS 2023: 42%	RSS 2023: 37%
RSS 2022: 49%	RSS 2022: 47%	RSS 2022: 49%	RSS 2022: 40%	RSS 2022: 29%	RSS 2022: **%	RSS 2022: **%

Have confidence that Council takes community feedback into account when making decisions (p.56)	Community hubs or libraries (p.65)	Community halls (p.68)	Sports grounds (p.71)	Swimming pools (p.74)	Fitness Suites (p.77)	Museums (p.80)
RSS 2023: 40% ↔	RSS 2023: 91% ↑	RSS 2023: 80% ↑	RSS 2023: 86%	RSS 2023: 88% ↑	RSS 2023: 75% ↑	RSS 2023: 92% ↑
RSS 2022: **%	RSS 2022: 83%	RSS 2022: 62%	RSS 2022: ** (2021, 96%)	RSS 2022: 81%	RSS 2022: 60%	RSS 2022: 80%

Parks, reserves/gardens (p.90)	Playgrounds (p.93)	Cemeteries/urupā (p.96)	Grass sports grounds (p.99)	Astroturf sports grounds (p.102)	Roads (p.111)	Footpaths (p.114)
RSS 2023: 85% ↑	RSS 2023: 82% ↑	RSS 2023: 81% ↔	RSS 2023: 85% ↑	RSS 2023: 89% ↑	RSS 2023: 35% ↓	RSS 2023: 45% ↑
RSS 2022: 77%	RSS 2022: 71%	RSS 2022: 80%	RSS 2022: 76%	RSS 2022: 74%	RSS 2022: 42%	RSS 2022: 37%

Shared paths (p.117)	Cycleways (p.120)	Pedestrian crossings (p.123)	Availability of parking (p.129)	General waste (Red lid bin) (p.136)	Recycling (Yellow lid bin) (p.139)	Green waste (Green lid bin) (p.142)
RSS 2023: 45% ↔	RSS 2023: 36%	RSS 2023: 63% ↑	RSS 2023: 45%	RSS 2023: 78% ↑	RSS 2023: 77% ↔	RSS 2023: 58% ↔
RSS 2022: 43%	RSS 2022: 20% & 48%	RSS 2022: 57%	RSS 2022: **	RSS 2022: 75%	RSS 2022: 76%	RSS 2022: 59%

Glass collection(Blue crate) (p.145)	Reliability of water supply(p.153)	Quality of water supply (p.156)	Reliability of stormwater system (p.159)	Reliability of the wastewater (sewer) system (p.162)
RSS 2023: 75% ↔	RSS 2023: 73% ↓	RSS 2023: 71% ↔	RSS 2023: 51% ↓	RSS 2023: 72% ↓
RSS 2022: 74%	RSS 2022: 83%	RSS 2022: 72%	RSS 2022: 60%	RSS 2022: 78%

Note: The green arrow ↑ signifies an increase, while the red arrow ↓ indicates a decrease in satisfaction compared to the 2022 RSS results. ↔ signifies an increase or decrease within the margin of error (-/+ 2%).
*** means Question not asked, **** means a change in Likert Scale or change in question.*

HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Results for Māori residents

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Council processes

Resident satisfaction with Council processes

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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Trust Council to make the best decision for the community

Slightly over 4 of 10 residents (42%) expressed their Trust in Council to make the best decision for the community.

For Māori, this figure was 40%.

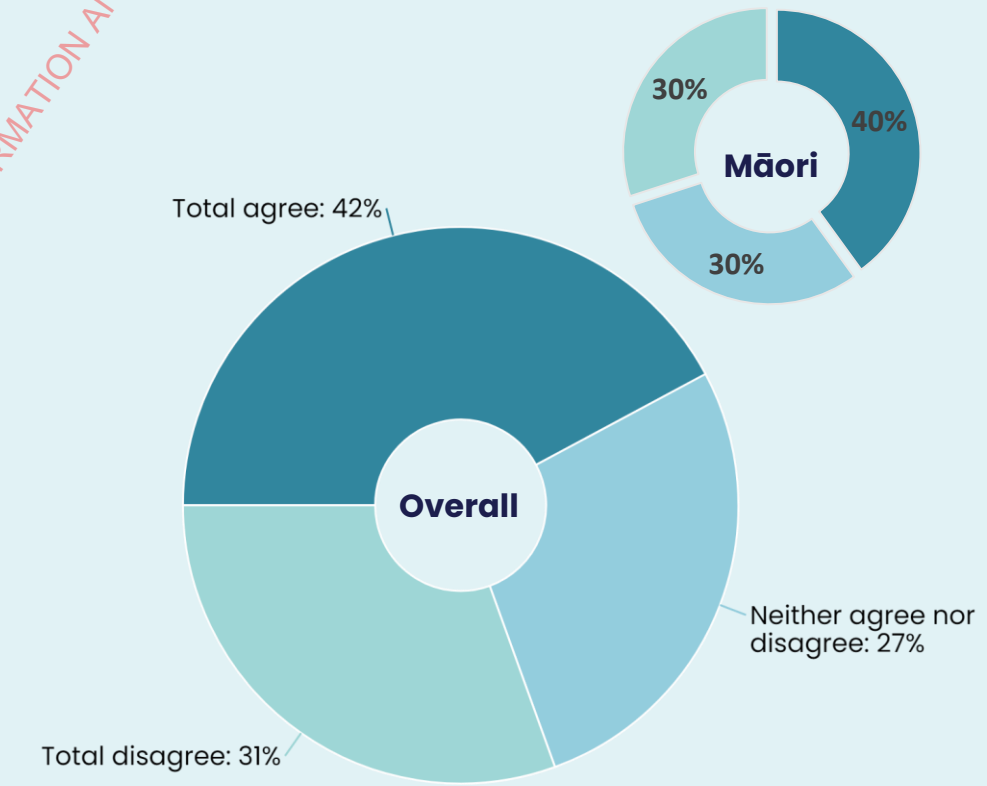
	Overall	Māori
Total agree	42% (n=587)	40% (n=50)
Neither agree nor disagree	27% (n=411)	30% (n= 34)
Total disagree	31% (n=511)	30% (n=43)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
44%	40%	24%	34%	42%

Table 2 Trust Council to make the best decisions for the community

Council Processes

Trust Council to make the best decision for the community



**Total agree = Strongly agree + agree*
**Total disagree = Strongly disagree + Disagree*

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Have confidence that Council can deliver on its decisions

Over one in three residents (37%), expressed confidence in Council's capability to deliver on its decisions.

For Māori, this figure was also 44%.

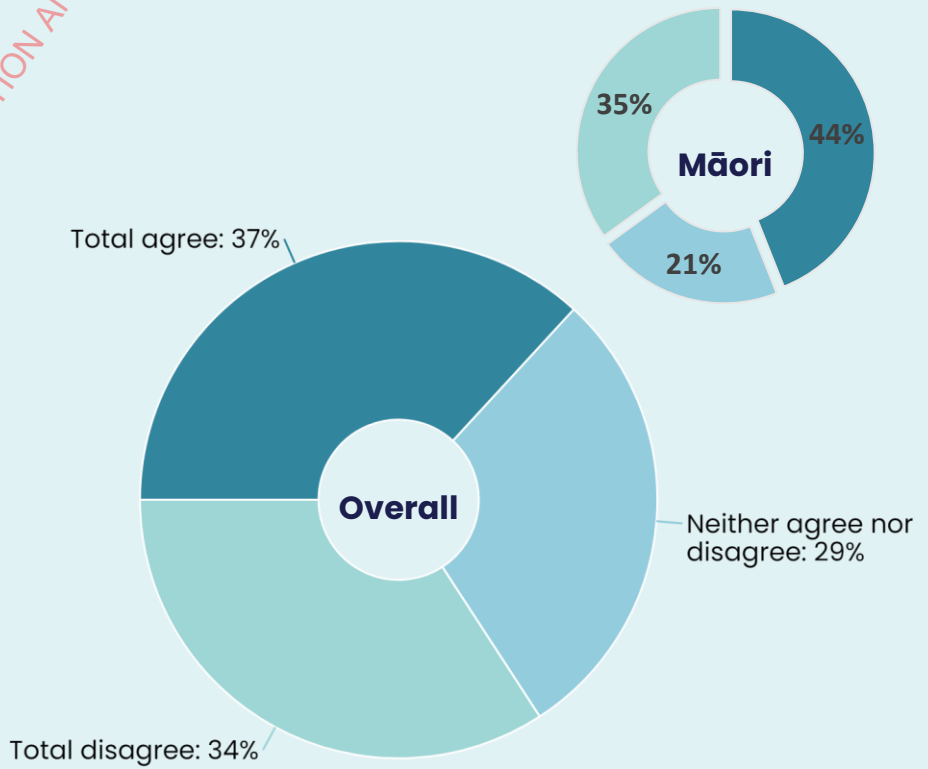
	Overall	Māori
Total agree	37% (n= 509)	44% (n=54)
Neither agree nor disagree	29% (n=461)	21% (n= 33)
Total disagree	34% (n=536)	35% (n=41)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
37%	44%	35%	29%	36%

Table 3: Have confidence that Council can deliver on its decision

Council processes

Confidence that Council can deliver on its decisions



*Total agree = Strongly agree + Agree
*Total disagree = Strongly disagree + Disagree

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Confidence that Council takes community feedback into account when making decisions

4 of 10 residents (40%), expressed that they have confidence that Council takes community feedback into account when making decisions.

For Māori, this figure was 34%.

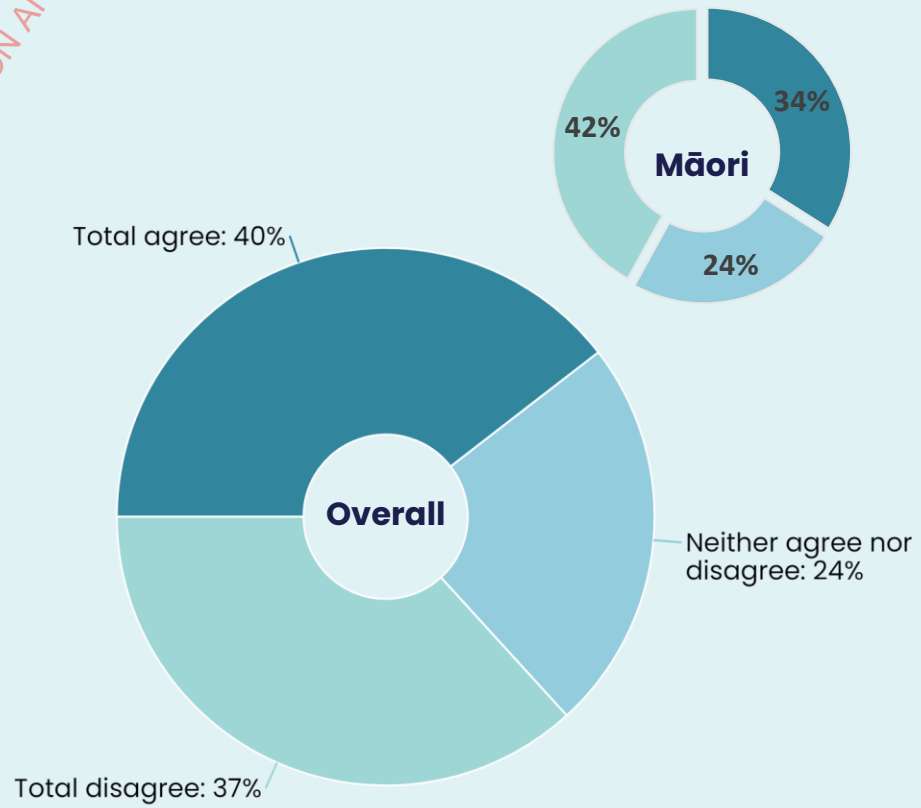
	Overall	Māori
Total agree	40% (n= 527)	34% (n=43)
Neither agree nor disagree	24% (n=362)	24% (n= 33)
Total disagree	37% (n=594)	42% (n=50)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
40%	34%	44%	45%	35%

Table 4: Confidence that Council takes community feedback into account when making decisions

Council processes

Confidence that Council takes community feedback into account when making decisions



*Total agree = Strongly agree + Agree
*Total disagree = Strongly disagree + Disagree

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Council-maintained facilities

Resident satisfaction with Council-maintained facilities

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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Satisfaction with community hubs/libraries

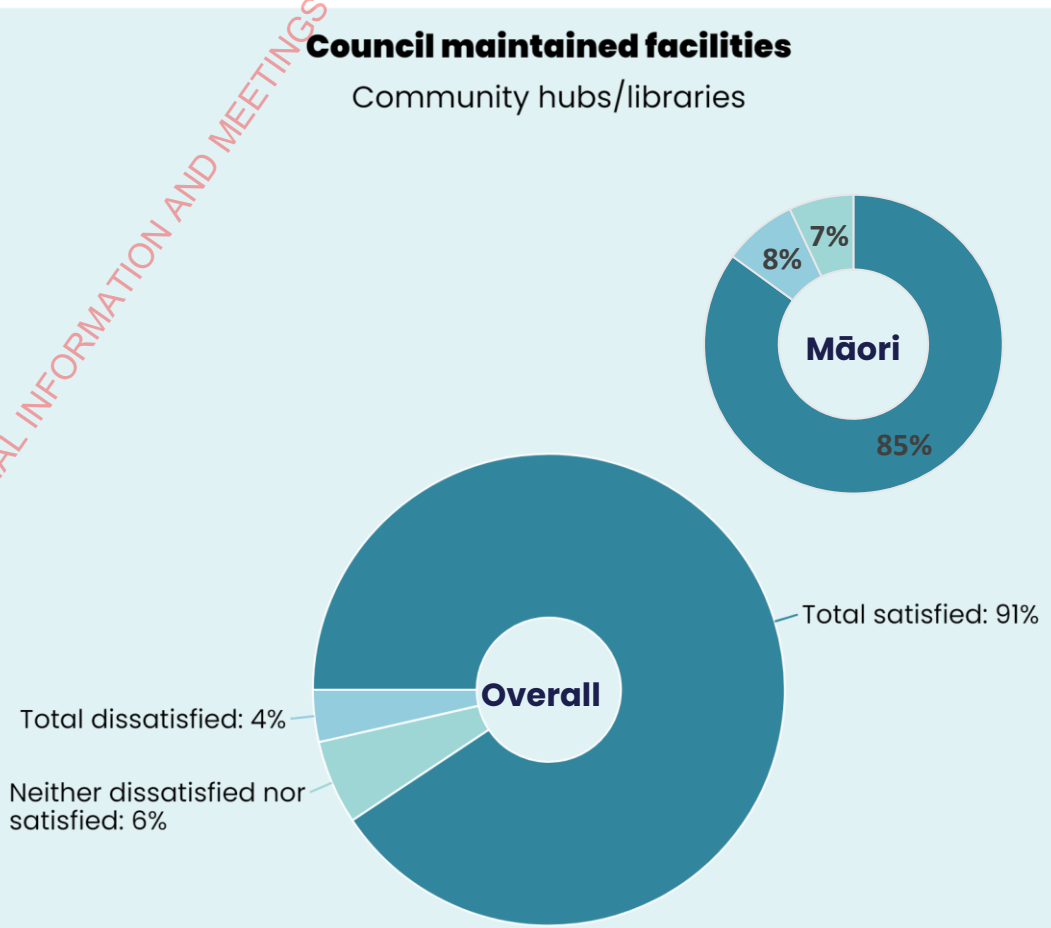
9 of 10 residents (91%) expressed satisfaction with the community hubs/libraries.

For Māori, this figure was 85%.

	Overall	Māori
Total agree	91% (n= 987)	85% (n=82)
Neither agree nor disagree	6% (n=61)	8% (n= 9)
Total disagree	4% (n=38)	7% (n=2)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
92%	85%	81%	68%	87%

Table 5: Satisfaction with community hubs/ libraries



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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Satisfaction with swimming pools

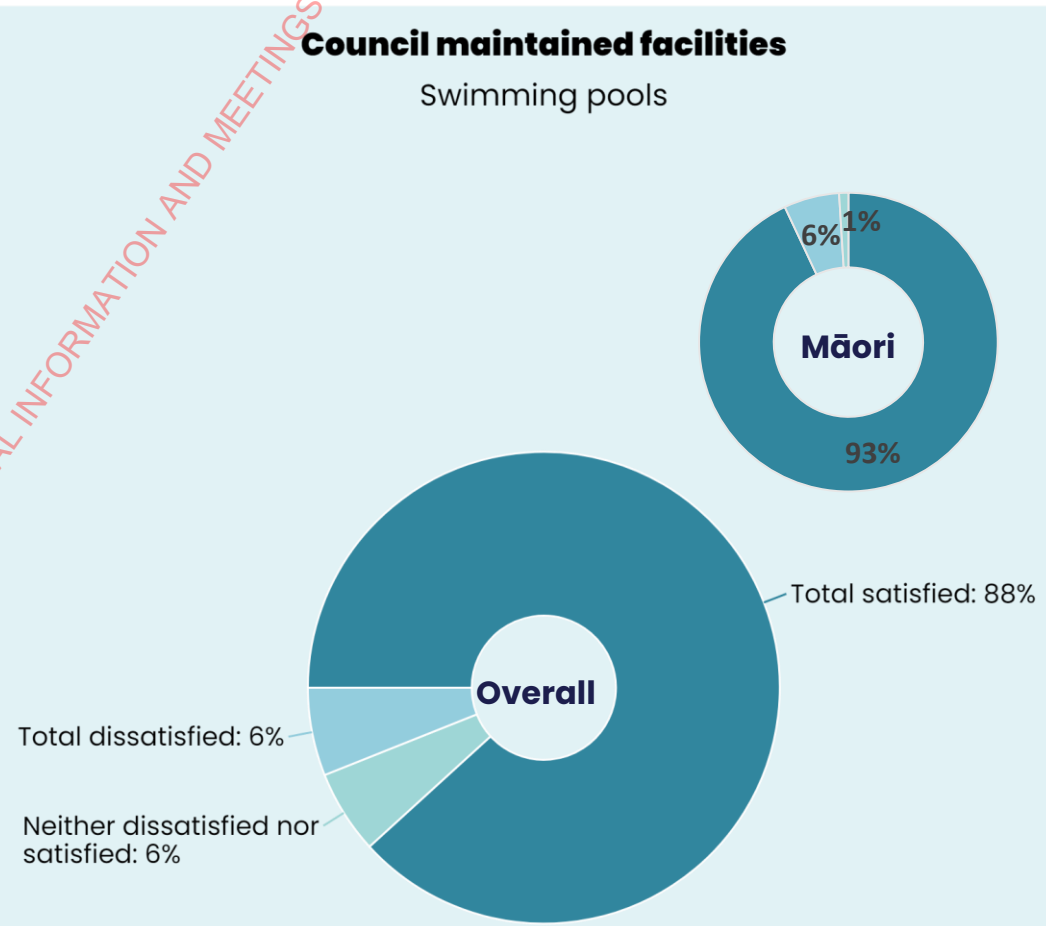
Nearly nine out of ten residents (88%) expressed satisfaction with the swimming pools.

For Māori, this figure was 93%.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	88% (n= 584)	93% (n=54)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	6% (n=44)	6% (n= 5)
Total dissatisfied	6% (n= 46)	1% (n=2)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
89%	93%	85%	74%	87%

Table 7: Satisfaction with swimming pools



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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Satisfaction with museums

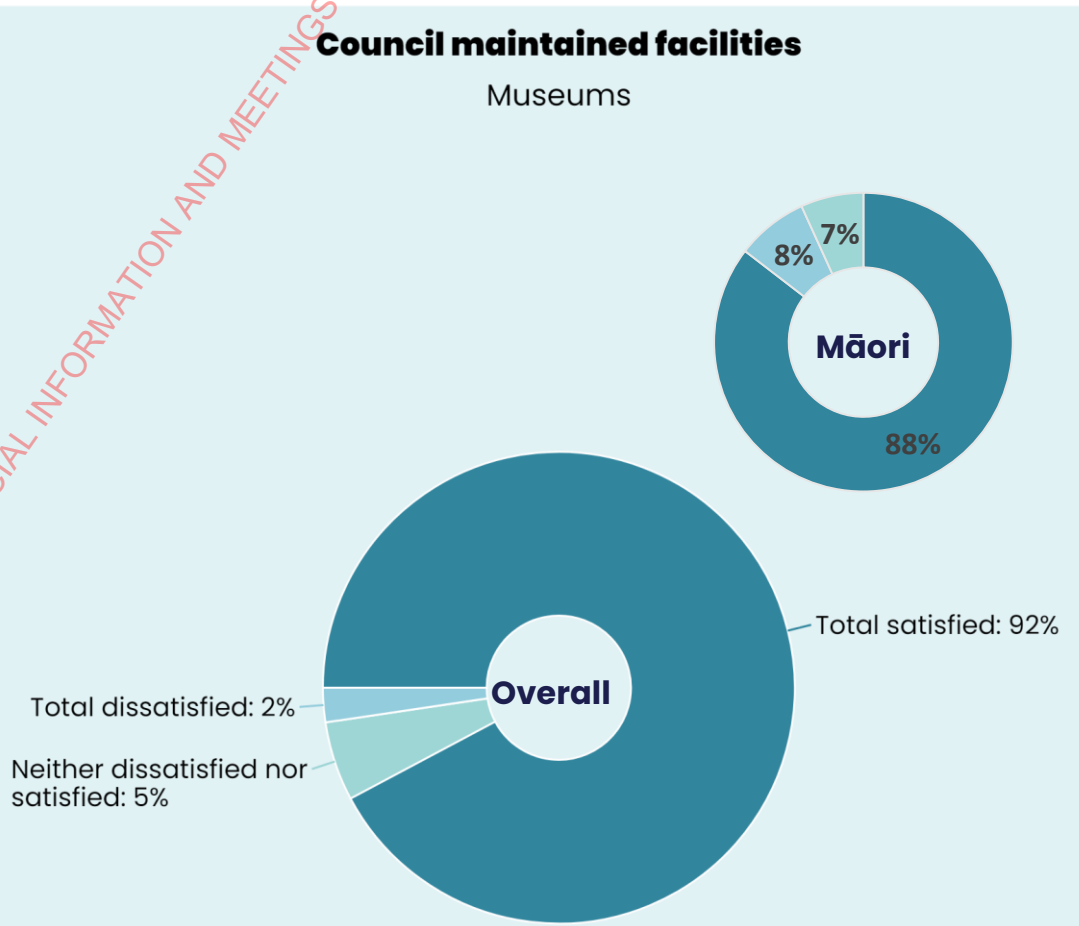
Nine out of ten residents (92%) expressed satisfaction with the museums.

For Māori, this figure is 88%.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	92% (n= 467)	88% (n=37)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	5% (n= 28)	8% (n= 3)
Total dissatisfied	2% (n= 13)	5% (n=2)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
94%	88%	98%	59%	82%

Table 10: Satisfaction with museums



**Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied*
**Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied*

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Council-maintained spaces

Resident satisfaction with Council-maintained spaces

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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Satisfaction with parks, gardens or reserves

Nearly 9 of 10 residents (85%) expressed satisfaction with parks, gardens or reserves.

For Māori, this figure is 70%.

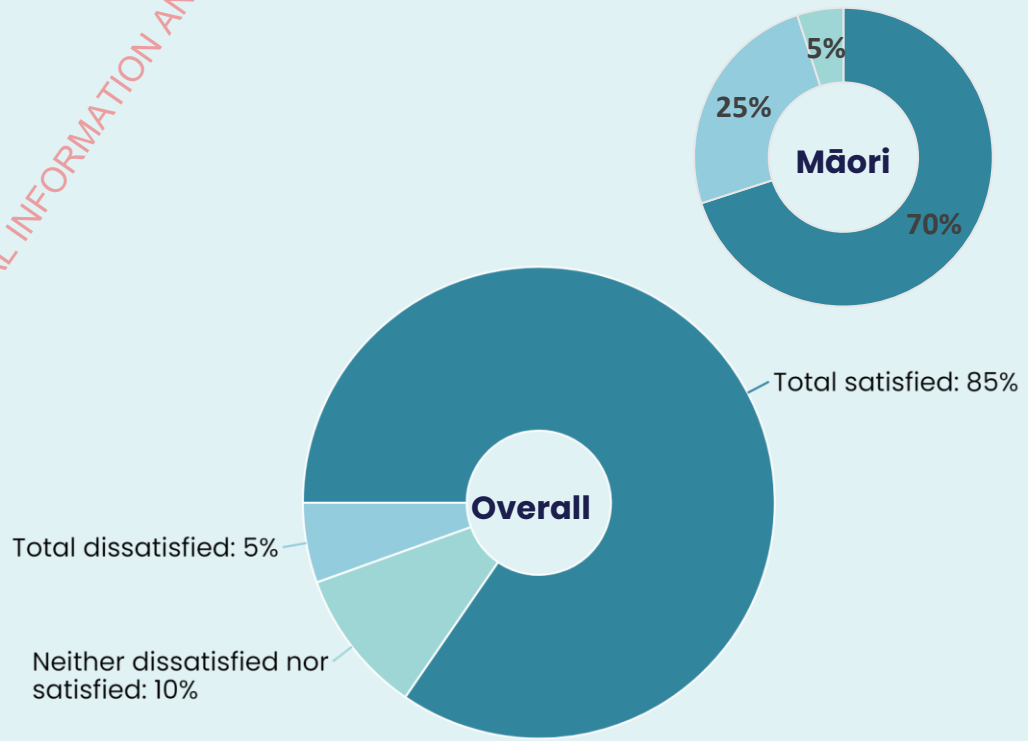
	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	85% (n= 1114)	70% (n=78)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	10% (n= 121)	25% (n= 14)
Total dissatisfied	5% (n= 67)	5% (n=6)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
85%	70%	50%	90%	87%

Table 11: Satisfaction with Park, garden or reserve

Council maintained spaces

Parks, gardens or reserves



**Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied*
**Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied*

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Satisfaction with cemeteries/urupā

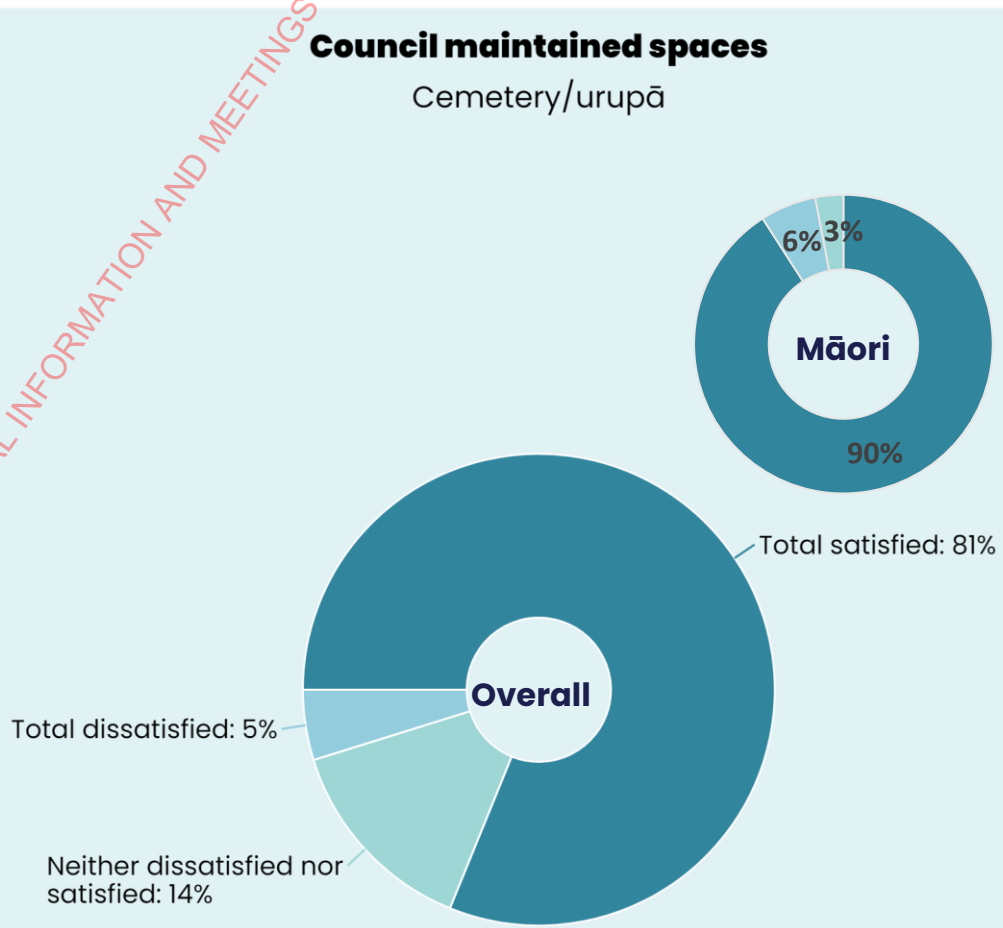
8 of 10 residents (81%) expressed satisfaction with cemetery/urupā.

For Māori, this figure is 90%.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	81% (n= 286)	90% (n=33)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	14% (n= 38)	6% (n= 5)
Total dissatisfied	5% (n= 21)	3% (n=2)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
80%	90%	53%	88%	81%

Table 13: Satisfaction with cemeteries/urupā



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Three-waters services

Resident satisfaction with three-waters services

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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Satisfaction with the reliability of the water supply

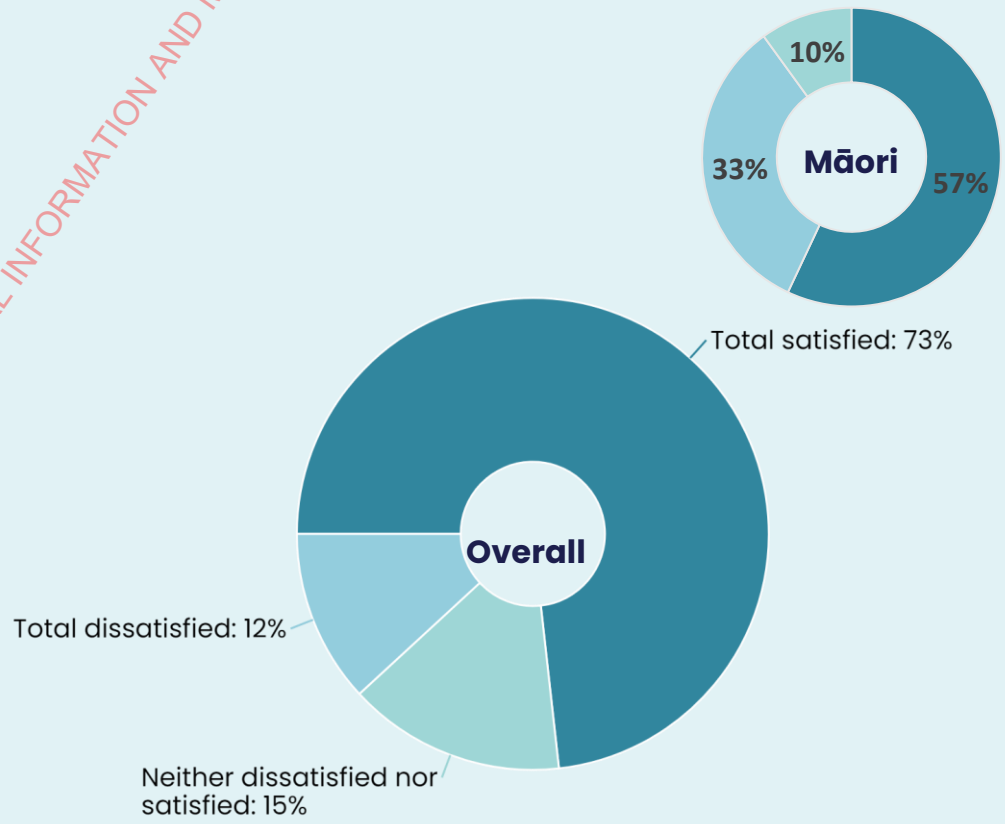
Over seven in ten residents (73%) expressed their satisfaction with the Reliability of the water supply in Lower Hutt.

For Māori, this figure is 57%.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	73% (n= 1119)	57% (n=83)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	15% (n= 209)	33% (n= 30)
Total dissatisfied	12% (n= 166)	10% (n=9)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
74%	57%	40%	82%	72%

Table 16: Satisfaction with the reliability of the water supply



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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Satisfaction with quality of the water supply

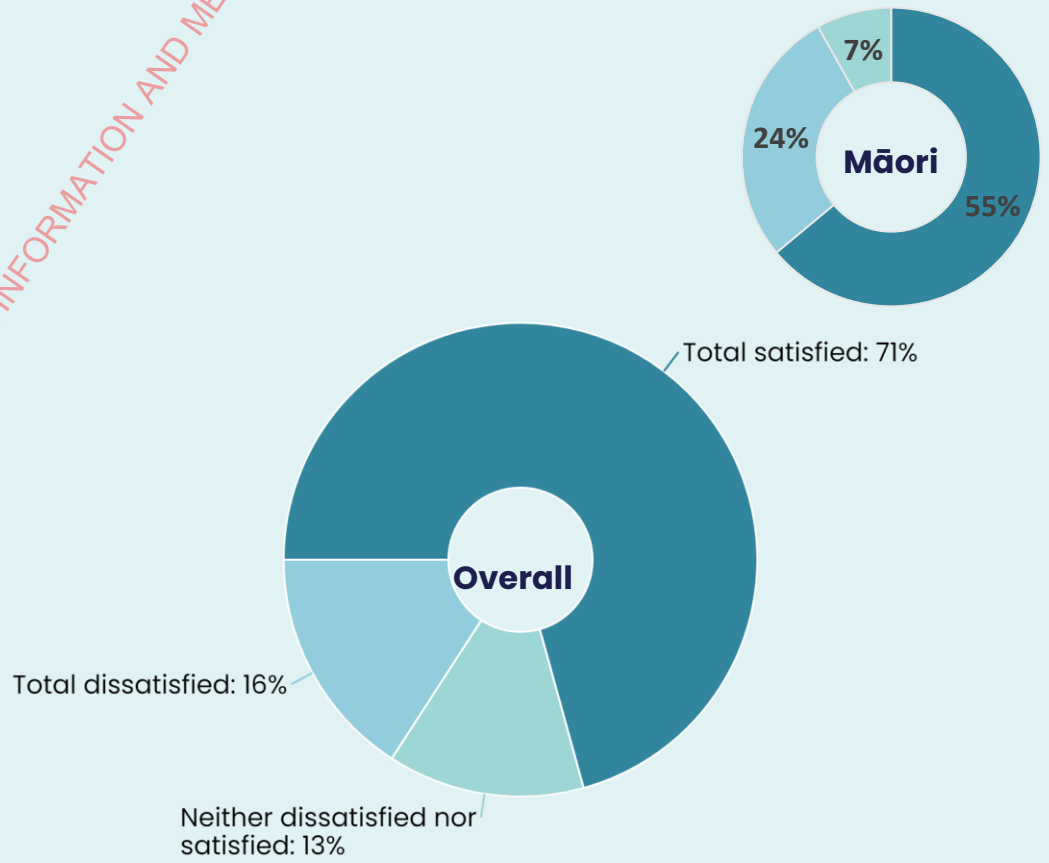
Over seven in ten residents (71%) expressed their satisfaction with the quality of the water supply in Lower Hutt.

For Māori, this figure is 55%.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	71% (n= 1070)	55% (n=75)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	13% (n= 217)	24% (n= 30)
Total dissatisfied	16% (n= 223)	21% (n=9)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
72%	55%	31%	71%	69%

Table 17: Satisfaction with the quality of the water supply



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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Satisfaction with the reliability of the wastewater (sewer) system

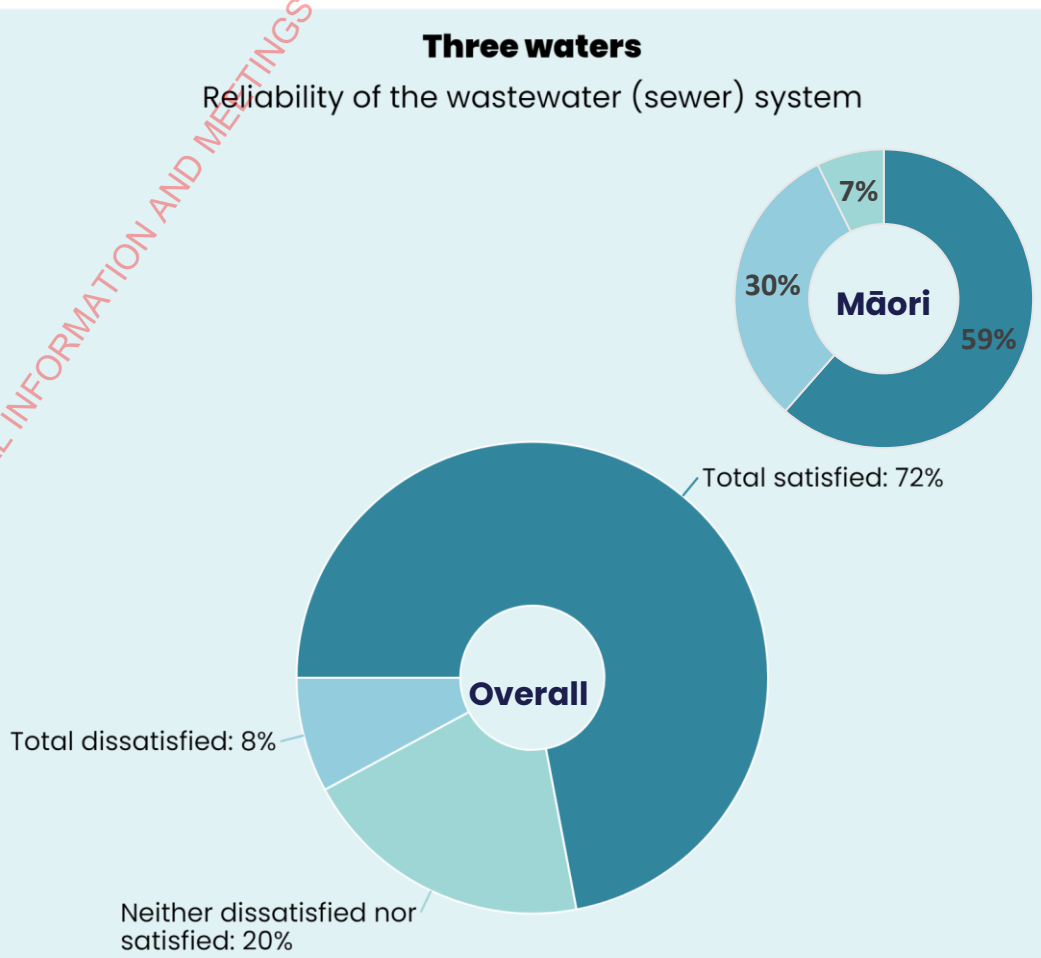
Over seven in ten residents (72%) expressed their satisfaction with the reliability of the wastewater (sewer) system in Lower Hutt.

For Māori, this figure is 59%.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	72% (n= 1069)	59% (n=73)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	20% (n= 267)	30% (n= 31)
Total dissatisfied	8% (n= 134)	11% (n=18)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
72%	59%	47%	70%	74%

Table 18: Satisfaction with the reliability of the wastewater (sewer) system



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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Satisfaction with the reliability of the stormwater system

Five in ten residents (51%) expressed their satisfaction with the reliability of the stormwater system in Lower Hutt.

For Māori, this figure is 37%.

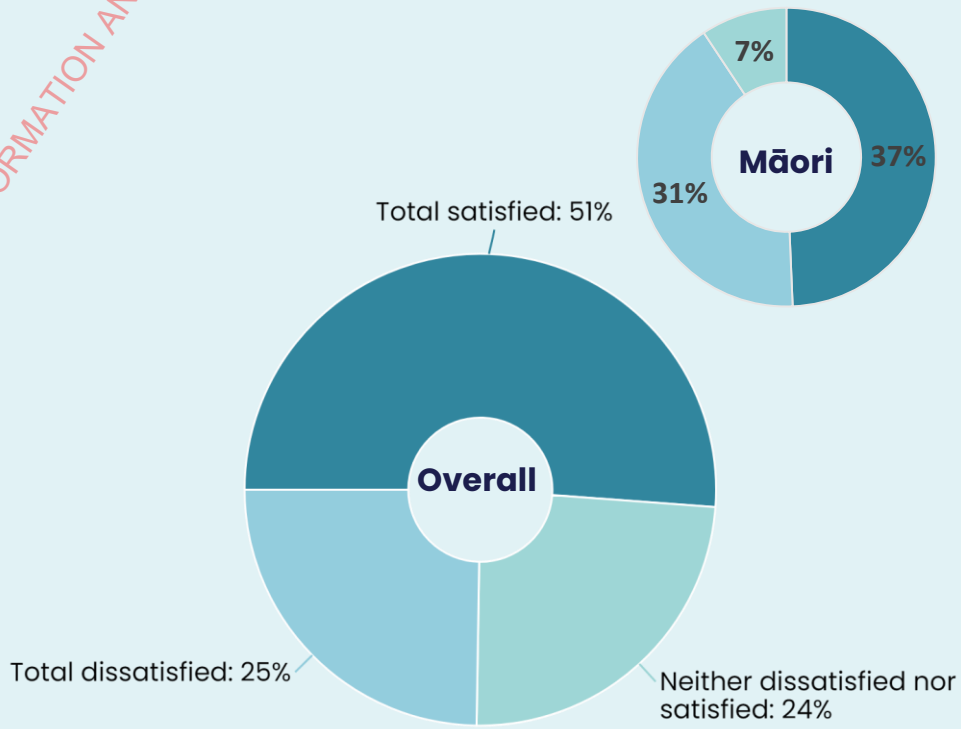
	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	51% (n= 750)	37% (n=46)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	24% (n= 354)	31% (n= 35)
Total dissatisfied	25% (n=378)	32% (n= 39)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
52%	37%	28%	46%	46%

Table 19: Satisfaction with the reliability of the stormwater system

Three waters

Reliability of the stormwater system



**Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied*
**Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied*

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TE AWA KAIRANGI

Kerbside collection services

Resident satisfaction with Council's Kerbside rubbish and recycling services

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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Satisfaction with general waste collection

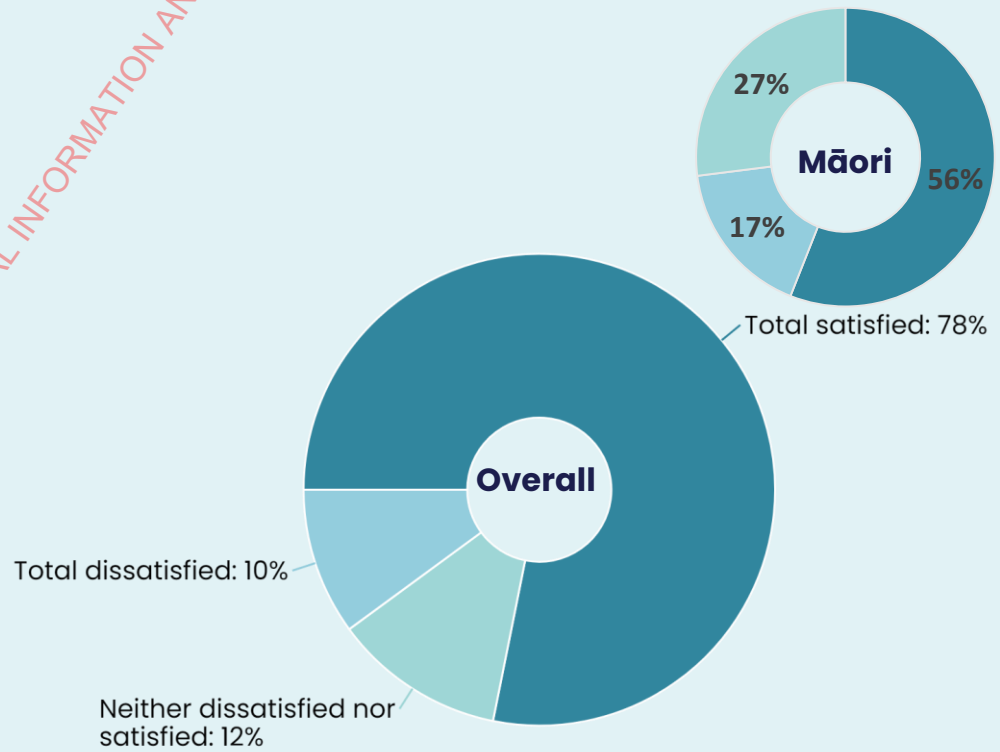
Overall satisfaction with Council's kerbside rubbish (general waste) collection/ red lid bin) has shown improvement from the previous year's rate of 75%.

About eight in ten residents (78%) expressed their satisfaction with the Kerbside collection- general waste (rubbish or red lid bin) in Lower Hutt, while 10% were dissatisfied, and 12% were neither dissatisfied nor satisfied.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	78% (n= 1,232)	56% (n= 90)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	12% (n= 157)	17% (n= 19)
Total dissatisfied	10% (n=130)	27% (n= 19)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
80%	56%	51%	76%	86%

Table 37: Satisfaction with general waste (rubbish/ red lid bin)



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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Satisfaction with recycling (yellow lid bin)

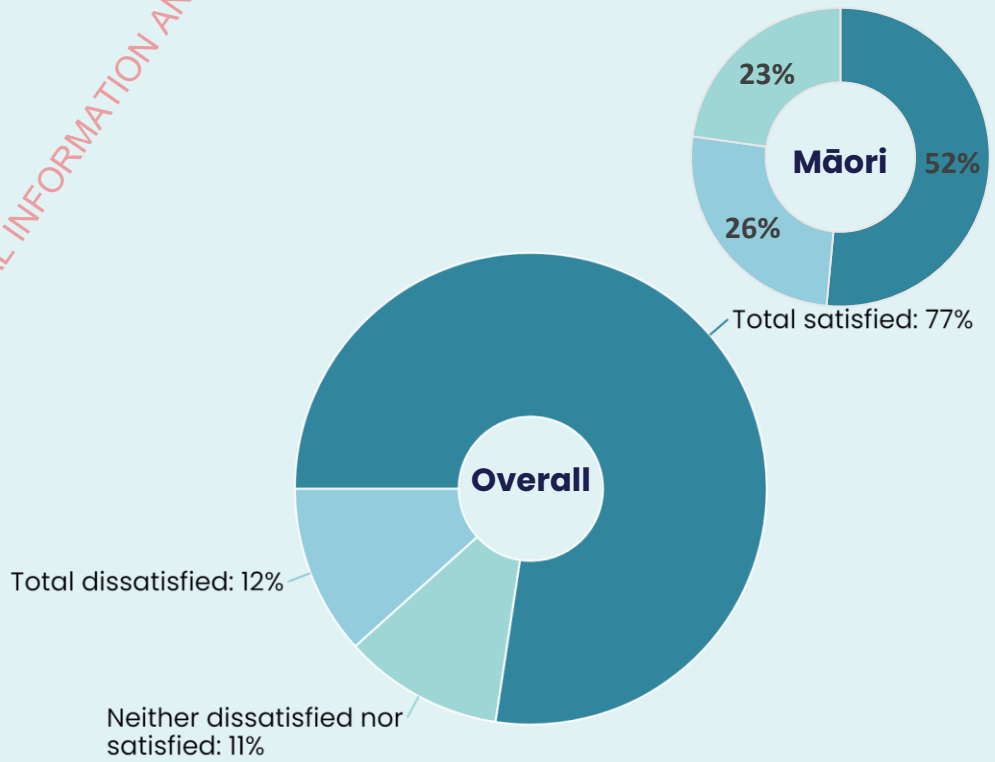
Overall satisfaction with Council's kerbside recycling collection service (yellow lid bin) has slightly increased from the previous year (76%).

Just over one in three residents (77%) expressed their satisfaction with the kerbside collection - recycling (yellow lid bin), 12% were dissatisfied and 24% were neither dissatisfied nor satisfied.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	77% (n= 1,214)	52% (n= 85)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	11% (n= 140)	26% (n= 20)
Total dissatisfied	12% (n=154)	23% (n= 20)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
81%	52%	46%	58%	76%

Table 38: Satisfaction with recycling (yellow lid bin)



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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Satisfaction with glass collection

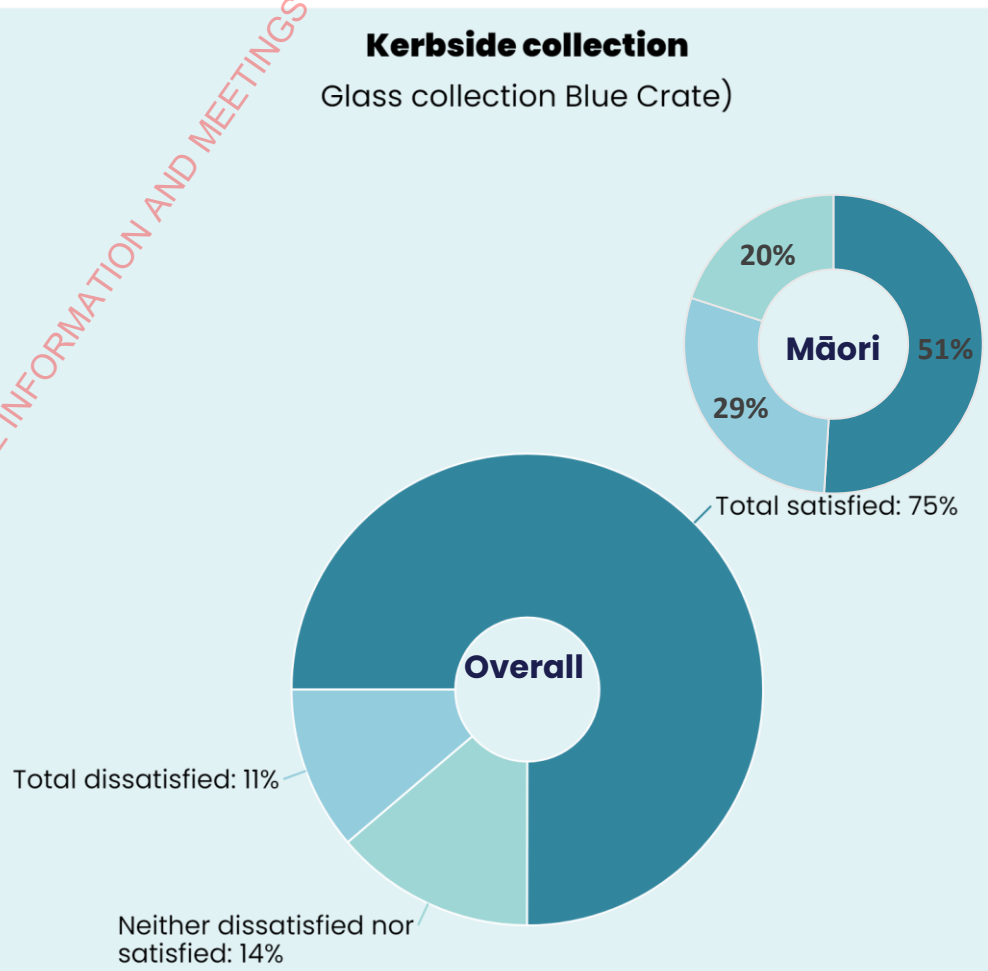
Overall resident satisfaction with the Council's kerbside glass collection (blue crate) has slightly increased from the previous year (74%).

Just over seven in ten residents (75%) expressed their satisfaction with the Kerbside collection - Glass (Blue crate) in Lower Hutt, while 11% were dissatisfied and 14% were neither dissatisfied nor satisfied.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	75% (n= 1,150)	51% (n= 84)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	14% (n= 175)	29% (n= 22)
Total dissatisfied	11% (n=155)	20% (n= 18)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
78%	51%	43%	60%	80%

Table 39: Satisfaction with glass collection (blue crate)



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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Satisfaction with greenwaste collection

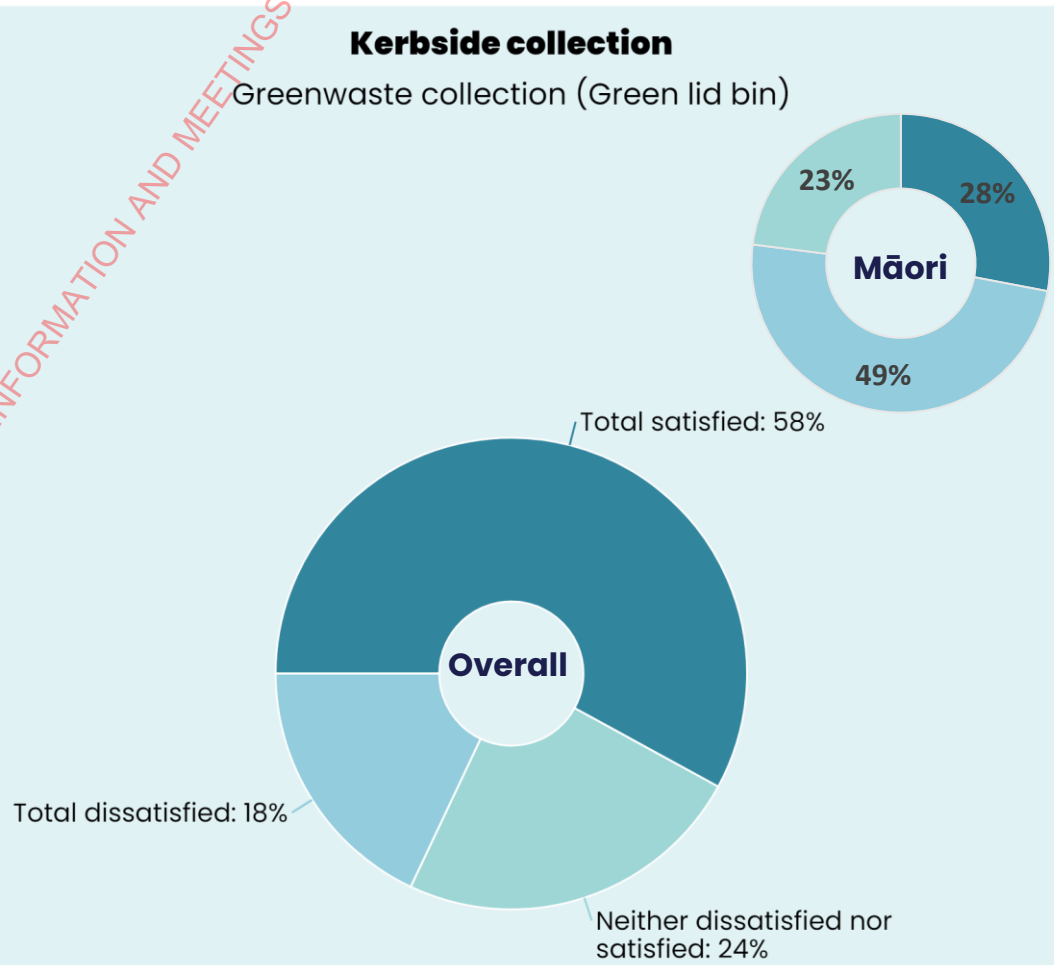
Overall satisfaction with Council's kerbside greenwaste collection (green lid bin) has slightly decreased compared to the previous year (59%).

Just over one in three residents (58%) expressed their satisfaction with the kerbside collection - Greenwaste (Green lid bin) in Lower Hutt, while 18% were dissatisfied and 24% were neither dissatisfied nor satisfied.

	Overall	Māori
Total satisfied	58% (n= 455)	28% (n= 30)
Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied	24% (n= 169)	49% (n= 31)
Total dissatisfied	18% (n=135)	23% (n= 13)

New Zealand European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other
62%	28%	38%	37%	60%

Table 40: Satisfaction with greenwaste (green lid bin)



*Total satisfied= Very satisfied + Satisfied
*Total dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Dissatisfied

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Key takeaways

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Next steps

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Queries

Please contact Research & Evaluation (R&E) team if you have any queries

Contact via: Research@huttcity.govt.nz

▲ Pukeatua / Wainuiomata Hill

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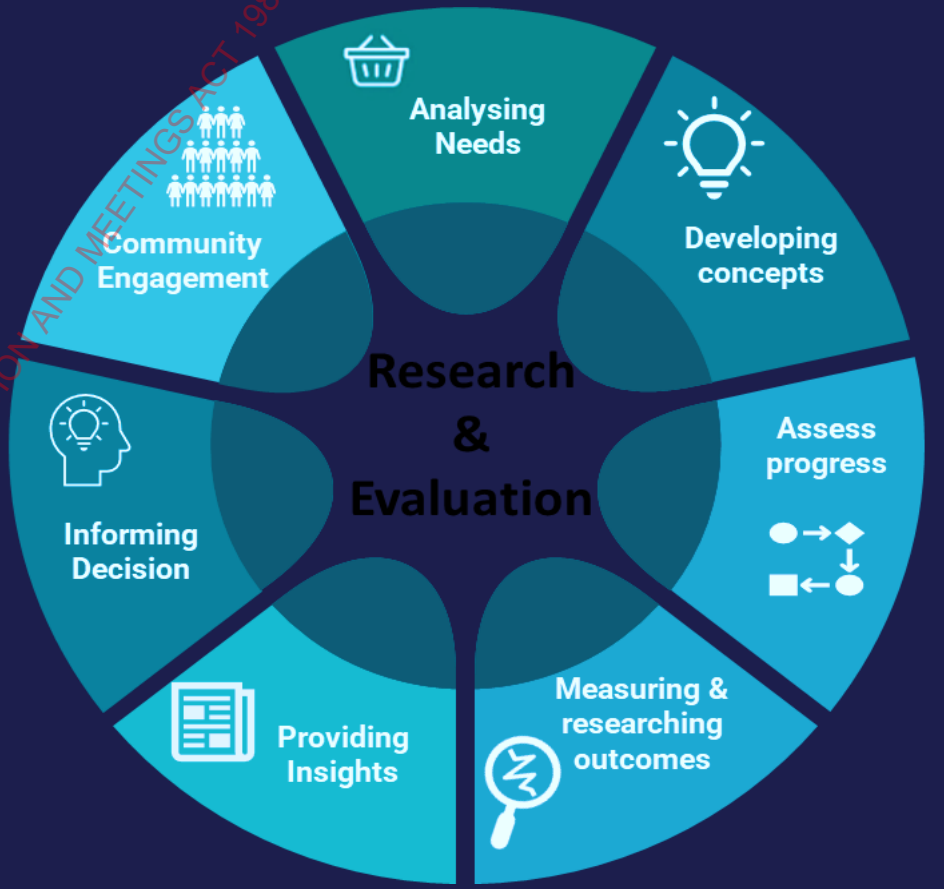

Tangata Whenua and the District Plan

Combined approach across Hutt City Council and Upper Hutt City Council

Kāhui Mana Whenua

12/09/2023

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Context and Approach

- Collaborative approach to tackle topics in the District Plan that give effect to the perspectives and aspirations of Mana Whenua
- Contributes to a regionally consistent approach
- Efficient process for officers by sharing the workload
- Efficient process for Mana Whenua by reducing engagement

Two factor approach

- Revised a number of key chapters to reflect perspectives of the Kāhui Mana Whenua
- Introduced a number of new chapters that give mana to Tangata Whenua land use and development aspirations

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Contents

Revised Chapters

1. Tangata Whenua
2. Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori
3. Māori Purpose Zone

Introduced Chapters

A. Glossary
B. Mana Whenua – Strategic Direction
C. Papakāinga
D. Treaty Settlement Land

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1. Tangata Whenua

Intent:

- Mostly information about the nature of our relationships with Mana Whenua
- Covers the list of things outlined in the National Planning Standards
- Must only include context and process-related information

Current Approach:

Hutt City Council
• Operational since 2003 • Chapter currently called 'Resource Management and the Tangata Whenua' • Includes Treaty principles, key Māori terms, some historical information and sites of significance
Upper Hutt City Council
• Operative since 2004, NPS version 2021, EPlan version 2023 • Chapter currently called 'Tangata Whenua' • Includes the Resource Management Act and Tangata Whenua, Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles, Statutory Acknowledgment principles and Statement of Association sections.

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1. Tangata Whenua

Key Revisions:

- Giving effect to Treaty Settlements that have occurred since the Plan became operative - including listing Statutory Acknowledgement Sites
- Giving effect to MoPs and Tākai Here that Council's have with their Mana Whenua partners

Things we need to include:

- Recognition of hapū and iwi including list of iwi authorities, their history, and the nature of relationships and perspectives to do with resource management.
- Relationship information and nature of engagement between Mana Whenua and Council
- Any iwi or hapū planning documents

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2. Sites and Areas of Significance

Intent:

Recognising the shortfalls within the Operative Plan, namely;

1. Updating the list to represent sites not yet captured in the Plan.
2. Updating the true extent of these sites through accurate mapping.
3. Enhancing recognition of the values associated with sites for Mana Whenua through comprehensive descriptions.

Current Approach:

Hutt City Council
• Operative since 2004 • Grouped in a chapter called Significant Cultural, Natural and Archaeological Resources • 24 sites mapped as dots with 50m buffers
Upper Hutt City Council
• Operative since 2004, NPS version 2021, EPlan version 2023 • Grouped in a chapter called 'Historic Heritage' • 2 sites mapped as dots, no 50m buffers

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2. Sites and Areas of Significance

Key Revisions:

- Supported by polygon mapping.
- The historic and contemporary connections and relationships Mana Whenua have with sites are fully acknowledged through appropriate descriptions.
- The approach to protecting sites from inappropriate subdivision, use and development through objectives, policies and rules gives effect to the aspirations of Mana Whenua.

Categorisation of sites:

- Acknowledging a multi-layered approach
- Articulating two groups of archaeological sites
- Balance of acknowledging Mana Whenua and not overburdening

1. **Wāhi Tapu –** highly significant sites, linked to mostly undisturbed sites
2. **Wāhi Taonga –** moderately significant sites, linked to mostly disturbed sites
3. **Waterways and waterbodies –** recognising the importance of wai to Mana Whenua and aspirations for improving water quality

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3. Māori Purpose Zone

Intent:

- Enable Marae whānau to use and develop their land to give effect to their aspirations for these sites and their people now and into the future.

Qualifying Sites:

- All marae and adjoining/aligned sites.

Current Approach:

Hutt City Council
• Operative since 2003 • Some properties around Waiwhetū Marae removed from zone in 2005 • Includes Marae (6), Urupā (2) and Kōkiri Centres (2) • Takes on the provisions of the underlying zone and therefore not very enabling
Upper Hutt City Council
• Operative since 2004, NPS version 2021, EPlan version 2023 • Includes (1) Orongomai Marae – Railway Avenue • Current Zone: General Residential, Proposed IPI: High Density Residential, Adjacent sites - PC49: Sports and Active Recreation, PC54: Mixed Use or General Industrial

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3. Māori Purpose Zone

Key Revisions:

- Supported by updated mapping.
- Removing urupā and kōkiri centres not associated with marae - better suited in other parts of the plan.
- Broadening the scope of enabled activities to give effect to Māori aspirations for residential and ancillary development.
- Development Plans are encouraged to support the resource consent officer to evaluate the scope of the work proposed.

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4. Glossary

Intent:

- Represent Te Reo Māori terms accurately and effectively.
- This will assist with interpretation of the Plan, and its rules and standards by removing any ambiguity around how terms and values are applied.
- Assisting with the enforceability of Plan by Resource Consenting officers.

Key Features:

- Mostly following the direction and definitions used in other regional plans for consistency.
- Adding additional terms that we believe are necessary for understanding the value of Te Ao Māori in the Plan.

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4. Glossary

Terms:

Te Tiriti o Waitangi	Hapū	Iwi Authority	Kāinga
Kaitiakitanga	Karakia	Mahinga Kai	Whenua Kai
Mana Whenua	Tangata Whenua	Manaakitanga	Marae
Mātauranga	Nga ara Tawhito	Pā	Rohe/takiwa
Ngāti Toa Rangatira	Papakāinga	Wāhi tapu	Wāhi taonga
Wāhi tūpuna	Ahi kā roa	Puna rongoā	Puna rāranga
Taonga	Tauranga Waka	Tikanga Māori	Te ao Māori
Te reo Māori	Urupā	Awa	Roto
Mana Whakahono a Rohe	Iwi/hapū Management Plans	Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whanui	Te Mana o Te Wai
Rangatiratanga	Whanaungatanga	Whānau	Kōhanga Reo
Kura Kaupapa	Whakapapa	Rangatiratanga	Moana
Mana	Mana Whakahaere	Whenua	Wai
Taiao	Mouri	Ngā uri	Ngā manuhiri

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5. Mana Whenua – SD

Intent:

- Establish objectives that cover a range of aspirations that Mana Whenua have across the Plan in one place.
- Thinking about types of assets and land areas, and aspirations for those different assets.

How this reflects what we've heard:

- Mana Whenua are concerned with a number of aspects across the Plan - moving on from 'the Māori corner' approach
- Te Ao Māori values, particularly kaitiakitanga need to be at the forefront of the Plan.
- We need to reference all waterways (catchments), not just some, and represent the concept of Te Mana o Te Wai.
- Discussed urban design and development as a key means for bringing visibility to sites of significance and their history/narratives.

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5. Mana Whenua – SD

- Recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and partnership with Mana Whenua
- Recognition of Treaty Settlements and vested land interests
- The concept of rangatiratanga, connection to the land, and the role of Mana Whenua in resource management processes
- The value of kaitiakitanga and the importance of maintaining the natural environment for future uri
- Responding to climate change and natural hazards for future uri
- Significance of wai and aspirations for restoration and connection
- Importance of waterways at a catchment level, holistic approach
- Sites and areas of significance and associated narratives are recognised and protected to an appropriate level
- Traditional practices, such a customary harvesting are enabled
- Land use and development is supported in a manner that gives effect to cultural, social, environmental and economic aspirations of Mana Whenua
- Papakāinga are enabled to support Mana Whenua caring for their whānau, hapū and iwi now and into the future.
- Urban design, where appropriate, enables the values, cultural expressions, and histories of Mana Whenua to be realised.

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6. Papakāinga

Intent:

- Enable Mana Whenua to use and develop their land to give effect to their aspirations for these sites and their uri now and into the future.
- Criteria for qualifying land will reflect the definition used in the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.
- Land under General Title will qualify where an ancestral connection can be justified.

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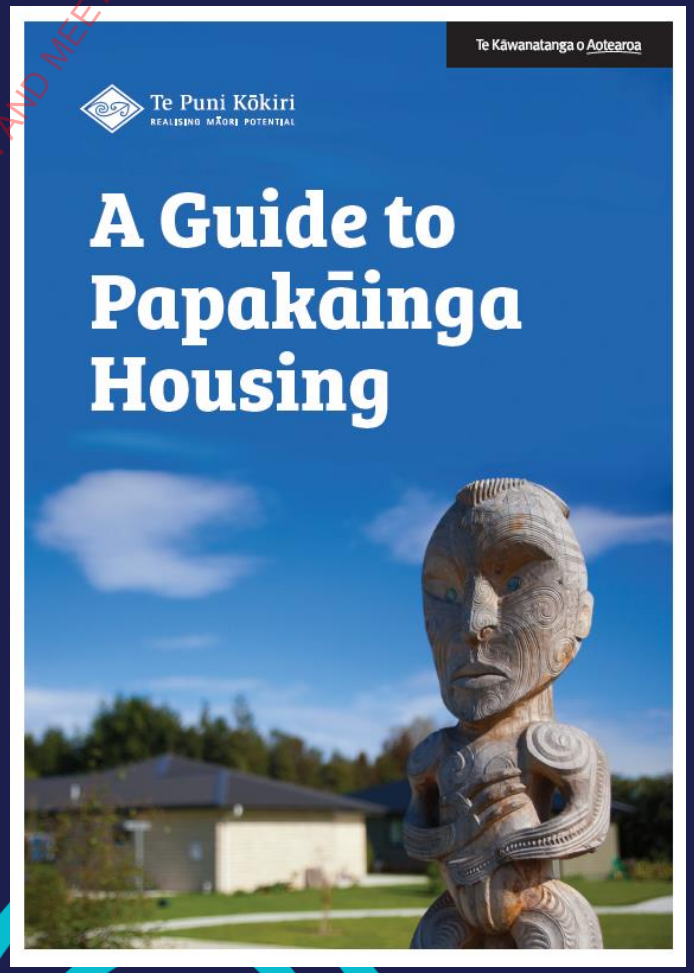
6. Papakāinga

Key Revisions:

- General District Wide provisions - no specific mapping for these sites.
- Development Plans are encouraged to support the resource consent officer to evaluate the scope of the work proposed.
- Eventually it will lend itself to Papākainga Design Guides that sit outside the Plan and support future aspirations in this space.



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7. Treaty Settlement Land

Intent:

- Recognise land identified as right of first refusal parcels in Treaty Settlement documentation.
- Enable provisions for qualifying land that give effect to aspirations for the use of this land as it is acquired by Mana Whenua.
- Remove the barrier for Mana Whenua to undergo a Plan Change to amend the zoning of the land to enable their land use and development aspirations.

Key Features:

- Overlay supported by new mapping.
- Will have specific enabling objectives, policies and rules.
- Will also take on the provisions of the underlying zone where the land is located to ensure the activities are compatible with the surrounding parcels/properties.

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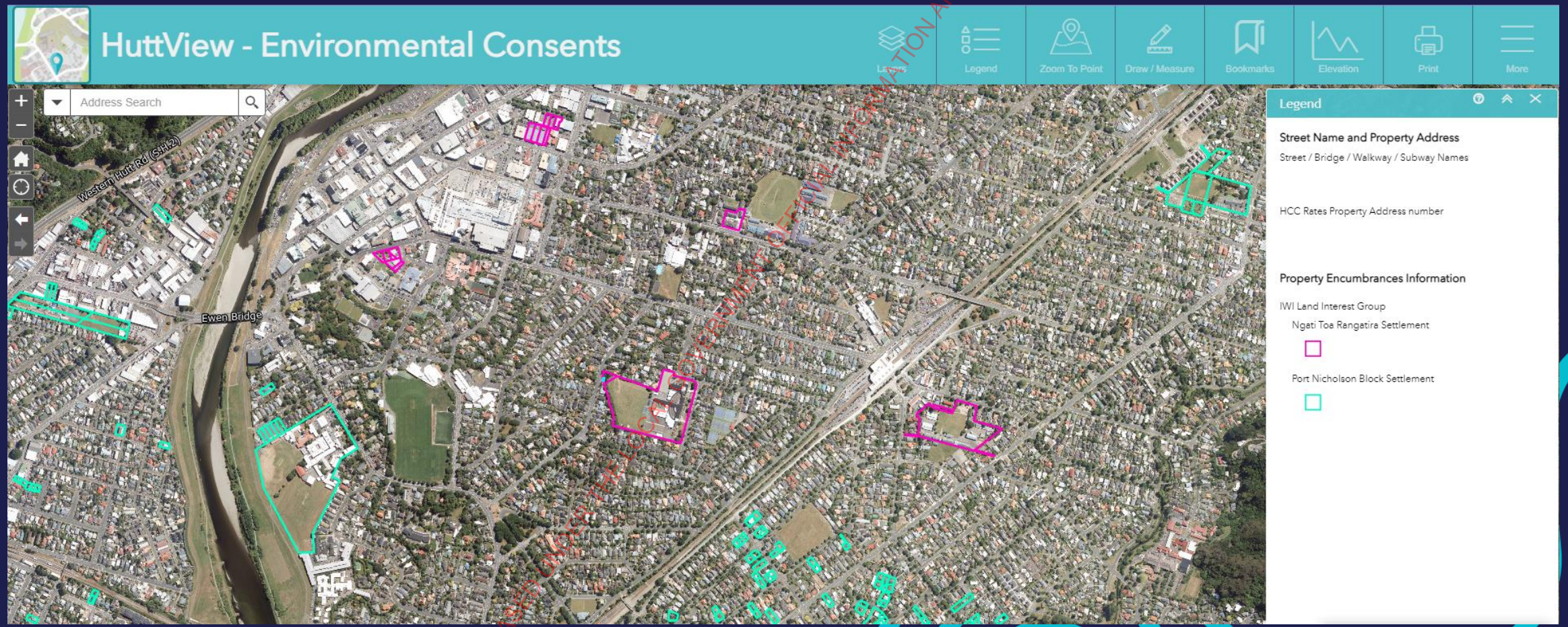
7. Treaty Settlement Land



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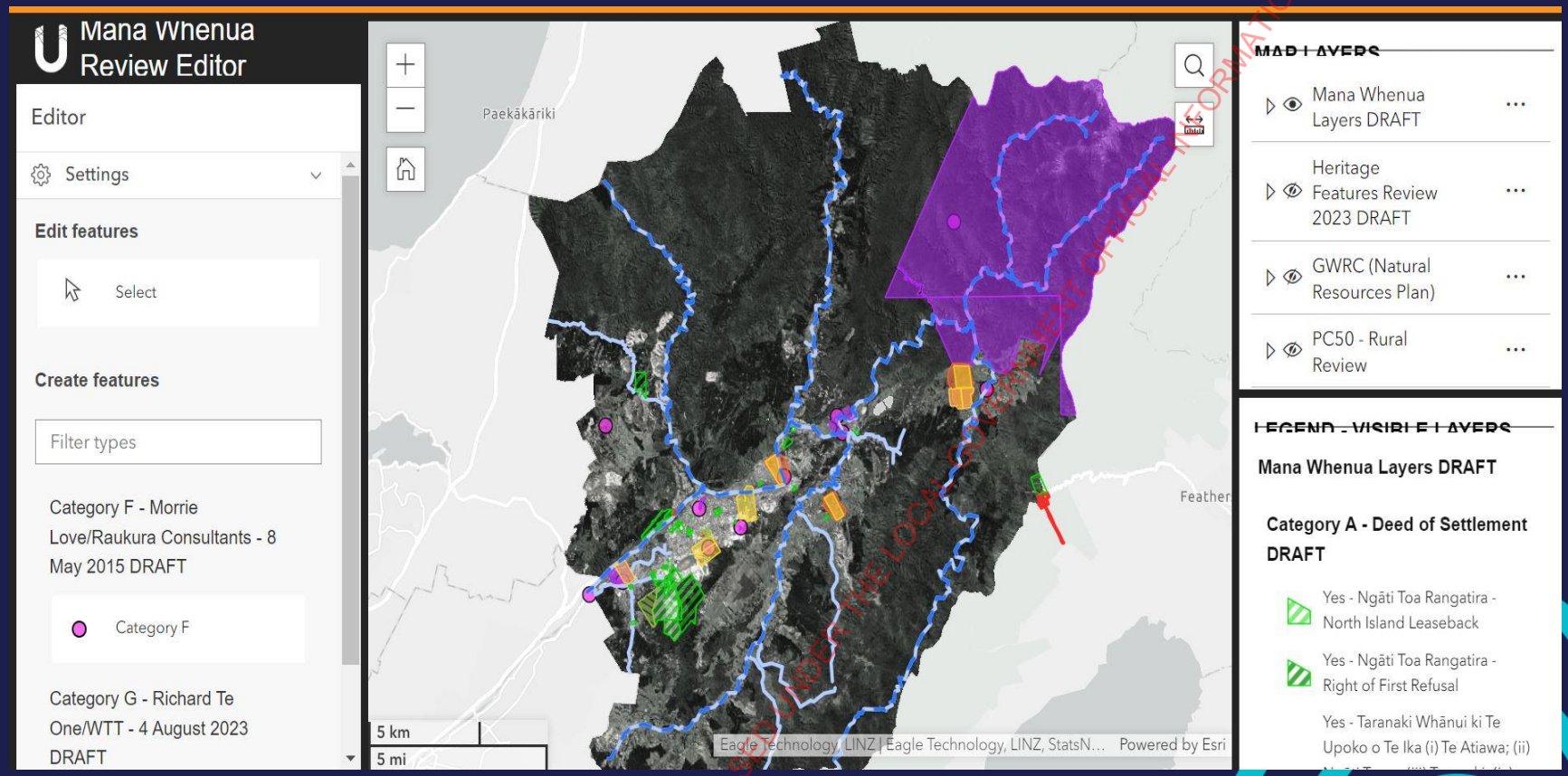
8. Review Editor



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Map Tuatahi: Eastern Bays and Headlands (20)

Site	Location	Site Classification	**Category**	Description
6. Ōruamātoro Pā	Days Bay	Pā	B - Wāhi Taonga	A Ngāti Ira fortified pā, said to have been built by Te Hiha, chief of Ngāti Kahungunu. Ngāti Ira migrated to this side of the harbour in the 18th and 19th centuries, but were eventually displaced following the migration of iwi from Taranaki. The site had extensive shellfish stocks.
8. Whiorau Pā	Lowry/York Bay	Pā		Used by the people of Ngāti Ira and eventually Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu. It was thought to be a favourable place for various iwi to collect the Whiorau species of duck.
9. Korohiwa Pā	Point Arthur	Pā	A – Wāhi Tapu	Used by the people of Ngāti Ira and eventually Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu.
32. Ōrongorongo Pā	Ōrongorongo	Pā		Many archaeological discoveries of house sites, middens, pits, adzes, stonewalls and fishhooks have been made since 1964 which gives evidence to occupation at this site.
35. Tūrakirae Pā	Palliser Bay	Pā		Headland and agreed boundary made in 1840 that served as an important marker between Ngāti Kahangunu and Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu. The wetland at this site has outstanding indigenous biodiversity values.
36. Parangarāhu Pā	Parangarāhu	Pā		Represents two sites of a pā and a kāinga down near the beach. Was the ancient pā of Ngāi Tara who had developed settlements along the South Wellington coast from the earliest period of Māori Settlement. Eventually, Ngāti Ira were to replace Ngāi Tara around Wellington with relationships confirmed by marriage at the turn of the 19th century. Te Āti Awa later occupied the site as a seasonal fishing village.
37. Te Reina Pā	Baring Head	Pā		A former fortified pā. The karaka groves are a sign of habitation along the coast in particular as a food source for the pā.
11. Paraoa-nui Kāinga	Pencarrow Head	Kāinga		This was probably a fishing village used from time to time. Midden and cooking-oven debris mark the site. Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu were said to have attacked the local people at the time of Ngāti Kahungunu and Ngāti Ira at this site, driving them away to the Wairarapa.
33. Ōrua-poua-nui	Baring Head	Kāinga		The headland is recognised as a significant cultural site. Species collected here include paua, cooks turban, rock cockle and cats eye. Te Āti Awa hapū, Ngāti Tawhirikura, was believed to have a large whenua kai here.
7. Ngau-matau	Point Howard	Māhinga Kai	C- Wai	Important site for fishing and food gathering. Name means ‘bite the fish-hook’ which is relevant to this still being a significant fishing spot today.

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14. Te Rae o Pāua	Fitzroy Bay	Māhinga Kai	C- Wai	Minor headland with connection to seafood gathering. There are traces of human occupation on the landward site.
40. Wainuiomata River	Wainuiomata	Awa	C- Wai	Site is of great significance to Māori from the earliest times, Canoe travelled up and down from the coast however this was not as easily navigated as Te Awa Kairangi. The river mouth and foreshore posesses outstanding indigenous ecosystem and the upper reaches also contain an abundance of native vegetation and rongoā.
41. Ōrongorongo River	Ōrongorongo	Awa	C- Wai	The upper reaches of the river contain an abundance of native vegetation. The awa is also highly valued for its Māori customary and recreational uses.
46. Ōkakaho Stream	Fitzroy Bay	Awa	C- Wai	Its name means 'place of the flower culms (stalks) of the toetoe. The valley bottom was presumably marshy and showed a prominent growth of this plant, as the name implies.
38. Lake Kōhangapiripiri	Pencarrow Head	Roto	C- Wai	The smaller of two lagoons or lakes at Parangarāhu. The lakes were a superior fishery and used extensively by Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu. The name 'kōhanga' gives reference to the hollow containing the lagoon (figuratively referred to as a nest) and 'piripiri' which means to cling very strongly which is in reference to it being a wind-swept place.
39. Lake Kōhangaterā	Pencarrow Head	Roto	C- Wai	The larger of two lagoons or lakes at Parangarāhu. The lakes were a superior fishery and used extensively by Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu. In contrast to the basin of Kōhangapiripiri, the hollow occupied by Kōhangaterā is regarded as a more sheltered place, again linked to a 'nest' (kōhanga), but one basking in the sun (te rā).
10. Ngā Hu and Ngā Rerenga	Pencarrow Head	Miscellaneous		These were places named after women who were saved from drowning there. This may coincide with the archaeological site but is a set of cultural sites along this coast.
12. Takapau-rangi	Pencarrow Head	Miscellaneous		A temporary settlement or refuge in case of emergency for the women and children of Parangarahu Pā. This site was so remote it could only be accessed on one side by waka.
13. Te Rae Akiaki	Pencarrow Head	Miscellaneous		Important headland bordering the entrance to Wellington Harbour (east side) and the channel known as Te Au a Tane. It's name means the headland where the sea rushes up or pounds.
34. Te Wera	Fitzroy Bay	Miscellaneous		Site is marked today by a small well that bears the name of a warrior of Ngāti Mutunga who was slain there by Te Retimana, a war prisoner from the Wairarapa. Archaeological discovery of a rock shelter (cave) with middens showcases signs of former human habitation linking to this time.

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Map Tuarua: Valley Floor – Petone up Te Awa Kairangi (18)

Site	Location	Site Classification	**Category**	Description
1. Maraenuku Pā	Boulcott	Pā	B – Wāhi Taonga	Temporary pā built by Chief Te Kaeaea (also known as Taringakuri) of Ngāti Tama soon after the arrival of the settlers. The pā was a cultivation kāinga. The Battle of Boulcott Farm in 1846 resulted in Mana Whenua being removed from sections of land, including Maraenuku Pā.
2. Motutawa Pā	Avalon	Pā		Motutawa shares the same name as an island near the Mokau River mouth in North Taranaki. The Ngāti Tama chief Chief Te Kaeaea (also known as Taringakuri) was associated with this pā. As a transitional pā, the life of the pā was shortlived and not highly developed. The Battle of Boulcott Farm in 1846 resulted in Mana Whenua being removed from sections of land, including Maraenuku Pā.
3. Te Mako Pā	Epuni	Pā		Wi Tako Ngatata of Te Āti Awa, Taranaki and Ngāti Ruanui relocated from his pā at Kumutoto in Wellington this old pā site in the mid 19th century. On the site he built the house Te Mako and had the pātaka Nukutewhatewha carved there in support for the Kīngitanga movement.
5. Pae Tutu Village	Petone	Pā		Originally built as a fortified pā and later became an open village. Has connection to Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu of Hīkoikoi and Waiwhetu pā. The site disappeared after being transferred into private ownership by the NZ Company.
15. Hīkoikoi Pā	Petone	Pā		Hīkoikoi Pā has a strong association with Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu. Pu-whakaawe was the chief of Hīkoikoi Pā. Boat building occurred along these waterways due to the pā fronting the river to enable access and fishing at the mouth of the river. The population of Hikoikoi Pā declined prior to the arrival of the NZ Company.
21. Pito-one Pā	Petone	Pā		The name means the end of the sand beach, thought to belong to Ngāti Ira who are thought to have founded this pā and others. It was eventually occupied by Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu, and led by the chiefs Te Wharepouri and followed by Honiana Te Puni. In 1839 the NZ Company ship 'Tory' was welcomed at Pito-one Pā.
22. Pito-one Pa II	Petone	Pā		Pito-one Pā II resulted from the move of the original site from the foreshore as a result of settler occupation. The natural fertility of the land was used to garden. The life on Pito-one Pā II life was short as the effects of colonisation and the land being dominated by the railway and its workshops.

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54. Parihoro Pā	Silverstream	Pā		This site would have commanded this narrow area where travelers either up or down the valley would pass through. The meaning of the name is approriate to being 'slipping cliffs'. Site crosses the boundary of Hutt City and Upper Hutt City.
4. Te Ahi a Monono	Central Hutt	Kāinga		The kāinga was named for an incident on the tiny island of Manono lying between Savaii and Upolu in Samoa. It is one of the few known sites of Māori occupation, possibly the oldest in the area.
44. Te Mome Stream	Alicetown	Awa		Te Mome stream and swamp were considered to be significant māhinga kai sites for the people of Pito-one Pā and the other pā on the lower west side of the valley. These were diminished significantly in the uplift of 1855 and due to settler river management practices. Once a branch of Te Awa Kairangi.
47. Ōkoutu Awa	Central Hutt	Awa		The stream was not only a source of water, but also of food with tuna/eel and kokopu being abundant. Once a branch of Te Awa Kairangi, however, since colonisation much of the stream has disappeared into drains and culverts. Parts remain today as a landscape feature around the Civic Centre.
49. Te Awa Kairangi	NA	Awa		Te Awa Kairangi is the oldest name for the Hutt River attributed to the Polynesian explorer Kupe and dating back to the times of Ngāi Tara. Te Awa Kairangi meaning the bringer of food from the heavens or the highly treasured waters. Te Awa Kairangi is the largest river in the Te Whanganui-a-Tara catchment and once sustained a large Mana Whenua population, providing access to forest birds, fish, rich gardening soils and numerous wild plant foods.
50. Te Whanganui a Tara	NA	Moana		Once a prominent highway used by many iwi and was once crowded with waka for all types of activities, including transport, fishing and warfare.
24. Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae	Alicetown	Marae	MPZ	The oldest standing Mare in the Hutt Valley and Wellington, built in 1933. It followed an earlier wharenui of the same name which was located in the vicinity of the present Te Puni Urupā and has close association to Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu, particularly those whom occupied Pito-one Pā.
20. Te Puni Urupā	Petone	Urupā		The urupā of primarily the Te Puni whānau. Still stands as a reserve, however, the original extent of the site is much larger than what is visable today. Prominent Chief Te Kaeaea (also known as Tarangikura) is buried here and there is also a memorial tombstone at the site to Honiana Te Puni and some of his uri.
23. Honiana Te Puni Reserve	Petone	Miscellaneous		Named after Honiana Te Puni, a Te Āti Awa chief of high lineage. The significance of the site is that the area was part of the whole environs of Pito-one Pā. The foreshore and seabed in the vicinity were equally significant for māhinga kai purposes.
51. Mātiu Island	NA	Miscellaneous		Largest of the three islands that sit in the harbour. Mātiu and the other islands were named after nieces of Kupe (sometimes stated as daughters).

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				It was on Mātiu that Tara and Tautoki made their first settlement alongside their people. It is the home of Te Moana-a-Kura Pā, which parts of are still visable today.
52. Mākaro Island	NA	Miscellaneous		Like Mātiu, the island is thought to be named after nieces of Kupe (sometimes stated as daughters). Mākaro did not have natural springs that Mātiu did, but there was still at least one if not two pā sites at the flat summit of the island.
53. Mokopuna Island	NA	Miscellaneous		Like Mātiu, the island is thought to be named after nieces of Kupe (sometimes stated as daughters). Almost surely has a burial ground upon the island.

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Map Tuatoru: Broader Areas – Korokoro/Western Hills and Waiwhetū/Seaview (19)

Site	Location	Site Classification	**Category**	Description
Ōwhiti Pā	Seaview	Pā		A further pā near the mouth of the Waiwhetū Stream. Located adjacent to the old Waiwhetū Pā.
16. Waiwhetū Pā	Seaview	Pā		Has a strong association with the Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu. The people of Hīkoikoi Pā and Waiwhetu Pā were closely related and moved between the two regularly. Owhiti Urupā is associated with Waiwhetu Pā. Many of the people from Waiwhetū Pā were displaced inland to live on Hutt Section 19 where Waiwhetū Marae is now located.
17. Ngutu-ihe Pā	Gracefield	Pā		Pā once belonging to Ngāti Ira who occupied much of the region prior to the arrival of the different iwi from Taranaki and Kawhia.
18. Te Ngohengohe	Seaview	Wāhi Tapu		This was the site of a battle located near to Ngutu-ihe Pā at the foot of Puke-atua. This was a battle between Te Āti awa and Ngāti Ira where Te Āti Awa prevailed.
55. Pūhara-keke-tapu	Seaview	Wāhi Tapu		The battle that took place here was between allied tribes Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Kahungunu (probably Ngāi Tara at the time) prior to Ngāi Tahu migrating to the South Island. The battle may have been a contributory cause of the migration. This is recorded to have probably taken place just prior to 1600.
30. Te Korokoro o Te Mana	Korokoro	Awa		Te Korokoro o te Mana is a stream that gives reference to the “food basket (throat) of Te Mana” and this suggests it was a great food supply for Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu. In addition to kai gathering, it is known for the collection of rongoā both in and around this stream.
42. Waiwhetū Stream	Waiwhetū	Awa		The Waiwhetū Stream is regarded as important sources of māhinga kai and freshwater. It has sustained iwi over many centuries, with Waiwhetū Pā and Ōwhiti Pā being two important pā on the awa. In pre-colonial times the stream was larger and able to be accessed by waka for considerable distance.
45. Speedy’s Stream	Kelson	Awa		Speedy’s Stream drains a small, steep, forested catchment on the western side of the suburb of Kelson.
48. Pōkai-mangu-mangu	Western Hills	Awa		This site was given by prominance by Chief Te Wharepouri of Te Āti Awa when he set the boundaries of Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu lands with the NZ Company. The western tributary streams became cut off from the river once they were connected under the Western Hutt Road and the creation of stopbanks.

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25. Waiwhetū Marae	Waiwhetū	Marae	MPZ	Constructed of the marae began in 1948 and was completed in 1960 alongside 22 properties forming the Puketapu Grove cul-de-sac. It is located on Hutt Section 19, a block awarded to the original inhabitants of Waiwhetū Pā and therefore associated with Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu.
19. Ōwhiti Urupā	Seaview	Urupā		Ōwhiti Urupā is actually associated with the original Waiwhetū Pā and is still in use today.
26. Te Tuarā-whati-o-Te-Mana Urupā	Korokoro	Urupā		Named after the chief Te Mana and the burial place for prominant tīpuna Wi Tako Ngatata of Te Āti Awa. Currently known as the Korokoro Catholic Cemetery.
27. Te Upoko o Te Poaka	Korokoro	Miscellaneous		Hilltop site. The final part of the name is probably a personal one, thus translating to 'the head of Te Poaka'.
28. Te Ahi-parera	Korokoro	Miscellaneous		Possibly an old earthworks pā. The name meaning "the-fire-to cook-a-wild duck" gives reference to a fire (ahi) that was kindled there by an ancestor of long ago to cook a wild duck (parera).
29. Puke-tirotiro	Maungaraki	Miscellaneous		Lookout point for Pito-one Pā. This was an important site for the pā as it gave views out to the Harbour and south as well as up the valley where the cooking fires of invading parties could be seen.
31. Te Raho o Kapowai	Korokoro	Miscellaneous		Located on a ridge nearby the mouth of Te Korokoro o Te Mana. Te Kapowai was probably an ancestor of Ngāti Kahungunu and the name infers he was very prolific and had many children.
43. Te Whenua Ngaro	Waiwhetū	Miscellaneous		It was a place where Te Āti Awa Nui Tonu waited while a scout went forward to scope the assault on Ngāti Ira at Ngutu-ihe Pā. In the 1970's it became the home of Taniora Mana Love and Josephine Te Amo (sister of Wi Tako Ngatata). Another eminent resident was Wi Hapi Pahau, a tōhunga of Te Āti Awa.
Te Korimako	Unknown	TBD		No information found.
Te Umumamaku	Unknown	TBD		No information found.

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

DATE: Tuesday 14 November 2023

Attendees:
Richard Te One – Hīkoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust)
Matiu Jennings – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui
Hāmi Love - Hīkoikoi Management (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust)
Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Chair) – Tumuaki Māori, Hutt City Council
Cam Kapua-Morrell – Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga, Hutt City Council
Holly Houpapa – Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori, Hutt City Council
Joshua Ambler – Pou Hoahoa Māori, Hutt City Council
Kayleen Ensor – Executive Assistant, Hutt City Council (via Teams)
Jake Davis – Service Delivery Manager, Hutt City Council (for part)
Apologies:
Māreikura Te Ahuru – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa
Noel Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa

Agenda:

1. Reindigenising Te Awa Kairangi (Joshua Ambler)
    a. Bell Park
    b. Moerā Neighbourhood Hub
    c. Belmont Reserve
    d. Korokoro pathway improvements
    e. Sites of Significance
2. Rautaki Māori Development
3. Data Strategy
4. Additional Points
    a. Māori Wards
    b. Representation Review for Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai – Independent Panel engagement request
    c. LTP Engagement
    d. Boulcott Farm

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Item 1 – Reindigenising Te Awa Kairangi

Item 1a – Moerā Neighbourhood Hub

Presenting – Joshua Ambler

- *Up to step 4 in Kāhui Mana Whenua design process, looking to change as induction procurement first then design steps so will bring back in the next hui.*
- *Māori design imbedded in the design theology and service delivery team for the library to use as well. Chevron has been contracted and moving through the request for contract tenders to come through.*
- *Spatial analysis completed and wondering whether Mana Whenua wants this, data that fits Māori communities - breaks down types of whānau that exist in that space, accessibility requirements, breakdown of statistics. Low numbers of community members who don't have anything higher than a bachelor's and, a lot of road workers in the areas.*
- *Design phase run through, will provide detail in next hui.*

Actions:

- **Josh** – to send spatial analysis to Mana Whenua.
- **Josh** – Will change visual of KMW Design process into stages, initiation, procurement & design.

Item 1b –Belmont Reserve

Presenting – Josh Ambler

- *At step 4 of Kāhui Mana Whenua design process; Kereama is negotiating the contract to design cladding elements to bridges and will put together a proposal around an entrance way design, waharoa at the beginning – entrance to RiverLink project from that end. Will bring proposal to hui for review. Egis (Waka Kotahi Contractors) were unaware that this site sits in the Riverlink Steering group governance area – will talk to Kara about what relationship looks like and how we connect this project to the River Link steering group. Cultural narrative needs to come through here so will talk to Kara.*
- *Kaanihi: Narrative on the second page has been pulled from other reports to kōrero. High level regional narrative, site-specific narrative with history and project cultural values taken from template used for Moerā, noting anything can change. Matiu; historically probably correct but prioritise from a Taranaki Whānui perspective, turn narrative slightly to be Taranaki Whānui-centric. Assumptions made about that ridge, need to think what we can pull out and highlight that is more Mana Whenua-centric. Hami: New process, good place to grab and figure*

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out what we want to tell, how far back do we want to go. Spoke to whānau, designing should show what we want to represent. Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whānui perspective even if the narrative needs to be short. Main transport route but don't need to state other hapū. Changing the river slightly is probably the only thing.

- *Discussion regarding using Marae-nuku or Marae-nuka – preference for nuku rather than nuka. Further discussion had around using Kāinga over Pā.*
- *Inclusion of smaller section of sites of significance map to go through and correct the names and boundaries. Discussion around map Josh produced to where boundary lines are and what needs to be edited to be correct for inclusion within our sites of significance. Te Mako Closer to school grounds than showing and should include Naenae. Location; between road shown and train station.*

Actions:

- **Josh** – will bring entrance way design back to Kāhui Mana Whenua hui.
- **Josh** – will talk to Kara Puketapu-Dentice regarding steering group. Design concepts will also be updated and discussed further at the next hui.
- **Kaanihi** – cultural narrative will be amended to show discussion had in this hui.
- Cultural Narratives to be developed based Te Āti awa perspective and what they would like to be seen represented in the built environment.

Item 1c –Korokoro pathway improvements

Presenting – Josh Ambler

- *At step 2 of the Kāhui Mana Whenua design process; discussed what we've done so far. 15k for Mana Whenua contributions. Hāmi contracted for cultural narrative.*
- *Discussed Hāmi speaking to whanau re: cultural narrative, discussed regional as well and noted Kura has this, can talk to him if change required but not necessarily needing to align to other. Thoughts were this has been gifted to HCC so left as is but put a bit at the top a quote from Kura Moeahu from the work that they did. Learning for Hami, happy to discuss if anything is incorrect. Don't think Te Puke necessarily named it himself, Hāmi questioned whether to include the second story covering both narratives. Wanted to tell the story, added two cultural principles as wasn't mentioned anywhere. Kōrero can be explained in multiple ways. Agreement of liking the fact that there's more than one story for the area, multiple layers to it but all quite similar.*
- *Noted on map things requiring changing.*
- *Concern from Matua Richard; story great and great way to name streams and land, incredibly formal. Richard noted the possibility to change writing style, it's one used for everything.*

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- *Preferred way to move through that? Consideration needed around the audience this is for. Making it more readable for a younger audience. Reframing documents so they all come out with the same style/continuity to them all.*
- *Discussion around final artists;*
    - *Chevron. Concern with capacity due to other works he is doing and this needs to be done by end of December.*
    - *Tiaki Dahm; same concern regarding capacity. Can see his work being applied to cncrete etching easily, concern around giving the previous three artists all the work; how do we grow the group of artists we use? He has worked on footpath improvements before so has the experience.*
    - *Te Mauri Maniapoto; ideal person for this mahi because he has clear graphics skills, easy to apply. Making space for emerging artists on the low-risk projects is noted as a good way to bring them up. Karl/Etenah From arts and culture recommended this artist. Whānau to Hāmi. Hami; Likes the idea of increasing capability, tends to agree to give someone else this kind of work.*
    - *SCOPE; etching of footpath, happening in Korokoro. Paneling along retaining walls in Korokoro. Low risk.*
    - *Decision made to contract Te Mauri Maniapoto*

Actions:

- **Josh** – To make changes discussed and share again with Mana Whenua.
- **Hami** – Continue work on cultural narrative- to share with wider group for feedback.
- **Hami**- to finalize Cultural Narrative
- **Josh** – To move through contracting Te Mauri
- **Group** – to have a think about how the regional Iwi narrative might be crafted so its less esoteric.

Item 1d –Bell Park

Presenting – Josh Ambler

- Looking to develop it, mostly landscaping and pathways through the park, connections. In the middle of all the houses. Ignite Sport moved into the building on this park this year. Refurbished over the year just been, interest in building relationships with Mana Whenua. Allocated 15k from Mana Whenua.
- Work programme to be put together to see what it looks like. Question around a cultural narrative for that area; author to be contracted and review at next hui.
- Māori design principles have been embedded in the project.

Actions:

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- **Josh** – to contract author for cultural narrative, bring back to next hui for discussion, will be in contact with Matiu.
- **Josh** – will send out an Artist EOI for this project.

Māori design principles

Procurement side is interesting, working through all projects, RFQ weighted via scoring but could be more weighted around sites of significance? For Bell Park, its 15% but can be shifted depending on location to get Mana Whenua aspirations embedded. Still considered as part of the broader outcomes.

Item 1e –Sites of Significance

Presenting – Josh Ambler

- *Advised this is why we were looked at maps in earlier discussion regarding Belmont reserve. Wanting to insert into EMPO (induction for council) to trigger staff to talk to Mana Whenua. Will take moving through all little projects to clarify whether sites are right or whether things need further changes to be made. Can release as is and be updated via GIS system as we work through these projects.*
- *Plans to put boundaries around areas eventually.*
- *Design process will go to CLT for their approval, then the process will be feed down from the top, rather than Te Tira triggering it from the bottom.*

- *Sites of significance & Cultural Narratives- What's the mutual benefit for iwi? How can we create a process where council can contribute to the mutual education of members who don't necessarily have access to that kōrero.*

Item 2 –Rautaki Māori Development

Presenting – Holly Houpapa

- *Covered what has occurred so far, quality space here. Committee meeting last week with Culture, Community and Partnerships. Gave feedback and briefed on what's happening so far. Pātai was around where are the representatives and whether we'd been given feedback from them. Noted for them that a lot of Mana Whenua have an obligation to all. Queried who is leading this? Getting an identification of that.*
- *Full council, questions around budgeting for that. Funding fed across all business units as initiatives all around that feed into.*
- *Next steps including engagement plan and linking with Jess who came last time. Will be engagement advisor in this space.*

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- *Discussed upcoming dates; will send out soon. December engagement ambitious, more along lines of existing events Council are already going to, Christmas in the Nui, etc. Coming back to next hui with a plan on engagement.*
- *Spaces for mutual benefit? Lots geared for councils and policies, there is mutual benefits there for a lot of it, how can we orchestrate that in the opposite direction.*
- *Noting to share strategy as unsure if it's online. Noting that once we have no use for information, it is deleted from the systems straight away or given back.*

Actions:

- **Holly** – complete engagement plan to bring to the next hui.

Item 3 – Data Strategy / Māori Data Sovereignty

Presenting – Jake Davis

- *Jake gave the background of the Data Strategy – the maturity of data collection/storage/usage was identified and measured. 12 concerns came in externally and internally when we looked into this. Jake covered 3/12 points (of relevance to the room).*
  - *Council was not treating information as an asset.*
  - *Access to data is a barrier and that led to not being as transparent as we could be. Strategy to solve it was the end result required.*
  - *Ensuring collecting data came with knowledge of regulations around that.*
- *Noted Emily's advisory involvement throughout the development of the Data Strategy, which was presented in the Quarterly Mana Whenua forum earlier in the year. Final strategy was approved recently.*
- *Jake showed diagram of future pathway for Data in Council – there were 4 stages. At present; Council is still at stage 1 of having data in multiple places. With the aspiration of wanting to get to stage 2 to have data sorted and categorised to be better understood.*
- *Looking at Māori principles around data sovereignty, can we rate what we're doing internally to these principles. Jake clarified that Council is a steward of Māori data. Noted that questions need to be asked when we get data around what the expectation is; do we host it? Can we share it? How sensitive is it? Research Ethics Policy was referenced here and Matiu asked to see both this document and the Data Strategy.*
- *Jake gave an example of external Memorandum of Understanding relationships with Mana Whenua entities and a Regional Council - how data was shared/given/operating in that space and how it was hosted in an online forum for iwi. Accessibility and information management of this system was held by iwi.*

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While the Regional Council simply held uploading capabilities. Holly asked if this data was able to be OIA'd through the Regional Council's links. Jake confirmed that it was not (inference being that data was protected through their MoU's, possibly Privacy Act and/or data sensitivity i.e. commercial IP).

- *This opened discussion for potential solutions that may be tailored for our partnership agreements between Mana Whenua and Council. Holly noted that Council is always going to be gathering māori data as a part of our mahi, but as data stewards – we hold the ability to delete (if data is no longer serving its original purpose or māori-led requirements) and/or give back any data that should be in māori repositories. Council just needs to know what format our mana whenua partners need the data in i.e. excel spreadsheet, raw data, hard drive, other. As well as any other holistic supports for the kaupapa i.e. able to meet other strategic needs.*
- *Richard spoke to current physical (paper-based) data that is open to being lost/damaged, how they have a need to digitise this existing data. It was inferred that this iwi-led mahi would speak well to any māori data initiatives that Council and Mana Whenua hold.*
- *Holly referenced the general data gathering within the Representation Review i.e. it's potential to assist mana whenua with social services that they provide to Māori communities.*
- *Holly confirmed that this kaupapa would need to be iwi-led/māori-led; and Council would need to respond based on the needs outlined. Matiu questioned Council's appetite and/or budget for meeting iwi/māori data needs, which was acknowledged by the room.*
- *As the presentation was closing, Matiu asked for the documentation.*

Actions:

- **Jake** – share the two policies and PowerPoint presentation with Mana Whenua to provide strength testing, questions and feedback.

Item 4 –Additional Points

Item 4a - Māori Wards

Presenting – Kaanihi Butler-Hare

- *Decision coming on 21 November at council hui; some attendees from Mana Whenua attended PFS (Policy, Finance and Strategy) committee. Wanting to attend feel free, will get invites out. Confirmed meeting for additional council at 4pm. Representation review is separate; this meeting will only be for council to make final decision on the establishment of Māori wards.*

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Actions:

- **Kaanihi** – forward council hui invite to Mana Whenua.

Item 4b –Representation Review for Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai

Presenting – Kaanihi Butler-Hare

- *John Clarke, Paul Swain, others, approached to ask about existing Council relationships. Gave them overview of quarterly and Kāhui, recommended they come through to Kāhui. Upon reflection, potential to get CE, Chairs and Panel in room to discuss.*
- *Consensus to go directly to Chairs.*

Actions:

- **Kaanihi** – to advise process of going to Chairs, CE and Panel.

Item 4c –LTP Engagement

Presenting – Kaanihi Butler-Hare

- *Comms and engagement reached out to meet with Kaanihi and Holly to identify the best process to engagement Mana Whenua on the long-term plan.*
- *Matiu noted an opportunity to provide advise within existing Council workshops.*

Actions:

- **Kaanihi**: To discuss with Shelley Bascand the advice provided by Kāhui Mana Whenua Re: Engagement

Item 4e –Boulcott Farm

Presenting – Kaanihi Butler-Hare

- *Liana McDonald reached out regarding research undertaken with Victoria University, that was commissioned by Councillors regarding the narrative around Boulcott Farm. Liana was approached by magazine to put process around gathering kōrero and importance of rectifying history that's been reported. Project was completed but need to check in with someone if it's ok. Hāmi did some work with this, was supposed to advise on change with this but doesn't confirm anything because lots of different stories.*
- *Decision to give our feedback on the article, but the final decision to be published lies with the kaipūrākau.*

Actions:

- **Kaanihi** – to send article for review and feedback.

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- **Hāmi** – will send details he has in addition to the article Kaanihi was provided.

Additional actions:

- Kayleen to provide 2024 Kāhui Mana Whenua hui dates.
- Holly/Kayleen to send Matiu retrospective 2023 calendar dates for hui.
- Kaanihi to send dates for Quarterly Mana Whenua hui.

Closing karakia

Next meeting: Wednesday 6 December 2023. (District Plan Review Committee Workshop)

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Kahui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda

Tuesday 14 November 2023, 1pm-3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
1:00pm – 1:10pm	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions documents from previous hui (24/10/2023) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
1:15pm – 1:50pm	Reindigenising Te Awakairangi <u>Project Initiation</u> Bell Park – 15mins • Introduction to project • Cultural Narrative Request • Next steps release EOI <u>Updates - 20 mins</u> Moerā Neighbourhood Hub Belmont Reserve Korokoro pathway Improvements • Select Artist • Draft Cultural Narrative presentation Sites of Significance	Presentations attached.	Joshua Ambler, Cameron Kapua-Morrell, Kaanihi Butler-Hare
1:55pm - 2:10pm	Rautaki Māori Development	Verbal Update/feedback	Holly Houpapa, Jess Bromley tbc
2:15pm – 2:30pm	Data Strategy	Presentation attached.	Jake Davis (Service Delivery Manager), Holly Houpapa
2:35pm – 2:45pm	Additional Points (if time available) • Māori Wards • Representation Review for Te Awakairangi ki Tai – Independent Panel engagement request • LTP Engagement • Boulcott Farm	Verbal Updates/feedback	Kaanihi Butler-Hare, Holly Houpapa
2:50pm – 3:00pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare

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VISION	Better Outcomes for Māori				
PRINCIPLES	Māori Aspirations (Local / External)	Takai Here Agreements (Regional Mana Whenua Partnerships)	Hutt City Council Organisational Pou (Local / Internal)	Te Tīriti o Waitangi (National)	
OUTCOMES	Thriving Wellbeing	Consistent Engagement Across the Takiwā	Building Internal Capability	Activating Te Ao Māori through the Application of Treaty Articles and Principles	
ACTIONS	> Healthy Families Partnerships > Housing Partnerships > Marae Emergency Hub Collaborative Relationships > Infrastructure Partnerships > Resiliency Partnerships > Māori Services and Business Directory > Māori Business Procurement Policy > Māori Business Advisory Support > Māori Engagement Operational Guidelines > Review of Investment in Sport and Recreation > Naenae Pool and Town Centre Redevelopment > Homelessness Strategy and Implementation	> Takai Here Agreement Progression > Mana Whenua Agreement Reforms > Mana Whenua Governance Engagement Model > Mana Whenua Operational Consultation Model > Strategic Cross-council Collaboration Model > Representation Review Design Consultation > Research Ethics Policy > Māori Data Sovereignty Support Programme > Naming Policy and Operational Guidelines	> Te Ao Māori Capability Programme > Translation Services > Business Performance Optimisation > Strategic Alignment of Business Objectives to Organisational Partnership Values > Maramataka Way-of-Working Model > Māori Outcomes Reporting and Planning > Whanaungatanga Programme > Tikanga Onboarding Programme > Māori Engagement Policy	> Partnership Induction for Governance > Te Reo Māori App > Te Taiao Values Model > Te Reo Māori Policy > Bilingual Cities > Heritage Policy > Koha Policy and Operational Guidelines > Rahui and Sudden Death Policy > Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy > Three Waters Reform > Reserves Investment Strategy	

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui – Follow-up Actions

Actions Leading into Hui #11 - 14 November 2023

Applicable Hui	Actions	Status
Hui #10 (24 October 2023)	• Holly to fact check population statistics in slides – Te Ati Awa only showing on stats.	In Progress
	• Holly to reach out to Matiu re: HUD and Tīriti principles/articles application.	Not Started
	• TTM to circulate the full page document to provide a more in-depth ability to review and provide feedback.	In Progress
	• Jess and Holly to take feedback from the hui to the project team. Re: feedback window and potential controls around survey timeframes.	In Progress
	• Josh and Kaanihi; action resending the Moera cultural narrative pack.	Complete
	• Holly to find out if Research Ethics panel is restricted to council officers only, if so what other solutions are there to ensuring Mana Whenua input. Also to query dependencies to allow for cross-council Mana Whenua approach in the region.	In Progress
	• Kayleen to check CLT minutes to see if Ethics policy approved and whether it needed to go to council. Holly to share that Policy, as finalised.	In Progress
	• Cam to follow up with Nicole for koha.	Not Required
	• Cam to find out who the acting Head of Parks.	In Progress
	• Holly to continue procurement/data strategy alignment to Māori Data Sovereignty principles.	In Progress

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda 1

Tuesday 13 February 2024, 1pm-3pm

Location: Russell Keown House, 1 Knights Road, Corner of Queens Drive and Laings Road Lower Hutt, Hīkoikoi Meeting Room

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
01:00pm – 01:25pm 25mins	Karakia, Mihimihi. '2023 in Review' and 'Looking Ahead 2024' ➢ Review - Overall reflections, is this working (i.e. topics being discussed) - Actions, minutes - Kaupapa Māori ➢ Ahead - LTP, - Rautaki Māori - Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here - Kahui Guest Guidelines	Verbal Update Presentation attached Minutes and actions documents from previous hui (14/11/2023) attached.	Kaanihi B-Hare, *Tumuaki Māori*
01:25pm – 01:35pm 10mins	IAF Waste and Stormwater	Presentation attached	Jerrell Bagsic, *Senior Consultant, EID Consultancy*
01:35pm – 2:10pm 35mins	Moera HUB Update Spatial Plan	Verbal Update	Josh Ambler, *Kaupapa Māori Design Officer*
2:10pm – 2:50pm 40mins	Rautaki Māori	Verbal Update	Holly Houpapa, *Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua*
02:50pm - 02:55pm 5mins	Additional Kaupapa Heads-Up (if time available) Results Satisfaction Survey	Verbal updates	
02:55pm – 03:00pm 5mins	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions. Karakia Whakakapi	n/a	Kaanihi B-Hare, *Tumuaki Māori*

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Kāhui Mana Whenua – Hui #1 Minutes

DATE: Tuesday 13 February 2024

Attendees:
Attended in-person: Hāmi Love (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) **Attended via Teams:** Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui), Māreikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa) **Te Tira Māori, Hutt City Council:** Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Chair - Tumuaki Māori), Cam Kapua-Morrell (Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga), Holly Houpapa (Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori), Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori) **HCC Guest Speakers:** Jerrell Bagsic (Infrastructure Acceleration Fund, Stormwater & Wastewater Contractor), Lucie Desrosiers (Head of Urban Development), Greer O'Donnell (Director of The Urban Advisory, Spatial Plan Contractor), Callum McKenzie (Senior Advisor – Engagement), Chevron Hassett (Moerā Hub Redevelopment, Design Contractor)
Apologies:
Noel Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa

Agenda:

1. Kāhui Kōrero
    a. 2023 in Review
    b. Looking Ahead 2024
2. IAF Wastewater & Stormwater Presentation
3. Urban Development
    a. Project Updates
    b. Moerā Hub Redevelopment
    c. Spatial Plan
4. Rautaki Māori Update
5. Rangatahi Engagement Action Plan
6. Verbal Updates

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Item 1: Kāhui Kōrero

Item 1a – Reflections from Kāhui Mana Whenua

Hāmi Love

- Would appreciate that we prioritise items that are presented to the Kāhui to allow time to review all pre-reading and adequate time to prepare potential responses.

Matiu Jennings

- In agreement with prioritisation, interested in how we triage matters more effectively.
- Proposed that the District Plan is made a standing item at every Kāhui Mana Whenua hui and in lieu of a replacement for Emily, a Planning team member to attend and provide updates.
- Most likely unable to attend either of the meetings scheduled on the District Plan review, keen to be kept abreast of additional sessions with the District Planning team.
- Ensure record-keeping is more effectively managed, i.e. as soon as minutes are completed they should be made readily available to ensure that the knowledge base for all discussion points is maintained
- Regarding the current political climate, the iwi anticipates forthcoming developments and have already mobilised.

Richard Te One

- Prioritising core discussion points is key.
- Seeking clarification regarding the procedures for providing updates to the entities represented by the Kāhui Mana Whenua (i.e. governance) to ascertain alignment or areas of contention.
- Emphasised the importance of allocation of responsibilities for tasks that arise outside of this forum, most notably the Parks and Reserves strategy. Clarification is required on the assignment process; including considerations of the workload, how it is distributed and associated compensation.
- Recognised the need to equitably distribute the workload among the members of the Kāhui in handling post-hui responsibilities.
- Additionally advocated for retaining the District Plan as a standing item

Māreikura Te Āhuru

- Requested to receive the agenda and accompanying pre-reading hui in a timely manner to ensure adequate preparation time for responses:

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    - This supports the reporting process of the Kāhui Mana Whenua to the entities we represent.
- Also, in agreement that given the current political climate, we should anticipate the forthcoming developments, and acknowledges the unification of te iwi Māori.

Item 1b – Looking Ahead 2024

Kaanihi

- The District Planning team and Te Tira Māori are proud to announce the Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here | Tikanga Māori Policy Planner starts 04/03/24.
- Consultation on the Long-Term Plan commences March and KMW will be kept informed.
- Resident Satisfaction Survey is live.
- Guidelines and Kawa have been drafted for Council staff engaging with KMW.
- Registrations for the Making Good Decisions course are complete.

Actions:

- **TTM –** Finesse current Kāhui sharing processes, review feedback and ensure the scope of the KMW is maintained appropriately, including a potential review of the TOR's
- **TTM –** Ensure District Plan and Spatial Plan are standing items on the agenda
- **TTM**– To review meeting options for KMW.
- **KMW** – Provide feedback and review of Te Herenga Kairangi
- **Holly** – To collate upcoming feedback from the Kāhui of Te Herenga Kairangi before the next meeting.

Item 2: IAF Wastewater and Stormwater

Presenting – Jerrel Bagsic

- Jerrel Bagsic, Infrastructure Acceleration Fund, Contractor is supporting Council on the Stormwater and Wastewater projects within the Coordinated Urban Renewal Programme. The project focus area is Central Hutt, with a future focus on the surrounding areas.
- A key stormwater project is the Ōpahu stream due to historical and ongoing flood management issues.
- Status of the projects by Wellington Water from August 2023:
    - Stormwater – Pre-shortlisting
    - Wastewater – Conceptual design phase

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- Attended a meeting seeking Mana Whenua endorsement with Wellington Tenths Trust in October 2023.
- There is coverage for an additional 2 stormwater and 1-1.5 wastewater infrastructure.
- Cultural Impact Assessments for both the stormwater and wastewater projects have been conducted and this information will be shared with the Kāhui Mana Whenua.

Matiu

- A great level of transparency is required concerning these projects.
- Project updates are welcomed, and it is useful to engage with the timeline and developmental stages.
- Identifying key points for dedicated engagement with iwi and ensuring continuous, thorough engagement wherever feasible is essential.
- Concerned about a proposed resolution as part of the project that seeks to divert stormwater discharge directly into Te Awa Kairangi.

Richard

- Currently working alongside Kara Puketapu-Dentice (CE Taranaki Whānui) regarding the resource consent for intermittent discharge and is interested to see how it may influence this project.
- Recommended integrating the projects and seeking Mana Whenua support for a more comprehensive solution rather than a piecemeal approach.

Actions:

- **Jerrell –** Send more information to the Kāhui Mana Whenua through Kaanihi: a breakdown of historic iwi engagements with Matua Lee Hunter (as a representative of Mana Whenua for previous kaupapa) and the projected timeline.
- **Jerrell** – Contact Mana Whenua for the shortlist development phase including projected volume projections of waste and stormwater projects.
- **Jerrell** – to provide any existing risk assessment material to the kāhui.

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Item 3 – Urban Development

Item 3a – Project Updates

Presenting – Joshua Ambler

- Te Whiti Park
  - Deferred to the next financial year.
  - Additional engagement is required.
  - Te Tira Māori will work alongside the Parks team and provide an update at the next meeting.
- Williams Park
  - Cultural narrative is required, and funding has been allocated.
- Bell Park
  - EOI was released for an artist, have shortlisted, and identified two artists: Māreikura Te Āhuru and Te Whare Gilbert
  - Further update will be made available next week.
- Korokoro Pathway
  - This has been deferred.
- Waione Bridge, Te Puni Pā, Pito-One
  - Cultural narratives will need to be acquired, Matiu suggested Hami, Richard and himself write it together.
- Walter Midland Park
  - Mana Whenua will engage from a high-level regarding this redevelopment.
  - Engagement with community stakeholders will be taking place in the coming months.

Item 3b – Moerā Hub Redevelopment

Presenting – Joshua Ambler, Chevron Hassett

- Design Group Stapleton Elliot, contractor for the Moerā Hub Redevelopment, have integrated the Māori Design Principles within their planning and development.
- Chevron Hassett, the designated artist for the Te Ao Māori elements within this work, presents the Kāhui Mana Whenua with the designs.
- The definitions for each of the design elements will be shared with the Kāhui Mana Whenua
- Joshua seeks an understanding of how the Kāhui wish to be engaged with in this aspect of the design process.

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Hāmi

- Noted his likeness of the designs.
- Requested it is shared via email or met once a month to all discuss the cultural elements.

Matiu

- Requests that design elements of any future developments are shared ahead of the Te Kāhui hui as part of the meeting pack to ensure best use of time and to streamline the approvals process.
- Endorses Joshua to provide Te Kāhui with his reccomendations with respect to the alignment of the designselements to the Māori design principles.
- Notes that Joshua is the subject matter expert and should be called upon to provide qualified advice to Te Kāhui.

Richard

- Noted his likeness of the designs.
- Supports the endorsement for Joshua to have executive judgement to ensure submissions fit within the guidelines.

Item 3c – Spatial Plan

Presenting – Lucie Desrosiers, Greer O'Donnell

- Lucie Desrosiers – Head of Urban Development and Greer O'Donnell – Director of The Urban Advisory, Spatial Plan Contractor presented on the Spatial Plan.
- The Spatial Plan will replace the current 2012-32 Urban Growth Strategy to maintain relevancy.
- This Spatial Plan provides long term direction beyond the District Plan and the Long-Term Plan.

Joshua

- Timeline and staging of this work will be identified alongside Mana Whenua
- Naenae Post Office has a cultural narrative that may apply to and be inclusive of areas near Walter Midland Park.
- A review of the cultural narrative will be conducted to determine if there is additional site-specific information required.
- An aspirations Plan for Mana Whenua over the next 100 years as a basis for the built environment has been brought up with The Urban Advisory

Matiu

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- Important for iwi to be involved and they are keenly aware of seeing the whenua reindigenised.
- A more bespoke method of engagement is required for the Kāhui Mana Whenua regarding Walter Midlands Park

Hāmi

- Acknowledges a projected continual increase in the workload and generate additional requirements throughout the development of the Spatial Plan.

Actions:

- **Josh** – Incorporating Mana Whenua endorsement into the Design and Engagement process enabling executive decision-making processes
- **Josh** – Mapping required to identify current knowledge base for cultural narratives and make accessible to Mana Whenua.

Item 4 – Te Herenga Kairangi

Presenting – Holly Houpapa

- Holly presented on Te Herenga Kairangi and the background, timeframe, acknowledgement of the political environment occurring during the development period.
- Te Whare Tapa Whā was integrated within Te Herenga Kairangi as it meets the economic and holistic wellbeing needs of hapori Māori.
- Councils organisational Pou are also integrated, although not relatable to the public, they ensure accountability for internal operations.
- Te Herenga Kairangi was presented to CLT on 12 February with minor changes and feedback.
- Currently scheduled for further discussion:
    - Mana Whenua Quarterly hui, 26 February 2024.
    - Communities, Culture, and Partnership (CCP) committee meeting, 28 February 2024.
    - Full Council, 27 March 2024.
- Any feedback from the kāhui, before (or after) the CCP meeting on 28 February is welcomed.
- Document designs will be developed after full council (27 March).

Hāmi

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- Recommends from the perspective of Wellington Tenths Trust that Te Ōhākī o Te Wharepōuri is meaningfully incorporated within Te Herenga Kairangi:

  "I muri nei kia pai ki aku taonga Māori, taonga Pākehā,
  Kia tae ake te haruru o tō reo ki ahau I Te Reinga "

- Encourages consistent engagement and equitable resources to enable Mana Whenua the capacity; resources do not necessarily need to be financial but contributing staff with appropriate capabilities.
- Attending District Plan workshop, noted; Would be good to have additional iwi reps.

Kaanihi

- Resourcing Mana Whenua presents a challenge as Council seeks to engage with limited capacity to remunerate or compensate – The Rautaki will provide a foundation for this to be considered across Council at the initiation of Projects.

Holly

- Spoke briefly on the action plan within the rautaki; and introduced Callum to the room to speak to one of the action points.

Item 5 - Rangatahi Engagement Action Plan

Presenting – Callum McKenzie

- Callum McKenzie, Engagement team, is engaging with the Kāhui Mana Whenua on the **Rangatahi Engagement Action Plan (REAP)**.
- The previous iteration of engagement with rangatahi was conducted through the Youth Council which did not represent all the community.
- Engagement with rangatahi is a priority for Council.
- Consultation with rangatahi on the (REAP) from 1 March – 1 April. Mixed-method approach to try cover as many avenues.
  - Online survey.
  - Paper survey and parental consent combo (these packs will be sent to local schools. HCC Privacy Policy requirements: The security of their private data is treated with care. Paper documentation is ussually harder to secure).
  - Working with existing youth service providers.
  - Workshop packs.
  - Social media, school notices.

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- Noted challenges specific to engagement with rangatahi.
- Targeted audience are those aged 16-24, with an opportunity for 12–15-year-olds if parental consent is acquired.
- Engagement workshops will be hosted at secondary schools and War Memorial Library.
- Workshop resources designed to enable organisations to independently host sessions are in development (allows groups autonomy to run their own workshops); resources can be distributed among our partners.
- More effective engagement with rangatahi ensures an understanding of the role of Council and its influence over their lived experience.

Matiu

- Requested information regarding the outcomes, engagement methods, target audience etc.
- Noted the need to partner with the Rūnanga and Te Ara Whānui KKM.

Hāmi

- Asked if there was a plan to engage with those usually underrepresented (Māori, Pasefika)

Item 6 – Verbal Update

Holly

- **Residential Satisfaction Survey**
- Running through to (15) March 2024. Believe this period got pushed earlier than last years RSS, due to clashes with LTP consultation (starting once RSS and Rangatahi Action Plan engagements are complete).
- Between those timing clashes and full kāhui agenda end-2023; had an effect on following up with previous RSS feedback from kāhui.
- This year will be the second year with Māori data.

Actions:

- **Holly** - to send through links to Resident Satisfaction Survey

Kaanihi

- **District Plan Workshop -** Brief update/discussion on this topic.

Actions:

- **Cam** – Send dates through to Māreikura (23 and 27 Feb – 10:30am-3:30pm.)

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Whakakapi

Closing karakia

Next meeting: Tuesday 5 March 2024, 5pm-7pm

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda

Hui #2 - Tuesday 26 March 2024, 1pm-3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
01:00pm – 01:05pm 5mins	Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes • Introducing Cristal Bennett (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here)	Minutes and actions documents from previous hui 13/02/2024 attached.	Host
01:05pm – 01:30pm 25mins	Standing Item: District Plan	Verbal Update	District Plan Team
01:30pm – 01:45pm 15mins	Standing Item: Spatial Plan	Verbal Update Presentation to be sent	Josh Ambler, Pou Hoahoa Māori
01:45pm – 02:10pm 25mins	Urban Development Project Updates	Verbal Update Presentation to be sent	Josh Ambler, Pou Hoahoa Māori
02:10pm – 02:35pm 15mins	Rautaki Māori (briefings updates, feedback gathered) • Quarterly Mana Whenua hui • Communities, Culture and Partnerships Committee • Full Council	Verbal Update	Holly Houpapa, Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori
02:35pm – 02:55pm 10mins	Additional Kaupapa Heads-Up (if time available) • Residents Satisfactions Survey	Verbal updates	
02:55pm – 03:00pm 5mins	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, Karakia whakakapi	n/a	Host

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

DATE: 26 March 2024

Attendees:
Attended in-person: Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui), **Attended via Teams:** Māreikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa), Hāmi Love (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) **Te Tira Māori, Hutt City Council:** Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Chair - Tumuaki Māori), Cam Kapua-Morrell (Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga), Holly Houpapa (Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori), Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori), Cristal Bennet (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here). **HCC Guest Speakers:** Nathan Geard (Policy Planning Manager)
Apologies:
Noel Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa

Agenda:

1. District Plan (Nathan Geard)
2. Spatial Plan (Joshua Ambler)
3. Urban Development Projects (Joshua Ambler)
4. Rautaki Māori (Holly Houpapa)

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Item 1 – District Plan

Presenting – Nathan Geard

- Nathan – Main piece of recent work are the workshops held in February, identifying areas of significance, and what can be done – information pulled from workshops is being turned into a plan. What needs to be done outside the plan is also being identified. Discussion is continuing around what should be done around Marae Papakaianga. New proposed plan will be ready September/October. Members of this meeting will be approached for feedback and further information on the work.
- Formal district plan submissions will be heard October/November
- Is Kahui able to have time ahead of plan submission to look at what is being delivered as part of the plan?
- Plan will be given to mana whenua first for consultation before release for submission – workshop/presentation should be used for this.

Actions:

- Kāhui Mana WHenua: To meet ahead of the plan submission
- Plan to be given to Mana Whenua first for consultation prior to its release.

Item 2 – Spatial Plan

Presenting – Joshua Ambler

- Josh shared PowerPoint to show the structure to the hui held regarding the plan
- Over the next two months workshops will be held to show what the plan will look like
- A discussion was held regarding budget for consultants for district council/mana whenua.

Actions:

- Potential meeting dates to be sent out to participants to see what works for scheduling

Item 3 – Urban Development Projects

Presenting – Joshua Ambler

- Drawings for bell park will be sent through once complete.
- Cultural narrative document has been sent through to members.
- Maru project completed.

Actions:

- Josh to send drawings for Bell Park Te Kāhui Mana Whenua once they are complete

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Item 4 – Rautaki Māori

Presenting – Holly Houpapa

- A few changes to Rautaki Māori v 15.1 being submitted tomorrow to council.
- Rautaki Māori v 15.1 will be sent to attendees when completed.
- The first iteration of Te Herenga Kairangi good starting point for Māori mahi moving forward.
- Strong focus on the Māori perspective, important that it's shown it is written from a Māori perspective not a pakeha one.
- Funding was discussed, what is it attached to – none to rautaki, funding however is attached to the actions and projects, increase in funding has been received.

Actions:

- Holly to send completed Rautaki to members for review

Item 5 – IAF Waste/Storm Water Workshop Update

Presenting – Richard Te One

- Richard provided an update on the IAF workshop.
- Richard notes discussion around possible Pā like features at either end of walkway
- Intermittent discharge of wastewater into ocean was discussed, Richard noted his position is it should not be happening ever.
- Do options around legal personhood of the awa need discussion.

Actions:

- Discuss with Holden at WCC their shared issue of wastewater dumping into awa and moana.

Item 6 – Open Discussion

- Matiu requested Kahui Mana Whenua meeting dates with Council header required to present to organisations.
- Kaanihi noted – Full council hui āpōpō (27 March 2024), an invitation is to be sent to members, scheduled in the afternoon between 2pm – 4pm. This invitation will also be sent to Iwi Chairs and CE's

Meeting Closed with a Karakia

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Meeting – Follow-up Actions

Actions Leading into Hui #2 – 16 April 2024

Applicable Hui	Actions	Status	Additional Notes / Other Dependencies
	• Holly to find out if Research Ethics panel is restricted to council officers only, if so, what other solutions are there to ensuring Mana Whenua input. Also, to query dependencies to allow for cross-council Mana Whenua approach in the region.	In Progress	•
Hui #11 (14 November 2024)	• Josh – to send spatial analysis to Mana Whenua.	In Progress	•
	• Josh – Will change visual of KMW Design process into stages, initiation, procurement & design.	In Progress	•
	• Josh – will bring entrance way design back to Kāhui Mana Whenua hui.	In Progress	•
	• Kaanihi – cultural narrative will be amended to show discussion had in this hui.	In Progress	•
	• Cultural Narratives to be developed based Te Āti awa perspective and what they would like to be seen represented in the built environment.	On-going	•
	• KMW – to have a think about how the regional Iwi narrative might be crafted so its less esoteric.	On-going	•
Hui #1 (13 February 2024)	• TTM – Finesse current Kāhui sharing processes, review feedback and ensure the scope of the KMW is maintained appropriately, including a potential review of the TOR's	In Progress	•
	• TTM– To review meeting options for KMW.	In Progress	•
	• Holly – To collate feedback from the Kāhui Re: Te Herenga Kairangi before the next meeting.	Complete	•
	• Jerrell – Send more information to the Kāhui Mana Whenua through Kaanihi: a breakdown of historic iwi engagements with Matua Lee Hunter (as a representative of Mana Whenua for previous kaupapa) and the projected timeline.	In Progress	•

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	• Jerrell – Contact Mana Whenua for the shortlist development phase including projected volume projections of waste and stormwater projects.	In Progress	•
	• Jerrell – to provide any existing risk assessment material to the kāhui.	In Progress	•
Hui #2 (26 March 2024)	• Kāhui Mana Whenua: To meet ahead of the plan submission	In Progress	•
	• District Plan to be given to Mana Whenua first for consultation prior to its release	In Progress	•
	• Potential meeting dates to be sent out to participants to see what works for scheduling	In Progress	•
	• Josh to send drawings for Bell Park Te Kāhui Mana Whenua once they are complete	In Progress	•
	• Holly to send completed Rautaki to members for review	Completed	•
	• Discuss with Holden at WCC their shared issue of wastewater dumping into awa and moana.	In Progress	•
	• Matiu requested Kahui Mana Whenua meeting dates with Council header required to present to organisations.	Completed	•

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda

Hui #6 - 28 May 2024, 5pm-7pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
05:00pm – 05:05pm	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions documents from previous hui (07/05/2024)	Host
05:05pm – 06:50pm	District Plan - Categorisation - SASM profiles	Verbal Update Presentation	Cristal Bennet, Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here
06:50pm – 07:00pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Host

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

DATE: 28 May 2024

Attendees:
Attended in-person: Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui), Jade Wikaira (Wikaira Consulting), **Attended via Teams:** Māreikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa), **Te Tira Māori, Hutt City Council:** Cristal Bennett (Senior Tikanga Māori Policy Planner), Holly Houpapa (Senior Policy Advisor, from 5:20pm), Hamish (Acting EA to Jo Miller, minute-taker)
Apologies:
Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Chair - Tumuaki Māori), Hāmi Love

The Hui began at 5:00pm..

Item 1 – Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes

- Cristal Bennet led the opening karakia

Item 2 - District Plan

Presenting – Cristal Bennet

- Cristal presented on the Hutt City District Plan Review
- Jade noted she attended a hui the previous night with Te Tatau O Te Pō. There was concern at that hui about the title "Māori purpose zone". Jade noted she met with Morrie Love at the hui who was interested in looking at the Sites and Areas of

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Significance to Maori (SASMs). Matiu commented that it would be great to get Morrie Love involved.

- Richard noted he has looked at the SASM sites and believes the narratives need work. Questioned who should look at the narratives.
- Matiu believes he, Richard and Jade could take a look at the narratives in a one or two day workshop. Richard agreed, noted he would prefer if they were all in the same room. Jade thought two days might be required.

- There was a discussion on the Strategic Directions Chapter Endorsement slide.
- Matiu questioned the definition of "cultural values". He felt they were missing context. Jade noted that this was a scene setting chapter. Matiu believed it should be giving effect to mana whenua values, or perhaps Māori values.
- Jade said she would circulate the entire chapter

- There a was a discussion on the Mana Whenua Chapter Endorsement slide
- Cristal questioned if Mana Whenua was the same as Tangata Whenua. Noted tangata whenua have not had input yet and that tangata whenua captures all that don't identify as mana whenua.
- Richard questioned the point about the review of historical accounts by mana whenua. He felt that the review should ensure that Wellington, Lower Hutt and Upper Hutt history was the same, that it should be a standardised account. Jade noted that this was an opportunity to get this right.

- There were discussions on the various SASM narratives.
- On Paihoro Pā, Cristal noted the need to consider the practicality of the 10m buffer as the exact location is a mystery. Richard felt it should be called Parihoro. Matiu said it would be good to expand the buffer zone, but was not sure what that would mean in practice, and that this site does not hold a lot of cultural integrity for mana whenua.
- On Motutawa Pā, Cristal noted she had expanded the description with a bit more narrative. The star on the map is likely where the location is, noted that river routes have changed over time.
- On Te Ahi a Monono, Cristal noted she had added a red circle to the historical map as a reference point.
- On Te Upoko o te Poaka, Cristal noted the 50m buffer zone is quite wide and was not sure what developments were already there. Matiu believed it was most likely a headland and doubted it was named after an ancestor "Poaka".
- Holly Houpapa arrived 5:20pm.
- On Waiwhetu Pā, Cristal noted there was no map. Richard knows where the map is. Cristal noted that the 100m buffer shows that the pā was connected to the hapu or iwi. Richard asked if there was any reference to the Census of 1842, which would show the number of people, etc.

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- On Ngau Matau, Cristal asked if this was a site for certain hapu groups or iwi. Richard believes the entire bay would have been utilised by Waiwhetu.
- On Orongorongo Pā, Cristal noted she had been unable to connect the site with a particular discovery as the area is so big and steep. She wondered how wide the buffer zone should be without having a precise location. Richard said an archaeologist had been to the site. He questioned where the pits were, and thought if they had been found they would have been registered. Cristal noted she had examined the records and could not find any information.
- On Korokoro Bush, Cristal noted she had added an historical map for review. Noted that there were several Korokoro sites on the list (Korokoro Stream Bush and Korokoro Recreation Reserve). Matiu noted it was all Korokoro te Mana. Cristal agreed she would link them up.
- On Dendroglyphs, Cristal noted she had found the map from a New Zealand archives website. Noted that it shows where the trees are. There is a grove of five trees with carvings. She has added some context in the description. Richard said an archaeologist should view the site. Matiu noted there was an issue with the District Plan as to how much information should be included. Jade said it might be worth testing how much information is disclosed. Richard said that if the trees were on a private block there might be a need for tighter restrictions. Matiu questioned if too many restrictions might be too limiting.

- There was a discussion on the SASM Categorisation Endorsement slide.
- Cristal noted the categories put a te ao Māori lens for the public when reading the district plan.
- Matiu had no issues with the categorisations used, but wanted to ensure the mechanism applied is the same as in Wellington City and Upper Hutt.
- Jade said it might be useful to see Wellington City's categorisation method.
- Cristal noted the categories are not ranks, that they are all important in different ways.
- Matiu asked if there was a sliding scale. Cristal said that there was, for example with Wāhi Tupuna and Wāhi Tapu, there were matters where discretion can be applied.

- There was a discussion on the SASM – Initial draft rules slide, particularly with the points around matters of discretion.
- Cristal noted that the matters of discretion are driven from the Resource Management Act. The bullet point "Any other relevant matter" gave room for a definition. We could choose to require a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) or written approval. Cristal also noted that accidental discovery protocol was a matter of discretion.
- Jade said that we can draft the matters of discretion, but wondered how Mana Whenua would be remunerated for costs associated with reviewing impacts. She

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noted that a framework could be formulated to determine which activities are permitted on each site.

- Richard left 6:03pm.

- There was a discussion on the Maori Purpose Zones (MPZ) slide.
- Cristal said the title was not clear and didn't incorporate all the values. Suggested calling them "Marae Purpose Zones" or "Mana Whenua Purpose Zones".
- Jade said some marae, like Wainuiomata, liked the title "Community Iwi Interest Areas or "Marae Purpose Zones".

- There was discussion on the "Papakāinga Definition examples" slide
- Jade asked if the Papakainga chapter was going to be for Hutt City.
- Cristal noted a need to get the definitions right.
- Jade noted that direction on this will be needed at some point.

- Cristal concluded by noting she was happy to take questions on email.
- Matiu is anxious to work on the SASMs as quickly as possible.

Actions:

- Jade agreed to follow up with Morrie Love
- Jade to circulate Strategic Directions Chapter
- Cristal to link up Korokoro Bush, Korokoro Stream Bush and Korokoro Recreation Reserve sites

Item 3 – Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia

- Holly Houpapa led the closing karakia

The hui concluded at 6:20pm.

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda

Hui #4 - 16 April 2024, 5pm-7pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
05:00pm – 05:05pm	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions documents from previous hui (26/03/2024) attached.	Host
05:05pm – 05:25pm	Spatial Plan - Project update	Verbal Update	Joshua Ambler, Kaupapa Māori Design Officer
05:25pm – 06:50pm	District Plan - Categorisation - Proposed SASM profiles	Verbal Update Presentation	Cristal Bennet, Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here
06:50pm – 07:00pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Host

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

DATE: 16 April 2024

Attendees:
Attended in-person: Hāmi Love (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui), Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa) **Attended via Teams:** Māreikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa), **Te Tira Māori, Hutt City Council:** Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Chair - Tumuaki Māori), Holly Houpapa (Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori), Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori), Cristal Bennet (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here). **Manuhiri:** Jade Wikaira (Wikaira Consulting)
Apologies:
Cam Kapua-Morrell (Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga)

Agenda:

1. Spatial Plan (Joshua Ambler)
2. Urban Development Projects (Joshua Ambler)
3. District Plan (Nathan Geard)

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Item 1 – Spatial Plan

Presenting – Joshua Ambler

- Josh provided an update on what is included in the the Spatial Plan.
- Josh noted Wellington Regional Council completed the FDS (Future Development Strategy), within the document it was forecasted that Te Awa Kairangi would see roughly 100,000 new recidence in the next 10 years. The Spatial plan looks at what we need to do to enable the development of new housing stock, to accomadate the new reciding whānau and what the city needs to do to ensure its recidence thrive. Josh also noted the establishment of the Urban Renewal Programme to act as a Governance Steering Group.
- Josh presented and provided a brief overview of the document that sets out how the Spatial Plan will be undertaken.
- Josh noted that there is funding that can be contributed to the next steps and that there will be 3 to 4 workshops in the coming months
- Josh proposed two options for Mana Whenua consultation
    - Option 1: HCC to share the Spatial Plan with Te Kāhui and for Te Kāhui to make amendments to the document as developments progress.
    - Option 2: Funding allocated to an FTE to support Mana Whenua to write a document outlining the values and aspirations of Mana Whenua that can inform the Spatial Plan
- Matiu noted he will have a conversation with Kara Puketapu from Taranaki Whānui.

Actions:

- Josh to share slide pack and the draft Spatial Plan document.
- Matiu to have a kōrero with Kara.

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Item 2 – District Plan

Presenting – Cristal Bennet

- Cristal presented on the progress of the District Plan review thus far as well as providing information to assit Te Kāhui in working through the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASM).
- Cristal presented the options for categorisation of the SASM's.
-

Actions:

- Potential meeting dates to be sent out to participants to see what works for scheduling

Meeting Closed with a Karakia

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Sites of Significance to Maori (SASM)

District Plan Review

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Agenda

1. **Where are we at?**
2. **Options for categorization?**
   - Categorization example
   - GIS Map example
   - Precinct or buffer zone?
   - Category options
   - Rules to support categorization
3. **Actions to consider..**
   - Individual site profile mock-up

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Where are we at?

- SASM's identified ✓
- GIS Mapping identified ✓

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Options for Categorisation?

SASM Category	Description
Waahi Tupuna	The term wāhi tūpuna encompasses places where the tupuna travelled, stayed, gathered, and used resources as well as the associated historic and contemporary stories and traditions (including place names, mahinga kai, hīkoi) that transcend the generations.
Waahi Tapu	Sacred sites or areas held in reverence according to whakapapa. Wāhi tapu may be associated with creation stories of whenua, particular events, such as battles or ceremonies, sacred locations such as where whenua or placenta is buried, or sites where a particular valued resource is found.
Wai Tapu	Sacred waters (rivers, streams, and ponds) that were set aside for undertaking a number of rituals including waters of death and water burials. These waters are tapu due to loss or other events. These waters were used for the dedication of children to gods, cleansing of people from tapu, and lifting tapu from warriors returning from battle.
Taonga Taiao	Special places relating to te taiao due to their high natural and environmental intrinsic values and the critical role they have in maintaining a balanced taiao for example ecosystems (e.g. rivers, streams, wetlands, freshwater springs and nesting sites for birds) and/or their capacity to shape and sustain the quality of life and provide for the needs of present and future generations.

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Example of Categorisation

No.	14E Ref	Site & Significance	Location	Narrative	Category	GIS Map
1	NEW	Paihoro Pa **is this the correct site?	Intersection of Eastern Hutt Road and Reynolds Bach Road (22, 23). Near where Silverstream Retreat (formally Silverstream Hospital) stands (22, 23). It would most likely have been on the brow of the river terraces above Te Awa Kairangi (22, 23).	This site would have commanded this narrow area where travellers either up or down the valley would pass through (23). The meaning of the name is appropriate to being 'slipping cliffs' (23).	• Waahi Tapu • Waahi Tupuna	

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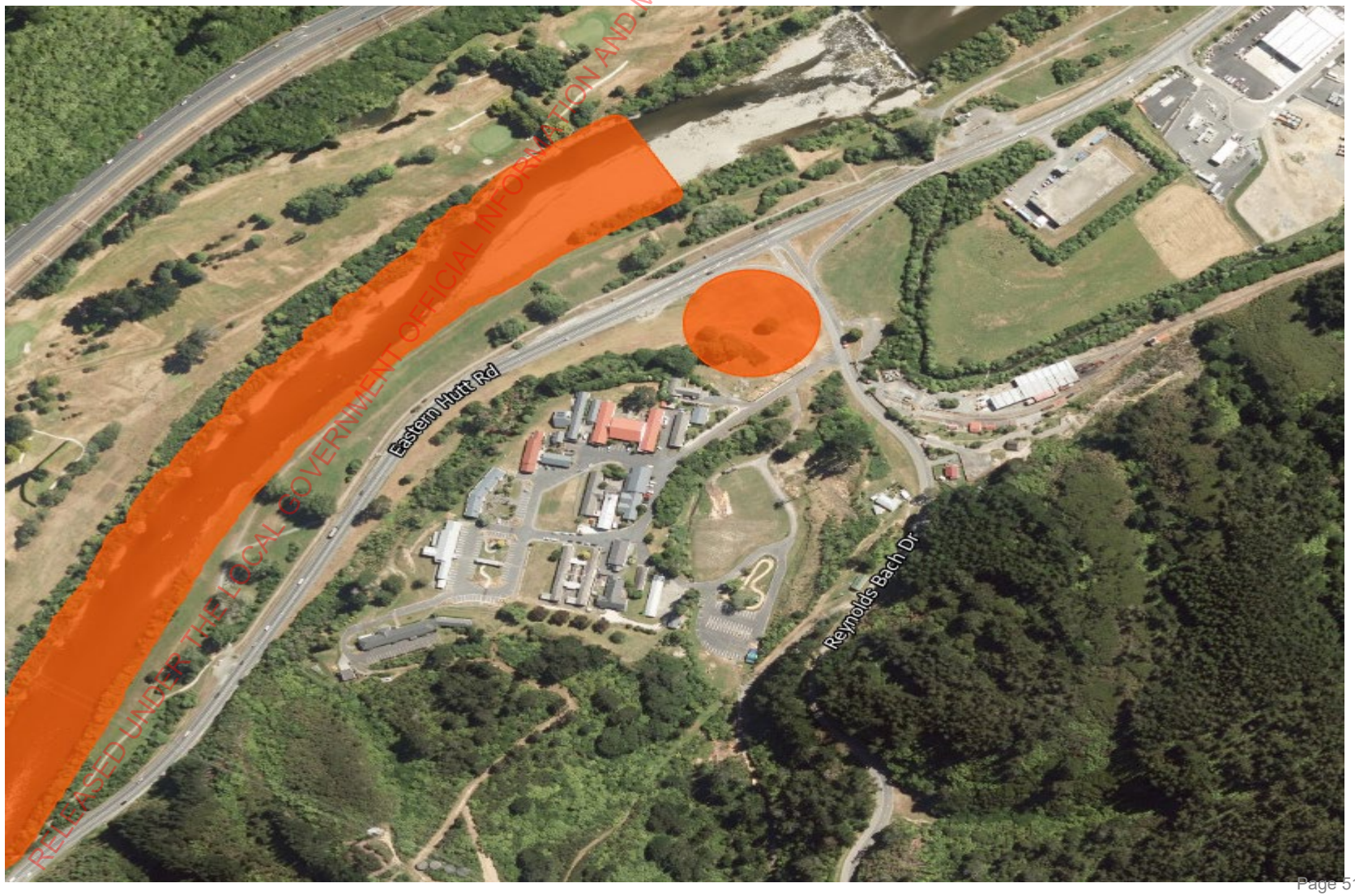
Paihoro Pa Close -up

- GIS Map corresponding to Paihoro Pa



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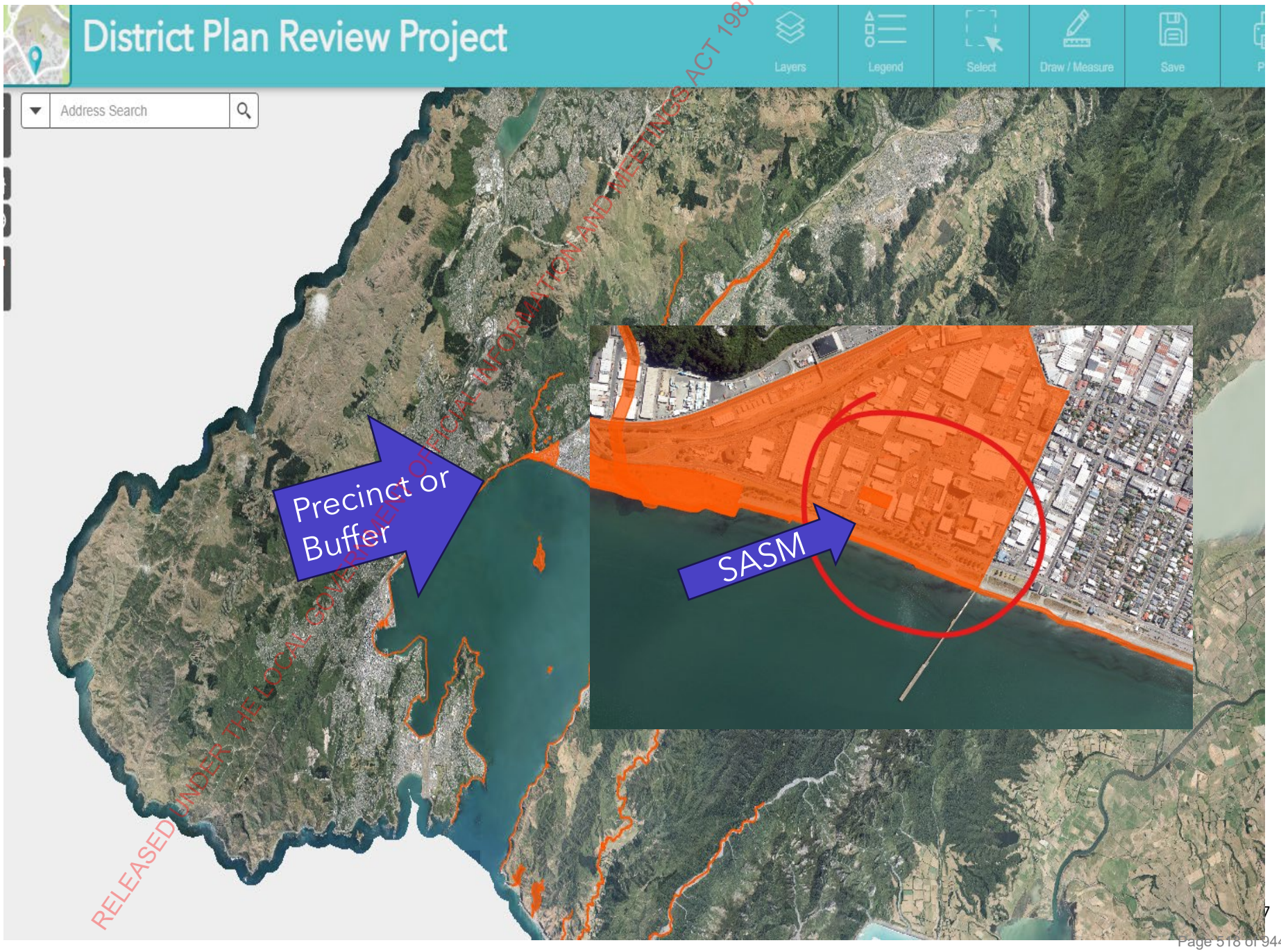
Precinct or Buffer zone?



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SASM

Category options

Waahi Tupuna

- Place names
- Signage
- Urban design
- Educational – future opportunities for school children to visit

Waahi Tapu

- Limit development through creation of a buffer zone
- Requires a CVA/CIA in discretionary and Non-complying activity status

Wai tapu

- Access to waterways and lakes enables Rūnanga to undertake mahika kai practices in accordance with tikanga.
- Beyond these permitted maintenance related situations, a resource consent would be required.
- Protection of waterways and lakes with the inclusion of setback provisions
- Limiting buildings, development and land use activities in order to protect water quality.

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Taiao Taonga

- Water, flora & Fauna sources for example:
- Recreational activities, mahinga kai, buildings, wastewater facilities, landfills, cemetaries, crematorium, quarries are limited in proximity to freshwater sources.
- Buffer zone for nesting birds

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Rule Examples to support Categorisation

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Example of a Rule:

SSM-R1 Works on Identified SASM Sites

Activity Status: Permitted

Where:

1. The works are within a Site of Significance to Māori identified on the GIS Maps and SSM-SCHED1,

if:

a. The activity does not result in any physical disturbance or modification of the site.

b. The works (excluding modification of any part of the site) will protect or enhance the cultural and spiritual values of the site.

Rule example continued..

Restricted Discretionary

Activity Status when compliance not achieved: Restricted Discretionary

Matters of discretion:

1. *Effects on Sites of Significance to Māori.*

2. Where an entire site is identified as a Site of Significance to Māori, the extent to which individual elements are affected;

3. Measures to protect the Site of Significance to Māori, having regard to the customs and values of tangata whenua and the advice of Kaitiaki;

4. Measures to restore any Site of Significance to Māori to its former state following completion of the work having regard to tikanga Māori and the advice of kaitiaki.

Note:

1. Any destruction, damage or modification of any archaeological site whether recorded or unrecorded requires the consent of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

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Rule example continued..

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SSM-R2 Aerial and Aerial Support Structures

- Activity Status: Permitted

Where:

1. The aerial or aerial support structure is not within the buffer zone of the SASM, or the aerial support structure is setback its height from a SASM, whichever is the greater distance.

2. The aerial and aerial support complies with all other relevant permitted activity standards for aerials and aerial support structures for the underlying Zone in /which the site is located.

Rule example continued..

SSM-R2 Aerial and Aerial Support Structures

For the purposes of this rule the following shall apply:

- The buffer zone shall mean a line 20 metres from the Site of Significance to Māori to the closest part of any aerial or aerial support structure.

- The height of the aerial or aerial support structure shall be determined by measuring the distance between ground level and the highest point of any aerial or component attached to the aerial support structure, or the highest part of the aerial support structure.

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Rule example continued..

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SSM-R2 Aerial and Aerial Support Structures

Activity Status when compliance not achieved: Restricted Discretionary

Matters of discretion:

1. Effects on Sites of Significance to Māori;

2. Where an entire site is identified as a Site of Significance to Māori, the extent to which individual elements are affected;

3. Measures to protect the Sites of Significance to Māori, having regard to the customs and values of tangata whenua and the advice of the Kaitiaki;

4. Measures to restore any Site of Significance to Māori to its former state following completion of the work; having regard to tikanga Māori and the advice of the Kaitiaki.

5. Where the structure is a network utility, the need for the selected site to provide the intended service.

- Activity Status when compliance not achieved: Non-complying.

Actions to consider

- How do you want to categorise the sites of significance to Maori – ranking or no ranking?
- Schedule design – do we include the narrative or do you want to be approached?

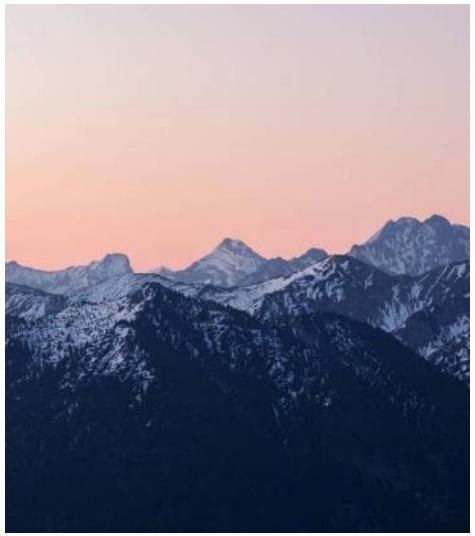
e.g. A schedule in the DP may look like this:

- No. or symbol – -site – -legal description –- DP resource map/GIS no./symbol--Category

OR

- It may be all of the above including a 'narrative' in the schedule.

- How much does mana whenua want to be included in the consent process? At what stage of the process do you require consultation?
- How big is the buffer zone for each category? 20, 30 or 50m etc



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Site profile

- An example of a mock template for an individual site

#1	Paihoro Pā

Location:

Intersection of Eastern Hutt Road and Reynolds Bach Road (22, 23).

Near where Silverstream Retreat (formally Silverstream Hospital) stands (22, 23).

It would most likely have been on the brow of the river terraces above Te Awa Kairangi (22, 23).

Mapped as a single point based on this description, with a 50m buffer.

Description:

This site would have commanded this narrow area where travellers either up or down the valley would pass through (23).

The meaning of the name is appropriate to being 'slipping cliffs' (23).

Category: TBD	Precinct: None

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Prepared by Cristal

Thank you

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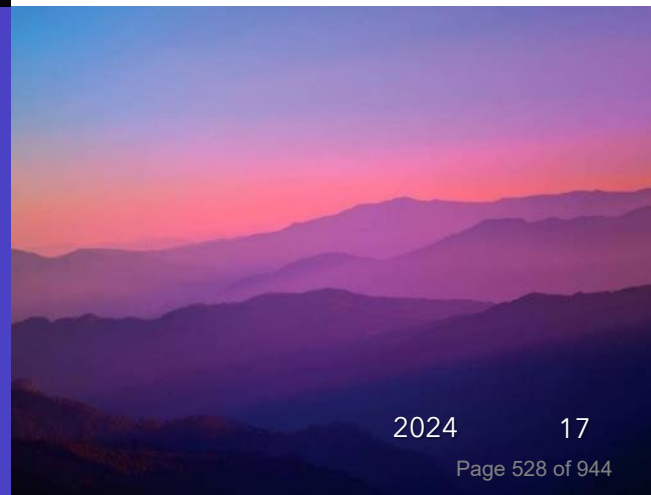

Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda

Hui #5 - 07 May 2024, 1pm-3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
01:00pm – 01:05pm	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions documents from previous hui (07/05/2024)	Host
01:05pm – 01:30pm	Spatial Plan - Project update	Verbal Update	Joshua Ambler, Kaupapa Māori Design Officer
01:30pm – 02:50pm	District Plan - Categorisation - SASM profiles	Verbal Update Presentation	Cristal Bennet, Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here
02:50pm – 03:00pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Host

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

DATE: 7 May 2024

Attendees:
Noel Woods – Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa, Hāmi Love (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui), Māreikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa), Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Chair - Tumuaki Māori), Cam Kapua-Morrell (Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga), Holly Houpapa (Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori), Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori),
Apologies:

Item 1 – Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes

- The karakia was lead by Kaanihi

Item 2 – Spatial Plan

- Kaanihi noted a few updates around options and engagement with Mana Whenua, including funding a Mana Whenua representative to work on the project or documents. This will come through KH for review.
- The next project coming up is the city strategy Mana Whenua will be engaged for this. The advice from policy is that city strategy should be set first to create the special plan, it was noted there was some confusion around order and a way to bring Iwi aspirations together was needed.
- The work was described as 'big kaupapa' it was deemed a large role for one person and whoever takes the role will need support. Further work is needed to determine who has time to commit to this.
- Kaupapa in August city strategy summit – coming from Mayor
- This document will inform special plan and Mana Whenua can also bring aspirations and strategic direction to city plan
- Having aspirations, values and strategic goals in one document will serve multiple uses

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- Heavy focus on making sure that engagement is heavily prioritised through this work.

Actions:

- Proposal for next Kahui to be sent to CEs for review

Item 3 – District Plan

- Cristal noted that the attendees have all received the GIS maps, she gave a slide presentation of the SASM chapter progress.
- Issues in profiles about 60 of them – linking profiles to te ao maori protecting sites
- Which ones we can work on are there any that are shoo ins? What other work do we need to do?
- Examples of issues that came up – organise way to collaboratively go through it, bring in those with greater knowledge of sites, take it wider and resource it
- Maps are roughly where sites are for majority, being able to have deeper knowledge of sites, pull multiple other SMEs to sit and work through them. Nail down what we think this looks like, get people in front of it to see what's missing, Pa (near Naenae, query name?)
- Morrie Love has been contacted to see if he wants to look at it this morning, no response yet, most korero from him, where is the best place to do it
- Some of the narrative may require work as currently it is not quite right. Where do we want to put boundaries around them? Few that could be included like potential cultivation areas, mapping tenths trusts reserves, where are the native reserves? Haven't got Hutt section 19, 57, 58 as well as a number of other sites, large areas. Is there as an indication or to set rules of what can be done with them?
- Document set for draft release at the end of June.
- Putting together people in a room with maps to circle where we think things sit, descriptions pulled together from multiple sources not iwi centric (may need work) some jurisdiction over how information is presented to tell story as best as possible put best foot forward with narrative – can writing be tidied to reflect? – not full narrative but descriptor – 2 -3 sentences to describe
- Making sure you get the right Hapu
- Challenge finding SMEs to review in a workshop style setting.
- Detail of each site of significance – need to write rules around each site (key part)
- Orange on profile that show precincts or buffers – do we want to have these? (Cristal recommends) size of buffer up to mana whenua – seconded (creates cultural integrity Maitu), some sites that we inherited not of great cultural value but we do know their names, some need buffers some do not (pa sites, awa, marae particularly important to buffer)
- Matters of discretion criteria, how much protection do we want – what is of value to mana whenua, impact assessment (where should they be required, what is the threshold? Earthworks?) do we ask for written approval from MW at certain stages?

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- Expectation/advice around this from Cristal – what would be the threshold any thing above mid or baseline, matters of discretion would come into play – discretionary status where cultural impact statement would be required
- Cristal to write recommendations for group to review, what would it look like – no further degradation of sites of significance, mitigate future risk
- Ranking sites is difficult in terms of importance
- Some sites that are absolute in terms of importance
- Make sure protocols are in place for any accidental discoveries on sites
- Heritage NZ hasn't linked up with some of the sites- work will feed into them also for extra protection of taonga
- Cross referencing SASM chapters can be difficult, heritage has quite restrictive rules around listing (if listed becomes restricted) is the SASM going to require the same level of protection, making sure chapters speak to the same level of protections, Cristal will be double checking this as she works on the chapters
- Urban design is another thing to be integrated – impacts SASM (design principals and culture)
- How do you categorise SASMs – how are MW an exception to restrictions or will they still apply?
- Protections aren't as restrictive as SASMs – work to do around this
- Education will come into SASMs with narratives that are yet to be defined, how do we want future generations to be educated about these sites (urban design also helps tell a narrative)
- When is cultural impact assessment need to be done? – currently any development or proposal under RMA needs cultural impact assessment, determined by degree of effects, determined through planner
- Potential level of development due to riverlink – bolster trigger points for cultural impact reports
- No current urban design guide for HCC
- Other work Jade and Rebecca are working on Tangata Whenua part of District Plan is in review – TW chapter is tone and strategic
- Can some of the WCC mahi be used to avoid crossover work?
- Best way to move this chapter along – Talk to Morrie, whatever we end up with will have to go out across multiple organisations – difference between organisations and iwi being worked through
- If deadline (June is not met) what we have in there currently (26 sites) will be kept in there without change
- When we talk about Māori purpose zones, will it talk to the dwelling? Whenua often owned by churches – Māori land as represented by the act or identified land of significance; how do we write the chapter to make that clear
- Do we allow this to be shared for feedback as getting everyone together is nearly impossible – largest challenge
- Papakainga – do we want a chapter on this (question re what goes into it what it's regarding, needs terms defined around it, does it apply to maori land or general land)

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- Potential restrictions on consenting, important to enable papakainga more than it already is – currently subject to underlying zones – chapters aren't currently enabling maori to build
- Beneficial to have papakainga zone – not all papakainga will have a marae on site, need to identify where potential land for this would be
- Need for chapter on this as there is clearly confusion around it
- Somes Island – within our jurisdiction and WCCs – needs chat with Kaitiaki board, they've looked at their own aspirations, we are waiting on the outcome of that – do we need stunning natural landscapes on there (no)

Actions:

- Hui with Marae to take them through – Cam has reached out to Marae (individually)
- PowerPoint to be sent to participants after meeting
- Cristal to write recommendations for group to review re: sites of significance, matters of discretion, cultural impact thresholds, buffer zones

Item 4 – Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia

- The closing karakia was lead by Kaanihi Butler-Hare

Actions:

- Tangata whenua chapter to be resent
- Talk to Morrie Love and Liz Mellish and others around this discussion
- Definitions to be broadened around the Papakainga chapter
- SASMs workshops – group to identify people to send to – examples to be written based on sites
- Continue with engagement talks

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Kahui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda

Tuesday 18 June 2024, 1pm-3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
01:00pm – 01:05pm	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions documents from previous hui (28/05/2024) attached.	Cam Kapua-Morrell, Tumuaki Māori (Acting)
01:05pm – 01:30pm (25mins)	Kaupapa 1 – Alcohol Policy and Bylaws x2	Presentation attached.	Richard Hardie, Head of Strategy and Policy Rachel Houlbrooke, Policy Lead Angela Gordon, Senior Policy Advisor
01:30pm – 02:10pm (40mins)	Kaupapa 2 – Spatial Plan	Verbal Update	Kashmir Kaur, Spatial Plan Lead Joshua Ambler, Pou Hoahoa Māori
02:10pm – 03:00pm	Kaupapa 3 – District Plan	Verbal Update Presentation attached	Jade Wikaira, Contractor Cristal Bennett, Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here
-	Additional Kaupapa Heads-Up (if time available)	Verbal updates	Varies
-	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Cam Kapua-Morrell, Tumuaki Māori (Acting)

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

DATE: 18 June 2024

Attendees:
Attended in-person: Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Te Karanga Marino (Environmental Liaison Officer at Hīkoikoi Management), Hāmi Love (Wellington Tenths Trust and Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) **Attended via Teams:** Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui) **Te Tira Māori, Hutt City Council:** Cam Kapua-Morrell (Acting Tumuaki Māori), Cristal Bennett (Senior Tikanga Māori Policy Planner), Rachel Houlbrooke (Policy Lead), Angela Gordon (Senior Policy Advisor), Holly Houpapa (Senior Policy Advisor), Lucie Desrosiers (Head of Urban Development), Kashmir Kaur (Spatial Plan Lead), Joshua Ambler (Kaupapa Māori Design Officer), Hamish Bell (Acting EA to Jo Miller, minute-taker).
Apologies:
Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Chair - Tumuaki Māori)

The Hui began at 1:07pm

Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes

- Cristal led the opening karakia

Kaupapa 1 - Alcohol Policy and Bylaws x2

Presenting – Rachel Houlbrooke (Policy Lead) and Angela Gordon (Senior Policy Advisor)

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- Rachel noted there were three concurrent reviews of alcohol related Kaupapa – two bylaws and one policy review.
- They all require a month's consultation
- Rachel emphasised that Council are looking for broad engagement on this kaupapa

Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw

- Rachel noted that the Control of Alcohol in Public Places bylaw has lapsed
- Council is proposing to reinstate the previous Alcohol Free Zones with two minor changes – extensions to the zones in Wainuiomata and CBD.

Alcohol Fees Bylaw

- Rachel noted that the only question is the level of cost recovery. She noted that Council's Chief Executive and Finance team were in favour of increasing fees to 100% cover cost recovery.
- Richard Te One and Hāmi Love agreed that fees should be increased to 100% cost recovery.

Local Alcohol Policy

- Rachel noted that the proposal was to retain current caps on the number of off-licences. Police have told Council that on balance they are happy with the current caps. Public Health however have suggested that caps could be put in place in other parts of Lower Hutt.
- Richard asked if all the caps taken up. Since the hui, Angela has confirmed that of the current capped areas, two are under cap: the CBD and Stokes Valley.
- Richard asked if the caps were needed or if a sinking lid could be in place meaning the caps would drop as off-licences closed.
- Rachel said that she understood that the caps were originally set based on numbers trading at the time and there were no caps in Petone.
- Hāmi noted it was Māori people disproportionately affected and that a sinking lid policy made sense.

Public engagement

- Rachel confirmed that the Control of Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw is going to the Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee, and the Alcohol Fees Bylaw and Local Alcohol Policy are going to the Infrastructure and Regulatory Committee.
- Rachel noted that engagement was occurring via usual methods Council uses, and noted she is also working with the Connected Communities team.
- Rachel asked Kāhui Mana Whenua what level of interest they had in being involved. Richard and Te Karanga noted they were keen to work closely on this.

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- Hāmi believes that other groups that should be engaged with from an alcohol harm perspective.
- Matiu noted connections with Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa could be made

ACTION – Rachel and Richard to make contact.

Kaupapa 2 – Spatial Plan

Presenting – Lucie Desrosiers (Head of Urban Development), Kashmir Kaur (Spatial Plan Lead) and Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori)

- Kashmir noted that the Spatial Plan would provide a strategic direction for Lower Hutt urban development given population projections suggest the Lower Hutt population could grow by 40,000 people over the next 30 years.
- She noted it was different from the District Plan because the District Plan has a ten year timeframe and is a statutory plan. There is no statutory requirement to have a spatial plan.
- Kashmir explained that the Draft Spatial Plan contains sections on transport, three waters, parks and open spaces, climate change, business and economy, and cultural identity, including mana whenua aspirations.
- She would like more input from Kāhui Mana Whenua to polish the Spatial Plan.
- She hopes the mihimihi and mana whenua aspirations statement can be drafted together, guided by Kāhui Mana Whenua.
- Kashmir noted that the Spatial Plan outlines challenges and opportunities in each section and that there may be some they have not yet considered so was happy to take feedback on these.
- Hāmi asked if the term "three waters" was still used by Council. Kashmir noted it was and Matiu added that it was a broad term that captured all water infrastructure.
- On water, Josh asked if it was the desire of mana whenua that no more wastewater overflow was discharged into the awa. There was broad agreement amongst Kāhui Mana Whenua on this. Richard said that everything they do has to have a goal of no more discharge. Josh said that this could become part of the vision statement.
- Josh noted he has been reviewing the section on cultural identity and would like input from Kāhui Mana Whenua on this. Richard said he would like the language in this section to line up with the narrative in other plans across the region.
- On community facilities, Hāmi asked if this section could also include marae. Josh noted that this would mean Council could assess challenges facing marae to identify opportunities. Cristal noted that Seaview Marae was prone to flooding.

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- Kashmir noted the draft Spatial Plan identified eight strategic objectives. She also noted that chapter 4 focused on actions and invited Kāhui Mana Whenua to consider additional actions that could be added.
- Lucie said she was seeking approval from the District Plan Review Committee on 4 July on the general direction of the Spatial Plan. It was then going back to that committee 5 September, so all feedback was needed by mid-August. [Post meeting note: the second committee meeting has now been pushed to 14 November to align with the District Plan. This provides more time for input from Kāhui Mana Whenua]
- Lucie noted that she has budget to cover time spent on the Spatial Plan outside of the Kāhui Mana Whenua meeting.
- Matiu said it was evident that Mana Whenua need to be across the Spatial Plan and was keen to see workshops and work together on feedback.

Kaupapa 3 – District Plan

Presenting – Cristal Bennett, Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

- Cristal said that she wanted to use this time to go through what's outstanding with the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASMs).
- Morrie Love has looked at some SASMs and has been asked to do precincts and buffers, but there was still some work to do.
- She wanted to go over the plan forward on how Kāhui Mana Whenua wanted to deal with the rest. Cristal confirmed the consultation deadline was 30 June 2024.
- Matiu said he wants to see a group established as soon as possible, and was not seeing much movement from Council. He was happy to talk to Councillors or Jo Miller to get moving. Hāmi and Te Karanga agreed.
- Cristal said there was an issue with payment of doing the mahi. She wanted to know if Kāhui Mana Whenua wants to workshop, but needed guidance on who should be involved.
- Hāmi said that workshops have been discussed in the past, but felt they were not resourced adequately which was why there was so very little attendance.
- Matiu asked for the scope and time frame, and believed that conversations needed to happen immediately. He was not comfortable with where things are leading.
- Cristal had a different understanding of what Kāhui Mana Whenua had fed into. She said that Kāhui Mana Whenua has not been set up for payment outside the group yet, and there was an issue around who is going to organise workshops outside Kāhui.
- Richard said there so much to work through in the two hour meetings. He also said he had not seen the work Morrie Love had done and wanted to review it.

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- The group identified the following people to invite to a workshop on the district plan: Richard Te One, Matiu Jennings, Ihaia Puketapu, Ann Rewiti, Ben Ngaia, Liz Mellish, Honiana Love.
- Matiu asked do they need to talk to get a budget to fund work like this. Cristal said the cost would come from the District Plan budget and that Nathan needs to be engaged.
- Richard suggested that if there was not enough time to organise a workshop, perhaps Kāhui Mana Whenua write to those people with the material to provide feedback and agree to compensate certain number of hours of time.
- Cristal requested feedback via email on the Papakainga section.

ACTION – Cristal to write to Nathan, include Alison Geddes, regarding reimbursement outside of Kāhui Mana Whenua meetings.

Cam – arrived 2:54.

Additional Kaupapa heads up

- Cam apologised to Kāhui Mana Whenua for not sending the agenda and papers for the meeting until Monday, he acknowledged they need more time to review information. In future will tighten processes about Kāhui Mana Whenua.
- Cam noted that there was work happening on changes to district licensing processes. He is working with Democratic Services to understand what this looks like, will need Mana Whenua engagement and endorsement. Will be on a future agenda.

Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia

- Cam led the closing karakia

The hui concluded at 3:00pm.

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

DATE: 9 July 2024

Attendees:
Attended in-person: Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust) **Attended via Teams:** Te Karanga O Te Tui (Environmental Liaison Officer at Hīkoikoi Management), Hāmi Love (Wellington Tenths Trust and Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Aimee Bishop (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira), Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui), Māreikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa), Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa) **Te Tira Māori, Hutt City Council:** Cam Kapua-Morrell (Acting Tumuaki Māori), Tim Johnstone (Head of Planning), Nathan Geard (Policy Planning Manager), Cristal Bennett (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here), Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori), Caryn Ellis (Head of the Chief Executive's Office), Hamish Bell (Acting EA to Jo Miller, minute-taker)
Apologies:
Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Chair - Tumuaki Māori) and Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)

The Hui began at 5:00pm

Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes

- Cam led the opening karakia
- Attendees introduced themselves to the group

Kaupapa 1 – Tākai Here

Presenting – Caryn Ellis (Head of the Chief Executive's Office)

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- Caryn Ellis noted that Hutt City Council has Tākai Here agreements with Mana Whenua . See link here
- A Tākai Here for all involved with Hutt City Council has been developed that also incorporates the Kāhui Mana Whenua into one high-level document that covers the relationship for effective engagement and some further details of how we work together, funding (which has had an increase via the LTP from 1 July), remuneration, etc.
- The concept has been broadly discussed recently at the quarterly hui.
- Caryn noted Council seeks to bring the Kāhui Mana Whenua back to its original roots with a focus on city development, planning, urban development, transport and biodiversity issues, with the quarterly hui continuing to discuss other strategic issues
- Matiu Jennings noted that in the past this approach sounded like a distant dream at one stage.
- Noel Woods was pleased to see the different entities coming together with Council.

ACTION – Caryn Ellis to circulate Tākai Here to Mana Whenua CEs (done)

Kaupapa 2 – District Plan

Presenting – Tim Johnstone (Head of Planning), Nathan Geard (Policy Planning Manager) and Cristal Bennett (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here)

- Nathan Geard outlined the new timeframe for the proposed District Plan to be approved by Council. Originally Council had been aiming for Council approval and notification in October. Council decided to revise timeline due to the team's current workload. Council is now working towards a decision in December, with a submission period February to April 2025.
- Tim Johnstone noted that they wanted to avoid running a submission period during the Christmas holidays. He also acknowledged the Kāhui's work on the Sites and Areas of Significance to Maori (SASMs) over the last couple of years. Council is prepared to remunerate members of the Kāhui for their time.
- There was a discussion on the best approach to finalise the SASMs.
- Tim said he had asked Richard Te One to take the lead on getting a draft plan together for review by the Kāhui. There are three main pieces of work: (1) finalise the SASM sites and boundaries, (2) categorise the sites, and (3) develop the narratives.
- Matiu noted he wanted to see the work completed, was happy for Richard and Hikoikoi to guide the process and agreed that at least one wānanga was needed to collectivise the korero. Noel agreed with this approach.
- It was agreed that Richard Te One and Hikoikoi Management would take the lead on the next stage of work. The drafts would then be presented to the Kāhui at a wānanga by the end of September. It was suggested it be held on 28 September at Hikoikoi Management.

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- Cam discussed the work taking place regarding the Maori Purpose Zone. Cam has been working with Cristal Bennett and Jade Wikaira on a three phase approach. (1) Presentation on the Maori Purpose Zones to the boards of marae and other interested parties. (2) Hold two collective hui with Waiwhetū Marae and Te Tatau o Te Pō Marae and another with all other Mātāwaka Marae. (3) Outcomes from the hui would then be brought to a final phase 3 hui.
- Cam noted that there was lot of work taking place around the semantics. Engagement was currently underway, and once the dates for the two collective hui is finalised, they will then be able to plan for the phase 3 hui.
- Matiu asked if the engagement is taking place strictly with the marae. Cam said it was as they were the most impacted.
- Richard has offered to take the lead on the Mana Whenua chapter and will look to put out to the Kāhui as part of a wānanga.
- With the Papakāinga chapter, Council is looking at what Upper Hutt and Wellington City Councils are doing for consistency.

ACTION – Planning team to work with Richard Te One on a plan for the work needed by Kāhui on the District Plan, including planning a wānanga for 28 September at Hikoikoi Management

Kaupapa 3 – Spatial Plan

Presenting – Joshua Ambler (Pau Hoahoa Māori)

- Joshua Ambler followed up on the draft Spatial Plan which he had circulated to the Kāhui for feedback and discussed dates for a wānanga.
- Joshua explained he was keen for the Kāhui to review first prior to the wānanga. Wants to use the wānanga to embed strategic visions, annual reports and iwi values.
- Richard noted his preference was for the wānanga to occur during working hours, not weekends.
- Caryn noted that as part of the Long Term Plan, Council worked with Mana Whenua to have a combined Mana Whenua statement and suggested amending this statement to fit the aims of the Spatial Plan.
- Joshua agreed to provide the Kāhui with more dates for the wānanga.

ACTION – Joshua Ambler to provide more dates to Kāhui Mana Whenua for a wānanga on the draft Spatial Plan

ACTION – Caryn to send a copy of the Long Term Plan Mana Whenua statement to Matiu Jennings and Richard Te One (done)

Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia

- Cam led the closing karakia

The hui concluded at 5:50pm.

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Kahui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda

Tuesday 30 July 2024, 1pm-2:40pm

Location: Pukeariki, Level 2, Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
1pm – 1:10pm	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions documents from previous hui (09/07/2024) attached.	Kaiwhakahaere Hui
1:10pm – 2:10pm	District Plan; Papakāinga	Presentation attached	Cristal Bennett, Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here Matua Māori Nathan Geard, Policy Planning Manager
2:10pm-2:30pm	Spatial Plan	Presentation attached	Joshua Ambler, Pou Hoahoa Māori
2:30pm-2:35pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaiwhakahaere Hui

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

DATE: 30 July 2024

Attendees:
Attended in-person: Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Hāmi Love (Wellington Tenths Trust and Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino (Environmental Liaison Officer at Hīkoikoi Management) **Attended via Teams:** Mātiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui) **Te Tira Māori, Hutt City Council:** Cam Kapua-Morrell (Chair – Pou Reo Me Hōna Tikanga), Cristal Bennett (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here), Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori), Kashmir Kaur (Spatial Plan Lead), Holly Houpapa (Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori), Hamish Bell (Elected Member Support Coordinator, minute-taker)
Apologies:
Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Tumuaki Māori), Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa), Māreikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa), Aimee Bishop (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira), Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)

The Hui began at 1:08pm

Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes

- Cam led the opening karakia

Kaupapa 1 – District Plan: Papakāinga Chaper

Presenting – Cristal Bennett (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here Māori)

- Cristal Bennett explained she was looking for some direction from Kāhui Mana Whenua to formulate the Papakāinga Chapter in the District Plan for Mana Whenua in Lower Hutt based on the Upper Hutt chapter.

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- There was a discussion on the objectives in Upper Hutt City Council's (UHCC) Papakāinga chapter.
- Richard Te One suggested that terminology used by UHCC be adapted for Hutt City Council's Papakāinga Chapter, for example the use of "tāngata whenua" and "Mana Whenua". Matiu Jennings suggested the terminology was consistent with legislation.
- Cristal noted that there was the ability for Hutt City Council incorporate its own tikanga values.
- There was a discussion on how extensively the Papakāinga Chapter could be applied as the policy allowed for the Papakāinga Chapter to be applied to either ancestral land or across general land.
- Matiu noted that all land in Lower Hutt is traditional ancestral land.
- Cristal asked Kāhui Mana Whenua if they were open to vertical housing developments, such as apartments, as Papakāinga. Matiu was open to such developments.
- There was a discussion regarding Papakāinga Policy 3 (PK-P3) which refers to location, extent and design of Papakāinga. Leaning towards a policy which gave Māori options if they were not going to over capacitate the land. Matiu suggested that Papakāinga rules could be applied.
- Richard asked about appropriate sites for Papakāinga and use of land, such as housing in industrial areas. He preferred to err on the side of caution and thought regulation was necessary. Matiu believed policies 3 and 4 provided enough parameters on what could and could not be done on the land.
- There was a discussion regarding Papakāinga Policy 1 (PK-P1) which refers to providing for Papakāinga on Māori owned land.
- Hāmi believed that the need to demonstrate an ancestral connection could make this limiting for Lower Hutt. Matiu believed that it wasn't limiting and that the Settlement Act allows for the use of more land than available. Hāmi noted that most people did not always know the mechanisms they need to go through to develop Papakāinga
- Cristal asked if Kāhui Mana Whenua would consider Kainga Ora's Papakāinga model as Papakāinga under the Papakāinga Chapter. Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino said that it would not fit our definition of Papakāinga. Matiu suggested engaging with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and Kainga Ora on this as it was an issue they were currently working on. Richard noted that the Papakāinga Chapter allowed Mana Whenua to use the land, not Kainga Ora.
- Cristal asked KMW if they were happy with the definition of Papakāinga used in the UHCC version. Matiu believed it should place more emphasis on the connection with whakapapa and identity.
- There was a discussion about whether the Papakāinga Chapter should be opened to Māori who own general land. Matiu believed anyone building Papakāinga should be required to prove their ancestry to meet the official requirements.

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- There was a discussion on Goals and Aspirations for Papakāinga. Cristal noted that Papakāinga usually comes with mixed use, including social, educational and economic.
- Te Karanga believed mixed use was appropriate. Richard believed that restrictions on mixed use might be required. Matiu believed the land should be able to be used how they wish. Holly suggested restrictions could be applied to commercial use.
- Te Karanga asked if there would be any visibility before a Papakāinga development went ahead. Cristal said there was but not with all, and that a criteria could be added if an ancestral link was not proven.
- Matiu believed if Māori could not provide an ancestral link to the land then the freedoms/restrictions of the Papakāinga Chapter would not apply to them
- Cristal asked KMW if there should be a form of best practice guidelines for Papakāinga development. Josh Ambler believed design guides should provide guidance with a holistic view. Matiu believed the guidelines should not be overly prescriptive. Hāmi agreed that guidelines would be useful.
- Cristal asked KMW about multi-generational use of land. Hāmi believed if the Papakāinga land was in a rural area then primary sector use should be allowed. Matiu believed it made sense in certain settings.

ACTION – Cristal to develop Papakāinga Chapter and revise the definition – report to next Kāhui Mana Whenua hui

ACTION – Cristal to work on a Papakāinga toolkit.

Hami left the meeting at 1:54pm.

Kashmir Kaur joined the meeting at 2:00pm.

Kaupapa 2 – Spatial Plan

Presenting – Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori), Kashmir Kaur (Spatial Plan Lead)

- Joshua Ambler began by noting he will be consolidating the work that came out of the receive wananga. He is yet to hold a wananga with the Runanga.
- A revised spatial plan will be circulated next week. This will include a draft mihi and mission statement.
- Kāhui Mana Whenua members can either provide feedback at the next Kāhui Mana Whenua or respond via email.
- Māori Design Principles will be available to review at the next Kāhui Mana Whenua hui.

General business

- Matiu asked if there had been a conversation around the naming of the Māori Ward in Hutt City. He noted that Upper Hutt have proposed a name for their Māori Ward.

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Holly Houpapa noted that the name proposed by the Independent Representation Review Panel for the Māori Ward is Mana Kairangi ki Tai. She noted that the Representation Review is on the agenda for the next Quarterly Hui with Mana Whenua.

Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia

- Cam led the closing karakia

The hui concluded at 2:11pm.

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

District Plan Review: Papakāinga Chapter

Kāhui Mana Whenua Workshop Presentation

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

1/09/2022

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Mahere | Agenda

1. **Upper Hutt Papakāinga Chapter:**
   - Objectives, Policies and Definitions
2. **Māori Land vs. General Land**
3. **Goals and Aspiration**
4. **Whenua Development**
5. **Summary Issues**

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Upper Hutt – Papakāinga Chapter

**Please review the Upper Hutt Papakāinga Chapter*

Do the objectives and policies resonate with you?

Definitions of Papakāinga; Traditional vs Contemporary

Papakāinga could be generally described as intentional Māori communities. The term Papakāinga has layered meanings that both refer to connection with Papatūānuku, the earth mother, the life cycle of parent and child, as well as ahi, or fire, as a source of life and warmth.

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Māori Land vs. General Land

Māori Land vs. General Land

- **Cultural development:** Reoccupying and reconnecting with ancestral lands and whānau is viewed as important to cultural well-being. With the Māori cultural rennaisance of the last few decades there is an increasing desire to reconnect with whenua and whānau. It is also evident around the country that as Iwi settle treaty claims and develop economic activity that whānau are attracted back to that activity. The expected Treaty Settlements in the next few years are likely to result in a similar trend.
- **Economics:** As housing is becoming less affordable there is an increasing financial imperative for whānau to make use of collectively owned freehold lands for housing development to keep costs down.

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Goals and Aspirations

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TE AWA KAIRANGI

Example: Goals and Aspirations

1. Are Papakāinga development aspirations mixed use? (cultural, social, educational, economic and environmental)
2. Can Papakāinga be developed anywhere where whānau seek to do so, within the capacity of the land to service the needs of the whānau?
3. Do you want tikanga that provides “best practice“ guidelines for Papakāinga design and development?
4. Are Papakāinga aspirations also multi-generational and seek to provide an environment where all generations of a whānau can live in close proximity to one another, whilst retaining some privacy? E.g. Do living structures ensure all ages are cared for – tamariki, rangatahi, pakeke and kaumatua?

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TE AWA KAIRANGI

Whenua Development

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Whenua Development

- **Is there an increasing desire and economic imperative to unlock the potential of Māori lands not only for Papakāinga development, but for primary sector development?**

Council will need to consider how it makes provisions that will increase the productivity of Māori land in accordance with Māori principles.

This perhaps could include specific provisions and concessions aimed at facilitating development, as well as consideration of how council staff and resources could be used to inform and assist land holders in developing their land.

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Summary of Issues

- **Papakainga development**: The strategy needs to ensure conditions are created conducive to the development of Māori communities to meet a growing aspiration and economic imperative to develop mixed use solutions on Māori land for housing, cultural and economic activity.
- **Compositional shift:** A growing youth and aging population means there will be an increasing need to provide low-cost housing solutions through a mixture of Papakāinga development as well as a flexible approaches to urban intensification through house extensions, construction of secondary dwellings / kaumātua flats and increasing permanent use of temporary accommodation such as garages, caravans and sheds. This shift will also likely lead to an increase in rental housing demand due to inaccessibility of home ownership.

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- **Urban well-being:** There is a desire to see Māori communities rejuvenated in suburban centres, many of which have lost their heart and lack some of the key infrastructure to the health of Māori communities including tangible points and places of cultural connection and exchange. This is consistent with the spatial plan.
- **Whenua development:** There is an increasing desire, need and support to unlock the untapped potential of Māori freehold land in terms of primary sector production. There are strategies in place within mana whenua organisations to do this. Hutt City Council will need to consider how it can enable this to occur.

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TE AWA KAIRANGI

He pātai ā koutou?

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda

Tuesday 10 September 2024, 1pm-3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road **AND** Microsoft Teams

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
01:00pm-01:10pm	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions documents from previous hui (30/07/2024) attached.	Host
01:10pm-1:55:pm	District Plan Update	Presentation Attached	Cristal Bennett, Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here
1:55pm-2:50pm	Urban Development: 2a) Spatial Plan; Sustainable Growth Strategy 2b) Pito-One Update 2c) Kāhui Mana Whenua Design and Engagement Process	Presentation Attached	Joshua Ambler, Pou Hoahoa Māori
2:50pm-2:55pm	Additional Upcoming Kaupapa	Verbal updates	All
2:55pm-3:00pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Host

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Kāhui Mana Whenua - Hui Minutes

DATE: 10 September 2024

Attendees:
Attended in-person: Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Te Karanga O Te Tūī (Environmental Liaison Officer at Hīkoikoi Management), **Attended via Teams:** Jarom Hippolite (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira), Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui), Hāmi Love (Wellington Tenths Trust and Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), **Te Tira Māori, Hutt City Council:** Cam Kapua-Morrell (Pou Reo me ōna Tikanga - Cultural Advisor), Cristal Bennett (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here), Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori), Hamish Bell (Elected Member Support Coordinator, minute-taker)
Apologies:
Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Chair - Tumuaki Māori)

The Hui began at 1:07pm.

Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes

- Cam led the opening karakia
- Attendees introduced themselves to the group

Kaupapa 1 – District Plan update

Presenting – Cristal Bennett (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here)

- Cristal Bennett focused on the Papakāinga draft chapter in the draft District Plan.
- Cristal noted that the definition of Papakāinga doesn't fit in very well to residential zones. Cristal also explained that the definition for ancestral land came from the Māori Land Court, and the definition of Papakāinga was adapted from the definition used by other Councils.

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- Cristal explained she has added to the criteria so that freehold land could be used as Papakāinga, subject to providing proof of it being Māori Land under Te Ture Whenua Act 1993.
- Matiu Jennings felt that this was a rigid definition and did not think it spoke to the intent of what iwi are trying to achieve, which is allowing them to build Papakāinga on whenua land.
- Cam Kapua-Morrell asked if the Papakāinga definition could be adapted for Hutt City Council. Matiu noted that the definition excluded most land in Lower Hutt.
- Te Karanga suggested that whakapapa connection ratified by Mana Whenua entities could be a criteria for Papakāinga development. Hami Love thought that was the original intent.
- There was a discussion regarding the definition additions, specifically the limits suggested for use of Papakāinga land. This included limits on other community activities, some of which could be overridden, for example the restrictions that apply to rural zones.
- Matiu asked if there could be matters of discretion that are negotiated with Council around the restrictions on activity on Papakāinga land, ie commercial, agricultural, healthcare, education, community facilities. Cristal explained that using Papakāinga's own rules wouldn't integrate well with other zones. She did note that one of the matters of discretion would be hours of operation.
- Cristal presented Kāhui Mana Whenua (KMW) with a Papakāinga development in Whangarei that she studied. The development is proposing 46 developments on the site. It was built out of a vision and compromises. Matiu asked if the Hutt City Council Papakāinga chapter would enable that sort of development in Lower Hutt, Cristal said that it would.
- On the Overview and Purpose of the Papakāinga Chapter, Cristal noted that it reflected the aspirations of tāngata whenua. Cristal said that she adapted objectives and policies from Upper Hutt City Council's chapter.
- Jarom asked about the plan to manage the community response to the implementation of the Papakāinga Chapter. Matiu agreed that this was a potential risk and that Council leadership was aware. Hami believed an education first approach, particularly in rural zones was important. Cam noted that Council is now more proactive with communications like this, but that it was important that the Communications team get enough information about the chapter so they can plan.
- Cristal explained that Objective 3 - Simplified Planning and Consent Processes emphasises why we have a Papakāinga Chapter.
- On Objective 4 – Provision of Adequate Infrastructure and Services toward Rural Areas, Cristal noted that Council wants to work with landowners to provide for the unique needs of rural areas.
- On the Matters of Discretion slide, Cristal explained that she used Te Ture Whenua Act 1993 definition of Māori land because it was not up to Council to say someone

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does not have an ancestral connection. It was easier if they can provide evidence of ownership.

- Matiu said that Te Āti Awa only provide social services. It was agreed they would be removed from the list of applicant members.
- Cristal asked if KMW wanted to include the line "To ensure the retention of Māori Land, we need to provide a mechanism for iwi applicants to provide evidence that the land is Māori land and will be retained in that ownership. Te Karanga asked if the application should include a minimum period of time that land would remain as Papakāinga. Matiu agreed, suggesting 20-30 years. Cristal noted that there have been cases in the past where applicants had received support to develop Papakāinga and subdivided the land after funding expired. Richard Te One asked about the process that would apply in this case, and Cristal noted that a subdivision consent would be required.
- Cristal noted that she will have all matters of discretion ready to discuss at the next KMW hui.
- The KMW thanked Cristal for her work on this kaupapa.

ACTION – Cristal Bennett to prepare the Matters for Discretion at the next KMW hui on 1 October 2024.

Kaupapa 2 – Urban Development

Presenting – Joshua Ambler (Pou Hoahoa Māori)

- Cam began this Kaupapa by apologising for not sharing the defining terms in the Strategic Growth Strategy 2025-55 with the KMW before.
- Matiu asked for clarity about what Council was expecting from KMW on this Kaupapa,
- Joshua raised two questions;
    - Does the Kāhui endorse the strategy
    - How can we progress the aspiration statements to completion?
- Matiu noted this would have to be done by the chairs and suggested engaging with Richard Te One, Wirangi Luke, Helmut Modlik and Kara Puketapu-Dentice after Joshua asked how we should go about this
- On this, Richard invited Joshua for a discussion at Hīkoikoi to commence these engagements
- Josh noted that the draft strategy is going out for public consultation in October and due to be finalised in 2025.
- Matiu requested that endorsement should be put to the various entities to check comfort. He expressed regret that this was designed without a strong iwi voice. He would like to see as any aspirations as possible included.
- Josh noted that the City Development Kāhui Mana Whenua Design Guide gave Council the tools to partner with Mana Whenua to design the urban environment.
- The first section of the guide outlines the risks from a Council perspective.

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- On the discussion around Mana Whenua areas of interest, he asked if it should say that all the territorial boundaries are within the scope of requiring mana whenua engagement, or if it should also include roading, infrastructure and sites of significance. Hami agreed that the whole area should be covered but noted that this might not be possible due to staff capacity.
- Josh noted that the document enables KMW to contribute, and for Council to see what that contribution looks like. It allows KMW to see where the gaps in entities might be.
- Matiu was comfortable with this, but said that boundaries of iwi area of interest should be noted, with a caveat depending on the types of projects. He said that it enables some Council discretion.
- Josh noted that the contributions and rates included were aligned with Takai Here provision. Richard asked that the cultural impact assessments and resource consent rates not be included as these rates are matters between the iwi organisation and the resource consent applicant, and not rates set by Council. Josh noted the guide was for internal use only, and that including the rates means Officers can budget for the cost. Matiu suggested removing the rates and reflects the above point that matters are between iwi and the applicants
- Josh noted that projects costing over $100k go through a procurement process. Cam said that raising this now gives the mandate for the work to be done on this.
- Jarom said he thought that this should be applied to sustainable employment.
- On the section for Mana Whenua Lead Toi Practitioner, Josh noted that part of this work is all contracts using CAPEX are required to put funds aside for public arts. An Artist selection process for all CAPEX-funded projects in areas where they are required to invest in public art is underway as this process prioritises Mana Whenua artists in areas where Mana Whenua are underrepresented. It enables KMW to be involved with the design process.
- Joshua asked how the KMW would like to review the design works and whether they would like to identify a specific person or to receive and review them via the KMW and Matiu thought that KMW could be used as placeholder for this process initially
- On the Cultural Services section, it was noted that the only cultural services provider easily accessible is Taranaki Whanui, with a 20 day submission process.
- Cam noted that these practices are what has been done previously, but they don't necessarily need to continue.
- Matiu noted that processes around cultural services are fine, but he would like to see visibility over this process.
- Josh said he will come back to KMW with a better process.
- On the Design toolbox, Josh said that this was the only tool for Council to user to reflect mana whenua design guidelines.
- Jarom asked for the Kaitiakitanga principle to be amended and to include restoration as there has already been significant environmental degradation that would make one questions what we would be preserving. Matiu said he would like

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to see some wording around restoration of degraded land. Josh confirmed that we can amend this definition.

- Josh noted that a spatial analysis can take months to complete but we could develop a blunt model similar to a Healthy Streets model, where we could measure ethe mauri of the place onsite. This would align with the design principles we have created. Te Karanga expressed an interest in working on this tool.
- The tool could also calculate what interventions need to be considered and included across projects based on the design principles

- On Pito One Landings, Josh asked KMW how they would like to be involved. He noted Richard is on the steering group, and asked if Council should engage a Mana Whenua artist.
- He noted that the two projects are being split, he has sent parts to Matiu and Richard to develop cultural narratives. Matiu requested to see these projects come back to the KMW as per his discussions regarding design reviews.

Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia

- Cam led the closing karakia

The hui concluded at 3pm.

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PK – Papakainga

Overview and Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure the District Plan is sufficiently enabling of papakāinga development on Maori ancestral land, enforces relevant statutes, and reflects the aspirations of tāngata whenua.

Before the arrival of settlers, all land in Aotearoa was Māori customary or ancestral land. Māori freehold land is the most common type of Māori land today. Māori freehold land has gone through the Māori Land Court to be divided into blocks and converted into freehold titles. Māori freehold land blocks often have many owners which have been decided by whakapapa (genealogy/connection) to that whenua. General land owned by Māori is privately owned by an individual or a collective. Depending on the circumstances of the owners, it may be determined by the Court to be subject to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. For the purposes of this chapter, Maori ancestral land encompasses lands held under Te Ture Whenua Act 1993, Maori Customary land, Maori Freehold Land and General Land owned by Maori.

Papakāinga can be used to describe traditional forms of Māori communal living on ancestral or tribal lands. Papakāinga development usually involves housing and marae facilities, but in its true sense includes a raft of facilities and activities associated with whānau or hapū providing for their social, cultural and economic well-being on tribal (ancestral) land. Māori land is distinctive from land in general title particularly in the sense that the "owners" of the land have an ancestral link, not only to the land, but to one another. It is appropriate to provide for this unique relationship by recognising that the social and ancestral relationships of the owners may enable them to resolve common residential issues internally.

As Māori land is spread thin throughout the district it is not appropriate to distinguish by zoning techniques. Rather, the owners of such lands may apply either the appropriate zone rules or may choose instead to utilise the provisions of this chapter. Control of internal design and control of the amenity and living environment shall, as far as possible, be returned to Maori themselves as unlike other developments the individuals involved in papakainga development have a stake in the land, which ties them together as whanau. Therefore, any effects on the amenity of an area shall be assessed generally in terms of the effect beyond the boundaries of the site. A degree of autonomy is given over to the whanau to protect the amenity within their complex as they consider appropriate.

The objective is not only to promote sustainable management of natural and physical resources in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) but also to enable tangata whenua within the District to be able to exercise Kaitiakitanga over their lands to the fullest extent practicable, subject to health, safety, and amenity standards.

1. Proposed Papakainga Draft 1 - excludes Rules section.

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Defined terms	
Term	Definition
Papakainga	means housing and ancillary activities (including social, cultural, educational, recreational, and commercial activities) for tangata whenua on their ancestral land.
Ancestral Land	Means land that belonged to tupuna and/or Maori land registered under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.

Other notes
Papakainga activities are specifically provided for in the rules of the underlying zones and activity standards in the District wide matters of the plan.

Objectives

PK-O1	Recognizing the Cultural Significance of Papakāinga	
Acknowledge and protect the cultural and historical significance of papakāinga development on ancestral Māori land, supporting the restoration of whānau connections to their whenua and the strengthening of Māori identity in Lower Hutt.		
PK-02	**Flexible and Responsive Land Use**	
Provide flexible land-use rules that accommodate the unique needs of papakāinga, enabling a range of housing types, communal living arrangements, and mixed-use developments on Māori land.		
PK-03	**Simplified Planning and Consent Processes**	
Simplify and streamline planning and resource consent processes for papakāinga developments to make it easier for Māori landowners to establish housing and communities on their ancestral land.		
PK-04	**Provision of Adequate Infrastructure and Services toward Rural Areas**	
Ensure that papakāinga developments in rural areas are adequately serviced by essential infrastructure, such as water, wastewater, electricity, and transport, to support the wellbeing and sustainability of the community.		

2. Proposed Papakainga Draft 1 - excludes Rules section.

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Policies

PK-P1	**Recognise and protect the unique cultural relationship tangata whenua have with their land.**
PK-P2	**Support provision of more housing on Maori land, allowing for multi-generational living and shared community facilities and provide for activities such as marae, education, small-scale commercial or agricultural activities that support the Papakainga community.**
PK-P3	**Simplify and streamline planning and resource consent processes for Papakainga developments to make it easier for Maori landowners to establish housing and communities on their ancestral land.**
PK-P4	**Work in partnership with Māori landowners and developers to plan and deliver infrastructure in rural areas that meets the unique needs of papakāinga communities.**

NOTES:

1. The following provisions of the District Plan shall apply to papakāinga developments:
a. The District-Wide objectives, policies and rules. b. The underlying Zone provisions, unless otherwise specified in the zone. c. The underlying Zone subdivision chapter. d. The PKA provisions shall not apply to land located in the: i. Heavy Industrial Zone, ii. Light Industrial Zone, iii. General Industrial Zone, iv. Hospital Zone, v. Tertiary Education Zone, vi. Natural Open Space Zone, iii. Quarry Zone and; iv. Seaview Marina Zones.

Rules:

*To be finalised before the next Kahui hui.

3. Proposed Papakainga Draft 1 - excludes Rules section.

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Kahui Mana Whenua

Papakainga Chapter Draft Update

September 2024

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Agenda

1. Papakainga definition
2. Papakainga example
3. Chapter Overview and purpose
4. Key objectives and policies
5. Matters of Discretion

Sept 2024

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Papakainga Definition

Defined terms	
Term	Definition
Papakainga	means housing and ancillary activities (including social, cultural, educational, recreational, and commercial activities) for tangata whenua on their ancestral land.
Ancestral Land	Means land that belonged to tupuna and/or Maori land registered under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.

Other notes
Papakainga shall comply with the rules within the relevant underlying zone permitted activity standards in the District wide matters of the plan.

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Definition additions

Activity	GFAm2	
Commercial activities – eco village/natural products/veges	200m2	
Agricultural small scale – maara kai, flax cultivation etc	200m2	
Healthcare - Hauora/well-being	200m2	
Education – Kohanga/early childhood	Older adults education – 200m2	
Community Facilities – meeting house, kitchens etc	500m2	

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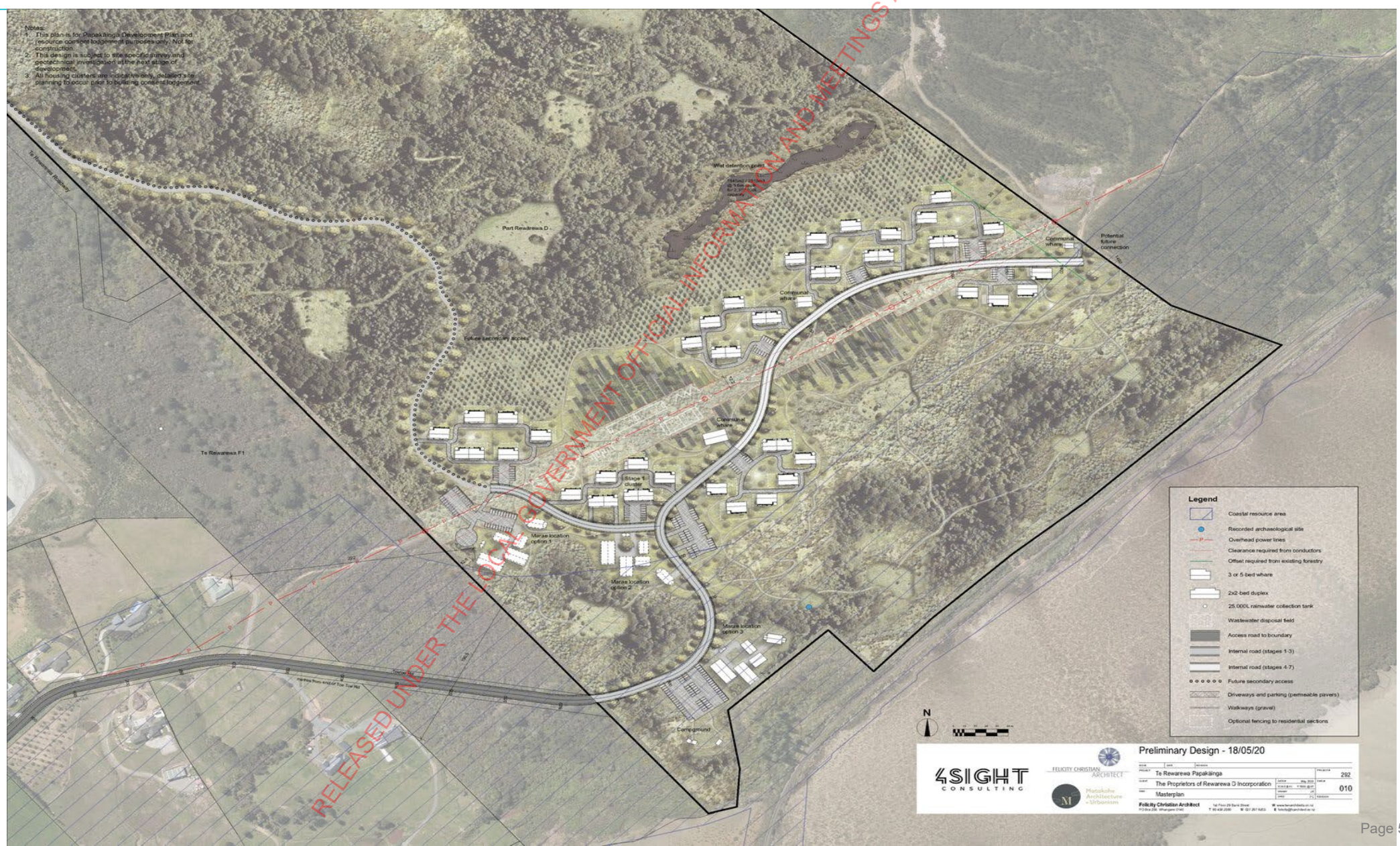

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Rewarewa Papakainga - Whangarei

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Papakainga Chapter – Overview and Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure the District Plan is sufficiently enabling of papakāinga development on Maori ancestral land, enforces relevant statutes, and reflects the aspirations of tāngata whenua.

The following objectives and policies draws from the Upper Hutt example to the extent that it will use certain underlying zones such as Residential, commercial, rural and mixed zone rules and will in some areas override the parts of a zone that may be less enabling for Papakainga. We want to enable the unique qualities and activities of Papakainga to be enabled and sustained.

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Key Objectives and Policies

1. Recognizing the Cultural Significance of Papakāinga

Objective: Acknowledge and protect the cultural and historical significance of papakāinga development on ancestral Māori land, supporting the restoration of whānau connections to their whenua and the strengthening of Māori identity in Lower Hutt.

Policy: Recognise and enable the unique cultural relationship Māori have with their land.

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Key Objectives and Policies

2. Flexible and Responsive Land Use

Objective: Provide flexible land-use rules that accommodate the unique needs of papakāinga, enabling a range of housing types, communal living arrangements, and mixed-use developments on Māori land.

Policy: Support higher-density and enable more housing on Māori land, allowing for multi-generational living and shared community facilities, and provide for activities such as marae, education, and small-scale commercial or agricultural activities that support the papakāinga community.

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Key Objectives and Policies

3. Simplified Planning and Consent Processes

Objective: Simplify and streamline planning and resource consent processes for papakāinga developments to make it easier for Māori landowners to establish housing and communities on their ancestral land.

Policy: Provide specific guidelines for papakāinga developments within Lower Hutt, providing clear pathways for obtaining consents and considering exemptions or reduced consent requirements where appropriate.

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Key Objectives and Policies

4. Provision of Adequate Infrastructure and Services toward Rural Areas

Objective: Ensure that papakāinga developments in or around rural areas enable off-the grid living and access to the essential infrastructure needed by tangata whenua to sustain Papakainga communities.

Policy: Work in partnership with Māori landowners and developers to plan and deliver infrastructure that meets the unique needs of papakāinga communities, including access to public transport, water, wastewater, electricity, and utilities.

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Matters of Discretion

- Maori land as defined under Te Ture Whenua Act 1993,
- General land owned by Maori, and
- The applicant is a member of Te Atiawa, Taranaki Whanui, Wellington Tenths Trust, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Palmerston North Maori Reserves Trust or Ngati Toa Rangatira.

To ensure the retention of Maori Land we need to provide a mechanism for iwi, applicants to provide evidence that the land is Maori land and will be retained in that ownership.

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Example matters of discretion

- These are matters that council uses its discretion when assessing a Papakainga application. With this in mind some other matters of discretion that avoid or override zone rules will need to be formed. Examples are:

- Over-riding rural housing per net site area
- Cumulative effects of the Papakainga as a whole. For example, traffic generation or movements, communal wastewater, stormwater.
- Surrounding impacts from the Papakainga on the environment and others nearby. For example, reverse sensitivity particularly in rural areas etc communal areas may disrupt what is normally expected in a quiet rural area with sparse housing.

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Ngā mihi nui

Patai?

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui Agenda

Tuesday 22 October 2024, 1pm-3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
1:00pm-1:10pm	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions documents from previous hui (10/09/2024) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare, Tumuaki Māori
1:10pm-1:45pm	District Plan Update	Verbal Update	Cristal Bennett, Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here
1:45pm-2:30pm	Heritage Policy	Verbal Update	Rachel Houlbrooke, Policy Lead
2:30pm-2:35pm	Additional Kaupapa Heads-Up (if time available) • Spatial Plan update	Verbal updates	Cam Kapua-Morrell, Pou Reo Me Hōna Tikanga
-	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare, Tumuaki Māori

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

1-2pm, Tuesday 22 October 2024

Attendees	
In-person	Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd)
Online	Mareikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa); Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui)
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Tumuaki Māori), Cam Kapua-Morrell (Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga), Sophie Johnson (Kaiwhakarite, minute-taker)
Guest speakers, HCC	Cristal Bennett (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here), Rachel Houlbrooke (Policy Lead), Sam White (Policy Advisor)

Apologies
Hāmi Love (Wellington Tenths Trust and Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust), Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Absences
Aimee Bishop, Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)

Agenda

1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes
2. Item A: District Plan Update
3. Item B: Heritage Funding Policy
4. Additional Kaupapa – Sustainable Growth Strategy
5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

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1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Karakia tīmatanga

Minutes from 10 September Kāhui Mana Whenua passed.

2. Item A: District Plan Update (Cristal Bennett)

(Background)

Discussion took place about recent Mana Whenua contributions to and feedback on draft chapters of the council's District Plan.

(Discussion)

Feedback and updates included:

- Opportunity for Mana Whenua to provide feedback on full District Plan via private online portal exclusive to iwi authorities, with further opportunity to feedback through public consultation process.
- If Mana Whenua would like to discuss District Plan feedback in more detail, there is an opportunity to meet outside of regular Kāhui that council can facilitate.
- Papakāinga chapter is now embedded as an activity in both residential and rural zones (with a cap on non-residential activities) to align with the rest of the urban environment.
- Need for regional consistency around residential and non-residential definitions to support Mana Whenua aspirations to establish papakāinga. Cristal meeting with Upper Hutt (UHCC) and Wellington City Councils (WCC) as well as Tenths Trust to discuss.
- Tangata Whenua chapter has now been completed by Richard and will be available for Mana Whenua feedback.
- Mana Whenua narratives and categorisation (in order of significance – Categories 1-3) for Site and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASM) is complete with GIS mapping in progress.
- Category 1 (high priority) sites have been identified and completed (except for Rivers and Streams, which will remain uncategorised as they have their own significance and no rank).
- Mana Whenua engagement is proposed for any works within 20m² of Category 1 sites (e.g. Harbour Islands, archaeological site or urupā).

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Actions	Who	By when
1. Meet with UHCC, WCC and Tenths Trust to consolidate regionwide definitions for residential and non-residential activities	CB	23 Oct (complete[1])
2. Send iwi organisations a letter containing chapter summaries and full District Plan access via private online portal	KBH	1 Nov
3. Review updated Objectives and Policies and example rules	MW[2]	29 Nov
4. Review full District Plan (including updated Tangata Whenua chapter)	MW	29 Nov

3. Item B: Heritage Fund Policy (Rachel Houlbrooke and Sam White)

(Background)

Presentation and discussion took place about council's $150K annual Heritage Fund, with the team seeking Mana Whenua guidance on broadening the scope of existing policy to include Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASM).

Administered by the Urban Planning team, the fund is targeted toward private heritage building owners, though previous application uptake and recent survey results show little knowledge or use of the fund.

(Discussion)

The Policy team proposed that:

- Mana Whenua consider what kinds of projects the fund could support if policy is broadened to include SASMs (e.g. interpretation apps, fencing, planting etc).
- Mana Whenua review the Updated Heritage Grant Fund guidelines to ensure they are fit for purpose.
- The Policy team seek support from the Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee on 19 November to broaden Heritage Fund policy scope with specific provisions for SASMs.

[1] Complete at time of minutes distribution.
[2] Mana Whenua.

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- Council trial the revised guidelines for 12 months to test uptake and demonstrate how broadening the scope can better support funding objectives.
- $30K is ringfenced for SASM applications (for first year, with scope to increase depending on trial period outcome).
- Council promotes the fund well and provides a two-month application window to support equitable access.

Mana Whenua supported the approach and suggested increasing the amount being ringfenced for SASM applications.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Send Updated Heritage Grant Fund guidelines for Mana Whenua review	SJ	30 Oct
2. Provide guideline review feedback (either written or verbally) by next Kāhui	MW	12 Nov

4. Additional Kaupapa (Kaanihi Butler-Hare and Cam Kapua-Morrell)

Sustainable Growth Strategy

(Background)

In September 2024 council engaged with Mana Whenua to understand their aspirations around the Sustainable Growth Strategy (SGS; previously Spatial Plan). Currently in the design and translation phase, the SGS will go to Policy, Finance and Strategy (PFS) Committee on 19 November for ratification before going out for public consultation in February 2025.

(Discussion)

- Consideration is being given as to how we progress with feedback, given that:
  a) discussions regarding the proposed joint Tākai Here are ongoing; and
  b) advice around Mana Whenua aspirations have already been provided through Te Herenga Kairangi engagement.
- Te Tira Māori proposed that council affirms our commitment to Mana Whenua in the Sustainable Growth Strategy (SGS) in alignment with the Long-Term Plan (LTP).
- Mana Whenua expressed support for the approach, noting that regardless of any SGS developments, Mana Whenua must be engaged with.

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Actions	Who	When
1. Send Mana Whenua SGS, including messaging from LTP to be included	KBH	5 Nov
2. Provide Mana Whenua examples of how THK is at the forefront of council projects	KBH	12 Nov

5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Actions confirmed. Karakia whakamutunga

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	When
1. Complete and distribute 22 October Kāhui minutes	SJ	30 Oct
2. Send invites for 2025 Kāhui Mana Whenua	SJ	06 Nov

Next meeting: 5-7pm, Tuesday 12 November 2024

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Agenda

Tuesday 12 November, 5pm-7pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
5pm – 5.10pm	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions from previous hui (22/10/2024) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
5.10 – 5.40	District Plan Update	Verbal Update	Cristal Bennett
5.40 – 6pm	Heritage Guidelines Feedback	Verbal Update	Rachel Houlbrooke
6pm – 6.30	Additional Kaupapa • Annual Report (see link here) • Te Herenga Kairangi report • 2025 Kāhui date confirmation	Verbal update + presentation	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
6.30 – 6.40	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare

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Previous Actions

Actions	Who	By when	Status
1. Meet with UHCC, WCC and Tenths Trust to consolidate regionwide definitions for residential and non-residential activities	Cristal Bennett	23 Oct	Complete
2. Send Updated Heritage Grant Fund guidelines for Mana Whenua review	Sophie Johnson	30 Oct	Complete
3. Send iwi organisations a letter containing chapter summaries and full District Plan access via private online portal	Kaanihi Butler-Hare	1 Nov	Complete
4. Send invites for 2025 Kāhui Mana Whenua	Sophie Johnson	12 Nov	Proposed dates TBC at KMW
5. Provide guideline review feedback (either written or verbally) by next Kāhui	Mana Whenua	12 Nov	To be completed at KMW
6. Review updated Objectives and Policies and example rules	Mana Whenua	29 Nov	In progress
7. Review full District Plan (including updated Tangata Whenua chapter)	Mana Whenua	29 Nov	In progress

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Proposed dates for 2025 Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 11 February, 1-3pm

Tuesday 4 March, 5-7pm

Tuesday 25 March, 1-3pm

Tuesday 15 April, 5-7pm

Tuesday 6 May, 1-3pm

Tuesday 27 May, 5-7pm

Tuesday 17 June, 1-3pm

Tuesday 8 July, 5-7pm

Tuesday 29 July, 1-3pm

Tuesday 19 August, 5-7pm

Tuesday 9 September, 1-3pm

Tuesday 30 September, 5-7pm

Tuesday 21 October, 1-3pm

Tuesday 11 November, 5-7pm

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 12 November, 5-7pm

Attendees	
In-person	Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust)
Online	Matiu Jennings (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd); Hāmi Love (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserves Trust)
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare (Tumuaki Māori), Sophie Johnson (Kaiwhakarite, minute-taker)
Guest speakers, HCC	Cristal Bennett (Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here), Joshua Ambler (Kaupapa Māori Design Officer), Rachel Houlbrooke (Policy Lead) (online)

Apologies
Mareikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa); Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa); Cam Kapua-Morrell (HCC, Pou Reo me Hōna Tikanga)

Absences
Aimee Bishop, Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)

Agenda
1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes 2. Item A: Heritage Fund Guidelines Feedback 3. Item B: District Plan Update 4. Item C: Hīkoikoi Landing Draft Design 5. Additional Kaupapa – Annual Report, Te Herenga Kairangi report, 2025 hui dates 6. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

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1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Karakia tīmatanga

Previous minutes – outstanding actions

Minutes from 22 October Kāhui Mana Whenua passed.

Previous actions	Who	By when
1. Meet with UHCC, WCC and Tenths Trust to consolidate regionwide definitions for residential and non-residential activities	CB	23 Oct
2. Send Updated Heritage Grant Fund guidelines for Mana Whenua review	SJ	30 Oct
3. Send iwi organisations a letter containing chapter summaries and full District Plan access via private online portal	KB	1 Nov
4. Confirm 2025 Kāhui Mana Whenua dates	SJ	12 Nov
5. Provide guideline review feedback (either written or verbally) by next Kāhui	MW	12 Nov

2. Item A: Heritage Fund Guidelines Feedback (Rachel Houlbrooke)

(Background)

At the previous Kāhui Mana Whenua, a presentation and discussion took place about council's $150K annual Heritage Fund, with the team proposing to amend existing Fund Guidelines to include provisions for Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASM). The Policy team is now seeking feedback from Mana Whenua about the proposed guideline changes ahead of the Policy, Finance and Strategy (PFS) Committee on Wednesday 20 November (postponed from Tuesday 19 November due to Hīkoi mō te Tiriti).

(Discussion / Feedback)

- No specific feedback from Mana Whenua, apart from suggestion at the previous Kāhui that the proposed $30K being ringfenced for SASM applications is increased.

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Actions	Who	By when
1. Return to Kāhui with outcome of proposed Heritage Fund Guideline changes.	KBH	3 Dec

3. Item B: District Plan Update (Cristal Bennett)

(Background)

Since the previous Kāhui, Mana Whenua have been provided with access to an online portal where they are able to provide feedback on the council's District Plan. A presentation was given at this hui to provide a refresher around key legislation points in the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 that Mana Whenua may wish to use in their submissions to council, as well as an outline of the Plan Change Process that council is currently undertaking.

(Discussion)

- As a key legislation in New Zealand environment law, the RMA drives everything council does in the District Plan and is the overarching legislation for all Statements and Standards at central, regional, and local government levels.
- Sections 5-8 of RMA provides opportunity to strengthen Mana Whenua submissions, with particular attention to Section 6(e).
- Tools to support Mana Whenua and council to work together under the RMA:
    - Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (HCC uses Tākai Here)
    - Iwi and Hapū Environmental Management Plans (IHMP). IHMPs are lodged with Council to provide general direction and help avoid engagement fatigue. Te Tira Māori (TTM) can support with the development of an IHMP if there is interest from Mana Whenua.
- According to the Plan Change Process identified in the RMA, Hutt City Council is currently at Stage 3 of the District Plan review.
- Submissions can be made online. If you wish for your submission to be heard, you must tick the relevant box on the online submission form.
- Mana Whenua welcome the opportunity for their wider whānau to learn about the submission process and acknowledged Council for their work in this space.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Send RMA Refresher presentation and submission example to Mana Whenua	SJ	15 Nov

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2. Apply IHMP planning support to Te Tira Māori 2025 Work Plan	KBH	15 Nov

4. Item C: Hīkoikoi Landing Draft Design (Joshua Ambler)

(Background)

Previously the Kāhui Mana Whenua has provided Council's Urban Design team with a cultural narrative to support the Hīkoikoi Landing project. This has now been developed into an initial cultural narrative interpretation, which aims to capture a snapshot in time where Mana Whenua occupied the "backyard" of Hīkoikoi, Paetūtū and Waiwhetū Pā (i.e. the "eyes into the past").

The Urban Design team used day-to-day activities represented in the cultural narrative, such as the transportation of kaimoana through waka, to develop an image bank that shaped the initial design ideas presented to Kāhui today.

(Presentation)

- Initial design concepts incorporate pāua, acknowledging that Mana Whenua travelled to collect kaimoana, and that occupation was more transient than occupation of pā alone.
- The multiple uses of pāua materiality also provided opportunities to investigate pāua shell and its use in traditional daily activities.
- Initial concepts also included a waka element, particularly karu, which references waka use in the area and connects this project with the Pito One Landing project. The front / back portions of the waka placed at each location provides a gateway into Pito One.
- Restoration work is also occurring at Te Mome stream, with riparian planting against the water's edge and a low-mow meadow trial ("rewilding") in the surrounding green space.

(Feedback)

- The "eyes of the past" concept resonates.
- Uncertain about the association between kai and waka taua (represented by the puhi ariki) as there is tapu associated with this. Team is encouraged to investigate different types of waka (e.g. waka tētē).
- Consider incorporating rourou / kīwei into kai transportation design.

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- Pāua was not found or collected from this area. Team could consider other kaimoana / molluscs. Suggestion of pūpū that are found on mudflats at low tide, or kahawai, which have been plentiful historically and remain so today.
- One way to integrate pāua is to consider pā kahawai in the design – a lure specifically used for catching kahawai.
- Generally, the Kāhui were enthusiastic about the concept, and all agree it needs some finessing.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Review, investigate and cost design, return to Kāhui in February	JA	11 Feb

5. Additional Kaupapa (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Annual Report

- The Annual Report assesses how Council performed against their annual goals. The Mana Whenua statement, located near the front of the document, was discussed at the recent Mana Whenua Quarterly Hui. Kāhui to send through any additional kōrero to Te Tira Māori.

Te Herenga Kairangi report

- The first six-monthly progress report for Te Herenga Kairangi is now complete. The report shows how various projects across Council contribute to the outcomes described in the strategy. Kāhui can send through report feedback to Te Tira Māori. The second report will go to committee in June next year.

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6. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Actions confirmed. Karakia whakamutunga

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 12 Nov Kāhui minutes	SJ	15 Nov
2. Book in confirmed 2025 Kāhui Mana Whenua Hui	SJ	15 Nov

Next meeting: 1-3pm, Tuesday 3 December

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Agenda

Tuesday 11 February, 1pm – 3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
1pm – 1.15	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions from previous hui (12/11/2024) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
1.15 – 2pm	Pito One Landings Draft Design	Verbal update + presentation	Josh Ambler
2pm – 2.30	District Plan update	Verbal update + presentation	Cristal Bennett
2.30 – 2.50	Additional Kaupapa • Appearance Industries Bylaw • Resident Satisfaction Survey • Sustainable Growth Strategy	Verbal update	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
2.50 – 3pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare

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(Discussion)

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(Feedback)

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Actions confirmed. Karakia whakamutunga

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
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Next meeting: 1-3pm, Tuesday 3 December

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Pito One Landings

Kahui Mana Whenua Update 11/2/25

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

2/12/2024

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Agenda

Hīkoikoi Landing updates

- Concept master plan
- Cultural narrative elements

Pito One Pā Landing updates

- Refresh
- Engagement to date
- Concepts
- Comms approach
- Next steps

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We’re coming to the end of our concept phase and need to move into detailed design, today we will be seeking sign off on concepts. Last time to make changes!

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Cultural Narrative interpretation

Cultural narrative **Pito One, Te Awa Kairangi, Estuary**

Theme **Transportation of Kai moana from the coast**

Waka Kai Moana

Imagery **Occupation activities: Supporting kai moana collection**

Consumption of kai | Weaving/ rourou | Fishing/ Pā Kahawai | Waka tēte | Indigenous Planting

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Design Palette

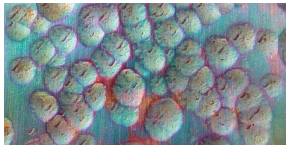
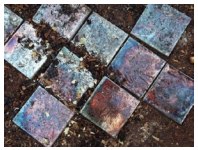
Waka tētē /making

Fishing/ Pā Kahawai

Weaving/ rourou

Indigenous planting / rewilding

Pāua

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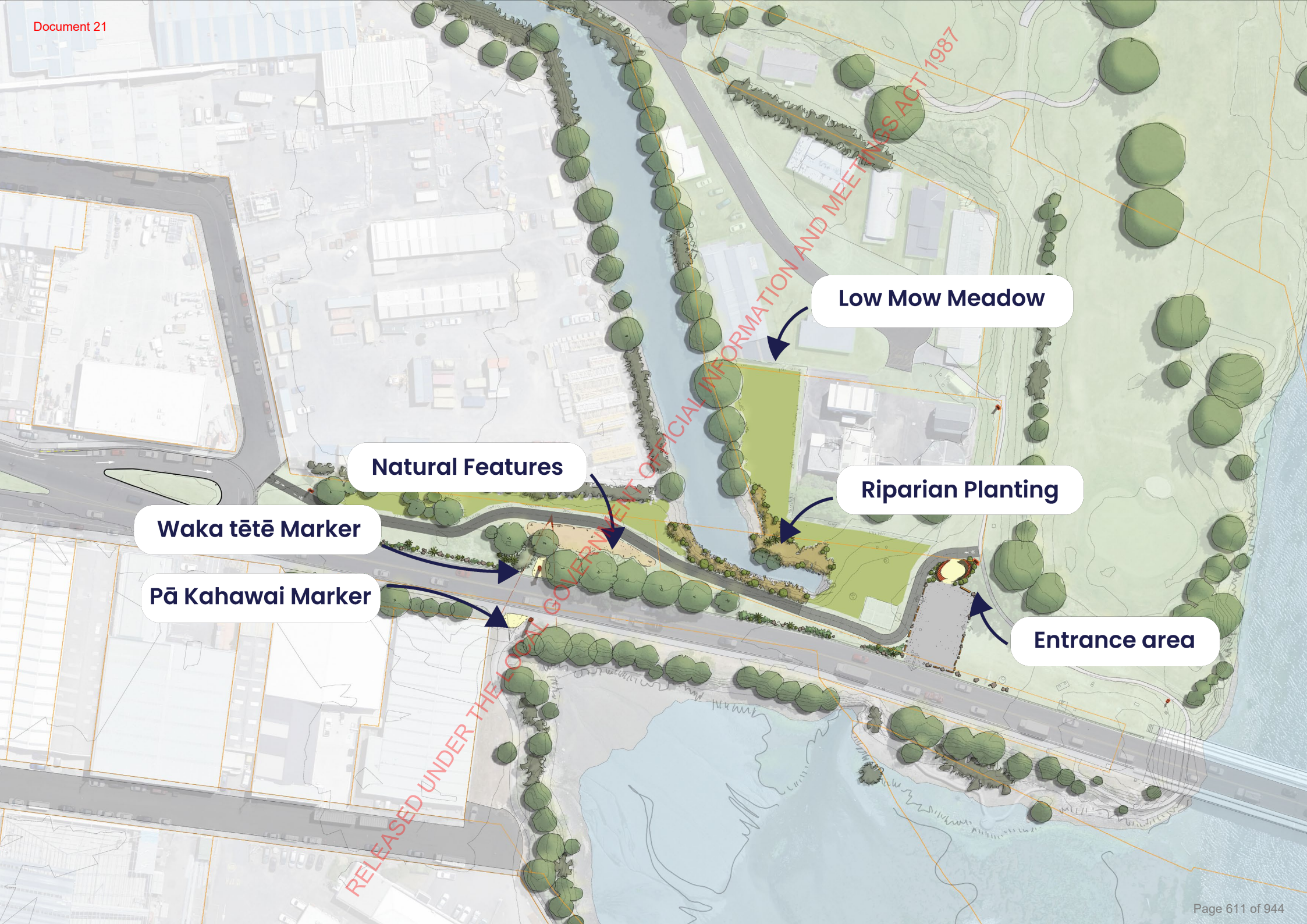

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Waione Street

Waka tētē Marker

Pā Kahawai Marker

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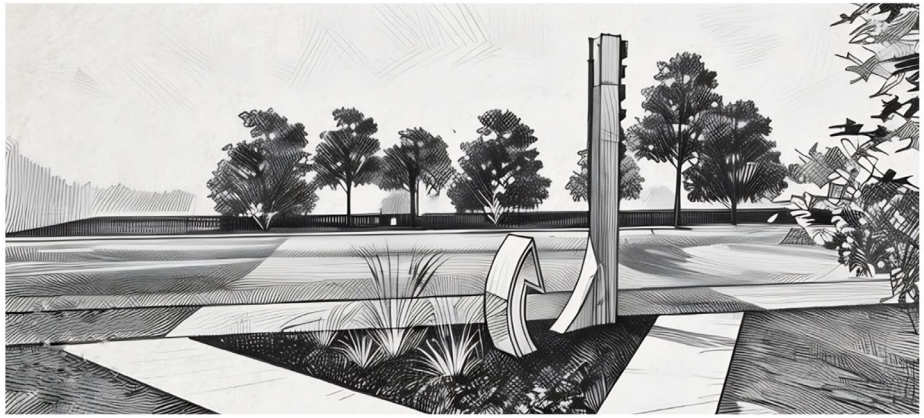
Waka tētē North Marker

Pā Kahawai South Marker



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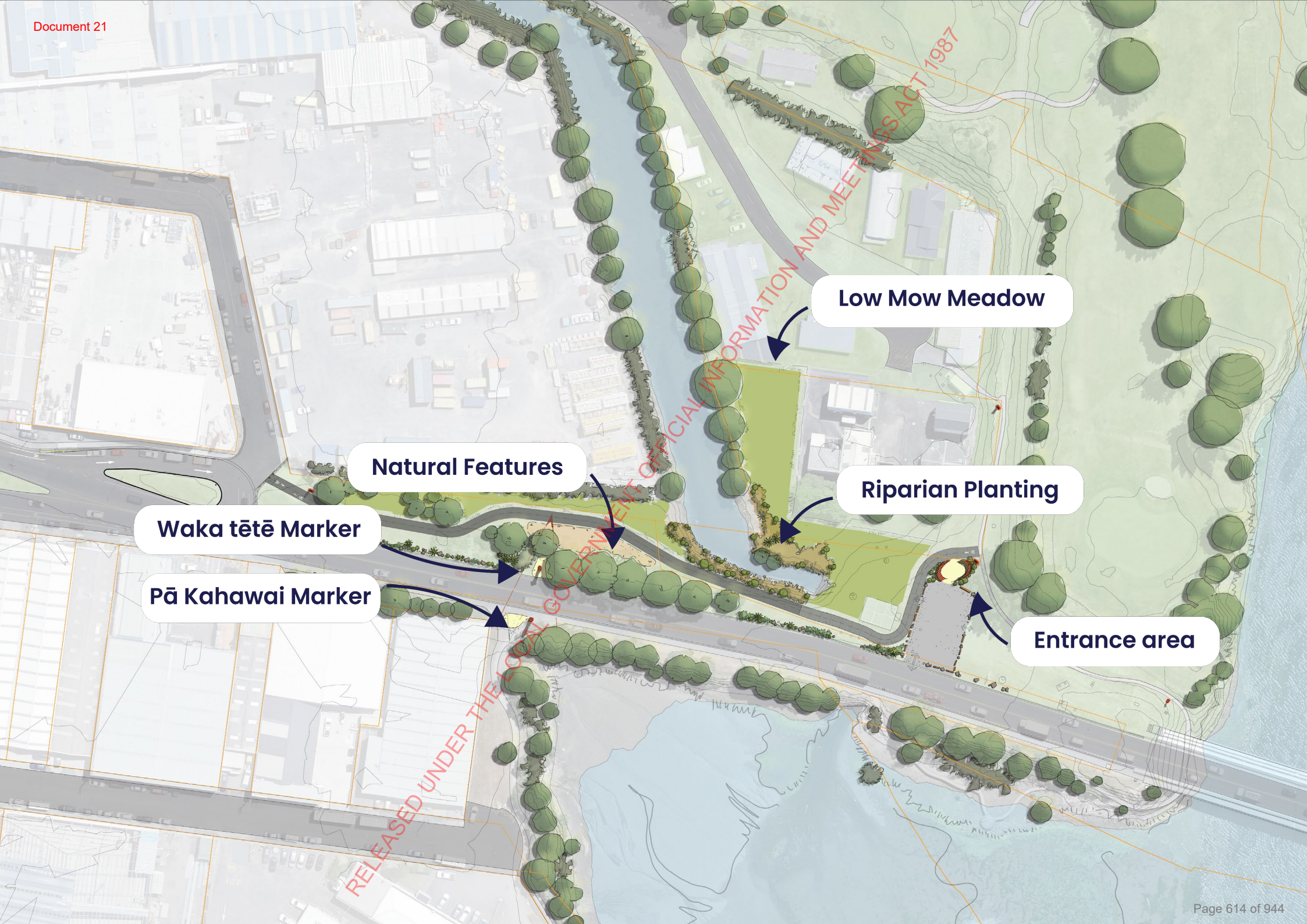

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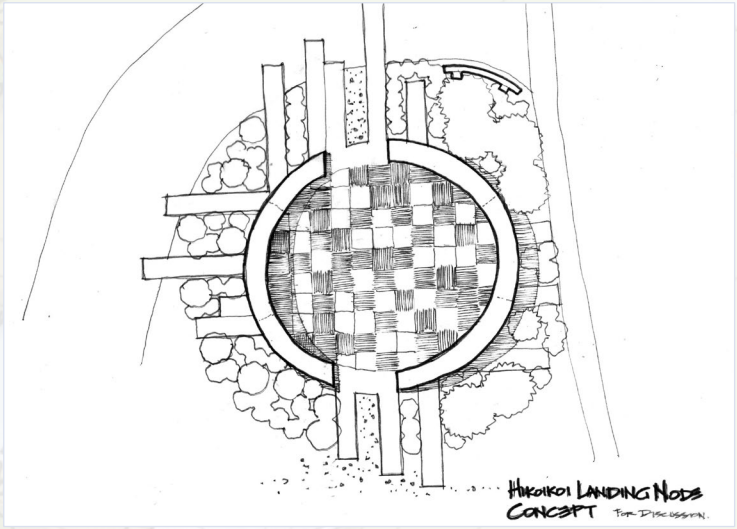
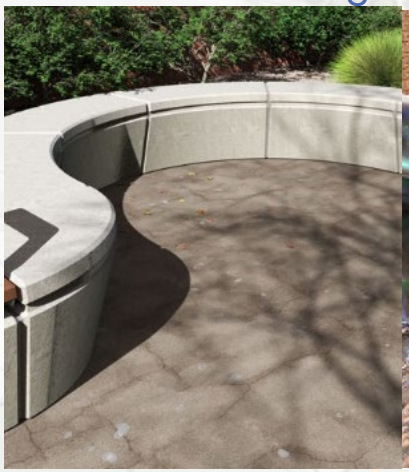
Rourou woven pavement treatment



Pāua shell resting area



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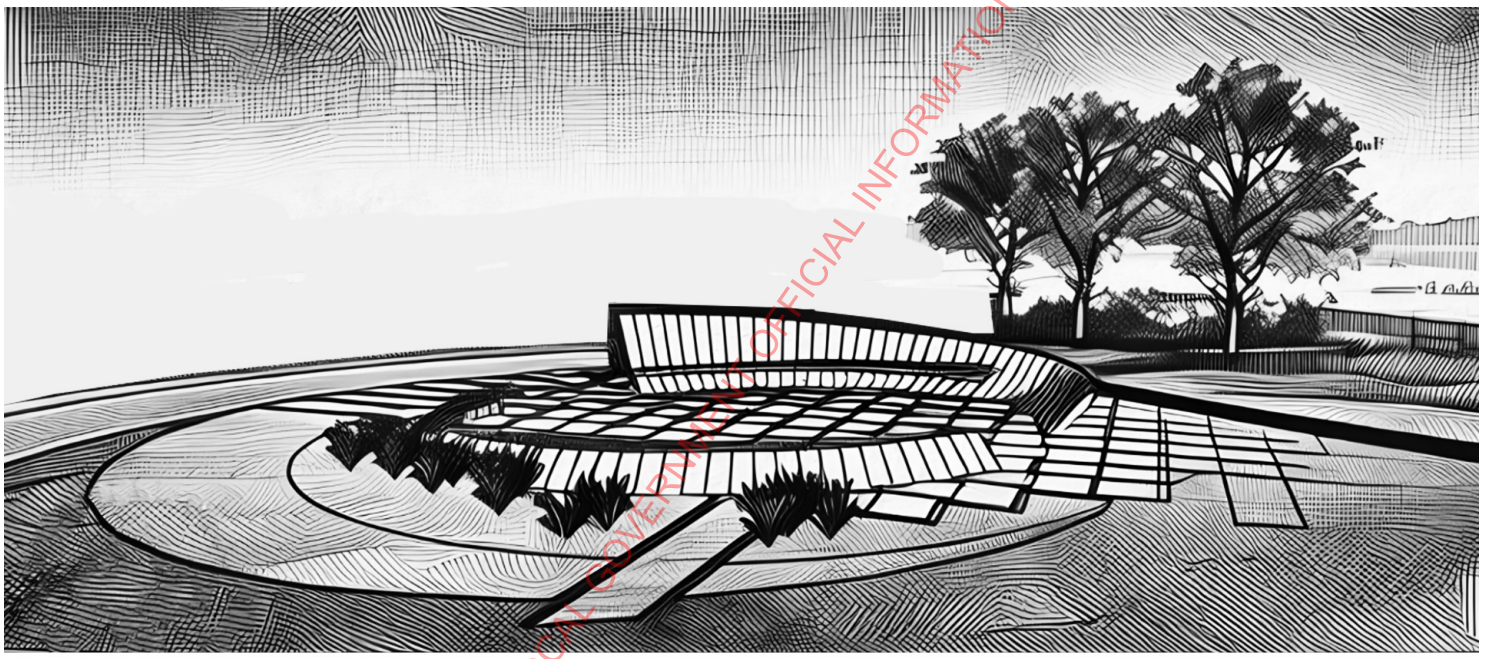

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Next steps

- Develop cultural design items through to detailed design
- Cost estimates for project
- Going to infrastructure a regulatory committee in March- shared path.

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Pito One Pā Landing project, a small yet impactful initiative dedicated to celebrating the rich cultural heritage of Te Awa Kairangi! This project seeks to illuminate Petone's forgotten history and its spaces.

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Petone Projects 2040
Pito One Pā Landing

Stage 1
June 2024

Exisiting Elements

- Existing planting
- Foreshore and dunes-
- Road and footpaths

Interventions

- Urupā street frontage

Create an appealing, hospitable, and accessible urupā street front. (2024-2025)

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Petone Projects 2040
Pito One Pā Landing

Stage 2
June 2024

Exisiting Elements

- Existing planting
- Foreshore and dunes-
- Road and footpaths

Interventions

- Urupā street frontage
- Edge Marker
- Settlement edge

Demarcate the extent of the original Pā area.

HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

N W E S

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Phase 1
Engagement October –January

Te Tatatu o Te Po Marae

- 22nd Oct – Induction- Understanding needs and aspirations
- 18th Dec- concept ideas
- 23 dec – Concept development
- 27 Jan – Developed concepts - presentation

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Needs

- Increased privacy
- Protection from the elements
- Somewhere to sit
- Somewhere to gather
- Fix tap

Aspirations

- Prominence in street
- **RE OPEN THE URUPĀ**

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Fence treatment

- Create a prominent street facade and highlight area of significance.
- Increase privacy for urupā users.
- Decrease exposure to southerly winds.

Using distinctly Māori architecture adapt the current fence and re-fortify the Pā.

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Kerb extension

Create a lobby space off pavement to enable future tangihanga processes.

Create a space for people to gather.

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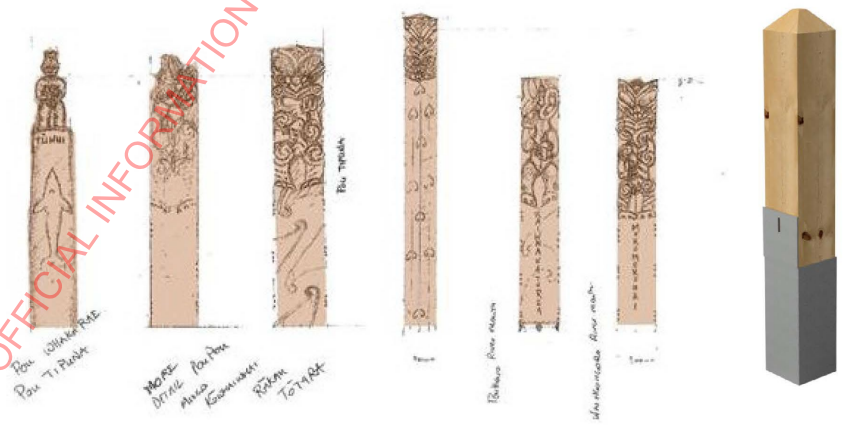
Pou Bollards

Ensure protection of lobby space.

Install adapted bollard system to incorporate carved pou.

Future proof system –easy installation.



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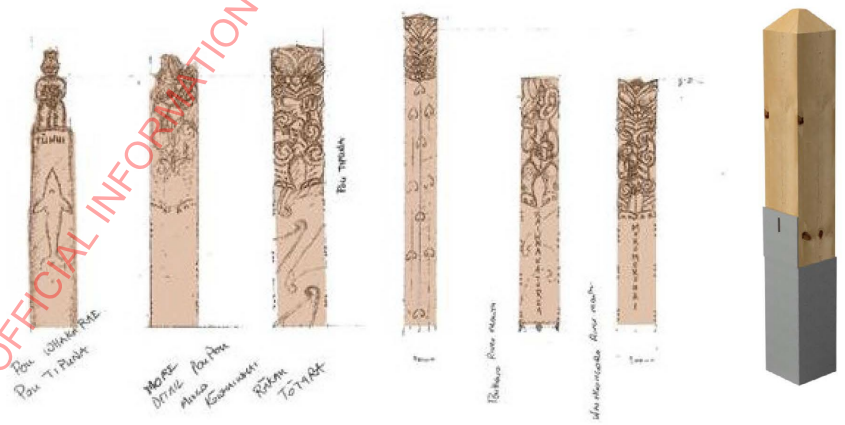
Seating

Ensure protection of lobby space.

Investigate sourcing boulder from Taranaki



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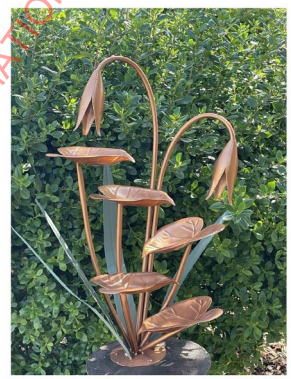
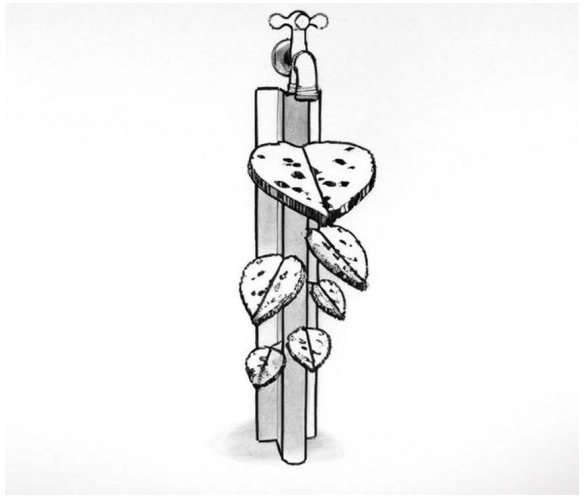
Kawakawa Tap

Support whakanoa tikanga by re-mounting tap to wall.

Use design language to illustrate the primary use of tap. (Whakanoa)





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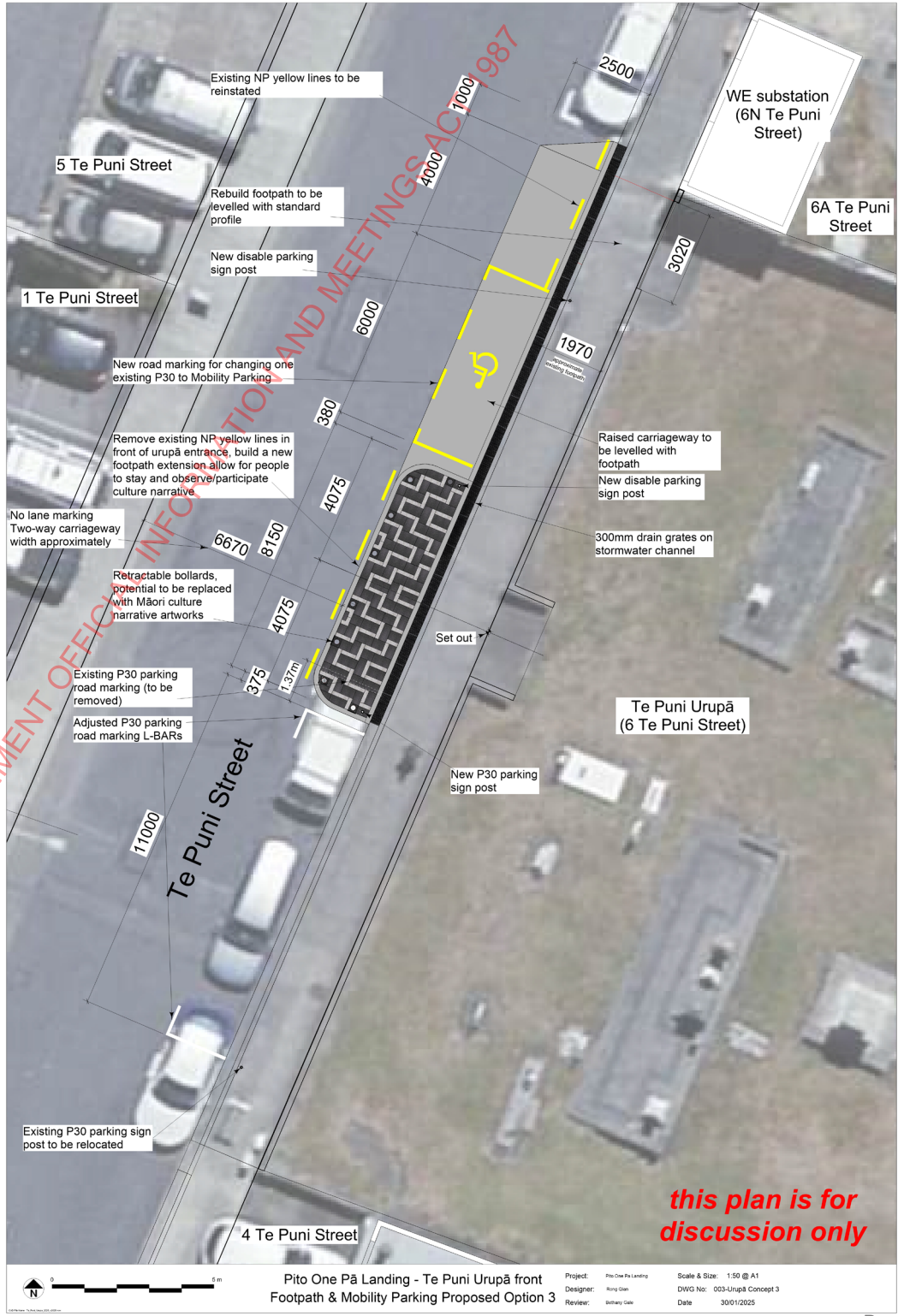
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Road Changes

Incorporated into traffic Subcommittee report for April 2025.

- Letter drop to nearby properties 4/3/25-17/03/25.



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Process for approval of cultural narrative coms

1) For Pito one Pā Landing The HCC will draft a shortened cultural narrative specific to the project. This will be used for external facing . (Setting the context for the project.)

2) Marae Trustees will review the draft and suggest any additional content they would like to highlight.

3) HCC will make the necessary amendments based on the Trustees' feedback.

4) The final version will be sent to the Marae Trustees for approval.

5) Once approved, it will be released externally, such as on a webpage.

Does this process work for for other projects like Hīkoikoi Landing?

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Next steps

- Develop concepts through to detail.
- Develop draft coms for the project.
- Com reviews by Marae Trustees

Final comments on Phase 1?

Moving forward with the Kahui, updates.

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Ngā mihi

Pito One Landings update 2025, Kahui Mana Whenua 11/2

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▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

2/12/2024

Kāhui Mana Whenua

Proposed District Plan Update

Feb 2025

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Agenda

1. Proposed District Plan process
2. Where are we at now?
3. Statutory Process of plan making
4. Pātai?

Feb 2025

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Proposed District Plan Process

Hutt City Council is at the Public Notification stage of the proposed plan which commenced on the 6th February 2024.

Any member of the public may make submissions and in addition, HCC invites comments/submissions from iwi authorities.

(See diagram 1- for the statutory process – Slide 5).

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Where are we at now?

- Submissions begin from 6th Feb and close on 4th April 2025 @ 5pm.
- Summarising submissions in April/May
- Further submissions in May June
- Hearing beginning late 2025 (maybe September/October)
- Decisions likely in late 2026
- Appeals in late 2026/2027 onwards.

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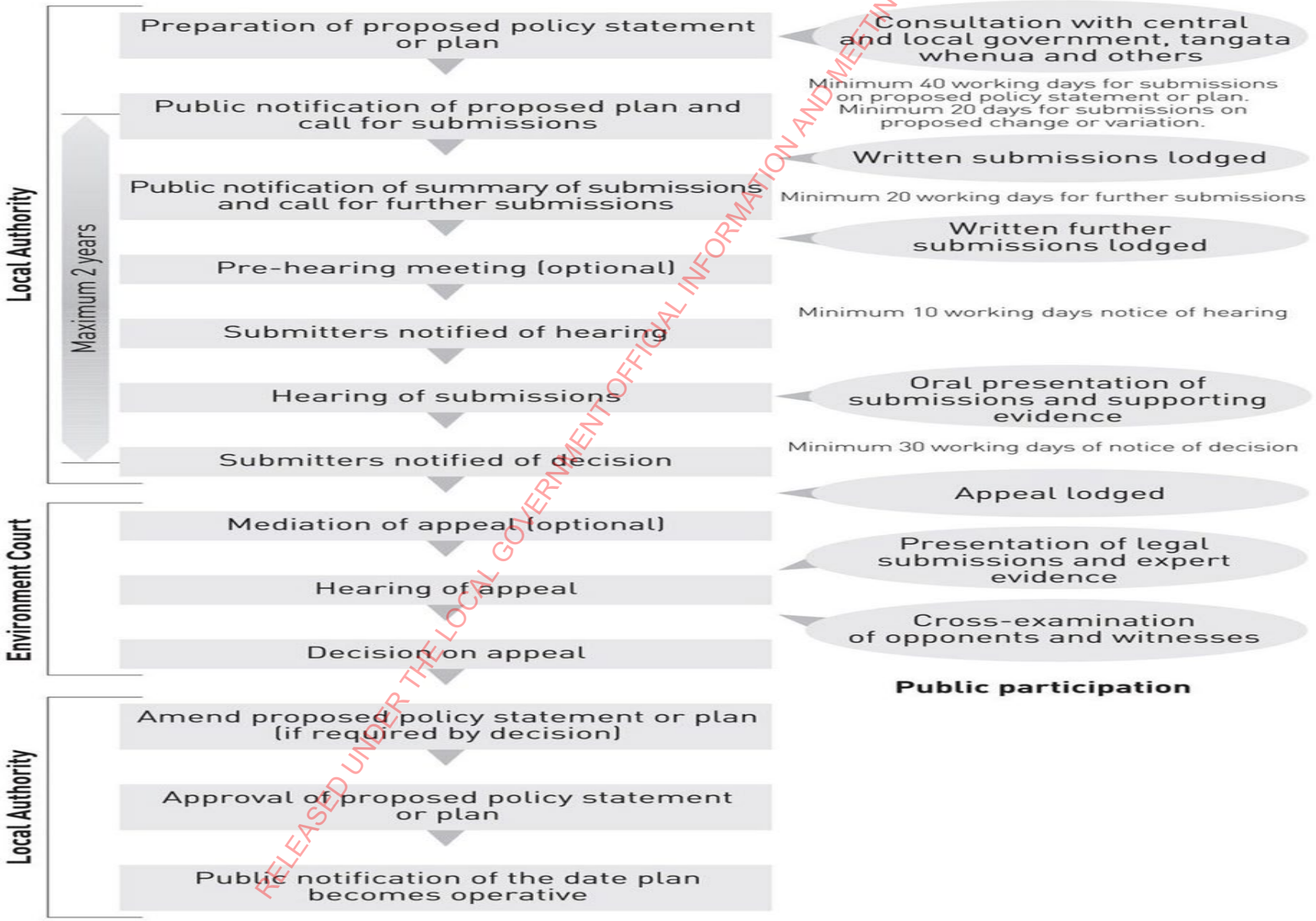
Diagram 1 – Statutory Process of Plan Making



Source: *Ministry for the environment website*

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Pātai?

- What support do you need – let us know?
- Submissions – any questions?
- Any topics you are unsure about?

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 11 February, 1-3pm (Online hui)

Attendees	
Online	Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust); Matiu Jennings (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd);
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare | Tumuaki Māori; Sophie Johnson | Kaiwhakarite (minute-taker)
Guest speakers, HCC	Cristal Bennett | Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here; Joshua Ambler | Pou Hoahoa Māori

Apologies

Aimee Bishop, Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira; Mareikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa); Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa); Hāmi Love (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserves Trust)

Agenda

1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes
2. Item A: Pito One Landings Draft Design Update
3. Item B: District Plan Update
4. Additional Kaupapa – Appearance Industries Bylaw, Resident Satisfaction Survey, Sustainable Growth Strategy
5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Karakia tīmatanga - acknowledgement to Te Āhuru whānau.

Question about previous action to include Iwi Management Planning in Te Tira Māori workplan - to be addressed by the Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here later in the hui.

Minutes from 12 November Kāhui Mana Whenua passed.

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2. Item A: Pito One Landings Draft Design Update (Josh Ambler)

(Background)

At the last Kāhui on 12 November 2024, council's Pou Hoahoa Māori presented an initial cultural narrative interpretation for the Hīkoikoi Landing project (now Pito One Landings, inclusive of Pito One Pā). Feedback provided by Kāhui Mana Whenua at the November hui has informed concepts being presented today. This meeting will be the last opportunity for Kāhui to suggest changes before it goes to detailed design.

(Discussion / Feedback)

i. Hīkoikoi Landing

- Hīkoikoi Landing is at the end of the concept phase and will soon be entering detailed design.
- Research was conducted on waka tētē and pā kahawai in response to feedback from last Kāhui in November 2024. The design palette was amended to include these.
- Waka tētē and pā kahawai have been developed into cultural markers. The two markers would serve to represent the history and current use of the area, with a focus around the collection and transportation of kai.
- The existing Hīkoikoi signpost will be adapted into one of the cultural markers- while the other is proposed directly across the road (Waione Street near the end of the Hutt River Trail, Pito One end of Waione Bridge).
- Questions were raised about maximizing sign visibility. Pou Hoahoa to explore giving the proposed Hīkoikoi and Paetūtū sign elements more street prominence.
- Kāhui suggestion for Hīkoikoi cultural marker – doesn't necessarily have to be incorporated into the existing signpost. Pou Hoahoa to explore scale of pā kahawai v. waka tētē (refer Rangi Kipa's example).
- Questions were raised about providing access to the cultural narrative on site, either through fixed signage or a QR code. Pou Hoahoa to explore this.
- Proposed entrance area is still in development. Referencing information from the narrative around hākari, the concept is built around items that are left behind after a feast (e.g. fish bones, pāua shell).
- Kāhui commended the Pou Hoahoa Māori for their interpretation of the cultural narrative and incorporation of subsequent feedback into the design.
- Pou Hoahoa Māori agreed to keep Kāhui Mana Whenua updated as the Hīkoikoi Landing project progresses into the next design phase.

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ii. Pito One Pā Landing

- Engagement with Te Tatau o te Pō Marae trustees has been undertaken to determine their needs and aspirations for Pito One Pā and work through initial design concepts, which include:
    - Fence treatment – fortified palisade to highlight the significance of the site, provide privacy and wind protection.
    - Kerb extension – enables people to gather off-street.
    - Pou (inserted into the ground as safety mechanism for extension) with easy installation and maintenance methods.
    - Repair and beautification of existing tap.
- Through this engagement, questions around how the Pito One Pā Landing project could support broader aspirations around urupā functionality arose, should they wish to reopen.
- Marae has begun kōrero with council about accessing the Heritage Fund to explore entombment of ashes.
- The images provided in the presentation are conceptual drawings of design components.
- The kerb extension, bollards, and mobility park have been included in council's Traffic Resolution Plan. Public consultation will take place from 4 – 17 March 2025. Pou Hoahoa will return in May to wānanga concept development of all proposed design components, including a material palette.
- Questions arose about the maximum height of the bollards. Due to the heavy services under the carriageway, the bollard footing can only be 400mm deep, which restricts the maximum height to 800-1000mm.
- Kāhui Mana Whenua cautioned against modelling pou to reflect tupuna, as bollards at this height would likely be leaned against or sat on. Advice to consider the tapu of the bollards and how this could be mitigated.
- Questions around whether wood was the best material. Reference to pou at Parliament, where the wood section is elevated for protection.
- Te Tatau o te Pō has requested the cultural narrative provided by Kāhui that references Pito One Pā; Kāhui agrees that the marae receives the Pito One West narrative in its entirety. Pou Hoahoa to draft condensed version for Kāhui review.
- Phase 2: Demarcating the pā area. Proposed timeline Sept-Oct 2025. Pou Hoahoa will return to Kāhui at this stage and begin the concept phase.
- Pou Hoahoa Māori acknowledged Kāhui for their critique, who commended the engagement process. Increased frequency of engagement was welcomed by Kāhui to ensure any challenges are addressed as needed.

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iii. Additional kōrero

- Kāhui raised an opportunity to use Heritage Funding to support the storage and access of cultural narratives to Mana Whenua.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Draft condensed version of cultural narratives for Pito One West and East.	JA	14/02
2. Provide feedback on condensed cultural narratives.	KMW	21/02
3. Explore scale of waka tētē and pā kahawai.	JA	4/03
4. Explore on site cultural narrative access through fixed signage or a QR code. Update at next Kāhui.	JA	4/03
5. Explore giving the proposed Hīkoikoi and Paetūtū sign elements more street prominence. Update at next Kāhui.	JA	4/03
6. Return to Kāhui Mana Whenua to wānanga Pito One Pā design concepts, including material palette.	JA	May/June

3. Item B: District Plan Update (Cristal Bennett)

(Background)

Hutt City Council is at the Public Notification stage of the proposed District Plan, which commenced on 6 February 2025 and closes at 5pm on 4 April. This is a statutory process, for which we are now in the third tier (see p. 5 of District Plan Update). Any member of the public may make submissions, and council invites comments and/or submissions from our Mana Whenua partners. To date, council has received no submissions.

Incoming submissions will be summarised and coded. A call for further submissions will occur during May-June and, once these are summarised, hearings will begin (Sept / Oct 2025). Decisions on submission content will be made in late 2026, followed by an appeal process in late 2026-27. The approximate timeframe to have a fully operational District Plan is two years (end of 2027), though this depends on how many submitters want to be heard, how many hearings are scheduled, as well as the complexity of the issues and decisions to be made.

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(Discussion / Feedback)

- Both the Spatial Plan and District Plan were notified at the same time, which may explain why council has not yet received any submissions.
- Category 1 + 2 Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASMs) are automatically operative and don't have to go through a decision process. There were originally 62 SASMs in total, though that number has morphed into 47 with precincts/individual sites and categorisation.
- Category 1 + 2 sites total 35 and Category 3 sites total 7, while the remaining sites are awa/waterbodies.
- Submitters may request the re-categorisation of Category 3 SASMs. Council will determine whether re-categorisation is appropriate and, if accepted, re-categorised SASMs will also become live.
- Kāhui request to ensure regular engagement throughout the statutory process. Questions about the summarisation process, and where there may be opportunities for Kāhui to provide support to the Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here throughout the submission phase.
- Potential for Pou Whakamahere to provide Iwi Management Planning support. Have provided Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira with a blueprint and example of how they are formed.
- Suggestion to develop a bespoke wānanga for Hīkoikoi Management, to be delivered within the next two weeks.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Provide summary of KMW input into City Strategy and District Plan.	CB	21/02
2. Develop and deliver a wānanga for Hīkoikoi Management Ltd to support Iwi Management Planning.	CB	28/02

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4. Additional Kaupapa (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Appearance Industries Bylaw (refer to Appendix A)

Tumuaki Māori conducted a recent review of the current bylaw, which encapsulates the regulatory side of beauty treatments, piercing and tattooing. In cases where tā moko is conducted on marae, the marae itself is exempt. The individual kaitā, however, must meet regulatory standards. Advice was sought from ringa toi Pōkau Te Āhuru, who confirmed that tā moko artists understand that kawa and tikanga are addressed, confirmed and agreed upon between the kaitā and the kaiwhiwhi. Notably, the current bylaw does not specifically address tā moko performed in sheds or at home.

Resident Satisfaction Survey

Council's annual Resident Satisfaction Survey, which asks residents what they think of council facilities and services across Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, is now open (10 Feb – 14 Mar 2025). See link to the survey here.

Sustainable Growth Strategy

Community engagement on the Sustainable Growth Strategy (previously Spatial Plan) started on 5 Feb, finishing on 4 April. It is following the same engagement timeline as the District Plan. Information on our website includes:

- Full strategy
- Summary version
- Survey – the primary feedback mechanism for the general public
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

If you wish to have a further kōrero or suggest amendments to the draft Growth Strategy, please email kashmir.kaur@huttcity.govt.nz

Next steps:

- April 2025 – Councillors briefing: Summary of feedback received, and changes recommended.
- May 2025 – District Plan Review Committee / Council: Adoption of the final Strategy

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5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Acknowledgment of renewed Tākai Here being signed. Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by the end of the week. Karakia whakamutunga.

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 11 Feb Kāhui minutes	SJ	14 Feb

Next meeting: 5-7pm, Tuesday 4 March

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Agenda

Tuesday 4 March, 5pm-7pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
5pm – 5.10	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions from previous hui (11/02/2025) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
5.10 – 5.40	Pito One Landings Progress Update	Verbal Update + presentation	Joshua Ambler
5.40 – 6.00	Central City Transformation Plan Refresh	Verbal Update	Joshua Ambler
6.00 – 6.30	Additional Kaupapa	Verbal Update	All
6.30 – 6.45	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare

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Previous Actions

Actions	Who	By when	Status
1. Draft condensed version of cultural narratives for Pito One West and East.	Josh Ambler	14 Feb	Complete
2. Provide feedback on condensed cultural narratives.	Mana Whenua	21 Feb	Complete
3. Explore scale of waka tētē and pā kahawai.	Josh Ambler	4 Mar	Complete
4. Explore on site cultural narrative access through fixed signage or a QR code. Update at next Kāhui.	Josh Ambler	4 Mar	Complete
5. Explore giving the proposed Hīkoikoi and Paetūtū sign elements more street prominence. Update at next Kāhui.	Josh Ambler	4 Mar	Complete
6. Return to Kāhui Mana Whenua to wānanga Pito One Pā design concepts, including material palette.	Josh Ambler	4 Mar	In progress
7. Develop and deliver a wānanga for Hīkoikoi Management Ltd to support Iwi Management Planning.	Cristal Bennett	28 Feb	Complete

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 11 February, 1-3pm (Online hui)

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Online	Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust); Matiu Jennings (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd);
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare | Tumuaki Māori; Sophie Johnson | Kaiwhakarite (minute-taker)
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ii. Pito One Pā Landing

- Engagement with Te Tatau o te Pō Marae trustees has been undertaken to determine their needs and aspirations for Pito One Pā and work through initial design concepts, which include:
    - Fence treatment – fortified palisade to highlight the significance of the site, provide privacy and wind protection.
    - Kerb extension – enables people to gather off-street.
    - Pou (inserted into the ground as safety mechanism for extension) with easy installation and maintenance methods.
    - Repair and beautification of existing tap.
- Through this engagement, questions around how the Pito One Pā Landing project could support broader aspirations around urupā functionality arose, should they wish to reopen.
- Marae has begun kōrero with council about accessing the Heritage Fund to explore entombment of ashes.
- The images provided in the presentation are conceptual drawings of design components.
- The kerb extension, bollards, and mobility park have been included in council's Traffic Resolution Plan. Public consultation will take place from 4 – 17 March 2025. Pou Hoahoa will return in May to wānanga concept development of all proposed design components, including a material palette.
- Questions arose about the maximum height of the bollards. Due to the heavy services under the carriageway, the bollard footing can only be 400mm deep, which restricts the maximum height to 800-1000mm.
- Kāhui Mana Whenua cautioned against modelling pou to reflect tupuna, as bollards at this height would likely be leaned against or sat on. Advice to consider the tapu of the bollards and how this could be mitigated.
- Questions around whether wood was the best material. Reference to pou at Parliament, where the wood section is elevated for protection.
- Te Tatau o te Pō has requested the cultural narrative provided by Kāhui that references Pito One Pā; Kāhui agrees that the marae receives the Pito One West narrative in its entirety. Pou Hoahoa to draft condensed version for Kāhui review.
- Phase 2: Demarcating the pā area. Proposed timeline Sept-Oct 2025. Pou Hoahoa will return to Kāhui at this stage and begin the concept phase.
- Pou Hoahoa Māori acknowledged Kāhui for their critique, who commended the engagement process. Increased frequency of engagement was welcomed by Kāhui to ensure any challenges are addressed as needed.

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iii. Additional kōrero

- Kāhui raised an opportunity to use Heritage Funding to support the storage and access of cultural narratives to Mana Whenua.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Draft condensed version of cultural narratives for Pito One West and East.	JA	14/02
2. Provide feedback on condensed cultural narratives.	KMW	21/02
3. Explore scale of waka tētē and pā kahawai.	JA	4/03
4. Explore on site cultural narrative access through fixed signage or a QR code. Update at next Kāhui.	JA	4/03
5. Explore giving the proposed Hīkoikoi and Paetūtū sign elements more street prominence. Update at next Kāhui.	JA	4/03
6. Return to Kāhui Mana Whenua to wānanga Pito One Pā design concepts, including material palette.	JA	May/June

3. Item B: District Plan Update (Cristal Bennett)

(Background)

Hutt City Council is at the Public Notification stage of the proposed District Plan, which commenced on 6 February 2025 and closes at 5pm on 4 April. This is a statutory process, for which we are now in the third tier (see p. 5 of District Plan Update). Any member of the public may make submissions, and council invites comments and/or submissions from our Mana Whenua partners. To date, council has received no submissions.

Incoming submissions will be summarised and coded. A call for further submissions will occur during May-June and, once these are summarised, hearings will begin (Sept / Oct 2025). Decisions on submission content will be made in late 2026, followed by an appeal process in late 2026-27. The approximate timeframe to have a fully operational District Plan is two years (end of 2027), though this depends on how many submitters want to be heard, how many hearings are scheduled, as well as the complexity of the issues and decisions to be made.

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(Discussion / Feedback)

- Both the Spatial Plan and District Plan were notified at the same time, which may explain why council has not yet received any submissions.
- Category 1 + 2 Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASMs) are automatically operative and don't have to go through a decision process. There were originally 62 SASMs in total, though that number has morphed into 47 with precincts/individual sites and categorisation.
- Category 1 + 2 sites total 35 and Category 3 sites total 7, while the remaining sites are awa/waterbodies.
- Submitters may request the re-categorisation of Category 3 SASMs. Council will determine whether re-categorisation is appropriate and, if accepted, re-categorised SASMs will also become live.
- Kāhui request to ensure regular engagement throughout the statutory process. Questions about the summarisation process, and where there may be opportunities for Kāhui to provide support to the Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here throughout the submission phase.
- Potential for Pou Whakamahere to provide Iwi Management Planning support. Have provided Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira with a blueprint and example of how they are formed.
- Suggestion to develop a bespoke wānanga for Hīkoikoi Management, to be delivered within the next two weeks.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Provide summary of KMW input into City Strategy and District Plan.	CB	21/02
2. Develop and deliver a wānanga for Hīkoikoi Management Ltd to support Iwi Management Planning.	CB	28/02

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4. Additional Kaupapa (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Appearance Industries Bylaw (refer to Appendix A)

Tumuaki Māori conducted a recent review of the current bylaw, which encapsulates the regulatory side of beauty treatments, piercing and tattooing. In cases where tā moko is conducted on marae, the marae itself is exempt. The individual kaitā, however, must meet regulatory standards. Advice was sought from ringa toi Pōkau Te Āhuru, who confirmed that tā moko artists understand that kawa and tikanga are addressed, confirmed and agreed upon between the kaitā and the kaiwhiwhi. Notably, the current bylaw does not specifically address tā moko performed in sheds or at home.

Resident Satisfaction Survey

Council's annual Resident Satisfaction Survey, which asks residents what they think of council facilities and services across Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, is now open (10 Feb – 14 Mar 2025). See link to the survey here.

Sustainable Growth Strategy

Community engagement on the Sustainable Growth Strategy (previously Spatial Plan) started on 5 Feb, finishing on 4 April. It is following the same engagement timeline as the District Plan. Information on our website includes:

- Full strategy
- Summary version
- Survey – the primary feedback mechanism for the general public
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

If you wish to have a further kōrero or suggest amendments to the draft Growth Strategy, please email kashmir.kaur@huttcity.govt.nz

Next steps:

- April 2025 – Councillors briefing: Summary of feedback received, and changes recommended.
- May 2025 – District Plan Review Committee / Council: Adoption of the final Strategy

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5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Acknowledgment of renewed Tākai Here being signed. Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by the end of the week. Karakia whakamutunga.

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 11 Feb Kāhui minutes	SJ	14 Feb

Next meeting: 5-7pm, Tuesday 4 March

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Pito One Landings

Kāhui Mana Whenua Update 04/3/25

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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Agenda

Hīkoikoi Landing action updates

- Condensed cultural narrative published on web page 3/3
- Cultural design elements explanations draft for external coms shared – review

Pito One Pā Landing action updates

Design palette process

- Cultural narrative theme & imagery
- Research Pā fortification structure
- Fortification structure application and imagery
- Over arching design pallete

Providing access to cultural narratives on site

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Pā Kahawai

Located on the south eastern end of Waione Bridge, the Pā Kahawai honours the rich history of kai moana (seafood) collection in the area. Pā kahawai are traditional Māori lures used specifically for catching kahawai, often inlaid with paua shell to attract fish, think modern fly-fishing lures.

This marker pays tribute to Mana Whenua memories, with Mohi Karena Te One recalling that the estuary once teemed with kahawai so abundantly that “you could have walked across the river on their backs.”

Today, fishermen continue the tradition, casting their lines from the Waione Bridge in pursuit of kahawai, keeping the spirit of this cultural heritage alive.

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Waka Tētē

Located at the northeastern end of Waione Bridge, the waka tētē pays tribute to the rich history of kai moana (seafood) collection in this area.

The waka tētē, a unique type of canoe, was specifically designed for transporting goods across waterways, playing a crucial role in Mana Whenua occupation across Te Whanganui a Tara. These vessels were used to carry kai moana such as kōura (crayfish) and pāua (abalone) from bays along the southern coast.

What makes these remarkable vessels distinct is their striking feature: a carved face on the bow. The Pito One Estuary cultural narrative suggests that these canoes were moored in this location.

This design serves as a reminder of the strong connection between the people and the ocean. It celebrates our past and invites visitors to appreciate the profound relationship we share with the sea and the significance of waka in our heritage.

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Hākari

The Hākari area marks the entrance to the Hutt River Trail on Waione Street. It celebrates the rich culinary traditions of the past, inspired by feasts held when kai moana (seafood) arrived by waka tētē (canoes).

When these waka brought kai moana, feasts, or hākari, often followed. This design pays homage to that tradition.

The seating reflects rourou (food baskets), pāua (abalone), and fish bones. These symbolize the remnants of kai moana left by whanau during hākari celebrations. Inviting users to occupy re-enact the traditional of hākari.

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Pito One Pā Landing project, a small yet impactful initiative dedicated to celebrating the rich cultural heritage of Te Awa Kairangi! This project seeks to illuminate Petone's forgotten history and its spaces.

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Petone Projects 2040
Pito One Pā Landing

June 2024

Exisiting Elements
- Existing planting
- Foreshore and dunes-
- Road and footpaths

Interventions
- Urupā street frontage
- Edge Marker
- Settlement edge

Highlight Te Puni urupā

Show the extent of Pito One Pā palisade

HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

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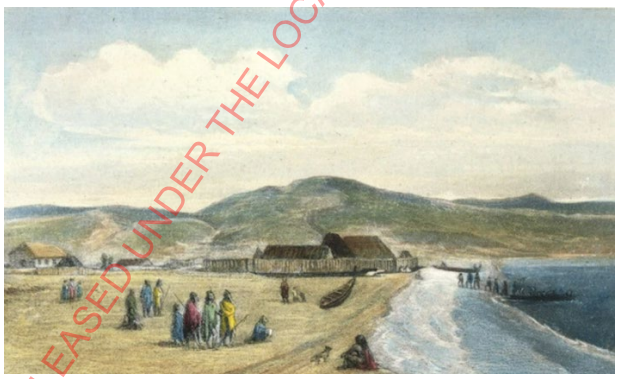
HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

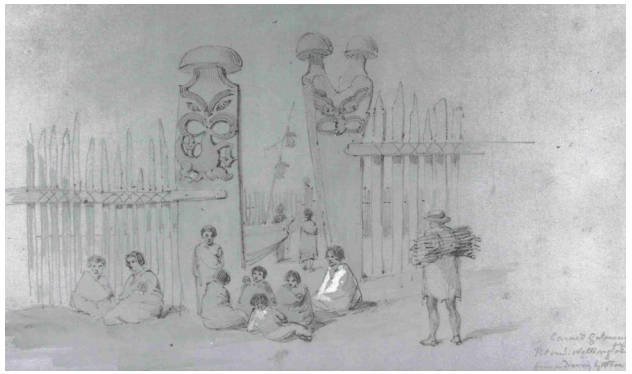
Cultural Narrative
design theme & Imagery

Cultural narrative **Pito One, Te Awa Kairangi, Estuary**

Theme **Re-fortify the Pito One Pā**

Imagery **Pā palisade structure**





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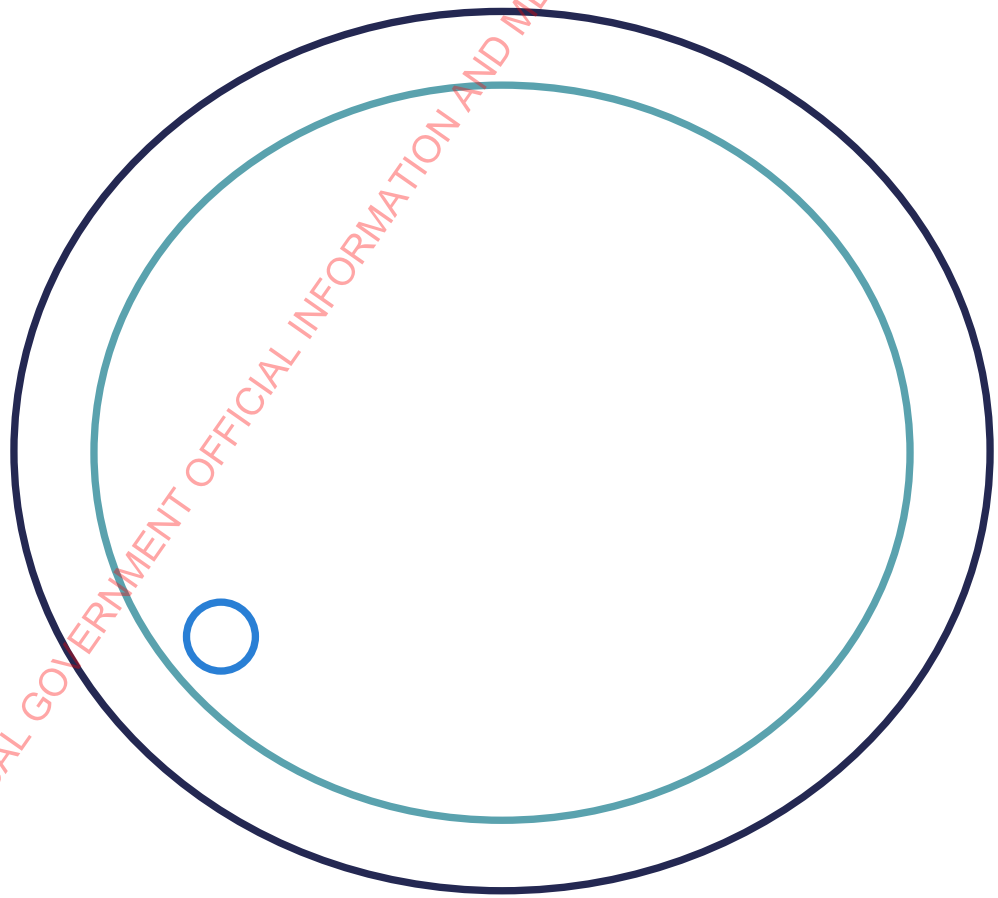
Fortified Pā structure

Tātākaitaua
- Outer edge of pā
- Low laying feature
- Includes area for *kai mataara* *sometimes* taonga puoro

Tukuwaru
- Intermediate area of pā palisade
- Highest feature
- Often carved posts and fence structures

Kiritangata
- Inner most pā
- Where people occupy
- Whare



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Petone Projects 2040
Pito One Pā Landing

June 2024

Exisiting Elements

- Existing planting
- Foreshore and dunes-
- Road and footpaths

Interventions

- Urupā street frontage
- Edge Marker
- Settlement edge
- Tātakaitaua (Phase 2)
- Tukuwaru (Phase 2)
- Kiritangata (Phase 1)

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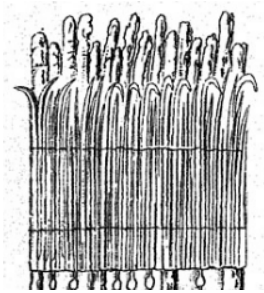
Design Palette

Taonga puhoro

Rākau Māori

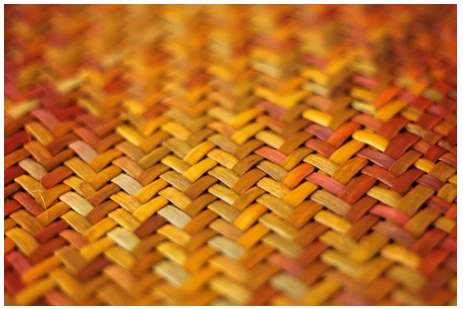
Carved posts

Palisade treatments



Rapou + whare thatching

Whāriki



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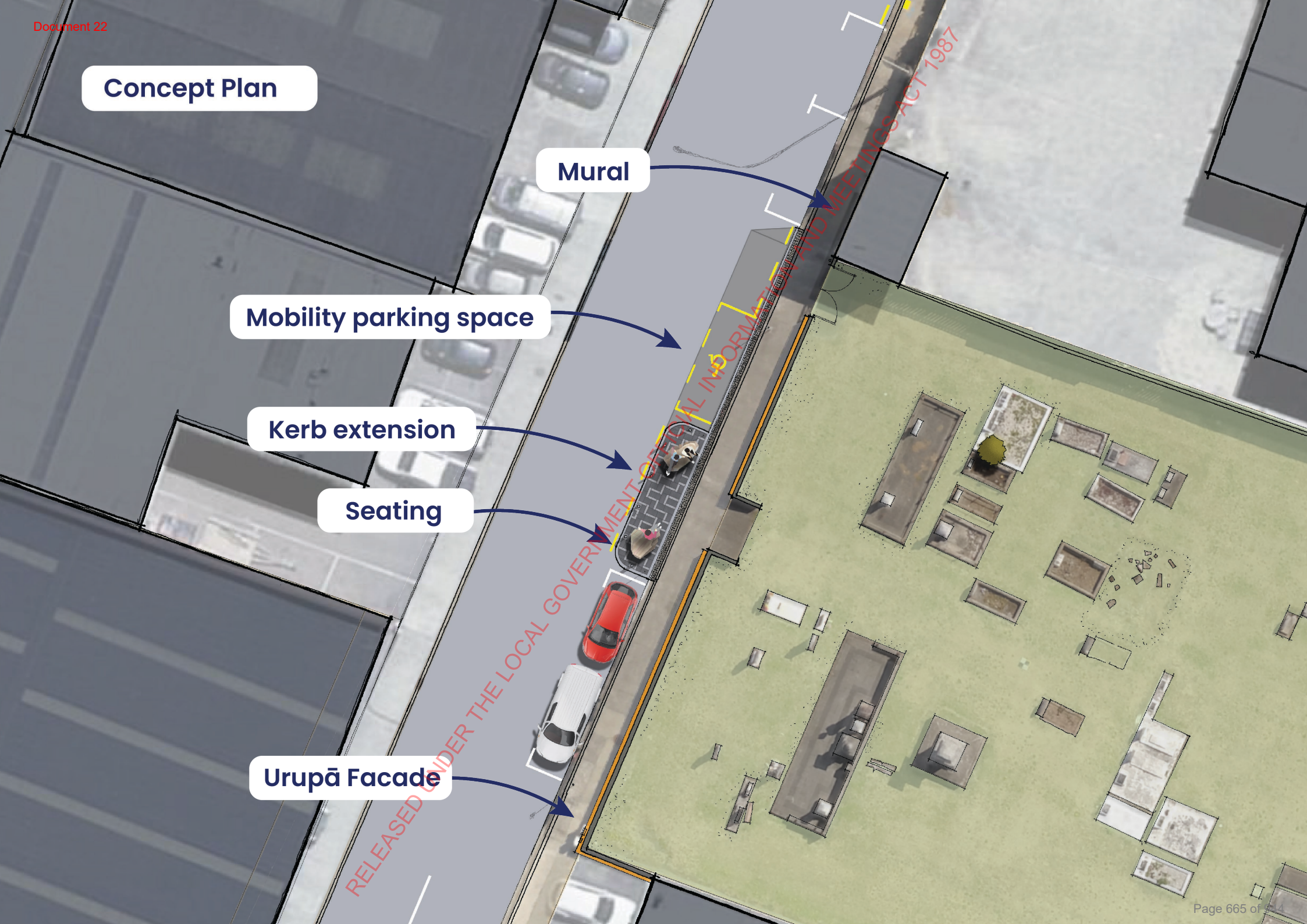

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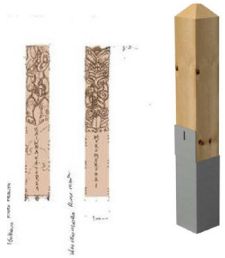
Kerb Extension + seating

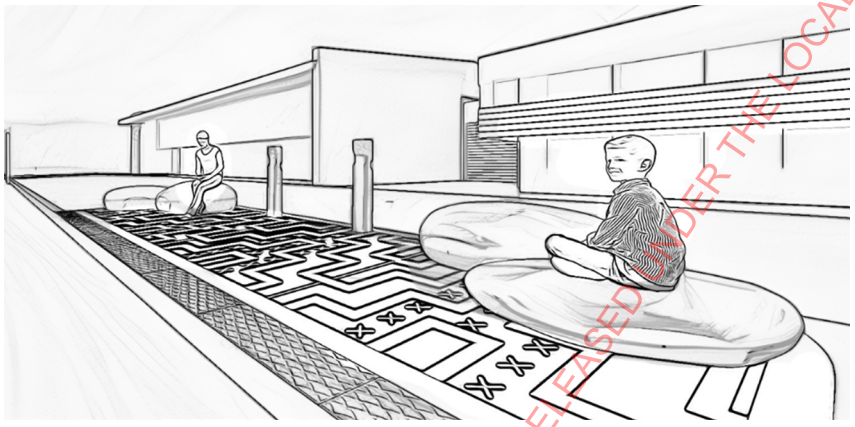
- Create a lobby space off pavement to enable future tangihanga processes.
- Create a space for people to gather, sit & perch.
- Protect lobby space.

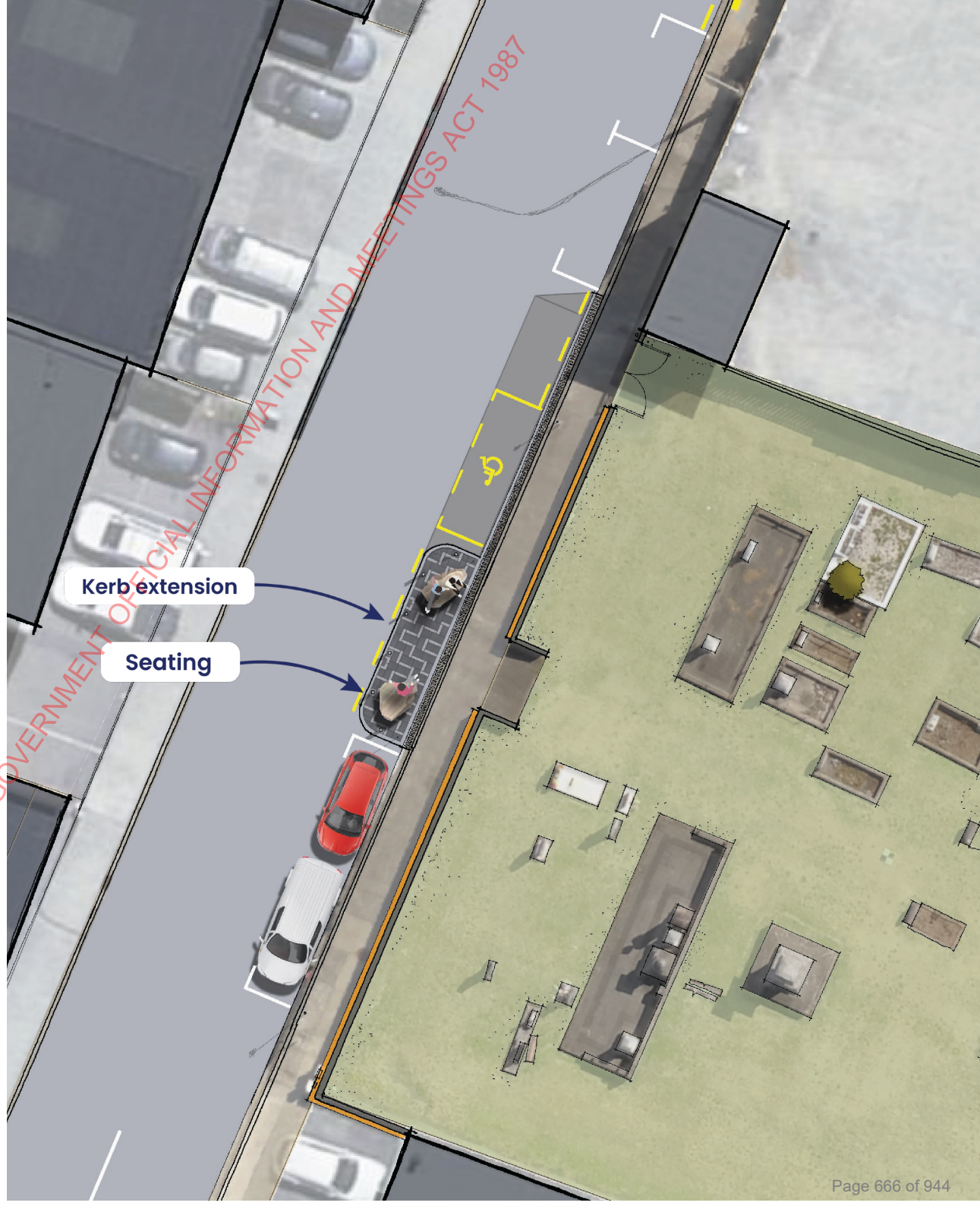
Whāriki

Large boulders



Carved posts





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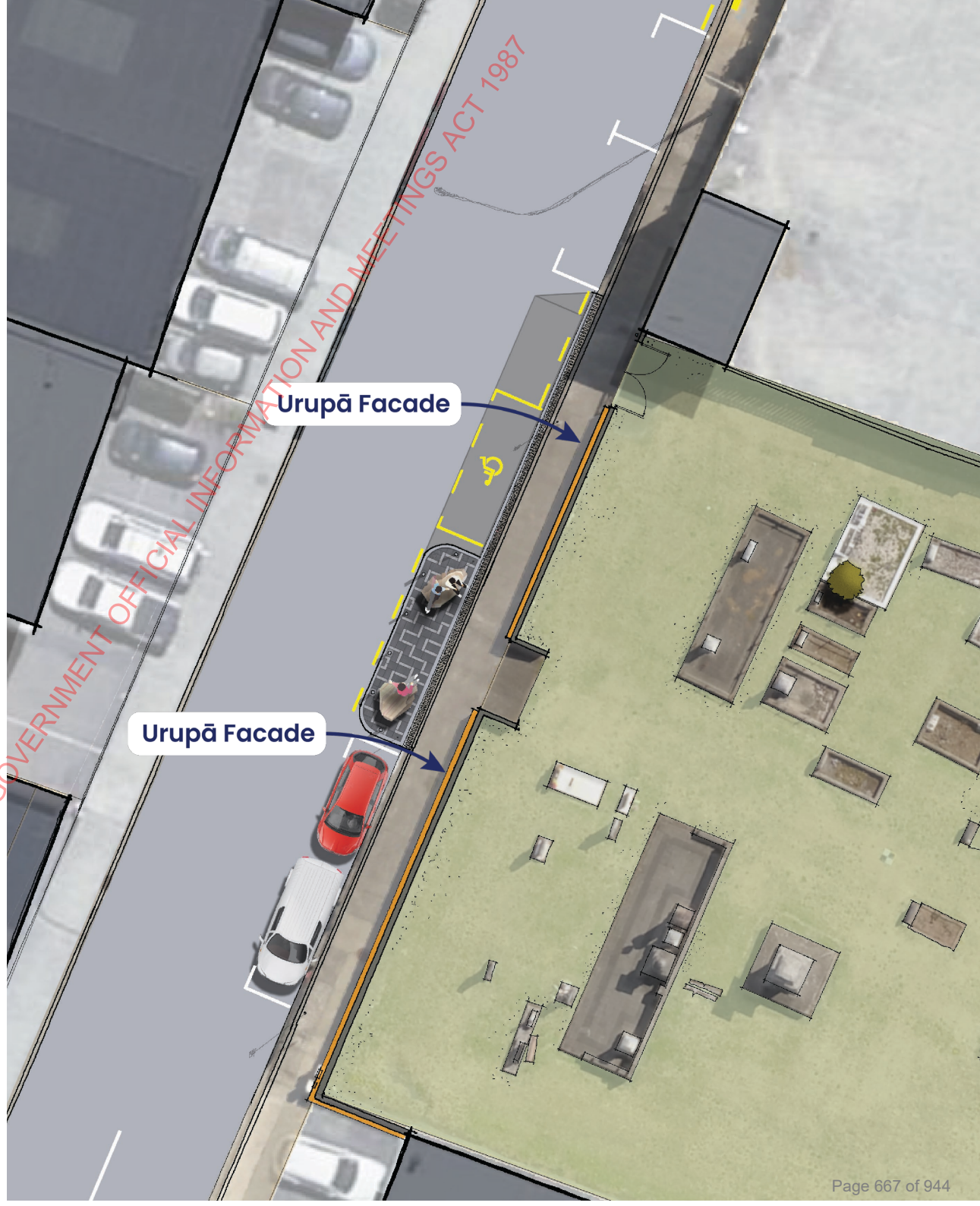
Fence treatment

- Create a prominent street facade and highlight area of significance.
- Increase privacy for urupā users.
- Decrease exposure to southerly winds.
- Protect the sightline from the street edge to Honiana Te Puni memorial.

Palisade treatment



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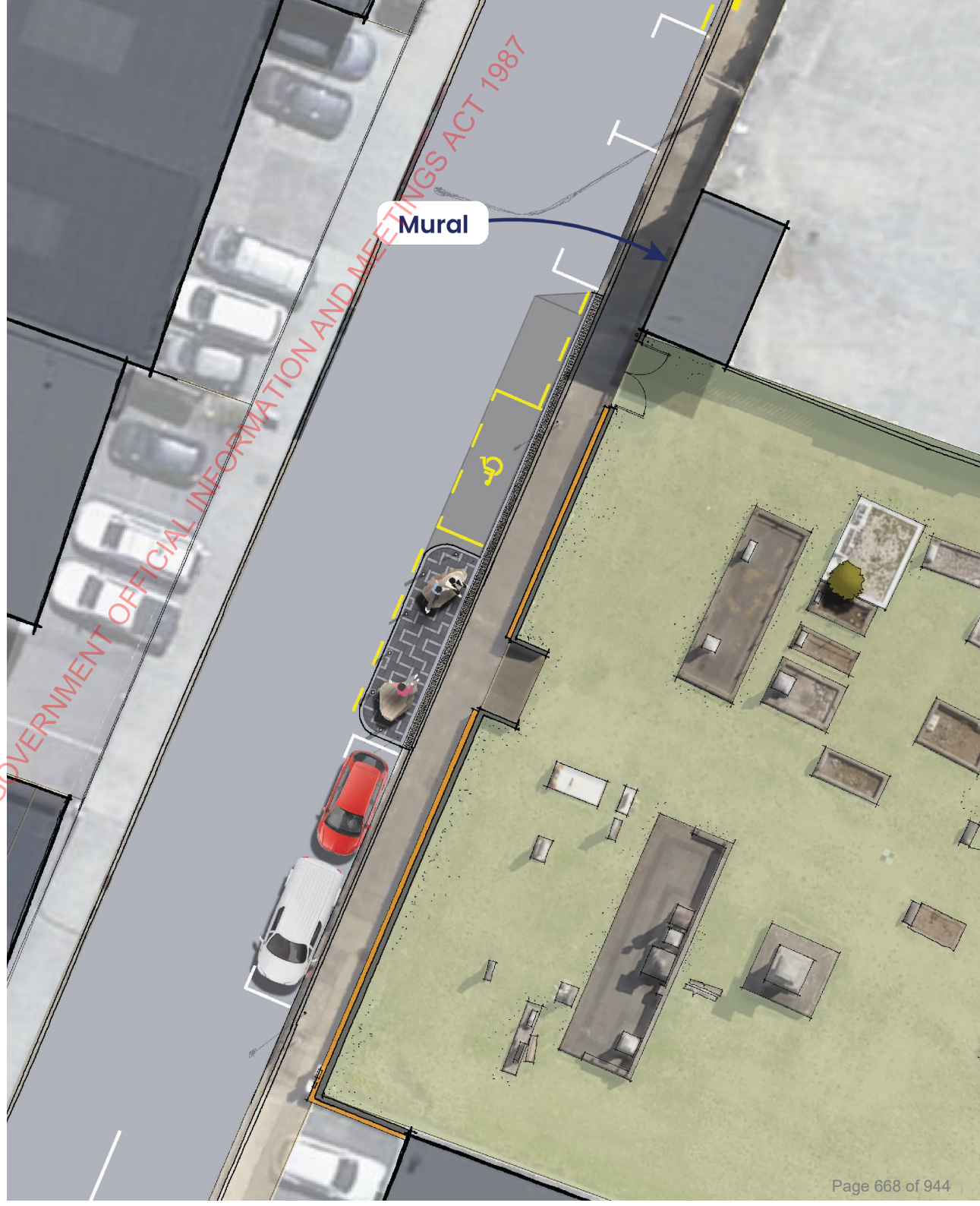
Mural

- Create a prominent street facade and highlight area of significance.



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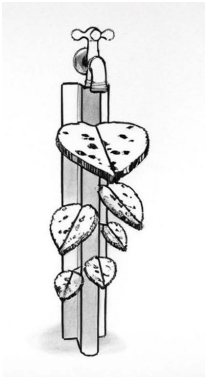
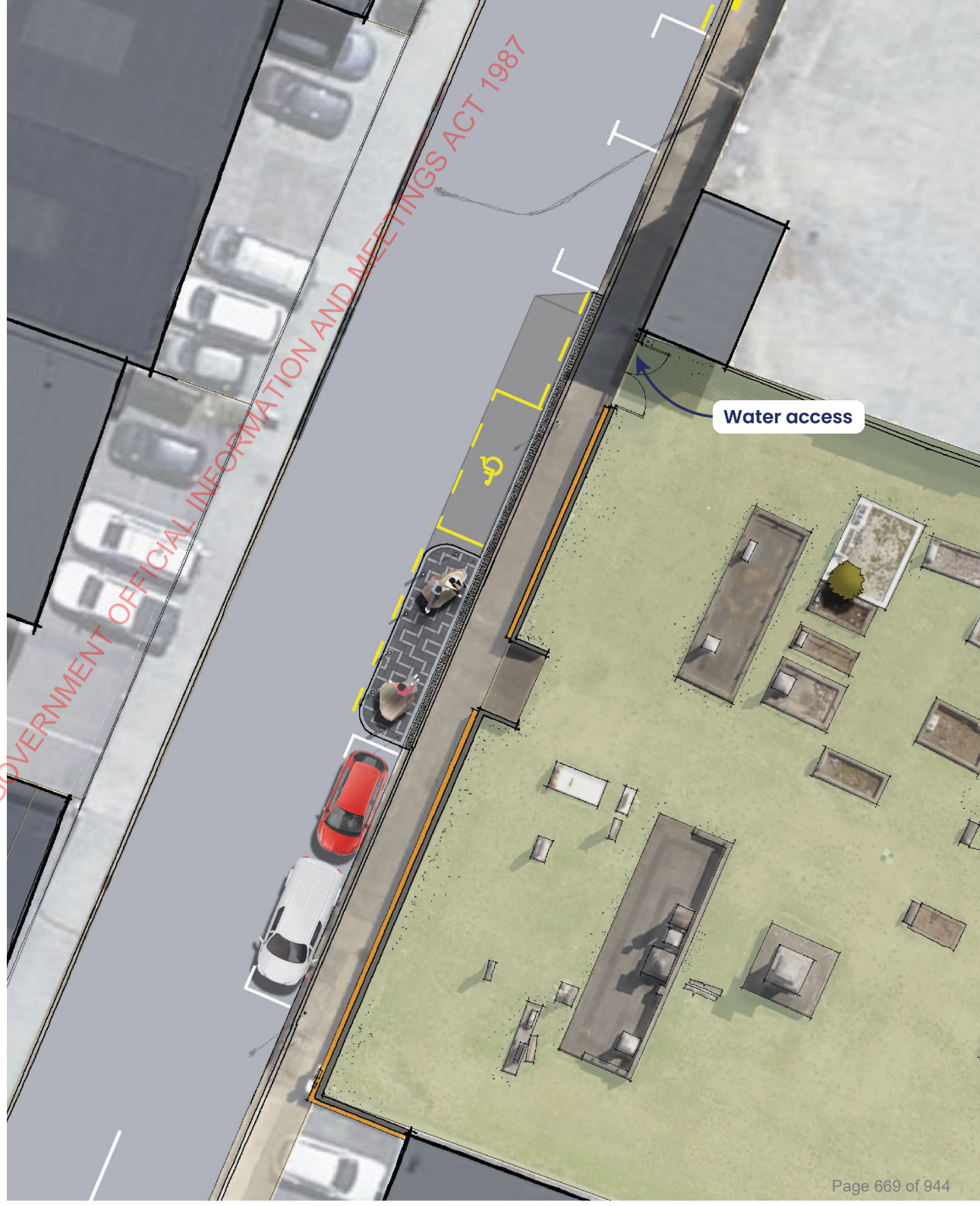
Water access

- Support whakanoa tikanga by re-mounting tap to wall.
- Use design language to illustrate the primary use of tap.



Kawakawa



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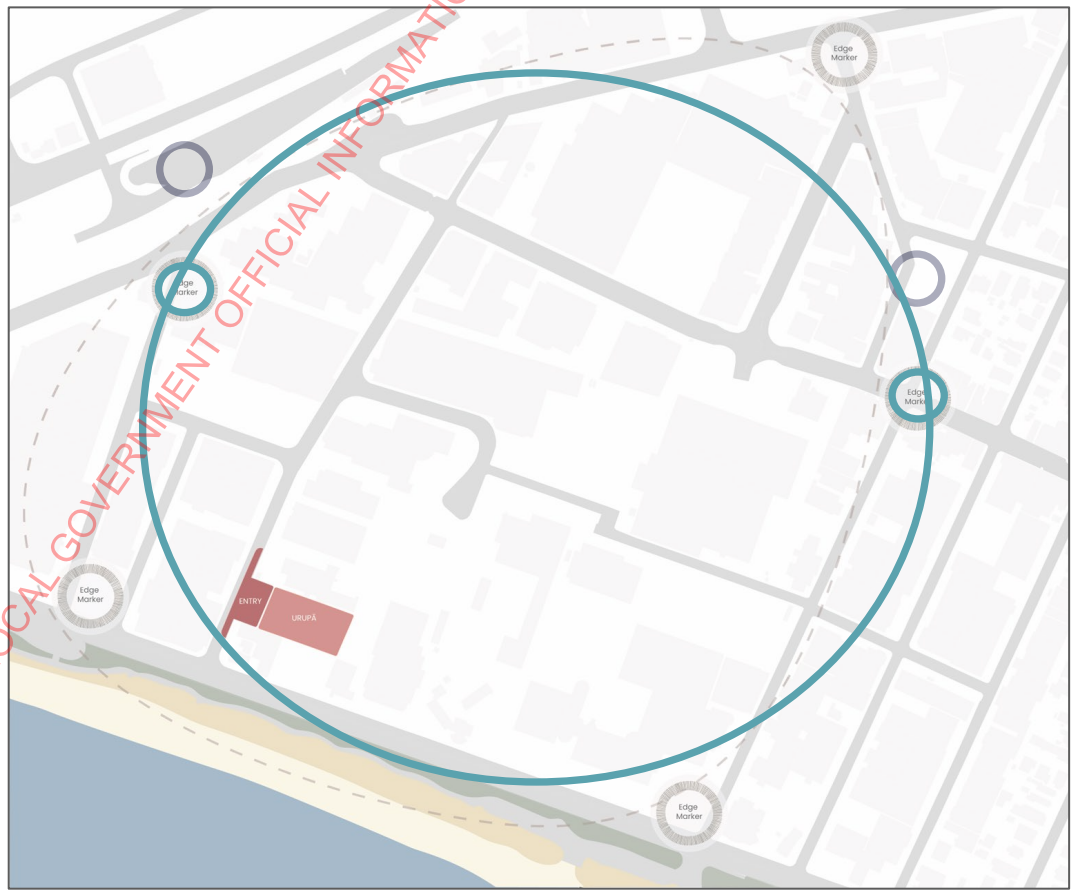
Tukuwaru

- Highest feature Intermediate area of a pā.
- Typically large carved posts.



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Tātākaitaua

- An area encircled by low-laying markers signifying occupation.
- A warning tohū indicating the territory belongs to a people with military aptitude.

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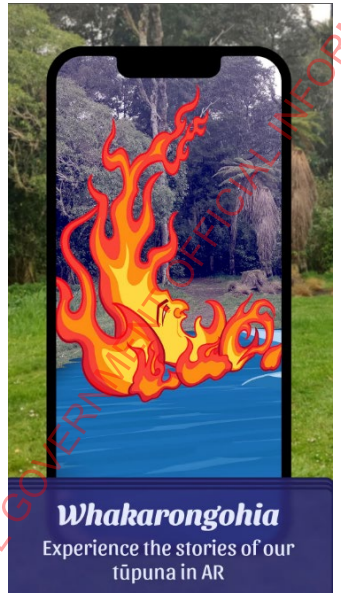
Access to cultural narratives on site

- Augmented reality,
- Tuwhiri app platform
- Opportunity to place geolocated pūrākau, this could be where our cultural design elements are

- Moving imagery
- Narration
- Journey maps

- Opportunity for partnership with Mana Whenua Creating a Mana Whenua-only access layer



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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) Refresh

Kāhui Mana Whenua

04/03/2025

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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Agenda

- **What is the CCTP?**
- **What is the purpose of the refresh?**
- **Background**
  - Engagement with Taranaki Whānui 28/3/2018
  - Taranaki Whānui principles 28/3/2018
  - CCTP vision 2019
  - What has changed?
- **Next steps - Timeline and KMW engagement**

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What is the CCTP?

- Central City Transformation Plan
- Completed in 2019

What were its objectives?

- To integrate the RiverLink proposals with the city centre
- To identify:
  - Potential housing growth opportunities
  - Public realm improvements
  - Areas of significant change

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What is the purpose of the refresh?

- **Budget to do streetscape works**
- **Opportunity to reconfirm the vision for the city**
  - High level aspirations are still valid
  - A few things have changed in the last 5 years, for example:
    - Numbers of pedestrian bridges
    - Plans for the western bank of Te Awa Kairangi
    - Rezoning in the District Plan
    - Land acquisition

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Taranaki Whānaui engagement
28/03/2018

- Lack of cultural elements within the city
- 'Light-up' key areas e.g. the River, High Street
- A long-term term focus (providing for our children's children)
- Names (place names) are important
- The Awa is important to people, see and interact with on a daily basis
- Introduce wetlands and planting that treat stormwater and improve water quality
- It is important to support and encourage an environment for birdlife

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CCTP Principles

Taranaki Whānaui 28/03/2018

Mātāpono from Taranaki Whānui

- Mauri – life force
- Wairua – spirit
- Tapu (he Tapu te wai) – sacred
- Oranga – support, protect, provide
- Rangatiratanga – leadership, self determination
- Manaakitanga – enabling quality of life

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

CCTP Vision 2019

COMMUNITIES OF CULTURE:
Taranaki Whanui mātāpono
A story that transitions across time - Maori to European.
An authentic response reflecting local community diversity.
Local neighbourhoods who use the city support a vibrant centre.

AN ATTRACTIVE & ACTIVE URBAN RIVERFRONT:
A river edge promenade that engages with the city centre street system.
Easy access to recreational networks.
A high quality visual setting.
Publicly relevant activities - food & beverage, retail, commercial.

A MID-CENTURY MODERN IDENTITY:
Hutt City - the NZ capital of mid-century modern architecture.
The first town to plan complete city centre rejuvenation.
A profusion of nationally significant Modern Movement buildings.

A LIVEABLE CENTRE:
A high amenity residential environment.
Access to good schools.
Excellent Public Transport in close walking distance
A river corridor on the doorstep.
A vibrant evening economy offering a range of food and beverage.

TRANSFORMATION VISION

The City Centre is a catalyst for new development, offering sustained prosperity and a competitive investment location in the Wellington region. A transformed City Centre with a strong riverside identity that manifests Maori and subsequent settlement culture, and that reinforces the Hutt as a location of choice. An attractive, vibrant and liveable centre that embraces change through promoting new business, housing, recreation and enterprise opportunities.

A VIBRANT CENTRE:
A successful range of street-based retail leverage off an integrated Queensgate Mall.
Local businesses offering a diversified employment base.
Residential neighbourhoods with a sense of ownership of the city centre.
A vibrant night time economy extending the activity period of the centre.

INVITING & USABLE SPACES:
An enhanced and active river corridor.
An interconnected system of open spaces.
High amenity streets with mature tree planting.
A range of open space types including play spaces for young children.

A COMPETITIVE & DIVERSE ECONOMY:
The river as a new urban park and centrepiece to a redefined central city
A wider and more dynamic range of business settings
A new focus on a 24-hour economy and inner city living
New east-west links within the city

A SUSTAINABLE CITY:
A resilient city capable of adapting to change.
Walkable lifestyle patterns with reduced vehicle trips.
City centre greening and street trees.
Utilise latest building technologies.
Low carbon buildings, energy efficient.

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What has changed since CCTP 2019?

- The creation and adoption of the Mana Whenua aspirations plan by Te wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi 2023. Include detailed values which had not previously been documented.
- The establishment of Kāhui Mana Whenua
- Creation of HCC Kāhui Mana Whenua design principles

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Next steps

TODAY Introduction to the CCTP Refresh	1. Refresh of CCTP 2. Refresh of Mana Whenua principles and engagement from CCTP 2019. 3. Seek approval to synthesize Mana Whenua aspirations plan, previous Taranaki whānui principles and Kāhui Mana Whenua design principles for CTTP principles, vision, and objectives.
25th March Review and wānanga	1. Review principles, vision and objectives 2. Wānanga Key Moves
15th April Review and wānanga	Review Key Moves
6th May Update	Progress update
27th May Share finalised versions	CCTP on a page (vision, objectives and key moves)

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Ngā mihi

Pito One Landings update 2025, Kāhui Mana Whenua 11/2

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

2/12/2024

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4. Mana Whenua Values

Mana whenua values and responsibilities have been integrated throughout the Te Awa Kairangi Alliance, guiding the physical design and delivery of the project, the relationship between partners, and our day-to-day actions.

Mana whenua have developed a Kaitiaki Strategy which describes those principles and behaviours that are intrinsically unique to mana whenua. The Kaitiaki Strategy is described further below.

4.1 Kaitiaki Strategy

The Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi project provides an opportunity to reinvigorate the relationship with our environment and partners that puts into practice a renewed responsibility that openly seeks vitality, potency for mana whenua and all those who may call Te Awa Kairangi home.

Mana whenua have developed a Kaitiaki Strategy, underpinned by a set of principles. The principles link to our connection to the environment in both a physical and spiritual way which guides our behaviour to protect and care for our environment. In this sense, the guiding principles may resemble kawa, the responsibilities may resemble tikanga, and together they influence individual behaviour. The below principles, responsibilities, and behaviours apply to all levels and areas of the Alliance operations and across the entire project cycle from end to end.

The below principles, responsibilities, and behaviours are taken directly from the Kaitiaki Strategy.

4.1.1 Ranginui

The connection to the various spiritual realms of the great and vast heavens, the source of light and understanding, growth and ultimate link to the celestial family that created our great tupua.

Responsibilities

We acknowledge the connection to Ranginui as the source of knowledge and enlightenment. We are guided by the footsteps taken by Tane Māhuta in his journey to the many heavens of enlightenment. The Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi project provides a journey of learning which fosters a connection to the great spiritual and celestial powers.

Behaviour and Actions

- We are undertaking a process which enables learning and growth understanding that what we are seeking to achieve cannot be done simply
- We ensure that we connect directly to our celestial family as a source of identity and link to the wairua of our tupua.

4.1.2 Mōuri

The mōuri of Te Awa Kairangi—the living relationship between the ngāhere, the cliffs, the water ways, Hinemoana and everything that lives within that environment have their own individual and interdependent vitality.

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Responsibilities

We ensure that balance can be maintained and that the negative impacts caused by people and pre-existing activities is where possible appropriately addressed.

Behaviour and Actions

- We treasure the taonga that we have and ensure that our activities create limited pressure on the environment enabling in time the restoration of ecological balance.
- We reconnect people to the healing and wellbeing properties of Te Awa Kairangi —being exposed to the rawness of life.
- We create innovations and implement methods to reduce known and potential pressures on Te Awa Kairangi
- We actively seek the re-establishment of uri (human and non-human) who were once present and abundant in Te Awa Kairangi.

4.1.3 Wai Tai, Wai Māori

Ngā wai tuku kiri tae noa atu ki Hinemoana—the connection between the springs, streams, aquifers, rivers, and all waterways that bring with them their life, mōuri and mana which eventually mingles together with Hinemoana.

Responsibilities

Wai is the centre of life and the ebbs and flows of our harbour were created by our great tupua. We must ensure the potency of life given through both wai Māori and wai tai continues for generations to come.

Behaviour and Actions

- The potential pressure associated with the Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi project on wai Māori and wai tai are mitigated and improved
- We make clear the association and connection to the wai which links Te Awa Kairangi as a feeder of Te Whanganui-a-Tara
- We take every opportunity to improve te mana me te wai o Te Awa Kairangi and its catchment
- We do not cause harm to the waters and surrounds of Te Awa Kairangi.

4.1.4 Āhua

The character of Te Awa Kairangi is seen, the beauty, the mystique, the wonder, the wild, the rawness, the unforgiving—this is about the identity of Te Awa Kairangi enduring beyond the present through capturing and captivating the hearts and minds of the few and the many.

Responsibilities

The natural beauty created by our tupua are revered and identifies quite clearly our connection and sense of belonging to a space. We celebrate all of these component pieces which re-ignite our lived relationship with Te Awa Kairangi

Behaviour and Actions

- We seek to intensify the real lived experiences with Te Awa Kairangi so as people are inspired by the beauty of the numerous natural features
- The personality of Ngake is felt. The mystery of life and the strength of tupuna are shared through narratives, design and story telling

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- People see and feel the moods of life, the winds, the rain and the sun. Through this we develop shared connections, behaviours, attitudes and senses of responsibility.

4.1.5 Tātai Whakapapa

The history, the connections, the relationships and friendships which shape the land and the people.

Responsibilities

We respect that which has been done by our predecessors, our tupuna and others who have created a positive imprint in the identity of Te Awa Kairangi.

Behaviour and Actions

- Historical and cultural heritage is shared and celebrated
- Future contributions are sought so that the life and identity of Te Awa Kairangi may continue to grow and develop.

4.1.6 Whānau

The care of manuhiri and people is imbedded in the identity of Te Awa Kairangi seeking to ensure not only a strong sense of responsibility but more importantly the act of responsibility towards Te Awa Kairangi.

Responsibilities

Friendships are developed with those who share a similar relationship and sense of responsibility for Te Awa Kairangi so that due care can be applied and that maybe new innovations may be developed

Behaviour and Actions

- Providing opportunities for connection and shared actions and activities with friends
- Make visible and clear the story and progression of the Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi Programme as something built by the people and for the people

4.1.7 Mana Whenua

Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi is seen as a living piece of the identity of Mana Whenua who take pride in this space, taking on the obligation of care and responsibility.

Responsibilities

Give life to the obligations and responsibilities mana whenua have to Te Awa Kairangi and the significant components left behind by our Tupua which are expressed through the Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi Programme.

Behaviour and Actions

- Mana whenua are actively leading the care and construction of the Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi Programme
- Protections for Te Awa Kairangi are developed and applied

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4.1.8 Papatūānuku

The mountains, the cliffs, the landforms, the geology, ngāhere, trees, birds—they all need each other to exist.

Responsibilities

We revere the beauty that is nature and with respect and humility we work with her. We seek to re-foster our connection which was once lost with Te Awa Kairangi and its encompassing and interconnected environment.

Behaviour and Actions

- We are telling the stories which foster our reconnection with a hope that attitudes and behaviours may change—breathing new life to the Tupua which created our harbour and in doing so ensuring our collective permanency
- We ensure no harmful impact on Papatūānuku

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7.7 Taranaki Whanui Engagement

An initial round of engagement with Taranaki Whanui was held on the 28th March 2018 to; invite input and direction from Taranaki Whanui on issues facing the City Centre and environs, introduce the scope and purpose of the Transformation Plan for Lower Hutt, and identify aspirations and focus for the Transformation Plan.

The workshop was structured around an introduction and presentation of some of the consultant teams initial findings and analysis and a group working exercise to record; What is important / valued / the important stories? / are these spatially located? What conflicts with these values / stories? What is missing in Lower Hutt now / what should emerge? The feedback from this exercise and the general discussion throughout the workshop was recorded and will continue to inform the development of the Transformation Plan.

Some of the key issues and opportunities raised were;

- That there is a distinct lack of cultural elements within the city
- 'Light-up' key areas e.g. the River, High Street
- A long-term view of development and future (providing for our children's children)
- Names (place names) are important
- The Awa is important to people, the ability to see and interact with the river on a daily basis
- Introduce wetlands and planting that treat stormwater and improve water quality
- It is important to support and encourage an environment for birdlife.
- Include mātāpono (principles) that are driven from Taranaki Whanui:,
  - Mauri – life force
  - Wairua - spirit
  - Tapu (ha Tapu te wai) - sacred
  - Oranga – support, protect, provide
  - Rangatiratanga – leadership, self determination
  - Manaakitanga – enabling quality of life,
- Iwi want responsibility in terms of identifying significant areas:
  - A Hui needs to be held to discuss aspirations for the area - this process needs to be at Marae and Hapu level, not Port Nicholson Trust
  - Authentic approach, rather than superficial
  - Because of the urban-ness of our area, there is need for a story that transitions across time, through Maori inhabitation, European settlers, and development of the city.

7.8 Developer Engagement

Developer Interest in the Hutt

Developer interest, obtained by interviews of a number of developers of varying size in Wellington and the Hutt is low. Most developers did not consider the Hutt a development market and many were not aware of the future dynamics of that market as a consequence of Riverlink. The developers interviewed would not presently consider anything other than refurbishment in the central city. Existing central city "refurbishment and renewal" developers regarded the margins as narrow as a consequence of "unrealistic" land value expectations of current owners.

However, some developers would consider residential development in Hutt central city if they could establish a risk minimisation arrangement with a third party (obviously Council). Generally, though even with free land thrown in most believed that development costs would be no lower than in prime markets but that Hutt sales values would struggle to justify construction cost (let alone land and construction cost).

Conclusion:

No interest in office market development at all in Hutt central city. Some interest in refurbishment for residential rental accommodation. Some interest in future high-density housing in Hutt, but developers believe that sales values would not be at a level to allow recovery of construction costs.

Potential Responses:

Low awareness or consideration of Hutt as a development market suggests that it may be worthwhile for Council to establish a targeted marketing and awareness program around development in the Hutt. This might be linked to regular updates and future possibilities around the Riverlink project, which is seen by most developers as a potential game changer for Hutt central city. However, this project is likely at least a decade away and other strategies and processes need to be employed to get on with other opportunities in and around the central city. Due to general developer disinterest in the central city and the expressed preference for development opportunities in the wider Wellington region, such opportunities are unlikely to be realised without some form of pro-active engagement from Council.

This raises the issue of the role of Council and its organisational structure in relation to development partnerships. At present Council does not appear to have the appropriate organisational entity to act as a development partner for market housing. Such an entity might be created as a hybrid from Urban Plus (and Council's property division), but at present is not Urban Plus. Other NZ councils have development organisations that take this catalyst role. The most obvious example is Panuku Development in Auckland.

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Part 2
Māori design principles
2024

These design principles were created in partnership between the City development Kāhui Mana Whenua, Te Tira Māori and Urban Design to ensure that Mana Whenua aspirations were embedded within urban design projects. However, as they are grounded in Te Ao Māori, their applications are much broader and could be applied across a range of council Kaupapa.

The Māori design principles also reflect the broader values of Hutt Council's Mana Whenua partners.

Inspiration has been drawn from Auckland Council; Te Aranga Principles and the Lets Get Wellington Moving Aspirations Plan. Both provide guidance for materialising Te Ao Māori in urban form.

Finally, these principles will need to evolve to adapt to future Mana Whenua priorities and aspirations.

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Hauora demonstrates the importance of the holistic health of individuals and their whanau and communities. Hauora, centres the health of the user -

physical, spiritual, social, mental, emotional wellbeing.

Kaitiakitanga refers to traditional sustainability practices and stewardship of the land.

Kaitiakitanga is a commitment to act responsibly and safeguard the land and natural resources for future generations.

Manaakitanga is the commitment to expressing hospitality, kindness, generosity and support to all people. At its core Manaaki is the expression of accessability

Makaurangi means fingerprint and refers to the unique identity of place. This means capturing the essence of the land's narrative and weaving historical and cultural threads into design outcomes.

Āhuatanga are the characteristics andattributes that embody essence. Āhuatanga refers to a layering of design components which are distinctive, meaningful and allow the user to experience the "wholeness" of place.

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 4 March, 5-7pm

Attendees	
In-person	Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)
Online	Hāmi Love (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserves Trust); Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust); Matiu Jennings (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd);
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare | Tumuaki Māori; Sophie Johnson | Kaiwhakarite (minute-taker)
Guest speakers, HCC	Joshua Ambler | Pou Hoahoa Māori; Bethany Gale | Urban Design Lead; Cristal Bennett | Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here (online)

Apologies
Aimee Bishop (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira); Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Absences
Mareikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Agenda
1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes 2. Item A: Central City Transformation Plan 3. Item B: Pito One Landings 4. Additional Kaupapa – District Plan Submission and Iwi Management Planning 5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Karakia tīmatanga. Minutes from 11 February Kāhui Mana Whenua passed.

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2. Item A: Central City Transformation Plan (Bethany Gale)

(Background)

The Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) is the culmination of three decades of formal planning and community consultation that seeks to re-energise Lower Hutt City Centre with a focus on the river, Te Awa Kairangi. Created in 2019, the CCTP aims to integrate the RiverLink proposals with the city centre, and to identify potential housing growth opportunities, public realm improvements as well as areas of significant change. Initial engagement with Taranaki Whānui was conducted in 2018 to help inform the development of the CCTP 2019.

Since then, Kāhui Mana Whenua and subsequent design principles have been established, as well as the creation and adoption of the Mana Whenua Values plan by Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi in 2023. Council is undertaking a CCTP refresh in light of these changes, including a refresh of Mana Whenua principles and engagement. The Urban Design team are seeking Kāhui approval for Te Tira Māori to synthesise the Mana Whenua Values plan, previous Taranaki Whānui CCTP principles and Kāhui Mana Whenua design principles for the refresh of the CCTP vision.

(Discussion / Feedback)

- By way of introduction, council's Urban Design Lead delivered her pepehā before taking Kāhui through the presentation
- The CCTP was approved by Council in 2019. The refresh is an opportunity to reconfirm the vision, as well as the principles that inform it
- Proposed approach: Te Tira Māori to synthesise the Mana Whenua Values Plan, Kāhui Mana Whenua Design Principles & 2019 Mana Whenua Values for Kāhui Mana Whenua wānanga and review
- Kāhui supports the approach.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Synthesize the Mana Whenua Values Plan	TTM / UD	21/03
2. Return to Kāhui for wānanga and review	BG	25/03

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3. Item B: Pito One Landings (Josh Ambler)

(Background)

At the last Kāhui on 11 February 2025, council's Pou Hoahoa Māori presented the developed designs for Hīkoikoi Landing. This was the last opportunity for Kāhui to provide feedback ahead of the detailed design phase. Today's presentation responds to Kāhui feedback for Hīkoikoi Landing and provides a proposed design theme and palette for Pito One Pā Landing.

(Discussion / Feedback)

i. Pito One Pā Landing

- Pou Hoahoa Māori presented research around fortified pā structure and their design aspects. This was done to understand activities which may have happened in each palisade zone and create a design theme for the entirety of Pito One Pā Landing. (see p. 9 of presentation):
    - **Tātākaitaua / outermost ring:** Had raised platform for the watchers, who often had taonga pūoro for occupying themselves – opportunity to create amphitheatre feel that is musically activated. Trenches were a part of this area and lend themselves to landscape treatment. Pou Hoahoa to investigate this element further
    - **Tukuwaru:** Highest feature of intermediate areas of the pā – often large carved posts
    - **Kiritangata the inner most area of the pā:** where people occupy
- Proposed theme "fortifying the Pā" includes imagery of taonga pūoro, rākau Māori carved posts, palisade treatments, raupō thatching and whāriki. These encourage a natural material feel in response to previous Kāhui feedback
- Proposed kerb extension is out for public consultation today (4 March). Approval sought from Traffic Subcommittee on 24 April.
- Prominence of urupā not evident when entering Te Puni from the North – permission from Wellington Electricity has been received for a mural to go on the adjoining substation. Pou Hoahoa can see the mural depicting the original Pito One Pā exterior (examples included in presentation) which would become an "extension" of the fence line
- Question to Kāhui about mural suggestion and how we might approach this (i.e. grassroots/community level? Kāhui Mana Whenua artist?)
- Urupā is private property – not a council asset. To investigate implications for urupā maintenance (i.e. limited ability for council to fund upkeep)

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Feedback

- Mural will need to be of an acceptable quality. Extending the fence line is one option – also explore imagery for a standalone mural
- Opportunity for a nod to Korokoro stream, as well as incorporating the Pito One / Te Puni narrative
- Artist would ideally have a strong connection to that space – potential for co-lab
- Question whether the walls on inside of the urupā can be used for murals as surrounding factory walls full of tagging
- Potential for pūoro to be wind activated
- Need to ensure elements are talking to each other, are cohesive, and the cultural thread remains clear
- Question of focus on military theme. Interesting concept: evidence of fortifications in the area but not to this extent. Potential to redirect narrative towards the values of Te Puni (e.g. working together)
- Kāhui commended the Poupou Hoahoa Māori for their mahi and agreed that the imagery was of high quality. Concern around strength of military focus - suggestion to incorporate Te Puni's rākau, Korokoro o te Mana (Korokoro Stream) and values around Kotahitanga (e.g. raukura) in the next iteration.

ii. Providing access to cultural narratives onsite

- Potential for narratives to be accessible on site through augmented reality
- Tuwhiri app platform has been used by hapū/iwi across Aotearoa, whereby stories are geolocated to cultural markers and accessed via the app. Opportunity to test this project with a view to expand across future projects
- Stories are told through moving images and map routes (i.e. an historical walk)
- This complements physical cultural markers and enables more dynamic story telling (as opposed to static signage)
- Opportunity to host separate portal available exclusively to Mana Whenua; may require financial contribution. Kāhui is keen to understand how the cost might be shared with council – Pou Hoahoa Māori to investigate
- Kāhui has provided council with cultural narratives, which are full of rich historical information but are quite esoteric in nature. Pou Hoahoa Māori has redrafted a condensed, external-facing version for Kāhui review.

Feedback

- Want to be as dynamic as possible and responsive to new kōrero. Can see how the app platform would be useful

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- Could explore other options for sharing narratives (e.g. static signage with QR code)
- Questions around tone and language used in the redrafted narrative, with kōrero around Māori / Pākehā relations described as 'whimsical'. Descriptions of pā kahawai / waka tētē / hākari read well.
- Kāhui expressed a desire for the narrative to be told in a more balanced way; giving mana to the takiwā without romanticising the kōrero
- Kōrero belongs to Mana Whenua – suggestion for Kāhui to review/redraft the narrative

iii. External communications for Hīkoikoi Landing cultural design elements

- Kāhui approves the messaging

Actions	Who	By when
1. Provide Ngāti Toa Values Plan	KMW	14/03
2. Investigate use of trenches in Pito One	JA	25/03
3. Investigate cost implications of Mana Whenua portal	JA	25/03
4. Set up hui with Matiu to discuss cultural narrative redraft	JA	25/03

4. Additional Kaupapa

District Plan Submission and Iwi Management Planning

Submissions on the District Plan are closing on 4 April – Kāhui encouraged to contact Cristal directly if submission support is required.

Support for Iwi Management Planning is also available outside of Kāhui. This could include a review of iwi-owned properties around the region, and a look at GIS maps and hazards, and any implications for those properties. Kāhui expressed an interest in the GIS mapping and hazard identification – will contact Cristal directly.

5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by the end of the week.

Karakia whakamutunga.

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Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 4 Mar Kāhui minutes	SJ	7 Mar

Next meeting: 1-3pm, Tuesday 25 March

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Agenda

Tuesday 25 March, 1pm-3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
1pm – 1.10	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions from previous hui (04/03/2025) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
1.10 – 1.30	Sustainable Growth Strategy Update	Verbal Update + presentation	Kashmir Kaur
1.30 – 2.30	Central City Transformation Plan Refresh	Verbal Update + presentation	Joshua Ambler
2.30 – 2.50	Additional Kaupapa	Verbal Update	All
2.50 – 3pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare

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Previous Actions

Actions	Who	By when	Status
1. Provide Ngāti Toa Values Plan	KMW	14 Mar	Not yet complete
2. Synthesize the Mana Whenua Values Plan	Te Tira Māori	21 Mar	Complete
3. Return to Kāhui for wānanga and review	Bethany Gale	25 Mar	Complete
4. Investigate use of trenches in Pito One	Josh Ambler	25 Mar	In progress
5. Investigate cost implications of Mana Whenua portal	Josh Ambler	25 Mar	In progress
6. Set up hui with Matiu to discuss cultural narrative redraft	Josh Ambler	25 Mar	In progress

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- Kāhui commended the Poupou Hoahoa Māori for their mahi and agreed that the imagery was of high quality. Concern around strength of military focus - suggestion to incorporate Te Puni's rākau, Korokoro o te Mana (Korokoro Stream) and values around Kotahitanga (e.g. raukura) in the next iteration.

ii. Providing access to cultural narratives onsite

- Potential for narratives to be accessible on site through augmented reality
- Tuwhiri app platform has been used by hapū/iwi across Aotearoa, whereby stories are geolocated to cultural markers and accessed via the app. Opportunity to test this project with a view to expand across future projects
- Stories are told through moving images and map routes (i.e. an historical walk)
- This complements physical cultural markers and enables more dynamic story telling (as opposed to static signage)
- Opportunity to host separate portal available exclusively to Mana Whenua; may require financial contribution. Kāhui is keen to understand how the cost might be shared with council – Pou Hoahoa Māori to investigate
- Kāhui has provided council with cultural narratives, which are full of rich historical information but are quite esoteric in nature. Pou Hoahoa Māori has redrafted a condensed, external-facing version for Kāhui review.

Feedback

- Want to be as dynamic as possible and responsive to new kōrero. Can see how the app platform would be useful

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- Could explore other options for sharing narratives (e.g. static signage with QR code)
- Questions around tone and language used in the redrafted narrative, with kōrero around Māori / Pākehā relations described as 'whimsical'. Descriptions of pā kahawai / waka tētē / hākari read well.
- Kāhui expressed a desire for the narrative to be told in a more balanced way; giving mana to the takiwā without romanticising the kōrero
- Kōrero belongs to Mana Whenua – suggestion for Kāhui to review/redraft the narrative

iii. External communications for Hīkoikoi Landing cultural design elements

- Kāhui approves the messaging

Actions	Who	By when
1. Provide Ngāti Toa Values Plan	KMW	14/03
2. Investigate use of trenches in Pito One	JA	25/03
3. Investigate cost implications of Mana Whenua portal	JA	25/03
4. Set up hui with Matiu to discuss cultural narrative redraft	JA	25/03

4. Additional Kaupapa

District Plan Submission and Iwi Management Planning

Submissions on the District Plan are closing on 4 April – Kāhui encouraged to contact Cristal directly if submission support is required.

Support for Iwi Management Planning is also available outside of Kāhui. This could include a review of iwi-owned properties around the region, and a look at GIS maps and hazards, and any implications for those properties. Kāhui expressed an interest in the GIS mapping and hazard identification – will contact Cristal directly.

5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by the end of the week.

Karakia whakamutunga.

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Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 4 Mar Kāhui minutes	SJ	7 Mar

Next meeting: 1-3pm, Tuesday 25 March

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Rautaki Whakatipu

Sustainable Growth Strategy 2025-2055

Update to Kāhui Mana Whenua – 25 March 2025

▲ Pukeatiki / Belmont Trig

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Feedback received from Mana Whenua partners

The following feedback will be incorporated into the draft Strategy:

- *Strengthening recognition of Mana Whenua history and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASMs) through tangible commitments.*
- *Ensuring our Mana Whenua partners are playing a key role in the adaptation planning process.*
- *Prioritising environmental restoration and cultural recognition within the city's growth framework.*
- *Embedding natural and Māori-led solutions in the city's response to climate change.*
- *Strengthening partnership approaches in delivering affordable housing.*

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You still have time to submit

5 February to 4 April 2025
Community engagement

https://haveyoursay.huttcity.govt.nz/sustainable-growth-strategy-2025-2055

April 2025 – Councillors briefing and update to KMW
Summary of feedback received, and changes recommended

May 2025 – District Plan Review Committee / Council
Adoption of the final Strategy

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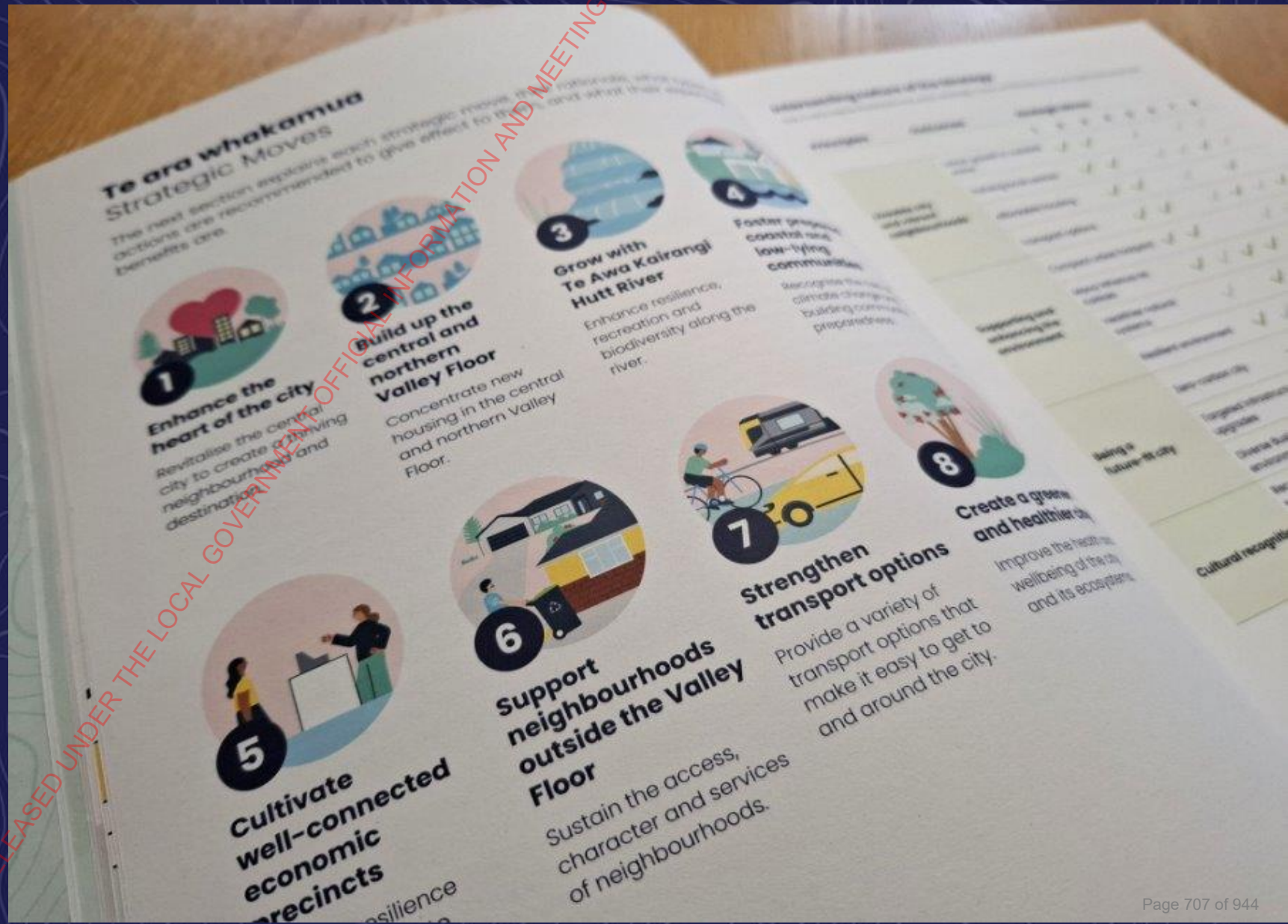
HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Questions?

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig



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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) Refresh

Kāhui Mana Whenua

25/03/2025

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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Agenda

- Example output for CCTP refresh
- Timeline of Work
- Consolidated Values, Outcomes and Aspirations

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Example Output

This strategy on a page provides an overview of all the key components of the project. From vision and values to future potential ideas to be implemented on the ground, it tells the aspirational stor of the future transformation of our centre. Here is a clear breakdown of the various component parts that make up the Strategy.

Vision

The vision statement is the aspiration for what we want Upper Hutt to be in 30 years. It is the shared ambition — we use it as an anchor for everything we do. It should excite and motivate us to make the aspiration a reality for the future generations.

Values

These are about working in partnership to create an outcome that resonates with all parties and threads of work. The kaupapa is underpinned by a set of values that reflect this aspiration.

Outcomes

The four outcomes keep us accountable and ensure we work towards increasing the wellbeing of our people. They remind us why we have set ourselves on this transformation journey and what we are aiming for. Outcomes stem from the acknowledgment of the current state of Upper Hutt and the aspirations we heard of our people for the future. Each Outcome presents a list of Measures, highlighting what needs to be tracked to evaluate progress towards achieving these Outcomes. Associated time-specific Targets will be added and developed by Council and partners, through the next stage of the project. This detail is articulated in the following pages.

Key Moves

The Key Moves are the response to the Outcomes and measures identified in the process. They are core concepts (spatial and non-spatial) that signal the step change required to deliver on our shared vision. The combination of ideas (spatial and non-spatial) collectively address all Outcomes, rather than one Key Move providing responses to one Outcome. This ensures future initiatives don't happen in isolation producing a limited result, but rather serve a wider shared purpose.

Vision

Welcome! This isn't just a place, it is a home for people to settle, enjoy and contribute to our journey of becoming a dynamic, inclusive and resilient place we can all be proud of. It weaves together the past, present and future of our people and environment to create a rich and strong tapestry where any idea can thrive.

Values

Kotahitanga
The importance of unity, partnership and collective strength within the community to deliver meaningful change.

Oranga Tipu Whai Ora
Sustainable growth resulting in a thriving and dynamic place while also emphasizing the holistic well-being of the environment or community.

Adaptability
Being versatile and capable of adjusting to navigate uncertainties. A source of strength and resilience for the project and our ambitions.

Outcomes

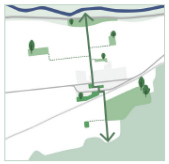
Kā ora te whenua, ka ora te tangata.
A thriving natural setting.
A visibly thriving natural environment in and around the city centre which celebrates the history and uniqueness of this place.

He waka toitū mā te katoa.
Sustainable journeys for all.
A resilient, sustainable & inclusive mobility network that helps us protect our environment, improve our health and unlock places for people.

Mā rauringa mā.
Anyone can make it here.
A vibrant and resilient local economy, founded on new and diverse ideas supported by the community.

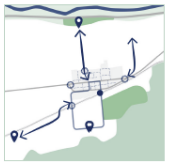
Tūhononga.
Something, everyday for everyone.
A diverse and mixed use city centre that supports various living experiences and creates a sense of belonging for all.

Key moves



Pae ki te awa
Ranges to River
Celebrate the unique landscape of Upper Hutt by reconnecting the city with its surrounding natural features and restoring it in the heart.

- Reintroduce native planting and biodiversity in the city centre to improve the health of our planet and people.
- Investing in open space to bring back a sense of place, community identity and pride.
- Focus green improvements on key streets to create safer and more enjoyable movement between destinations for locals, whilst also generating and supporting recreational tourism opportunities.
- Encourage people to spend more time in the city centre by creating a new open space to define the heart of the city and enable more activities and events to be hosted.
- Work in partnership with mana whenua for native vegetation selection, landscape design opportunities and telling the story of this place.

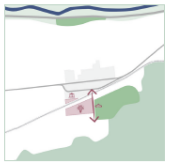


Hononga Tangata & Wahi
Connected People & Places
Design journeys through, to and from the City centre that are seamless, safe & enjoyable for all.

- Create sustainable and attractive connections between existing drawcard locations in and around the city centre. This will attract more locals and visitors spending time here – which in turn will support local businesses.
- Consolidate and optimise parking to free up valuable land in the city centre for public open space, and development
- Enhance accessibility and mobility to encourage and facilitate a greater inclusive range of users to easily move in and around the city centre.
- Offer more and better sustainable modes of travel options to reduce carbon emissions.

Te ora i roto i te ngakau
Life in the Heart
Create a convenient compact city centre that blends the charm and convenience of lifestyle living with the vibrancy and amenity of urban life.

- Support smaller, local retail, and hospitality establishments in a consolidated/core area to create a vibrant, diverse, and engaging urban environment. This will help foster resilient economic growth, and shape a unique sense of place and belonging.
- Provide varied and affordable residential typologies in the city centre for all ages that creates a lively place day and night.
- Expand the local economy with services and offerings beyond 9-5 to increase economic performance, whilst bringing activity and interest for residents and visitors.
- Encourage private sector development in the city centre to create momentum for change, contributing to economic growth, and bringing infrastructure/community facility upgrades.



Ngākina
Start Up(per Hutt)
Bridge the two vibrant commercial areas with an area that fosters innovation - making it a place where anyone can make it.

- Support and enable small local businesses to settle and grow. Especially around co-working/co-business opportunities.
- Develop retrofitted warehouses into flexible units that can accommodate different sizes needs and activities, from light industry to maker spaces.
- Strengthen existing cultural and civic anchors around the business area. Maintain the relatively small commercial rating units to strengthen start-up or niche product/service/experience operators/entrepreneurs.

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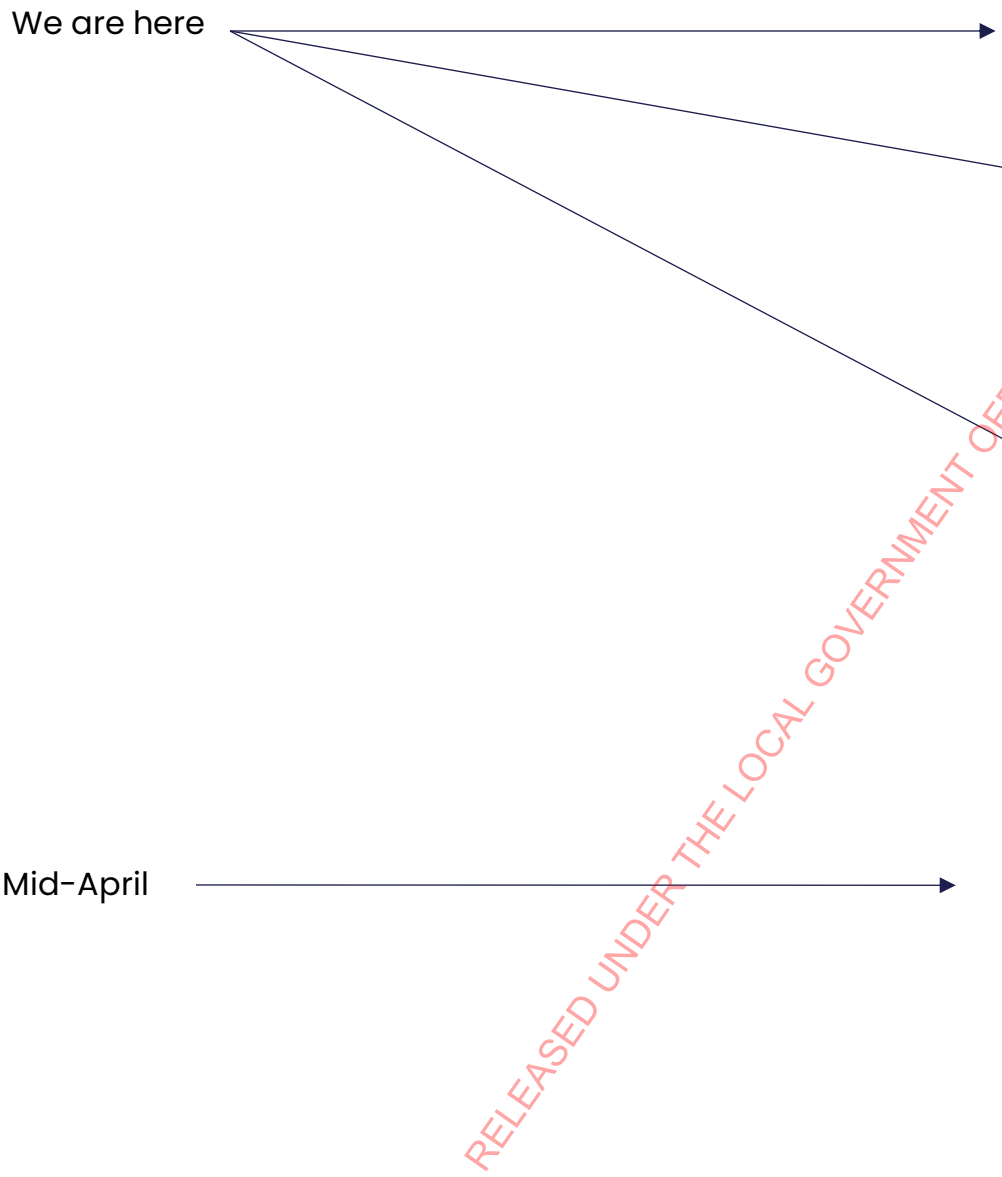
Timeline of work



Vision

The overarching goal or aspiration. It's the "big picture" of what you're trying to achieve.

Values

The guiding values that shape how the work is approached. These values inform decisions, behaviour, and priorities.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the specific results or impacts you expect from the project. This is where you define success and the measurable benefits

Key Moves

Design moves are the practical steps and strategies to implement the vision. They are the actions taken to move from the current state to the desired future state.

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Mana Whenua Values Plan
KMW Design Principles
CCTP

Mana Whenua Values plan:

- Ora wairua
- Papatūānuku
- Tātai whakapapa
- Ranginui
- Āhua

KMW Design principles:

- Makaurangi

Mana Whenua Values plan:

- Ora Tangata
- Whānau

KMW Design principles:

- Manaakitanga

CCTP:

- Oranga
- Manaakitanga

Mana Whenua Values plan:

- Wai Tai, Wai Māori
- Mana Whenua
- Mōuri
- Ora Taiao

KMW Design principles:

- Kaitiakitanga

Theme

About: Mana Whenua History / Heritage, Legacy, Place Identity, Transmission of Matauranga, Cultural Narratives, Mana Whenua Creative Sector.

About: Support, Protect, Provide, Accessibility, Equity, Mana Whenua Economics

About: Protection, Sustainability, Conservation, Restoration, Preservation, Re-establishment of Uri (non-human)

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Values

Makaurangi

Makaurangi is a commitment to designing a city that captures the essence of the lands' historical and cultural threads.

A Mana Whenua-distinctive city.

Manaakitanga

Manaakitanga is the commitment to expressing hospitality, kindness, generosity and support to all people. At its core manaaki is the expression of accessibility and equity.

A city that supports, provides and protects the needs of all people.

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga is the commitment to act responsibly, safeguarding the land, its resources and its non-human inhabitants.

A city that respects Te Taiao, and improves the health of our environment.

Outcomes

Heritage – Tātai Whakapapa?

Te Awa Kairangi looks, feels and smells like the ancestral homelands of Mana Whenua.

People – Oranga?

Whānau Māori are supported, protected and their needs are provided for.

The environment – Ora Taiao?

The environment is protected, ecological balance is restored and preserved for future generations.

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Aspirations

Historical and cultural heritage is shared and celebrated.

Cultural narratives inform design of the built environment.

Transmission of ancestral knowledge are outcomes of projects.

Te Awa Kairangi looks, feels and smells like the ancestral homelands of Mana Whenua.

Te Reo Māori - Place names are important.

Modern Papakāinga.

Te Puna Reo.

Cultural center.

Establish Mahinga network to protect, enhance traditional food gathering sites. With opportunities for kai production planting and commercialisation opportunities.

People reconnect to the environment and are more connected to each other.

Provide for shared connections and activities for friends and whānau.

Engagement of iwi owned and operated businesses for Mana Whenua economic outcomes.

Mana Whenua training and upskilling initiatives are incorporated in projects.

Reintroduce wetlands & planting to treat storm water.

Improve water quality of the waterways.

Re-establish uri (non-human) bird life and taonga species.

Mōuri framework is developed to monitor and report on Te Taiao.

Welcome innovations that reduce known and potential pressures on Te Awa Kairangi.

Restoration of ecological balance.

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Values

The guiding values that shape how the work is approached. These values inform decisions, behaviour, and priorities.

Makaurangi – The commitment to designing a city that captures the essence of the lands' historical and cultural threads.

Kaitiakitanga - The commitment to the environment ensures it is protected, ecological balance is restored and preserved for future generations.

Manaakitanga - the commitment to expressing hospitality, kindness, generosity and support to all people. At its core manaaki is the expression of accessibility and equity.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the specific results or impacts you expect from the project. This is where you define success and the measurable benefits

Tātai Whakapapa?

Te Awa Kairangi looks, feels and smells like the ancestral homelands of Mana Whenua.

Oranga?

Whānau Māori are supported protected, and their needs are provided for.

Ora Taiao?

The environment is protected, ecological balance is restored and preserved for future generations.

Questions

Do these values capture the content of all three documents?

Can we use these as values of the CCTP?

Do these outcomes capture the content of all three documents?

Can we use these to influence the outcomes of CCTP?

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Aspirations

The things we have heard so far.

Mana Whenua-distinctive city

- Historical and cultural heritage is shared and celebrated
- Cultural narratives inform design of the built environment
- Transmission of ancestral knowledge as outcomes of projects.
- Te Reo Māori - Place names are important

Ecologically balanced city

- Historical and cultural heritage is shared and celebrated
- Reintroduce wetlands & planting to treat storm water
- Improve water quality of the water ways
- Re-establish uri (non-human) bird life and taonga species
- Mōuri framework is developed to monitor and report on Te Taiao
- Welcome innovations that reduce known and potential pressures on Te Awa Kairangi
- Restoration of ecological balance

Hapori Māori-supported city

- Modern Papakāinga
- Te Puna Reo
- Cultural center
- Establish Mahinga network to protect, enhance traditional food gathering sites. With opportunities for kai production planting and commercialisation opportunities.
- People reconnect to the environment and are more connected to each other
- Provide for shared connections and activities for friends and whānau
- Engagement of iwi owned and operated businesses for Mana Whenua economic outcomes
- Mana Whenua training and upskilling initiatives are incorporated in projects

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Let's unpack these aspirations

Wānanga time!

Next steps

- Council to incorporate the Values, outcomes and aspirations into the CCTP
- Return to next Kāhui with a draft CCTP for review

Final note:

To maintain the integrity of Mana Whenua values, outcomes and aspirations, we will co-develop a document that is Mana Whenua-centric and that sits with Te Tira Māori. This could be used as a terms of reference for ongoing mahi.

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 25 March, 1-3pm

Attendees	
In-person	Hāmi Love (Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserves Trust); Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust); Matiu Jennings (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd)
Online	Aimee Bishop (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare | Tumuaki Māori; Sophie Johnson | Kaiwhakarite (minute-taker)
Guest speakers, HCC	Joshua Ambler | Pou Hoahoa Māori; Bethany Gale | Urban Design Lead; Kashmir Kaur | Spatial Plan Lead; Cristal Bennett | Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Apologies
Mareikura Te Āhuru; Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Absences
Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)

Agenda
1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes 2. Item A: Sustainable Growth Strategy Update 3. Item B: Central City Transformation Plan Refresh 4. Additional Kaupapa – District Plan submissions 5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Karakia tīmatanga. Minutes from 4 March Kāhui Mana Whenua passed.

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2. Item A: Sustainable Growth Strategy Update (Kashmir Kaur)

(Background)

The Sustainable Growth Strategy (SGS) is a document with a 30-year horizon which guides how we want our city to accommodate population and economic growth. It informs decision-making and investment by Council, government and the private sector. Council's draft SGS is currently in the engagement phase, with submissions closing on **Friday 4 April**.

The Urban Development team has so far received a submission from Ngāti Toa Rangatira, with Te Āti Awa currently in the process of submitting. Feedback from Mana Whenua, central government agencies and Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) has been positive. They are now seeking advice from Kāhui about whether previous feedback is in alignment with existing views.

(Discussion / Feedback)

- Previous feedback to be incorporated into the SGS includes:
  - Strengthening recognition of Mana Whenua history and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASMs) through tangible commitments
  - Ensuring our Mana Whenua partners are playing a key role in the adaptation planning process
  - Prioritising environmental restoration and cultural recognition within the city's growth framework
  - Embedding natural and Māori-led solutions in the city's response to climate change
  - Strengthening partnership approaches in delivering affordable housing

- Kāhui accept commentary / are inclined to agree with previous feedback.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Engage directly with Spatial Plan Lead for submission support	KMW	4 Apr
2. Return to next Kāhui with any significant changes	KK	15 Apr

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3. Item B: Central City Transformation Plan (Bethany Gale & Josh Ambler)

(Background)

At the previous Kāhui on Tuesday 4 March, the Urban Design team presented on the Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) refresh. The CCTP is a strategy that sets the vision for the city centre for the next 15 years. The refresh asks whether the original vision for the city is still relevant, and will take into account subsequent work including Mana Whenua design principles as well as the creation and adoption of the Mana Whenua Values Plan by Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi.

Upon agreement with Kāhui, the Urban Design team worked with Te Tira Māori (TTM) to synthesise the Mana Whenua Values plan, previous Taranaki Whānui CCTP principles and Kāhui Mana Whenua design principles for the CCTP vision refresh. Today's presentation showcases the synthesised version of all three documents for Kāhui review and provides an opportunity to unpack Mana Whenua aspirations and project ideas specifically for the City Centre.

(Discussion)

- The Urban Design team is currently working on the Vision, Values and Outcomes for the CCTP refresh, and aim to develop draft "key moves"[1] in April
- These will influence the CCTP refresh, which includes things that council can fund and do both individually and collectively
- Aim to create a document that council officers can use to ensure a shared understanding of how to support Mana Whenua values, outcomes and aspirations
- Example - Ngāmotu City Strategy
- Synthesis process resulted in three key values and three corresponding outcomes that Mana Whenua want us to achieve:
    - **Value: Makaurangi.** A commitment to designing a city that captures the essence of the lands' historical and cultural threads. A Mana Whenua-distinctive city

      Outcome: Tātai Whakapapa. Te Awa Kairangi looks, feels and smells like the ancestral homelands of Mana Whenua.
    - **Value: Manaakitanga.** The commitment to expressing hospitality, kindness, generosity and support to all people. At its core manaaki is the expression of accessibility and equity. A city that supports, provides and protects the needs of all people.

[1] The practical steps and strategies to implement the vision. They are the actions taken to move from the current state to the desired future state.

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Outcome: Oranga. Whānau Māori are supported, protected and their needs are provided for.

- **Value: Kaitiakitanga.** The commitment to act responsibly, safeguarding the land, its resources and its non-human inhabitants. A city that respects Te Taiao and improves the health of our environment.
  Outcome: Ora Taiao. The environment is protected, ecological balance is restored and preserved for future generations.

(Feedback)

- Good work – there are clear pou which cover Mana Whenua aspirations clearly. These values and outcomes should be guiding all projects that Kāhui is across (i.e. they become the kawa), with bespoke aspirations for each project
- All Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASMs) should inform any design process and tell the story of whatever location the project is in (e.g. Waione)
- Would like to understand the process from here, and whether these values and outcomes are considered final
- Would like to have more clarity around what is being asked of us ahead of Kāhui so we give it the due time and respect that it needs. Synthesis has been good, but we are unclear of what that process looked like.

(Wānanga)

- City Centre is currently very concrete, and trees are not indigenous. Entire ethos of CBD is geared towards capitalism – aim to create balance toward something that is more taiao-focussed
- The design of Queensgate mall sees all attention focussed inward rather than outward. We have turned our back on the river and ignored it for too long; now we're trying to reconnect
- HCC noted that Council will also be working with Queensgate to understand what their aspirations are and how we can work together to jointly achieve wider outcomes
- Would like to see a reharmonising of the space that considers the effects of the CBD on the taiao and how we can utilise creative solutions to mitigate historically negative impacts on our ecology (i.e. reintroducing the taiao for treating stormwater and improving water quality). Kāhui would look to expertise of council team to suggest solutions

A city that restores and protects the ecological balance of Te Taiao

- Reintroduce wetlands – to rephrase as "providing more greenspace"

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- HCC noted that re-establishing uri – could be green corridors that connect to the riverHCC offered an example of how we could make the city more permeable (i.e. "spongy city"). For example, using pavers that are permeable rather than non-permeable surfaces where overflow goes into the awa. Kāhui welcomes innovations that support this theme
- HCC noted the Mōuri framework –Kāhui mentioned they are in the process of creating an Iwi Management Plan, which could potentially become a key move for Kaitiakitanga. Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino is working on a Mōuri framework with aspirations to use it as part of the CCTP initiatives.

Mana Whenua-distinctive city

- Where you know you're in a city that's not in Europe, and we can see ourselves in the landscape. A city that reflects the Treaty partnership – our imprint, our DNA is visually represented
- Aspirations to create space around Te Tatau o te Pō that is reflective of the mana of that place, or move the marae

Hapori Māori-supported city

- Mana Whenua Economics - could be a Cultural Centre / economic hub in the City Centre to educate people about our stories, that are also calming for our people.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Share CCTP map	BG	31/03
2. Send invite for KMW to visit Urban Design team to: • Talk through what the CCTP is, what it does and how it can influence change. Urban Design will invite the consultants who are working on the CCTP. • Outline how the Values and Outcomes were synthesized for the CCTP	JA	28/03
3. Wānanga with whānau to determine Mana Whenua aspirations and outcomes for the City Centre	KMW	15/04
4. Return to Kāhui with draft vision statement, values, outcomes, key moves and example initiatives	JA	15/04

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4. Additional Kaupapa

District Plan submissions

Reminder of importance of making District Plan submissions to ensure Mana Whenua voices are being heard.

Council is sending out communications via social media with more information around SASMs in response to feedback from landowners, who had received letters regarding identified SASMs and hazards. Comms will include messaging that the District Plan does not override private property rights, which has been a common misunderstanding.

ACTION: Update Kāhui on communications plan / timing (completed by CB on 27/03)

5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by the end of the week.

Karakia whakamutunga.

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 25 Mar Kāhui minutes	SJ	28 Mar
2. Ensure agenda pack provides more clarity and enables quality feedback from Kāhui	SJ	11 Apr

Next meeting: 5-7pm, Tuesday 15 April

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Agenda

Tuesday 15 April, 5pm-7pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
5pm – 5.05	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions from previous hui (25/03/2025) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
5.05 – 5.35	Hugh Sinclair Park Redevelopment	Verbal Update	Dion Scott, Brad Dobson, Stephan Titze (absent)
5.35 – 6pm	Engagement Framework	Verbal Update + presentation	Callum McKenzie
6pm – 6.50	Central City Transformation Plan Refresh / Pito One Landings Update	Verbal Update + presentation	Joshua Ambler
6.50 – 6.55	Additional Kaupapa • Sustainable Growth Strategy Update	Verbal Update	All
6.55 – 7pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare

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Previous Actions

Actions	Who	By when	Status
1. Provide Ngāti Toa Values Plan	KMW	14 Mar	Incomplete
2. Investigate use of trenches in Pito One	Josh Ambler	25 Mar	Complete
3. Investigate cost implications of Mana Whenua portal	Josh Ambler	25 Mar	In progress
4. Set up hui with Matiu to discuss cultural narrative redraft	Josh Ambler	25 Mar	Complete
5. Send invite for KMW to meet with Urban Design team to talk through the CCTP	Josh Ambler	28 Mar	Cancelled
6. Share CCTP map	Bethany Gale	31 Mar	Complete
7. Engage directly with Spatial Plan Lead for submission support	KMW	4 Apr	Complete
8. Wānanga with whānau to determine Mana Whenua aspirations and outcomes for the City Centre	KMW	15 Apr	In progress
9. Return to Kāhui with draft vision statement, values, outcomes, key moves and example initiatives	Josh Ambler	15 Apr	In progress

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Hugh Sinclair Park Development

Consultation by Parks and Reserves

14. April 2025

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Hugh Sinclair Park- Aim of hui

- Introduction – clarification of area of interest;
- Provide overview on current structures and usage within the park;
- Receive feedback cultural / historical interest by Mana Whenua
- Receive feedback on desired improvements;
- Present first feedbacks received and initial thoughts

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Hugh Sinclair Park- previous engagements

- Consultation with community representatives on 26. March 2025 @Wainuiomata Hub (representatives of Wainuiomata Marae invited)
- Consultation with residence of Masonic Village 3. April 2025

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Hugh Sinclair Park- Area of interest

Hutt City Council Reserve Investment strategy

"Enhancement to meet the appropriate level of service for the neighbourhood. To meet demand, the reserve will improve pathways, play areas, drainage, aesthetics, connection and recreation functions"

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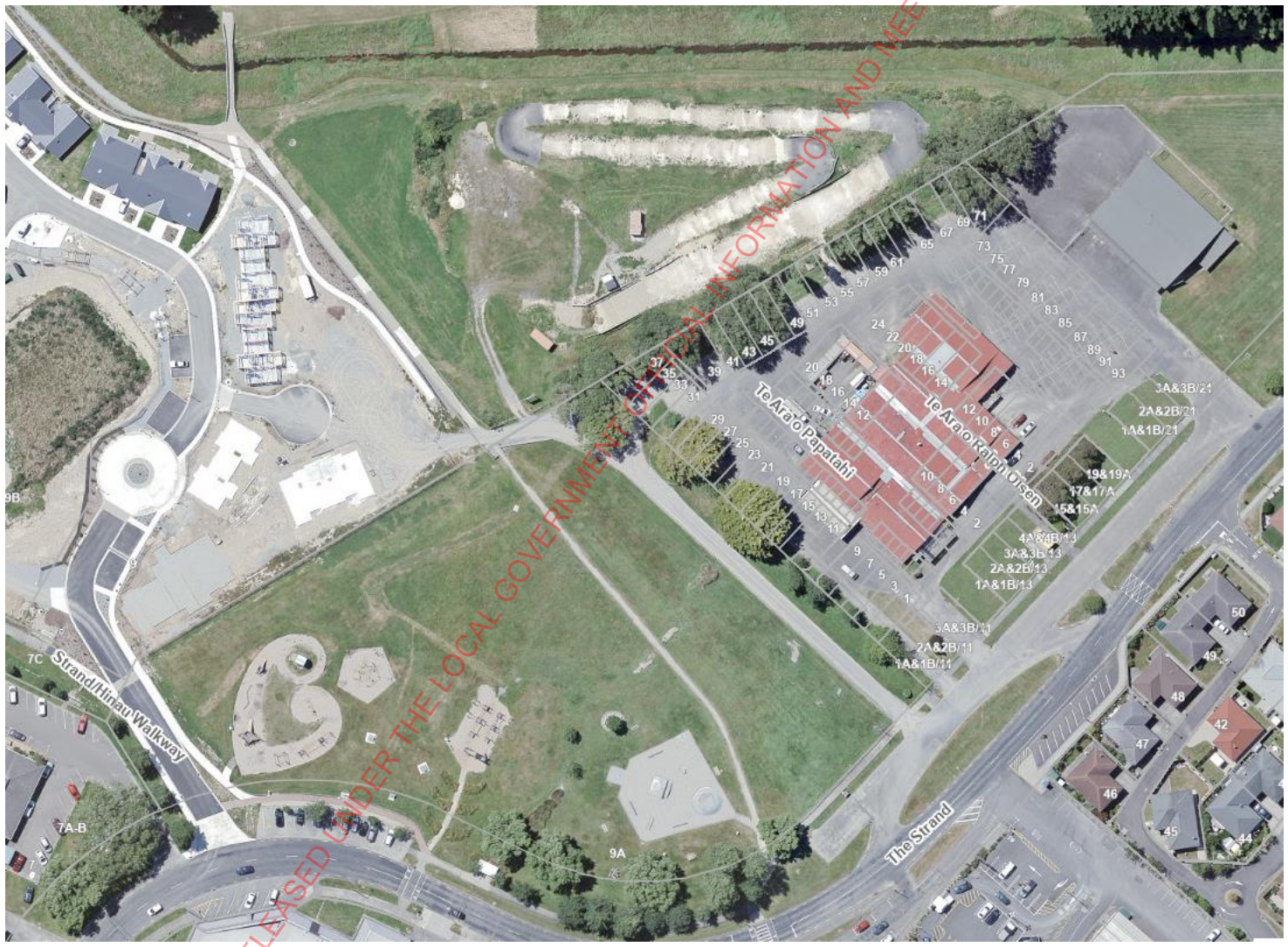
Hugh Sinclair Park- Area of interest



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Hugh Sinclair Park- to be considered

- Cultural and historical enhancement of area;
- Strategic developments within Wainuiomata
  - Wainuiomata Town Centre development;
  - Reserves Investment Strategy;
  - Open Space Framework;
- Link to commuter routes;
- Change of demographics;
- Other developments within Wainuiomata:
  - Off road transport corridor (Black creek)
  - Frederick Wise Park development
  - Marae developments

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Process Masterplan Development

- Evaluation current user, infrastructure and challenges;
- Engagement with partner and stakeholders on area of interest and desired developments;
- Definition of individual areas of development;
- Consultation on drafts;
- Setting priorities;
- Finalization of high-level masterplan
- .....

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Hugh Sinclair Park– Existing structures

- Two playground areas;
- Skate park;
- Variation of seats and benches;
- BBQ area;
- Limited access ways;
- Public toilet facility;
- Storm water retention pond;

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Current usage and desired development

Current usage	Desired development

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Cultural and historical areas of significance

Significant areas	How to present

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Hugh Sinclair Park – current usage /challenges

based on observation and received feedback

User	Challenges	Other comments
➢ Residents of new development; ➢ Visitors to masonic Village; ➢ Visitor town centre; ➢ Workers at town centre; ➢ Schoolkids on way home / classes; ➢ Family events;	➢ Drainage; ➢ Accessibility (walkways / elderly); ➢ Old play equipment; ➢ Current status skate park / BMX track; ➢ Carparks; ➢ Covered seating;	- Motorcycles on paths and BMX track; - Standing water on pathway; - Questions on lighting issues; - High interest to see development going; - Bike racks; - Budget concerns; - Totara planting;

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Hugh Sinclair Park– Initial Masterplan Draft
(based on Initial feedback and Reserve Investment Strategy)

- Provides a layout with definition on current and proposed area of usage;
- Indicates potential drainage works to ensure an all-season usage of the facility;
- Only concept design (detailed design is following potential in- cooperation of selected suggestions;
- Allows for a staged approach to fit budgets demand;

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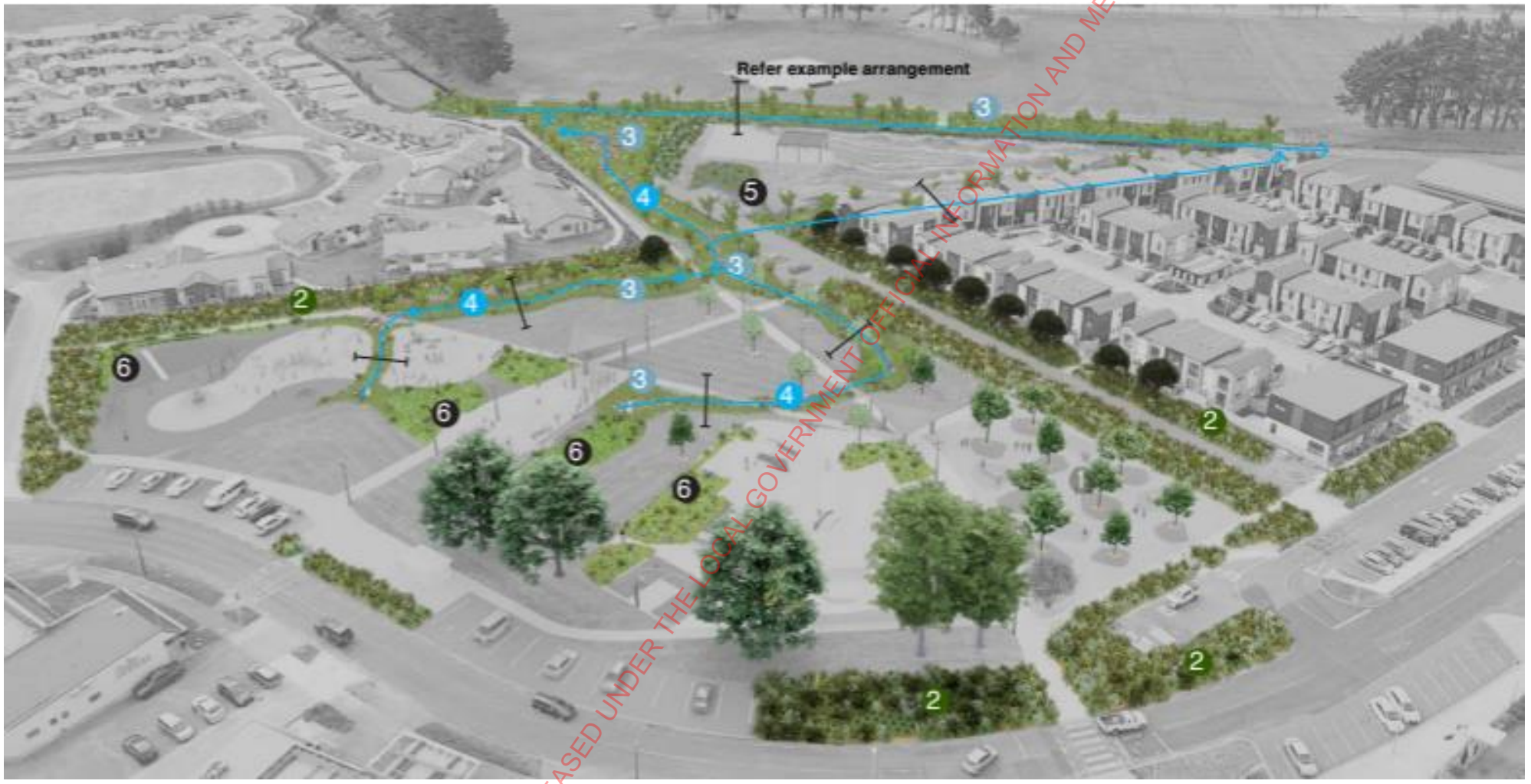
Hugh Sinclair Park– Potential drain works



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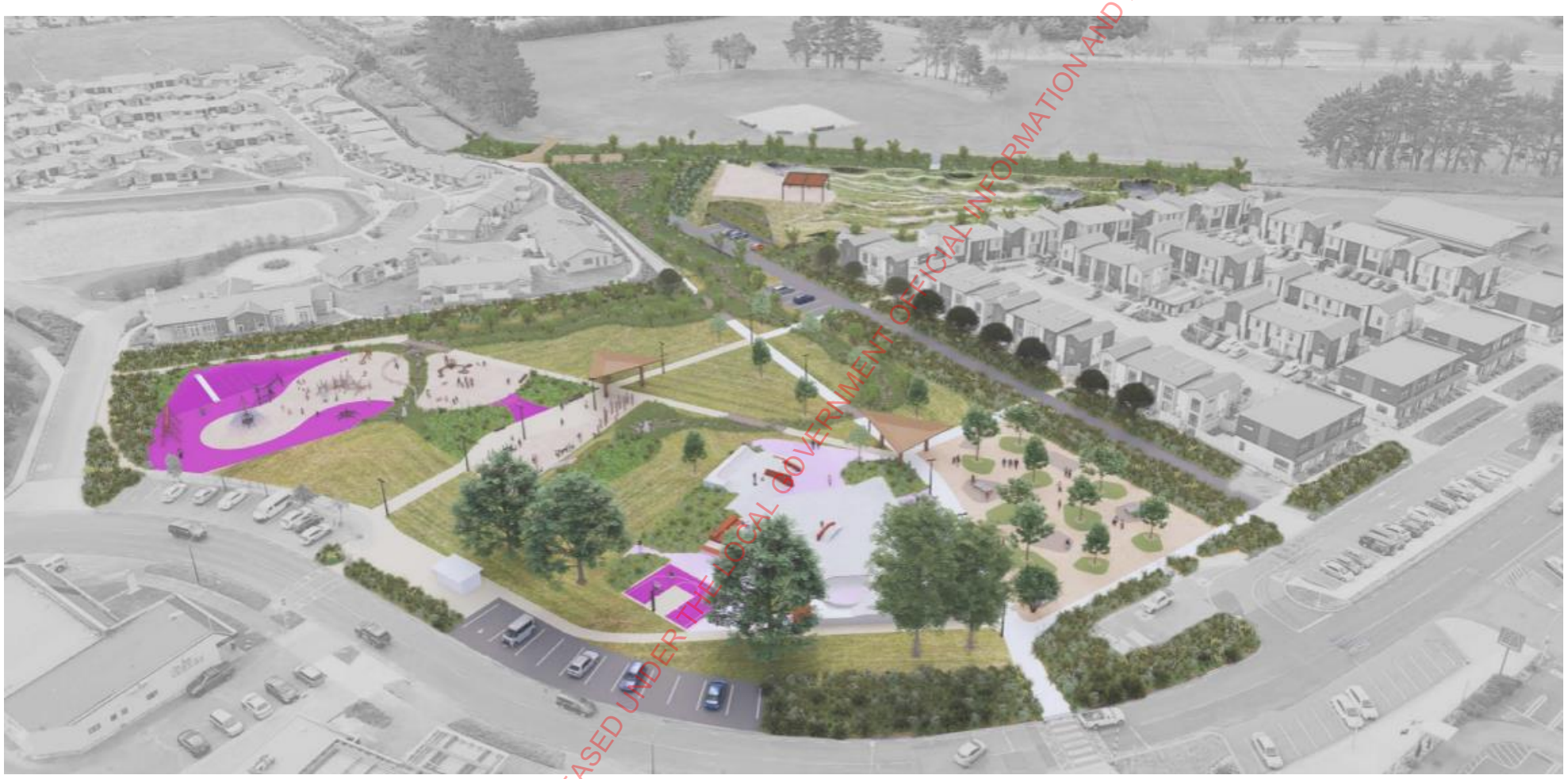
Hugh Sinclair Park– Potential utilization of space



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Hugh Sinclair Park– Potential utilization of space

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Engagement Framework & Action Plan

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

What we aim to achieve

- Depth of understanding
- Balanced perspectives
- Accountability and transparency
- Inclusiveness and representation
- Building public trust

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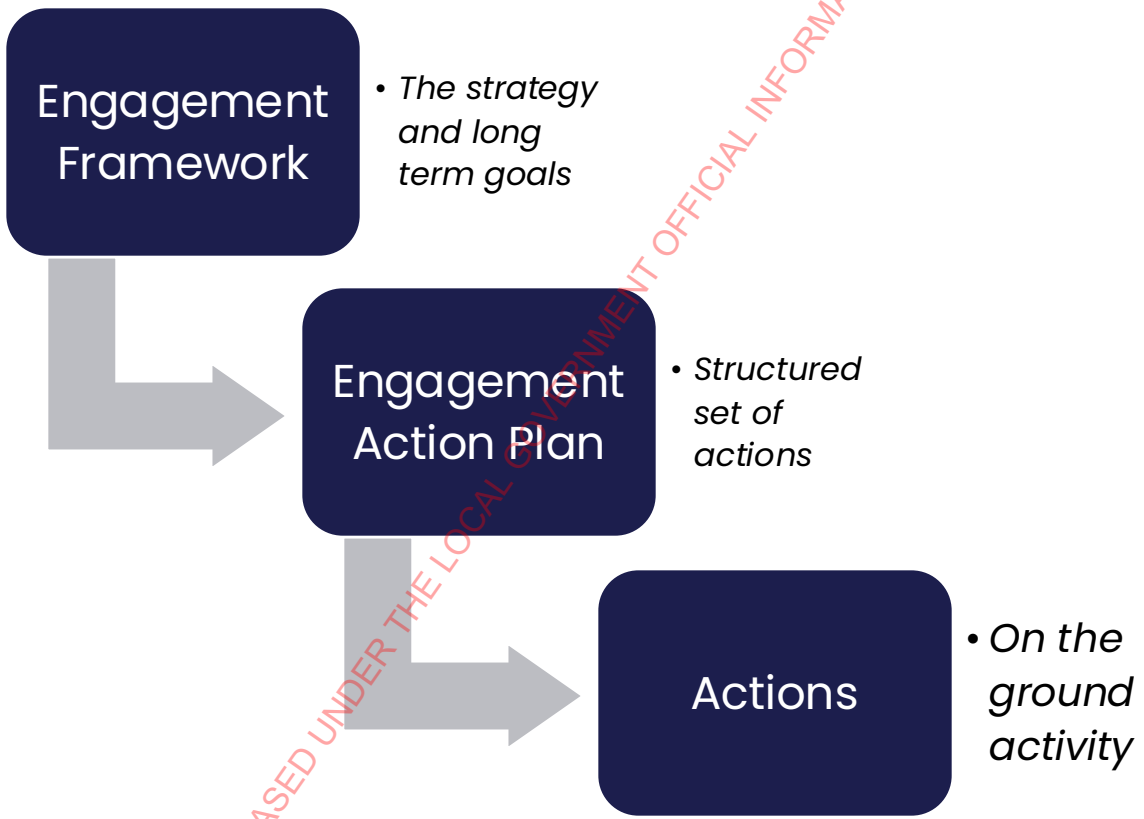
How we will achieve it



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HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

Timeline

1

Phase 1: Planning – October – February 2025

- Project planning
- Education
- Stocktakes
- Internal stakeholder briefs

2

Phase 2: Engagement (Round 1) – Feb - March 2025

- Elected Members, CLT workshops
- Key stakeholder engagement
- Community engagement

3

Phase 3: Development and approval
March – May 2025

- Internal comms
- Development of draft Framework and Action Plan
- CLT/Council endorsement

4

Phase 4: Engagement (Round 2)
June-Nov 2025

- Consultation on draft Framework and Action Plan
- Finalise Framework and Action Plan

5

Phase 5: Implementation and embedding
December 2025

- Workshop to incoming council to brief and seek approval on engagement framework and action plan.

Trial of participatory/deliberative processes throughout

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Engagement Principles

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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We will...

Engage well on what matters to you

We'll keep you updated on council work that affects you, in ways that make sense for you. We'll focus on talking with people most affected by our decisions and find ways to connect that work for them.

Be clear about the impact of your feedback

We'll tell you how your ideas and comments shaped our decisions and share results quickly and clearly. If we couldn't use your feedback, we'll explain why.

Be inclusive and accessible

We want to hear from everyone in Lower Hutt, especially people who haven't been heard before or have struggled with council processes. We'll listen at times and places that work for you.

Engage genuinely with no hidden agendas

We'll be honest about why we're asking for your input and what influence you have in each decision. We'll listen, make room for new ideas, and be upfront when we need to change direction and why.

Be responsible partners under Te Tiriti

We commit to engaging with Mana Whenua and hapori Māori in good faith, upholding tikanga and our commitment to Te Tiriti.

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Pātai/questions?

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) Refresh

Kāhui Mana Whenua

15/04/2025

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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Agenda

- CCTP Scope Area map
- CCTP in a nutshell
- Synthesising Mana whenua values process
- How MW values have influenced the CCTP Values (sign off)
- Outcomes (review)
- Level of Kāhui input from here
- Whanau aspirations feedback
- Next steps

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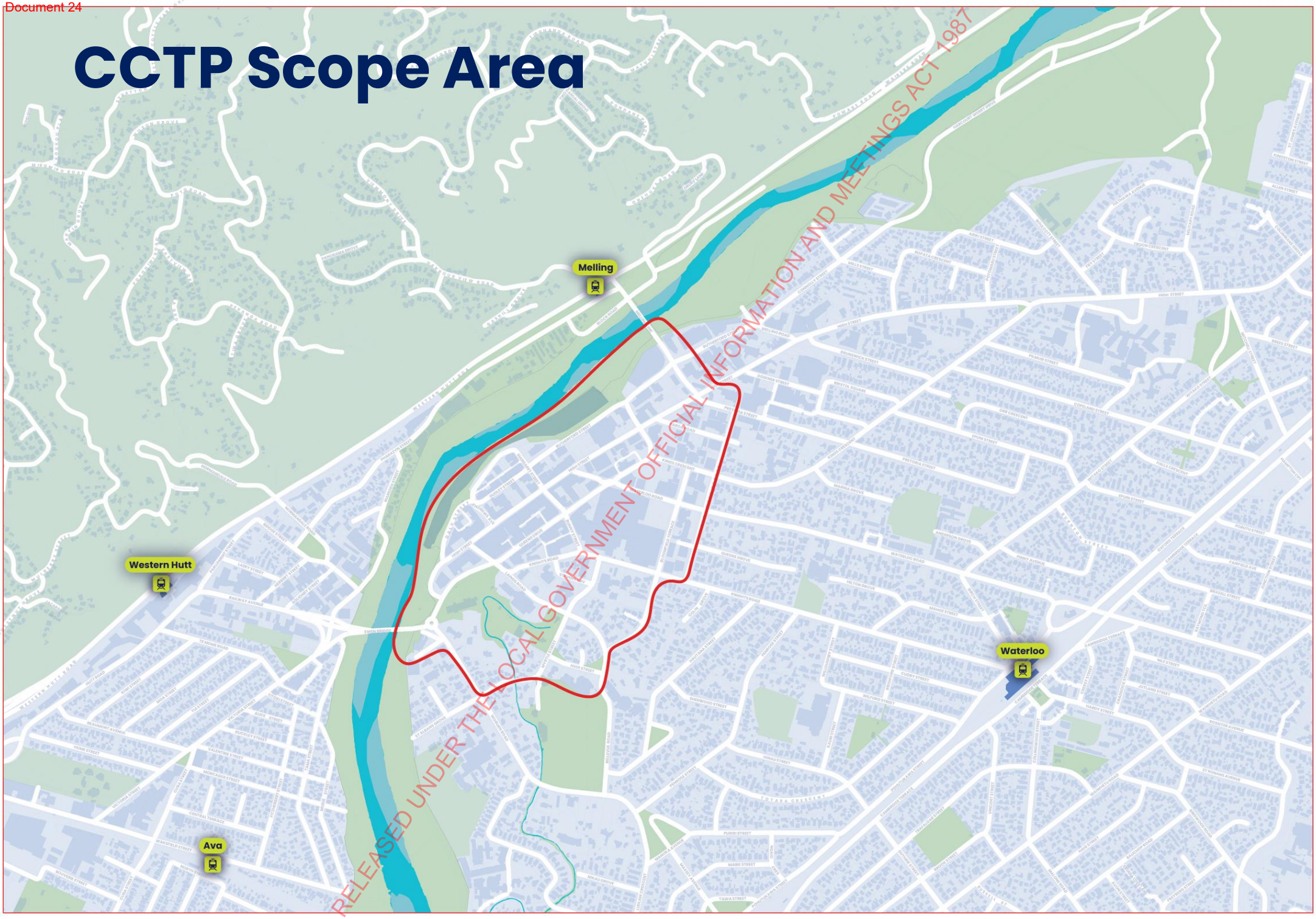
CCTP Scope Area



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CCTP Strategy in a nutshell

- The CCTP is a strategy that sets the vision for the city centre for the next 15 years.
- Internal use – Influences HCC city centre projects, small and large.
- External - signals to developers, investors and businesses the types of city that HCC and the community want to see.
- Partners - supporting aspirations through design and other initiatives. Ensures we are on the same page and working towards similar goals.

Communications tool - That explains where we are going and how this all comes together in the city centre.

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Structure

Vision	Why?	This is our desired future state for the city centre, a long-term aspirational goal
Values	How?	These are our core beliefs that guide our decision-making.
Outcomes	What?	These define the results we seek from our actions and initiatives.
Key Moves	Where?	These are the strategic directions and programmes of initiatives.

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Synthesizing Makaurangi example.

4.1.8 Papatūānuku

The mountains, the cliffs, the landforms, the geology, ngāhere, trees, birds—they all need each other to exist.

Responsibilities

We revere the beauty that is nature and with respect and humility we work with her. We seek to re-foster our connection which was once lost with Te Awa Kairangi and its encompassing and interconnected environment.

Behaviour and Actions

- We are telling the stories which foster our reconnection with a hope that attitudes and behaviours may change—breathing new life to the Tupua which created our harbour and in doing so ensuring our collective permanency

4.1.1 Ranginui

The connection to the various spiritual realms of the great and vast heavens, the source of light and understanding, growth and ultimate link to the celestial family that created our great tupua.

Responsibilities

We acknowledge the connection to Ranginui as the source of knowledge and enlightenment. We are guided by the footsteps taken by Tane Māhuta in his journey to the many heavens of enlightenment. The Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi project provides a journey of learning which fosters a connection to the great spiritual and celestial powers.

Behaviour and Actions

- We are undertaking a process which enables learning and growth understanding that what we are seeking to achieve cannot be done simply
- We ensure that we connect directly to our celestial family as a source of identity and link to the wairua of our tupua.

4.1.5 Tātai Whakapapa

The history, the connections, the relationships and friendships which shape the land and the people.

Responsibilities

We respect that which has been done by our predecessors, our tupuna and others who have created a positive imprint in the identity of Te Awa Kairangi.

Behaviour and Actions

- Historical and cultural heritage is shared and celebrated
- Future contributions are sought so that the life and identity of Te Awa Kairangi may continue to grow and develop.

4.1.4 Āhua

The character of Te Awa Kairangi is seen, the beauty, the mystique, the wonder, the wild, the rawness, the unforgiving—this is about the identity of Te Awa Kairangi enduring beyond the present through capturing and captivating the hearts and minds of the few and the many.

Responsibilities

The natural beauty created by our tupua are revered and identifies quite clearly our connection and sense of belonging to a space. We celebrate all of these component pieces which re-ignite our lived relationship with Te Awa Kairangi

Behaviour and Actions

- We seek to intensify the real lived experiences with Te Awa Kairangi so as people are inspired by the beauty of the numerous natural features
- The personality of Ngake is felt. The mystery of life and the strength of tupuna are shared through narratives, design and story telling

Makaurangi means fingerprint and refers to the unique identity of place. This means capturing the essence of the land's narrative and weaving historical and cultural threads into design outcomes.

ORA WAIRUA

Iwi identity is prominent and Programme is mana-enhancing for all

Te Ao Māori tikanga and cultural narratives of Iwi mana whenua are shared, embraced, celebrated, and protected by Programme Partners, the Alliance and the wider community through mana- enhancing design and behaviour.

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Process of Synthesizing Mana whenua values

CCTP 2019 Values

Mana Whenua Values Plan

KMW Design Principles

Makaurangi – The commitment to designing a city that captures the essence of the lands' historical and cultural threads.

Manaakitanga – the commitment to expressing hospitality, kindness, generosity and support to all people. At its core manaaki is the expression of accessibility and equity.

Kaitiakitanga – The commitment to the environment ensuring it is protected, ecological balance is restored and preserved for future generations.

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How Mana Whenua Values have influenced CCTP Values.

Core Values - Core beliefs that guide our decision-making.

Makaurangi.
Our unique fingerprint

Our city centre looks and feels like our culturally diverse communities. We recognise that cultural heritage contributes to belonging and helps us better understand each other. Partnership with Mana Whenua and our diverse communities will play a crucial role in shaping our city centre.

Manaakitanga.
Caring for each other.

Our city centre is a welcoming place, where everyone finds hospitality, kindness, generosity and respect for others. We support each other to create a city centre that is accessible and equitable, meeting the needs of everyone, whether you are eight or eighty.

Kaitiakitanga.
Protecting the environment.

Our city centre champions the essential relationship between people and the environment. We acknowledge that the health and well-being of future generations depend on this generation restoring, protecting, and caring for te taiao.

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Draft Outcomes – These define the results we seek from our actions and initiatives

A centre of **cultural** exchange.

A place that embodies Mana Whenua and showcases our rich cultural diversity. Here we collaborate with Mana Whenua and our diverse communities when designing our city centre. They are visible and their needs are provided for. Our urban form integrates Mana Whenua narratives, and our spaces enable diverse cultural practices. Art in streets, cultural events, multilingual.

A **green** centre that re-balances the relationship with nature.

A place where nature, te Taiao, is woven into the urban fabric; lush, sustainable, and thriving. Hands in soil, feet in water. A city where Te Taiao and tangata are deeply connected. Green corridors create touch points to see, hear, and feel nature. Our restoration efforts along the river contribute to hearing birdlife in the streets.

A **liveable** centre that feels like home.

More people live in the city centre because of a diverse offering of homes, parks and spaces, designed to support everyday life. Amenities like the hospital, community facilities and schools are in easy reach. A place to raise a family.

A **dynamic** centre full of activity and innovation.

A place that amplifies the potential of our people and businesses. People feel they can make it here. It is busy, buzzy, and creative, with a strong evening economy. Business, hospitality and retail thrive with easy access to skills and investment, working together to form strong networks.

A **connected** centre that enables independence.

A place that exemplifies accessibility; where travel is uncomplicated, and movement is easy. The streets are welcoming and connected, ensuring everyone can navigate effortlessly. Public transport is convenient, paths wide, crossings frequent. Safe. Our kaumātua travel independently and tamariki scooter to school.

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Whānau aspirations ?

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Next steps

Next kāhui (6 May)
Outcomes (sign off)
Share Draft key moves & initiatives (review)
Share Draft Vision (review)

Kāhui (27 May)
key moves & initiatives (sign off)
Vision (sign off)
Whole document final (final review)

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 15 April, 5-7pm

Attendees	
In-person	Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust); Matiu Jennings (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga O Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd);
Online	Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira); Mareikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare | Tumuaki Māori; Sophie Johnson | Kaiwhakarite (minute-taker)
Guest speakers, HCC	Stephan Titze | Parks Project Manager (online); Brad Dobson | Landscape Architect (external); Dion Scott | Project Coordinator; Callum McKenzie | Senior Engagement Advisor; Joshua Ambler | Pou Hoahoa Māori (online); Bethany Gale | Urban Design Lead (online); Cristal Bennett | Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here (online)

Apologies
N/A

Absences
Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa); Aimee Bishop (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)

Agenda
1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes 2. Item A: Hugh Sinclair Park Redevelopment 3. Item B: Engagement Framework 4. Item C: Central City Transformation Plan Refresh / Pito One Landings Update 5. Additional Kaupapa – Sustainable Growth Strategy Update 6. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

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1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Karakia tīmatanga.

Previous action amendment: Ngāti Toa Values Plan – happy with those provided by Taranaki Whānui.

Minutes from 25 March Kāhui Mana Whenua passed.

2. Item A: Hugh Sinclair Park Redevelopment (Stephan Titze)

(Background)

Council's Parks and Reserves team are working with an external landscape architect on a Master Plan (concept plan) for Hugh Sinclair Park in Wainuiomata. There has been previous engagement with local community at Wainuiomata Hub, as well as residents of the neighbouring Masonic Village. The Master Plan will evaluate current user and infrastructure challenges, and once finalised will be presented along with the full development cost estimate to the incoming Council for approval (Dec 2025).

Today's presentation asks for Kāhui consideration around the current usage of the park and any aspirations for its development, as well as identifying opportunities to share cultural narratives specific to the area.

(Discussion)

- Hugh Sinclair Park Redevelopment is considered a small local project that has been approved by Council out of the Reserves Investment Strategy. It seeks to upgrade existing amenities and improve environmental outcomes with plans for native planting and treatment of stormwater.
- The concept design will also consider ongoing developments within Wainuiomata such as an "off road transport corridor" / shared footpath to improve access routes to local schools, as well as the establishment of a new sports amenity block at Frederick Wise Park. The inclusion of Frederick Wise Park as part of the development will be dependent on the intentions of the existing leaseholder Wainuiomata BMX Club. The club appears to be defunct, though they hold a lease until 2030. The project team is aware of a draft MoU between Connected Communities (HCC) and Wainuiomata Marae, with a focus on native planting around the BMX track. This is currently on hold due to the ongoing masterplan development process.

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- Linda Olsen and Aroha Puketapu from Wainuiomata Marae have been invited to provide feedback and their local expertise for the project. Kāhui Mana Whenua advised the team that while Whaea Linda is an uri of Taranaki Whānui, the marae itself is a mataawaka marae and does not represent the interests of Mana Whenua. Further engagement with Kāhui will be required to ensure an appropriate Mana Whenua presence.
- On either side of the proposed development is the Masonic Retirement Village, as well as high-density housing geared towards young families. Masonic Village has requested a separate engagement which had been granted as there may be conflicting interests between the two neighbouring communities.
- Existing structures include two separate playground areas in poor condition, an old skatepark, high variation of seating, an uncovered BBQ area, one toilet facility, a storm water retention pond, and an old BMX track.
- Feedback from community stakeholders includes drainage, accessibility, status of skatepark / BMX track, and ongoing issues with motorcycle use as key challenges for the project to address.

Design considerations (Brad Dobson - External)

- Potential drain works looks at the environmental layer and aims to improve the condition of Black Creek. Established vegetation adds a lot of amenity value, and existing detention area (no. 3 on "Potential drain works" slide) could become a dry basin wetland where planting would also have environmental benefits. Potential to add educational elements (i.e. how the water is being channelled and used). Team is mindful of making the park feel like a park and not surrounded by urban development.
- Potential utilisation of space – addresses current state of amenities in area. Lack of shelter, isolated furniture, playground at the end of its life span. Feedback received also asks for an increase in carparking, as well as the potential for the BMX track to remain as an amenity post-lease (potentially as a pump track)
- Concept plan is in draft phase only and any feedback is welcome. The project provides an opportunity to create a premiere park for Wainuiomata that is a good reflection of the community.

(Feedback)

- Kāhui encourages the application of kaupapa Māori design principles that were developed with council's Pou Hoahoa Māori. Opportunity for the team to work with Josh to help shape kaupapa Māori design aspects.

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- Council seeking to reindigenise our spaces, which is an area Kāhui should be engaged in. Parks and Reserves Team working on multiple projects – potential to work with Pou Hoahoa Māori to help identify relevant projects and support good practice for Kāhui engagement.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Project team to set up meeting with Josh to advise around Kaupapa Māori design principles and help guide future engagement with Kāhui	ST	24/04
2. Return to Kāhui on 27 May for Black Creek development update – to provide project information to Sophie a week in advance	ST	20/05

3. Item B: Engagement Framework (Callum McKenzie)

(Background)

Council is drafting an Engagement Framework and Action Plan to guide how Council will engage with communities. This is not intended to replace established Mana Whenua engagement processes and will instead sit alongside these. The team has completed a public consultation process and is specifically interested in Kāhui feedback relating to the principle:

Be responsible partners under Te Tiriti: We commit to engaging with Mana Whenua and hapori Māori in good faith, upholding tikanga and our commitment to Te Tiriti.

(Discussion)

- Council wants to make sure we're engaging community with methods that work for people. Through the Engagement Framework and Action Plan, the engagement team seeks to actively remove roadblocks to help build trust in process, and people feeling that they have ability to shape the city they live in.
- Initial drafts were based on feedback the team had received in the last 12 months. Aim to be ambitious but realistic with principles. Currently in **Phase 3: Development and Approval** - sourcing insights from internal and external consultation. Once principles have been confirmed and the framework and action plan have been finalised, the engagement team will brief and seek approval from the incoming Council (Dec 2025)

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- A review of the consultation findings saw the Tiriti principle has been more controversial among respondents, receiving the most mixed feedback (see presentation for summary of written comments).
- Despite the mixed feedback, the team has not proposed any changes to this principle. There is also a recognition that while Te Tiriti exists at a higher level than an engagement framework, its absence within Council's key principles of engagement would not adequately acknowledge the nature of the relationship between Council, Mana Whenua and the wider hapori Māori
- The draft Framework and Action Plan will go to the Policy, Finance and Strategy (PFS) Committee on 6 May.

(Feedback)

- It can be difficult to see how the overall aspirations of Mana Whenua can be achieved based on framework principles. Overall, Kāhui agreed on the wording and on the benefits of its inclusion, such as:
    - Currently the engagement with Council is positive
    - It secures recognition of the relationship as people and politics change
    - It recognises that Mana Whenua have a different level of interest than the general public and have dual citizenship rights, which changes the nature of the engagement
- Furthermore, Kāhui suggested that:
    - the Tiriti principle be elevated to the top of the list; and
    - the principle is strengthened with a statement, which precedes the principles, that speaks to the unique relationship Council has with Mana Whenua based on their commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Actions	Who	By when
1. Draft Te Tiriti statement and provide update to KMW	CM	30/04

4. Item C: Central City Transformation Plan (Bethany Gale & Josh Ambler)

(Background)

At the previous Kāhui on Tuesday 25 March, the Urban Design team presented the draft Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) Values and Outcomes that were a synthesis of

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Design Principles, previous Taranaki Whānui CCTP principles and the Mana Whenua Values Plan.

Today's presentation provides an update on the development of the CCTP, and responds to the request from Kāhui for more information around what the CCTP is and how it can influence change, as well as detail around the synthesis process.

(Discussion)

- The CCTP is a strategy that sets the vision for the city centre for the next 15 years. It will:
    - influence council's city centre projects, both small and large
    - signal to developers, investors and businesses the type of city that council and the community want to see
    - support the aspirations of our partners through design and other initiatives
- The team wants to ensure the integrity of what is contained in the Mana Whenua Values Plan is maintained. Mana Whenua Values have been adapted from Kāhui Mana Whenua Design Principles to better align with the Values Plan. These values have influenced the CCTP values (below), helping to underpin and hold everything together:
    - Makaurangi: Our unique fingerprint
    - Manaakitanga: Caring for each other
    - Kaitiakitanga: Caring for the environment
- As this is centred around the city, there is also an Intention to include something around local business – Urban Design team will be working with the Business and Economy team to develop this
- The draft outcomes refer to the whole community, with some that are Mana Whenua-specific. The associated icons show which values each outcome reflects (see presentation slide "Draft Outcomes")
- For example, "A liveable centre that feels like home": Availability of homes in the city centre that support different needs and create choice for whānau – a city that is designed to be intergenerational
- Shaping your City Centre survey is out now – opportunity for Kāhui to share views here

(Feedback)

- Wording looks good for promoting diverse offerings of homes, however private landowners will likely be more interested in generating maximum return than

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designing an intergenerational city. What level of influence does HCC really have in this space?

- Would like to see the city centre become livelier and for local businesses to thrive but struggle to see how we will achieve this.
- Difficult to motivate whānau to share aspirations – request for the team to provide a one-pager that speaks to Council's commitment to implementing CCTP, why you should say what's important to you, and how it would be different to feedback you provided for the Long-Term Plan (LTP) or other plans.
- Whānau need to know there is an avenue to for feedback to become a reality. Sceptical about whether this is achievable. Require examples and direction of the breadth and scope of what is achievable as a starting point for engaging with whānau.
- The CCTP needs to be shared more formally with iwi trust entities – suggest CCTP as item at Quarterly Mana Whenua Hui (May 29 and June 11).

Actions	Who	By when
1. Add CCTP as agenda item for Quarterly Mana Whenua hui	KB	24 Apr
2. Draft key moves and initiatives for Kāhui review	JA	30 Apr
3. Check sign-off process for CCTP document	BG	30 Apr
4. Present whole CCTP document to Kāhui	JA	27 May

5. Additional Kaupapa

Sustainable Growth Strategy Update – see Appendix A.

District Plan queries – please email Cristal directly.

Kāhui Minutes – apologies in advance, minutes for this hui may be delayed due to impending report for Te Herenga Kairangi as well as the Easter break.

6. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by next week.

Karakia whakamutunga.

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Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 15 Apr Kāhui minutes	SJ	22 Apr
2. Amend Previous Actions (Ngāti Toa Values Plan)	SJ	22 Apr

Next meeting: 1-3pm, Tuesday 6 May

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Appendix A: Sustainable Growth Strategy 2025-2055 – Kāhui Update

Purpose

1. To update Kāhui Mana Whenua on the feedback received on the draft Sustainable Growth Strategy 2025-2055.

Community engagement

2. Community engagement on the draft Strategy ran for eight weeks from 5 February to 4 April 2025. It involved the following activities:
    - Presentations to all Community Boards
    - Online survey
    - Hardcopies in all neighbourhood hubs
    - Website with downloadable documents (downloaded 201 times) and Frequently Asked Questions (viewed 33 times)
    - Print advertising in Hutt News, Wainuiomata News and Eastbourne Herald
    - Social media advertising on Facebook (17,000 views), LinkedIn (2,600 impressions) and Instagram (389 views).

3. The online survey had 57 visitors and 24 respondents. The survey results on the eight strategic moves are:
    - The majority (two thirds) of survey responses "agree" or "strongly agree" with the strategic moves.
    - 14.5% of responses "neither agree nor disagree" with the strategic moves.
    - One fifth of the responses "disagree" or "strongly disagree" with the strategic moves.

4. An open field question in the survey provided the opportunity for more detailed feedback. The feedback themes from the open field are:
    - Desire for more walking and cycling infrastructure. (4 comments)
    - Sea level rise and climate change. (3 comments)
    - Provision of shared amenity spaces and 'third spaces' like libraries, cafes and community houses so people can socialise. (2 comments)
    - Issues around greenfield growth in Wainuiomata due to poor resilience, public transport and water infrastructure capacity. (2 comments)
    - Lack of medical facility improvements/expansion. (2 comments)
    - Desire for better connectivity between Petone, Lower Hutt CBD and Waterloo Station. (1 comment)
    - Desire for more mixed-use development. (1 comment)

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- Desire for renewable energy for new builds i.e. no gas appliances. (1 comment)
- Desire to incorporate native plants in developments. (1 comment)
- Desire for safe and well-designed housing. (1 comment)
- Need for more employment to support population growth. (1 comment)
- Subdivision of 2-hectares or more properties in the Western Hills. (1 comment)
- Every suburb needs to be self-sufficient. (1 comment)
- Support new homes in whole of Lower Hutt rather than concentrating all new builds into the northern Valley Floor. (1 comment)
- Consideration of practicalities like car parking, where rubbish bins can safely be kept and bus shelters. (1 comment)
- Desire for longer hours at libraries and pools. (1 comment)
- Opposition to Petone to Grenada Road. (1 comment)
- Pest trees in the Western Hills and vegetation removal for Winstone Quarry. (1 comment)
- Lack of off-street parking for new housing. (1 comment)
- Desire for mention of historic heritage. (1 comment)

5. Further to the feedback on sea level rise, we recommend aligning the map for Strategic Move 4 "Whāngaihia te hunga noho takutai | Foster prepared coastal and low-lying communities" with the Proposed District Plan "medium and high risk coastal inundation" map. This will have the effect of extending the area of this move slightly over Waiwhetū and Woburn.

6. Other minor text changes throughout the Strategy will be made to reflect the feedback, where appropriate.

Mana Whenua engagement

7. Mana Whenua have been contributing to the Strategy from the early development stages.

8. Their engagement has been through Council's Kāhui Mana Whenua hui, as well as focused wānanga with individual iwi groups.

9. Overall, Mana Whenua have been supportive of the direction of the Strategy and have actively contributed to drafting the 'Cultural Identity' section of the analysis.

10. Their other feedback include:
    - Strengthen recognition of mana whenua history and sites of significance through tangible commitments.
    - Ensure Mana Whenua are partners in the Adaptation Plan process.
    - Prioritise environmental restoration and cultural recognition.

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- Embed natural and Māori-led solutions in the city's response to climate change.
- Strengthen partnership approaches in delivering affordable housing.
- Recognise that Mana Whenua provide expertise and kaitiaki guidance, which is weighted beyond technical input.

11. Minor amendments will be made to the Strategy to reflect Mana Whenua feedback.

Agencies engagement

12. Following their initial input in May 2024, further feedback was sought from Government agencies (Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Kāinga Ora, Ministry of Education, Health NZ Te Whatu Ora, NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi), the Regional Council, MetLink, Wellington Water Ltd and iwi partners between December 2024 to March 2025.

13. At a high level, all agencies expressed support and agreement with the Strategy.

14. Minor amendments to the text and maps of the Strategy were suggested and will be made.

15. One agency noted the inconsistency between the Strategy which encourages growth in the central and northern Valley Floor and the Proposed District Plan which still features "Medium Density Residential" and higher zoning outside the Valley Floor and in the coastal areas.

16. The Proposed District Plan reflects current Government-mandated densities under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development and Medium Density Residential Standards. Any changes to these Government mandates will be reflected in a future District Plan review.

Next steps

17. The next steps are:
    - **23 April** - Councillors briefing on feedback received
    - **29 May** – Endorsement of final Strategy from District Plan Review Committee
    - **29 May** – Adoption of final Strategy by Council

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Agenda

Tuesday 6 May, 1pm-3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
1pm – 1.10	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions from previous hui (15/04/2025) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
1.10 – 2pm	Central City Transformation Plan Refresh / Pito One Landings Update	Verbal Update + presentation	Joshua Ambler, Bethany Gale
2pm – 2.30	Hugh Sinclair Park Redevelopment – Masterplan	Verbal Update + presentation	Stephan Titze, Brad Dobson
2.30 – 2.50	Additional Kaupapa • Heritage Grant Fund Update	Verbal Update	All
2.50 – 3pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare

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Previous Actions

Actions	Who	By when	Status
1. Provide Ngāti Toa Values Plan	KMW	14 Mar	Complete
2. Investigate cost implications of Mana Whenua portal	Josh Ambler	25 Mar	In progress
3. Wānanga with whānau to determine Mana Whenua aspirations and outcomes for the City Centre	KMW	15 Apr	In progress
4. Project team to set up meeting with Josh to advise around Kaupapa Māori design principles and help guide future engagement with Kāhui	Stephan Titze	24 Apr	Complete
5. Draft Te Tiriti statement and provide update to KMW	Callum McKenzie	30 Apr	In progress
6. Add CCTP as agenda item for Quarterly Mana Whenua hui	Kaanihi Butler-Hare	30 Apr	Complete
7. Draft CCTP key moves and initiatives for Kāhui review	Josh Ambler	30 Apr	In progress
8. Check sign-off process for CCTP document	Bethany Gale	30 Apr	In progress
9. Return to Kāhui on 27 May for Black Creek development update – to provide project information to Sophie a week in advance	Stephan Titze	20 May	Delayed till further notice
10. Present whole CCTP document to Kāhui	Josh Ambler	27 May	In progress

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Pito One Landings & CCTP Updates

Kāhui Mana Whenua Update 06/5/25

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Agenda

Pito One Pā Landing updates

- Te Puni Urupā design update
- Next steps

Hīkoikoi Landing update

- Tendering process
- Next steps

CCTP

- Updated outcomes
- Key moves
- Timeline of approval process – sharing doc to Chairs
- Next steps

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Pito One Pā Landing project, a small yet impactful initiative dedicated to celebrating the rich cultural heritage of Te Awa Kairangi! This project seeks to illuminate Petone's forgotten history and its spaces.

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Designed in response to feedback to

- Increase street prominence
- Support tikanga and use of the urupā through:
  - Increased privacy
  - Protection from the elements e.g. wind
  - Improved accessibility e.g. somewhere to sit, mobility parking space
  - Provide somewhere to gather
  - Color
  - Careful not to model pou after tupuna if they can be sat/ leant on
  - Highlight Urupā entrance
  - Support functionality for future tangihunga practices
  - Protect sightlines to Honiana Te Puni Memorial

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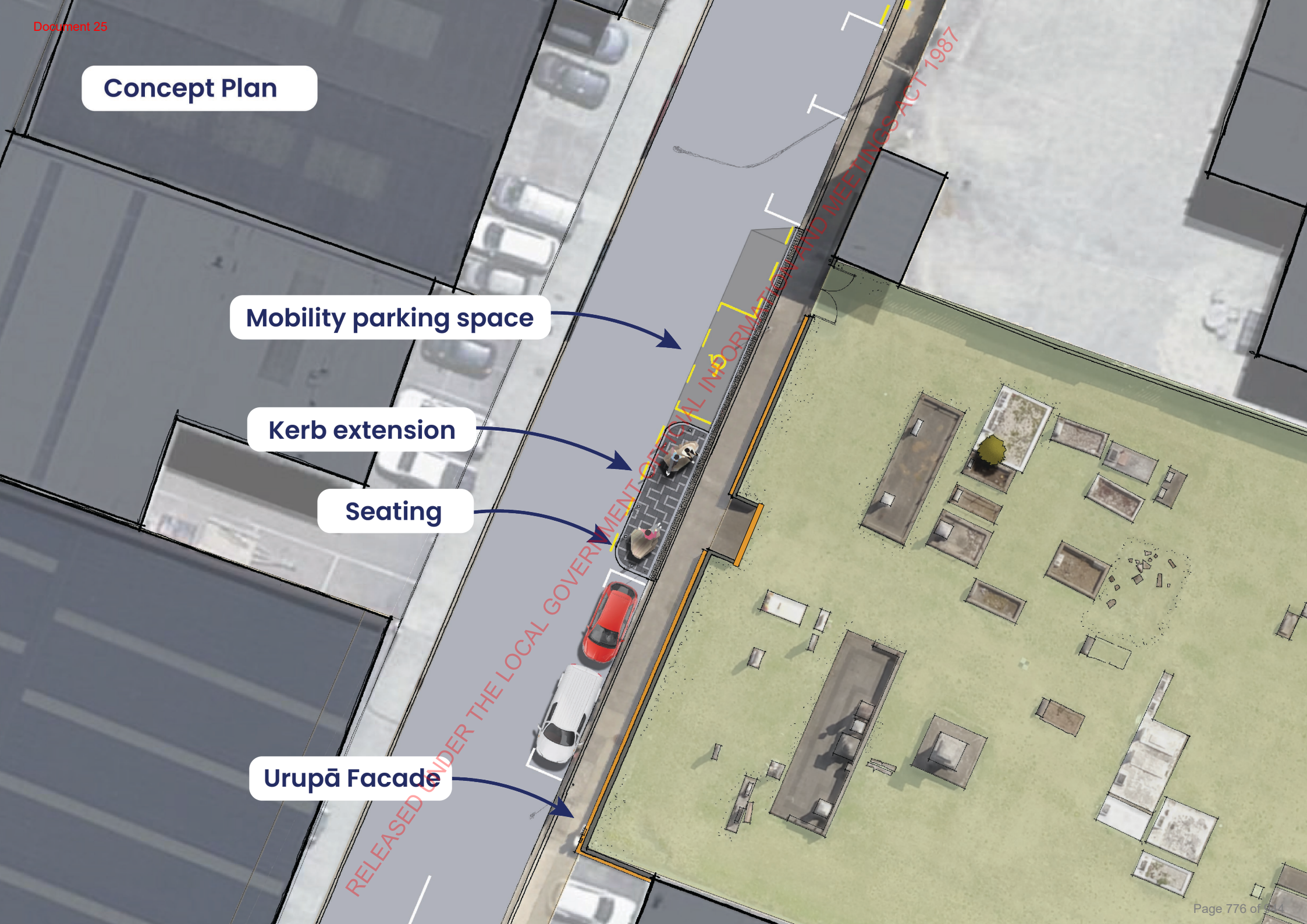

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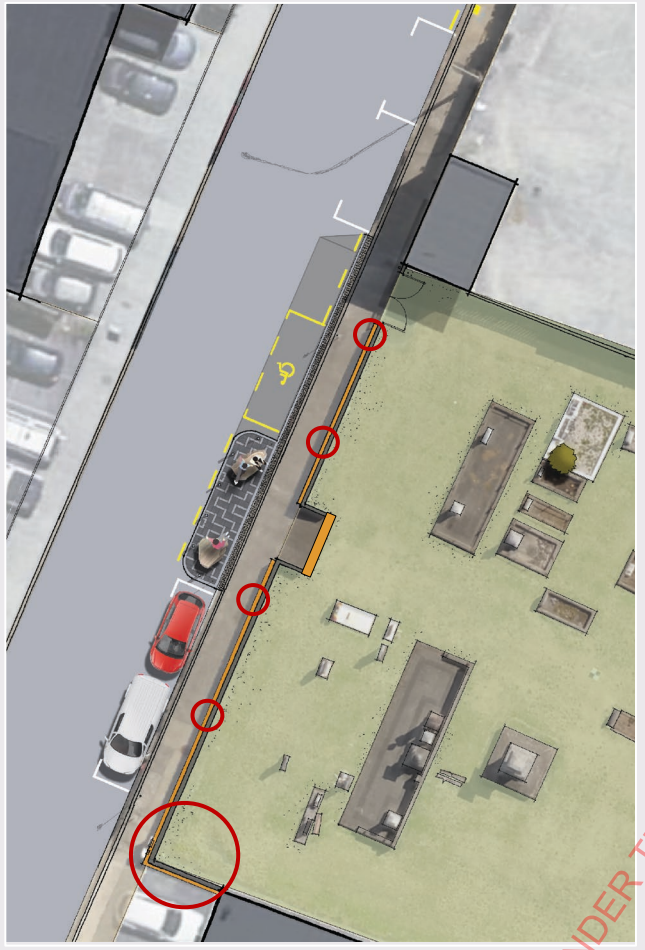
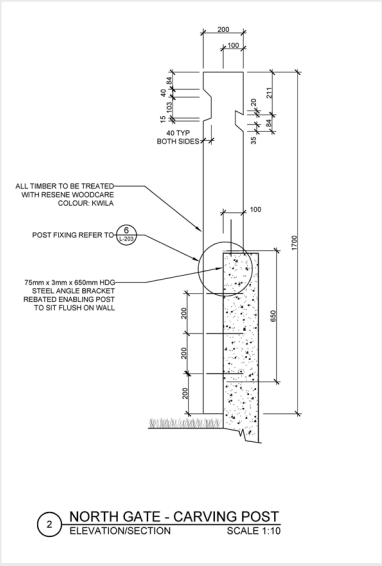
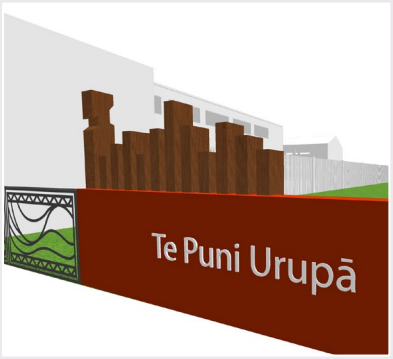
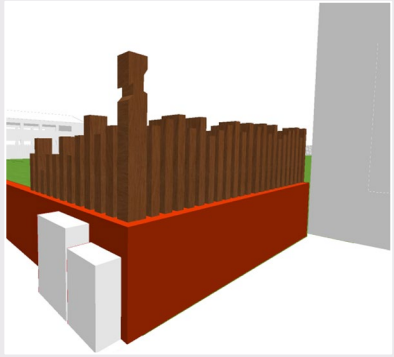
Urupā Facade









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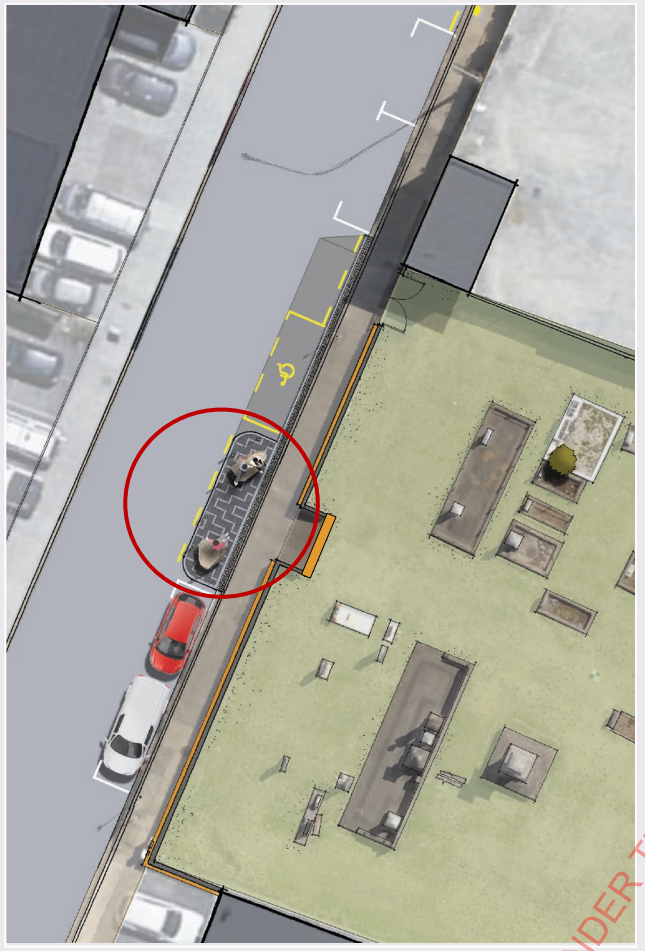
Kerb extension Seating



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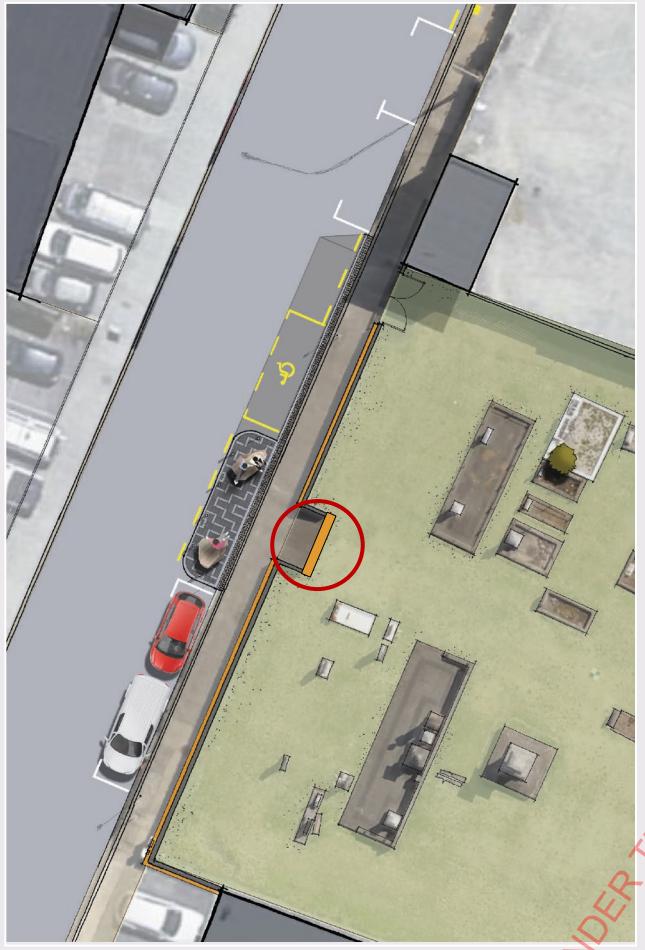
Urupā Facade



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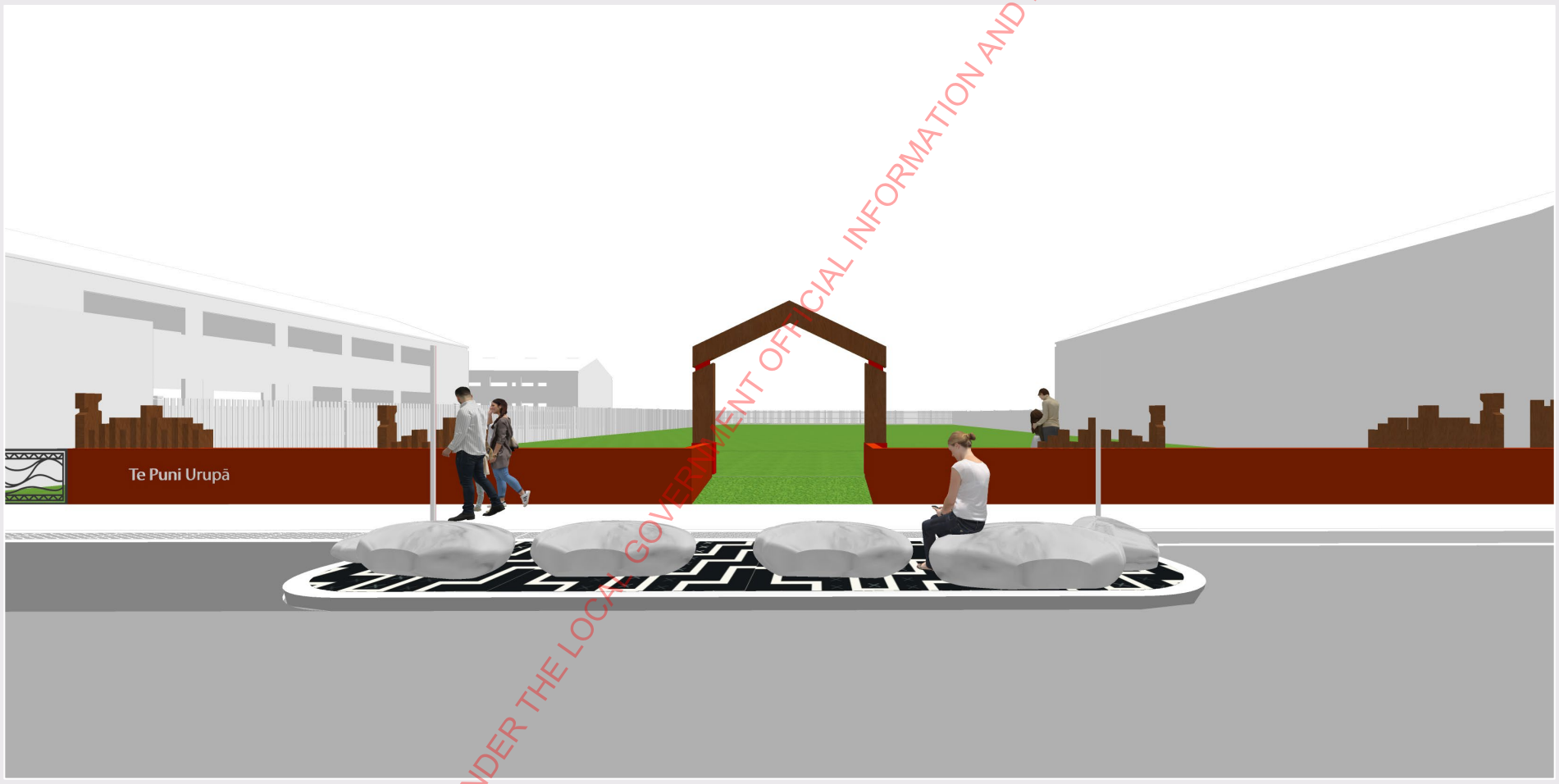

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Next steps

- We are currently going through a procurement process for delivery, this will give us an understanding of construction dates.
- We will be back once the procurement process is complete.

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Access to cultural narratives via AR update

- We did some initial investigations of suppliers and costs, but have yet to hear back
- We will continue to investigate this for the next round of funding

Pito One Pā Landings stage 2 update

- Councillors decided to remove the Petone 2040 funding for the year 2025-2026
- We will circle back to stage 2 of Pito One Pā Landing for the next round of funding.

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Hīkoikoi Landing updates

- We are currently going through a tendering process to select a contractor for this project
- We will be back once the procurement process is complete.

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Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) Refresh

Kāhui Mana Whenua

06/05/2025

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CCTP Values development

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	Makaurangi. **Our unique fingerprints**	**Manaakitanga.** **~~Caring~~ for each other.**	**Kaitiakitanga.** **~~Protecting~~ the environment.**
22/04	~~Our city centre looks and feels like our culturally diverse communities and businesses.~~ We recognise that cultural heritage contributes to belonging and helps us better understand each other. Partnership with Mana Whenua and our diverse communities will ~~play a crucial role~~ ~~in~~ shaping our city centre.	~~Our city centre is a~~ welcoming and inclusive place, ~~where everyone finds hospitality, kindness, generosity and respect for others.~~ We support ~~each other to create a city centre that is~~ accessible, meeting the needs of everyone, whether you are eight or eighty.	~~Our city centre~~ champions the essential relationship between people and the environment. We acknowledge that the health and well-being of future generations depend on this generation restoring, protecting and caring for te taiao.
2/05	We partner with Mana Whenua and our diverse communities and businesses when shaping our city centre. We recognise that cultural heritage contributes to belonging and helps us better understand each other.	**Manaakitanga.** **Supporting each other.** We uplift our people to create a city centre that is welcoming, inclusive and accessible. We support the needs of everyone, whether you are eight, eighteen or eighty	**Kaitiakitanga.** **Caring for environment.** We champion the essential relationship between people and the environment. We acknowledge that the health and well-being of future generations depend on this generation restoring, connecting with and protecting te taiao.

Draft Outcomes

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	A centre of cultural exchange.	A **green** centre that re-balances our relationship with nature.	A **liveable** centre that feels like home.	~~A **dynamic** centre full of activity and progress.~~	~~A **connected centre** that enables independence~~
22/04	A place that embodies Mana Whenua and showcases our rich cultural diversity. Here we collaborate with Mana Whenua and our diverse communities when designing our city centre. They are visible and their needs are provided for. Our urban form integrates Mana Whenua narratives, and our spaces enable diverse cultural practices. Art in streets, cultural events, multilingual.	A place where nature, te Taiao, is woven into the urban fabric; lush, sustainable, and thriving. Hands in soil, feet in water. A city where Te Taiao and tangata are deeply connected. Green corridors create touch points to see, hear, and feel nature. Our restoration efforts along the river contribute to hearing birdlife in the streets.	More people live in the city centre because of a diverse offering of homes, parks and spaces, designed to support everyday life. Amenities like the hospital, community facilities and schools are in easy reach. A place to raise a family.	A place that amplifies the potential of our people and businesses. People feel they can make it here. It is busy, buzzy, and creative, with a strong evening economy. Business, hospitality and retail thrive with easy access to skills and investment, working together to form strong networks.	A place that exemplifies accessibility; where travel is uncomplicated, and movement is easy. The streets are welcoming and connected, everyone can navigate effortlessly. Convenient Public transport, wide paths, frequent crossings, Safe. Our kaumātua travel independently and tamariki scooter to school.
2/05	A centre of **diverse** cultural exchange A place that looks and feels like our diverse cultural communities. Our public places integrate Mana Whenua narratives through collaboration. Our streets and spaces are multilingual, cultural practices are provided for. Makaurangi is brought to life through art and cultural events that bring people together, celebrating our communities.	A place where nature, te Taiao, is woven into the urban fabric; lush, sustainable, and thriving. Hands in soil, feet in water. A city centre where Te Taiao and tangata are deeply connected. Connected green corridors build climate resilience and create touch points to see, hear and feel nature. Our kaitiakitanga contributes to birdlife heard through the streets and taonga thriving in our awa.	More people live in the city centre because of a diverse offering of homes, parks and spaces, designed to support our everyday lives. Amenities like the library, schools and hospital are in easy reach, meeting the needs of our people at every stage of life. A safe place to live, to learn, to raise a family.	A **vibrant** centre full of business activity and creativity. A place that amplifies the potential of our people and businesses. People feel they can be a success here. It is a busy, buzzy, and fun place to be, with a strong evening economy. Social and commercial enterprises, hospitality and retail thrive, working together to form strong networks. There is easy access to skills, learning and investment.	An **accessible** centre that is well connected. A place where travel and movement is easy for all. Streets are welcoming and safe for pedestrians. There are wide footpaths with convenient crossings, and reliable public transport. Our kaumātua and people with disabilities travel independently, and our tamariki scooter to school.

Example of success indicators for an outcome

A **green** centre that re-balances our relationship with nature.

Thriving Biodiversity and Ecosystems

- Number of native plant species added
- Number of native bird species observed and heard
- Number of new habitat areas created.
- Green corridors completed and linked (measuring the physical connectivity of nature spaces).
- % increase in tree canopy within the city centre

Having a Greener & Healthier environment

- Improvement in Te Awa Kairangi using river/stream health indicators
- Area (m²) of green spaces in the centre
- Area (m²) Permeable surfaces in the city centre
- Air quality

Increasing Everyday Access to Nature

- % of people who report (via survey) regular interaction with nature in the city centre (e.g., touching plants, seeing birds, walking by the river).
- Survey measure of how connected people feel to Te Taiao in the city centre.
- % of city centre dwellers and workers within a 5-minute walk of a natural space (green corridor, riverbank, etc.).
- Area (m²) rain gardens, green roofs, or natural water features.

Mouri framework?

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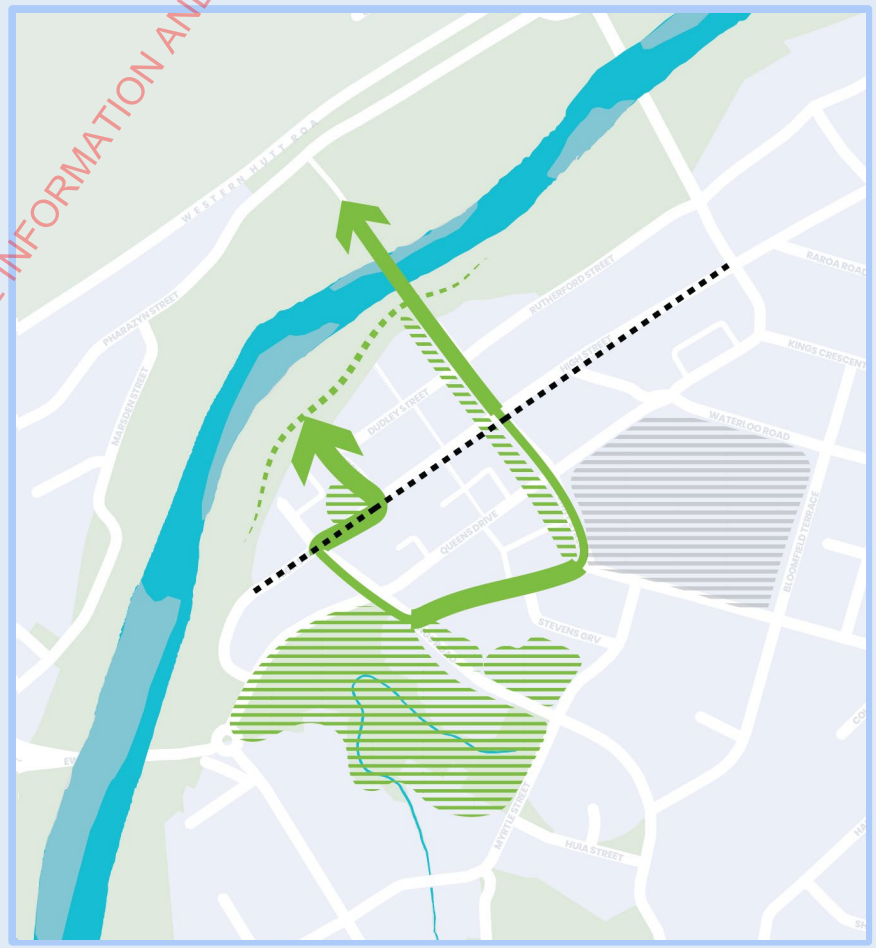
Key Moves

The Meander

A green, pedestrian friendly corridor. The meander brings nature and Mana Whenua narratives through our city centre, connecting key places - like Te Awa Kairangi, The Dowse, the Civic Precinct and Queensgate. It strengthens ecological links between our natural spaces, supporting biodiversity. Streets and spaces along the Meander are designed to invite people to explore, pause and enjoy spending time in our city centre.



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High Street Quarter

An area of independent shops, cosy eateries and services that complements the Queensgate Shopping Centre. New enterprises are able to start up and grow here. Existing businesses benefit from the vibrant character of the place and the proximity to other interesting businesses. Together, they create an attractive destination and experience. Streets are safe and low-speed, balancing space for people with access for business customers. Laneways connect streets and space is provided for interaction.

City Centre Living and Working

Developments with a mix of homes and office spaces grow our residential and worker communities across the city centre. Key development sites along Te Awa Kairangi strengthen our connection to the river. A diverse range and size of housing options support the growth and diversity of our people. With more residents and workers in the city centre, local businesses thrive and the city centre stays active from morning to night.

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Riverside Park

A corridor along the awa that mixes recreation, biodiversity and movement. The Riverside park invites people to reconnect with the river. Paths for walking and cycling, terraces, and open lawns set among native planting create space to pause, play, and spend time together. The design supports biodiversity and provides opportunities for cultural expression and Mana Whenua narratives. A riverside carpark, and flexible spaces for markets or seasonal gatherings support ongoing community use.

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Transport Choice

Well-defined routes for all modes of transport make the city centre easy to navigate. Active and public modes of transport are supported through better connections, wayfinding, and end-of-trip facilities. Streets are designed to be accessible for all. Memorable arrival points welcome people into the city centre.

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Civic Activation

A lively calendar of events and programmes activate the city centre. Existing civic destinations like The Dowse and War Memorial Library bring activation out into our public spaces, streets and parks. Playful installations, live music and performances pop-up throughout the city centre. Public art created in collaboration with our diverse communities adds to our city centre's vibrancy.

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Vision/ Cultural Narrative/ Acknowledgements/ Actions

Kōrero

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Next steps

- Continue refining the document to completed draft stage
- Vision/ Cultural Narrative/ Acknowledgements – actions

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Timeline

- 25th May - Kahui Mana Whenua

  Draft CCTP Document

- 29th May - Mana Whenua Quarterly hui

  Draft CCTP document

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Ngā mihi

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Hugh Sinclair Park
Masterplan

Kāhui Mana Whenua Presentation - 02.05.25

WAINUIOMATA, WELLINGTON.

Prepared by Blac Ltd for Hutt City Council

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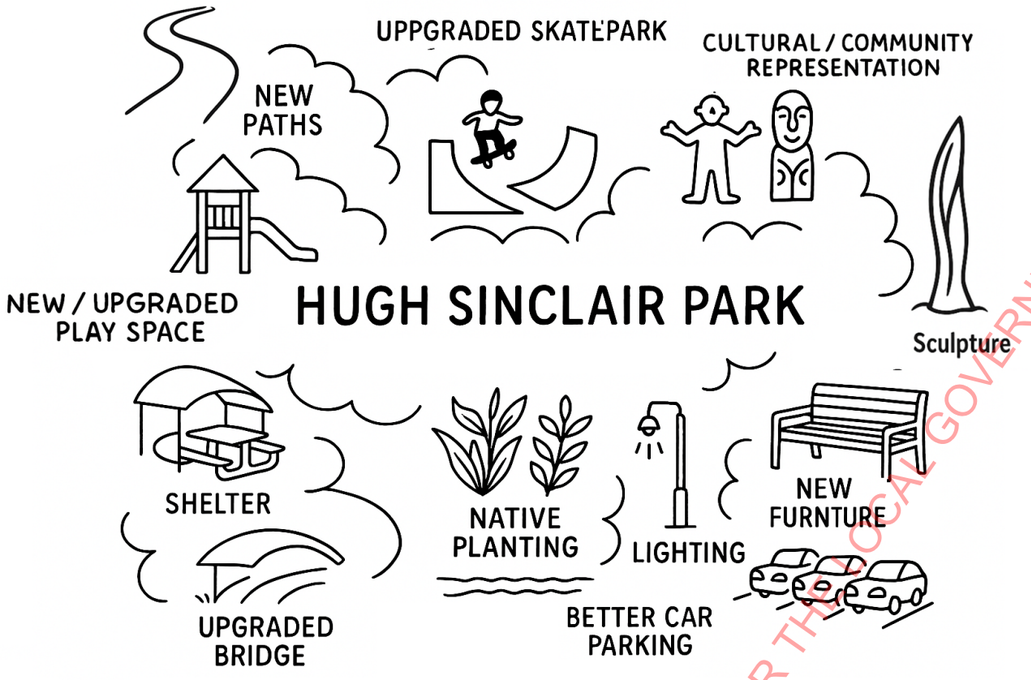
What is it?

Not a design - but a framework for how the park will be redeveloped



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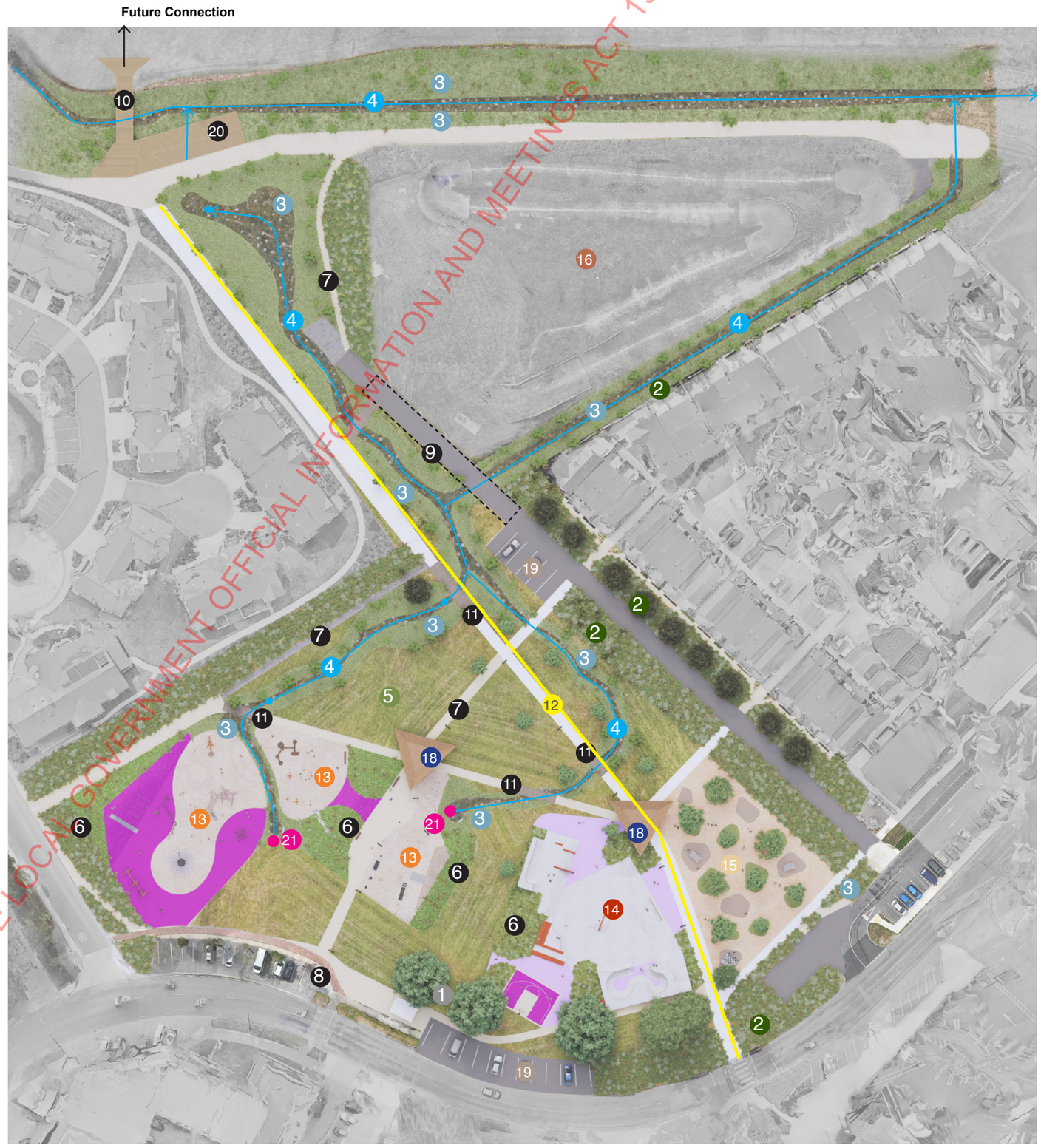
Work in Progress



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Cultural Foundations

Our current understanding

Mana Whenua of Wainuiomata

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, including the iwi of Te Āti Awa, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāti Mutunga, and Ngā Ruahine, are Mana Whenua for Wainuiomata. Their ancestral connections to the land, water, and skies are deeply embedded in the identity and history of this rohe.

Hugh Sinclair Park lies within a wider cultural landscape known to Mana Whenua as Te Whata Kai o Māui – the elevated storehouse of Māui – a name that acknowledges the abundance of resources and cultural richness in the Wainuiomata valley.

Cultural Narrative: Te Whata Kai o Māui

The land we now know as Wainuiomata is understood through the narrative of Te Whata Kai o Māui, which recalls the abundant resources gifted to the area through atua and ancestral actions. This story is rooted in the atua-driven shaping of the landscape and the sacred fires of occupation lit by Te Kāhui Mounga. The land was rich, dense with sound, and spiritually alive—an untouched storehouse of sustenance, knowledge, and identity.

This understanding connects the whenua (land) with the atua (spiritual beings), and reflects the obligation of kaitiakitanga (guardianship) carried by Mana Whenua.

Key Tupua: Ngake and Whātaitai

The guardians of the harbour, Ngake and Whātaitai, are tupua whose spiritual and physical journeys helped shape the wider Wellington landscape. These ancient beings gave rise to rivers, landforms, and connections to the sea.

Their legacy lives on in the natural geography and informs cultural design through concepts such as; movement and transformation (currents, land uplift, waterways), spiritual presence in landscape (Wairua), and dual pathways—physical and metaphysical.

Mana Whenua Design Principles

Makaurangi

Design should reflect the cultural memory of the land—embedding local narratives, place names, and ancestral presence in spatial form.

Spaces should evoke a sense of peace and spiritual resonance, connecting people to the land and its deeper meanings

Design must recognise the intergenerational links between people, place, and environment—tracing connections across time.

Kaitiakitanga

The environment is to be protected and enhanced. Planting, water systems, and access should support ecological health and reflect our role as caretakers

The life force of the place—its water, trees, animals, and people—should be nurtured through design that supports vitality and balance.

Connect the park's land and water to the wider cultural and ecological landscape—through pathways, views, and planting..

Manaakitanga

Public space must be welcoming, equitable, and inclusive for all ages and abilities—spaces of generosity, support, and community connection.

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Embedding into the Masterplan

How we will give affect to these

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Masterplan - Detailed Design + Delivery

The plan will inform detailed design and outcomes

Totara

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Timeline

When will be back to Kāhui Mana Whenua

Draft Masterplan Document Due - 9th May

Present this to Te Kāhui Mana Whenua, Community Group + Stakeholders - 13-23rd May

Present to Community Board + Cultural and Partnerships Committee - June

Adoption + Budget approvals - June/ July

Detailed Design 2025/2026

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BLAC.

Ngamotu/
Taranaki

Wellington/
Te Whanganui-a-Tara

BLAC - Brad Landscape Architecture Collective is a landscape architecture studio that collaborates with registered architects, engineers, planners, ecologists, and design professionals.

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Heritage Grant Fund Update

What has happened

- Council's Policy team consulted with the Kāhui on 22 October 2024 on the proposed broadened provisions for sites and areas of cultural significance to Māori within the existing Heritage Fund Policy. The updated policy guidelines were also shared for review.
- No specific feedback on the guidelines was received at the subsequent Kāhui held on 12 November 2024.

Latest updates

- The guidelines were approved by Council in 2024.
- Council is trialling the expansion of the Heritage Grant Fund for a one-year period, to include provision for sites and areas of cultural significance to Māori.
- Council website content is in the process of being updated to reflect the changes, with updates expected for completion by 30 April 2025. This includes:
    - General information on the fund
    - Updated assessment criteria
    - A new online application form that is designed specifically for sites and areas of cultural significance to Māori. During this trial period this will be distinct from the existing form used for built heritage applications.

What to expect

- The application period opens 01 May to 30 June 2025. This two-month application window is intended to support equitable access to the fund.
- Successful applications will be assessed and approved by September 2025.

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 6 May, 1-3pm

Attendees	
Online	Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust); Matiu Jennings (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga o Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd); Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira); Mareikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)
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Apologies
N/A

Absences
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4. Additional Kaupapa – District Plan submissions, Heritage Grant Fund Update
5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

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Karakia tīmatanga.

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Minutes from 15 April Kāhui Mana Whenua passed.

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Pito One Landings Update

Te Puni Urupā

- Feedback / concept plan – cost estimates have now been completed, with the mural and tap subsequently removed from the plan.
- Urupā façade includes blank, removable pou which can be carved later
- Existing urupā sign will be painted white for contrast (including the addition of a tohutō on 'Urupā')
- Kerb extension – somewhere to gather and sit without inhibiting pedestrian traffic
- Waharoa – entrance point to urupā

Hīkoikoi Landing

- Currently going through tendering process to select a contractor to undertake works. Will return to Kāhui once procurement process is complete.

(Discussion)

- Council teams receive a specific amount of funding per year from Petone 2040 - a planning framework to guide development and supporting infrastructure, and implementation timeframes. The decision was made to remove next year's funding, however this will resume the following year (FY 25-26). In the interim, work on Stage 2 of Pito One Landings can continue.
- Prior discussions with Kāhui included exploring ways of providing access to cultural narratives, which will now need to be delayed till the next funding round.
- The team has continued to engage with Te Tatau o Te Pō marae trustees, who have made some changes since the last iteration presented at Kāhui.

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Central City Transformation Plan

At the previous Kāhui on Tuesday 15 April, the Urban Design team presented an update on the development of the Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP), as well as providing further context around what the plan is and how it may be able to influence change in the city centre.

Today's presentation introduces the draft outcomes and key moves within the CCTP, and invites discussion around the potential development of a cultural narrative that would provide a foundation from which council can begin thinking about future plans for the city centre.

(Discussion)

- Outcomes have been revised to differentiate them from values (see 'Draft Outcomes' slide).
- Now exploring how the CCTP can include success indicators for each outcome. (See 'Example of Success Indicators' slide).
- The 'Key moves' have been drafted, which are essentially high level design moves or 'big' concepts.
- Each key move will be made up of several projects or initiatives which deliver on the outcomes of the CCTP.
- The team has engaged in initial discussions about the potential development of a cultural narrative to underpin the CCTP. Looking to adopt a similar approach to the cultural foundations content in Te Herenga Kairangi.
- Similar to the Sustainable Growth Strategy (previously Spatial Plan), an acknowledgement of the partnership between council and Mana Whenua would feature at the front of the document.
- Possibility of utilising the narrative of Te Umumamaku, one of the largest gardens of its time, and linking this to present-day use. Could also highlight the connection between Ruhia Porutu and ex-councillor Thomas McKenzie.
- Tumuaki Māori to draft narrative with input from Kāhui ahead of the next hui (27 May). Opportunity to obtain further kōrero at Quarterly Mana Whenua at the end of the month.

(Feedback)

- Kāhui in favour of the proposed approach, as well as the theme of Te Umumamaku and highlighting mana wahine as part of the narrative. Reference to Taringa Kuri's aukati may also be included as part of the narrative.

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- Kāhui wish to ensure that the narrative will be incorporated throughout the document and will have influence over the direction of the CCTP.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Draft cultural narrative for CCTP	KBH	14 May
2. Provide feedback and insights for cultural narrative	KMW	23 May
3. Return to Kāhui with examples of outcome measures	JA/BG	27 May

3. Item B: Hugh Sinclair Park Redevelopment – Masterplan (Stephan Titze & Brad Dobson)

(Background)

The Parks and Reserves team attended the last Kāhui on 15 April, where a presentation was shared around the development of a Masterplan for Hugh Sinclair Park in Wainuiomata. After feedback from Kāhui, the external architect has engaged with council's Pou Hoahoa Māori to ensure the plan aligns with the Mana Whenua design principles established by council and Mana Whenua.

Today's presentation is a more finalised version of the Masterplan for Kāhui feedback, ahead of seeking council approval in June/July.

(Discussion)

- The Masterplan is essentially a Spatial plan, which determines at a high level the ingredients for park redevelopment. Once approved, the team will go through the process of attributing projects and budgets.
- The architect has worked closely with the Pou Hoahoa Māori to ensure that the Mana Whenua design principles are applied, and that the cultural narrative is embedded in the document
- The Masterplan will inform the detailed design (e.g. daylighted streams, safety lighting, bilingual signage) and outcomes
- Intention to return to Kāhui with finalised Masterplan on 27 May
- The team has existing budget for this work and will be requesting additional budget from council in June/July
- Meeting with community / marae to present draft next Wednesday, also to the neighbouring Masonic Village on Thursday

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(Feedback)

- Kāhui acknowledges the importance of community views for this project
- Acknowledgment of the Parks and Reserves team connecting with Pou Hoahoa Māori and the mahi that has been undertaken so far.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Present final version of Masterplan at next Kāhui	ST	27 May

4. Additional Kaupapa

District Plan

Acknowledgements to Mana Whenua for their District Plan submissions. The Planning team is working through submissions (approximately 500 in total, of which a significant portion is SASM-related) and making summaries. Summaries must be complete in 20 working days before going out for public notice for a further two weeks. During the notice period, changes can only be made to existing submissions (i.e. no new submissions).

Heritage Grant Fund Update

Open for applications till 30 June. Applications will be checked to ensure they meet the criteria by the Urban Design team before being reviewed by a council funding panel. Please contact Kaanihi if support is required.

5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by next week.

Karakia whakamutunga.

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 6 May Kāhui minutes	SJ	9 May
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Next meeting: 5-7pm, Tuesday 27 May

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Agenda

Tuesday 27 May, 5pm-7pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
5pm – 5.10	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions from previous hui (06/05/2025) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
5.10 – 5.30	Heritage Grant Fund	Verbal Update + presentation	Holly Houpapa, Sam White
5.30 – 6.30	Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP)	Verbal Update + presentation	Joshua Ambler, Bethany Gale
6.30 – 6.50	Additional Kaupapa	Verbal Update	All
6.50 – 7pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare

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Previous Actions

Actions	Who	By when	Status
1. Draft Te Tiriti statement for the Engagement Framework	Callum MacKenzie	30 Apr	In progress
2. Draft cultural narrative for CCTP	Kaanihi Butler-Hare	14 May	Complete
3. Provide feedback and insights for CCTP cultural narrative	KMW	23 May	Complete
4. Present whole CCTP document to Kāhui	Josh Ambler	27 May	In progress
5. Provide examples of outcome measures for CCTP	Josh Ambler	27 May	In progress
6. Present final version of Hugh Sinclair Park Redevelopment Masterplan	Stephan Titze	27 May	Delayed

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Heritage Grant Fund

Application Support & Timeline

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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Purpose

- Quick Recap
- Offer application support
- Timeline for funding

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Heritage Fund: You Can Apply For

Sites and Areas of Cultural Significance

- Total funding available: 30/150k
- Successful applications capped at 10k
- Is not constrained to built heritage restrictions (e.g. support beyond heritage buildings)

Built Heritage Properties

- Total funding available: 120/150k
- Follows existing built heritage rules, restrictions and regulations.

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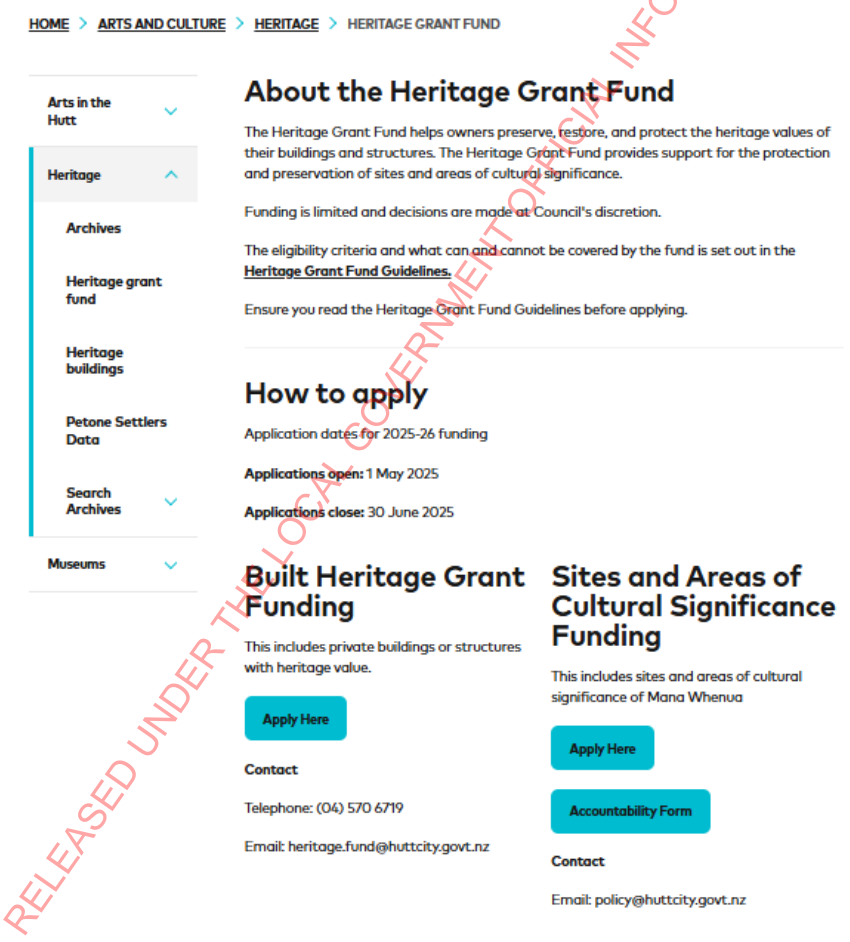
HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Website and Application Form

Pūtea tautoko kaupapa tuku iho
Heritage grant fund



HOME > ARTS AND CULTURE > HERITAGE > HERITAGE GRANT FUND

- Arts in the Hutt
- Heritage
  - Archives
  - Heritage grant fund
  - Heritage buildings
  - Petone Settlers Data
  - Search Archives
- Museums

About the Heritage Grant Fund

The Heritage Grant Fund helps owners preserve, restore, and protect the heritage values of their buildings and structures. The Heritage Grant Fund provides support for the protection and preservation of sites and areas of cultural significance.

Funding is limited and decisions are made at Council's discretion.

The eligibility criteria and what can and cannot be covered by the fund is set out in the **Heritage Grant Fund Guidelines.**

Ensure you read the Heritage Grant Fund Guidelines before applying.

How to apply

Application dates for 2025-26 funding

Applications open: 1 May 2025

Applications close: 30 June 2025

Built Heritage Grant Funding

This includes private buildings or structures with heritage value.

Apply Here

Contact

Telephone: (04) 570 6719

Email: heritage.fund@huttcity.govt.nz

Sites and Areas of Cultural Significance Funding

This includes sites and areas of cultural significance of Mana Whenua

Apply Here

Accountability Form

Contact

Email: policy@huttcity.govt.nz

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Get in Touch!

Before you submit your application:

- We can provide advice ahead of your application

- It's our first time too, and we want to support you

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Application Timeline

- Application window: 01 May – 30 June 2025.
- Designed to support equitable access to heritage funding support
- Assessment and approvals to be completed by September 2025.

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If Successful

- Notified of Funding decision in September 2025

- Funds released for project and accountability form requirements will also be provided (includes pictures of work completed, invoices).

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Next steps

- Application period closes 30 June
- Please get in contact for any specific application requests
- 12-month trial – reporting to Council early 2026

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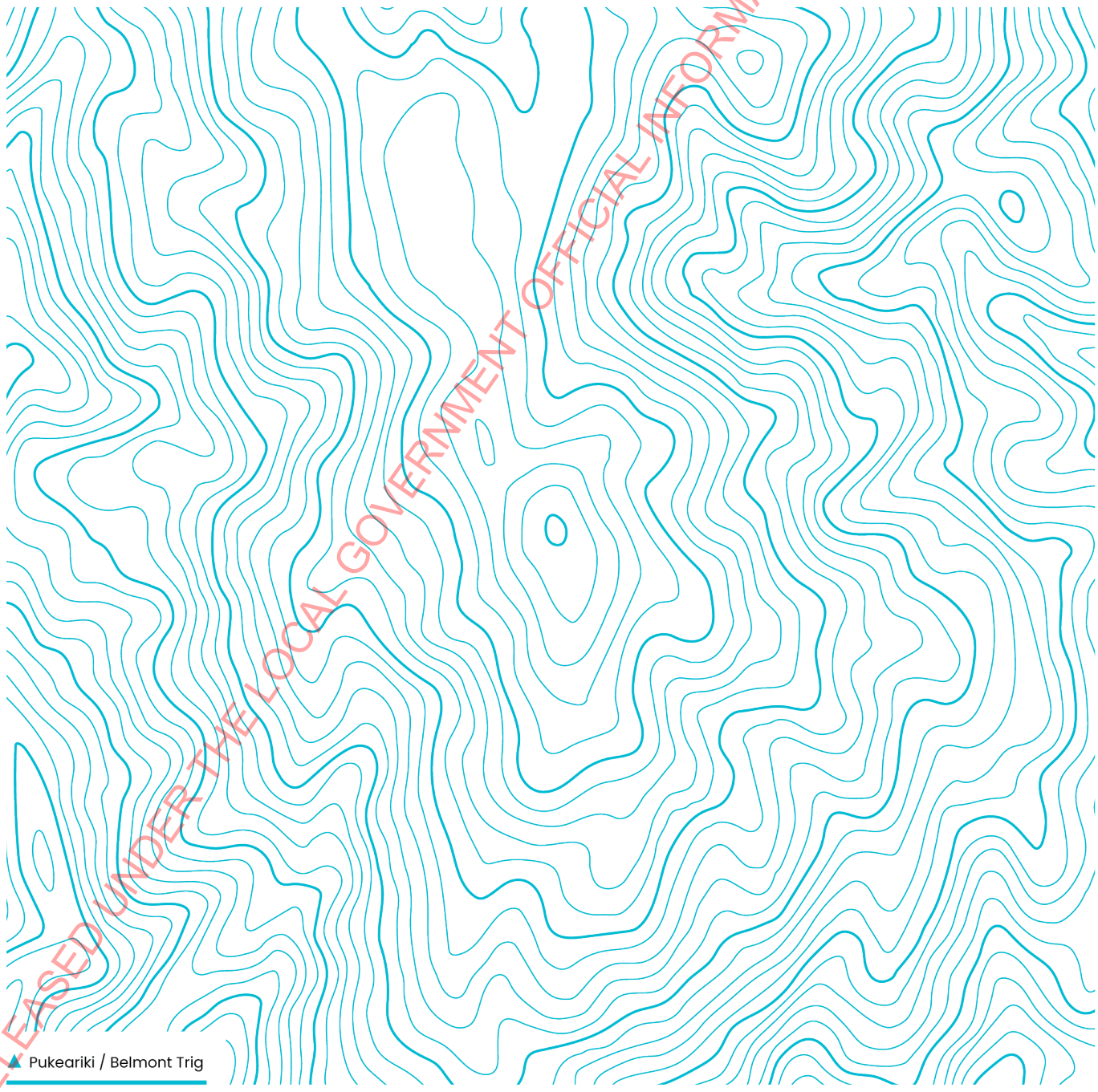
Heritage Grant Fund Guidelines



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BACKGROUND

This Guideline outlines the approach to providing heritage funding in the form of a grant that will be available to fund work related to conservation of heritage buildings and sites and areas of cultural significance.

INTRODUCTION

This Guideline originates from a commitment in Council's Heritage Policy to achieving improved protection and conservation of heritage in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt. The Policy's focus is to conserve, protect and enhance heritage buildings and sites and areas of cultural significance.

Council recognises the importance of providing some financial assistance to protect, retain and conserve heritage buildings and sites and areas of cultural significance.

Money from the fund will be awarded to owners in the form of a lump sum grant. Funding is allocated at the discretion of Council.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Heritage Grant Fund is to provide grants to help with conserving, restoring and protecting Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt's heritage. The key objectives of the fund are to assist Council to:

- Protect the structural integrity of heritage buildings.
- Demonstrate and promote heritage values in the City.
- Recognise, protect and conserve buildings and structures of heritage significance.
- Protect and conserve sites and areas of cultural significance.

CRITERIA

Priority will be given to the projects that:

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- Make a positive contribution to achieving the Council's Strategic Outcomes as listed in the Council's ten year plan; or
- Relate to a building registered by the Historic Places Trust; or
- Relate to buildings listed in the District Plan (Appendix 1 and 2) or to buildings identified by a Council-approved registered heritage advisor as contributing to a heritage area.
- Are for:
    - Professional services (e.g. structural strengthening reports, maintenance reports, conservation plans, archaeological sites assessments, conservation work specifications, or supervision work, technical advice etc); or
    - Emergency physical work: Stabilisation, repair or restoration of original heritage fabric relating to historic buildings or structures, or objects or the remains thereof (e.g. repairs to masonry, joinery); or
    - plaster or glazing, earthquake strengthening, fire protection, protective works. Priority will be given to urgent work required to protect the structural integrity of the heritage building.
- The applicant is owner or part owner of the heritage building.
- Have high public access and/or visibility from public places.
- Will positively impact on the heritage values of the item.
- Will enhance or assist in the continued or compatible new use of the heritage building.
- Will add to the visitor interest of the city; supporting community interests in the city; or significantly contributing to the character and streetscape qualities.
- Will contribute to fulfilling policy goals as they relate to sites and areas of cultural significance (e.g. educational material, planting).

Any applications for non-heritage-listed buildings or modern alterations to heritage-listed buildings will require a heritage report or advice from a suitably qualified conservation professional. (Note: Council already has heritage reports for heritage-listed properties).

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Council will cover up to 50% of the cost of individual applications. Council's ability to provide funding is determined by the number of applicants, the type of work each applicant is undertaking, and the budget allocated to the Heritage Grant Fund that year. All funding is provided at the discretion of Council.

In all but exceptional circumstances, Council will not pay more than 50 per cent of the cost of conservation works.

EXCLUSIONS

The Crown; Crown Entities; Crown Agents; Crown Entity Companies; State-Owned Enterprises; District Health Boards; Tertiary Education Institutions; Community Boards; Council-Controlled Organisations; and Council Business Units are not eligible for funding.

HOW DO I APPLY FOR A GRANT?

Use the relevant application form which can be obtained from HCC or online at huttcity.govt.nz/heritage-fund. Completed forms should be sent to the heritage.fund@huttcity.govt.nz contact email, and include:

- Comment on the extent to which the work meets the criteria outlined in this Guideline.
- The location of the property, site, or area of the proposed work.
- An outline of the work proposed. This should include evidence of appropriate project management, appropriate technical supervision, sufficient resources to complete the project on time, and demonstrated ability to report back on the project results as appropriate.
- Two independent estimate costs of the proposed works as appropriate.

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APPLICATION PERIOD

- Applicants are invited to apply for a grant during the scheduled funding round, with publicly advertised opening and closing dates.
- Clearly defined processes will be applied to all applications.
- Once the application period has ended, Council officers will make a decision on each application received.
- Applicants applying during the two-month period prior to the start of the new financial year are applying to receive grant funding from that new year's allocation.
- It is expected that grant applicants will complete the work included in their application before the financial year for which they applied for ends. If the work is not completed in that financial year, Council cannot guarantee applicants will receive the funding. (If applicants are unable to complete the work that year, they can reapply the following year if they have not received any funding).

APPLICATION DATES

Applications for project grants will be considered once per year in the two months prior to the start of the new financial year. The following table outlines the key dates in the funding round for 2025-2026 as an example:

Applications open	**Applications close**	**Decision made**
01/05/2025 TBC	30/06/25 TBC	When notified (e.g. one month after applications close)

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HOW IS MY APPLICATION ASSESSED?

The grant payable towards the estimated costs of the proposed works is dependent on the type of work proposed as follows:

- **Funding for professional services and materials:** That is, structural strengthening reports, maintenance reports, conservation plans, archaeological sites assessments, conservation work specifications, or supervision work, technical advice or similar. Technical advice and for domestic fire protection systems will generally be capped at a maximum of $10,000; **or**
- **Emergency physical works:** Stabilisation, repair or restoration of original heritage fabric relating to historic buildings, structures, or objects or the remains thereof (e.g. repairs to masonry, joinery, plaster or glazing, earthquake strengthening, fire protection, protective works on archaeological sites). Priority will be given to urgent work required to protect the structural integrity of the heritage.
- Grants will only be assessed as a percentage of the heritage conservation component of a project, not of the total project cost. (I.e. if undertaking heritage work and also extending the building, the grant will only be paid for the heritage related work).
- The grant assessment is at the sole discretion of the Council.

HOW IS THE GRANT AMOUNT ASSESSED?

The value of the grant will reflect the heritage value of the property, site or area, its Heritage Group Listing (as well as the conservation and heritage benefits of the work), and the extent to which it meets the criteria-outlined in this Guideline.

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For improvements that are related to physical works (including strengthening, for example), only properties that provide public-facing heritage benefit are eligible to receive funding. This requirement does not apply to sites and areas of cultural significance – and is provided at Council's discretion.

GRANT CONDITIONS

Council reserves the right to impose conditions when approving grants under the Heritage Grant Fund including, but not limited to, the following:

- Grants will be subject to the availability of grant funds in any particular financial year.
- One grant only will be available for each project.
- Further applications for the same building or site or area will be considered only if the grant is required for different work to be carried out.
- Staged availability of grants may be agreed as a condition of a grant.
- Grants of $5000 to $49,999 may be subject to a Limited Covenant 2 with the owner not to demolish the heritage building for a period of time to be negotiated.
- Grants of $50,000 and above may require a Conservation Covenant 3 to be registered on the property. Grants of $50,000 and above will only be given in exceptional circumstances at the total discretion of Council.
- Grants will be paid on completion and certification of the works and the registration of Covenants if applicable (whether Limited or Conservation).
- Grants (plus GST if any) will be paid on completion and certification of the works and the registration of Covenants if applicable (whether Limited or Conservation).

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OTHER HERITAGE INCENTIVES AVAILABLE

There are a number of other heritage incentives available, including:

Specialist Heritage Adviser List:

Develop an approved list of developers, contractors, and consultants who have credibility and/or have specialised skills in conservation work with heritage buildings. This list will be coordinated and monitored by Council, and made available to building owners undertaking conservation related work to heritage listed buildings. Council may maintain a watchdog role throughout a project to maintain a fair environment and to ensure the best results are achieved from Council's point of view.

Support for Sites and Areas of Cultural Significance to Mana Whenua:

Applies when the project:

- Is not for a private house or business.
- Aligns with the visions, goals and objectives of Council's Heritage Policy.
- Relates to a culturally significant site or area (including those listed in the District Plan).
- Complies with resource and building consent requirements (if applicable).

Applies if the project

- Enhances, improves, protects or conserves the physical or natural environment of the site or area (e.g. planting or retaining); or
- Improves or creates public access to the site or area (e.g. a pathway); or
- Provides education or educational resources about the site or area (e.g. signage or other interpretational material).

Grants for sites and areas of cultural significance will generally be capped

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at a maximum of $10,000.

Resource Consent Fee Waiver (for non-demolition consents):

- Waive part of (up to 50%) resource consent fees where applicable for conservation and protection related work to listed heritage buildings and those within heritage areas listed in the District Plan. This waiver only applies to Council officers time to process the consent and does not include third party fees such as external advice Council needs to gather. These third-party fees must still be paid.
- This only applies if the work outlined in the application contributes to the public-facing character of a heritage-listed property – and will be administered at Council's discretion.

What doesn't require resource consent?

- Small repairs, redecoration, and maintenance don't require resource consent (e.g. like-for-like replacements such as windows, painting, cladding, roofing, verandas, strengthening work that does not alter the public-facing character, etc.).
- Internal modifications that are not visible from the road don't require resource consent.
- Given that each proposal is unique and there can be nuances to apply, it's advised that owners contact Resource Consents Team to confirm if the intended work is permitted. You can contact the Resource Consents team at resource.consents@huttcity.govt.nz.

What requires resource consent?

- Any other form of modification, alteration or demolition (part or whole).

Typical fees that could be covered

All resource consents require a deposit fee which covers a certain number of hours of officers' time. For these applications, a deposit fee is required for processing; this deposit generally covers 9 hours of officer time.

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Pre-application advice and costs

This is charged on an hourly basis, and officers recommend estimating 2-3 hours of a planner's time. This includes review of the plans, pre-application meeting and summary notes. The cost for pre-application meetings can vary depending on the scale of works, and whether a heritage advisor is engaged at this stage.

If owners wish to utilise this support mechanism within the Fund, we recommend that a heritage advisor (to advise on behalf of Council rather than the owner) is engaged at the pre-application stage. For a smaller scale development, this could simply be an email; for more large-scale proposals, it would generally involve attending a meeting and providing written feedback. Pre-application advice doesn't guarantee approval, however, it is often the best time to seek changes to a proposal and makes the consent process easier for applicants.

Council will cover up to 50% of the resource consent fee and pre-application advice provided by a heritage advisor.

Building Consent Fee Waiver

Council will consider waiving part of (up to 50%) of building consent fees for conservation and protection related work to listed heritage buildings. This waiver does not include third party fees such as BRANZ or Department of Building and Housing. These third-party fees must still be paid.

APPENDIX 1

LIMITED COVENANT

A Limited Covenant is legally binding and involves the Owner agreeing to:

- Expend grant money for the agreed conservation purposes.
- Not demolish or remove the heritage building, nor apply for consent for demolition of the heritage building
- Upgrade to meet current requirements under the Notified City

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Plan, Building Act for fire and safety, seismic and access as well as the Resource Management Act where they intend a change of use of the heritage building.

CONSERVATION COVENANT

A Conservation Covenant is a legally binding agreement between a private property owner and Council registered against the property title of the heritage building. It ensures that protection of the heritage place and its heritage values continues to apply to future owners.

The scope of a Conservation Covenant is considerably flexible. Council consults with the property owner and adapts a standard document to suit the specific needs of the property. For example, it may include specific clauses on a building, a setting, specific trees, or future subdivision controls and other heritage outcomes.

Conservation Covenants bestow a high level of community recognition for places or items of heritage significance. They are a legal 'stamp' of a heritage item's enduring worth to the distinctive character and identity of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt, and are regarded as part of New Zealand's cultural heritage. Council pays for the preparation of the covenant document as well as a Conservation Plan, a survey plan (if required) and registration of the covenant with the District Land Registrar.

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Heritage Grant Fund - Sites and Areas of Cultural Significance

Privacy Statement

Our Goals:

- Recognition and identification – heritage is identified and documented.
- Retention, protection, enhancement and conservation - heritage has a level of retention, protection, enhancement and conservation that is relative to its significance and importance.
- Celebration and promotion - heritage is valued and celebrated to ensure it is kept alive and remembered from one generation to the next.

You can read more about Council's heritage goals in the Heritage Policy.

Support for Sites and Areas of Cultural Significance to Mana Whenua:

Applies when the project:

- Is not for a private house or business.
- Aligns with the visions, goals and objectives of Council's Heritage Policy.
- Relates to a culturally significant site or area (including those listed in the District Plan). Complies with resource and building consent requirements (if applicable).

Applies if the project:

- Enhances, improves, protects or conserves the physical or natural environment of the site or area (e.g. planting or retaining); or
- Improves or creates public access to the site or area (e.g. a pathway); or
- Provides education or educational resources about the site or area (e.g. signage or other interpretational material). Grants for sites and areas of cultural significance will generally be capped at a maximum of $10,000.

You can read more in the Heritage Grant Fund Gudelines.

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Applicant Details

Applicant (we will use this person as the contact in all future correspondence) *

First Name

Last Name

Organisation Name:

Role:

Email: *

example@example.com

Phone Number: *

Phone Number

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Property / Site Details

Name of Property / Site:

Description of the site:

Primary Street Address: *

Street Address

Street Address Line 2

City

Postal / Zip Code

Other Postal Address

Street Address

Street Address Line 2

City

Postal / Zip Code

Phone Number of Owner / Owners if different from applicant:

Phone Number

Email of Owner / Owners if different from applicant:

example@example.com

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Project Details

Aim and Outline of the project: *

Type here...

This should include specifics of the work planned, evidence of appropriate project management, appropriate technical supervision, sufficient resources to complete the project on time, and demonstrated ability to report back on the project results as appropriate.

Will this work require resource or building consent from Council:

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Unsure

Please select the funding criteria that your application meets *

- ☐ Enhances, improves, protects or conserves the physical or natural environment of the site or area (eg. planting or retaining)
- ☐ Improves or creates public access to the site or area (eg. a pathway)
- ☐ Provides education or educational resources about the site or area (eg. signage or other interpretational material)

Briefly describe how your project meets these criteria and how it provides positive benefit *

Type here...

0/500

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Does the property owner support this work?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure yet

Attach any supporting documents:

Browse Files

Drag and drop files here

eg. a letter of support from Mana Whenua, Certificate of Title, supporting documents such as quotes or invoices, pictures of the site or area

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Declaration

I confirm that all the details supplied in this application form are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and agree that:

- The information in the application and information subsequently generated in relation to the application will be available if required under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
- Compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements is the responsibility of the recipient.
- Council staff may be given access to the site, if needed, to understand its cultural heritage value and the work being undertaken through the Heritage Grant Fund.
- The applicant will provide further information if this is needed to substantiate or assess the case for funding.
- No material information has been deliberately omitted or withheld from this application.

I have read, and will comply with the grant conditions that apply to the Built Heritage Incentive Fund.

Name *

First Name

Last Name

Date

23-05-2025

Date

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Submit

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Heritage Grant Fund - Accountability Reporting

Tell us about your project's success!

Thank you for working with us to protect and preserve Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt's Heritage.

We acknowledge our shared commitment to conserve, protect and enhance sites and areas of cultural significance.

The purpose of this form is to better understand the outcome of the project for which you received funding, and to seek feedback on your Heritage Grant Fund experience with Council.

Name of applicant

First Name

Last Name

Project address used in application

Street Address

Street Address Line 2

City

Postal / Zip Code

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What project did you receive funding for? *

eg. name of project or purpose (i.e. signage)

How much funding did you receive ($)? *

Please upload any financial documents showing how you used your grant funding *

Browse Files

Drag and drop files here

eg. invoice for works completed, within the financial year within which the funds were provided

Were there any unexpected or significant changes to the project?

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Project Delivery

We want to know about the delivery of the project

Is there any feedback from the community or your organisation that you would like to share about your project and/or the fund?

Please upload any relevant photos of your project *

Browse Files

Drag and drop files here

eg. project set-up, installation, completion

This field is required.

Are you happy for any of the uploaded photos to be added to Council's website or use as Heritage Grant fund promotion in the future? *

- (●) Yes – I am the person (s) in this / these photograph(s) give full consent for the image/s to be used by Council for promotional purposes. These purposes include use on the Hutt City Council website, use in emails/newsletters promoting the Heritage Grant Fund; and use on social media promoting the Heritage grant fund.
- ( ) Some photos can be used (without people in it)
- ( ) No, photos uploaded cannot be used for the purposes outlined

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Feedback on Heritage Grant funding process

We want to learn what we can do better

Rate your experience of applying for and receiving Heritage Grant funding *

Is there anything in our process we can improve on? *

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

City Centre Framework

To replace the
Central City Transformation Plan 2019

Kāhui Mana Whenua

27/05/2025

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Draft City Centre Framework Content

▲ Pukeariki / Belmont Trig

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Cultural foundations

Introduction

This cultural foundation emphasises the importance of Mana Whenua and their cultural narratives as valuable sources of wisdom. The whakataukī (proverb), "Titiro whakamuri, hikoi whakamua," which means "Look to the past, walk towards the future," encourages us to reflect on history to guide our present and future actions. This foundation has shaped the strategic direction, values, and priorities for the City Centre Framework.

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Cultural foundations

Content (being reviewed)

Kōrero with Kāhui Mana Whenua have provided cultural foundations to develop the Framework to date. Matiu Jennings & Richard Te One are currently reviewing the written cultural narrative. This will include:

- Cultural context of the CCTP scope area
- Significant Mana Whenua
- Sites of significance

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Vision (draft)

I am the river and the river is me. Our city connects to Te Awa Kairangi and the river strengthen us.

Nurturing - Our city centre nutures our people to put roots down and thrive.

Mana Whenua -

Multi-cultural - Our city centre supports business and communities

Urban riverfront - our city centre is connected to a beautiful urban riverfront.

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Values

Values guide us in our actions, priorities and decision-making.

Our values are deeply rooted in the cultural foundations established by the ancestors of this takiwā (region). Tupua shaped the landscape, embodying makaurangi. Te Umumamaku served as a vital source of sustenance, representing manaakitanga. Meanwhile, Ruhia Pōrutu symbolizes the protective aspects of kaitiakitanga.

Makaurangi.
Our unique fingerprints

We partner with Mana Whenua and our diverse communities and businesses when shaping our city centre. We recognise that cultural heritage contributes to belonging and helps us better understand each other.

About heritage and culture : Mana Whenua History/ heritage, Legacy, Place Identity, Transmission of matauranga, Cultural narratives

Manaakitanga.
supporting each other.

We uplift our people to create a city centre that is welcoming, inclusive and accessible. We support the needs of everyone, whether you are eight, eighteen or eighty

About people : Support, Protect, Provide, Accessibility, Equity,

Kaitiakitanga.
Caring for the environment.

We champion the essential relationship between people and the environment. We acknowledge that the health and well-being of future generations depend on this generation restoring, connecting with and protecting te taiao.

About environment: Protection, sustainability, conservation, Restoration, Preservation, connection, Re-establishment of uri (non-human)

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Outcomes

Out comes are the results we seek.

By connecting with the cultural foundations of this place and understanding its unique qualities and communities, we set our collective aspirations for uplifting the mana of this takiwā (region) and its people

A centre of **diverse** cultural exchange

A place that looks and feels like our diverse cultural communities. Our public places integrate Mana Whenua narratives through collaboration. Our streets and spaces provide for our cultural practices. Makaurangi is brought to life through art and cultural events that bring people together, celebrating our communities.

A **green** centre that re-balances our relationship with nature.

A place where nature, te Taiao, is woven into the urban fabric; lush, sustainable, and thriving. Hands in soil, feet in water. A city centre where Te Taiao and tangata are deeply connected. Linked green corridors build climate resilience and create touch points to see, hear and feel nature. Our kaitiakitanga contributes to birdlife heard through the streets and taonga thriving in our awa.

A **liveable** centre that feels like home.

More people live in our city centre because of a diverse offering of homes, parks and spaces, designed to support our everyday lives. Amenities like the library, schools and hospital are in easy reach, meeting the needs of our people at every stage of life. A safe place to live, to learn, to raise a family.

A **vibrant** centre full of business activity and creativity.

A place that amplifies the potential of our people and businesses. People feel they can be a success here. It is a busy, buzzy, and fun place to be, with a strong evening economy. Social and commercial enterprises, hospitality and retail thrive, working together to form strong networks. There is easy access to skills, learning and investment.

An **accessible** centre that is well connected.

A place where travel and movement is easy for all. Streets are welcoming and safe for pedestrians. There are wide footpaths with convenient crossings, and reliable public transport. Our kaumātua and people with disabilities travel independently, and our tamariki scooter to school.

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Key Moves

The Meander

A green, pedestrian friendly corridor. The meander provides safe and easy access to key places – like Te Awa Kairangi, The Dowse, the civic precinct and Queensgate, for people walking or with a mobility aid. Streets and spaces are designed to invite people to explore, pause and enjoy spending time in our city centre. The meander brings nature and Mana Whenua narratives through our city centre. It strengthens ecological links between our natural spaces, supporting biodiversity.

High Street Quarter

An area of multicultural shops, cosy eateries and services that complements the Queensgate Shopping Centre. New enterprises are able to start up and grow here. Existing businesses benefit from the vibrant character of the place and the proximity to other interesting businesses. Together they create an attractive destination and experience. Streets are safe and low-speed, balancing space for people with access for business customers. A network of laneways connect the quarter. .

City Centre Living and Working

Encouraging developments with a mix of homes and office spaces above shops and services. This will grow our residential and worker communities across the city centre. Key development sites along Te Awa Kairangi strengthen our connection to the river. A diverse range and size of apartment options support the growth and diversity of our people. With more residents and workers in the city centre, local businesses thrive, and the city centre stays active from morning to night.

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Key Moves

Riverside Park

A corridor along the awa that mixes recreation, biodiversity and movement. The Riverside park invites people to reconnect with the river and supports inner-city living. Paths for walking and cycling, terraces, and open lawns set among native planting create space to pause, play, and spend time together. The design supports biodiversity and provides opportunities for cultural expression and Mana Whenua narratives. A riverside carpark, and flexible spaces for markets or seasonal gatherings support ongoing community use.

Transport Choice

Well-defined routes for all modes of transport make the city centre easy to access and navigate. Streets are designed to be accessible for all. Active and public modes of transport are supported through better connections, wayfinding, and end-of-trip facilities. Memorable arrival points welcome people into the city centre.

Civic Activation

Spaces are designed for play and a lively calendar of events and programmes. Civic destinations like The Dowse and War Memorial Library continue to be upgraded to support the community and bring activation out into our public spaces. Installations, live music and performances pop-up throughout the city centre. Public art created in collaboration with our diverse communities adds to our city centre's vibrancy.

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Timeline

17th June	Report for infrastructure and regulatory committee due
3 July	Endorsement of full document by Infrastructure and Regulatory Committee
31 July	Approval of full City Centre Framework by Council

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 27 May, 5-7pm

Attendees	
Online	Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust); Matiu Jennings (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga o Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd); Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare | Tumuaki Māori; Sophie Johnson | Kaiwhakarite (minute-taker)
Guest speakers, HCC (online)	Joshua Ambler | Pou Hoahoa Māori; Bethany Gale | Urban Design Lead; Rachel Houlbrooke | Policy Lead; Sam White | Policy Advisor; Cristal Bennett | Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Apologies
Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Absences
Aimee Bishop (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira); Mareikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Agenda
1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes 2. Item A: Central City Transformation Plan Refresh 3. Item B: Heritage Grant Fund 4. Additional Kaupapa – Biosolids trial, Iwi Management Planning 5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Karakia tīmatanga. Minutes from 6 May Kāhui Mana Whenua passed.

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2. Item A: Central City Transformation Plan Refresh (Bethany Gale & Josh Ambler)

(Background)

At the previous Kāhui on Tuesday 6 May, the Urban Design team presented the draft outcomes and key moves within the Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) and discussed the potential development of a cultural narrative to underpin the document. Today the team is seeking Kāhui feedback on the proposed Vision Statement, Values and Key Moves in the draft City Centre Framework (CCF), which is set to replace the CCTP 2019. The cultural narrative for the CCF is currently being developed and reviewed by the Kāhui.

(Discussion/Feedback)

Discussion took place around the draft **Vision Statement** and its focus on Te Awa Kairangi:

- Kāhui agreed that the statement should celebrate the river recreationally and culturally, as well as ensure a sense of community responsibility. Should include reference to the whenua as well as the awa.
- A Vision Statement should incorporate what success looks like (i.e. connection to a beautiful urban riverfront, people living and working in the central city, business is thriving)
- Potential for confusion around the use of the maara kai narrative in relation to the awa – Kāhui requires further guidance from the team to get the balance right.

Further discussion took place about the **Values** and **Key Moves** that underpin the CCF:

- **Values:** The expression of manaakitanga is a cultural obligation for Mana Whenua in a way that is both inclusive and distinct from what Council does – would help to speak to the unique role of Mana Whenua under the Manaakitanga value
- **Key Moves:** Haven't changed since last Kāhui - only minor tweaks to ensure key moves are better connected. A set of initiatives and priorities will sit beneath each Key Move (e.g. War Memorial Library Upgrade will sit under Civic Activation)

Actions	Who	By when
1. Cultural narrative is reviewed and submitted	KMW	04/06
2. Send final CCF draft to Kāhui for final feedback	JA/BG	11/06
3. Provide final feedback on draft CCF	KMW	13/06
4. Present full document to Kāhui	JA/BG	17/06

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3. Item B: Heritage Grant Fund (Rachel Houlbrooke & Sam White)

(Background)

The Policy team last attended Kāhui in October 2024 to discuss the proposed changes to the Heritage Grant Fund policy, which included specific funding provisions for Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASMs). This has since been approved by Council, with applications now open till the end of June. Today the team is presenting additional information about the application process ahead of the due date.

(Discussion)

- Application period started at the beginning of May and is available till 30 June. Have so far received one SASM application.
- Application form is available on the website
- A panel will assess applications and finalise funding decisions by August 2025
- Funding could be used for educational signage; tree planting/retaining to help protect sites; can be associated with marae.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete Heritage Grant Fund applications	KMW	30/06

4. Additional Kaupapa

Biosolids trial

A biosolids trial at Silverstream landfill is planned for July 2025, involving the mixing of biosolids into topsoil to enhance native tree growth in selected borrow areas. Products grown from the biosolids will not be for human consumption. Further information will be sent to Kāhui for feedback.

Iwi Management Plans

A reminder that Iwi Management Plans will need to be completed before the District Plan becomes operative to be effective immediately. District Plan hearings start in October 2025 and will continue into 2026, so there is ample time to complete planning. Please contact Cristal directly with any pātai.

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5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by next week. Karakia whakamutunga.

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 27 May Kāhui minutes	SJ	30 May

Next meeting: 1-3pm, Tuesday 17 June

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Kāhui Mana Whenua Agenda

Tuesday 17 June, 1pm-3pm

Location: Hutt City Council, Laings Road

Timing	Kaupapa	Further Details	Presenter
1pm – 1.10	Karakia, introductions, reflections, actions, minutes	Minutes and actions from previous hui (27/05/2025) attached.	Kaanihi Butler-Hare
1.10 – 2.10pm	City Centre Framework (CCF, previously CCTP)	Verbal Update + presentation	Joshua Ambler, Bethany Gale
2.10 – 2.50	Additional Kaupapa • Heritage Grant Fund • Silverstream Biosolids Trial • Engagement Framework	Verbal Update	All
2.50 – 3pm	Closing remarks, confirmation of actions, closing karakia	n/a	Kaanihi Butler-Hare

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Previous Actions

Actions	Who	By when	Status
1. Provide examples of outcome measures for CCF	Josh Ambler	27 May	Complete
2. Cultural narrative is reviewed and submitted	KMW	4 June	Complete
3. Send final CCF draft to Kāhui for final feedback	Josh Ambler	13 June	In progress
4. Present whole CCF document to Kāhui	Josh Ambler	17 June	In progress
5. Send additional information on Silverstream Biosolids Trial	Kaanihi Butler-Hare	19 June	In progress
6. Draft Te Tiriti statement for the Engagement Framework	Callum MacKenzie	20 June	In progress
7. Complete Heritage Grant Fund applications	KMW	30 June	In progress

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 27 May, 5-7pm

Attendees	
Online	Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust); Matiu Jennings (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga o Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd); Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira)
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare | Tumuaki Māori; Sophie Johnson | Kaiwhakarite (minute-taker)
Guest speakers, HCC (online)	Joshua Ambler | Pou Hoahoa Māori; Bethany Gale | Urban Design Lead; Rachel Houlbrooke | Policy Lead; Sam White | Policy Advisor; Cristal Bennett | Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Apologies
Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Absences
Aimee Bishop (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira); Mareikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Agenda
1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes 2. Item A: Central City Transformation Plan Refresh 3. Item B: Heritage Grant Fund 4. Additional Kaupapa – Biosolids trial, Iwi Management Planning 5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Karakia tīmatanga. Minutes from 6 May Kāhui Mana Whenua passed.

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2. Item A: Central City Transformation Plan Refresh (Bethany Gale & Josh Ambler)

(Background)

At the previous Kāhui on Tuesday 6 May, the Urban Design team presented the draft outcomes and key moves within the Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) and discussed the potential development of a cultural narrative to underpin the document. Today the team is seeking Kāhui feedback on the proposed Vision Statement, Values and Key Moves in the draft City Centre Framework (CCF), which is set to replace the CCTP 2019. The cultural narrative for the CCF is currently being developed and reviewed by the Kāhui.

(Discussion/Feedback)

Discussion took place around the draft **Vision Statement** and its focus on Te Awa Kairangi:

- Kāhui agreed that the statement should celebrate the river recreationally and culturally, as well as ensure a sense of community responsibility. Should include reference to the whenua as well as the awa.
- A Vision Statement should incorporate what success looks like (i.e. connection to a beautiful urban riverfront, people living and working in the central city, business is thriving)
- Potential for confusion around the use of the maara kai narrative in relation to the awa – Kāhui requires further guidance from the team to get the balance right.

Further discussion took place about the **Values** and **Key Moves** that underpin the CCF:

- **Values:** The expression of manaakitanga is a cultural obligation for Mana Whenua in a way that is both inclusive and distinct from what Council does – would help to speak to the unique role of Mana Whenua under the Manaakitanga value
- **Key Moves:** Haven't changed since last Kāhui - only minor tweaks to ensure key moves are better connected. A set of initiatives and priorities will sit beneath each Key Move (e.g. War Memorial Library Upgrade will sit under Civic Activation)

Actions	Who	By when
1. Cultural narrative is reviewed and submitted	KMW	04/06
2. Send final CCF draft to Kāhui for final feedback	JA/BG	11/06
3. Provide final feedback on draft CCF	KMW	13/06
4. Present full document to Kāhui	JA/BG	17/06

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3. Item B: Heritage Grant Fund (Rachel Houlbrooke & Sam White)

(Background)

The Policy team last attended Kāhui in October 2024 to discuss the proposed changes to the Heritage Grant Fund policy, which included specific funding provisions for Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori (SASMs). This has since been approved by Council, with applications now open till the end of June. Today the team is presenting additional information about the application process ahead of the due date.

(Discussion)

- Application period started at the beginning of May and is available till 30 June. Have so far received one SASM application.
- Application form is available on the website
- A panel will assess applications and finalise funding decisions by August 2025
- Funding could be used for educational signage; tree planting/retaining to help protect sites; can be associated with marae.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete Heritage Grant Fund applications	KMW	30/06

4. Additional Kaupapa

Biosolids trial

A biosolids trial at Silverstream landfill is planned for July 2025, involving the mixing of biosolids into topsoil to enhance native tree growth in selected borrow areas. Products grown from the biosolids will not be for human consumption. Further information will be sent to Kāhui for feedback.

Iwi Management Plans

A reminder that Iwi Management Plans will need to be completed before the District Plan becomes operative to be effective immediately. District Plan hearings start in October 2025 and will continue into 2026, so there is ample time to complete planning. Please contact Cristal directly with any pātai.

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5. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)
Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by next week. Karakia whakamutunga.

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 27 May Kāhui minutes	SJ	30 May

Next meeting: 1-3pm, Tuesday 17 June

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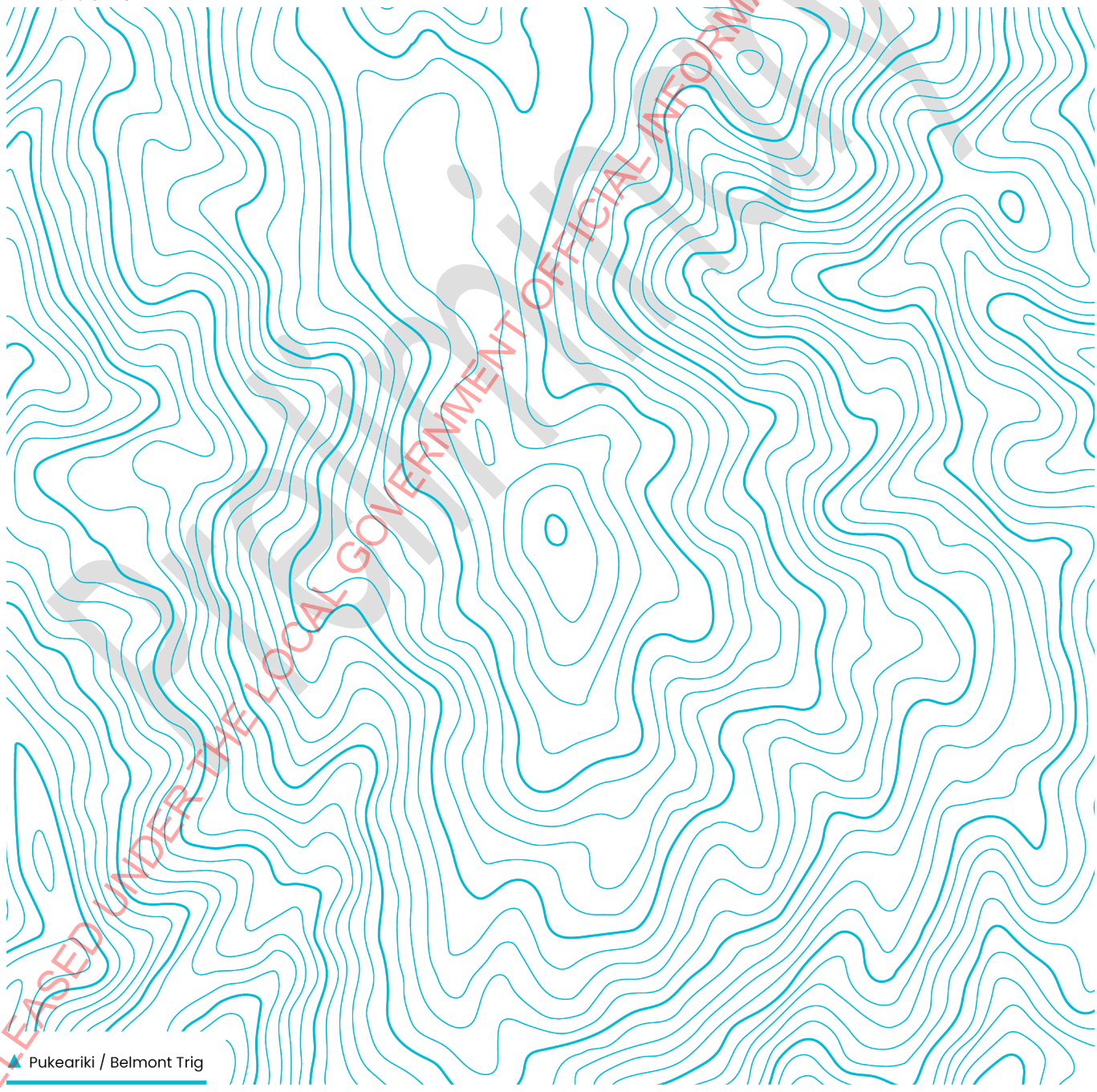
City Centre Framework

(Previously Central City Transformation Plan)

Preliminary Content – for review only

13 June 2025



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) was adopted in 2019. Its purpose was to provide a vision for the city centre and to integrate Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (formerly RiverLink) proposals with the surrounding areas.

A lot has changed since 2019. This document, the City Centre Framework (Framework), provides an updated vision and strategy for the city centre. It builds on the strong foundations of the CCTP, responds to the latest designs for Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi and captures the current ambitions of the Council, Mana Whenua, businesses and the community. The Framework looks ahead 15 years to 2040 and imagines a thriving city centre as we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

The Framework sets out the vision, values, outcomes, key moves and initiatives that will inform council decision-making and guide private sector development. It paves the way for streetscape improvements and other activities to create a vibrant, people-focused and economically resilient city centre.

1.2 Context

The City Centre Framework is consistent with wider Council strategies including the Sustainable Growth Strategy 2025-2055 (2025), the Integrated Transport Strategy (2022), the Reserves Investment Strategy (2024) and the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy (2023).

The Sustainable Growth Strategy 2025-2055 | Rautaki Whakatipu provides direction for urban growth and change in Lower Hutt over the next 30 years. It identifies “enhancing the heart of the city” as its first strategic move which aims to “revitalise the central city to create a thriving neighbourhood and destination”. It states that the central city is the area we most want to see grow for housing and businesses and lists a range of infrastructure investments to support this.

The Framework is also consistent with the various Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi documents including the Urban & Landscape Design Framework (2021) and Mana Whenua Values Plan. Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi is a wide-ranging programme of works including:

- stopbank upgrades

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- a new State Highway 2 Melling interchange
- a new Melling Bridge
- a new pedestrian and cycle bridge linking the relocated Melling train station to the city centre
- a riverside park
- street upgrades

The Urban & Landscape Design Framework sets out the environmental, cultural, landscape and urban design context for the programme and the intended design outcomes for various components.

The Mana Whenua Values Plan sets the expectations, specific objectives and aspirations of Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o Te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira (iwi mana whenua). The plan guides the physical design and behaviours during the delivery of Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi Programme.

2.0 Engagement

As we set out to refresh the vision for the city centre, we connected with Mana Whenua, businesses and the community to understand their current aspirations and priorities. Their insights have been instrumental in shaping the Framework.

2.1 Mana Whenua

Who we engaged with

The draft plan was considered at the quarterly hui with Iwi and the Kāhui Mana Whenua, a group established in 2019 to guide Council projects.

Through five workshops, the Kāhui helped to shape the cultural foundations, vision, values and outcomes, ensuring iwi priorities are embedded in the Framework.

What we heard

The key themes from Kāhui Mana Whenua engagement are:

- **Partnership** - Emphasise the importance of communication and collaboration between Mana Whenua and Council throughout the transformation process.

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- **Ahua** - Ensure the city centre looks and feels like the aspirations of Mana Whenua, cultural narratives inform the design of public space, and cultivate an authentic sense of place.
- **Ranginui** - Foster the transmission of ancestral knowledge, where Mana Whenua are strong and confident in their matauraura.
- **Manaakitanga** – Create a city centre where people are supported and their needs are provided for. Work towards sustaining intergenerational wellbeing and quality of life.
- **Kaitiakitanga** – Reharmonise the natural and urban environments. Work towards the restoration of ecological balance, taonga species, and reduce known and unknown pressures on Te Awa Kairangi and the whenua. Safeguard and preserve the environment for future generations.
- **Taruna** – Design spaces and activities where connections are strengthened, including connection to the river, the whenua, and between friends and whānau.
- **Mokopuna** – Empower and strengthen our people towards a sustainable, tupuna-driven, mokopuna-focused future.

2.2 City centre businesses

Who we engaged with

On behalf of Council, First Retail Group conducted one-on-one interviews with a diverse mix of 25 city centre businesses, commercial property owners, accommodation providers and organisations.

What we heard

The key themes from the business engagement are:

- **Accessibility** – Ensuring the city centre is easy to access for people of all ages and abilities, with a variety of transport options and convenient parking, to maintain and enhance its competitive position.
- **Safety** – Creating a safe and secure environment that actively addresses anti-social behaviour and promotes a sense of well-being for residents, visitors, and businesses.

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- **Vibrancy** – Fostering a lively, active centre with a mix of businesses, events, and spaces that attract people to the area regularly.
- **Inclusivity** - Designing spaces and providing amenities that meet the needs of this community and visitors to the area, including families, older adults, people with disabilities, and those with complex needs.
- **Economic Opportunity** - Supporting businesses and encouraging investment to create a thriving local economy with diverse employment opportunities.
- **Collaboration** - Emphasising the importance of communication and collaboration between the Council, businesses, property owners, and the community throughout the transformation process.
- **Awareness** - Maintaining an ongoing economic lens on the area's performance and potential throughout the project, to ensure agility in response to opportunities or risk.

2.3 Community

Who we engaged with

The community was invited to share ideas on how to improve the city centre through online surveys (12 April to 7 May), intercept surveys at the opening of Te Tōpūnga hapori i Daly Street, the Daly Street pop up space (12 April) and an in-person workshop (22 May).

Insights were also gathered through interviews with members of ethnic communities, rangatahi and developers.

What we heard

The key themes from the community engagement are:

- **Basics** – The basics matter. People want clean, safe, accessible and welcoming streets as the foundation of a thriving city centre.
- **Accessibility and facilities** - People love the easy access to schools, shops, cafes, the river and riverbank walkway, the weekend market, playground, library, swimming pool and other services close-by.

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- **Events and activities** - The community desires more events, music, night markets, a food precinct, safe spaces for kids and rangatahi, more bars and restaurants, and making better use of the riverfront.
- **Amenity** – People want more trees and 'greenery', seating, picnic areas, art, cycling facilities, safe pedestrian crossings and pedestrian-only zones.
- **The river** - The importance of respecting the river as a taonga to cherish, protect and care for, not just a backdrop for urban development.
- **Mana Whenua** - Strong support for a more visible Mana Whenua presence throughout the city centre, reflecting the deep cultural connection to place.
- **Rangatahi** - Rangatahi need more places to hang out, connect, and see themselves reflected in the design and identity of public spaces.
- **Hubs** - The Dowse Art Museum and War Memorial Library are important drawcards for the city centre, with potential to strengthen their role in civic life.

3.0 Cultural Foundations

3.1 Tākai Here Mana Whenua: Partnership with Mana Whenua

Hutt City Council, Mana Whenua and hapori Māori (Māori communities) have strong and trusting relationships, working collectively to support and enhance the wellbeing of everyone living and working in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, Lower Hutt.

The City Centre Framework demonstrates the various ways Council is committed to keeping Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its legislative obligations at the heart of its work programme. Central to Council's work with Mana Whenua are the Tākai Here. Through these partnership agreements, we work together to create a more inclusive and sustainable future for all our people. We all acknowledge there is much work to do to address the inequities across our city centre so that all people can thrive.

The ambition to thrive outlined in Te Herenga Kairangi (Council's Māori Strategy) holds the interest of Mana Whenua and Māori at heart. The expression of

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makaurangi, manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga, in this framework, highlights the obligations of Mana Whenua to all people.

The five iwi organisations that Council works in partnership with are:

- Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika Trust
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated
- Wellington Tenths Trust
- Palmerston North Māori Reserves Trust
- Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui Incorporated

Information about Mana Whenua partnerships can be found at:
www.huttcity/mana-whenua

3.2 Cultural narratives

The whakataukī (saying), "Titiro whakamuri, hikoi whakamua," which means "Look to the past, walk towards the future" encourages us to reflect on history to guide our present and future actions. This proverb highlights the importance of Mana Whenua authority, the rights of local indigenous people and their cultural narratives as valuable sources of wisdom. Mana Whenua has provided the following cultural narratives, illustrating Mana Whenua history within the city centre area. These form the Framework's cultural compass guiding the strategic direction, values, and priorities.

Te Awa Kairangi – The impressions of tupua on the landscape

Following the legendary tales of Māui and the deeds of Te Kāhui Mounga (the mountain clan) atop Pukeatua to calm the great fish that would become Te Ika a Māui, two tupua (guardian spirits) – Ngake and Whātaitai – came into being. It was Ngake and Whātaitai, who once inhabited the lake known as Te Wai Mānga, that were responsible for shaping Te Whanganui a Tara as we see it today. For a time they enjoyed their home, but as the years went by, these two tupua grew bigger and the boundaries of their lake grew smaller.

Ngake, having become imprisoned by the lake's confines, launched himself with such great speed and energy across the lake that it shattered into huge chunks of rock and earth, creating a pathway through to Te Moana o Raukawakawa. Battered and bruised, Ngake was finally free to explore the domain of Tangaroa.

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This event created two things, the lake became a harbour and the power of Ngakes' tail on the land at Whiorau created our river, Te Awa Kairangi.

Since this time, Te Awa Kairangi, winding through once densely forested terrain and abundant with natural resources, served as a vital artery for travel, communication, and trade for many generations. Along its banks many kāinga (villages) flourished, linked together by the river.

Te Umumamaku – A legacy of cultivation

Te Umumamaku is traditionally recognised as an important large-scale mahinga kai (food cultivation area) located within Te Awa Kairangi. This area was renowned for its fertile soil and abundant natural resources, which made it a vital food basket for the local Māori communities.

The extent of the area has been recorded through oral histories and passed down through generations. Through waiata koroua (traditional chants) and whakapapa (genealogy), the outline of the garden can be traced to the closest – though not exact – area. Its boundaries can be roughly described as follows:

- Starting at **Market Grove**, near the **Ewen Bridge** on the Hutt River, from there, the boundary extends **eastward**, passing through the **Huia Pool** and the **Hutt Recreation Ground**.
- It continues to the intersection of **Hinau Street** and **Penrose Street**.
- From that point, the boundary heads **south**, running near the **Woburn Railway Station**.
- Finally, it turns **west** and follows the **true left bank of the Hutt River** (the left bank when facing downstream) back to **Market Grove**, completing the loop.

While much of the physical remnants of this once thriving garden have largely been erased as a result of urban development, Te Umumamaku remains an important historical area on the ancestral lands of Mana Whenua.

Ruhia Pōrutu – The embodiment of kaitiakitanga

Ruhia Pōrutu, the daughter of Kōkiri of Waiwhetū, was a woman of high status and one of seven recognised owners of the area known as Te Umumamaku.

Ruhia was married to Īhāia Pōrutu, son of Te Rīrā Pōrutu, a rangatira (chief) of the Ngāti Hāmua hapū of Te Āti Awa at Pipitea Pā in the early to mid-1800s. It was while living at Pipitea that Ruhia became famous for saving the life of a teenage immigrant named Thomas Wilmor McKenzie.

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In 1840, the people of Pipitea were building a house for Dr George Evans, a lawyer for the New Zealand Company. For Māori, a house under construction is considered tapu, or out of bounds. However, McKenzie who had just arrived by ship, decided to shelter there for the night, not knowing that he was breaking tapu. Just as he and a friend were settling down for the night, Te Rīrā Pōrutu found them.

Furious with the boys, he raised his greenstone weapon, named Horokiwi, ready to strike – but before he could, Ruhia threw her kaitaka (cloak) over McKenzie. This act saved his life, as in Māori custom, throwing a cloak over a person symbolises protection.

Chief Pōrutu spared McKenzie, who grew up to be a prominent Wellington citizen and a lifelong friend of Ruhia and her family. When he died in 1911, the kaitaka was placed over his casket.

4.0 Framework on a page

This page provides an overview of the components of the City Centre Framework: vision, values, outcomes and key moves. Together these set out the aspirations for our future city centre.

Vision

The Vision is an overarching statement that is both inspirational and achievable.

Values

Values are the fundamental beliefs and principles that guide our actions, priorities and decision-making.

Outcomes

The Outcomes are the results we seek.

Key Moves

The Key Moves are the strategic programmes of initiatives to deliver the outcomes.

[A graphic showing a summary of the Vision, Values, Outcomes and Key Moves will be added here]

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5.0 The city centre today

5.1 Overview

The city centre is a major commercial and employment hub. At the end of 2024, there were over 11,000 jobs and 1,700 businesses with an address in the city centre ("Hutt Central North" under NZStats)[1]. This represents over 20% of all jobs in Lower Hutt. Queensgate is a regional shopping destination and the city centre is home to a number of long-established businesses and government agencies. The retail, commercial, food and hospitality offerings play an important role in attracting and retaining employers, businesses and visitors.

Over 1,200 people called the city centre home in the last census[2]. These residents have access to several schools, the Hutt Hospital and other health services, four supermarkets and several shops and services nearby. The city centre also provides exceptional facilities and green spaces with the War Memorial Library, the Huia Pool and Fitness Centre, the Hutt Recreation Ground and extensive open spaces along the river corridor.

Over the last two decades, Council has proactively invested in the city centre to make it more attractive to businesses, residents and visitors. This includes investments in the Dowse Art Museum, the Events Centre, Riddiford Gardens and the Council building, as well as a redesign of High Street in the core business area.

Investment in Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi will improve access to the city centre with the relocated Melling train station, a new pedestrian and cycle bridge across the river connecting the station and the centre, a new interchange on State Highway 2 and improvements to local roads and public spaces. The programme will increase the flood protection for Hutt Central and help connect the city centre to the river with new buildings along a riverside promenade. It will also embed Mana Whenua designs that contribute to a distinct sense of place. Together these will make the city centre a more resilient location for housing and businesses with riverside amenity and excellent access to public transport and services.

Significant investment in water infrastructure is underway and will increase the capacity of our wastewater, stormwater and water supply networks and help support more residents and businesses locating in the city centre.

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There is more work to be done to ensure the city centre provides a safe and attractive environment for residents, workers and visitors with the services they need. Work is also needed to attract more employers to the city centre and ensure our businesses thrive. More residents and better transport connections should help with this, but a programme of improvements and activities is also needed to create a vibrant city centre.

5.2 Challenges and opportunities

The city centre faces several challenges and opportunities, summarised below.

Transport & movement

Challenges

- Many streets and intersections are difficult to navigate for people on foot, on bike and using mobility aids.
- The bus interchange is congested and, at times, feels unsafe.
- Separate cycling facilities are difficult to integrate in constrained road corridors.
- The planned reduction in car parking in the city centre as a result of Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi works.

Opportunities

- Reduce pedestrian waiting times at intersections.
- Add pedestrian crossings to make walking, cycling and access by other active modes safer and easier.
- Replace roundabouts with traffic signals in areas where high pedestrian volumes are desired.
- Work with MetLink to improve the layout of bus stops.
- Improve public transport and active mode connections to surrounding stations e.g. Woburn, Waterloo, Western Hutt and Melling.
- Create slow streets where cyclists feel safe sharing the road with people in vehicles.
- Improve active mode connection to schools.
- Manage on-street parking in a way that supports businesses.

Public spaces and natural environment

Challenges

- The height of the stopbanks means the river is not visible from street level in the city centre.

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- Microclimate, particularly prevailing winds, impact tree species and public space designs.
- Recognise the presence of Mana Whenua in the city centre and along the river.
- Ensure the city centre reflects the rich cultural melting pot that is Lower Hutt.
- Competing demand for space in city centre streets for trees, parking, active modes, seating, outdoor dining, etc.
- The maintenance of planting in streets and public spaces.

Opportunities

- Relocate the Riverside Market during the RiverLink works to continue attracting people to the city centre.
- Maintain and improve existing open spaces in Riddiford Gardens, Hutt Recreation Ground and along Te Awa Kairangi.
- Make Māori culture and Mana Whenua stories visible through the design of streets and spaces.
- Support story-telling and cultural celebrations.
- Weave stories, art, designs, colours and flavours from our diverse community into events and projects.
- Continue to acknowledge and provide for the key role of Mana Whenua as kaitiaki of Lower Hutt and Te Awa Kairangi.
- Add trees, rain gardens and planting in streets and public spaces where practicable.
- Improve ecological corridors in the city centre.
- Improve access to the river from the city centre.
- Add seating in our streets and public places for people to sit, rest and enjoy kai.
- Make better use of Andrews Avenue once Daly Street is permanently closed (as part of Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi | RiverLink).
- Make better use of Dowse Square for events and community gatherings.
- Support to use ANZAC lawn for activities appropriate to the memorial setting.
- Create safe and welcoming spaces for rangatahi.
- Support Riddiford Gardens as a whānau-friendly destination.
- Invest in well-designed, flexible public spaces that support everyday use and events.

Economy, buildings & housing

Challenges

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- Limited evening activities.
- Empty retail and commercial premises in the city centre.
- Limited stock of high-grade office accommodation (100% NBS) suitable for large corporate or government tenants.
- Aged building stock.
- Minimise disruption to businesses during the delivery of Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi and the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund upgrades.
- Housing density in the area surrounding the city centre is relatively low. This limits the resident population that can most easily access the city centre.
- Opportunities to provide new housing in the city centre are infrequent and often not fully realised due to the cost of development in the area (particularly foundation costs given potential impacts on the Waiwhetū Aquifer).

Opportunities

- Consolidate hospitality offerings in the core of the city centre to create a stronger food or evening destination.
- Work with property owners to temporarily fill vacant shops.
- Investigate opportunities for new office accommodation when re-developing sites demolished for Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi.
- Encourage investment in existing buildings, especially heritage buildings.
- Encourage the re-purposing of older commercial buildings for apartments.
- Facilitate the re-development of sites no longer fit for purpose into modern shops, offices or apartments.
- Make use of alternative locations during the upgrade of War Memorial Library.
- Support more varied housing options in the city centre.
- Build on the existing specialty food shops of the city centre to create a rich food experience.
- Weave stories, art, designs, and colours from our diverse community into our built environment.

6.0 The Framework

6.1 Vision

Our vision is based on the feedback we received from businesses, the community and Mana Whenua. Our vision for the city centre is:

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Our city centre connects with and supports Te Awa Kairangi, our people and the whenua. Together our mouri grows.

Our city centre nurtures our people and our beautiful urban riverside, connecting and supporting our diverse businesses and communities to put roots down and thrive.

6.2 Values

Values guide us in our actions, priorities and decision-making.

Our values are deeply rooted in the cultural foundations established by Mana Whenua of this takiwā (region). Tupua shaped the landscape, embodying makaurangi. Te Umumamaku served as a vital source of sustenance, representing manaakitanga. Meanwhile, Ruhia Pōrutu symbolises the protective aspects of kaitiakitanga.

Makaurangi

Our unique fingerprints.
We partner with Mana Whenua and our diverse communities and businesses when shaping our city centre. We recognise that cultural heritage contributes to belonging and helps us better understand each other.

Manaakitanga

Supporting each other.

We uplift our people to create a city centre that is welcoming, inclusive and accessible. We support the needs of everyone, whether you are eight, eighteen or eighty.

Kaitiakitanga

Caring for the environment.
We champion the essential relationship between people and the environment. We acknowledge that the health and well-being of future generations depend on this generation restoring, connecting with and protecting te taiao.

6.3 Outcomes

Outcomes are the results we seek.

A centre of diverse cultural exchange

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A place that looks and feels like our diverse communities. Our public places integrate Mana Whenua narratives through collaboration. Our streets and spaces provide for our cultural practices. Makaurangi is brought to life through art and cultural events that bring people together, celebrating our communities.

A green centre that re-balances our relationship with nature

A place where nature, te Taiao, is woven into the urban fabric; lush, sustainable, and thriving. Hands in soil, feet in water. A city centre where te Taiao and tangata are deeply connected. Green links and corridors build climate resilience and create touch points to see, hear and feel nature. Our kaitiakitanga contributes to birdlife heard through the streets and taonga thriving in our awa.

A liveable centre that feels like home

More people live in our city centre because of a diverse offering of homes, parks and spaces, designed to support our everyday lives. Amenities like the library, schools and hospital are in easy reach, meeting the needs of our people at every stage of life. A safe place to live, to learn, to raise a family.

A vibrant centre full of business activity and creativity

A place that amplifies the potential of our people and businesses. People feel they can be a success here. It is a busy, buzzy, and fun place to be, with a strong evening economy. Social and commercial enterprises, hospitality and retail thrive, working together to form strong networks. There is easy access to skills, learning and investment.

An accessible centre that is well connected

A place where travel and movement is easy for all. Streets are welcoming and safe for pedestrians. There are wide footpaths with convenient crossings, and reliable public transport. Our kaumātua and people with disabilities travel independently, and our tamariki scooter or cycle to school.

6.4 Key moves

Key moves are strategic programmes of initiatives to deliver our outcomes.

The initiatives under our key moves include both physical changes, like street upgrades, and non-physical actions, such as events or toolkits. The key moves work together to keep us moving towards our vision.

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The matrix below shows how the key moves help deliver our desired outcomes.

X = Primary focus

x = Secondary focus

	Diverse	Green	Vibrant	Accessible	Liveable
The Meander	**X**	**X**	x	**X**	x
High St Quarter	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**
Living and Working	x		**X**	x	**X**
Riverside Park	**X**	**X**	x	x	**X**
Transport Choice			x	**X**	x
Civic Activation	**X**		**X**		**X**

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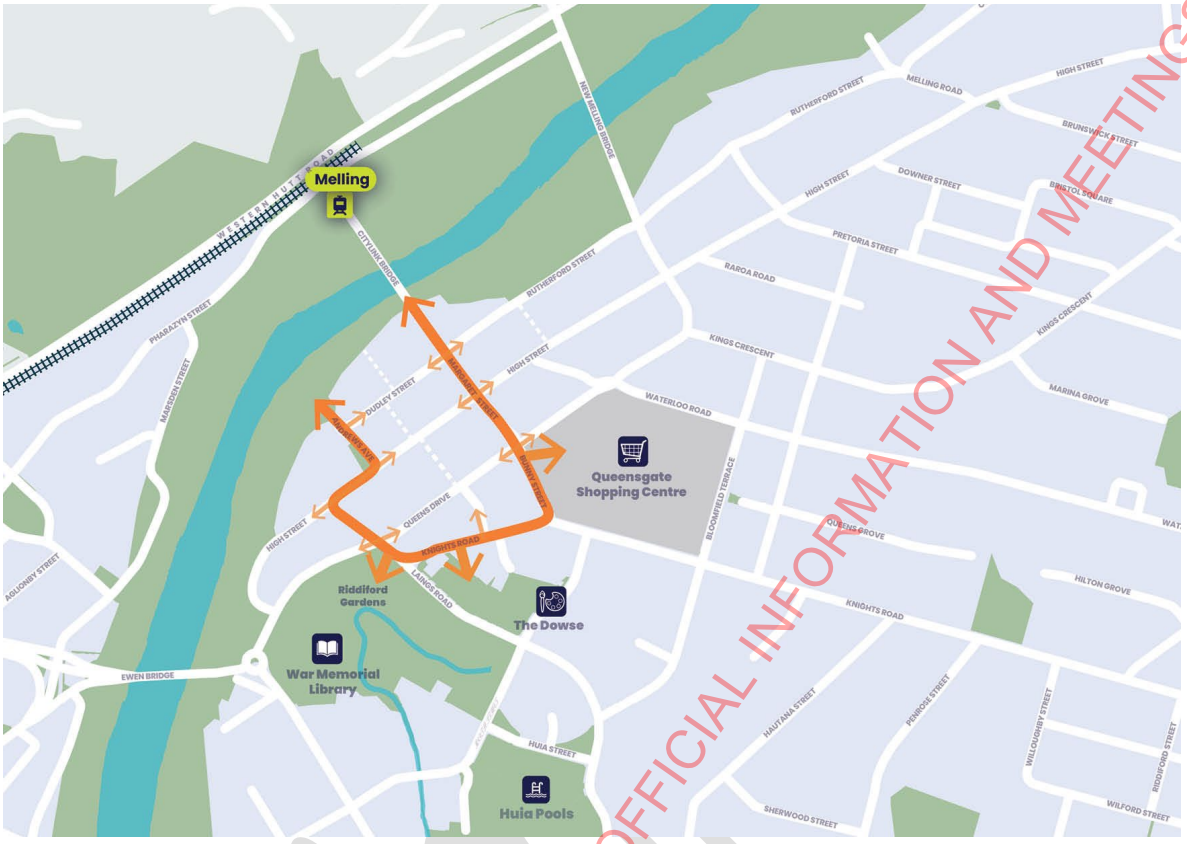
The Meander



A green, pedestrian friendly corridor. The meander provides safe and easy access to key places - like Te Awa Kairangi, The Dowse, the civic precinct and Queensgate, for people walking or with a mobility aid. Streets and spaces are designed to invite people to explore, pause and enjoy spending time in our city centre. The meander brings nature and Mana Whenua narratives through our city centre e.g Te Umumamaku. It strengthens ecological links between our natural spaces, supporting biodiversity.

Initiatives

What our priorities are

These are our main projects that help kick-start other changes in our city centre.

- **Street upgrades** – Street upgrades connecting to the CityLink bridge. These could include making Margaret Street, Knights Road and Laings Road greener, safer and easier to use for people walking or with a mobility aid. The changes could involve shorter wait times at crossings, new seating and more planting - including native planting or raingardens to help manage stormwater.

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- **Public space improvements** - e.g. Andrews Avenue. These improvements could be large or small/low-cost.

High Street Quarter

An area of multicultural shops, cosy eateries and services that complements the Queensgate Shopping Centre. New enterprises are able to start up and grow here. Existing businesses benefit from the vibrant character of the place and the proximity to other attractive businesses. Together they create an engaging destination and experience. Streets are safe and low-speed, balancing space for people with access for business customers. A network of laneways connects the quarter.

Initiatives

What our priorities *are*

These are our main projects that help kick-start other changes in our city centre.

- **Street upgrades** – These could include street upgrades in Dudley Street, High Street and Queens Drive to make them safer and easier to use for people walking or with a mobility aid, whilst maintaining access for

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businesses. Changes will include things like better pavements, safer crossings, new seating and improved mobility parking spaces.

- **Partnership** - Work with the Hutt Valley Chamber of Commerce, any future city centre business group including for Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi and businesses to attract investment in the city centre and support economic activity.

What we are we planning
These projects are at the planning stage

- **Placemaking** – Small-scale amenity and accessibility improvements e.g. High Street Seating project
- **Pop-ups** – Activating vacant premises or spaces.
- **Making better use of pavements** – Supporting outdoor dining or retail spill out spaces
- **Celebrating local businesses** – Building a unified identity for the city centre to maintain confidence and vibrancy.
- **Disruption management** – A coordinated approach to managing construction disruption to help businesses stay resilient and connected during major works.

What's completed
These project have been delivered.

- **Kia Haumaru** Safety Programme

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Living and Working

Encouraging developments with a mix of homes and office spaces above shops and services. This will grow our residential and worker communities across the city centre. Key development sites along Te Awa Kairangi strengthen our connection to the river. A diverse range and size of apartment options support the growth and diversity of our people. With more residents and workers in the city centre, local businesses thrive, and the city centre stays active from morning to night.

The immediate priority for mixed-use development is in the traditional retail core south of the new Melling Bridge. Long-term, apartments and offices over shops and services are expected expand north of Melling Bridge.

Initiatives

What our priorities are

These are our main projects that help kick-start other changes in our city centre.

- **Future development** - Work with landowners, developers and investors to support new shops, apartments and office accommodation in the city

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centre, including but not limited to sites acquired for Te Wai Takamori stopbank and transport upgrades.

- **Daly Street development -** Partner with a developer to create a mixed-use development (i.e. a mix of shops, apartments and/or office space) on the Council-owned Daly Street site, integrating with the new stopbank to create a promenade.
- **Water infrastructure upgrades** - Complete the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) upgrades to stormwater and wastewater bulk networks and build the new Eastern Hills Reservoir to support intensification in the central city and surrounding areas. Undertake detailed three-waters capacity modelling for local networks.

What we are planning
These projects are at the planning stage

- **Proposed District Plan** – Riverbank precinct and active frontages requirements.
- **Sub-station relocation** - Work with GWRC and Wellington Electricity to facilitate the relocation of existing electric sub-stations from the stopbank and support future urban development in the city centre.

What's completed
This project has been delivered.

- **Daly Street development preparation**- Geotechnical and contamination studies for the Council-owned Daly Street site.

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Riverside Park

A corridor along the awa that mixes recreation, biodiversity and movement. The Riverside Park invites people to reconnect with the river and supports inner-city living. Paths for walking and cycling, terraces, and open lawns set among native planting create space to pause, play and spend time together. The design supports biodiversity and provides opportunities for cultural expression and Mana Whenua narratives e.g Te Awa Kairangi. A riverside carpark and flexible spaces for markets or seasonal gatherings support ongoing community use.

Initiatives

What our priorities are

These are our main projects that help kick-start other changes in our city centre.

- **Design and delivery of the Riverside Park** - Landscape works to create a destination open space next to the city centre within the river corridor, integrating Mana Whenua aspirations.
- **Flood protection works** – Stopbank and river works by GWRC to achieve 1:440 year flood protection of the city centre and adjoining areas. This involves increasing the height of stopbanks and widening the river corridor

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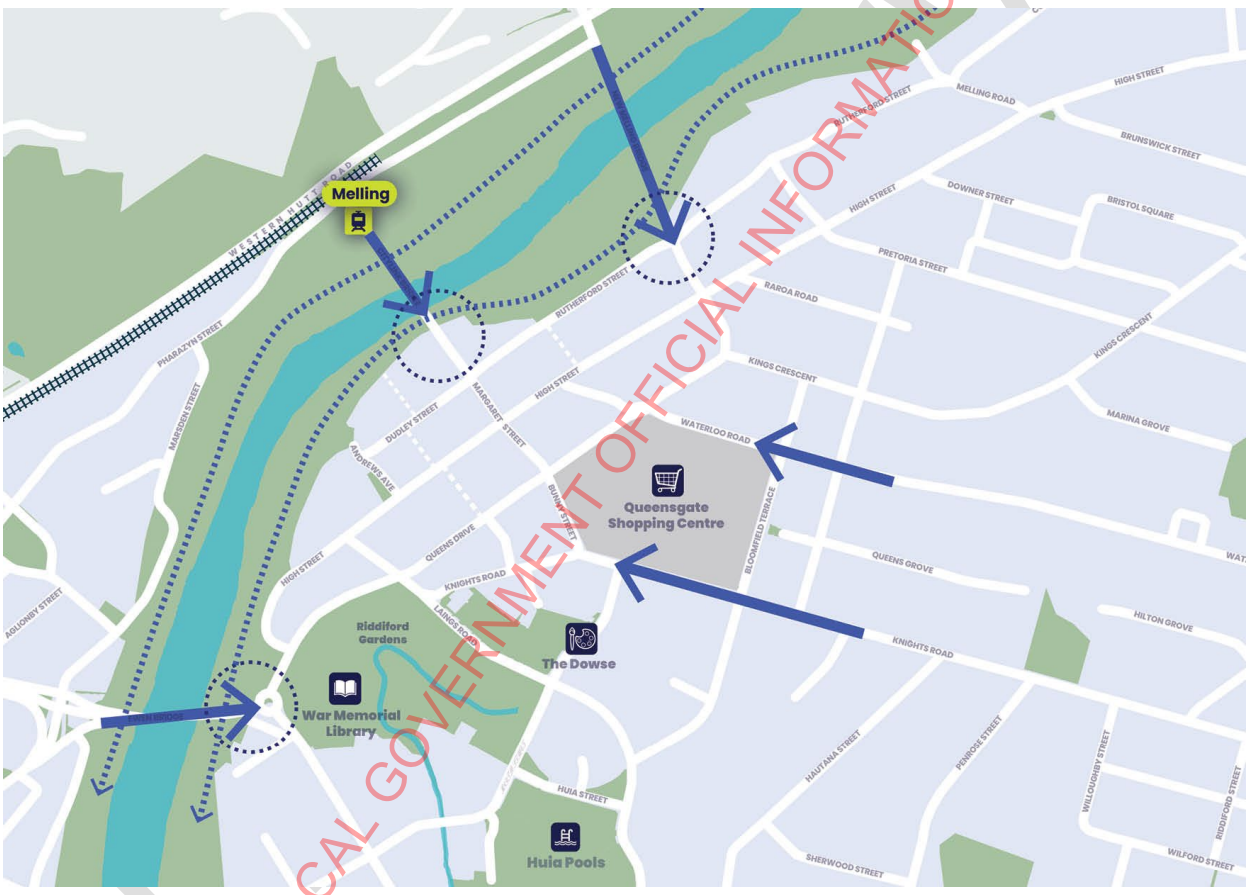
in places. It also involves the removal of vegetation in the river corridor between the stopbanks.

What we are planning
These projects are at the planning stage

- **Mills Street** stopbank upgrade (underway)
- **Ewen Bridge to Melling Bridge** stopbank upgrade

Transport Choice



Well-defined routes for all modes of transport make the city centre easy to access and navigate. Streets are designed to be accessible for all. Active and public modes of transport are supported through better connections, wayfinding, and end-of-trip facilities. Memorable arrival points welcome people into the city centre.

Initiatives

What our priorities are
These are our main projects that help kick-start other changes in our city centre.

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- **Melling Station relocation**
- **Melling Bridge and intersections**
- **City Link Bridge** and stopbank integration.
- **Pedestrian and cycling networks** - As part of GWRC's river and stopbank works.
- **Bus interchange improvements** - Work with GWRC to improve efficiency.
- **Streetscape Strategy** – Identify clear priorities for street upgrades in the city centre, including safety improvements.
- **Connecting stations** – Improve connections by bus and active modes between the city centre and Waterloo, Western Hutt and Woburn stations.

What we are planning
These projects are at the planning stage

- **Transitional Parking Plan** – A plan to mitigate the loss of car parking during the Te Wai Takamori works.
- **Disruption Management Plan** - A plan to manage disruption to vehicle, pedestrian, and cycle movements during the construction of Te Wai Takamori and other upgrades.
- **Locky Docks** - Instal secure bike parking with built-in electric charging facility.

What's completed
This project has been delivered.

- **Bunny St bus shelters** - Working with GWRC to deliver improvements to Bunny Street bus shelters to improve safety.

Civic Activation

(*Key move diag tbc*)

Spaces are designed for play, social connection and a lively calendar of events and programmes. Civic destinations like The Dowse and War Memorial Library continue to be upgraded to support the community and bring activation out into our public spaces. Installations, live music and performances pop-up throughout the city centre. Public art created in collaboration with our diverse communities adds to our city centre's vibrancy.

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Initiatives

What our priorities are

These are our main projects that help kick-start other changes in our city centre.

- **War Memorial Library upgrade** - Including temporary relocation of services in the city centre.
- **Riverbank Market relocation**.
- **Open space improvements** e.g. Riddiford Gardens and Dowse Square, including small or low-cost improvements.

What we are we planning

These projects are at the planning stage

- **Events coordination** - Annual coordinated programme of activities in public places, including events at War Memorial Library, Lower Hutt Events Centre and Dowse Art Museum. This includes council-led activities and events led by businesses and the community.
- **Marketing & promotion of the city centre** – to raise awareness of what's on offer.
- **Street furniture relocation** - Relocating furniture from Te Tōpunga Hapori i Daly St pop-up space once finished e.g. seating in Dowse Square.
- **Activation Fund** – A contestable fund for external parties to deliver events and activities, helping to enliven the city centre.
- **Mobile Business Policy** - To better enable pop-up businesses and activities for added vibrancy.
- **Community Events Toolkit** – Practical guide for hosting events e.g. location logistics, waste plans, Health & Safety Plan templates.
- **Te Reo place names** – Exploring opportunities in the city centre for Te Reo Māori place names.

What's completed

These projects have been delivered.

- **Te Tōpūnga Hapori i Daly Street** - Temporary activation of vacant Council site before it is redeveloped following the stopbank upgrade.
- **City Art Walk** – An app and online map to learn the stories behind some of the artworks in our public spaces.
- **Business-led promotions and events** - Various

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Summary of initiatives

Initiative	**Status** (as of June 2025)
Streetscape Strategy	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink – underway
Streets and public spaces upgrades	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink – at planning stage
Partnership with businesses	Covered by operational funding - underway
Placemaking	Funded in 2024-2034 Long term – on-going programme
Activating vacant premises	New initiatives – unfunded – not started
Making better use of pavements	Covered by operational funding - not started
Celebrating local businesses	Covered by operational funding - not started
Disruption Management Plan	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink – at planning stage
Future development	Covered by operational funding - underway
Daly Street development and preparation	Planning and investigations funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan – at planning stage
Water infrastructure upgrades	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan – at design stage
Proposed District Plan	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan - underway
Sub-station relocation	Funded by GWRC under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink – at planning stage
Riverside Park	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink – at planning stage
Flood protection works	Funded by GWRC under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink. Mills Street stopbank upgrade underway; Ewen Bridge to Melling Bridge at design stage
Melling Station relocation	Funded by GWRC under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink - at design stage.
Melling Bridge and intersections	Funded by NZTA under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink - at design stage.

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City Link Bridge	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink – at planning stage
Pedestrian and cycling networks	Funded under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink - at design stage.
Bus interchange improvements	Unfunded - not started
Connecting stations	Unfunded - not started. This would fall under the implementation of the Disruption Management Plan.
Transitional Parking Plan	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan under Te Wai Takamori | RiverLink – underway
Locky Docks	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan - underway
War Memorial Library upgrade	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan - at planning stage
Riverbank Market relocation	Covered by operational funding – at planning stage
Open space improvements	Funded in 2024-2034 Long Term Plan - not started
Events coordination	Covered by operational funding - ongoing
Marketing & promotion	Initially covered by operational funding – at planning stage
Street furniture relocation	Covered by operational funding - ongoing
Activation Fund	Initial pilot fund covered by operational funding – not started
Mobile Business Policy	Covered by operational funding - underway
Community Events Toolkit	Covered by operational funding – at planning stage
Te Reo place names	Covered by operational funding - ongoing

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Reference documents

City Centre Insights Report (2023)
Central City Transformation Plan (2019)
Sustainable Growth Strategy 2025-2055 (2025)
Long Term Plan 2024-34 (2024)
RiverLink Urban & Landscape Design Framework (2021)
RiverLink Mana Whenua Values Plan (2021)
Proposed District Plan (2025)
Draft Reserves Investment Strategy (2024)
Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy (2023)
Infrastructure Strategy 2024-2034 (2024)
Integrated Transport Strategy (2022)
Parking Strategy (2024)
Lower Hutt Climate Action Pathway Te Ara Whakamua o Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai (2022)

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Minutes of Kāhui Mana Whenua

Tuesday 17 June, 1-3pm (online)

Attendees	
Online	Matiu Jennings (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui); Te Karanga o Te Tūī Marino (Hīkoikoi Management Ltd); Aimee Bishop (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira);
Te Tira Māori, HCC	Kaanihi Butler-Hare | Tumuaki Māori; Sophie Johnson | Kaiwhakarite (minute-taker)
Guest speakers, HCC (online)	Joshua Ambler | Pou Hoahoa Māori; Bethany Gale | Urban Design Lead; Cristal Bennett | Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here

Apologies

Richard Te One (Hīkoikoi Management, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust); Mareikura Te Āhuru (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Absences

Rāwiri Faulkner (Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira); Noel Woods (Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa)

Agenda

1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes
2. Item A: City Centre Framework
3. Additional Kaupapa – Heritage Grant Fund, Silverstream Biosolids Trial, Engagement Framework
4. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia

1. Karakia, introductions, actions, minutes (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Karakia timatanga

Minutes from 27 May Kāhui Mana Whenua passed. TTM to change Mareikura's email address in Kāhui distribution list (murrayteahuru@gmail.com).

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2. Item A: City Centre Framework (Bethany Gale & Josh Ambler)

(Background)

At the previous Kāhui on Tuesday 27 May, the Urban Design team sought Kāhui feedback on the proposed Vision Statement, Values and Key Moves in the draft City Centre Framework (CCF), which is set to replace the CCTP 2019.

Today's presentation is the final opportunity for Kāhui to provide feedback on the draft CCF ahead of going to Infrastructure and Regulatory (I&R) Committee for endorsement.

(Discussion)

- Presentation: Recap of mahi to date
- Content has largely remained the same from what Kāhui received last week
- Tākai Here / Mana Whenua partnership page has been elevated
- Rewording of vision in response to Kāhui feedback around the balance of the awa and the whenua
- Appendices – includes information on Cultural Narratives and Engagement with Mana Whenua. Some content drawn from the Mana Whenua Values Plan as well as discussion at Kāhui

(Feedback)

- Overall smooth process – initial document synthesis process somewhat confusing but otherwise good work from the project team.

Kāhui Mana Whenua Design and Engagement Toolkit

- Looking to formalise toolkit to help council officers in their engagement with Mana Whenua. Will return to Kāhui for review.

Actions	Who	By when
1. Send CCF to Tumuaki for final review	JA/BG	18/06

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3. Additional Kaupapa

Heritage Grant Fund

Applications are open till 30 June. Funding could be used for educational signage; tree planting/retaining to help protect sites; can be associated with marae.

Action: Josh to send Matiu documents

Biosolids trial

A summary report with preliminary results from the biosolids planting trial in Silverstream has been sent to Kāhui Mana Whenua for feedback.

Action: KMW to provide feedback directly to project lead Jörn Scherzer (joern.scherzer@huttcity.govt.nz)

Engagement Framework

The Engagement team has provided the draft Engagement Framework document for Kāhui review.

Action: KMW to provide feedback by Sunday 3 August.

4. Confirmation of actions, closing karakia (Kaanihi Butler-Hare)

Actions confirmed; minutes to be distributed by the end of the week (ahead of Matariki).

Karakia whakamutunga.

Te Tira Māori Secretariat Actions	Who	By when
1. Complete and distribute 17 June Kāhui minutes	SJ	19 June
2. Send draft Engagement Framework	SJ	19 June

Next meeting: 5-7pm, Tuesday 8 July

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REPORT

Tonkin+Taylor

Biosolids Planting Trial

Results Summary Report

Prepared for
Hutt City Council
Prepared by
Tonkin & Taylor Ltd
Date
June 2025
Job Number
0082948.5000 v1

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Document control

Title: Biosolids Planting Trial – Results Summary Report					
Date	**Version**	**Description**	**Prepared by:**	**Reviewed by:**	**Authorised by:**
10/06/25	1	Draft Summary report	D Pickett	S Heggie-Gracie	S Grundy

Distribution:

Hutt City Council	1 electronic copy
Tonkin & Taylor Ltd (FILE)	1 electronic copy

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Appendix A Photographs

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1 Introduction and background

Hutt City Council (HCC) is investigating ways to reduce the volume of biosolids entering the Silverstream Landfill, Wellington. Currently Silverstream Landfill takes biosolids from the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). HCC wish to trial the addition of Seaview WWTP biosolid material to soil and organic matter that will be used as growing media in areas to be revegetated over the next 10 years. If successful, HCC is looking to re-purpose a portion of the incoming biosolid material to the revegetation areas, adding value to the broader long-term planting strategy for the landfill. If successful, this will divert biosolids away from the landfill and may increase carbon yields (CO^2 sequestration) of revegetation site.

Fast growing exotic species such as radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*) and eucalyptus show dramatic response to biosolids application (Xue et al., 2015; Jean-Paul et al., 2017). Trials at Rabbit Island and Woodhill, both low-fertility plantation forests in New Zealand, have shown increased growth rates when forest soils are amended with biosolids. Furthermore, New Zealand native plants have also responded well to the addition of biosolids (Garcés-Hernández et al., 2024; Gutiérrez-Ginés et al., 2017). For example, mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), a pioneer species adapted to low-fertility soils, reported a 40-fold increase in biomass when amended with 90t/ha of biosolid material (Reis et al., 2017).

Biosolid are high in nutrients, they can also have high levels of heavy metal contaminants. While higher nutrient accumulation rates may result in higher growth rates (up to species specific uptake limits), increased accumulation of heavy metals can reach levels that may be toxic to plants. Zinc and Cadmium are both found to accumulate in plant parts (leaves, shoots and fruit) at high rates and can reach toxic levels for plants and livestock (Gutiérrez-Ginés et al., 2017).

Due to the high levels of some metals in the Seaview WWTP biosolids (classified as 'Ab'), its application could potentially limit plant growth, despite the improvement in soil fertility that biosolids typically provide. A planting trial has been conducted over the 2024-2025 growing season to investigate plant response to biosolid application. The trial was also used to identify any fatal flaws of applying biosolids to larger revegetation areas. This report summaries the key findings of the trial so far.

The application of biosolids to land is set out in the Guidelines for Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand (New Zealand Water and Wastes Association (NZWWA), 2003) and the Natural Resources Plan (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2023). Both documents permit the discharge of unrestricted[1] use biosolids (product grade Aa) under the condition that biosolids do not exceed a three-year average of 200 kg N/ha/yr, or a single application of 600 kg N/ha/yr with no repeat within three years. NZWWA guidelines indicate that this application rate is often also appropriate for a resource consent governing the application of restricted use biosolids (product grade Ab, Ba, Bb) to land, of which Seaview WWTP biosolids fall under.

This report has been prepared for HCC in accordance with our signed Letter of Engagement dated 27 June 2024 (T+T project reference 82948.5000).

2 Methodology

Several documents have been prepared as part of the investigation into revegetation options at the landfill. A literature review and trial methodology were developed as part of the investigation into the use of biosolids in the revegetation areas. Relevant documents are as follows:

[1] Does not require a Resource Consent

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- Planting Establishment Management Plan (PEMP) carbon sequestration plan; Version 3 (T+T, 11 June 2024).
- Biosolids literature review letter (T+T, 12 June 2024).
- Short-form Biosolids Trial PEMP; Version 2 (T+T, 29 August 2024).
- Silverstream Landfill Planting Specification (T+T, 27 June 2024).

This 5-month planting trial is the final step of investigation and will be used to determine whether biosolids will be applied to PEMP revegetation areas. The survey has been used to inform what application rate is suitable for the application of biosolids on a larger scale.

The trial will continue until December 2025 to gather further data.

2.1 Survey design

The trial explores the effect of biosolids application rates on a range of soil and plant factors. Results will inform following stages in the initiative to re-purpose biosolids at Silverstream Landfill.

Four biosolid application rates were applied to trial plots. The standard metric to quantify application rates of biosolids to land in New Zealand is the total nitrogen content (kg N) within the biosolid waste applied (NZWWA, 2003). As the end purpose is to apply biosolids to land, the application rates for the trial were limited by maximum application limits set out in the Guidelines for Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand (NZWWA, 2003) and the Natural Resources Plan (Greater Wellington Regional Council, 2023). For the purpose of this study the maximum application that can be consented is 200 kg N/ha/yr or 600 kg N/ha/3 yr.

The total nitrogen content is therefore the proxy used for the biosolid application rate. These three treatments include:

1 **High load treatment** with a maximum application rate of 600 kg N/ha/3 yr.
2 **Medium load treatment** with a maximum application rate of 300 kg N/ha/3 yr.
3 **Low load treatment** with a maximum application rate of 150 kg N/ha/3 yr.
4 **Control treatment** with no biosolids input.

The biosolids used for this trial were sourced from the Seaview WWTP and are classified as 'Ab'[2].

Two types of vegetation were tested within each treatment: native pioneer species and eucalyptus. Each treatment has three sub-plots of native pioneer species and three sub-plots of eucalyptus. A set up of the trial plots with treatment and vegetation type can be found below in Figure 2.1.

[2] Classification is first by a capitalised letter e.g. 'A' (Class A) and refers to the pathogen content/stabilization grade. The second letter is lowercase e.g. 'b' (Class B) and refers to the contaminant level.

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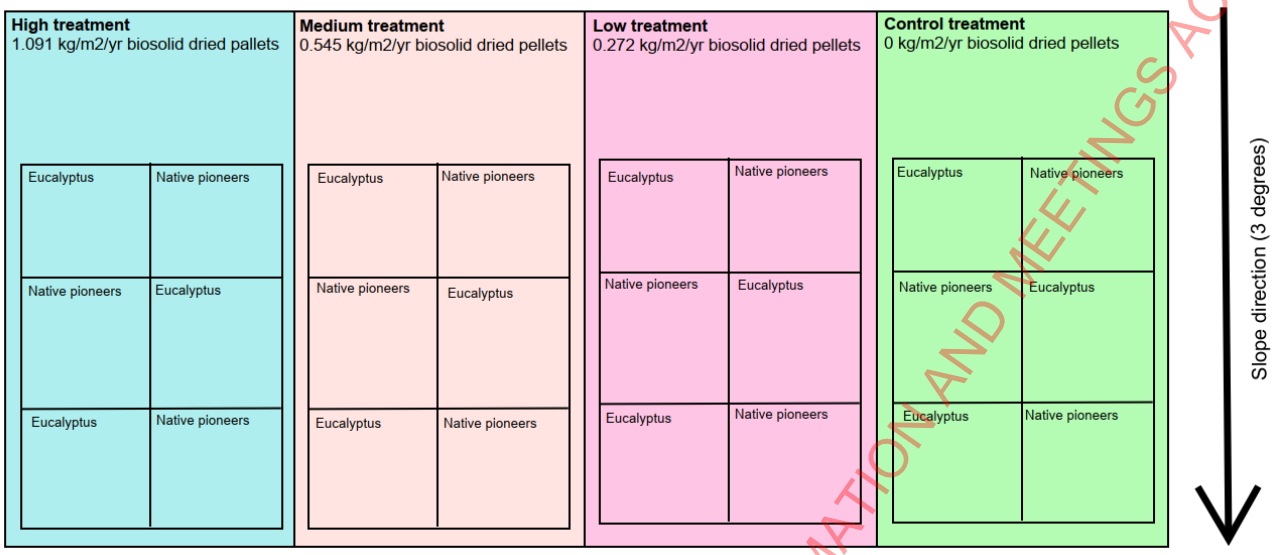

Figure 2.1: Trial plot design with treatments coloured and vegetation types randomised across plots

Species selected for the trial are based off species specified in the Planting Design Specification, in Appendix D of the carbon offsetting PEMP (T+T, 2023b). These include four native starting crop species for the native pioneer treatment and *Eucalyptus fastigata* for the eucalyptus treatment (although note below change to *E. nitens*). The four native starting crop species, their proportional mix and number of plants per plot include:

- *Leptospermum scoparium* (mānuka) – 35% = 3 plants.
- *Kunzea robusta* (kānuka) – 35% = 3 plants.
- *Melicytus ramiflorus* (māhoe) – 20% = 2 plants.
- *Coprosma robusta* (karamū) – 10% = 1 plant.

Native pioneer species selected are abundant in the wider landscape and suitable for ridges, hill slopes and gullies. They can cope with a range of environmental conditions, including drier, hotter conditions in open areas.

The trial was implemented (planted) on 25 October 2024, three months after the proposed implementation date (25 July 2024). This arose due to unforeseen events making the acquisition of biosolids unfeasible[3].

Due to the short notice of the trial, there was difficulty in securing planting stock of specified size. The native plants sourced for the trial were root trainers rather than the specified PB3 size. *E. fastigata* was unavailable and *E. nitens* was used as a replacement in 0.2L Ellepot (20 -30 cm).

2.1.1 Site selection & construction

Earthworks were required to prepare a suitable pad for the placement of the biosolids trial. Figure 2.2 provides a sketch of the prepared site. A 3% grade was formed into the finished surface area identified for the trial plots to control run-off from trial beds.

[3] Fire at the Seaview WWTP affecting the biosolid drying facility. Further delays were caused by the biosolid pellets not being representative of past lab analysed samples.

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To reduce influence between trial plots, the trial plots were constructed as 'raised beds' (Photograph 2.1). Four bays measuring 6 m x 9 m were constructed, one bay for each treatment. Design sketch 055.1 and 055.2 below (Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4) shows the construction details for the trial site.

Each bay was then lined with polyurethane prior to the application of the planting medium and treatment (biosolids).

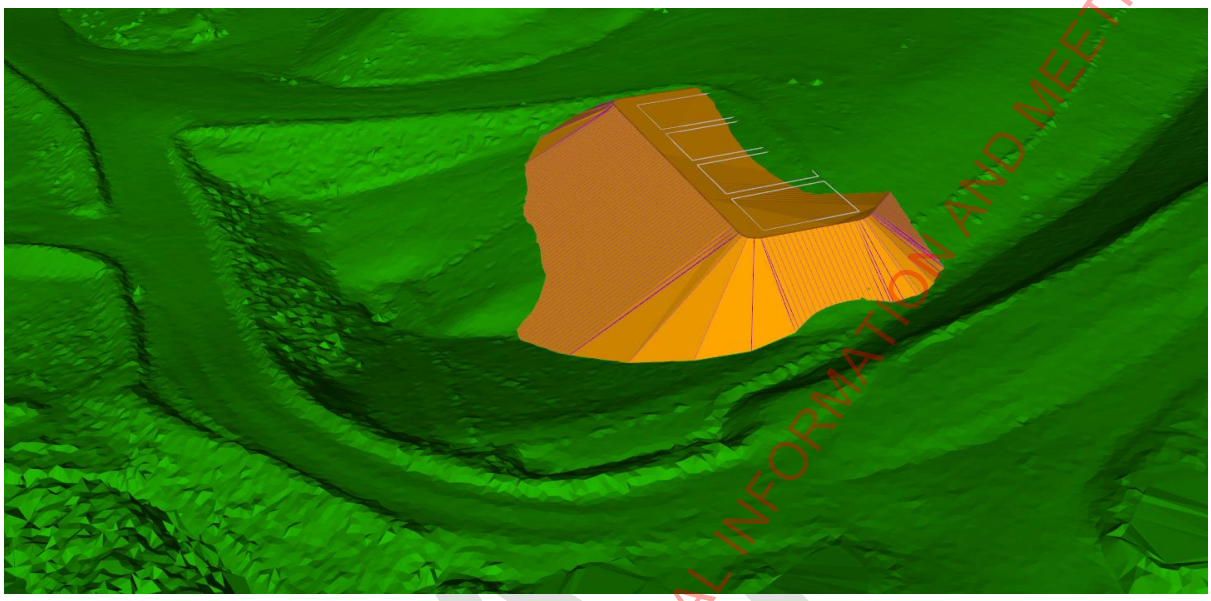

Figure 2.2: Sketch of site earthworks at the site location

Photograph 2.1: Showing the completed pad earthworks and cconstruction of the treatment bays prior to lining with polyurethane sheeting.

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Sketch 055.1: Detail sketch of planter cells.

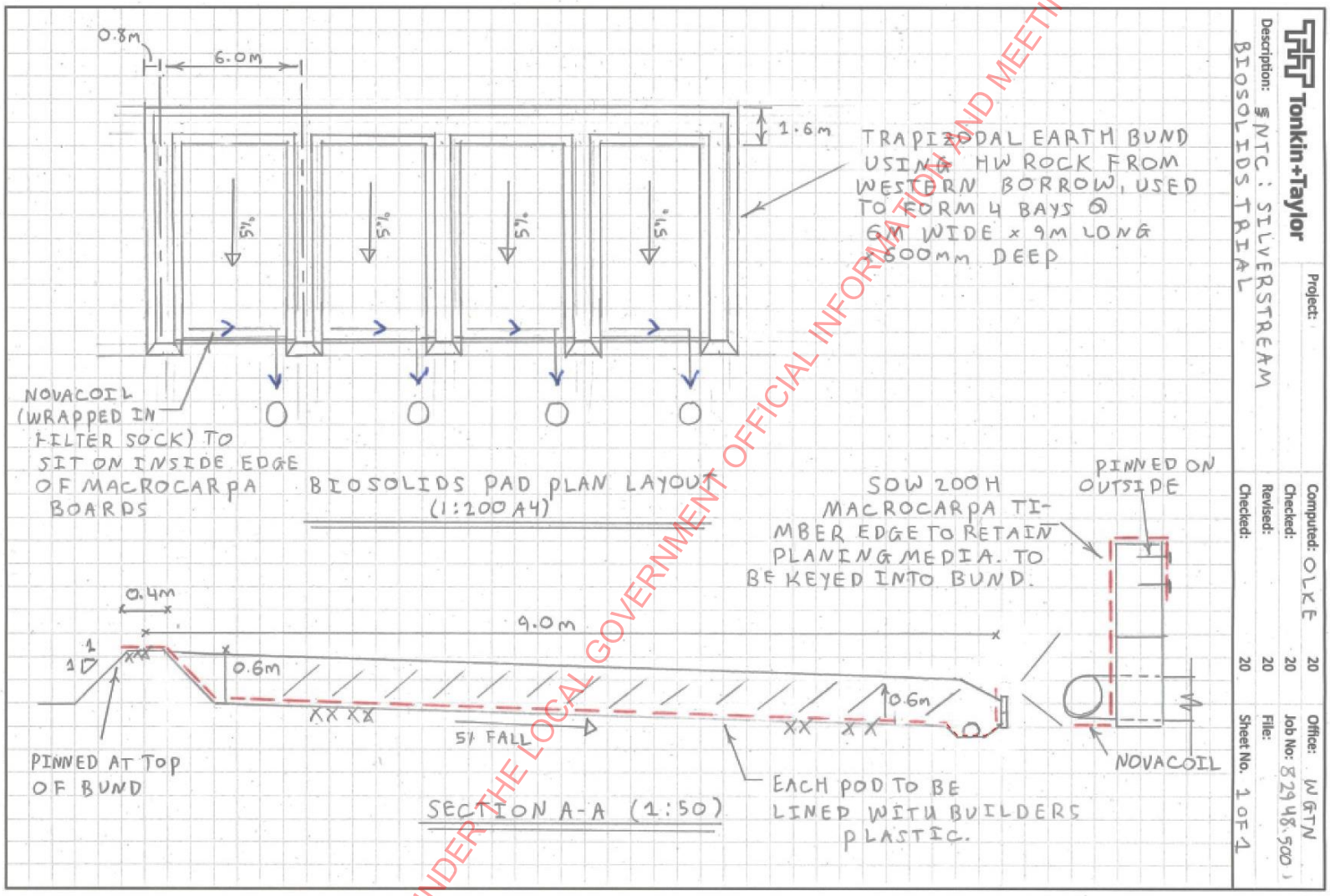

Figure 2.3: Sketch of the trial design as constructed

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Sketch 055.2: Plan extent and orientation of planter cells.

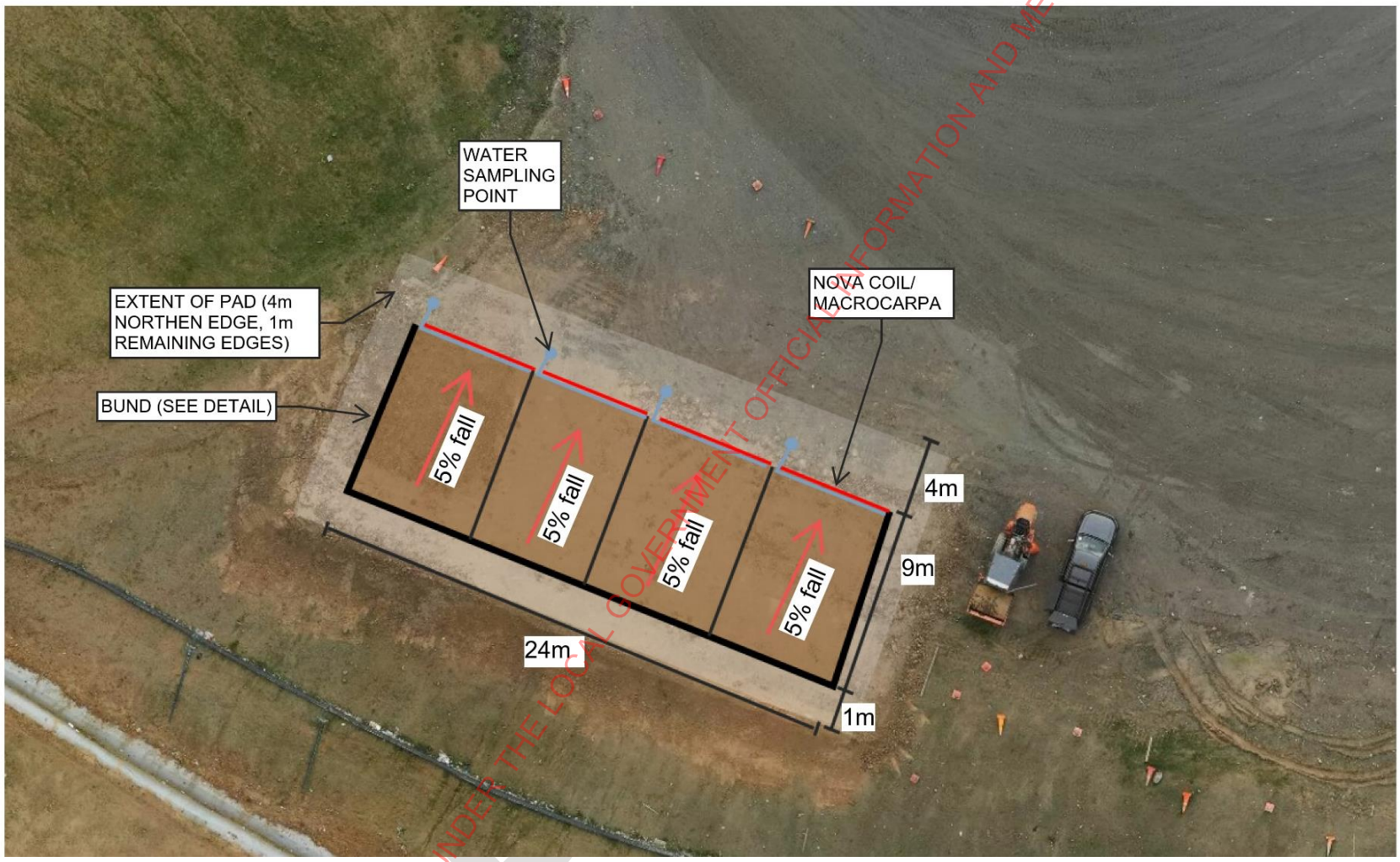

Figure 2.4: Plan of the trial location on the constructed pad

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2.1.2 Biosolid application regime

Biosolid application rates are displayed per treatment in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Biosolids application treatments, relating vegetation type and dry weight of biosolid pellets.

Treatments	Vegetation type	Dry weight of biosolid pellets (kg/m^2/3yr)
1 - Control	Native pioneer species	0
1 - Control	Eucalyptus	0
2 – Low load	Native pioneer species	0.272
2 – Low load	Eucalyptus	0.272
3 – Medium load	Native pioneer species	0.545
3 – Medium load	Eucalyptus	0.545
4 – High load	Native pioneer species	1.091
4 – High load	Eucalyptus	1.091

The volume of biosolids to be applied per square meter has been calculated based on prior testing of the Seaview biosolids that show Nitrogen content at 5.5 g per 100 g. The calculation for the high treatment is provided by way of example below.

Step 1: Conversion of kgN/ha/3yr into gN/m^2/3yr:

$$\frac{600\ kg/ha/3yr}{10000} = 0.06\ kgN/m2/3yr$$

$$0.06 * 1000 = 60\ gN/m2/3yr$$

Step 2: Translation of grams of N to grams of Seaview WWTP dried pellets at the target rate (per 3 years). Seaview dried pellets have a 5.5gN per 100g:

5.5 g N / 100 g Seaview dried pellets

$$\frac{\frac{60\ gN}{\frac{m2}{3yr}}}{5.5gN} = 10.909$$

*(5.5 * 10.909) g N / (100 * 10.909) g Seaview dried pellets*

= 60 g N / 1090.0 g Seaview dried pellets

Therefore, 1090.9 *g dried pellets would be needed to reach the target of 60 g N*

Thus, 1090.9 g Seaview dried pellets should be applied per m² per 3 years.

Step 3: Conversion of g of Seaview WWTP dried pellets to kg of Seaview WWTP dried pellets:

$$\frac{1090.9}{1000} = 1.0909kg\ Seaview\ WWTP\ dried\ pellets/m^2/3yr$$

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Each treatment bay measured 54 m^2 (9 m x 6 m). The total volume of biosolid pallets applied to the treatments was:

- Control treatment: 0 kg
- Low load treatment: 0.272 kg/m^2 x 54 m^2 = 14.688 kgs
- Medium load treatment: 0.545 kg/m^2 x 54 m^2 = 29.43 kgs
- High load treatment: 1.091 kg/m^2 x 54 m^2 = 58.914 kgs

2.1.3 Planting site preparation

Each treatment bay was filled with 27 m^3 planting medium and lightly compacted. The planting medium comprised a 5:2 ratio of salvaged duff[4] to organic material. Each treatment bay roughly held the following materials (excluding dried biosolid pellets):

1 19.3 m^3 salvaged duff

2 7.7 m^3 woody debris and mulch

To ensure consistency of soil properties between the treatments, the soil was first mixed with a digger as one large pile. It was then split evenly into four piles, prior to the application and mixing of the biosolid pallets (Photograph 2.2to Photograph 2.4).

Biosolid pallets were weighed using a bucket and an electronic crane scale. The electronic crane scale had load capacity of 300 kg and measured in 100 g increments. Following this the biosolid pallets were added to each of the four piles before being mixed via a digger.

Photograph 2.2: Mixing of the salvaged duff and woody debris

[4] Salvaged duff will be sourced from existing stockpiles on site.

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Photograph 2.3: showing two lined treatment bays in the foreground and their receiving planting medium prior to mixing with the biosolids

Photograph 2.4: showing each trial site following completion of the planting. In the foreground is the 'high' treatment, the furthest site is the 'control' site

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2.2 Monitoring and data collection

Data collection was undertaken monthly following planting. Each inspection assessed seedling morphological metrics outlined in Table 2.2.

Excluding baseline measurements, approximately 270 seedling measurements per treatment type were undertaken over the five-month monitoring period[5]. As such, approximately 135 measurements were completed for each sub-plot type ('exotic', 'native'). However, the number of actual measurements per treatment varied slightly for the following reasons.

- Two plants (*Eucalyptus*) died in subplot H5 (High treatment).
- One plant (*Eucalyptus*) died in subplot M4 (Medium treatment).
- One plant (*Eucalyptus*) died in subplot L1 (Low treatment).

Sampling of the biosolid pallets, and the soil profile (composite) was undertaken prior to implementation of the trial. During the March (2025) monitoring, soil sampling was also undertaken within all 24 sub-plots across all treatments for testing of nutrients, chemical parameters and heavy metals. These results have not been analysed in this summary but will be reported on in a future updated report.

Table 2.2: Seedling morphological characteristics measured during inspections to monitor plant health.

Seedling attribute	Measuring method	Units	Interpretation
Height	Measured with a measuring tape from the base to the tip of the terminal bud (or end of growing tip if no bud formed)	Millimetres (mm)	Shoot height provides an estimate of photosynthetic capacity and transpirational area.
Stem diameter	Measured with electronic callipers just below the cotyledon scar	Millimetres (mm)	Stem diameter is an indicator of survival and growth. Large diameters can also indicate larger root systems and larger stem volume.
Colour	Visual observation, or comparison with colour chart	None, or colour chart value	Foliar colour can indicate vigour and/or chlorophyll content.
Foliar structure	Visual observation	Percentage cover (compared to reference state)	Foliar structure and abundance can indicate moisture stress.

3 Results

In general, the 'high' treatment of biosolids resulted in improved growth (stem diameter, height and foliage cover) compared to the 'control' for both native and exotic species tested. 'Low' and 'medium' treatments did not result in improved growth compared to the 'control'.

The results are summarised in Sections 3.1 - 3.3 below. A low level of plant mortality occurred during the trial as noted above. Some plant mortality occurs in all plantings generally, and it cannot be directly attributed to the treatments. Although plant mortality only occurred for *Eucalyptus nitens* it cannot be directly attributed to the biosolid treatment due to the low numbers and because this may represent a normal attrition rate for the establishment of this species.

[5] Inclusive of 'native' and 'exotic' plants, estimate provided that no plants died.

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Monthly photographs of each treatment from November 2024 to March 2025 are shown in Appendix A.

Photograph 3.1: Showing growth of Eucalyptus nitens in the H1 subplot (high treatment) in February 2025

Photograph 3.2: Showing growth of Eucalyptus nitens in the C1 subplot (control treatment) in February 2025

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Photograph 3.3: Showing representative examples of kānuka foliage in the high treatment

Photograph 3.4: Showing representative examples of kānuka foliage in the control treatment

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3.1 Seedling height

The height of *Eucalyptus nitens* increased for all treatment types over the five-month monitoring period. *Eucalyptus nitens* height data showed a higher growth rate on average (Figure 3.1) in the 'high' treatment compared to other treatments. No differences were observed between other treatments.

The height of 'Native' plants was highly variable (Figure 3.2). When looking at all data differences between treatment types are not obvious. However, when looking at average values between treatments (Figure 3.3) there is an observable difference in growth rate. Figure 3.3 shows that the 'high' treatment has an increasing trend, i.e. the height of 'Native' plants in the 'high' treatment is increasing faster than other treatments.

When looking at species-specific data by treatment type (Figure 3.4) the data suggests that the 'high' treatment type resulted in increased growth rates for some species. Over the five-month period no obvious differences in height were observed between treatment types for karamū or māhoe. However, kānuka showed a marked increased growth trend in the 'high' treatment compared to all other treatments. Mānuka are also responding well to the 'high' treatment, but the difference in growth rate, compared to other treatments, is less obvious than that of kānuka.

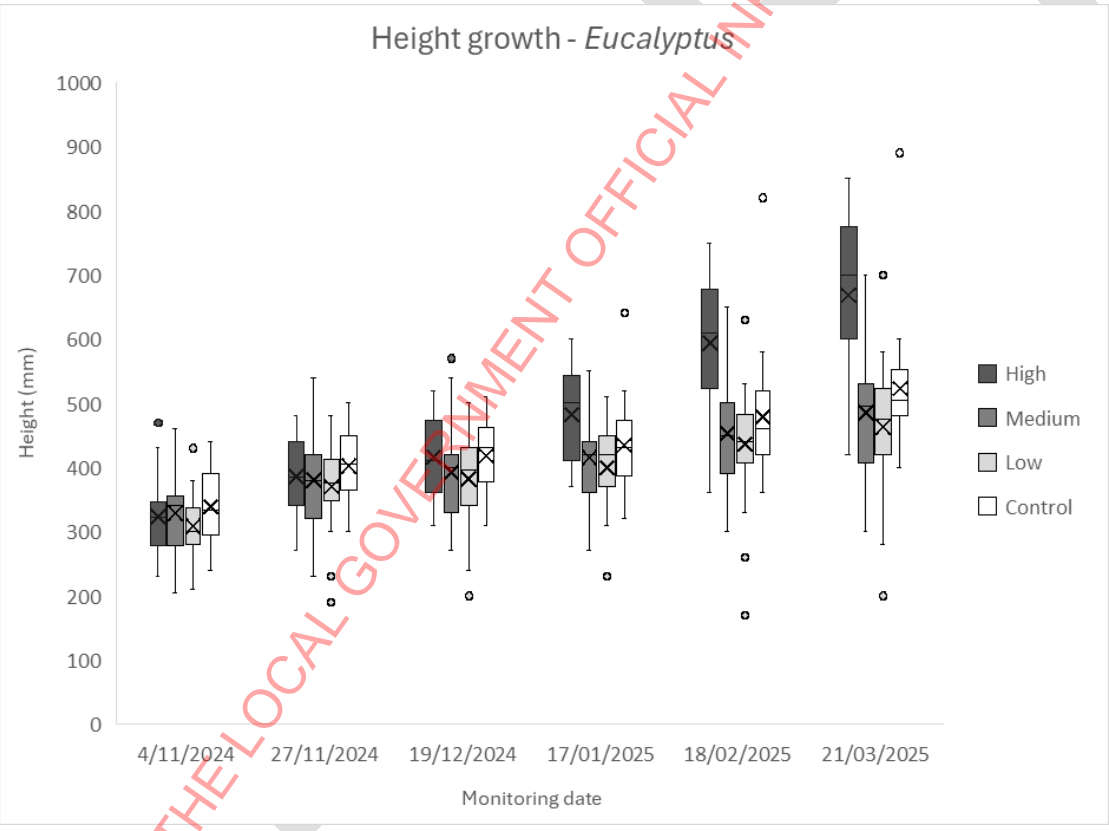

Figure 3.1: Boxplot showing change in height of Eucalyptus nitens over a five month period between different biosolid treatments

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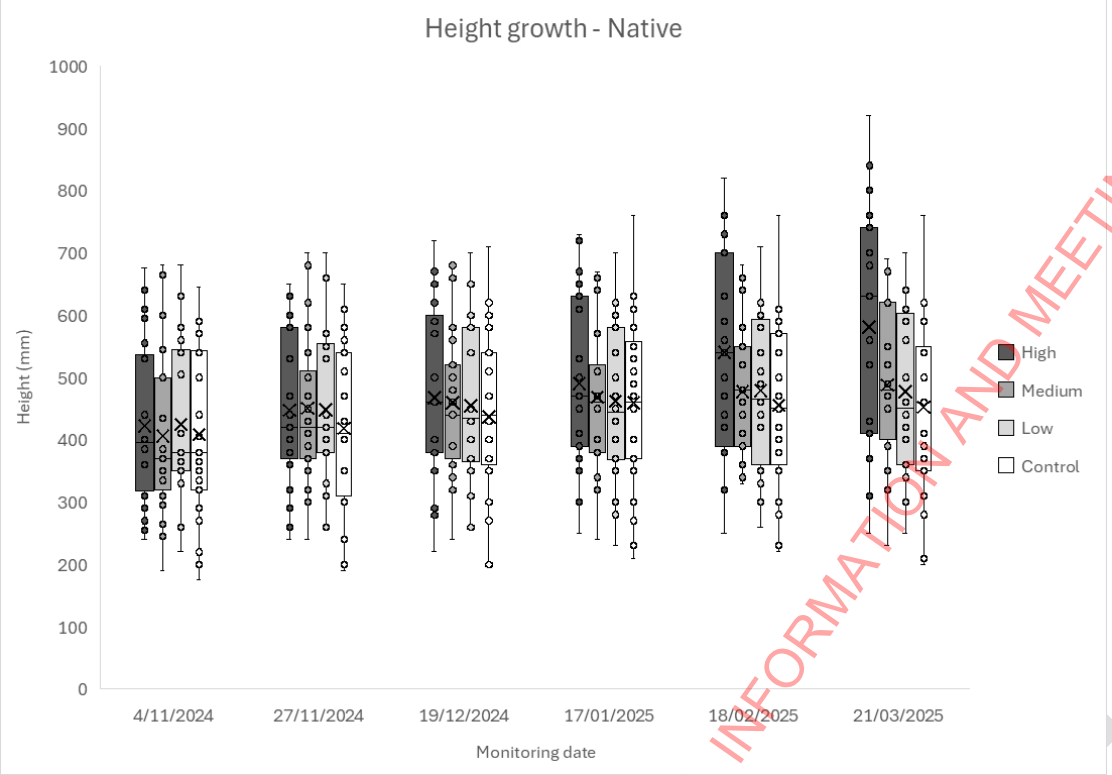

Figure 3.2: Boxplot showing change in height of native plants (combined species) over a five month period between different biosolid treatments

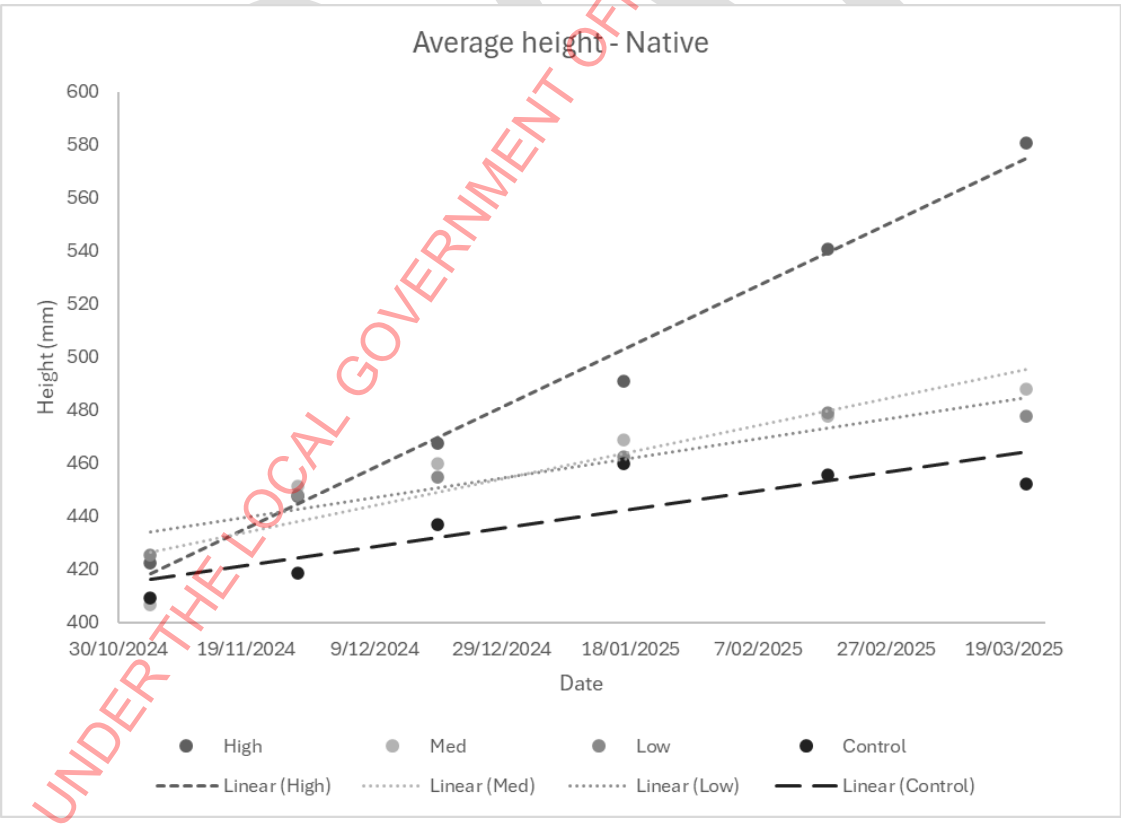

Figure 3.3: Average values of height data for 'Native' plants by treatment type and linear trend lines

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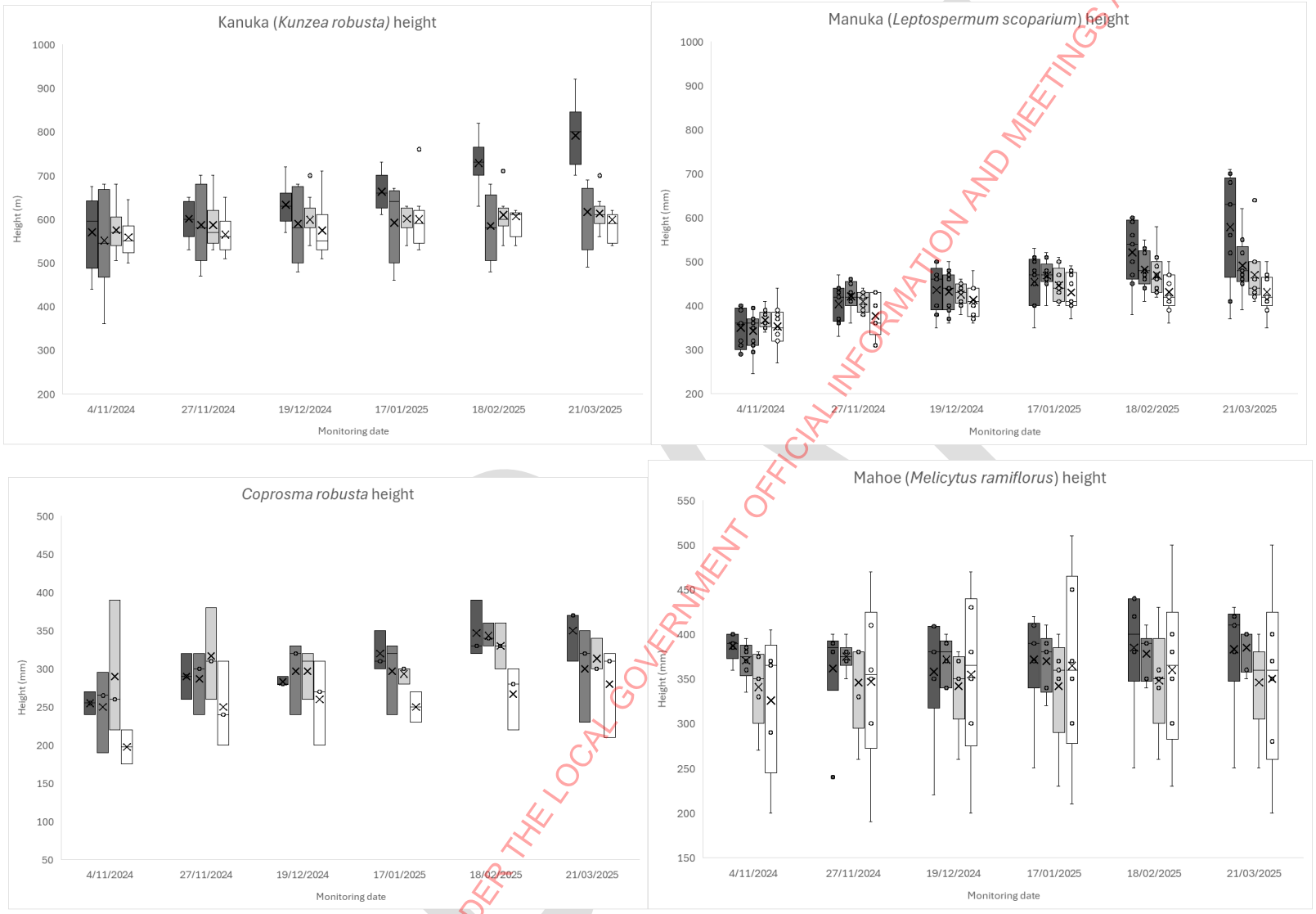

Figure 3.4: Boxplot series showing height data by treatment type for kānuka, mānuka, karamū and māhoe

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3.2 Stem diameter

Similar to the increases in height growth data, stem growth of *Eucalyptus nitens* increased for all treatment types over the five-month monitoring period. However, *E. nitens* showed an higher stem growth rate (Figure 3.5) in the 'high' treatment compared to other treatments. No other differences were observed between other treatment types. Five months after the trial began, the average stem diameter of *N. nitens* in the 'high' treatment was approximately twice the stem diameter of the 'other treatments ('medium', 'low', and 'control').

Similar to the height growth data, stem growth for 'Native' plants was highly variable (Figure 3.6). When looking at all data for all species in the 'Native' sub-plots, differences between treatment types are not obvious. However, when looking at average values between treatments, and differences by species between treatments, some differences between treatment types were observed (Figure 3.7, Figure 3.8).

The average cumulative stem diameter shows an increased growth rate for 'Native' plants in the 'high' treatment compared to all other treatments (linear trend line; Figure 3.7).

When looking at species-specific data by treatment type (Figure 3.8) the data shows increased growth rates for some species in the 'high' treatment type. Over the five-month period no discernible differences in stem diameter were observed between treatment types for mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), karamū (*Coprosma robusta*) or māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*). However, kānuka (*Kunzea robusta*) showed a slight increased growth trend in the 'high' treatment compared to all other treatments.

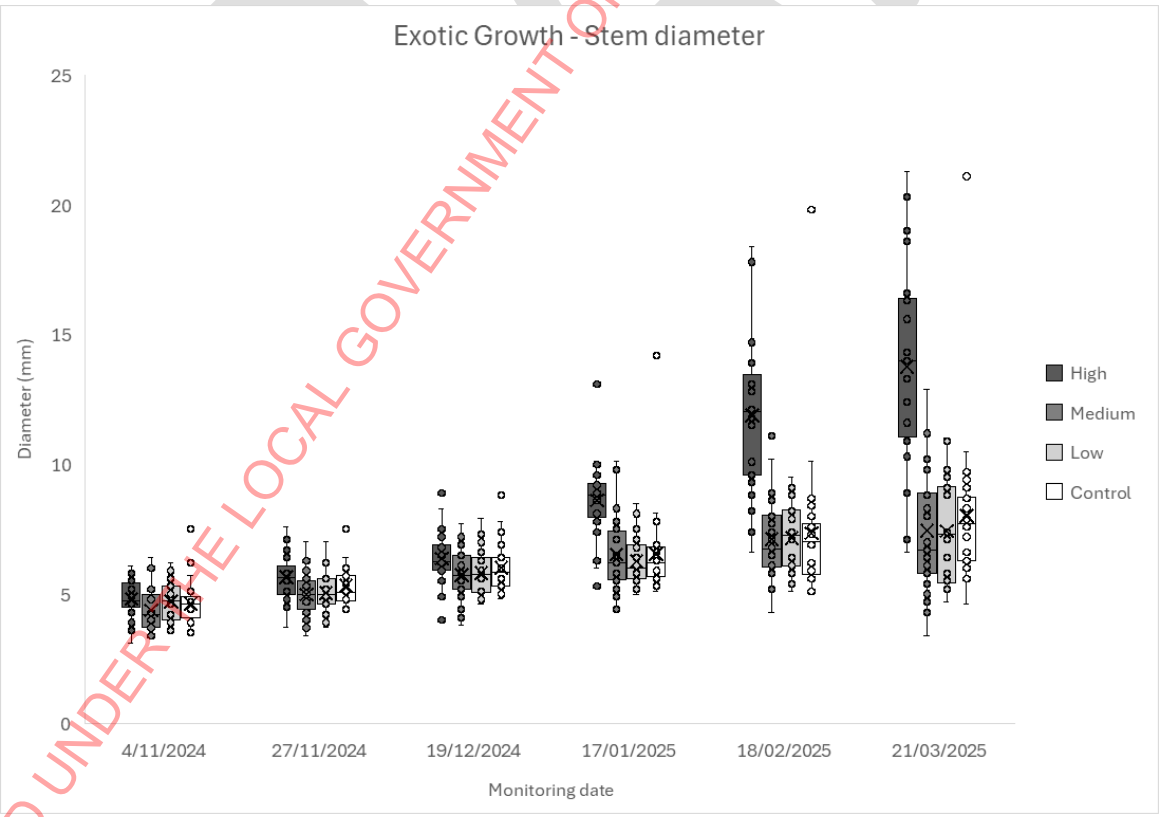

Figure 3.5: Boxplot showing change in cumulative stem diameter of Eucalyptus nitens over a five month period between different biosolid treatments

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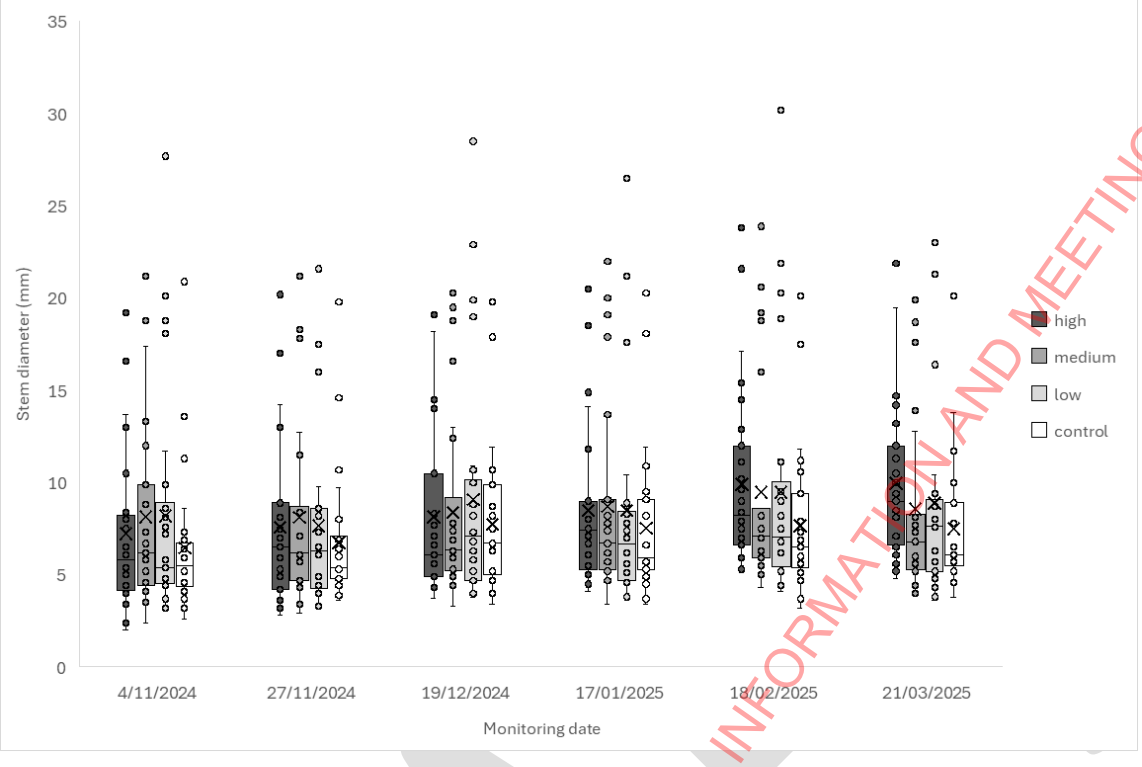

Figure 3.6: Boxplot showing change in cumulative stem diameter of native plants (combined species) over a five month period between different biosolid treatments

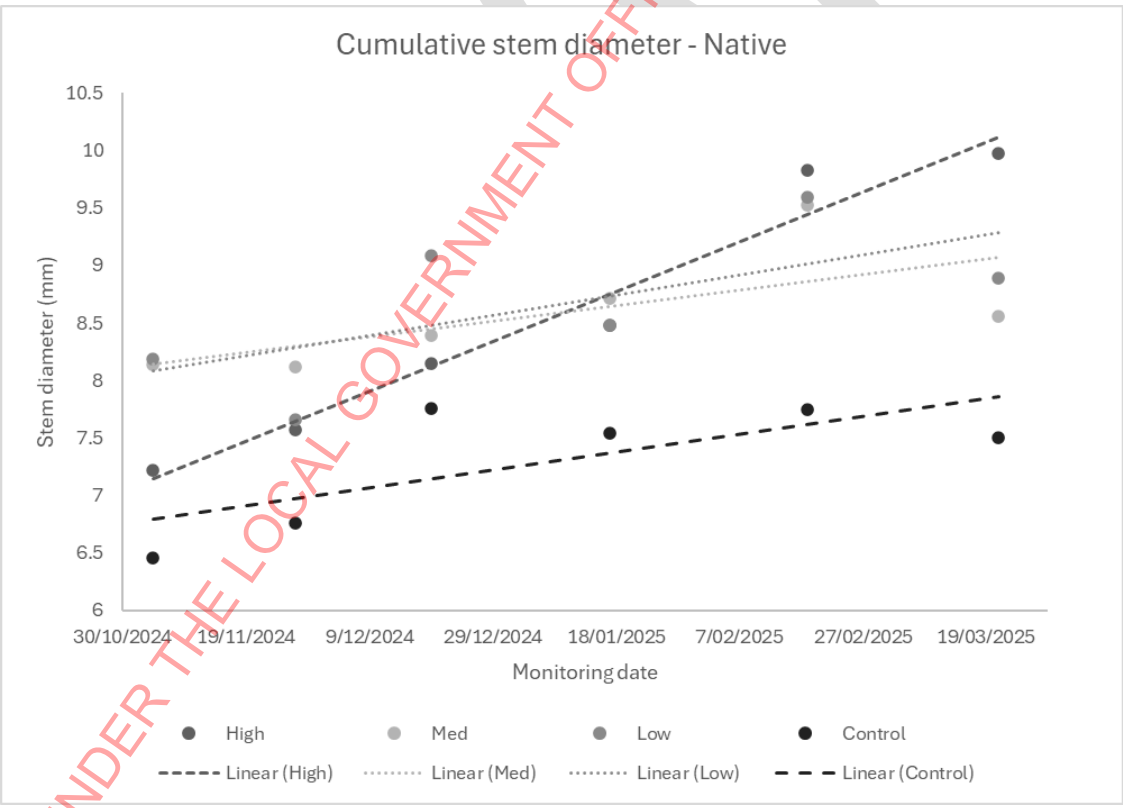

Figure 3.7: Average values of cumulative stem diameter for 'Native' plants by treatment type and linear trend lines

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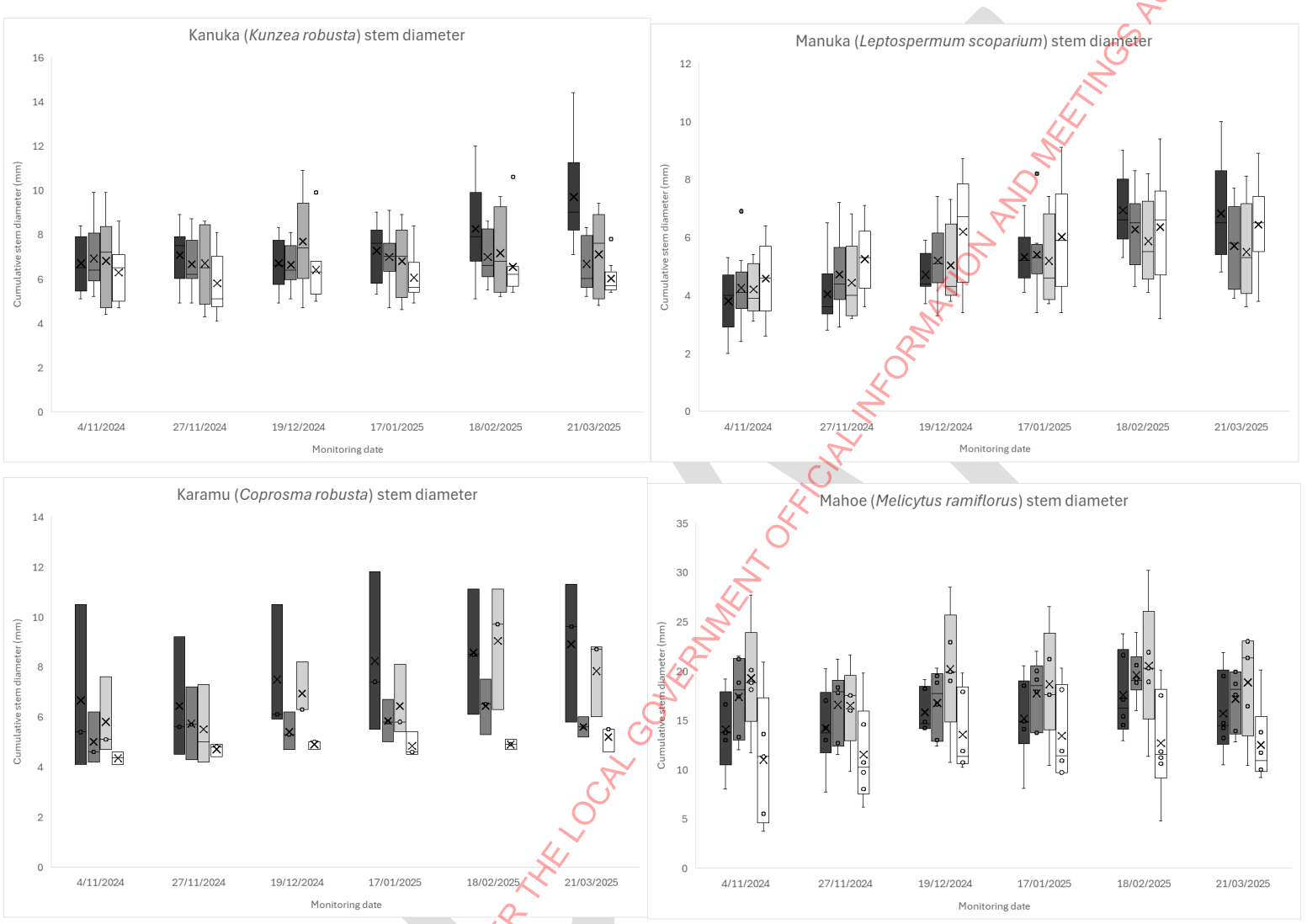

Figure 3.8: Boxplot series showing height data by treatment type for kānuka, mānuka, karamū and māhoe

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3.3 Colour

Full results of the colour data will be reported in the December 2025 report. Categorical measurements of leaf colour (a morphological trait) were made through the monitoring period. Leaf colour can indicate stress and photosynthetic productivity. 'Green' leaves indicate high photosynthetic productivity, whereas colours such as 'red' and 'yellow' would indicate low photosynthetic productivity.

Observational data is summarised as follows:

- At the end of the trial (5 months) 85 % of *E. nitens* in the 'high' treatment had 'green' leaves, compared to 19 %, 3.8 %, and 31 % for the 'low', 'medium' and 'control' sites.
- At the end of the trial, the 'low' (62 %), 'medium' (59 %) and 'control' (35 %) generally had higher numbers of *E. nitens* plants with 'red' leaves, compared to the 'high' treatment (12 %).
- At the end of the trial (5 months), the 'high' treatment had the highest percentage of 'green' leaves (89 %) compared to all other treatments ('low', 56 %; 'medium', 33 %; and 'control' 25 %).

3.4 Foliage structure

Estimates of percentage foliage cover for *Eucalyptus nitens* over the five-month monitoring period are shown in Figure 3.9. Foliage cover measures the amount of foliage (leaves) on each plant compared to a reference state, it is an indicator of plant health.

Foliage cover for the 'control' treatment was generally similar throughout the monitoring period, however a slight overall decline was noted. The 'medium' and 'low' treatments generally saw an overall decline in foliage cover, while the 'high' treatment saw a general improvement in foliage cover over the duration of the monitoring period.

Estimates of percentage foliage cover for 'Native' plants over the five-month monitoring period are shown in Figure 3.10 Figure 3.9 Foliage cover of native plants was generally more consistent than *Eucalyptus* for all treatments. All treatments for 'Native' plants show an initial decline in foliage cover following planting (25 October 2024). Notably, it was observed that most māhoe, across all treatments, dropped all their leaves in the first two months before growing new foliage halfway through the trial. For 'native' plants the 'high' treatment showed a faster recovery of foliar cover than other treatments. This correlates with the increased growth rates for 'cumulative stem diameter' and 'height' for 'native' plants in the 'high' treatment.

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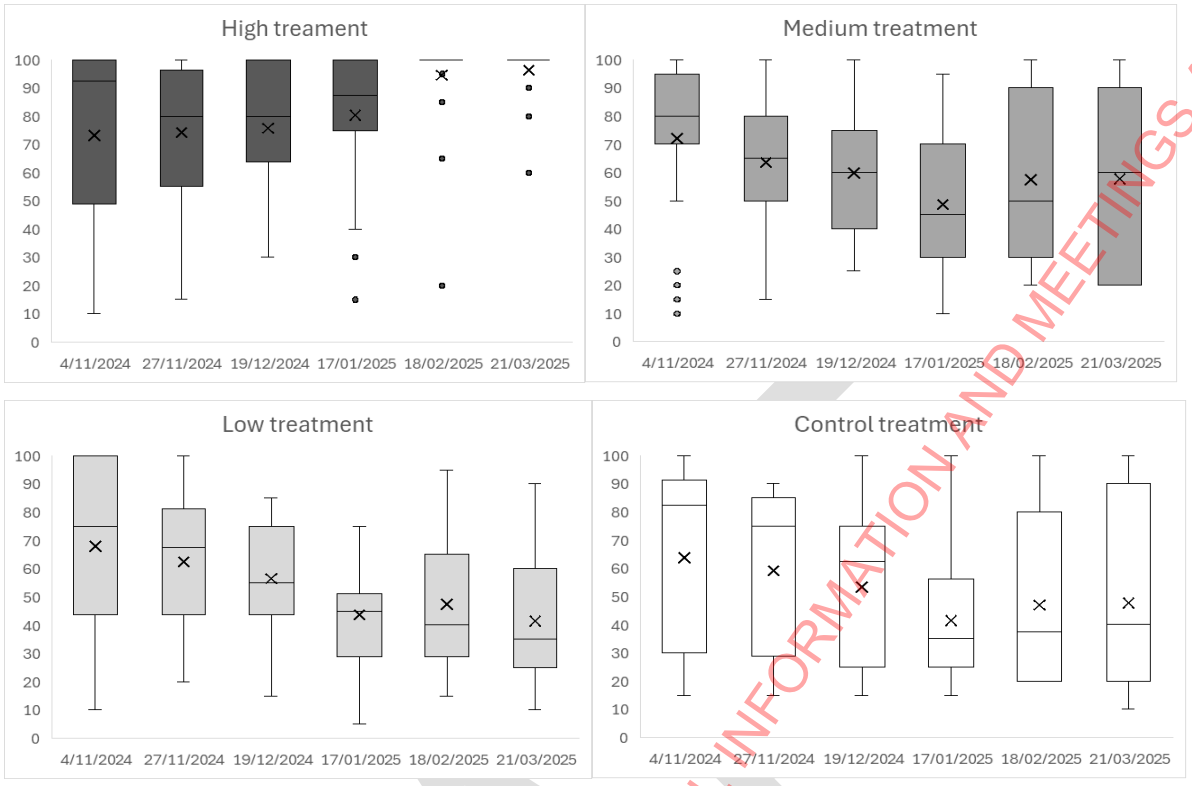

Figure 3.9: Change in percentage foliage (y-axis) cover for exotic plants (Eucalyptus nitens) for each treamtment type

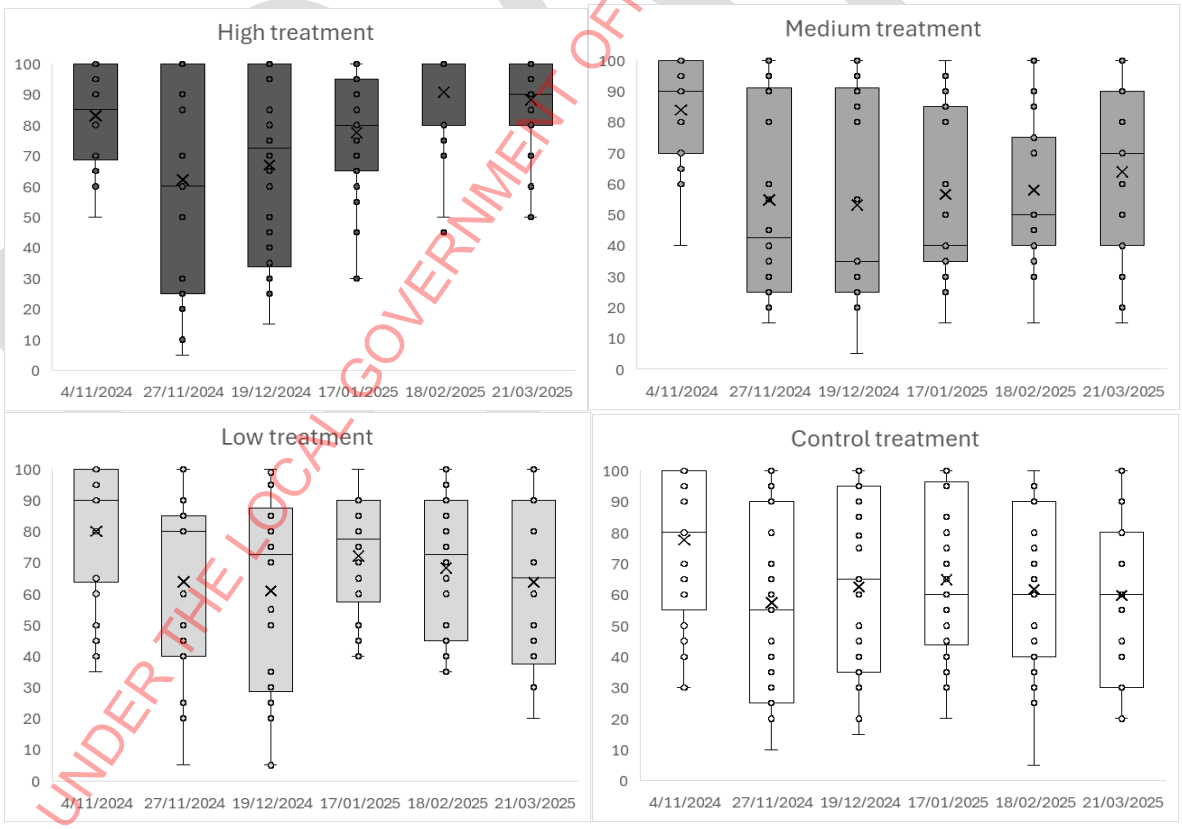

Figure 3.10: Change in percentage foliage cover (y-axis) of native plants (combined species) for each treamtment type

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4 Brief discussion

These results suggest a clear benefit to plant growth response with the application of a 'high' loading of biosolids. Increases in growth rate (height and stem) for *Eucalyptus nitens* in the 'high' treatment were notably different to other treatments and the control. Increases in growth rate (height and stem) for 'native' plants in the 'high' treatment were notably higher to other treatments and the control, when looking within species.

Other than the growth rate increases in the 'high' treatment, no other notable differences in growth rate were observed between biosolid treatments and the 'control' treatment. i.e. no evidence was found to suggest a positive correlation with increasing amounts of biosolids for 'low' and 'medium' applications. This finding is unexpected given the increase for the 'high' treatment. It is possible that the addition of the 'low' and 'medium' treatments did not represent enough of an increase in soil fertility to enable an increased growth response. If there is an increasing growth response correlating with increased biosolid application exists, this trial has not shown this. Higher application rates may be required to demonstrate such a correlation.

Excluding the 'high' treatment, foliage cover of native plants was generally more consistent than *Eucalyptus* for all treatments (i.e. native foliage cover showed less change over the monitoring period). This suggests that native plants were more adept at coping with water stress and dust effects over the summer period.

The foliage cover results for *Eucalyptus* in the 'high' treatment also suggests that the additional source of nitrogen may have resulted in increased ability to cope with drought stress (and reduced production of anthocyanins[6]). This observation correlates to observed foliar colour changes in the *Eucalyptus* plants which, in general, appeared to have higher percentages of 'red' leaves for the 'medium', 'low', and 'control' treatments.

The trial site will be dismantled in December 2025 to make way for continued landfill development. Upon completion of the trial in December 2025, it is intended that this report will be updated to explore all the results and discuss in detail.

5 Conclusion summary and recommendations

To date the trial has indicated that 'biosolids' can be beneficial for increasing the growth of plants (both exotic and native). At this stage the addition of the 'high' loading is expected to result in increased stem, root, and foliar growth if applied to the PEMP revegetation sites. It is expected that this will not only divert biosolids away from the landfill but also increase carbon yields (CO^2 sequestration) over time. We recommend that biosolids be applied to all future PEMP revegetation sites.

The trial site will remain undisturbed until December 2025, following this the trial site will be demolished to make way for landfill development.

We recommend that the trial continue through to December 2025 to make the most of this opportunity to understand longer term trends between the different treatments. We recommend additional sampling of the trial as follows:

[6] Anthocyanin is a pigment in plants similar to chlorophyll, it can be produced as a response to drought and results in reduced light being used for photosynthesis, therefore limiting growth.

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1. Four more monitoring occasions (monthly) from September 2025 to December 2025 to measure:
   - Stem diameter measurements.
   - Height measurements.
   - Foliar growth.
   - Colour.
2. Upon de-establishment of the site:
   - Harvest all plants to analyse the root structure.
   - Analysis of soil microbiota including:
     - eDNA sampling for earthworm abundance.
     - root analysis for arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi colonisation.

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6 References

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7 Applicability

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client Hutt City Council , with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contexts or for any other purpose, or by any person other than our client, without our prior written agreement.

We understand and agree that our client will submit this report as part of an application for resource consent and that GWRC as the consenting authority will use this report for the purpose of assessing that application.

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd
Environmental and Engineering Consultants

Report prepared by:	Authorised for Tonkin & Taylor Ltd by:
.....	.....
David Pickett	Simon Grundy
Senior Terrestrial Ecologist	Project Director

Technically reviewed by Sam Heggie-Gracie (Senior Terrestrial Ecologist)

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Appendix A Photographs

A1 High treatment

Photograph Appendix A.1: Month 0; October 2024

Photograph Appendix A.2: Month 2; December 2024

Photograph Appendix A.3: Month 3; 15 January 2025

Photograph Appendix A.4: Month 3; 30 January 2025

Photograph Appendix A.5: Month 4; February 2025

Photograph Appendix A.6: Month 5; March 2025

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A2 Medium treatment

Photograph Appendix A.7: Month 0; October 2024

Photograph Appendix A.8: Month 2; December 2024

Photograph Appendix A.9: Month 3; 15 January 2025

Photograph Appendix A.10: Month 3; 30 January 2025

Photograph Appendix A.11: Month 4; February 2025

Photograph Appendix A.12: Month 5; March 2025

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A3 Low treatment

Photograph Appendix A.13: Month 0; October 2024

Photograph Appendix A.14: Month 2; December 2024

Photograph Appendix A.15: Month 3; 15 January 2025

Photograph Appendix A.16: Month 3; 30 January 2025

Photograph Appendix A.17: Month 4; February 2025

Photograph Appendix A.18: Month 5; March 2025

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A4 Control treatment

Photograph Appendix A.19: Month 0; October 2024

Photograph Appendix A.20: Month 2; December 2024

Photograph Appendix A.21: Month 3; 15 January 2025

Photograph Appendix A.22: Month 3; 30 January 2025

Photograph Appendix A.23: Month 4; February 2025

Photograph Appendix A.24: Month 5; March 2025

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HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Te Whiringa
Our Engagement Framework

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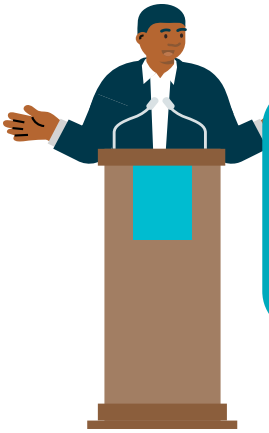
We've heard from our community how they'd like to see our engagement improve. Here are some of those insights:

People want to be engaged with in their own spaces, with Council coming to them. Places like libraries, parks, markets, schools, places of worship and events.

"All residents should have equal ability to engage and be considered regardless of where they come from."
- Tirohanga Resident



People want to be able to see the response to their feedback, and the impact that it has on Council decision-making. Engagement shouldn't feel like a tick-box exercise where nothing changes.

"... You need honest listening and an ability to understand the lived perspectives of other, sometimes less fortunate people."
- Stokes Valley Resident

People want to be informed of what Council is engaging on well in advance, so that they can decide how much they want to be involved.

"There is a very low level of trust with HCC among people I know. You need to do much better."
- Wainuiomata Resident

People want to see more kinds of engagement. Online surveys are fine, but there also needs to be in-person discussions, workshops, community forums etc. These need to be at times that most people can make, like evenings and weekends.

"Make sure there are diverse ways to send or gather feedback. Face to face, meetings, email, paper responses. Not everyone can afford a computer."
- Waterloo Resident

People are worried that some groups are heard from or listened to more than others. They want more transparency around how Council weighs up the feedback it receieves and ensures fairness.

"We need to work together to make the best decisions so people can feel positive about changes in their communities"
- Naenae Resident

The quotes throughout this document have been shared by residents through different Council engagement activities.

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Ngā Hua o Roto | Contents

This framework is structured to guide our approach, ensuring engagement is meaningful, consistent, and impactful.

4 Ngā Hapori o Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai I The communities we serve
5 He Whakatakinga I Introduction and purpose
6 Te Hiranga o Te Whiringa I Why engagement matters
7 Ngā Mātāpono o Te Whiringa I Engagement Principles
8 Te kawe i Te Whiringa I Our engagement approach
9 Te Whakamahinga | How we apply this
10 Ngā tūranga me ōna haepapa I Roles and responsibilities
11 Te tātari me te pūrongo I Measuring and reporting
12 Mahere mahi I Action plan

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Population:

Census 2023

107,562
residents

42,504
dwellings

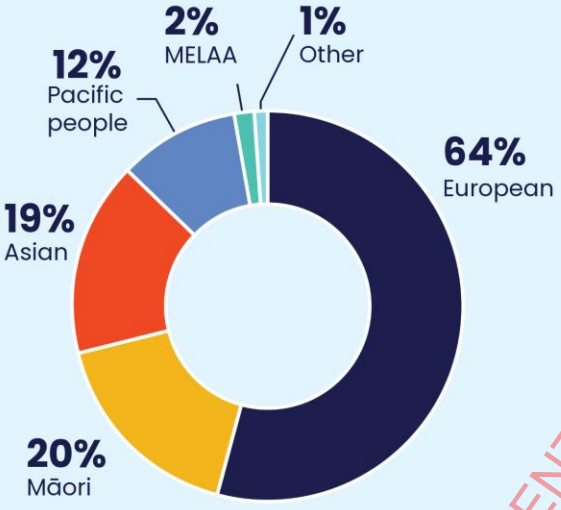
Projected population:

Sense Partners 2023

125,000 – 150,000
projected population by 2054

Ethnicity:

Census 2023



Languages we use:

Census 2023

95% English

2% Northern Chinese (incl Mandarin)

4% Te Reo Māori

2% Hindi

18% Other

2% None (too young to talk)

4% Samoan

Population by age:

Census 2023

Increase/decrease compared to 2013

↓ **13,419** 0-9	↓ **14,355** 40-49
↑ **13,557** 10-19	↑ **13,305** 50-59
↑ **13,512** 20-29	↑ **11,208** 60-69
↑ **17,403** 30-39	↑ **10,800** 70+

74%
born in NZ
Census 2018

26%
born overseas
Census 2018

Ngā Hapori o Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai

The communities we serve

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He Whakatakinga | Introduction and purpose

Hutt City Council's vision is a connected, resilient and inclusive city where everyone thrives.

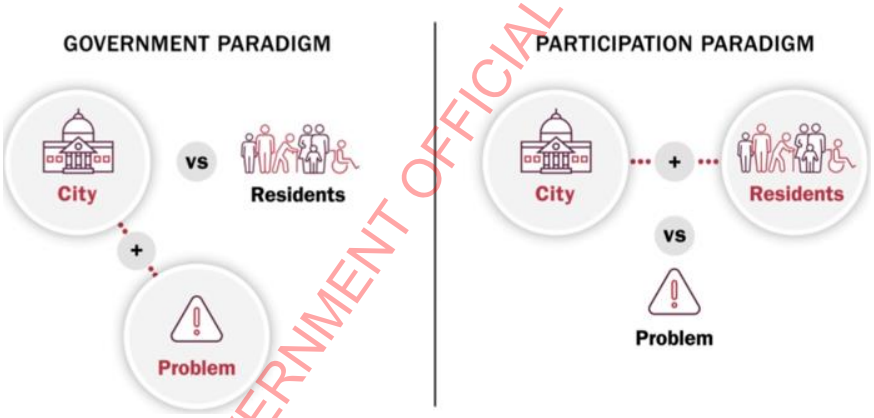
We've heard that people want more meaningful involvement and better experiences with Council. Feedback shows a real opportunity to do things differently, to build trust and enable stronger participation.

We acknowledge that engagement hasn't always met expectations. This Framework sets a new direction, it supports more inclusive, transparent and collaborative engagement, giving us structure to lift performance and ensure every voice helps shape our city's future.

It's grounded in best practice, including IAP2 and world leading public innovation practices from Harvard Bloomberg, and shaped by what we've heard from the community. It's underpinned by our Engagement Principles and Te Ao Māori.

We're building on strong foundations to work more closely with our community. We recognise that not all voices start from the same place. This Framework seeks to help that by prioritising inclusion and influence for underrepresented communities. This shift is about partnership, combining community and Council insight to tackle shared challenges.

The below diagram illustrates this shift — from a traditional model where Council and community sit on opposite sides of a problem, to one where we work in partnership to solve challenges together. This Framework is charting a course where we can work together, in partnership with our communities, to tackle our city's most challenging problems.



Te Whiringa- Our Engagement Framework
Te Whiringa speaks to the act of weaving— the deliberate twisting and plaiting of individual strands into a unified whole. In Te Ao Māori, this process is not just physical, but deeply symbolic. It is through *whiri* that strength is created, relationships are honoured, and kaupapa are bound together. This name reflects our engagement framework: a living braid of voices, values, responsibilities, and relationships. Each thread — whether community, Mana Whenua, or Council — contributes to the integrity and resilience of the whole.

Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi Hutt City Council respects and upholds its commitments as a Tiriti partner by honouring the status and authority of Mana Whenua and tangata whenua. The Local Government Act 2002 mandates Council to enhance outcomes for hapori Māori and our dedication extends beyond these statutory obligations. We recognise Mana Whenua and hapori Māori as our partners - they are kaitiaki, knowledge holders and leaders whose intergenerational expertise shapes the historical, cultural, natural, physical, economic, and social identity of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

Our Tākai Here (Memoranda of Partnerships), Te Herenga Kairangi (Māori Strategy), and this document provides a foundational understanding of our Tiriti-based relationships to guide the future of our community - through strengthened governance, shared decision-making processes, and an investment in Council's capability to partner authentically. These reflect our enduring commitment to collaborate between Māori and Council, and effectively outlines our ambitions to improve the way we engage with our community.

Strategic Alignment
Our framework aligns to all of Council activity, key strategic plans and policies, and supports us in meeting our legal obligations, specifically under the Local Government Act 2002.

Reference: International Association for Public Participation www.iap2.org - IAP2's Core Values, Code of Ethics, and Quality Assurance Standard.
Reference: Bloomberg Harvard's Path to Public Innovation

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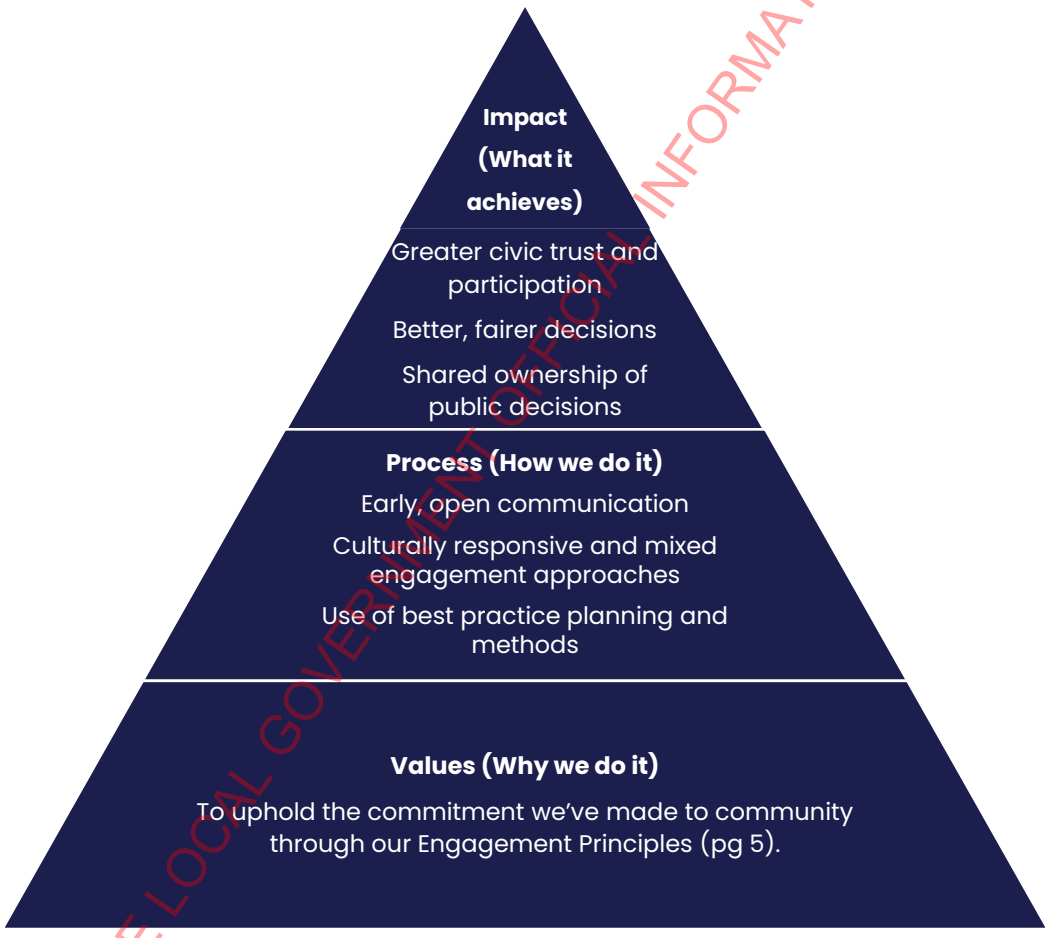
Te Hiranga o Te Whiringa | Why engagement matters

Engagement is more than consultation; it's about listening, learning, and working together. When done well, it builds trust, improves decisions, and creates a stronger, more connected city — where every voice helps shape the future.

Like every strong structure, the top (Impact) relies on a solid foundation (Values) and effective processes (Process). Without our values driving us and robust engagement processes in place, we cannot deliver what we aspire to (Impact). This pyramid makes clear that what we achieve depends entirely on why and how we do it.



The Framework rests on three core elements to ensure our approach is consistent, credible and community-led:
- **Engagement Principles (pg6):** What our commitments to communities are
- **Practices for meaningful engagement (pg8):** How we embed those principles every day
- **Action Plan focus areas (pg12):** Where we prioritise change and invest in engagement quality

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Ngā Mātāpono o Te Whiringa | Engagement Principles

We will ..

Engage when it counts, in ways that work for you
We'll share clear, early updates about the council work you can help shape and offer a range of ways to have your say — so you can decide what matters and how you'd like to take part.

Be inclusive and accessible
We want to hear from everyone in Lower Hutt, especially people who haven't
been heard before or have struggled with council processes. We'll listen at times
and places that work for you.

Be responsible partners under Te Tiriti
We recognise the unique role that Mana Whenua play and are committed to
engaging with Mana Whenua and hapori Māori in good faith, upholding tikanga and our commitment to Te Tiriti.

Engage genuinely with clear intentions
We'll be clear about why we're asking for your input and what influence you have
in each decision. We'll listen, make room for new ideas, and be upfront when we
need to change direction and why.

Be clear about the impact of your feedback
We'll share what we heard and how it shaped our decisions — focusing on key themes and insights. When feedback isn't used, we'll explain why.

Shaped by community input and endorsed by Mana Whenua, these principles reflect what our community value in engagement.

These principles guide how we work — and are the foundation for our organisation-wide approach to engagement.

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Te kawe i Te Whiringa | Our engagement approach

Our six practices for meaningful engagement

Our six engagement practices describe how we will transform the way Council engage. They put our Engagement Principles into action, and guide the priorities in our Action Plan. Together, they support a shift toward more inclusive, transparent and trusted relationships between Council and our community.

While individual practices may reflect some principles and action plan focus areas more strongly, together they support all aspects and are guided by our shared commitment to meaningful, inclusive, and transparent engagement.

Practice	What this means
1. Grow capability across Council	Build the mindsets, skills, and support to embed consistent, best practice engagement.
2. Embed community insight in all we do	Use lived experience, feedback, and data to shape engagement and inform decisions.
3. Expand and adapt our toolkit	Provide a wider range of inclusive, accessible, and culturally responsive engagement methods.
4. Plan well, adapt often, close the loop	Engage early with clear purpose, use what we learn to improve each step, and always show how feedback shapes decisions.
5. Rebuilding and earning trust	Go beyond individual relationships to build trust. Show up consistently, listen, follow through, and create spaces where people feel seen, safe, and valued
6. Measure what matters and continuously evolve	Track what's working, share results, and use feedback to continuously evolve how we engage.

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Te Whakamahinga | How we apply this

IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation

The IAP2 Spectrum helps determine how much influence the community has in each engagement — from informing to empowering.

Influence doesn't always mean decision-making, but the spectrum helps match the right level of engagement to the issue's purpose, impact, and who's affected.

Council uses this alongside our Significance and Engagement Policy to decide when, how, and how much to engage. It supports our principles and is built into our 9-step cycle, helping us plan well and set clear expectations.

INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION

	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

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Our 9-step engagement cycle

Good engagement doesn't just happen, it needs a clear, thoughtful process. We are implementing a 9-step cycle to ensure engagement is well planned, meaningful, and leads to real results.

It works for projects big or small, making sure people understand what's happening, can have their say, and see how their input makes a difference.

Grounded in IAP2 best practice, the cycle supports a consistent, transparent, and community-focused approach. Skipping steps risks missing voices and making decisions that don't reflect community needs.

Reference: *© Federation of International Association for Public Participation 2024. All rights reserved. This work was created with contributions from Lewis Michaelson, Martha Rozelle, and Doug Sarno. www.iap2.org*
Reference: Hutt City Council's Significance and Engagement Policy

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Ngā tūranga me ōna haepapa | Roles and responsibilities

While Council leads engagement processes, there is a role for everyone in effective engagement between Community and Council, and increased civic participation.

Roles	Responsibilities
Mayor and Elected Members	Leads by example, connects Council and community, encourages participation, and ensures community views are considered in key decisions.
CEO and Corporate Leadership Team	Lead a culture of best-practice engagement by ensuring structures are in place to support effective, inclusive participation and feedback use.
Council staff	Designs and delivers fit-for-purpose, inclusive, and transparent engagement. This includes sharing clear information, enabling participation, collecting and sharing insights, and helping ensure engagement is measured, reported on, and continuously improved.
Mana Whenua	Te Tiriti partners in design and decision-making; guide engagement in accordance with tikanga and aligned with kaupapa Māori.
Advisory groups	Provide advice based on lived experience or expertise, encourage participation, and help shape engagement approaches (within agreed operating requirements).
Stakeholders (e.g. NGO's, Greater Wellington, advocacy groups, business, delivery partners etc.)	Collaborate on issues of shared interest, contribute insights, encourage participation, and help inform solutions.
Community members	Participate in decisions that affect them by focusing on the decisions to be made or questions being asked, share their perspectives, recognise Council need to consider the needs of the whole community, and hold Council accountable.

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Te tātari me te pūrongo | Monitoring and reporting

Holding statement:

As part of our broader engagement framework, we are committed to developing a robust and inclusive approach to measuring and reporting on our progress. This work is currently underway and will be informed by the efforts of a dedicated Harvard Bloomberg Fellow. The fellow's work will result in a baseline report summarising current trust and engagement levels across all demographics, proposed target outcomes to guide future engagement efforts, and an evaluation framework identifying key indicators to track our progress.

This measurement and reporting component will be developed as a standalone document and integrated into the overall engagement framework once completed. It will ensure we remain accountable, responsive, and transparent in how we foster civic participation and build trust with the community. We look forward to sharing these findings and incorporating them into our final framework in due course.

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Mahere mahi | Action plan

The **Engagement Framework** sets the strategic direction for community engagement, while the **Action Plan** outlines the practical steps to achieve these goals. Together, they ensure our engagement practices are consistent, effective, and aligned across the organisation.

We've developed an action plan to lift the quality and consistency of engagement. It's built around 6 key focus areas, each with clear actions to strengthen how we work with community.

Here's what the Action Plan focuses on:

1. Strategic planning & Governance
•Improving how we plan across Council to engage earlier and avoid engagement fatigue.
•Sharing information early and embedding pre-engagement for all projects.
•Consistently applying our 9-step engagement cycle to all projects.
•Developing clear guidance around how and when to include Elected Member in projects.
•Trialing participatory processes e.g. Citizens Panels, and/or innovative solutions aligned to Bloomberg Harvard's Pathway to Innovation Framework.
•Trial participatory budgeting where community choose how funds are spent.

2. Mana Whenua Partnership
•Supporting shared spaces for engagement, including marae-based engagement hubs and kaupapa Māori initiatives.
•Embedding tikanga and kaupapa Māori as essential principles across engagement approaches, guided by our Mana Whenua partners.
•Maintaining and integrating a calendar of significant Māori events and engagement opportunities to support planning across Council.
•Providing Mana Whenua with feedback and insights from engagement where appropriate.

3. Inclusive & Accessible Participation
•Making engagement easier to find, understand and access.
•Offering engagement in multiple formats.
•Trialing new and consistent ways of communicating to both educate and share updates.
•Implementing a platform where community can easily share ideas, vote and track how input informs decisions.
•Involving community in designing projects and solutions.
•Supporting community/youth-led and civic education initiatives.
•Continuing to engage on required topics, while seeking to understand what else community want to have a say on.

4. Relationships & Community Outreach
•Targeted outreach to build trust and enduring relationships with communities (especially underrepresented).
•Ad-hoc drop-in sessions for community with no agenda but to be there for the community to talk to us.
•Identifying and better understanding the different communities and their needs.
•Partnering with community representatives.

5. Engagement Tools, Resources & Capability
•Developing an internal engagement toolkit - supporting staff with practical tools and templates.
•Consistently applying best practice around cultural, accessibility and privacy needs.
•Implementing guides to understand different engagement methods, how and when to use them effectively.
•Offering onboarding and ongoing engagement training at all levels.
•Providing cultural competency and Treaty training.
•Clarifying roles and responsibilities across teams.

6. Quality, Standards & Internal Culture
•Setting and applying minimum standards for all engagements.
•Consistently applying our Significance and Engagement Policy and IAP2 Spectrum to choose the right approach.
•Implementing success metrics, and a monitoring and reporting framework to continuously assess performance and look for opportunities to improve.
•Using existing data and building better engagement records to make future engagement smarter and more targeted.
•Clearly showing how community input influences decisions — every time.
•Using shared planning tools and engagement calendars.
•Hosting lunch time sessions, webinars, and internal storytelling.
•Building a culture where engagement is seen as everyone's job.

Please note, this summary highlights the main focus areas and the high-level actions we'll take. Some actions will be implemented in the short term, while others will take longer to achieve. The full action plan includes the detailed steps and strategies that will guide our internal work as we deliver on these priorities.

Reference: International Association for Public Participation www.iap2.org
Reference: Bloomberg Harvard's Path to Public Innovation

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