



RUAKAKA WASTEWATER LONG TERM RESOURCE CONSENTS PROJECT

Cultural Impact and
Assessment Report

By
Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust
Board (Inc)

*Commissioned by Whangarei
District Council*

Date: 3 May 2009



Critical and Sensitive
Issues in Research Water
Symposium Funded by Ngā
Pae o te Māramatanga,
New Zealand's Centre of
Māori Research Excellence

Presentation by
Mere Kēpa & Luana Pirihi

Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust
Board (Inc)
(PTB)
Takahiwai

Date: 15 November 2010

Whangarei District Council

Ruakaka Wastewater Long-Term Consents Project:

Companion Volume to the Assessment of Effects on the Environment

November 2010

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Acknowledgements

The *Cultural Impact and Assessment Report* is written by one person, but it is achieved only through the contribution of many people inside and outside of Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board (Inc), Takahiwai marae. But for the peace of mind of everyone, I should say here that I am responsible for the content of the Report.

Here I acknowledge the advice and contributions of the following people to the Report: the members of the Board – Crete Pirihi Milner, Patsy Heperi, Luana Pirihi, and Ray Wassell, the Rohe Moana sub-committee, Margaret Hicks, Marama Muru Lanning Ph.D candidate, the University of Auckland, the Project representatives and the interested Māori organisations.

I acknowledge Whangarei District Council for the Council's financial support to the Board for the preparation of the Report.

The author: (Dr) Mere Kēpa

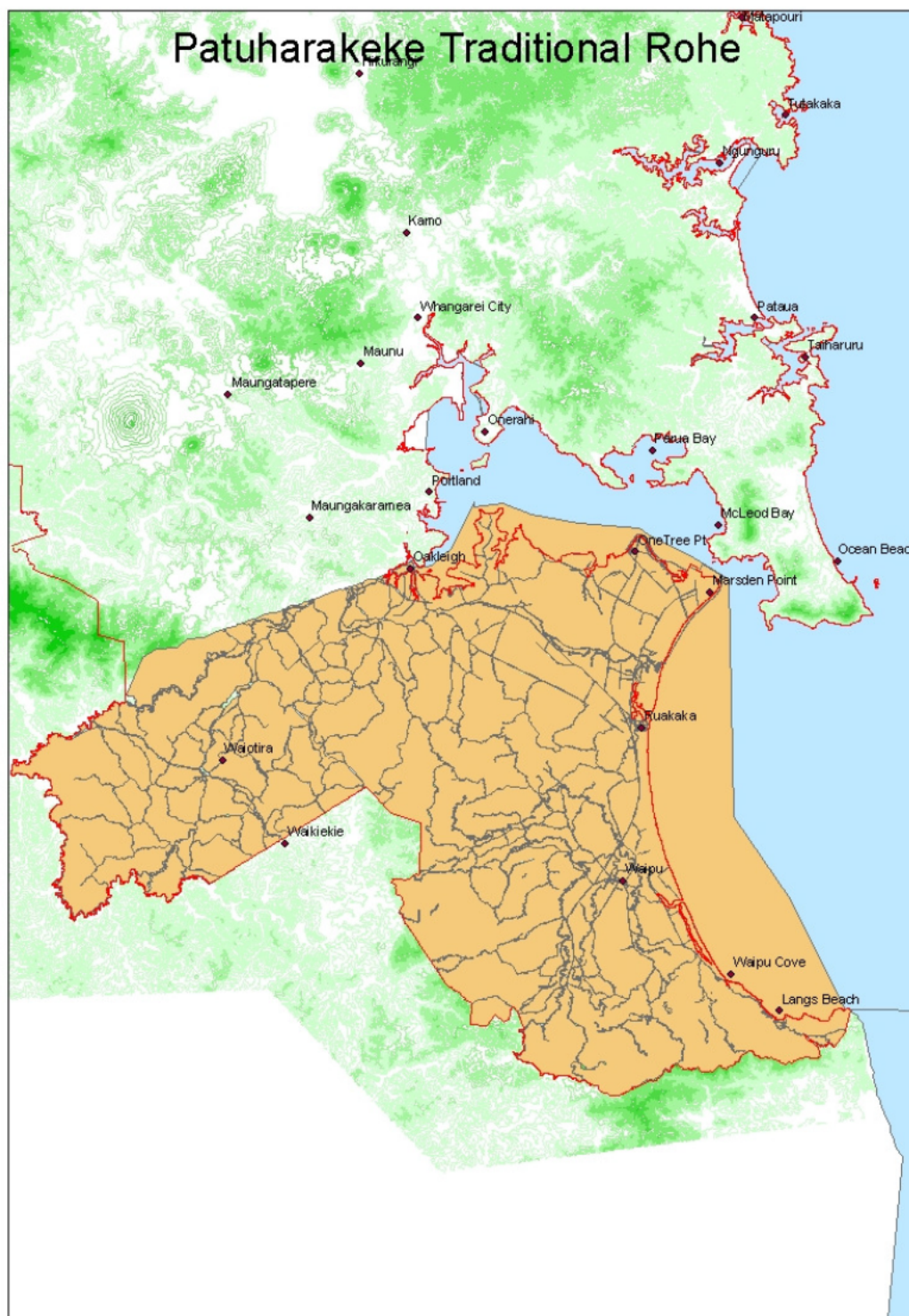
Ko Manaia te maunga

Ko Whangarei Te Rerenga Parāoa te moana

Ko Takahiwai te marae

Ko Patuharakeke te hapū

TE ROHE O PATUHARAKEKE



Map copied for Patuharakeke Trust Board by Whangarei District Council., June 2004

Historical Background

The development of Te Poupouwhenua, the Ruakaka/Marsden Point area, began in the mid-1860s, after large stretches of land were taken from Māori by the Crown. The idea that development, meaning industrialization, considerably improved the lives of *all* New Zealanders is well documented. However, the alienation of Māori from the sea and their ancestral lands was (and continues to be) an adverse consequence of development. Māori with lands around Te Poupouwhenua included people from Patuharakeke Hapū. The tribe had lands taken from them so that roads and towns could be built for the settlement of British immigrants and the establishment of industry. In the 20th century, the Takahiwai Hills and the Pukekauri Land Block were taken from Patuharakeke Hapū under the Public Works Act. The construction of the New Zealand Oil Refining Company and the deepwater port at Koutu, Marsden Point, resulted in parts of the sea and the ancestral lands becoming permanently inaccessible to the people. In the 21st century, the Takahiwai Hills continue to be excavated for metal and the seabed for sand. The construction of roads, railways, ports and cities continues! What Māori has experienced as a result of all the development is the process of weakening the relationship between culture and specific place; however, the disconnection does not mean that culture has lost value and relevance for Patuharakeke Hapū.

In 1998 a Tiriti o Waitangi Claim was lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal to address concerns that Patuharakeke Hapū has with questionable land sales, land confiscations etc that took place in the mid 1860s. The claim was accepted by the Waitangi Tribunal and was designated Waitangi Tribunal Claim # 745. The Waitangi Tribunal Claim # 745 seeks redress for the wrongs inflicted on Patuharakeke Hapū by the Crown (The New Zealand Government) for breaches of the Tiriti o Waitangi which was signed by the Chiefs of Aotearoa and the representatives of Queen Victoria (Queen of Britain) at the time.

Executive summary

1. Role and nature of Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board Inc., (hereafter referred to as Patuharakeke)

- 1.1 Patuharakeke has been meeting with the consultants of the *Ruakaka Wastewater Long Term Resource Consents Project* (hereafter called the Project) and representatives of the Whangarei District Council since 1 December 2006 at Takahiwai marae.
- 1.2 The gentle art of persuasion has created the potential for a better understanding by Patuharakeke of the Project from the starting point of technical output.
- 1.3 The presentation of data created the potential for a better understanding by Patuharakeke of the Project from the starting point of technical output.
- 1.4 The discussions have allowed consideration by Patuharakeke about:
 - The adverse affects of the discharge of wastewater upon Te Ao Māori, the land and water-based resources and taonga including kaimoana, fisheries, native birds and wildlife, the foreshore, seabed and surrounding islands, and indigenous, flora and fauna and
 - The Project.

2. Recognizing Te Ao Māori

- 2.1 All of the considerations raised in the report are indicators of what has become the cultural context of including Te Ao Māori in the *knowledge-sharing* relationship (Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board's *Environmental Management Plan*, 2007). That is, the tensions between a scientific worldview that fragments nature, heaven and earth (including people) and indigenous Māori beliefs, values and traditions that understand and respect the inseparability of nature, heaven and earth.
- 2.2 All of the considerations raised are indicators of what has become the political context of including Te Ao Māori in the Crown's demand for information from Māori.
- 2.3 All of the considerations are indicators of what has become the ethical context of acknowledging Te Tiriti o Waitangi or tikanga Māori.
- 2.4 All of the considerations raised are indicators of what have become the Statutory Obligations and Policy Guidelines of the Resource Management Act, the Coastal Policy Statement and the Tiriti o Waitangi.

3. Extent and nature of the Cultural Impact Assessment Report

The Board's preference is for treated wastewater discharge to land and recycling the water for reuse by horticultural and recreational organisations; the power, fertiliser and oil industries, at least. If considerations of the relationships expressed in the report are understood by the representatives of the Whangarei District Council, and that the recommendations are included in the Consent conditions, then, the Board believes that the Project's Application for Resource Consents should be granted.

4. Summary

Patuharakeke Trust Board was asked by the Project to provide a *Cultural Impact Assessment Report* on the Project.

5. The Report

5.1 Introduction

The relationship between Patuharakeke and the representatives of the Whangarei District Council regards the Project has developed since 1 December 2006.

Understanding the use of the terminology ‘Culture’

In the Report *Culture* is understood as the entire way of living of (the) people; such as Māori. That is to say, the relationships between the people, the land and water-based resources and taonga including kaimoana, fisheries, native birds and wildlife, the foreshore, seabed and surrounding islands, and indigenous flora and fauna. This expansive, ethical view of *Culture* easily encompasses the considerations of Patuharakeke, where Indigenous peoples (meaning colonized communities) are in a minority of numbers and power.

From this perspective of *Culture*, the Project to discharge wastewater into the ocean at Ruakaka is one relationship where the demands of competing users for land, air and water space, be they customary or business interests or those who just want to maintain an undisturbed environment, confront each other head on.

5.2 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that the interconnectedness between *culture* and the legal, ethical, economic and political contexts remains an indigenous concept, but not one that New Zealand European/Pākehā society “in general is fixing it eyes on” (February 2003, Ministry for the Environment, *environz newsetter* (p. 1).

6. Impacts and Assessments

6.1 Impact – Te Rerenga Parāoa, Whangarei Harbour

Te Rerenga Paraoa is under threat from the cumulative impact of discharging wastewater at Whangarei city and Ruakaka.

6.1.2 Assessment

The cumulative impact of discharging wastewater at Whangarei and Ruakaka is harmful to people and water-based resources and taonga including kaimoana, fisheries, the foreshore, seabed and surrounding islands.

6.1.3 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that the Project should enhance the *Whangarei Harbour Catchment Management Strategy* (2008) that sets out to achieve healthy rivers, healthy ecosystems and healthy communities.

6.2 Impact – Consultation process

The respectful manner of conduct by the Project's representatives, regards respecting the mana whenua and mana moana, authority, and kaitiakitanga, carers of mahinga kai o Patuharakeke, is acknowledged.

6.2.1 Assessment

The consultation process to date has allowed the Project's representatives to present the technical data to Patuharakeke.

6.2.2 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that the Project's representatives have consulted properly and taken into account the principles under the *Resource Management Act*, and the *Tiriti o Waitangi*.

6.3 Impact – Method of analysis

The presentation has been a computer model; in the main. The mechanistic model of generation, transmission, institutionalization and diffusion of mathematical information excludes the relationship of the people to their surroundings.

6.3.1 Assessment – Method of analysis

Philosophically, Bertrand Russell offered the following definition for number. “A number is anything which is the number of some class” (cited in Peat, 1994: 163). This may not be of too much clarification to the philosophically uninitiated. Russell offers a further definition: “The numbers of a class of all those classes that are similar to it” (Peat, *ibid*). The idea that can be taken from Russell’s philosophy is that numbers are seen as concepts within a way of understanding the world (worldview) that deals in concepts of classes, or collections, or objects. While numbers cannot be held in the hand, they are abstractions that can be grasped in the mind, they are objects of thought that can be manipulated and moved around in a mental universe.

The Physicist, David Peat, has noted that to the mathematician and scientist (physical) these mental objects exist through their interrelationships of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Otherwise, they are without quality, and when scientists speak of numbers as having value they mean only this in the quantitative sense and not as referring to any intrinsic spiritual or moral value.

Patuharakeke considers that the quantitative method of analysis raises issues concerning the dismissal of the relationships between the people, the land and water-based resources and taonga including kaimoana, fisheries, native birds and wildlife, the foreshore, seabed and surrounding islands, and indigenous flora and fauna. The significance of the consideration is that numbers do not exist apart, and independent of the spirits of nature, taonga, and the lives of people.

What is the advantage to Patuharakeke of the quantitative method of analysis without the relationship to the spirits of nature, taonga, and the lives of people?

6.3.2 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that a long term monitoring programme should be established by the Project to ensure that mathematics is inseparable from people and their surroundings. The monitoring programme should commence before any discharge of wastewater to land takes place, under the proposed long term consent. The findings should be used as part of a review of the resource Consent conditions.

6.4 Impact - Infrastructure to discharge wastewater

Patuharakeke does not dispute the need to construct and operate infrastructure to discharge wastewater. The Board agrees that for the Project to apprehend wastewater demands and plan accordingly makes good sense. However the infrastructure should not be at the expense of the ocean.

Assessment

The treatment of wastewater is a profitable means of producing raw water, but the treatment comes at a cost to the relationships between the people and water-based resources and taonga including kaimoana, fisheries, the foreshore, seabed and surrounding islands. The Board acknowledges that computer models, technology and monitoring play a vital role in ensuring a high quality of water treatment; but not at the expense of people!

What is the advantage to Patuharakeke of a polluted and contaminated water space?

6.4.1 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that even with the latest technological advances, discharging wastewater into the ocean remains a polluting method; detritus is a fact of the Information (Technology) Age.

6.5 Impact – Air Pollution

Since European settlement various development activities in the area – farms, the oil industry, the timber industry, the quarrying industry, the tourist industry, roads, rail, ports and water treatment plants – have adversely affected the air. Air pollution associated with wastewater discharge is arguably contentious, and there is the problem of cumulative effect. There are two other major sources of emissions in the district namely, the oil industry principally discharging sulphur dioxide and the timber industry discharging particulate and steam. Both the companies concentrate their emission activities to the night; no doubt, to minimize detection and reduce complaints. As the prevailing winds blow, primarily from the westerly quadrant, those living on the northern side of the Whangarei Harbour around the Whangarei Heads area are likely to experience regular exposure. However meteorological records show that the wind can blow

constantly from one particular direction over an extended period of time, witness the easterlies of January 2005 affecting Takahiwai. However the area most likely to receive *maximum* exposure to the disgusting odor contaminating the air is the residential area including Marsden Village in the immediate vicinity of the power station complex. This is principally because the wind blows often at night and in the early hours of the morning. This means that with little movement of air, there is little dispersion. Consider for a moment, that on 4 January 2009 at 6.00 am, the stench from the current wastewater treatment plant at Ruakaka was pungent (personal experience).

6.5.1 Assessment

Te Poupouwhenua - Marsden Point/Ruakaka - includes a sizable number (percentage wise) of elderly Māori residents. The elderly, apart from asthma sufferers, are most likely to have some form of impaired respiratory function. It would appear, therefore, that many of the people most likely to be regularly exposed to unhealthy air are the very ones who can least afford to be, health wise.

Te Poupouwhenua, excluding One Tree Point, is not an affluent district and many Māori can ill afford this additional expense. Irrespective of current air quality standards, why should Māori suffer increasing levels of atmospheric pollution at a time when the value of breathing clean air is being recognized and legislated for!

6.5.2 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that research by Māori for Māori is required to investigate possible risks to health posed by the emissions, in the atmosphere at Te Poupouwhenua. Residents' health should be monitored.

What is the advantage to Patuharakeke of polluted and contaminated air?

6.6 Impact - Marine Pollution

- Patuharakeke continues to be very, very concerned about the loss of water quality because it reduces fish numbers and injures the mauri, the spirit/health of Tangaroa, the god of the sea.
- The proposed Ruakaka Wastewater Treatment plant will routinely discharge into the ocean a wide range of toxic substances. Many if not all of these have the potential to adversely impact on marine life and in so doing enter into the food chain thereby posing a threat to human health.
- It is also possible that additional pollutants can enter, Tai-Hoe-Ngā Tamahine, Bream Bay, via ground water seeping out of the sand in the inter-tidal zone of the beach. The major disadvantage of wastewater discharge is that despite even the most stringent control mechanisms, it is impossible to eliminate ongoing pollution. At most it can only be reduced.
- Marine mammals like dolphins and orca are especially affected because of their long lifespan and being at the end of the food chain.
- All the heavy metals build up in the food chain - the higher in the food chain the higher the concentration. Even shellfish can contain up to 2000 times more toxins than the seawater they live in. Then snapper eats shellfish, man eats snapper... Bon appetit!

6.6.1 Assessment

Heavy metals have about the same effects on fish as they have on humans - like damage to the nervous system, fertility rate, higher risk of cancer, damage of the immune system.

The fact that the NIWA aquaculture park adjoins the Project should ensure best practice regards discharging wastewater into the ocean, as, aquaculture requires good quality water for its operation.

What is the advantage to Patuharakeke of polluted and contaminated marine creatures and water space?

6.6.2 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that discharging wastewater into the ocean should not in any circumstances threaten the food chain. There should be **NO** adverse impact.

6.7 Impact - Terrestrial Pollution (Soil and Groundwater)

During heavy rainfall it will be particularly difficult to prevent the contaminants from seeping into the soil and thence into the ground water. The sand of the dunes makes for easy dispersion of wastewater thereby making the proposed site particularly vulnerable during the construction phase and operation. It should be remembered that dunes are a dynamic feature of the coastal environment, advancing and retreating according to wind and wave conditions. If sea level continues to rise as predicted it is not unreasonable to deduce that it should not take so very long within the first thirty five years of the 21st century to erode away more fore dune in the vicinity of the Ruakaka Wastewater Treatment Plant thus exposing the site to the risk of inundation from the sea.

Erosion is taking place all along the dune land coast of Aotearoa New Zealand, for example, north of Auckland extending to North Cape. Evidence of erosion can be seen on the dunes, especially in the vicinity of the existent plant.

6.7.1 Assessment

For Patuharakeke, the notion that anyone would compromise the integrity of the ground water, would compromise the health and well being of the sand dunes is culturally unacceptable. There must be **NO** risk. The preservation of wildlife and the environment is a major concern. The Project must not put the people, the land, indigenous flora and fauna, native birds, wildlife and taonga including kaimoana, fisheries, the foreshore and the ocean at risk. Strict controls will have to be put in place and enforced in order to prevent contamination of groundwater. *There should be NO adverse impact.*

What is the advantage to Patuharakeke of a polluted and contaminated soil and groundwater and ocean?

6.7.2 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that discharging wastewater into the sand dunes should not in any circumstances threaten the food chain, fisheries, indigenous flora and fauna, native birds and wildlife, the foreshore and the ocean.

6.8 Impact – Native birds and wildlife

Shellfish, the principal food of a number of bird species, for example the oyster catchers and the gulls are particularly vulnerable to the presence of contaminants. A variety of molluscs and crustaceans are distributed throughout the area and could provide an entry into the food chain.

6.8.1 Assessment

Patuharakeke are deeply concerned that not only does there seem to be no effective way to stop leachate entering the ocean once it has contaminated the ground water, but that this contamination could continue for years, long after the Project has ceased to operate and the discharge is no longer monitored.

What is the advantage to Patuharakeke of not living in harmony with the natural world?

6.8.2 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that living with the continual degradation of natural world is unacceptable.

6.9 Impact Visual pollution

Before the arrival of Europeans, Patuharakeke enjoyed the uninterrupted sweep of Tai-Hoe-Ngā Tamahine coupled with the dramatic backdrop of Manaia and Te Whara, Bream Head. The spectacular outlook remained virtually unchanged until the 1960s when the New Zealand Oil Refinery was constructed (official opening 1964) closely followed by the power stations, Marsden A and B.

Both the industrial developments compromised the visual amenity of the area although this situation was ameliorated when the power station smoke stack was demolished. Moreover, the Marsden Point Deepwater Export Port with the unsightly gantries and woodchip stock piles flaws nature's beauty.

6.9.1 Assessment

Planting has been offered as a means of mitigation and Patuharakeke is supportive of the offer.

What is the advantage to Patuharakeke of flawed natural beauty?

6.9.2 Summary

Patuharakeke contends that visual amenity values must count for something in the resource consents application process.

7.0 Recommendations for the Consents Conditions

- That discharging wastewater to land must take preference over the discharge into the water space (see Appendix 1);
- That recycling wastewater must take preference over the discharge into the water space (see Appendix 1);
- That a long term monitoring programme should be established by the Project to ensure that mathematics/the computer model is inseparable from people and their surroundings;
- That Patuharakeke and the Project in association with James Henare Centre, the University of Auckland should be funded to investigate marine pollution at the ocean outlet;
- That Patuharakeke and the Project in association with James Henare Centre, the University of Auckland should be funded to investigate marine pollution at the source of the discharge into the water space;
- That Patuharakeke and the Project in association with James Henare Centre, the University of Auckland should be funded to carry out the survey to confirm the presence of Kiwi in the Takahiwai Hills (*Report*, February 2008);
- That Patuharakeke and the Project in association with James Henare Centre should be funded to investigate possible risks to health posed by the emissions, in the atmosphere at Te Poupouwhenua;
- That a monitor or monitors should be trained to observe and record the stench that will arise from the proposed Ruakaka Wastewater Longterm Project;
- That Patuharakeke does not approve of the appointment of either Mr Wira Gardiner or Mr Buddy Mikaere as the External Māori Advisor;

- That Dr James Ataria, Pest Control and Wildlife Toxicology Team Manāki Whenua, Landcare Research, should be appointed as the External Māori Advisor, if required;

Contact details

Dr James Ataria, Manaaki Whenua, Landcare Research
PO Box 40, Lincoln 7608, Canterbury

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

- That an oceanographer should be appointed to investigate the indigenous fauna likely to be harmed by the discharge of wastewater into the water space;
- That an oceanographer should be appointed to investigate the indigenous fauna likely to be harmed by the discharge of wastewater into shallow water, that is, Te Rerenga Parāoa;
- That a climatologist should be appointed to investigate the harm of the discharge of wastewater upon the seawater temperature.

APPENDIX 1 – REFERENCE FROM the MINUTES of ...

PATUHARAKEKE TE IWI TRUST BOARD (Inc)

PO Box 168
Ruakaka

Date: 3 April 2009

Venue: Takahiwai marae

Time: 5.00 pm. to 8.30 p.m.

Trustees: Mere Kēpa, Luana Pirihi, Crete Milner, Ray Wassell and Patsy Heperi

Sub-committees: ManaMoana- Fisheries regulation committee, David Milner

Hapū: Nil

Visitors:

- Leigh Butler and Alister Hilton – Mangawhati and Te Wita Land Blocks
- Councillor Shelley Deeming, Curt Martin, WDC, Fraser Campbell, Consultant, WDC – Ruakaka Wastewater Treatment Plant Project

Ruakaka Longterm Wastewater Treatment Project – Fraser Campbell, Shelley Deeming, Curt Martin

***Noted:** Board's preferred Ocean Outfall site No 17 (NIWA's)*

***Reason:** to protect the seafood from pollution in order that Māori and others less well off people in society can continue to gather healthy seafood during the financial crisis presently*

Cultural Impact and Assessment Report

Consultation with Māori around the Whangarei Harbour has not taken place in spite of the invitation being extended to the people

Repo Consultants, on behalf of Ngāti Wai Trust Board, Te Runanga o Ngāpuhi and Ngāti Hine Runanga, have sent a Terms of Reference to Fraser in order to prepare a *Cultural Impact and Assessment Report*.

Noted: Clive Stone, Ngati Wai Trust Board informed Luana by phone (April 3 2009) that their members supported the CIA prepared by the Board and raised the issue of monitoring.

Decision: Fraser will meet with Repo Consultants

Noted: The Board enabled to invoice Fraser for part payment of the CIA in spite of the delay brought about by Repo Consultants.

Meeting closed at 8.30 p.m.

Prayer by Patsy Heperi

Crete Milner

.....
Chair

Tangiwai Mere Appleton Te Keepa (a.k.a. Mere Kēpa)

.....
Secretary

Bibliography

Ministry for the Environment, *environz* newsletter. February 2003.

Patuharakeke Management Plan (2007), by Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board (Inc)

Peat, F. David (1994), *Blackfoot Physics. A Journey into the Native American Universe*.

Fourth Estate

Submission to Parliament's Local Government & Environmental Committee in the matter of the Climate Protection Bill, by Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board (Inc). 1.6. 06

Ruakaka Wastewater Stage 2 Study. Task 2c Preliminary Whangarei District Council
LTCCP Māori Outcomes, by REPO Consultancy, 16.10.08

Copies to:

Whangarei District Council

Māori Liaison Committee, Whangarei District Council

Northland Regional Council

Department of Conservation

Takahiwai Marae Trustees's Chair

Takahiwai Marae Committee's Chair

Margaret Hicks

James Henare Centre, the University of Auckland

Ko Manaia te maunga
Ko te rerenga parāoa te moana
Ko Patuharekeke te hapū



Critical and Sensitive Issues in Research Water

Funded by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga, New Zealand's Centre
of Māori Research Excellence

Presenters

Mere Kēpa & Luana Pirihi
Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust (PTB)
Takahiwai



Waitai, Waima, Waimarie

Caring for Taonga



Objective of the Whangarei District Council

Convincing Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust to support the Whangarei District Council's (WDC) Interim & Long term Wastewater Treatment Plant Proposal, Ruakaka, Te Tai Tokerau

Issue: Hope ...



Te Tai Hoe a Ngā Tamāhine



PTB's Position

Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust objects to all proposals to develop te whenua in te rohe o ngā kainga o Patuharakeke at Takahiwai, Titahi, Toe Toe, Ōtaika, Mangapai, and Tamaterau until convinced [by an Applicant] of the goodness of a wastewater treatment plant, and so forth.

Issue: Courage ...





July / August 2006
“Heard it on the grapevine ...”

Kanohi ki kanohi, Consultation

- PTB's attempts to communicate with WDC about the *Interim and Long term Ruakaka Wastewater Treatment Plant proposal* unsuccessful
- **Issue: Hope ...**

October 2006

- PTB meets on the 1st Friday of each month except January
- Representatives from Whangarei District Council attend PTB's meeting on the first Friday in October
- Omitted to inform PTB that the Hearing was to be held on 29 & 30 October 29 2006
- **Issue: Hope ...**



October 2006

Hearing held at the Northland Regional Council, Whangarei

- PTB supports John Keith's objection to WDC's Resource Consent Application to increase waste water disposal from 660 to 1800 cm per day
- John Keith organises his Legal Counsel to present PTB's (late) submission objecting to WDC's Resource Consents Application
- PTB's status as the Treaty Partner *and* a Stakeholder
- acknowledged
- **Issues: Respect, Kindness, Generosity ...**



November 2006

Decision

- WDC's Consent – to increase discharge to 1800 cubic metres per day is rejected
- Consent remains at 660 cubic metres per day
- WDC must consult again with the Stakeholders and the community
- PTB involved officially in the consultation process!
- **Issue: Respect ...**



December 2006

Kanohi kitea ano

Whangarei District Council

- Attends PTB meeting in December
- Seeks PTB's comments on the consultation process, in future
- Recommends that PTB becomes part of WDC's Project Advisory Group (PAG).
- The PTB PAG member to report to the Trustees
- PTB's decision is Kanohi ki Kanohi (face to face) consultation
- PTB's preferred method of disposal is recycling, disposal to land, and vermiculture
- **Issues: Respect, Courage ...**



Vermiculture Takes Hold

New Zealand's first worm-based sewage treatment system is now successfully o applicability.

Southland District Council originally asked MWH to help it develop a conventional Edendale and Wyndham. These small, rural communities have around 1,500 re system. Following extensive research, MWH, SDC and Biofiltro New Zealand L using technology that is common in Chile but has not been used before in the En

Project Manager Murray Sorrell says the process was not straightforward and consultation, a study tour to Chile, and the development of new process review pro operating he says it could be the catalyst for many similar plants.

"The solution provides an efficient and economical treatment system for me environmental outcomes and is finding acceptance within Maori cultural practices in Southland, I think there are a number of communities throughout New Zeala traditional pond system. It also provides significant advantages by allowing the so

The prototype for the biofiltro system was originally developed at the Univers Edendale, the sewage is piped into the site and sent through a self-cleaning filter then sprayed on a packed bed of sawdust, rocks and bacteria. Worms within the bacteria and organics in the wastewater to create humus. This humus will be rem useful – in Chile it is often sold to farmers and SDC is considering similar options.

The system had been designed to take up to 528,000 litres of sewage a day capable of containing 100,000 litres each. Murray says because the treatment p operator and power requirements. The footprint of the site is also far smaller than

The Edendale / Wyndham Wastewater Treatment Plant cost \$1.5 million to deve originally proposed scheme.

For more information on this project or the technology involved please contact M Christchurch, Ph 03 343 8735 or Email murray.a.sorrell@mwhglobal.com



January 2007

- The millionaire developer, John Keith, invites PTB to be part of his Appeal to the Environment Court, objecting to the Resource Consents granted
- John Keith agrees to pay for PTB's Legal Counsel
- **Issues: Generosity ...**



February 2007

- WDC applies to DOC for a concession to allow for a new pipeline to traverse DOC land
- PTB recommends Margaret Hicks (local environmentalist activist, solo round-the-world sailor, as the independent monitor
- DOC accepts PTB's recommendation
- **Issues: Courage, Humour, Hope ...**



September 2007

WDC's present proposed *disposal fields* for Interim Ruakaka WWTP:

- Present disposal fields owned by WDC, 660 cm
- The pine plantation owned by John Keith, 340 cm
- DOC's land (combined zones 6 & 7) 840 cm
- Rama Rd land (purchased by WDC from Rio Tinto)
- **Issue: Hope ...**



December 2007

Whangarei District Council extended the consultation process on *Waste Water Disposal Options*:

- To avoid an Environment Court Hearing
- To resolve John Keith's concerns about effects on his neighbouring property
- To discuss Conditions related to the proposed Consent

Issues: Hope ...



February 2008

Conditions

WDC's Consultant Engineer, Fraser Campbell, presented to PTB the proposed Resource Consent with conditions. **PTB** recommended that:

- The Interim Resource Consent should be granted for a period of ten years only
- Zones 6 & 7 should be utilised as a last resort only
- If Zones 6 & 7 are utilised in the ten year period, the utilisation would cease when the *Resource Consent* expires in 2018
- The Long Term State of the Art System (SBR) should be operating before the expiry of the *Resource Consent*
- The Planting programme using Native vegetation should be implemented on Zones 6 & 7 prior to the Zones use to dispose waste water
- A Liaison Group including WDC, NIWA, DOC PTB should be formed
- **Issues: Courage ...**



February 2008

- Resource Consent for the *Interim Waste Water Treatment Plant* signed off by PTB and others
- Environment Court's Judge L Newhook signs Consent Order March 17th 2008
- Consent expires May 2018
- **Issues: Respect...**



Interim Waste Water Treatment Plant



March 2008

PTB requests MWH's Consultant Engineer, Jim Bradley:

- To provide information about the experiences of other Hapū from around Aotearoa/New Zealand of Waste Water Disposal to the Ocean
- WDC commissions PTB to provide the *Cultural Impact Assessment Report*.
- **Issues: Courage, Respect, Harmony ...**



May 2008

- WDC invites PTB and other Hapū living around Te Rerenga Parāoa, Whangarei Harbour to visit the Auckland and Tauranga Waste Water Treatment Plants.
- Of all the Hapū around the harbour, only Ngātiwai Trust Board sends a representative
- **Issues: Kindness, Sincerity, Harmony ...**



August 2008

- Ruakaka Waste Water Liaison Committee formed as a condition of the Interim Resource Consent
- Members: PTB, DOC, NIWA, WDC &, John Keith
- Liaison Group meets to discuss reports, monitoring, concession application, etc.,
- **Issues: Respect, Harmony ...**



December 2008

PTB's monthly meeting:

- WDC's Consultant Engineers, Jim Bradley and Fraser Campbell, present the preferred scheme for the *Long term Waste Water Treatment Plant* and Disposal options
- **Issues: Courage, Respect, Hope ...**



February 2008

Mere Kēpa:

- Presents the Draft copy of the CIA commissioned by WDC to PTB.
- Mere asks the Trustees to consider conditions for the *Long Term Waste Water Treatment Plant Resource Consent*
- **Issues: Courage, Respect, Hope...**



April 2009

- CIA Report presented to PTB
- Other Hapū invited to the Hui to provide input
- No attendance by Hapū representatives
- Ngātiwai sent support via electronic mail
- Repo Consultants sent to WDC Terms of Reference for the CIA to be prepared by them
- Fraser enters into discussion with Tui Shortland, REPO Consultants
- **Issue: Hope**



May 2009

- PTB's Cultural Impact Assessment Report adopted
- PTB's CIA accepted by WDC
- PTB's CIA to be presented alongside all the other Reports
- PTB's CIA is not an Appendix in a report
- **Issues: Courage, Respect, Trust, Harmony, & Hope ...**



August 2009

Discussions continue between PTB and WDC about:

- Recycling treated waste water
- Reusing the treated waster water by the New Zealand Refining Company, Whangarei Racing Club, and other local industries
- Ocean outfalls at Bream Bay discussed
- **Issues: Courage, Trust, Respect, Hope...**



February 2010

- PTB, with Fraser, inspect the upgraded Ruakaka Waste Water Treatment Plant
- PTB complains about the substandard collection container for the waste solids, a plastic bag & Wheelie bin
- PTB complains about the use of reticulated water to clean the machines
- PTB suggests strongly that WDC utilise recycled waste water, and solar power
- Fraser investigates & complaints addressed
- **Issue: Courage, Humour, Hope ...**



February 2010

The substandard collection container for the waste solids, a plastic bag & Wheelie bin



July 2010

- Amos Kamo, Ngai Tahu, Cultural Advisor, Boffa Miskell Ltd., presents his Credentials to PTB
- PTB agrees to Amos Kamo writing the *Tangata Whenua* Chapter of the *AEE Report*
- **Issues: Respect, Harmony, Hope ...**



August 2010

PTB organises the Hui wherein:

WDC's Fraser Campbell & Curt Martin report on the events leading to the present relationship

Boffa Miskell's Amos Kamo & Anthony Olsen seek the view of Whānau and Hapū about the *Interim and Long Term Ruakaka Waste Water Treatment Plant* proposal

Issues: Courage, Kindness, Hope ...



September 2010

2nd Hui, 26th September 2010

- Amos Kamo presented the Draft report on the Tangata Whenua chapter to PTB and other interested people and organisations
- Crete Milner, former PTB Chair, Luana Pirihi, Donna Flower, & Terrence, the recently castrated cat, attend the presentation
- **Issue: Humour, Hope ...**



November 2010

- WDC's Consultant Engineers and Boffa Miskell's Cultural Advisors present the Final Version of the *Tangata Whenua* chapter of the *AEE Report* to PTB, 5 November 2010
- PTB's decision to support Whangarei District Council's (WDC) *Interim & Longterm Wastewater Treatment Plant* Proposal
- **Issue: Hope**



Reports Prepared by PTB

- *Patuharakeke Iwi, Hapū Environmental Plan, 2006*

Prepared by PTB for the Whangarei District Council (the first Hapū Plan in Northland)

- *Cultural Impact and Assessment Report, May 2009*

Prepared by PTB on the *Ruakaka Wastewater Long Term Resource Consents Project*

- *Waitai, Waima, Waimarie. Caring for Taonga*

Prepared for the *Critical & Sensitive Issues Symposium*

The CIA and the *Waitai* presentation shall be included in
The *Assessment of Environmental Effects Report*

Issue: Harmony ...



Critical & Sensitive Issues

There are *not* only engineering solutions to caring for taonga!

There are *not* only engineering solutions to a contaminated waitai!

There are Tangata Whenua and Tauiwī sharing knowledges

There are good relationships between people in the world!!!

Issues: Courage, Respect, Harmony, Hope ...



Critical and Sensitive Issues in Māori Research

- Sharing knowledge with each other and others
- Courage to act alone and with others
- Trust in each other and other people
- Kindness to each other and other people
- Sincere & generous relationships ...

**Valuing Harmony, Courage, Trust,
Kindness, Sincerity, Generosity, Dignity,
& Security**



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- Jim Bradley, Consultant to WDC
- Amos Kamo, Boffa Miskell Ltd
- Margaret Hicks, Environmentalist, Ruakaka



