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NGĀ MĀNUKANUKA O TE IWI (MĀORI COMMITTEE)

Open Attachments (Under separate cover 1)

Meeting Date:	Friday 15 August 2025
Time:	10.00am
Venue:	Large Exhibition Hall War Memorial Centre Marine Parade Napier

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Te Muriwai o Te Whanga
The Plan

2024 | Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga

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It is the vision of hapū that when they look over Te Pamū (the farm) and the wider Ahuriri Estuary that their eyes meet the sight of blooming kōwhai lining the main channel, and the streams, and waterways that flow into it.

This will be a sign that the mauri of Te Whanganui-a-Orotu is restored."

Mihi

Acknowledgements

Tēnā koutou e ngā kaitiaki o Te Whanganui-a-Orotu.

Ko koutou e pupuri tonu nei ki te mauri ora o ngā uri e noho kāinga ana ki Ahuriri nei. Tēnei te tuku mihi ki a koutou.

Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga has committed to upholding the mana of Te Whanganui-a-Orotu through the development of this plan. What is evident is the depth of this commitment across our many partners and stakeholders in the Hawke's Bay region in ensuring Te Whanganui-a-Orotu is treated, managed and cared for beyond the present day needs towards a thriving natural environment for many generations to come.

This kaupapa has been shared with whānau and partners from the Te-Matau-a-Māui region and we wish to acknowledge their time and energy towards this mahi. We would like to acknowledge in particular, the following organisations that participated in wānanga and hui towards the development of this plan.

Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga Members

- Mana Ahuriri Trust (MAT)
- Department of Conservation (DOC)
- Napier City Council (NCC)
- Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC)
- Hastings District Council (HDC)

Wider Interested Entities

- Ahuriri Estuary Protection Society (AEPS)
- Ahuriri Regional Park
- Ahuriri Tributaries Catchment Group (ATCG)
- Ahuriri Catchment Group
- Forest and Bird
- Hōhepa
- Pāmu
- Tai Whenua o Te Whanganui ā Orotu
- Maungahararu-Tangitu Trust
- Ngati Pārau Hapū Trust
- Ngāti Hinepare
- Ngāti Maahu
- Ngāti Matepū
- Ngāti Pārau
- Ngāi Tawhao
- Ngāti Tū
- Ngāi Te Ruruku

"This plan reflects our collective commitment to being kaitiaki and safeguarding the environmental, cultural and historical values of this wāhi taonga"

Te Kaha Hawaikirangi
Chair
Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga

He Kōrero Matua

Foreword

Tēnā tātou katoa

On behalf of Te Komiti Muriwai (Te Komiti) and Mana Ahuriri Trust, Te Komiti presents the Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan, a legislative masterplan born from the Ahuriri Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2021.

Te Whanganui-a-Orotu is a wāhi taonga in Mana Ahuriri's Takiwā which represents the important history of our tūpuna/ancestors. Te Whanganui-a-Orotu the "great harbour of Orotu" is a site of profound cultural and historical importance. Named after Te Orotu, a descendant of Māhu Tapoanui, it once thrived with abundant resources. However mid-19th-century land sales and the 1931 earthquake led to its degradation.

The Waitangi Tribunal Claim in 1988 initiated our journey to restore the estuary's mana. In 2016 Mana Ahuriri Trust was established culminating in the 2021 settlement. This settlement recognised the estuary's significance and established Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga for its management and protection.

As we embark on this journey to provide for our mokopuna/future generations we acknowledge the invaluable contributions of local authorities and community stakeholders and the 7 Ahuriri Hapū included in the redress; Ngāti Hinepare Ngāti Māhu Ngāti Matepū Ngāti Pārau (which includes Ngāi Tahu Ahi) Ngāi Tāwhao Ngāti Tū and Ngāi Te Ruruku. Part B of the cultural redress acknowledged that the Crown recognised the role of the Hapū as the Kaitiaki of Te

Our aspiration for this plan is to encourage a thriving healthy estuary that supports diverse ecosystems, whakapapa/lineage and community well-being. Mana Ahuriri prioritises te taiao and the wellbeing of our wai/waters and biodiversity, as we know that it will have significant and long-lasting benefits for our mokopuna. We want to see Te Whanga live up to the whakatauki:

Ko rua te paia ko Te Whanga. He kainga tō te ata. He kainga ka awatea. He kainga ka ahiahi. The Whanga is the storehouse that never closes. A meal in the morning. A meal at noon. A meal in the evening.

While we acknowledge that in the past this meant the abundance of kai, for our whānau today it represents sustenance for our people in terms of kai, environmental, economic, social, spiritual, historical and cultural wellbeing.

We urge all stakeholders and partners - government bodies, private sector entities, communities and individuals—to join us in implementing this master plan. The collective responsibility and commitment of all parties are crucial to achieving our shared objectives. We are confident that together we can overcome the challenges we face and enhance the well-being and sustainability of Te Whanganui-a-Orotu.

In conclusion, the Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan is a transformative blueprint for the future. Its successful implementation will shape a positive legacy fostering environmental health, cultural integrity and community resilience. We extend our heartfelt thanks to everyone involved in the planning process and look forward to the collaborative efforts ahead.

He Whakarāpopototanga
Summary

Te Horopaki (Context)

- Ahuriri Hapū has **profound whakapapa connections to Te Whanganui-a-Orotu, the Ahuriri Estuary.** For Ahuriri Hapū, this estuary is culturally and spiritually significant, representing a crucial aspect of their identity.
- As Pākeha began to colonise Te Matau-a-Māui, much of the land surrounding Te Whanga was unfairly sold, or stolen. **In 1860, the Crown developed the estuary for a harbour, disturbing wildlife and exploiting resources**, diminishing the overall health of the estuary.
- The processes of drainage and reclamation after the 1931 Earthquake, combined with the diversion of the Tūtaekurī River outlet to the sea, reduced Te Whanganui-a-Orotu to a narrow tidal channel.
- In March of 2022 Ahuriri Hapū settled their Treaty of Waitangi Claim. The settlement legislation established a permanent estuary co-governance committee, Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga (Te Komiti), to **safeguard and enrich Te Muriwai o Te Whanga (Ahuriri Estuary and its catchment areas) for present and future generations.**
- Te Komiti is chaired by Mana Ahuriri Trust and comprises representatives from the DOC, HBRC, NCC, and HDC. Te Komiti oversees and coordinates management efforts for the estuary, providing guidance to local authorities and Crown agencies. Additionally, it has developed and will endorse a comprehensive management plan (this document) known as **Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan.**

Rautaki (Strategy)

- The vision for Te Muriwai o Te Whanga is ***'The health of Te Whanganui-a-Orotu supports environmental, economic, social, spiritual, historical, and cultural value for present and future generations.'*** This Rautaki is guided by the whakataukī:

Ko rua te paia ko Te Whanga.
He kainga tō te ata. He kainga ka awatea. He kainga ka ahiahi.

The Whanga is the storehouse that never closes.
A meal in the morning. A meal at noon. A meal in the evening.

- Te Komiti has core values for itself and all who give regard to the plan. These values are:
  - *Whanaungatanga (Relationships)*
  - *Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship)*
  - *Pono (Integrity)*
  - *Whakapakari (Enhancement)*
  - *Kotahitanga (Unity)*
- Te Komiti has agreed that six pou will be the pillars of this Rautaki and it's subsequent action plan. The base pou that are foundational to all other Te Whanga outcomes, objectives, and initiatives are the pou associated with the taiao: Te Ora o te Wai (Water Health) and Te Mauri o te Taiao (Biodiversity).
- Through achieving the outcomes of these Pou, objectives for Aroā o Te Whanga (Historical / Educational) and Ahurea o te Whenua (Cultural / Spiritual) pou can be achieved. Following these is the achievement of Te Mahi Ohaoha (Economic) and Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu (Social) pou.
- This Rautaki will support action by Te Komiti partners through the legislated 'levers'. This will be for both regulatory functions through the Resource Management Act and subsequent resource planning documents, and non-regulatory functions through the Local Government Act and subsequent investment planning documents.

He Whakarāpopototanga
Summary

Mahi Tukanga (Process)

- Te Komiti partners have committed to a series of initiatives in line with the Rautaki of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga. These initiatives sit under each Pou in 'focus areas'. Each focus area has a long-term indicator of success. These indicators provide a reference check to ensure current and future mahi continues to achieve the outcomes and overall vision outlined in the Rautaki.

- This initial action plan has 62 initiatives across the six pou.
- Te Komiti also wants to acknowledge the role of interested groups in forming this Plan. These groups have contributed 21 initiatives and will be part of ongoing coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the Plan through a working group.

Te Anga Whakamua (Moving Forward)

- Te Komiti will publish the Plan and share this within partner organisations, and wider with interested parties. Te Komiti will promote the plan, ensuring resource-management decision makers, potential funding partners, and others as required can give regard to the plan's Rautaki. Te Komiti will also submit on consultations when this has not been the case.

- Te Komiti will work with a technical advisory group and working group to understand how initiatives are contributing to the indicators and outcomes outlined in this Rautaki and Action Plan. These groups will support development of future initiatives required and together with the working group and Te Komiti support monitoring, evaluation, and reviews as appropriate of this plan.

Ngā kupu matua
Key terms

Mahinga Kai (Customary food gathering): Mahinga kai refers to the values and protection of natural resources specific to iwi and their rohe. It means 'to work the food,' encompassing not just gathering but also the ecosystems and habitats involved, along with intergenerational practices and tikanga for production, harvesting, and protection.

Give regard to: The legislative requirement is that the drafting of Regional Plans and District Plans must 'have regard to' the Plan. Therefore, all relevant factors or information must be thoroughly evaluated, though this doesn't necessarily require that they be the deciding factors in the final decisions.

The Plan: Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan is referred to as 'the Plan' throughout this document. This collective document must be given regard to by all decision-makers, including councils when preparing RMA planning documents and assessing resource consent applications, as well as when making decisions under the LGA, in accordance with section 95 and section 96 of the Settlement Act. DoC must have taken it into account when preparing their Conservation Plans and when issuing permits. This document should also guide members of Te Komiti in their decision-making processes.

Te Muriwai o Te Whanga: As defined in the settlement, encompasses both the Ahuriri estuary and its catchment areas. The term "Muriwai" translates directly to "end of water," reflecting the significance and geographical features of the area.

Ahuriri Hapū: The Mana Ahuriri Trust serves as the post settlement governing body for Ahuriri Hapū, which comprises seven hapū based in and around Napier, Hawke's Bay. These hapū include Ngāti Hinepare, Ngāti Māhu, Ngāti Matepū, Ngāti Pārau (including Ngāi Tahu Ahi), Ngāi Tāwhao, Ngāti Tū, and Ngāi Te Ruruku.

Te Whanganui-a-Orotu: Known as the Ahuriri Estuary, holds significant cultural importance to Ahuriri Hapū. In the Deed of Settlement, the Crown acknowledges that Te Whanganui-a-Orotu and its surrounding islands have been cherished taonga of Ahuriri Hapū and continue to be highly valued today. Moreover, the Crown acknowledges Ahuriri Hapū's role as Kaitiaki, or guardians, of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga, encompassing the Ahuriri Estuary and its catchment areas.

Pou: Pillars.

Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu: Connections to and relationships between partners / friends of Te Whanga. Used in this plan to articulate the Social pou of the Rautaki.

Te Mahi Ohaoha: Work pertaining to growth with an economic focus. Used in this plan to articulate the Economic pou of the Rautaki.

Aroā o Te Whanga: To comprehend or deeply understand Te Whanga. Used in this plan to articulate the Historical / Educational pou of the Rautaki.

Ahurea o te Whenua: Culture that comes from this particular place (Ahuriri). Used in this plan to articulate the Cultural / Spiritual pou of the Rautaki.

Te Mauri o te Taiao: The life force / essence of the environment. Used in this plan to articulate the Biodiverse Ecosystem pou in the Rautaki.

Te Ora o te Wai: The health of the water of Te Whanga. Used in this plan to articulate the Water Health pou of the Rautaki.

Rārangi Take

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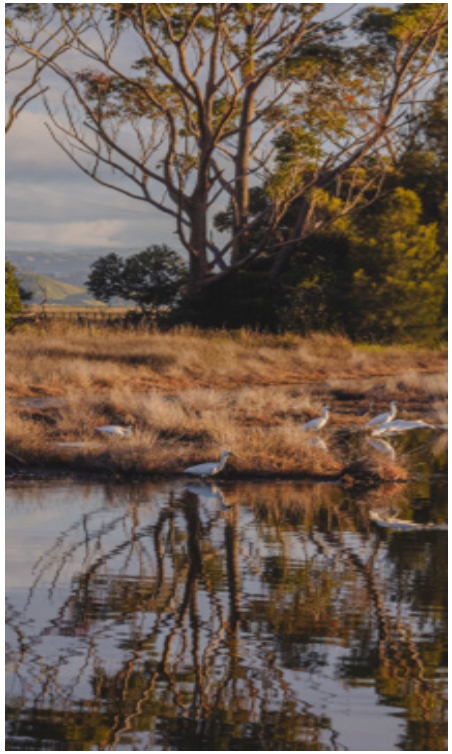

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Te Horopaki

Context

Map of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga

The map below shows the current impact / value of a range of activities occurring across the different areas of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga

Key:
High: OOO
Medium: OO
Low: O
None: -

Land-based: 🐚
Water-based: 🚤

Lower Estuary
Recreation: OOO (🚤 + 🐚)
Ecological Value: OO
Stormwater Management: OOO
Farming: -

Inner Harbour Area
Recreation: OO (🐚 🚤)
Ecological Value: O
Stormwater Management: O
Farming: -

Upper Estuary
Recreation: O (Eastern 🐚 + 🚤)
Ecological Value: OOO
Stormwater Management: -
Farming: OO

Mid-Estuary
Recreation: O (Northern 🐚)
Ecological Value: OOO
Stormwater Management: OO
Farming: OO

Te Muriwai o Te Whanga

Defining the original landscape

Pre 1840's

Te Whanganui-a-Orotu

- Te Whanganui-a-Orotu, was once a flourishing body of water, supporting an extensive ecosystem. It was protected with mana by the people of the area. Te Whanganui-a-Orotu translates to the 'great harbour of Orotu', symbolising the immense value of mahinga kai.
- It was abundant with shellfish beds and fishing spots, while the rivers and streams teemed with eels and freshwater fish. Recognised as a place of plenty for freshwater fish, shellfish, and birds, it was highly valued as a vital food source in the morning, at noon and in the evening.
- It is named after the ancestor Te Orotu, who was a descendant of the great explorer and ancestor Māhu Tapoanui, who is the very beginning of the Ahuriri Hapū. Te Whanganui-a-Orotu contained islands where Hapū lived and camped while on fishing expeditions, as well as wāhi tapu and urupā.
- The Tūtaekurī River was the most significant source of freshwater into Te Whanga, originating in the Kaweka Ranges and flowing southeast towards the coast. Named after an event 400 years ago, when Ngāti Kahungunu, led by Hikawera, faced starvation in the hills between Waiōhiki and Omāhu. Desperate, Hikawera ordered 70 kurī (dogs) to be sacrificed at Te Umukuri. The river got its name, Tūtaekurī, from the offal (tūtae) thrown into it during this event. This offal or (Tutae) was good for the eco-system ie: eels.

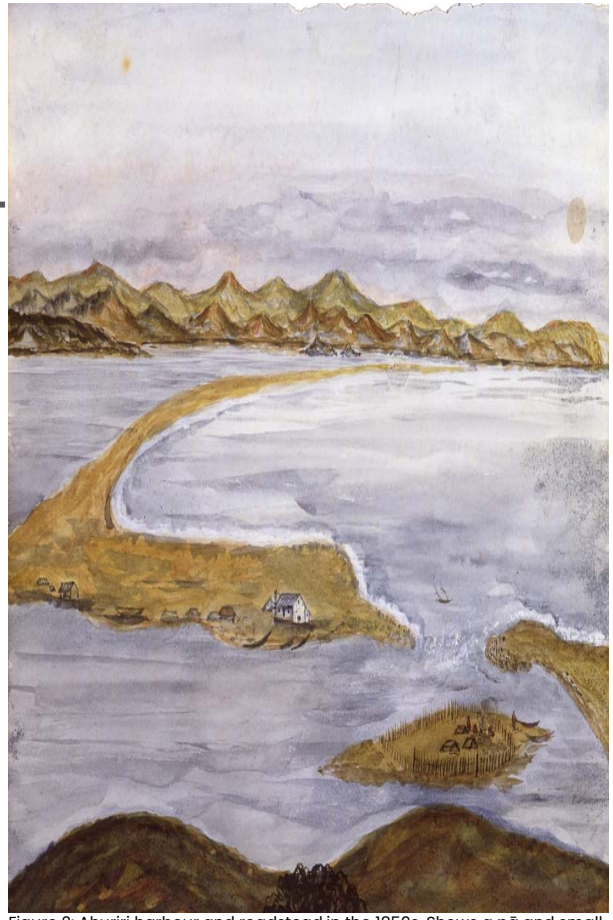


Figure 2: Ahuriri harbour and roadstead in the 1850s. Shows a pā and small Pākehā settlement.

Whakapapa o Te Muriwai o Te Whanga

The significance of Te Whanga and impact of colonisation

Pre 1840+

Cultural Significance

- Ahuriri Hapū has profound connections to Te Whanganui-a-Orotu, the Ahuriri Estuary. For Ahuriri Hapū, Te Muriwai o Te Whanga is culturally and spiritually significant, representing a crucial aspect of their identity.
- Te Whanga was a source of nourishment for the tangata whenua and embodies the ancestral beginnings of Ahuriri people. The whakapapa of the Ahuriri hapū settlements is woven into their cultural narrative.
- Various hapū, including Ngāti Hinepare, Ngāti Māhu, Ngāti Matepū, Ngāti Pārau (including Ngāi Tahu Ahi), Ngāi Tāwhao, Ngāti Tū, and Ngāi Te Ruruku, have contributed to the historical, cultural, and archaeological significance of Te Whanganui-a-Orotu.

1840

Iwi Settlement of Ahuriri

- Ahuriri hapū lived in settlements around Te Whanganui-a-Orotu and surrounding areas.
- The environment was utilised as a productive natural resource, from farming to horticulture practices. There was enough to share amongst everyone.
- Some Ahuriri Rangatira began to consider the advantages that might arise from the promotion of Pākehā settlement in the Ahuriri district and offered land to the crown for Pākehā settlement. This was the beginning of a catastrophic series of events at the expense of the natural state of the environment.

1850 - 1930

European Settlers

- In the **1850s**, the Crown negotiated with Ahuriri Māori to buy their land at a low price, promising benefits. They purchased the land in **1851**. This caused tensions among Hawke's Bay Māori, but negotiations continued. In **1860,** the Crown developed the estuary for a harbour, disturbing wildlife and exploiting resources, diminishing the overall health of the estuary.
- Five years later, new land laws allowed individual owners to sell their shares without consent, leading to settlers acquiring a significant amount of Ahuriri hapū land. By **1870** the Crown and private parties had acquired approximately 51,000 acres of approximately 54,000 acres awarded to Ahuriri hapū individuals under the 10-owner rule. The Napier Harbour Board was established in **1874** with no role for Ahuriri hapū. This further impacted the environment by using claimed land for urban and industrial development.

Whakapapa o Te Muriwai o Te Whanga

Impacts of te taiao on Te Whanga

1931

Earthquake

- Until the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake, most of the area was an inland sea from Pandora to Bayview. The earthquake lifted the area 1-2 metres, draining most of the water. This prompted legal complexities and land leasing for drainage and reclamation. This resulted in further residential, industrial, and recreational developments.
- The processes of drainage and reclamation, combined with the diversion of the Tūtaekurī River outlet to the sea, reduced Te Whanganui-a-Orotu (originally approximately 9,500 acres in area) to a narrow tidal channel.

Above: Te Muriwai o Te Whanga before (left) and after (right) the earthquake

1945

WWII

- Ahuriri Māori turned to waged employment, prompting a significant migration to urban areas that gradually eroded the foundations of traditional kāinga and pā communities. Unfortunately, these changes, coupled with the mounting pressures of modern society, led to a decline in the care and preservation of the estuary and its surrounding areas.
- The devastating impacts of the earthquake served as a catalyst, exacerbating the already dire environmental state of the estuary. In particular, the pollution from stormwater and sewage reached its peak during this period.

Whakapapa o Te Muriwai o Te Whanga

Significant events leading towards today

1988 - 2016

Settlement & Mana Restoration

- In **1988** the Waitangi Tribunal Claim was initiated in order to justify breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi that the Crown has made and shown Māori to have suffered prejudices as a result.
- In **2009** Mana Ahuriri Incorporated gained the mandated support of the hapū to negotiate a claim.
- In **2010**, the Crown acknowledged the Mana Ahuriri Incorporated mandate for negotiating comprehensive settlement of all Ahuriri hapū historical claims. This recognition led to the signing of an agreement in principle in **2013**, which formed the foundation of the settlement, addressing all historical claims of the seven hapū predating **1992**. The agreement acknowledges Crown breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, resulting in hapū land loss and intergenerational distress. Redress includes a historical account, Crown apology, acknowledgment, and financial, commercial, and cultural redress.

2016 - 2022

Establishment of Te Komiti

- In **2016**, the establishment of the Mana Ahuriri Trust and the initialing of the Ahuriri Hapū Deed of Settlement provided Ahuriri Hapū with mana and control over estuary management and protection.
- In **2019** the Ahuriri hapū claims settlement bill was introduced. The settlement includes $19.5 million worth of financial, commercial, and cultural restitution.
- 3 March **2021** was the official settlement date. The settlement legislation established a permanent estuary committee, Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga, to safeguard and enrich the environmental, economic, social, spiritual, historical, and cultural values of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga (Ahuriri Estuary) for present and future generations.
- The committee is chaired by Mana Ahuriri Trust and comprises representatives from DOC, HBRC, NCC, and HDC. Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga oversees and coordinates management efforts for the estuary, providing guidance to local authorities and Crown agencies. Additionally, it will develop and endorse a comprehensive management plan (this document) known as Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan.

2023

Cyclone Gabrielle

- On 13 and 14 February, 2023 Cyclone Gabrielle caused extensive flooding and damage across Hawke's Bay. This event resulted in a period of extreme vulnerability and damage to Ahuriri and the wider area. Te Muriwai o Te Whanga faced consequential change, from sewage contamination, considerable overflow of silt and devastating loss to the ecosystem. The local councils involved in the rehabilitation aimed to focus on reinstatement as opposed to development.

Ngā Kaitiaki o Te Whanga

The functions of Te Komiti

The Ahuriri Hapū Claims Settlement Act, section 85 (subsection 1), outlines the functions of the Komiti. These are to provide guidance and co-ordination in the management of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga to local authorities and Crown agencies that perform functions in relation to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga by;

A. reviewing and updating the Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan as required to ensure its relevance, responsiveness, and alignment with the values and priorities; and
B. implementing the Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan through coordinated action and partnerships across agencies and communities; and
C. creating and implementing an Annual Priorities Plan to guide the strategic focus and work programme of the Komiti each year; and
D. promoting a greater understanding of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga and the issues relating to its health and well-being; and
E. advocating on behalf of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
F. providing a forum for the community to express its views on Te Muriwai o Te Whanga and its health and well-being; and
G. identifying the values, vision, objectives, and desired outcomes and any other matters relevant to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
H. working with stakeholders to gather and collate all data and information relevant to the functions of the Komiti; and
I. monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on matters affecting the ongoing health and well-being of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
J. advising the local authorities and the Director-General on matters pertaining to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
K. communicating to stakeholders matters pertaining to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
L. promoting and seeking opportunities to raise funds and support for the ongoing health and well-being of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
M. making recommendations on the integration and co-ordination of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga management; and
N. preparing and approving the Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan; and
O. taking any other action that is considered by Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga to be appropriate to achieve its purpose.
P. To be notified of relevent consents and planned changes that may have impact on waterways leading in to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga – Consulting and notifing of entity's of relevant consents

Te Komiti is tasked with several crucial responsibilities aimed at ensuring the health and wellbeing of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga. These functions collectively reflect a comprehensive approach to the sustainable management and protection of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga, involving collaboration with various stakeholders and a focus on community engagement and well-being. In this section, stakeholders means;

- residents of the Hawke's Bay region, Crown agencies, interested parties and businesses with an interest in Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
- the local authorities; and
- the Director-General of the Department of Conservation.

Te Komiti is supported by Napier City Council as per Schedule 4 of the Ahuriri Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2021 who undertake their secretariat and technical support functions.

Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan

The role of Te Komiti and the Plan

What is a plan?

A plan is used to record and share a collective vision. It articulates a series of steps to deliver this vision. The Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan (the Plan) outlines values, objectives, outcomes, indicators, and initiatives required to achieve the desired vision.

What is the purpose of the plan?

This is an overall coordinating plan for the Ahuriri and catchment areas - Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan. The scope of the area within the statutory mandate of the plan is outlined in Appendix B.

The purpose of the Plan is to acknowledge the whakapapa and current state of Te Whanga and, with integrated management, propose future initiatives and changes that protect and enhance the environmental, economic, social, spiritual, historical and cultural values of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga for present and future generations.

This initial Plan is a starting point for Te Komiti and other stakeholders to restore the health of Te Whanga as the "storehouse" it once was. The Plan provides both a strategy and associated action plan to guide, promote, and fulfill legislated mechanisms and other activities. The Plan aims to create short, medium and long term change through coordination of activities, associated investment, planning changes, and a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, and review approach.

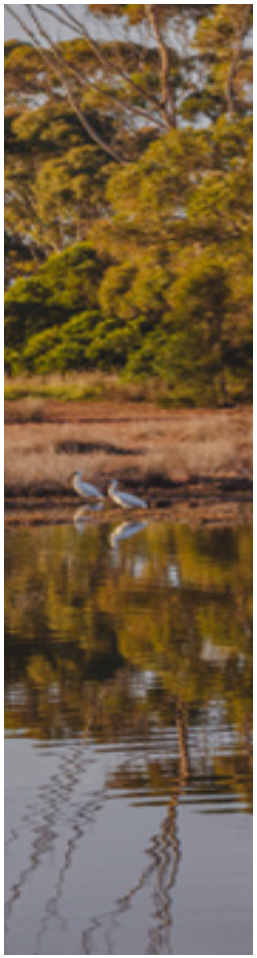
How was it developed?

The Plan was developed through collaboration of interested individuals and organisations, while also ensuring compliance with relevant requirements specified in Te Komiti terms of reference for the Plan's development.

How will the plan be achieved?

All partners of Te Komiti are accountable as kaitiaki of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga. How this accountability works in relation to other plans is outlined on the following page in more detail.

All individuals and entities are required to consider, in particular, the values and objectives outlined in the Plan when preparing, reviewing, or approving a conservation management strategy or plan related to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga, or when making decisions under any conservation legislation pertaining to the area.



How will the plan achieve its vision?

Influence on Resource Management and Local Government Decision-Making

The Plan will be a document that the territorial local authorities (TLA) (HBRC, NCC, and HDC) must give regard to in both their planning instruments, as well as their investment mechanisms (see Appendix A for further detail of how this works). This means, the Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan needs to be considered in decision making, consent granting, and policy forming for the relevant TLA depending on the location of the matter.

Regulatory

The Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan significantly influences Resource Management Act 1991 planning documents and resource consent decisions. Local authorities must give regard to the plan when preparing or amending regional policy statements, regional plans, or district plans if its contents pertain to resource management issues and if it is the most appropriate means to achieve the Act's purpose.

Any required reports or decisions must explicitly state compliance with the plan. Additionally, when evaluating resource consent applications for activities within Te Muriwai o Te Whanga, authorities must consider the Plan's relevance and necessity in determining the application. Definitions for terms like "policy statement" and "plan" are provided for clarity in the glossary on page 4.

Non-Regulatory

The Plan's relevance extends to local government matters under the Local Government Act 2002, where any local authority making a non-regulatory decision (including funding decisions) under The Act pertaining to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga, needs to have regard to this Plan. This can apply to decision making related (but not limited) to local Asset Management Plans, Ahuriri Catchment Plans, Annual and Long Term Plans.

Other | Conservation

The Plan’s influence also extends to conservation matters. Any person or entity must take into account the values and objectives set out here, when preparing conservation management strategies / plans or making decisions under conservation legislation related to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga. The values and objectives are further articulated in the rautaki of this plan.

Current State of Te Taiao o Te Whanga

Understanding where this plan is starting from

To ensure effective planning, it is crucial to have a solid grasp of the current state of the estuary. We have included a high-level overview here. Additionally, the action plan provides a list of current and ongoing initiatives from partners and interested parties, offering insight into the extensive work in place prior to this plan becoming 'live'.

Whenua / Land

- Once a larger lagoon, Te Whanganui-a-Orotu uplifted by over 1.5 metres after an earthquake, and subsequent land reclamation and drainage reduced its size to around 470 hectares. Now a microtidal, well-mixed lagoon amidst Napier City's urban, industrial, and agricultural zones, it spans 4.7 square kilometres, featuring shallow expanses, extensive intertidal areas, and a maximum depth of 2.6 metres in the main tidal channel. Categorised into three sub-estuaries, with the boat harbor near the coast, the western boundary is marked by the Pandora Bridge.
- The Ahuriri Catchment is a landscape shaped by urban, industrial, and agricultural influences. It hosts significant rivers like the Tūtaekurī and Te Waoihinanga which flow along with smaller watercourses like the Taipo Stream. These water sources collectively impact the quantity and quality of water entering the Ahuriri Estuary, underscoring the necessity of understanding the Ahuriri Catchment for effective environmental management and sustainable development in the broader Hawke's Bay area.

Wai / Water

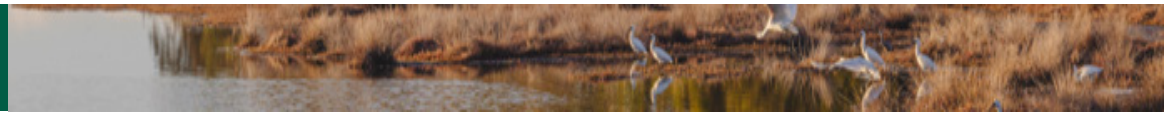
- Elevated sediment levels in Ahuriri and Waitangi Estuaries, with a shift from sandy to muddy sediments due to terrestrial contributions, pose challenges such as reduced light for plants, altered habitats, and potential harm to animals. The Lower Ahuriri comprises predominantly medium sands, while high mud levels in Upper Ahuriri and Waitangi impact sensitive organisms, exacerbated by land claim activities binding contaminants to fine sediments. Deforestation, urbanisation, and industrialisation expedite sedimentation, leading to elevated heavy metals in sediments.
- The estuary, characterised by shallow, microtidal conditions, relies on semi-diurnal tides for effective hydrodynamics. Despite minimal freshwater inflows primarily from the Taipo Stream and a 10:1 saltwater to freshwater ratio, over 70% of Napier's stormwater runoff enters the estuary, compromising water quality with untreated sediment and contaminants, including excessive phosphorus and nitrogen levels. The presence of fan worms further exacerbates challenges.

Mauri / Biodiversity

- The Ahuriri Estuary is a vital wetland supporting 29 fish species and over 70 water bird species of particular significance are the critically endangered Bittern and the flounder and cockle species, with the lower estuary serving as a known nursery for yellow belly flounder. Recognised nationally for its wildlife and fisheries habitat, it showcases the region's unique geological processes. Despite human modifications, it maintains diverse habitats and ecological communities.
- Five smaller wetlands within the complex further enhance its ecological value. The estuary serves as a crucial refuge for a wide array of species. Additionally, hosting thirty-three recorded invertebrate species, the estuary biodiversity underscores its significance as a habitat for various regional species.

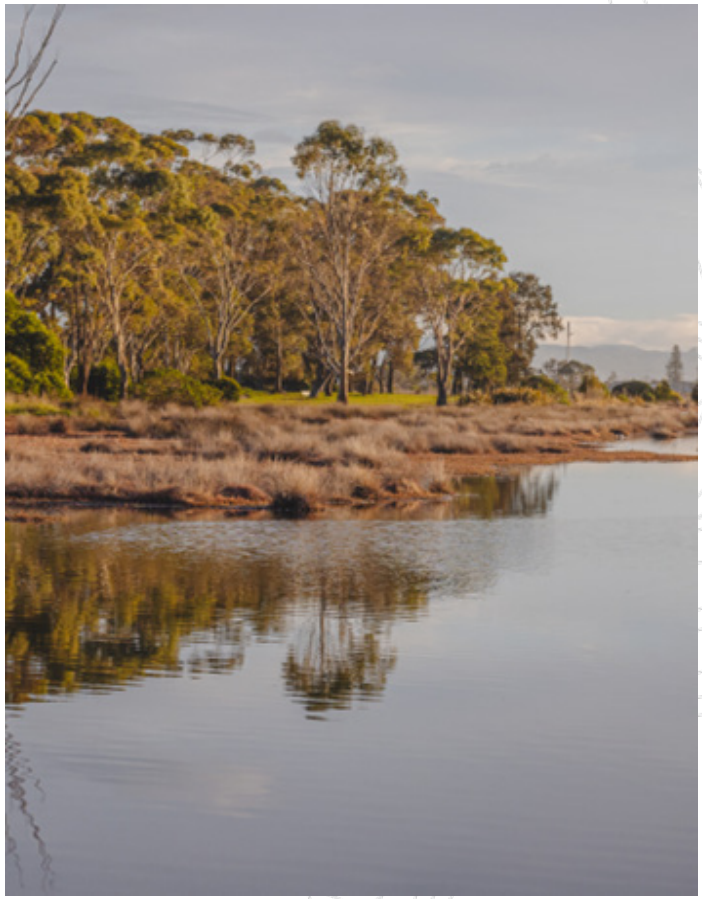
Future Impacts

Climate change and human impact will further affect Te Taiao



Future drivers	Expected implications	
Rise in sea level	• **Inundation:** Rising sea and ground water levels can lead to the inundation of estuarine habitats, submerging wetlands, marshes, and tidal flats. Existing stop banks along the outfall channel have been built to protect the adjacent land areas. • **Erosion:** Increased water levels can accelerate coastal erosion, reshaping the estuary and potentially leading to the loss of land.	• **Salinity changes:** Higher sea levels can push saltwater further upstream into estuaries, altering the salinity balance and affecting the freshwater and it's species. • **Loss of wetland:** Rising sea levels and increased rainfall/storm surges can cause the loss of vital wetland habitats affecting many species.
Temperature increases	• **Water Temperature:** Increased sea level temperatures can affect the water temperature within estuaries, influencing the metabolism, reproduction, and distribution of aquatic species.	• **Air Temperature:** Increased air temperatures can alter the estuarine environment and contribute to heat stress on local flora and fauna.
Change in rainfall patterns	• **Increased rainfall:** More intense and frequent storms can lead to greater runoff and flooding, increasing sediment and pollutant loads in estuaries, putting added pressure on stormwater catchments.	• **Drought:** Reduced freshwater input during droughts can increase estuarine salinity and alter the species habitats.
Biodiversity shifts	• **Species Migration:** Changes in temperature and salinity can cause shifts in species distributions, with some species moving to more suitable habitats and others potentially facing local extinction.	• **Invasive Species:** Altered conditions can make estuaries more susceptible to invasive species, which can outcompete native species and disrupt ecosystems.
Increased urban pressure	• **Coastal development:** Infrastructure development can further stress estuarine environments leading to habitat loss and increased pollution.	• **More visitors:** An increase in foot traffic to the estuary can expect to have various impacts including; economic benefits from an increase tourism revenue, education opportunities from greater public awareness, more pollution from littering and wildlife disturbance

2



He Rautaki

Strategy

Where has this Plan Rautaki come from?

The Ahuriri Claims Settlement Act outlines a set of functions of Te Komiti, and includes their role in **identifying the values, vision, objectives, and desired outcomes, and any other matters relevant to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga**.

This first section of the Plan, the strategy, accomplishes this through acknowledging past mahi for Te Whanga while understanding this is a new opportunity to achieve intergenerational outcomes for Te Taiao, our seven Hapū and other Hapū interests.

The following nine elements of the strategy rely on each other. The **vision** is the guiding aspiration of Te Komiti for Te Whanga. The **values** are how Te Komiti and its partners will be guided through the decisions they have to make for Te Whanga. The **whakataukī** shares wisdom of the past and future for Te Whanga.

Then the action part of the strategy outlines six **Pou** which together support the vision for Te Whanga. Each Pou has a desired **outcome** - an aspiration for that element of Te Whanga. Each Pou also has an **objective**, which outlines how the objective will be achieved and is supported by a series of **indicators** and **initiatives** that articulate distinct actions to be undertaken.

Vision

Following an initial wānanga, members of Te Komiti agreed upon a vision that successfully encapsulated the motive behind this Plan. This vision serves as a guiding statement that outlines the long-term aspirations and desired future statement of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga.

Values

Partners within Te Komiti collaborated to create a collection of values that effectively illustrate the ways of working for Te Whanga. These values were built from the individual values of each partner of Te Komiti and refined through a series of wānanga. These values will be used to guide Te Komiti and partners in their work for Te Whanga.

Whakataukī

A whakataukī shares a concept that is used to inspire, guide, and share wisdom. In this context, the whakataukī acknowledges the aspirations for Te Muriwai o Te Whanga and the wisdom passed down from whakapapa that protected the area.

Pou

Through research to development of the Plan, Te Komiti identified six key areas of focus. These areas, known as the Pou of the Plan, serve as pillars of our work. While each Pou provides individual focus, their collective strength is essential to realise the vision for Te Whanga.

Outcomes

The desired outcomes outline the aspiration for each Pou in line with the overall vision for Te Whanga. They define the measure of success and what will be considered positive outcomes as we achieve the objectives and initiatives of each Pou. These outcomes were developed through wānanga.

Objectives

The objectives are aligned to each Pou and outcome. They outline the specific way in which the outcome for each Pou will be achieved. These objectives were developed via wānanga.

Focus Areas and Indicators

Within each Pou sits a number of focus areas that indicate commonality between initiatives. Each focus area has a related long-term indicator which shows the desired level of achievement for initiatives collectively in that focus area.

Initiatives

The initiatives are key actions that are already or will be undertaken to achieve the desired outcome and meet the objectives under each Pou. Initiatives were developed through background research, understanding of partners work programmes, and engagement with involved and affected parties.

Further detail on each Pou, its outcomes, objectives, focus areas, indicators, and initiatives is outlined in Section Three (Action Plan) of this Plan.

Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Strategy | Rautaki on a Page

Whāinga | Vision

The health of Te Whanganui-a-Orotu supports environmental, economic, social, spiritual, historical, and cultural value for present and future generations.

Whakataukī

Ko rua te paia ko Te Whanga. He kainga tō te ata. He kainga ka awatea. He kainga ka ahiahi.

The Whanga is the storehouse that never closes. A meal in the morning. A meal at noon. A meal in the evening

Mātāpono | Values

Whanaungatanga
Relationships

Kaitiakitanga
Guardianship

Pono
Integrity

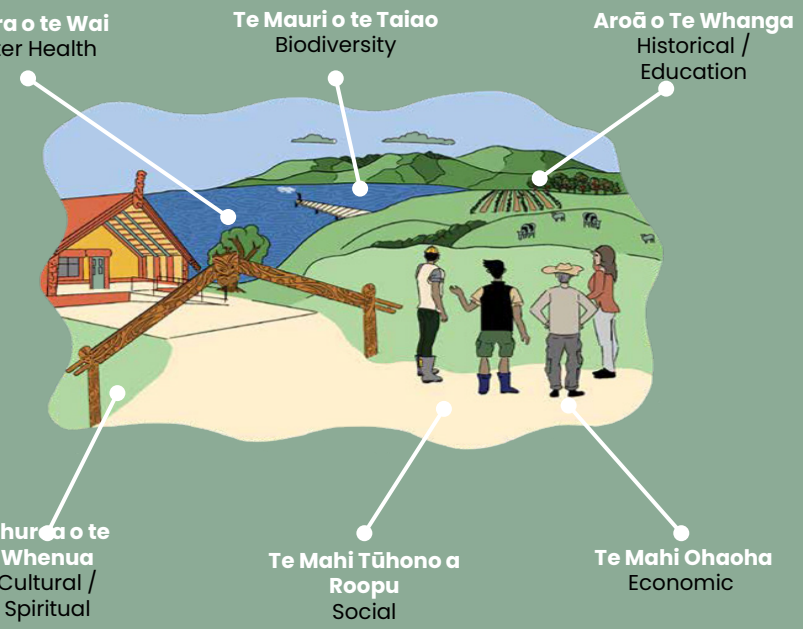
Whakapakari
Enhancement

Kotahitanga
Unity

Detailed articulation of what Te Komiti means by each of the values is included on the following page.

Pou | Pillars

'Our priority for Te Whanga is its mauri through our wai and taiao pou, all other pou are enabled by this'



Detailed articulation of what each of the Pou means, the hierarchy Te Komiti intends for them, and their outcomes and objectives within the Plan is included on Page 23.

Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Strategy

Ngā Mātāpono | Values

This plan is values-driven and values based, ensuring that any work undertaken relative to Te Whanganui-a-Orotu is an embodiment of these values. The values and how they are enacted, are articulated below.

Whanaungatanga	Grounded in whakapapa, whanaungatanga fosters enduring intergenerational relationships and partnerships by connecting people, whenua, water, and wildlife, ensuring an understood and shared heritage to effectively inform aspirations for the future of Te Whanganui-a-Orotu.
Kaitiakitanga	Kaitiakitanga embodies an inherent obligation of guardianship, care, and respect, promoting enduring commitment to protect and enhance our environment, empowering communities through active participation and the application and appropriate use of mātauranga Māori for future generations.
Pono	Pono embodies integrity and the commitment to do it right, do it right now, and do it with consistency, ensuring that decisions align with hapū values and are informed to achieve meaningful outcomes throughout the journey.
Whakapakari	Whakapakari emphasises the enhancement, nurturing, and growth of our environment and communities. Respecting and restoring what is given, ensuring no further harm to the environment is undertaken, and making decisions that create a better future for our mokopuna.
Kotahitanga	Kotahitanga embodies unity and collective action, driven by a shared vision and shared outcomes, where responsibility and ownership are embraced together with purpose, fostering positive progress while upholding the mana motuhake of Mana Whenua.

Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Strategy | Ngā Pou o te Rautaki

5. Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu

Social

All stakeholders unite to improve Te Whanga, making it a hub for community betterment through activities like kai, exercise and recreation.

Kotahitanga. Ensure alignment and collaboration between all stakeholders, fostering strategic partnerships aimed at enhancing and improving the well-being of Te Whanga.

6. Te Mahi Ohaoha

Economic

Receive value through sustainable practices and use of the estuary to promote further growth for whānau, hāpu, and wider community

All stakeholders engage in sustainable practices and responsible use of the estuary. Mana Ahuriri is a leader in eco tourism/sustainable land use practices and development.

3. Aroā o Te Whanga

Historical / Educational

Our taonga is acknowledged, promoted and understanding of it shared with the Ahuriri people.

To promote a greater understanding of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga and the issues relating to its health and well-being, and archaeological sites.

4. Ahurea o te Whenua

Cultural / Spiritual

The cultural and spiritual identity of Te Whanga and the wider catchment are enhanced in order to support the connection between people and land.

Enhance a community that recognises the cultural significance of the estuary through prioritising tikanga and mātauranga Māori which includes upholding the mana of local sites of significance / wāhi tapu.

Taiao / Environmental

1. Te Ora o te Wai

Water Health

The water in the estuary is in optimal health.

To give effect to Te Ora o te Wai to improve water quality through management of stormwater and other sources of pollution.

2. Te Mauri o te Taiao

Biodiversity

The estuary is a flourishing ecosystem that supports resilient biodiversity.

Tautoko development of current and reintroduced species in Te Whanga by restoring their habitats and eradicating competing and introduced pests, weeds, and disease.

The taiao is the base of the mana of Te Whanga, emphasising a priority within the Plan.
The te taiao pou underpin all other pou, for without the mauri of our Whanga taiao, no other pou can be achieved.

Definitions for each Pou Name are provided in the Key Terms on Page 4

3

Mahi Tukanga

Action Plan

How to read this Action Plan and who contributed

Unlocking the key components of the Plan

Based on the values and vision of Te Komiti, this section summarises what organisations have already committed to or anticipate doing under the Plan. This Action Plan will evolve over time as initiatives are completed, evaluated, evolved, or added. The action Plan is structure by the six Pou of the Rautaki and aims to meet the objective and outcome articulated for each one. It will do this by:

- **Focus Area:** These are the key areas of mahi identified under each pou that the initiatives will focus around.
- **Indicators:** Each focus area has a related long-term indicator which shows the desired level of achievement for initiatives collectively in that focus area.
- **Initiatives:** These are the detailed actions that are recommended to take place to advance estuary restoration within each of these focussed outcomes and Pou. Following the action lists: who is involved, timeframe, associated interdependencies, funding, and regulation requirements.

Please note: All initiatives are subject to change by the individual organisation in line with their planning processes and operating environment. This Action Plan is a snapshot at this point in time (June 2024).

The structure of how the Action Plan is laid out is presented below with definitions to support understanding of how to read the following pages.

The following partners and interested groups contributed initiatives to the Plan:

- Mana Ahuriri Trust (MAT);
- Department of Conservation (DOC);
- Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC);
- Napier City Council (NCC);
- Pāmu;
- Ahuriri Tributaries Catchment Group Trust (ATCGT);
- Ahuriri Estuary Protection Society (AEPS);
- and Forest and Bird.

Hastings District Council did not have relevant initiatives at the time this was initially formed, however, conveyed their full commitment and participation in the plan. Other Crown entities (eg MHUD, MBIE, TPK) will be engaged as part of the implementation of the plan.

Summary Dashboards are provided on pages 26 and 27

1. Te Ora o te Wai is on pages 28 to 33
2. Te Mauri o te Taiao is on pages 34 to 36
3. Aroā o Te Whanga is on pages 37 to 39
4. Te Mahi Ohaoha is on pages 40 to 41
5. Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu is on pages 42 to 43
6. Ahurea o te Whenua is on pages 44 to 45

Pou Objective / Pou Outcome							
Indicator	**Focus Area**	**Initiative**	**Status**	**Start Date**	**End date**	**Lead**	**Partners**
Long-term indicator of success	*Area of focus within the Pou (linked to the long-term indicator)*	*Name and description of the initiative: what it is and what will be delivered*	*What is the current status; not yet started, ongoing (BAU - business as usual), underway, or complete.*	*Anticipated start date*	*Anticipated end date*	*Who is responsible for leading the initiative*	*Who is partnering with the lead on the initiative*

Overview of Pou and Initiatives by Lead

Across the six Pou, lead organisations have focused on areas within their mandates.

		MAT	NCC	HBRC	DOC	Interested Parties
Total number:	**64**	**14**	**13**	**9**	**7**	**21**
Te Ora o te Wai		1	10	7		6
Te Mauri o te Taiao		3		2	4	3
Aroā o Te Whanga		3			1	7
Te Mahi Ohaoha		3				1
Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu		2	2		1	1
Ahurea o te Whenua		2	1		1	3

Note: The total number of initiatives in this dashboard exceeds the overall count of 62 because two initiatives have co-leads.

Overview of High-Level Sequencing of Initiatives

Across the six Pou there are 62 initiatives

While the majority of initiatives are underway, a number are yet to commence, or are yet to be confirmed. The following table shows the high-level sequencing of initiatives within each Pou as of 30 June 2024.

	Total	Are underway	Are completed	Are ongoing	Not yet started	Are to be confirmed
Total number:	**62**	**32**	**2**	**19**	**8**	**1**
Te Ora o te Wai	23	18	2	3		
Te Mauri o te Taiao	12	7		3	2	
Aroā o Te Whanga	11	1		8	2	
Te Mahi Ohaoha	4	2		1		1
Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu	5	1		3	1	
Ahurea o te Whenua	7	3		1	3	

1. Te Ora o te Wai - Water Health

Summary

Pou Outcome: The water in the estuary is in optimal health.

Pou Objective: To give effect to Te Ora o te Wai to improve water quality through management of stormwater and other sources of pollution.

Indicators of success

There are six indicators within this Pou linked to eight focus areas.

Indicators	Relevant focus areas
Stormwater, including potential contaminants such as wastewater from network overflows or other sources, is either diverted or treated to ensure it does not negatively impact the water health of Te Whanga	1.1 Stormwater diversion and treatment
There is a strong understanding of potential pollutants in the stormwater going into the estuary at all times	1.2 Stormwater quality monitoring
Tributaries in the catchment have plans in place to manage the risks of negatively impacting Te Whanga	1.3 Catchment management
A baseline of water and related environment quantity and quality is collectively formed	1.4 Water and related environment quality monitoring and testing
Water quality is improved through fit for purpose solutions in the catchment	1.5 Water quality enforcement and compliance 1.6 Water quality environmental health and restoration 1.7 Water quality planning
Environmental restoration is routinely undertaken with the support of the community	1.8 Community engagement and cleanup

Initiatives

There are 23 initiatives from three lead organisations and eight partners

Te Ora o te Wai reflects a deep understanding of the interconnectedness between the well-being of water and the vitality of life. Water holds great significance, not only as a physical resource but also as a spiritual and cultural entity. The concept emphasises the importance of restoring and maintaining the health and purity of water sources, recognising that the wellbeing of water directly influences the wellbeing of all living things that depend on it. It encapsulates a holistic approach to kaitiakitanga, promoting the sustainable use and protection of water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

This pou focuses on all the aspects that relate to water quality, including the impact of historic land use changes, sediment transport, urban stormwater management and the aspect of kai and nourishment from Te Whanga.

1. Te Ora o te Wai - Water Health

Action Plan

Pou Outcome: The water in the estuary is in optimal health.

Pou Objective: To give effect to Te Ora o te Wai to improve water quality through management of stormwater and other sources of pollution.

Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Stormwater is either diverted or treated so that it does not negatively impact the water health of Te Whanga	1.1 Stormwater diversion and treatment	**1.1a Lagoon farm stormwater project.** Stormwater treatment and flood storage diversion.	Underway	2024	2030+	NCC	HBRC, MAT
		1.1b Thames/Tyne stormwater consent implementation and working group. Stormwater Working Group meetings are intended to have representation from those interacting with and contributing to stormwater quality affecting Thames-Tyne waterways and the Ahuriri Estuary. NCC's stormwater resource consent expires next year. A programme is needed to continue monitoring to capture long-term trends and look towards further optioneering and implementation of treatment options.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	NCC	HBRC, MAT, Te Taiwhenua ō Te Whanganui-a-Orotu, Te Komiti, Catchment Collectives, Stormwater working group, industry owners, residential groups, stakeholder groups.
		1.1c Stormwater reserve property encroachment. Removing property encroachment within storm water reserves,	Underway	2024	Ongoing	NCC	
There is a strong understanding of potential pollutants in the stormwater going into the estuary at all times	1.2 Stormwater quality monitoring	**1.2a Water quality stations**. Permanent water quality stations at strategic locations throughout stormwater network. Automating spill gate operations (to prevent contamination into the estuary) are being investigated.	Underway	2024	Ongoing	NCC	HBRC, storm- water working group
		1.2b Cultural monitoring. Annual Purimu, Onehunga, and lagoon farm stormwater discharge cultural monitoring.	Underway	2024	2025	MAT	NCC
		1.2c Westshore tidal gates. Continuation of the 3-year joint monitoring program with HBRC on waterways feeding the discharge to inform budget priorities, identify contaminant sources, and meet resource consent requirements under Westshore tidal gates consent conditions. Additionally, consider end-of-line treatment solutions, stormwater education requirements, and establish a Collaborative Stormwater Working Group that serves beyond compliance purposes.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	NCC	HBRC, MAT, Te Taiwhenua ō Te Whanganui-a-Orotu, Te Komiti, Catchment Collectives, Stormwater working group, industry owners, residential groups, stakeholder groups.

1. Te Ora o te Wai - Water Health

Action Plan

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Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Tributaries in the catchment have plans in place to manage the risks of negatively impacting Te Whanga	1.3 Catchment management	**1.3a Freshwater farm plans.** The Plan is relevant to landholders of the 1,000 small blocks that surround the estuary. We anticipate that the landowners commit to activities such as excluding stock from waterways, riparian planting, planting steep slopes, establishing small wetlands. This will help to reduce sediment runoff and support resilience of the catchment in future storm events.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	ATCGT	HBRC and NZ Landcare Trust A2E.
		1.3b Ahuriri catchment/Flood control scheme. Improved flood resilience for Napier residential areas through design of ARP. Particularly with regard to management of the Taipo stream.	Underway	2024	2030+	NCC (Submitted by HBRC)	HBRC, MAT, wider community
		1.3c Proposed Plan Change 9 - TANK. The Tūtaekurī, Ahuriri, Ngaruroro and Karamū (TANK) Plan change introduces new provisions to manage the land and waterways of the Tūtaekurī, Ahuriri, Ngaruroro and Karamū (TANK) catchments. The Plan includes objectives for how to manage the water bodies in the catchments and the policies and rules needed to achieve the objectives.	Underway	2020	Ongoing	HBRC	NCC, HBRC, Te Komiti, Catchment Group, landowners, industry and stakeholders .
		1.3D Erosion Control Scheme. Hawke's Bay Regional Councils Erosion Control Scheme is there to help landowners across the region tackle erosion issues by using tools such as fencing, land retirement and non-commercial tree planting to help keep soil on hillslopes and out of water ways.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	2028	HBRC & landowners	

1. Te Ora o te Wai - Water Health

Action Plan

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Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
A baseline of water and related environment quantity and quality is collectively formed.	1.4 Water and related environment quality monitoring and testing	**1.4a eDNA testing of water ways.** Form an analysis of the progress from testing (part of the sustainable centre in Hawke's Bay/Hastings). AEPS wants to find where species are spawning to then create protection for the species. The outcome is to create a protection programme, based on where they are spawning, and build fencing / planting.	Underway	2024	2024	AEPS and Wai Connection, Farmer, ATCGT	DOC
		1.4b Rainfall water monitoring. Rainfall event monitoring linked with Ahuriri Farm Pump Discharge Consent, will be conducted four times a year within the first two years of the consent commencement, along with bi-monthly water monitoring upstream of the pump at the discharge point when the pump is operational. A baseline monitoring report will be submitted on the Council at the end of the two-year period.	Not yet Started	2025	2035 (or as long as consent is granted)	Pāmu (occupier of Ahuriri farm)	
		1.4c Reducing sediment in the streams. We have commissioned PDP consultancy to carry out a range of tests to establish the current condition of the streams around the estuary. This will form a baseline to measure the impact of our activities. We have also carried out an eDNA testing programme supported by the Environmental Protection Agency "Wai Tuwhera o te Taiao" and are working with Wai Connection to continue this testing programme.	Underway	2024	TBC	ATCGT	PDP consulting and the Environmental Protection Agency
		1.4d Reporting of any environmental hazards/concerns. Take photos of any notable occurrences in the environment, such as slips, and send them to NCC Environmental Solutions team.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	AEPS	NCC, HBRC
		1.4d State of the environment monitoring. Monitoring of estuary ecology (infauna, fish, habitat, eDNA), estuary sediment quality (nutrients, metals, grain size, accumulation rate), stream water quality (nutrients, suspended sediment, E.coli), stream ecology (habitat, macroinvertebrates, fish, eDNA).	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	

1. Te Ora o te Wai - Water Health

Action Plan

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Pou Objective: To give effect to Te Ora o te Wai to improve water quality through management of stormwater and other sources of pollution.

Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
continued: **A baseline of water and related environment quantity and quality is collectively formed.**	Continued: 1.4 Water and related environment quality monitoring and testing	**1.4h Ecological health assessments.** Multiple different methods to assess estuary health (Bayesian Network model, different health indices, susceptibility to eutrophication).	Complete			HBRC	
		1.4i Hydrodynamic model of estuary. Creation of a hydrological and constituent model of the Ahuriri Estuary to facilitate the understanding and management of environmental flows within the catchment. This model will also help to improve the water quality and ecological functions of both the catchment and the estuary.	Complete			HBRC	
		1.4j Baseline water and Environment. Creation of a comprehensive Catchment baseline monitoring project across all the tributaries in the Ahuriri Catchment. This analysis was completed by PDP environmental consultants. This project monitored 13 sites across the Ahuriri catchment, dry weather and first flush sediment and water testing including Rapid Habitat Assessments.	Complete			Ahuriri tributaries catchment group trust.	

1. Te Ora o te Wai - Water Health

Action Plan

Pou Outcome: The water in the estuary is in optimal health.

Pou Objective: To give effect to Te Ora o te Wai to improve water quality through management of stormwater and other sources of pollution.

Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Water quality is improved through fit for purpose solutions in the catchment	1.5 Water quality enforcement and compliance	**1.5a Stormwater Bylaw enforcement.** NCC are able to follow up on any breaches of the stormwater bylaw to ensure only rain is discharged to the stormwater network. If non-complying discharges are found, NCC is going to provide enforcement to ensure this doesn't happen again as well as improving the quality of the discharge.	Underway	2024	Ongoing	NCC	
	1.6 Water quality environmental health and restoration	**1.6a Post-Cyclone Environmental Health Inter-agency Working Group**. Have worked on silt management, air quality, fresh water quality, shell fish etc.	Underway	2024	Ongoing	NCC and joint initiative	MAT, NCC, HBRC, HDC, CHBDC, Te Whatu Ora, FENZ, NIWA , MPI, MfE etc
		1.6b Seagrass Initiative. Investigate and implement methods of restoring seagrass beds in Te Whanga. This involves sourcing seagrass from other parts of Hawke's Bay to restore habitat in parts of the estuary where it's been lost.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	NCC and MAT joint initiative	MAT, HBRC, DOC, biodiversity HB, EIT, National Aquarium, Sustainable HB
	1.7 Water quality planning	**1.7a Water quality masterplan - Estuary and tributaries.**	Underway	2024	2025	NCC	MAT, HBRC, DOC
Environmental restoration is routinely undertaken with the support of the community	1.8 Community engagement and cleanup	**1.8a Monthly litter clean up.** Start at Pandora pond and work around the estuary. A couple of hours on the second Sunday of every month. NCC collects big black rubbish sacks and provides all other resources in support of the clean up.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	AEPS	NCC

2. Te Mauri o te Taiao – Biodiversity

Summary

Pou Outcome: The estuary is a flourishing ecosystem that supports resilient biodiversity.

Pou Objective: Tautoko development of current and reintroduced species in the Whanga by restoring their habitats and eradicating competing and introduced pests, weeds, and disease.

Indicators of success

There are two indicators within this Pou linked to three focus areas:

Indicators	Relevant focus areas
Invasive species, pests and diseases have been addressed or are actively managed	2.1 Managing pests and invasive species
Habitats supporting biodiversity have been restored to an acceptable level	2.2 Kaitiaki 2.3 Restoration and planting

Initiatives

There are 12 initiatives from four lead organisations and five partners.

The estuary faces health and biodiversity degradation, requiring urgent conservation, habitat protection, and climate change mitigation. However, challenges such as development constraints, natural hazards, and climate change effects complicate these efforts. Ecology and biodiversity are important for estuaries as they provide essential ecosystem services, support species interactions, enhance resilience to environmental stressors, and serve as indicators of environmental health, cultural value, and recreational opportunities for communities.

This pou focusses on two large components of biodiversity at the Ahuriri Estuary including: Eradication of invasive species, and restoration of habitats to support existing species.

The action plan for this Pou is outlined in detail on the following page.

2. Te Mauri o te Taiao – Biodiversity

Pou Outcome: The estuary is a flourishing ecosystem that supports resilient biodiversity.

Pou Objective: Tautoko development of current and reintroduced species in the Whanga by restoring their habitats and eradicating competing and introduced pests, weeds, and disease.

Summary

Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Invasive species, pests and diseases have been addressed or are actively managed	2.1 Managing pests and invasive species	**2.1a Predator Control.** Predator control to suppress introduced species that impact on threatened wildlife.	Underway	2024	Ongoing	DOC for Public Conservation Land	Volunteers, community groups, MAT
		2.1b Servicing and maintaining traps, bait stations etc. Support the community in delivering animal pest control to areas of high biodiversity value.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui a Orotu and other members of the public
		2.1c Pest control activites. Monitoring and analysing primary data collection or tag along with NCC.	Onoging (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	MAT	NCC
		2.1d Tubeworms. Tubeworm is an invasive species that blocks waterways, it is manually removed to maintain waterways, eradication is highly unlikely.	Underway	2024	Ongoing	DOC	HBRC
		2.1e Weeds. Terrestrial and aquatic weed management.	Underway	2024	Ongoing	DOC for Public Conservation Land	Volunteers and community groups
		2.1f Staff led surveillance and Service Delivery. Apple of Sodom, White Edged Nightshade, Chilean Needle Grass.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	Relevant landowners, relevant landowners, affected landowners

2. Te Mauri o te Taiao - Biodiversity

Pou Outcome: The estuary is a flourishing ecosystem that supports resilient biodiversity.

Pou Objective: Tautoko development of current and reintroduced species in the Whanga by restoring their habitats and eradicating competing and introduced pests, weeds, and disease.

Summary

Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Habitats supporting biodiversity have been restored to an acceptable level	2.2 Kaitiaki	**2.2a Research of at risk indigenous species- Māori musk (Thyridia repens).** A subgroup of AEPS is organising the work to protect the plant. Aiming to create a display area.	Underway	Ongoing	2026	AEPS	DOC, HBRC
		2.2b Taonga species. Creating a habitat to reintroduce and protect taonga species i.e inanga spawning. ATCGT are working with APS and a local landowner to identify a salt water "wedge" in the Ahuriri lagoon where inanga breeding has historically been found. The intention is to protect this area.	Underway	Ongoing	2026	MAT	ATCGT & AEPS
		2.2c Kaitiaki rangers. Whānau task with specific kaitiakitanga functions.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	MAT	
	2.3 Restoration and planting	**2.3a Landscape planting plan.** (Linked with Ahuriri Farm Pump Discharge consent) Planting for the water channels in Ahuriri Farm.	Not yet started	2025	2035+	Pāmu	Input from Maungaharuru-Tangitu, MAT, Ngati Parau and DOC.
		2.3b Planting of Kākābeak. We will encourage the planting of Kakabeak varieties native to Hawke's Bay in partnership with 'The Urban Kakabeak Project'.	Not yet started	2024	TBC	ATCGT	The Urban Kākābeak Project
		2.3c Environmental maintenance. General track and site maintenance, including cutting and spraying grass, and removing fallen dead trees.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	DOC	

3. Aroā o Te Whanga - Historical & Education

Summary

Pou Outcome: Our taonga is acknowledged, promoted and understanding of it is shared with the Ahuriri people.

Pou Objective: To promote a greater understanding of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga and the issues relating to its health and well-being, and archaeological sites.

Indicators of success

There are 2 indicators within this Pou linked to 3 Focus areas:

Indicators	Relevant focus areas
Public knowledge on the environment, human impact, and conservation efforts is increased. The Whakapapa and history of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga is widely understood	3.1 Public engagement and education 3.2 Community outreach and events 3.3 Sharing our connection to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga

Initiatives

There are 11 initiatives from 2 lead organisations and 2 partners.

Te Whanganui-a-Orotu is a significant identifier of Ahuriri. Many people connect and identify with this body of water. It must be recognised that those who had initial and enduring contact and interaction with Te Whanganui-a-Orotu over many generations, are the primary kaitiaki. There is a depth and breadth generational mātauranga that ought to be adhered to and upheld alongside western scientific models of understanding and care of the estuary. Our taonga needs to be acknowledged, promoted and understanding of it shared with Ahuriri people

This pou focuses on enhancing Te Komiti's profile towards being a world leading example of partnership that emphasises Mātaraunga Māori in its' inherent ability to uplift the quality of our local ecosystems. It aims to foster education and connection of whānau to the land with Mātauranga Māori being key to resource use in conflict contexts.

The action plan for this Pou is outlined in detail on the following page.

3. Aroā o Te Whanga - Historical & Education

Action Plan

Pou Outcome: Our taonga is acknowledged, promoted and understanding of it is shared with the Ahuriri people.
Pou Objective: To promote a greater understanding of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga and the issues relating to its health and well-being, and archaeological sites.

Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Public knowledge on the environment, human impact, and conservation efforts is increased.	3.1 Public engagement and education	**3.1a Protection of endangered birds through engagement and signage.** Talk to people and explain that the birds are present. We hope to put signs up soon to protect the area.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	AEPS	DOC, Forest and Bird, Police
		3.1b Twice yearly public viewing and talk of Godwit Migration. Opportunity to go on a guided walk with an expert to view the Godwits during spring and Autumn (all equipment provided).	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	AEPS and BirdsNZ	Forest and Bird, Save the Dotterels
		3.1c Take schools groups twice a year to the estuary. Working alongside schools to educate students about the wildlife and ecosystem within and around the estuary.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	AEPS	Local schools
		3.1d Spread awareness about the estuary as a wildlife refuge. Focus on youth and incorporate appropriate signage.	Not yet started	2024	Ongoing	Forest and Bird	
	3.2 Community outreach and events	**3.2a Speakers/picnic to inform the public about the estuary.** Picnic in summer and indoors event in winter.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	AEPS	.
		3.2b Running community seminars. Six community seminars have been held on a range of topics, including cyclone recovery and resilience, eDNA testing and findings, history of Te Whanganui a Orotu both pre and post-Earthquake. Additionally, there was a field visit to the Holts family farm to showcase a QE2 covenant example of excellence in native planting, and 'Right Plant, Right Place' field event with Plant Hawke's Bay. Over 40 residents and partners attended each event, including local experts from Councils, Mana Ahuriri, Farmer support, Future Farming Trust, Environmental Protection Authority and Ministry of Primary Industries.	Ongoing (BAU)	2024	Ongoing	ATCGT	
		3.2c Compliance. Presence to educate public about the rare birds and designated areas: non-dog areas and dog-on-lead areas.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	DOC	NCC

3. Aroā o Te Whanga - Historical & Education

Action Plan

Pou Outcome: Our taonga is acknowledged, promoted and understanding of it is shared with the Ahuriri people.
Pou Objective: To promote a greater understanding of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga and the issues relating to its health and well-being, and archaeological sites.

Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
The Whakapapa and history of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga is widely understood	3.3 Sharing our connection to Te Muriwai o Te Whanga	**3.3a Hāpu wānanga.** Series of wānanga to inform whānau on environmental matters and seek input for future direction.	Ongoing (BAU)	2024	Ongoing	MAT	All
		3.3b Whakapapa. Our connection to te taiao.	Ongoing (BAU)	2024	Ongoing	MAT	All
		3.3c Storytelling. Sharing stories on te taiao.	Ongoing (BAU)	2024	Ongoing	MAT	All
		3.3d Mapping. We will map remaining examples of native forest and bushland in the catchment to research and record the historical uses. Where possible, we will re-establish these trees and plants for future generations.	Not yet started	TBC	TBC	ATCGT	All

4. Te Mahi Ohaoha - Economic

Summary

Pou Outcome: Receive value through sustainable practices and use of the estuary to promote further growth for whānau, hāpu, and the wider community.

Pou Objective: All stakeholders engage in sustainable practices and responsible use of the estuary. Mana Ahuriri is a leader in eco tourism.

Indicators of success

There are 2 indicators (TBC) within this Pou linked to 2 Focus areas:

Indicators	Relevant focus areas
Infrastructure is enabled and developed to support the implementation of Mana Ahuriri master plan development of Ahuriri Station.	4.1 Infrastructure investment
Long term sustainable land uses and development, that will include the development of industrial/ commercial, sustainable energy solutions (solar farm), intensive agri/ processing, community recreation and sports, cultural reserves and new housing developments (kainga); to enable further growth for whānau, hāpu, and the wider community	4.2 Economic development

Initiatives

There are 4 initiatives from 2 lead organisations and 3+ partners.

Te Whanga is a 'crown jewel' that is a natural resource with the ability to provide an interconnected future. Restoring the health of Te Whanga can create opportunities for economic growth, education, cultural connection and recreational use.

Ko rua te paia ko Te Whanga, He kainga tō te ata, He kainga ka awatea, He kainga ka ahiahi.

Te Whanga is the storehouse that never closes, A meal in the morning, A meal at noon. A meal in the evening

This pou ensures that through sustainable development Te Whanga can be a source of not only kai, but economic prosperity, commercial/ industrial housing, intensive agri/ processing, sports, recreation and more.

The action plan for this Pou is outlined in detail on the following page.

4. Te Mahi Ohaoha - Economic

Action Plan

Pou Outcome: Receive value through sustainable practices and use of the estuary to promote further growth for whānau, hāpu, and the wider community.

Pou Objective: All stakeholders engage in sustainable practices and responsible use of the estuary. Mana Ahuriri is a leader in eco tourism and sustainable landuse and development.

Indicator	Focus area	Initiative	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
TBC	4.1 Infrastructure investment	**4.1a Airport.** Invest in the HB airport to grow economic base.	Underway	2025	TBC	MAT	
		4.1b State Highway. Highwy upgrades to povide resilence and infrastrcuture to support the development of Ahuriri Station..	Ongoing (BAU)	TBC	TBC	Waka Kotahi	Kiwi Rail, stakeholders, contractors
		4.1c Infrastructure Development. The development of infrastructure to support the implementation of Mana Ahuriri proposed master plan development.	Onging	TBC	TBC	MAT	RIF/ NCC/ KiwiRail/ Transpower/ MHUD
TBC	4.2 Economic development	**4.1a Eco Toursim.** Te Komiti envisions that sustainable economic use of the estuary for tourism could be an option in the future	TBC	TBC	TBC	MAT	
		4.1b Future Development Strategy/ Proposed Distirct Plan. Planning settings are enabling to support Mana Ahuriri master plan aspirations for Ahuriri Station and enhancement of Te Whanga.	Underway	Current	2025	MAT/ NCC	NCC, HBRC, HDC and Crown
		4.1c Ahuriri Master Plan. The Mana Ahuriri master plan will guide the activation of Ahuriri Staton, enabling the development of a range of commercial, industrial, sustainable energy generation (solar), agri processing, recreation/ sport and housing development on Ahuriri Station. These landuses will support social, cultural and economic growth for whānau, hāpu, and the wider community.	Underway	Current	Ongoing	MAT/ Other	Crown, NCC, HBRC/ Other

5. Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu - Social

Summary

Pou Outcome: All stakeholders unite to improve Te Whanga, making it a hub for community betterment through activities like kai, exercise and recreation.

Pou Objective: He waka eke noa. Ensure alignment and collaboration between all stakeholders, fostering strategic partnerships aimed at enhancing and improving the well-being of Te Whanga.

Indicators of success

There are 2 indicators within this Pou linked to 3 Focus areas:

Indicators	Relevant focus areas
The estuary supports a range of recreational options for the community in a sustainable way	5.1 Recreational activities 5.2 Infrastructure
People in the catchment are connected and collaborate with programmes and plans	5.3 Community engagement and support

Initiatives

There are 5 initiatives from 4 lead organisations and 6+ partners.

Our partners play a vital role in supporting us to achieve our vision. This pou ensures we focus on growing genuine partnership with all of our key stakeholders, including ngā hapū o Ahuriri, Napier City Council, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Hastings District Council, Te Papa Atawhai (Department of Conservation), the wider Ahuriri community, and other key partners. Mana whenua and local government are aligned and working in partnership for the betterment of Te Whanga.

He waka eke noa

This pou is to ensure alignment and collaboration between mana whenua and local government, fostering a strategic partnership aimed at enhancing and improving the well-being of Te Whanga.

The action plan for this Pou is outlined in detail on the following page.

5. Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu - Social

Action Plan

Pou Outcome: All stakeholders unite to improve Te Whanga, making it a hub for community betterment through activities like kai, exercise and recreation.
Pou Objective: He waka eke noa. Ensure alignment and collaboration between all stakeholders, fostering strategic partnerships aimed at enhancing and improving the well-being of the Whanga.

Indicator	Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End Date	Lead	Partners
The estuary supports a range of recreational options for the community in a sustainable way	5.1 Recreational activities	**5.1a Water sports hub (waka ama, Napier sailing club, fishing club).** Relocate waka ama into pandora pond, waka ama to continue to grow at estuary. Includes infrastructure changes and information centre/signs.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	NCC and MAT	Community groups
		5.1b Triathlon events (iron Māori and world triathlon series). Aim to have the swim located at pandora pond again.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	MAT	Community groups and organisers of the event
	5.2 Infrastructure	**5.2a Ahuriri Regional Park**	Underway	2024	2030+	NCC	HBRC, MAT, HB airport, DOC, wider community
		5.2b Boardwalk review. Review structural integrity and need for boardwalks, consider removal or replacements.	Not yet started	2024	2027	DOC	TBC
People in the catchment are connected and collaborate with programmes and plans	5.3 Community engagement and support	**5.3a Ongoing community engagement/ support.** Work to engage our community and promote interest and excitement in the potential of the Ahuriri environment. In due course, community members will be able to share their knowledge and enthusiasm amongst their neighbours and build on the positive community spirit.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	ATCGT	All

6. Ahurea o te Whenua - Cultural & Spiritual

Summary

Pou Outcome: The cultural and spiritual identity of Te Whanga and the wider catchment are enhanced in order to support the connection between people and land.

Pou Objective: Enhance a community that recognises the cultural significance of the estuary through prioritising tikanga and mātauranga Māori which includes upholding the mana of local sites of significance / wāhi tapu.

Indicators of success

There are 3 indicators within this Pou linked to 3 Focus areas:

Indicators	Relevant focus areas
There are designated areas for cultural practice and preservation (including mātauranga Māori informed practices relative to Te Whanga)	6.1 Cultural practices
Māori have visible representation in relevant locations and forums for the benefit of Te Whanga	6.2 Cultural representation
Monitoring of items of cultural importance is occurring	6.3 Cultural monitoring

Initiatives

There are 7 initiatives from 7 lead organisations and 7 partners.

Developing the cultural and spiritual identity of Te Whanga and its catchment is pivotal for fostering a strong bond between the community and the land. By embracing and preserving traditional practices, stories, and rituals, this initiative not only deepens a sense of belonging but also instills a collective commitment to sustainable stewardship, aligning with principles of kaitiakitanga and promoting a resilient and culturally rich community.

The purpose of this pou is to enhance a community that recognises the cultural significance of the estuary through prioritising tikanga and upholding matauranga Māori.

The action plan for this Pou is outlined in detail on the following page.

6. Ahurea o te Whenua - Cultural & Spiritual

Action Plan

Pou Outcome: The cultural and spiritual identity of Te Whanga and the wider catchment are enhanced in order to support the connection between people and land.

Pou Objective: Enhance a community that recognises the cultural significance of the estuary through prioritising tikanga and mātauranga Māori which includes upholding the mana of local sites of significance / wāhi tapu.

Indicator	Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
There are designated areas for cultural practice and preservation (including mātauranga Māori informed practices relative to Te Whanga)	6.1 Cultural practices	**6.1a Koura trapping.** Mana Ahuriri has expressed an interest to demonstrate traditional Koura trapping practices in the Wharerangi stream. This will particularly be targeted at local tamariki.	Not yet started	TBC	TBC	ATCGT	MAT
		6.1b Māori historical use of plants. Provide information leaflets to our residents who take up our Mini Freshwater Environment Plan Initiative on the Māori medicinal or cultural uses of plants found in Hawke's Bay.	Not yet started	TBC	TBC	ATCGT	MAT
		6.1c Create a place to participate in tikanga. Baptism, tangihanga, pūre, karakia, etc	Not yet started	TBC	TBC	MAT	
		6.1d. Rāhui. Under guidance of Kahui Kaumātua, place a Rāhui when water quality poses a threat to human health or the health of the ecosystem, including instances where human activities or invasive species are harming water quality. A Rāhui may also be placed following a tangihanga (funeral) or for other cultural reasons, to protect the Wairua of the environment.	underway	ongoing	ongoing	MAT	NCC
Māori have visible representation in relevant locations and forums for the benefit of Te Whanga	6.2 Cultural representation	**6.2a Estuary Pou replacement.** Replacement of six pou in the estuary with new pou in improved locations.	Underway	2024	2025	DOC (Submitted by MAT)	NCC, MAT
		6.2b National iwi chairs. Pou taiao - iwi response to environmental matters.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	MAT	

6. Ahurea o te Whenua - Cultural & Spiritual

Action Plan

Pou Outcome: The cultural and spiritual identity of Te Whanga and the wider catchment are enhanced in order to support the connection between people and land.

Pou Objective: Enhance a community that recognises the cultural significance of the estuary through prioritising tikanga and mātauranga Māori which includes upholding the mana of local sites of significance / wāhi tapu.

Indicator	Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Monitoring of items of cultural importance is occurring	6.3 Cultural monitoring	**6.3a Cultural monitoring programme.** Under consent conditions, four cultural monitoring programmes are underway to ensure health and wellbeing of taiao and māhinga kai are protected.	Underway	2024	Ongoing	NCC	HBRC, MAT
		6.3b Mahinga Kai cultural monitoring program. (Linked with Ahuriri Farm Pump Discharge consent) Focus on shellfish – monitoring to start within 3 months of the commencement, annual report prepared and submitted to councils.	Not Yet Started	2025	2035+	Pāmu	Hapu

Appendices

A: Regulatory / Non-Regulatory Levers

B: Summary of Pou Indicators

C: SO Plan

D: Broader Initiatives

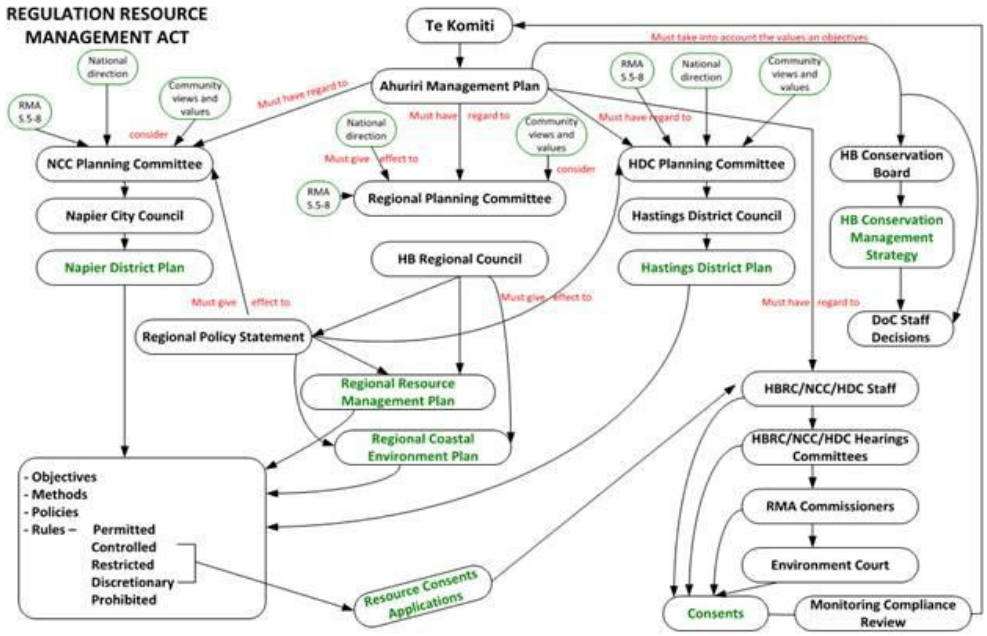
A: Regulatory / Non-Regulatory Levers

Regulatory Levers

Regulation Resource Management Act

The planning committees of NCC, HBRC, and HDC and their staff must have regard to the Plan.

The HB Conservation board must taken into account the objectives and values of the plan as they develop, deliver and make decisions on the HB Conservation Management strategy.



Note: This diagram is indicative only for illustrative purposes.

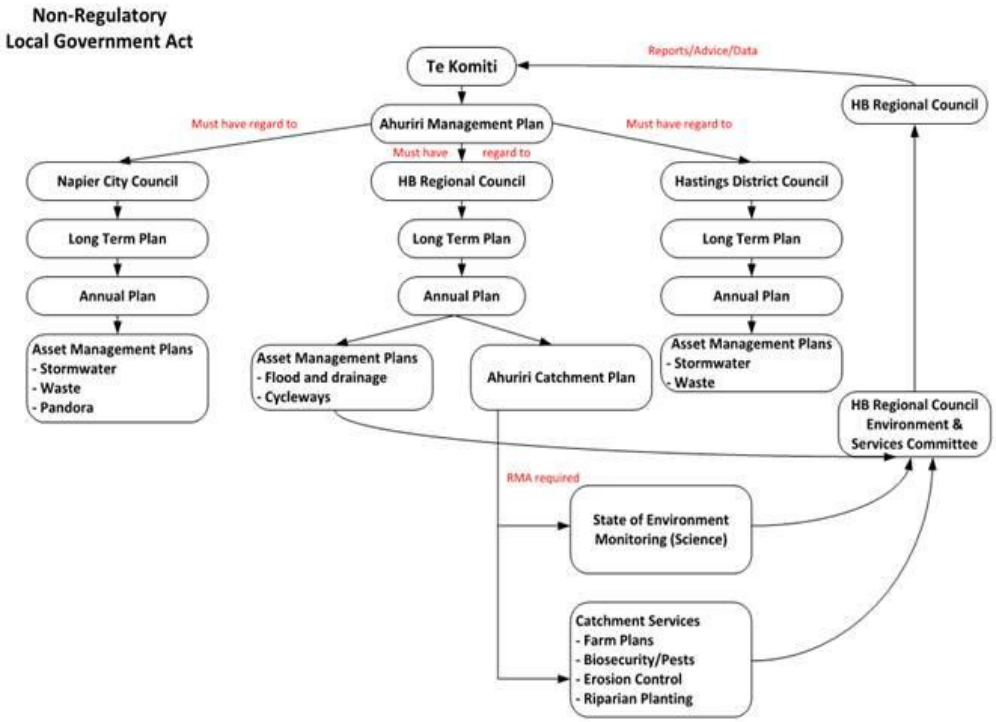
Investment (Non-Regulatory) Levers

Non-Regulatory Local Government Act

The involved councils; Napier City Council (NCC), Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC), and Hastings District Council (HDC) must all have regard to the Plan.

This requirement extends to their Long Term Plans (LTPs), annual plans, and asset management plans, all of which must have regard to the Plan. This will influence decision-making in the respective areas.

Te Komiti will a) ensure each organisation understands how they can have regard to the Plan in their own planning processes and will b) submit on consultations and in hearings if consultations are not aligned to this Rautaki.

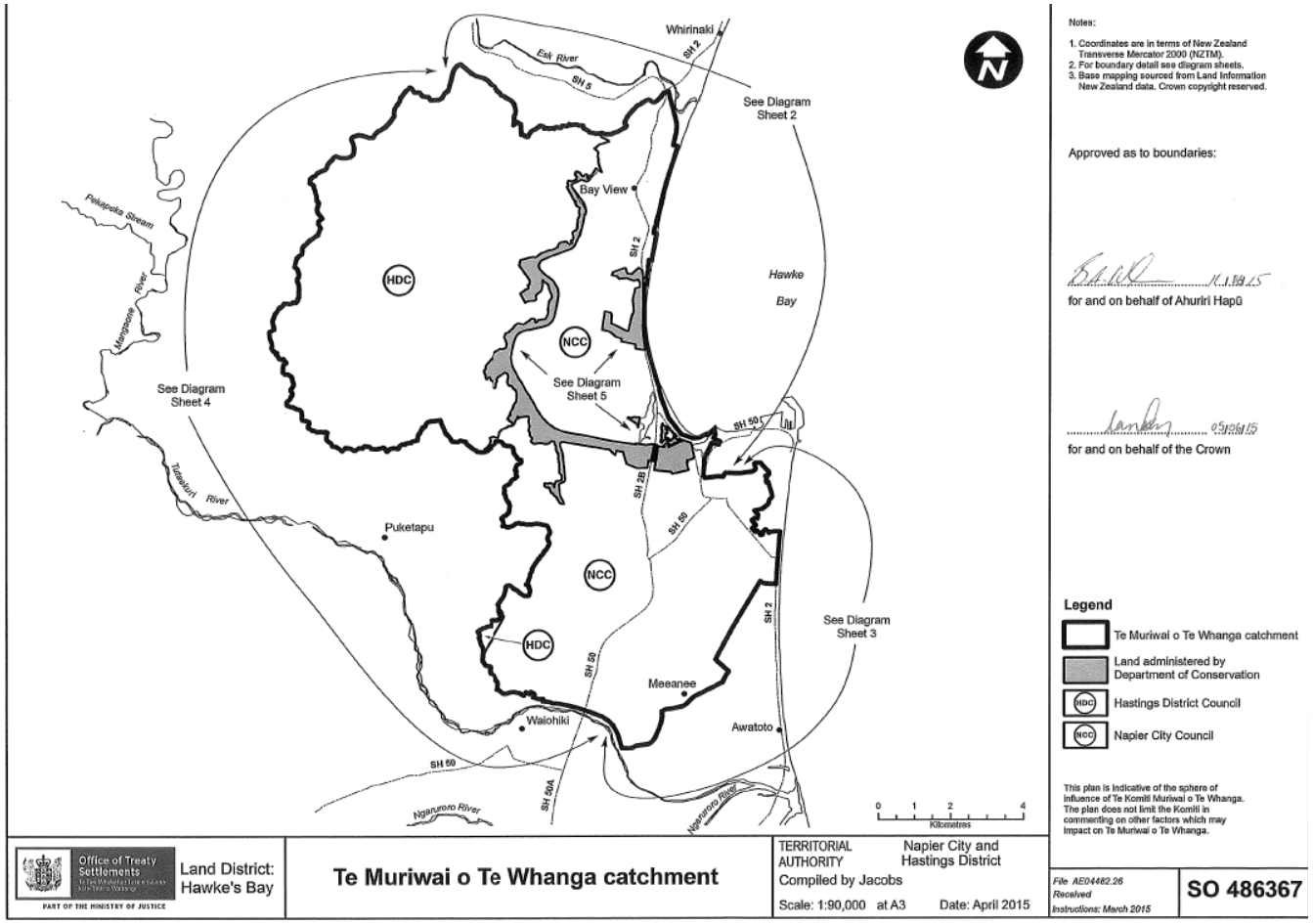


B: SO Plan

Te Muriwai o Te Whanga

Catchment SO 486367

Statutory Definition of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga: Ahuriri Estuary and catchment areas

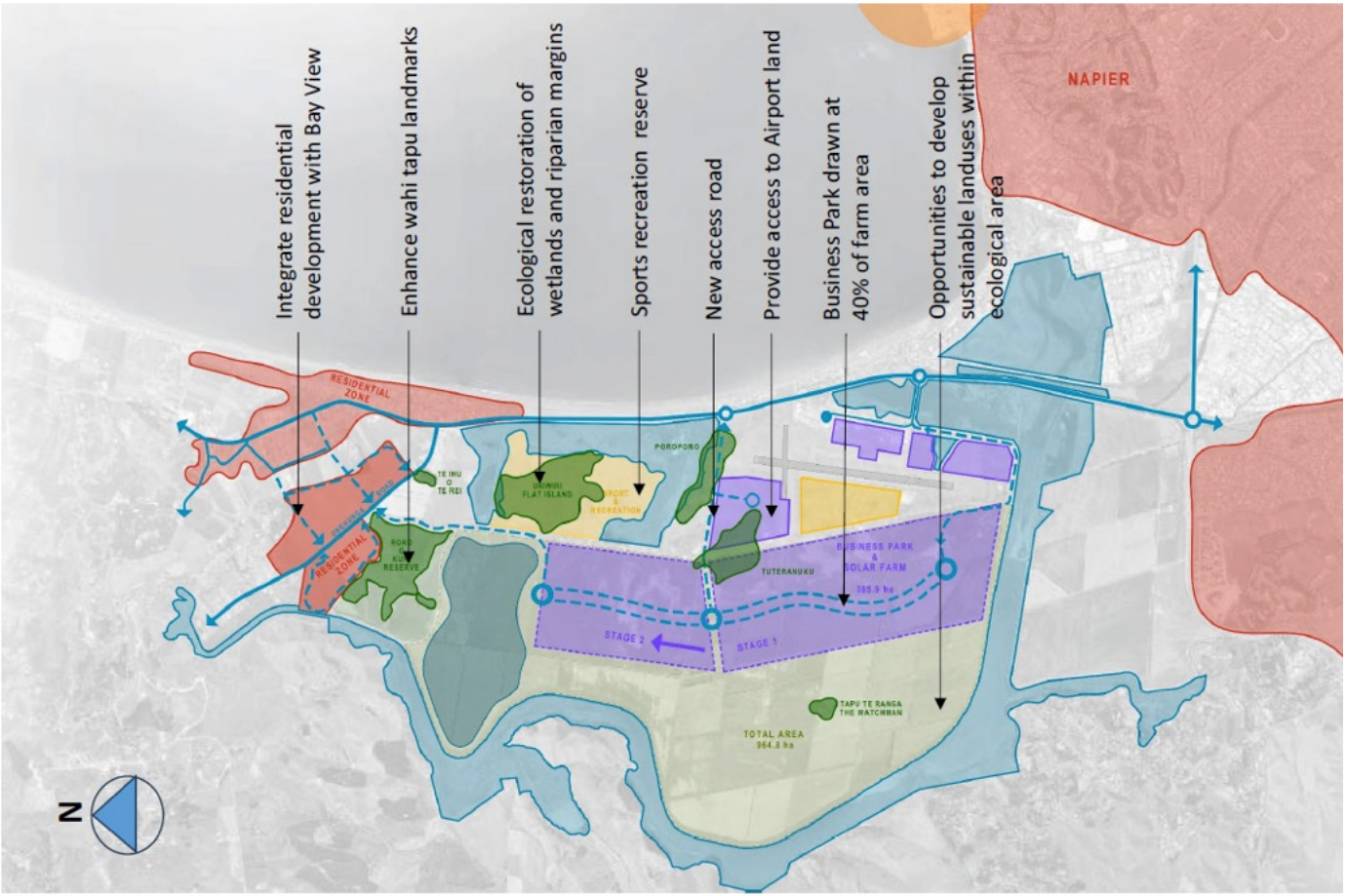


C: Ahuriri Station Master Plan

Te Muriwai o Te Whanga

Ahuriri Station Structure Plan (DRAFT)

Note the Ahuriri Staiton structure plan is subject to further concept design works and hui a hapu waanga.



Summary of Indicators 1/2

Pou	Indicators
Te Ora o te Wai	Stormwater is either diverted or treated so that it does not negatively impact the water health of Te Whanga
	There is a strong understanding of potential pollutants in the stormwater going into the estuary at all times
	Tributaries in the catchment have plans in place to manage the risks of negatively impacting Te Whanga
	A baseline of water and related environment quantity and quality is collectively formed
	Water quality is improved through fit for purpose solutions in the catchment
	Environmental restoration is routinely undertaken with the support of the community
Te Mauri o te Taiao	Invasive species, pests and diseases have been addressed or are actively managed
	Habitats supporting biodiversity have been restored to an acceptable level
Aroā o Te Whanga	Public knowledge on the environment, human impact, and conservation efforts is increased.
	The Whakapapa and history of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga is widely understood

Summary of Indicators 2/2

Pou	Indicators
Te Mahi Ohaoha	The FDS/ PDP planning settings and infrastrucute investment by NCC, HDC and HBRC are enabling to support the development of Ahuriri Station
	Ahuriri Station is fully activated to realisation for Mana Ahuriri to achieve the full commercial, sociial, cultural and environmental objectives and outcomes identified within the Ahuriri Station Master Plan
Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu	The estuary supports a range of recreational options for the community in a sustainable way
	People in the catchment are connected and collaborate with programmes and plans
Ahurea o te Whenua	There are designated areas for cultural practice and preservation (including mātauranga Māori informed practices relative to Te Whanga)
	Māori have visible representation in relevant locations and forums for the benefit of Te Whanga
	Monitoring of items of cultural importance is occurring

D: Broader initiatives plan

Includes initiative submitted that were not intended for the Plan.

Te Ora o te Wai - Water Health

Broader Plan

Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Storm water	**Bay View Ocean Outfall.** A pump station and ocean outfall will direct stormwater from Esk Hills and Bay View directly to the ocean, instead of routing it through the Onehunga Pump Station, which typically charges to the estuary.	Not yet started	2030+	2030+	NCC	HBRC
	Guppy Road and Harold Holt stormwater pump station upgrades. Pump station and pipe upgrades to remove bottlenecks in the network to prevent wet weather overflows into the stormwater network.	Underway	2024	2029	NCC	HBRC
	3 Waters Masterplan. Revisiting each of the 3 waters masterplans, along with the overarching masterplan (Proposed Ahuriri Station Master Plan), to ensure the strategic management, planning of networks, and modelling are up to date to support the Master Plan development of Ahuriri Station.	Underway	2024	2026	NCC	
	Statutory acknowledgment. CIA on stormwater and discharge into stormwater.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	MAT	NCC, HBRC, Developers
	Drainage and Flood Management Scheme (Heretaunga Plains Flood Control Scheme). Management of Stormwater: Area 1: Meeanee/Napier/Puketapu Drainage area.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	NCC
	Reducing erosion in upper catchments to avoid sediment in lower catchments. Reducing erosion in upper catchments to avoid sediment in lower catchments.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	HDC, DOC, private land owners/managers, ATCGT
	Northern Ahuriri Estuary Stopbank Maintenance.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	

Te Ora o te Wai - Water Health

Broader Plan

Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Storm water	**Environmental Management Plan for high risk sites.** Identifying high risk industries to see if they pose a risk to waterways. Helping them create an environmental management plan, and enforce their implementation. Ahuriri is next to be investigated and Pandora to be revisited.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC, NCC	Pollutant Response
	Royal society catalyst. Novel biological and chemical methods to identify stormwater pollutants.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	2025	Royal catalyst	MAT, NCC
	MAT taiao plan. Strategic plan to support operations in the taiao for Mana Ahuriri.	Underway	2024	2024	MAT	Poipoia
	Proposed District Plan. Introduction of new provisions in the PDP that require on-site treatment on large car parks and state highways.	Underway	2025	2027	NCC	
Water quality	**Shellfish quality relating to Ocean Outfall.** Research programme looking into the effect of the ocean outfall on toxin levels in shellfish.	Underway	2024	2028	NCC	HBRC, MAT, DOC
	Stormwater By-law review.	Underway	2024	2025	NCC	
	Sediment and erosion programme. Monitoring and enforcement of all development sites across Napier. Conditions relating to earthworks require enforcement.	Underway	2024	Ongoing	NCC	MAT, HBRC

Te Ora o te Wai - Water Health

Broader Plan

Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Water quality	**Sustainable seas.** Initiative to identify models and methodologies to better inform coastal monitoring and management across aotearoa. Ahuriri estuary as a selected case study.	Underway	Ongoing	2025	MFE	MAT
	Water Supply Master Plan. Supply of freshwater to homes and businesses.	Underway	Ongoing	2025	NCC	
Other	**Taiao and tikanga committees.** MAT board oversight on taiao and tikanga.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	MAT	
	Farm environment plan. Linked with Ahuriri Farm Pump Discharge consent	Underway	2024	2035	Pāmu	
	Landscape planting plan. Planting for the water channels in Ahuriri Farm as part of the integrated redevelopment of the Ahuriri Station master plan.	Not yet started	2024	2034	Pāmu	Input from Maungaharuru-Tangitū, Mana Ahuriri Trust, Ngati Pārau and DOC.
	Kotahi plan. Collaborate on the Kotahi plan to ensure better outcomes for Taiao.				HBRC	MAT, other PSGE's

Te Mauri o te Taiao - Biodiversity

Broader Plan

Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Restore Habitats	**Fish passage.** Passages on pump stations and tidal gates.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	NCC	MAT, HBRC
	Protection and Enhancement Programme. This fund aims to deliver high-value environmental outcomes on a catchment/sub-catchment scale, such as improved water quality, riparian protection, biodiversity enhancement, and wetland development.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	Landholders, Iwi, QEII, Nga Whenua Rahui, DOC, Catchment and Community Groups, Biodiversity Hawke's Bay.
	Priority Ecosystem Programme. This programme was initiated in the 2018-2028 LTP and is focused on preventing the extinction of the remaining high biodiversity remnants in Hawke's Bay.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	Landholders, Iwi, QEII, Nga Whenua Rahui, DOC, Catchment and Community Groups, Biodiversity Hawke's Bay.
	Retiring grazing leases. We are reviewing current lease agreements with DOC to transition these into regenerative wetland.	Underway	2024	2025	DOC	MAT, Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui o Orotu, lessee
	Taonga species. Identify taonga species and give detail to quality, quantity etc.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	MAT	NCC

Aroā o Te Whanga - Historical & Education

Broader Plan

Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Increase awareness of history, environment, and conservation to the public	**Dual language signage.** Appropriate Māori names of our sites, roads, waters, whenua and maunga.	Not yet started	2024	Ongoing	NCC, DOC,	MAT
	Sites of significance. Recording of sites of significance in council plans.	Ongoing (BAU)	2024	2024	TLA's	MAT, Crown
	Curriculum. Local stories incorporated in local curriculum.	Not yet started	2025	Ongoing	Ministry of Education	MAT
	Update Estuary Signage. Update names on current signage on the estuary. Also review design and concept.	Not Yet started	2024	2024	DOCs	MAT, Te Komiti, NCC, HB tourism, HBRC
	Bridge wrapping. To raise the awareness of the connection between what goes down the drain enters our river, estuaries and oceans.	Complete	2024	2024	NCC	Te Komiti

Te Mahi Ohaoha - Economic

Broader Plan

Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Transport infrastructure to support access	**Northern Ahuriri Estuary Stopbank Maintenance.** Mana Ahuriri, HB Airport, Pāmu, NCC, HBRC discussion on Stopbank Maintenance and inclusion into HBRC run scheme.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	MAT, HB Airport, Pamu, NCC, HBRC
	Maintaining critical Infrastructure. Provision of strategic life line resilience.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	NZTA	HBRC Regional transport Plan

Te Mahi Tūhono a Roopu - Social

Broader Plan

Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Recreational facilities and infrastructure	**Ahuriri rock pools.** Community initiative to build rock pool down Hardinge road. Provide coastal protection.	Underway	Ongoing	Ongoing	NCC	MAT, Ahuriri Rock Pool Development
	Hawke's Bay Cycle Trails including Great Rides (Water Ride). Ongoing development & maintenance of Hawke's Bay Cycle Trails including Great Rides (Water Ride).	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	HBRC	NCC
	Iway cycle trail network. Ongoing development and maintenance of Iway cycle network.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	NCC, HDC	HBRC, cycling advocacy groups, wider public
	Bird watching. 2-3 bird watching platforms beside Water Ride cycle trail in Ahuriri Regional Park.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	Asset Ownership TBC	HBRC, DOC
	Sports field irrigation project. Currently an approach to irrigation of sportsfield, with reliance on water from network. Limits on how much water can be taken.	Not yet started	2024	2025	NCC	
Other	**Tourism opportunities.** World class environmental eco-tourism attraction.	Not yet started	2024	Ongoing	MAT	NCC, HBRC

Ahurea o te Whenua - Cultural & Spiritual

Broader Plan

Focus area	Initiatives	Status	Start date	End date	Lead	Partners
Cultural preservation and practice (including mātauranga Māori informed practices relative to Te Whanga	**Waka Ama Hub.** Provision of purpose-built facilities for waka storage at Humber St. Reserve.	Underway	2024	Ongoing	NCC	MAT
	Whakapapa research. Identify sites of significance, ancestral stories, etc.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	MAT	NCC
Partnering with mana whenua on initiatives	**Taiao unit.** PSGE collaboration in RMA matters.	Ongoing (BAU)	Ongoing	Ongoing	MAT	Te Kahui Ohanga

Ngā mihi nui

2024 | Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga

Notes:

1. Coordinates are in terms of New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM).
2. For boundary detail see diagram sheets.
3. Base mapping sourced from Land Information New Zealand data. Crown copyright reserved.

Approved as to boundaries:

.....
for and on behalf of Ahuriri Hapū

.....
for and on behalf of the Crown

Legend

- Te Muriwai o Te Whanga catchment
- Land administered by Department of Conservation
- HDC Hastings District Council
- NCC Napier City Council

This plan is indicative of the sphere of influence of Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga. The plan does not limit the Komiti in commenting on other factors which may impact on Te Muriwai o Te Whanga.

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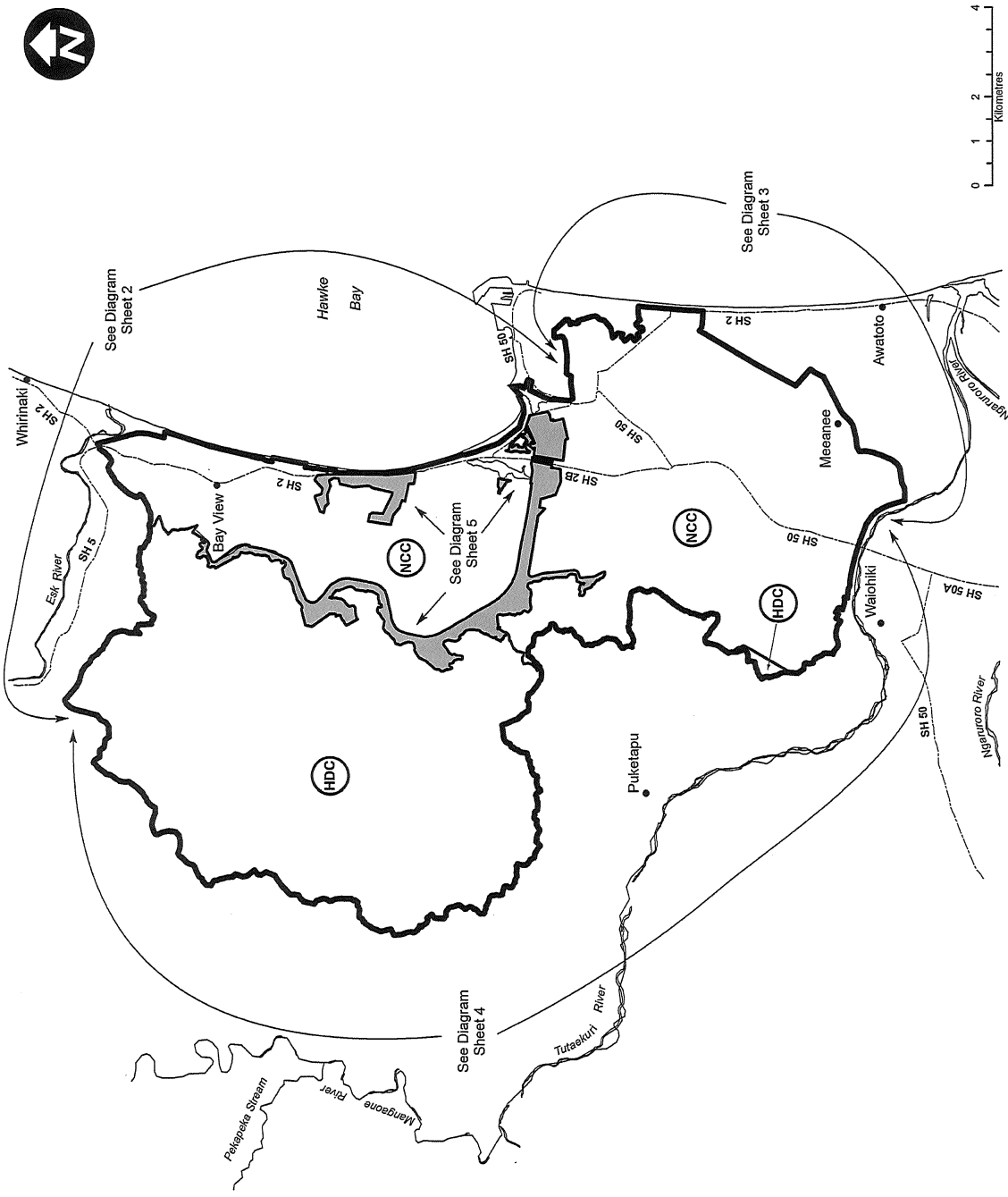

TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY Napier City and Hastings District

Compiled by Jacobs

Scale: 1:90,000 at A3 Date: April 2015

Te Muriwai o Te Whanga catchment

Land District: Hawke's Bay

Office of Treaty Settlements
Te Tari Whakatau Kiriwhakatau

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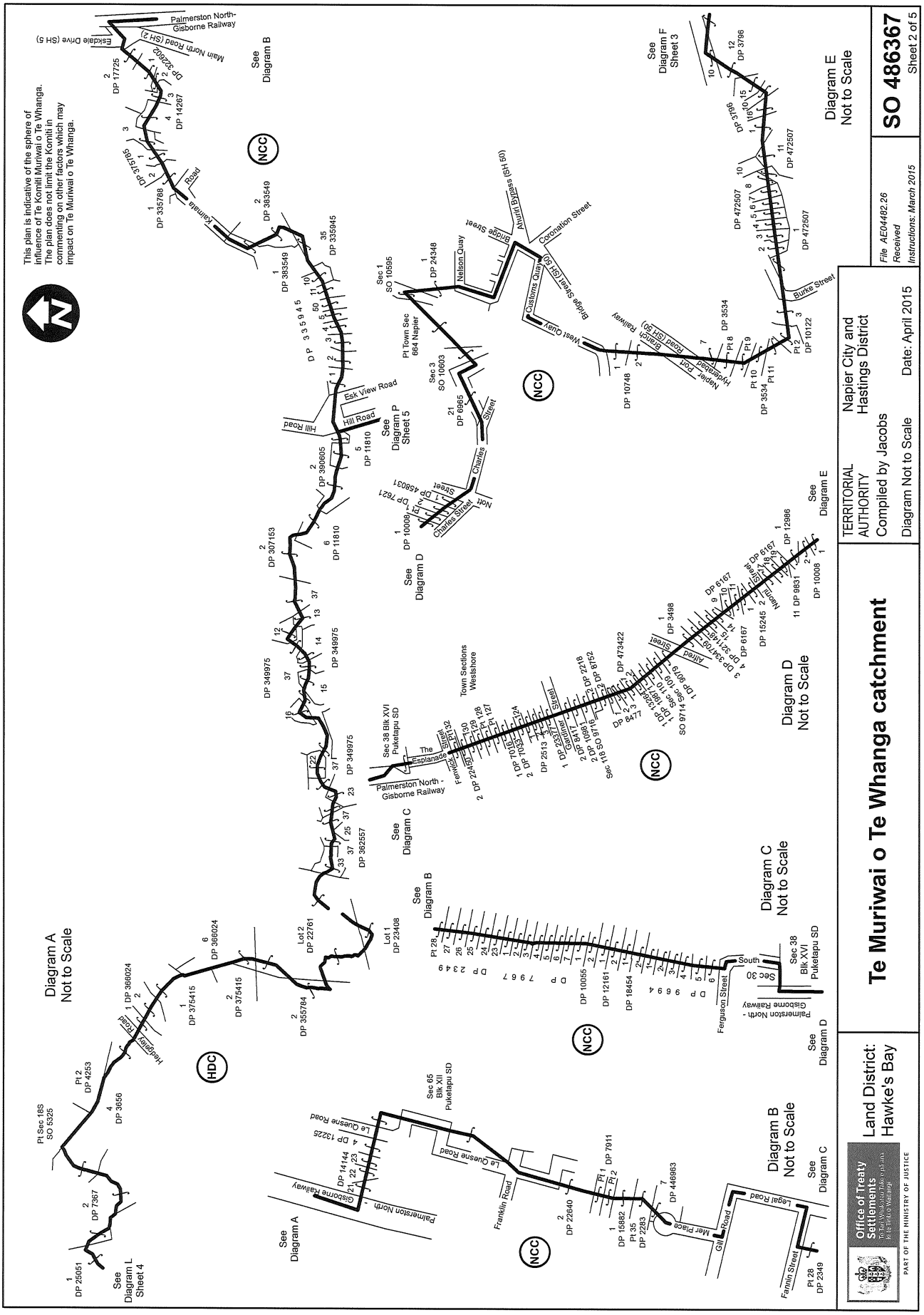
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Diagram A Not to Scale
Diagram B Not to Scale
Diagram C Not to Scale
Diagram D Not to Scale
Diagram E Not to Scale
See Diagram A
See Diagram B
See Diagram C
See Diagram D
See Diagram E
See Diagram F Sheet 3
See Diagram L Sheet 4
See Diagram P Sheet 5
NCC
HDC
Palmerston North-Gisborne Railway
Eskdale Drive (SH 5)
Main North Road (SH 2)
Esk View Road
Hill Road
Kennedy Road
Hedgeley Road
Le Quesne Road
Franklin Road
Gill Road
Meer Place
Legal Road
Ferguson Street
Nelson Quay
Customs Quay
West Quay
Bridge Street
Coronation Street
Avenue Bridges (SH 60)
Napier Port
Hyderabad Road (SH 50)
Burke Street
Charles Street
Allfred Street
Town Sections Westshore
Sec 38 Blk XVI Puketapu SD
Sec 65 Blk XVI Puketapu SD
Sec 30 Blk XVI Puketapu SD
Pt Town Sec 664 Napier
Sec 1 SO 10595
Sec 3 SO 10603
Sec 118 SO 9716
Sec 15 SO 9714
Lot 1 DP 23408
Lot 2 DP 22761
Pt Sec 18S SO 5325
Office of Treaty Settlements
Te Arai Whakatau Take o te Iwi o te Tiriti o te Whanga
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Land District: Hawke's Bay
Te Muriwai o Te Whanga catchment
TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY
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Sheet 2 of 5

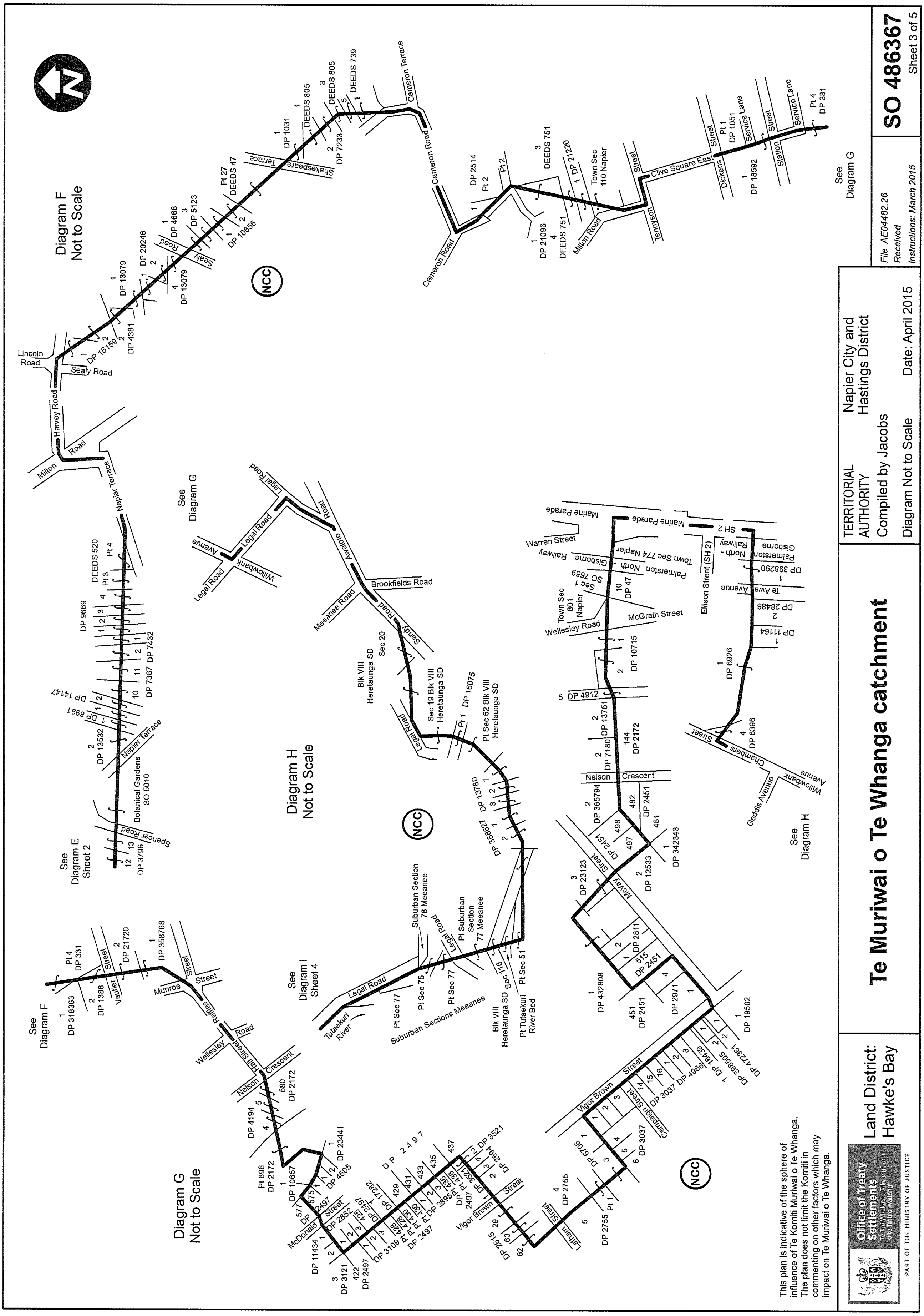
Te Muriwai o Te Whanga catchment
SO 486367
Sheet 3 of 5
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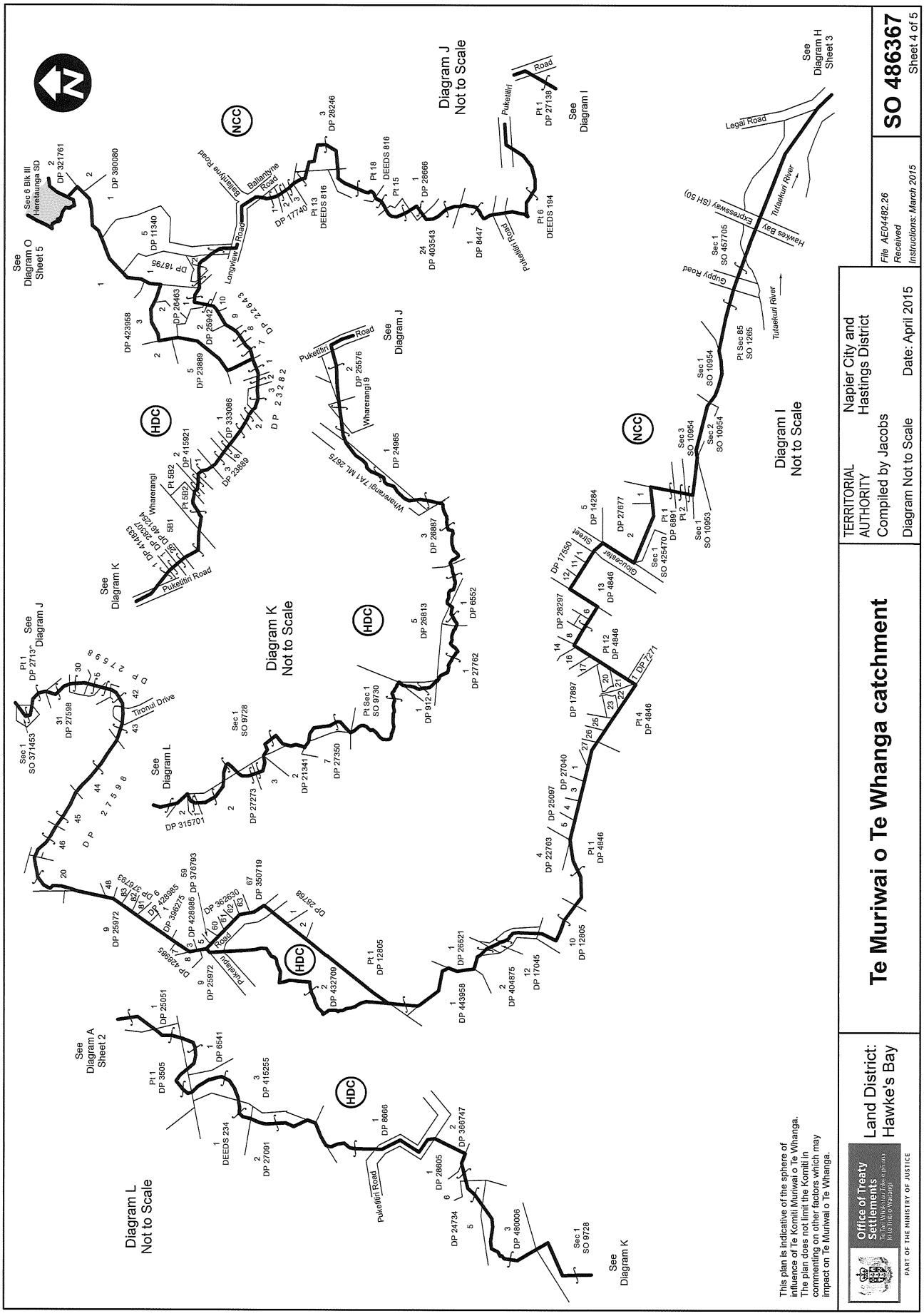
Diagram F
Not to Scale
Diagram G
Not to Scale
Diagram H
Not to Scale
See Diagram E Sheet 2
See Diagram F
See Diagram G
See Diagram H
See Diagram I Sheet 4
NCC
Lincoln Road
Sealy Road
Harvey Road
Milton Road
Napier Terrace
Shakespeare Terrace
Cameron Terrace
Cameron Road
Clive Square East
Tennyson Street
Dickens Street
Station Street
Service Lane
Spencer Road
Botanical Gardens SO 5010
Vautier Street
Munroe Street
Raffles Street
Wellesley Road
Hall Street
Nelson Crescent
McDonald Street
Vigor Brown Street
Campaign Street
Latham Street
McVay Street
Legal Road
Willowbank Avenue
Awatoto Road
Brookfields Road
Meeanee Road
Sandy Road
Tutaekuri River
Suburban Sections Meeanee
Marine Parade
Warren Street
Palmerston North - Gisborne Railway
Wellesley Road
McGrath Street
Ellison Street (SH 2)
SH 2
Te Awa Avenue
Chambers Street
Geddis Avenue
Willowbank Avenue


Te Muriwai o Te Whanga catchment
SO 486367
Sheet 4 of 5
Diagram J
Not to Scale
Diagram K
Not to Scale
Diagram L
Not to Scale
Diagram I
Not to Scale
NCC
HDC
See Diagram O Sheet 5
See Diagram H Sheet 3
See Diagram A Sheet 2
See Diagram I
See Diagram J
See Diagram K
See Diagram L
Pukeltiri Road
Tironui Drive
Ballantyne Road
Longview Road
Whareraingi
Whareraingi 9
Wharerangi TA1 ML 2675
Gloucester Street
Legal Road
Expressway (SH 50)
Hawkes Bay
Tutaekuri River
Guppy Road
Pukeltiri
Pukeltiri Road
Sec 6 Blk III Heretaunga SD
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Received
Instructions: March 2015
TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY
Napier City and Hastings District
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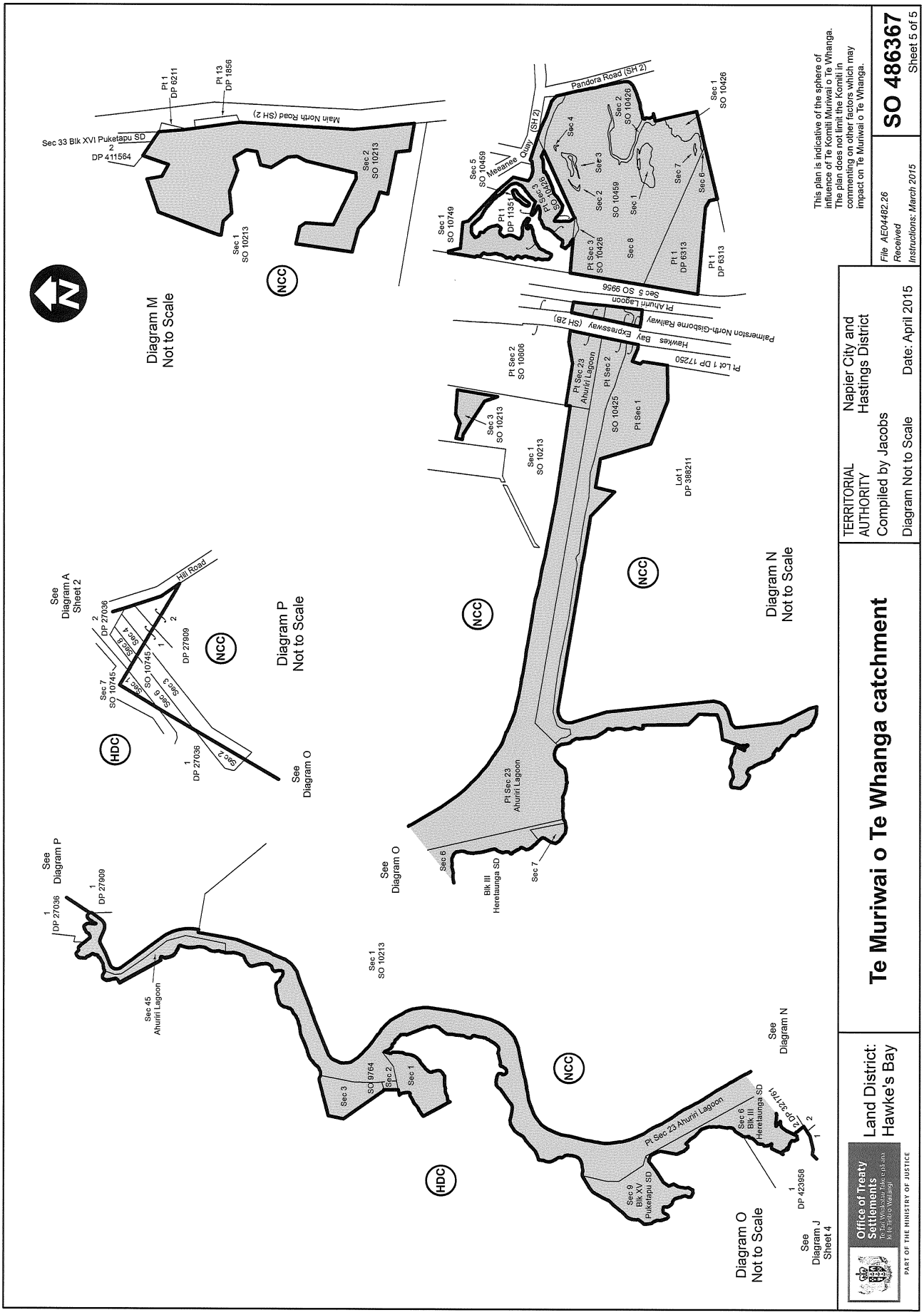
Te Muriwai o Te Whanga catchment
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Napier City and Hastings District
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Diagram Not to Scale
Date: April 2015
Land District: Hawke's Bay
Office of Treaty Settlements
Te Tari Whakatau Take o nga Iwi Tiriti o Waitangi
PART OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
Diagram M Not to Scale
Diagram N Not to Scale
Diagram O Not to Scale
Diagram P Not to Scale
Main North Road (SH 2)
Pandora Road (SH 2)
Meeanee Quay (SH 2)
Hill Road
Palmerston North-Gisborne Railway
Hawkes Bay Expressway (SH 2B)
Pt Ahuriri Lagoon
Pt Sec 23 Ahuriri Lagoon
Sec 33 Blk XVI Puketapu SD
DP 411564
Pt 1 DP 6211
Pt 13 DP 1856
Sec 1 SO 10213
Sec 2 SO 10213
Sec 3 SO 10213
Sec 1 SO 10749
Sec 5 SO 10459
Pt 1 DP 1135
Sec 1 SO 10426
Sec 2 SO 10426
Sec 3 SO 10426
Sec 4
Sec 5 SO 9956
Pt Sec 2 SO 10606
Pt Sec 23 Ahuriri Lagoon
Pt Sec 2
Pt Sec 1
SO 10425
Lot 1 DP 388211
Pt Lot 1 DP 17250
Sec 7 SO 10745
DP 27036
DP 27909
Sec 45 Ahuriri Lagoon
Sec 3 SO 9764
Sec 6 Blk III Heretaunga SD
Sec 9 Blk XV Puketapu SD
DP 423958
DP 527161
See Diagram A Sheet 2
See Diagram O
See Diagram P
See Diagram N
See Diagram J Sheet 4
NCC
HDC

Statutory Obligations - Ahuriri Hapū Claims Settlement Act 2021

Te Komiti consists of 8 members, appointed as follows:

- 4 members from MAT;
- 1 member from HBRC;
- 1 member from HDC;
- 1 member from NCC; and
- 1 member from the Department of Conservation.

NCC also has administrative and technical support for Te Komiti, including the management of funds allocated to this purpose through the settlement. NCC's appointed Te Komiti member is Deputy Mayor Annette Brosnan.

The first responsibility of Te Komiti is the preparation and adoption of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga Plan. The purpose of TMOTWP is to:

a) set out the environmental, economic, social, spiritual, historical, and cultural values of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
b) set out the vision, objectives, and desired outcomes for Te Muriwai o Te Whanga in order to promote the protection and enhancement of those values; and
c) identify the significant issues for Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
d) identify how Te Muriwai o Te Whanga may enhance the social, cultural, and economic well-being of people and communities; and
e) consider the integrated management of the waters and lands of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga for the benefit of the health and well-being of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga; and
f) make recommendations on the integration and co-ordination of Te Muriwai o Te Whanga management.

The Plan has statutory weight within both the Resource Management Act and Local Government Act decision-making framework for all organisations represented within Te Komiti. For NCC, in preparing a district plan (plan changes or variations), Council '*must have regard to TMOTWP to the extent that the contents of the Plan have a bearing on the resource management issues of the district; and if doing so is the most appropriate way of achieving the purpose of the RMA*'. When Council '*is considering an application for resource consent to authorise an activity to be undertaken within Te Muriwai o Te Whanga (extent provided in Attachment 2), the local authority must have regard to TMOTWP f the authority considers that the Plan is relevant; and that having regard to the Plan is reasonably necessary to determine the application*.'

In addition, Council must have regard to TMOTWP when making a decision under the Local Government Act to the extent that the Plan is relevant to the decision.

Te Mahere Whakahaere me te Whakaiti Para

Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP)

2025 - 2031

HERETAUNGA HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL

NAPIER CITY COUNCIL Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri

make landfill your last choice

Rural recycling station

Ngā ihirangi
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Mahinga tahitanga, Te Ao Māori me te apōpō

He tuatahitanga tēnei mahere para totoka mō Te Kaunihera ā-rohe o Heretaunga me Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri, otirā te noho mātaamua o te tū ngātahi ki te mana whenua. Arā noa atu ngā take e āki nei i ngā Kaunihera me tā rātau whai kia tū ngātahi; ko tā te mauhanga nei he whakarāpopoto i ēnei take mā te aro ki ngā āki nui e rua kia koke ngā kaunihera i tēnei huarahi.

Tuatahi, ko Te Tiriti o Waitangi; te tiriti taketake o tēnei whenua, o Aotearoa. Ko Te Tiriti te pūtake e ū nei ngā Kaunihera ki te tū ngātahi. Kei reira ngā kōrero mō te tūāpapa o te tū ngātahi a te Māori me te Karauna, ā, ngangahu mai ana tana whakamārama i ngā mōtika o te Māori mō te mana motuhake ki ō rātau whenua me ā rātau taonga. E hāngai pū ana tēnei ki te para totoka nā te nui o ngā pāpātanga o te para ki te whenua me ngā taonga māori.

Ko te tino tauira whakatumatuma pea ko te tanumia o ngā para ki roto i te whenua. He whakahaere para whakatumatuma nā te mea he kino te pāpātanga ki te whenua me ngā atua, otirā, ki a Papatūānuku. Ko ngā atua katoa ka whakaaweawehia ka pāngia e te para, ā, mā te huringa nui ā-porihanga rawa e heke ai, e mutu ai ēnei pāpātanga. Ko te waehanga nui ki te āki i te momo huringa tika ko te tū ngātahi ki te mana whenua ki te whakarite anō i ētahi uara me ētahi whakahaere toitū, torokiki hoki.

Ko te awenga tuarua mō ngā āhua o tēnei mahere para ko te wawata o ēnei kaunihera kia mihia, kia tino whai wāhi te ao Māori ki tā rātau e whakamahere nei me ā rātau tikanga. Otirā, E tino hono ana ngā tikanga a te Māori ki ngā atua, ā, e mātua aro ana ki te noho ngātahi ki te taiao. Ko te hononga ki ngā atua me te noho aumārire ki te ao tūroa te take me whakaaro toitū, me whakaaro haumanu rawa kia kīia ai he Māori. Nōnāianei kua tawhiti ngā wāriu porihanga i ngā whakahaere me ngā tikanga tuku iho. Ko tētahi tauira ko te whai wāhitanga me te whakaraneatanga o te whakapetonga, he pūnaha torotika, he pūnaha ōhanga e mōhiotia ana mō te whakararu i te taunekeneke o te tangata ki te ao tūroa, ā, he wāhanga nui o te tāmate haere o te taiao.

Kei te ngana mārika a Aotearoa me ngā wāhi maha o te ao ki te neke i tētahi ōhanga torotika e tauheke ana, e whakanui ana i te unu, ki tētahi ōhanga āmiomio e mātua aro ana ki te haumanu. Nā tēnei nekehanga e tino mihia nei ngā mātauranga me ngā tikanga a ō tātau tīpuna me te hāngai ki te whakaute, te tiaki me te tautoko i te taiao.

Ko te huatau mō te ōhanga para āmiomio ko tētahi tauira whakahauhau ko te ariā ohaoha o te tūāpori o te rātō me te hāngai o te ō o te ao Māori. Ko nga mātāpono e tautoko ana i te huatau o te ōhanga āmiomio ko te whakahou i ngā pūnaha taiao, te whakaaro tuku iho me te honohono o ngā pūnaha; ngā uara katoa ka puta i te ao Māori.

E whakaae ana ngā kaunihera e rua ki te matea kia tū ngātahi, kia whai wāhi te ao Māori, te mātauranga Māori me ngā tikanga ki te whakahaere me te whakaiti para ināianei, ā, haere nei te wā. Mā te tū ngātahi rawa e tutuki ai te hono anō ki ngā whakahaere a ngā tīpuna kia ora te ao tūroa kia toitū tonu ai a tatou taonga tuku ora me te whakanui i ngā atua-taiao.

Te toto o te tangata, he kai;
Te oranga o te tangata, he whenua.

While food provides the blood in our veins, our health depends on the land.

Partnership, Te Ao Māori and the future

This solid waste plan is a first for Hastings District Council and Napier City Council, where partnership has been actively prioritised with mana whenua. There are many factors that have influenced the councils in their approach to partnership; this page attempts to summarise the essence of these approaches by focusing on two fundamental influences propelling the councils forward in their journey.

First is Te Tiriti o Waitangi; the founding document of this land, Aotearoa New Zealand. Te Tiriti is the basis of these councils' stance on partnership. It provides the foundation for Māori-Crown partnership and indisputably outlines the rights of Māori for determination over their whenua and taonga. This is particularly relevant to solid waste because waste directly impacts whenua and natural taonga in many significant ways.

Perhaps the most confronting example is landfilling. Landfilling is a confronting waste management practice because of the detrimental impact to whenua and ngā ātua especially Papatūānuku. Ngā atua katoa are influenced or impacted by waste, and it is only through a substantial societal shift that these impacts will reduce or cease.

A key component to affect the right kind of shift, is partnership with mana whenua to re-establish sustainable and regenerative values and practices for waste.

The second key influence for the approaches of this waste plan, is the aspiration of these councils to acknowledge and meaningfully incorporate te ao Māori into their planning and practices. Traditionally, the practices of Māori are inherently connected to ngā ātua and focus on living harmoniously with the environment. This connection with our ātua and synchronicity with the natural world means a mindset of sustainability and regeneration are an intrinsic part of existing as Māori.

Today, contemporary societal values have deviated from such traditional ideals and practices. A key example is the advent and proliferation of consumerism, a largely linear social and economic order known to disrupt how people interact with their natural world and a significant contributor to the degradation of the environment.

Aotearoa and many parts of the world are slowly attempting to shift from a degenerative linear economy that emphasises extraction, to a circular economy that prioritises regeneration. With this shift, the knowledge and practices of our tīpuna are becoming increasingly recognised for their relevance and value in respecting, protecting and supporting the environment.

The concept of a circular waste economy is an encouraging example of western economic theory and the holism of te ao Māori naturally aligning. The principles underpinning the concept of circular economy include the regeneration of natural systems, intergenerational thinking and interconnectedness of systems; all values that occur intrinsically in te ao Māori.

Both councils acknowledge the need for partnership to enable the meaningful incorporation of te ao Māori, mātauranga Māori and tikanga into waste management and minimisation, now and into the future. Only partnership will enable reconnection with ancestral practices of coexisting in the natural world in a way that sustains our life-giving taonga and honours ngā ātua taiao.

Te hirahiratanga o te mauhanga nei?
Why this document is important?

All of us deal with waste on a day-to-day basis. How much we create and what we do with it can impact how we live, the environment we live in, and the resources we use.

It is important that we are making the most of what we have, reduce how much we throw away, and can safely manage what we do need to dispose of.

He aha i whakaritea ai tēnei mahere?
Why do we have this plan?

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA) gives councils the responsibility to promote effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within their district. Under the WMA, councils must adopt a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP or the plan – this document) and review it every six years.

This plan makes sure that Hastings District Council and Napier City Council meet these requirements, and our communities have a clear path of action for waste over the next six years.

He aha tā te mahere nei?
What will this plan do?

Hastings District Council and Napier City Council are working together to make sure that we achieve our shared vision for waste management and minimisation, where:

> **"It is normal for our communities to waste less, work in partnership, and value our resources in order to protect te taiao."**

In Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings our communities are closely linked. By working together, we can be more efficient and make it easier for our communities to create a more circular economy.

We all have a part to play in making this plan a success. The councils do this by providing services and facilities, supporting innovative waste minimisation initiatives, and enabling our communities to change behaviours. Our communities can play their part by being mindful with their purchasing, consider all opportunities to repair, reuse or donate appropriate items, recycle what they can, and thoughtfully dispose of items when necessary.

This plan shows what steps we can take to reach our goals.

Agrecovery rural recycling programme

Tō nāianei pūāhua?
Where are we now?

He aha ngā āhuatanga i wānangahia i te whakataunga o te mahere nei?
What has been considered when making this plan?

Different policies, plans and regulations shape the councils' roles in waste management and minimisation. Understanding and responding to these will mean we are also contributing to the national goals but in a way that is unique to our communities. Reflecting on and strengthening our partnerships with mana whenua has been an important part of drafting this plan.

Figure 1.1: Factors influencing waste management planning for Aotearoa New Zealand

New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy | Council's Long Term Plan visions | Te ao Māori | Standard materials for kerbside collections | Emissions reduction | Circular economy

New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy

The New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy presents the Government's priorities for minimising waste and improving waste management in Aotearoa New Zealand. It sets out what the Government wants to achieve, and the tools to help us get there.

The strategy focuses on five key outcomes:

- Reduction of waste disposal per person.
- Increasing reuse and recycling of materials and products so that we retain valuable resources in the economy.
- Minimising emissions and environmental harm from waste and litter.
- Ensuring resource recovery and disposal facilities are managed to minimise their environmental impacts.
- Limiting the environmental harm caused by contaminated sites including legacy sites.

The Hastings and Napier councils have aligned this plan with the priorities and strategic direction in the strategy to make sure we are playing our part in Aotearoa New Zealand and provides a foundation for reaching a more circular economy.

Ngā rawa arowhānui mō te kohinga taparori
Standard materials for kerbside collections

In 2023 the Government announced the move to standardise kerbside recycling across Aotearoa New Zealand. All councils that provide a kerbside recycling collection now collect:

- Glass bottles and jars
- Paper and cardboard
- Plastic bottles, trays and containers (Plastics 1, 2 and 5 only)
- Aluminium and steel tins and cans

We were already doing this, so our communities have noticed very little change. We will need to remain agile to implement any further central government requirements.

Te utu o te whiu para
The waste disposal levy

The waste disposal levy is administered by the Ministry for the Environment under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. It sets a rate for the disposal of waste across the country, and has been progressively increasing since 2020, reaching $60 per tonne for Class 1 Landfills as of July 2024. The waste disposal levy is charged on every load of waste disposed of at landfills. The Government has legislated that the levy will continue to increase by small increments between 2024 to 2027.

At the time of writing this plan, the Waste Minimisation (waste disposal levy) Amendment Act (2024) allocates 50 per cent of the total waste disposal levy collected to councils to focus funding on "local projects to minimise waste in line with their Waste Management and Minimisation Plans".[1]

Any actions detailed in this plan that contribute to waste minimisation and a circular economy may be funded by the waste disposal levy.

1. environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/acts/waste-minimisation-act-waste-disposal-levy-amendment-act-2024/

Nourished for Nil

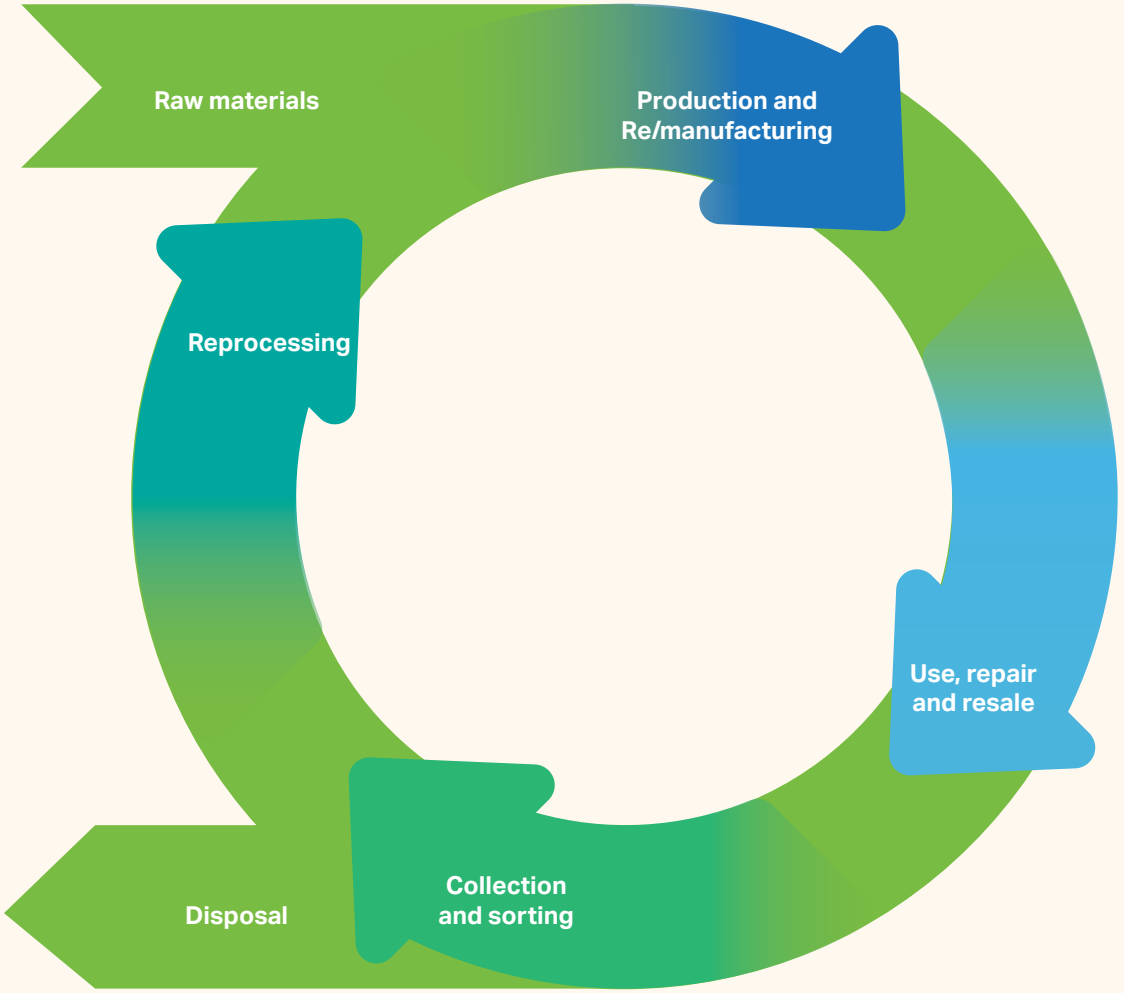
He ōhanga āmiomio
Circular economy

This plan has been developed around the foundations of a circular economy, but what does that mean? The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) describes a circular economy as:

> **"An alternative to the linear economy in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life."[2]**

A circular economy in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings would mean we avoid creating waste in the first place and consider the entire lifecycle of the products used – from the very beginning of the design phase to the end of use.

Figure 1.2: Circular economy



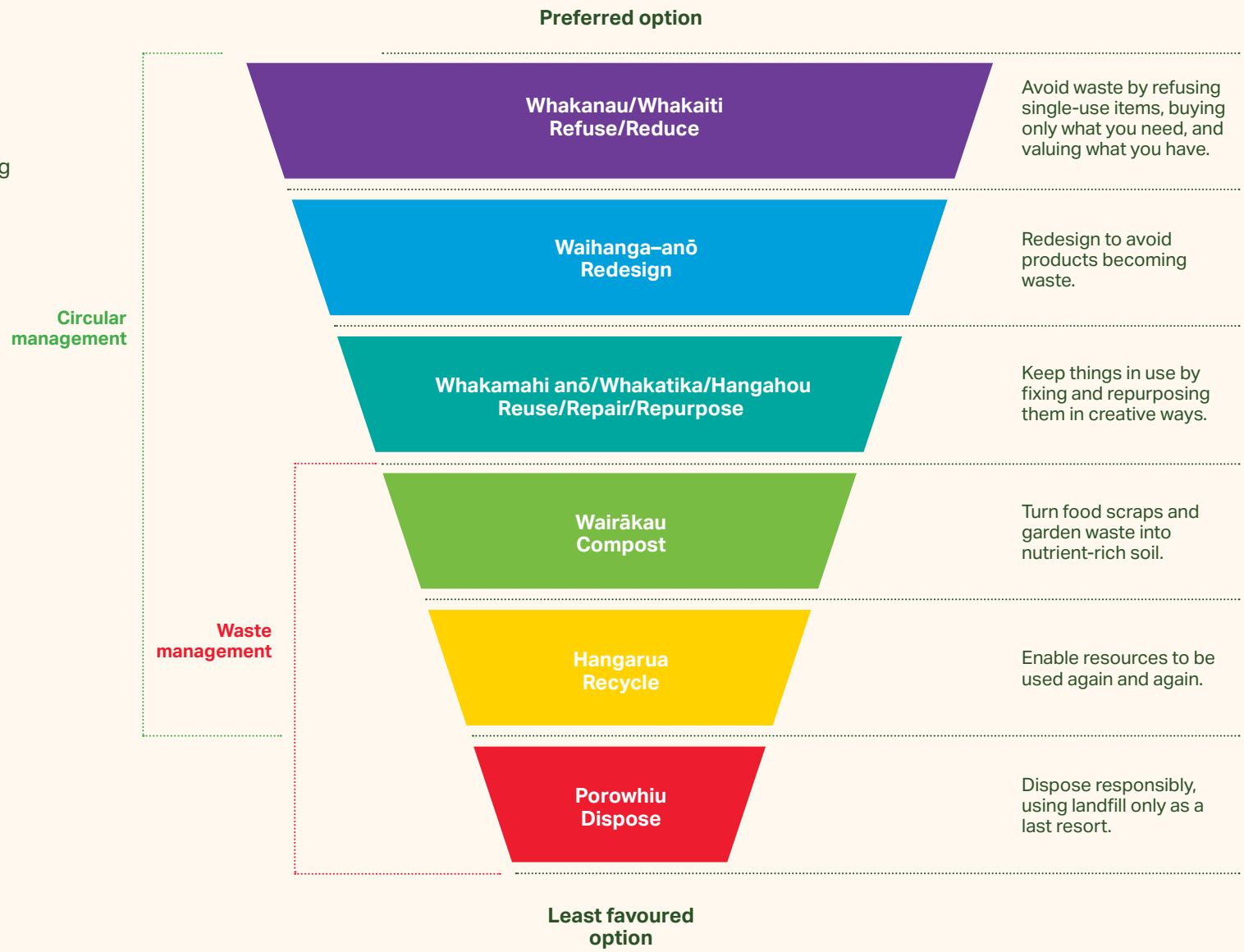
2. environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/waste/ohanga-amiomio-circular-economy/

Te Pūnaha Whakarōpū Para
Waste hierarchy

The waste hierarchy helps show which actions are most important in a circular economy. The focus is on refusing, then rethinking and redesigning products, systems and materials, followed by reuse and repair.

Recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion sit further down the hierarchy, but are still an important part of our waste system. Safely treating or disposing of materials should be the last resort.

Figure 1.3: Waste hierarchy (adapted from Ministry for the Environment, 2023)



Te mahitahi ki te mana whenua
Partnership with mana whenua

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the foundation underpinning Hastings District and Napier City Councils' stance on partnership with mana whenua in relation to waste management and minimisation. In keeping with their responsibilities as Te Tiriti partners, both councils aspire to collaborate with mana whenua and relevant local kaupapa Māori organisations across their solid waste planning and activities.

Throughout the WMMP's development, the project team have been engaging with mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to foster new and enhance existing relationships. The belief of the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee and solid waste teams is that partnership, like the outcomes it seeks to achieve, should be jointly determined by all participating parties, rather than prescribed by one. It is hoped that this approach of reciprocity will pave the way to genuine and constructive partnership that supports the mutual responsibility of mana whenua and councils to care for te taiao.

This responsibility can be illustrated by the finite nature of our natural resources and the duty bestowed on us as humans to respect, protect and support these taonga that sustain the health and wellbeing of people and communities. As part of the engagement process for the development of this WMMP, councils have been reminded that many mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations are leaders in environmental sustainability and regeneration. Their practices are grounded in their world view and mātauranga Māori. Their holistic outlook and the leadership they model as custodians of taonga has inspired the Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee and solid waste officers to embrace indigenous knowledge and practices for waste management and minimisation.

It is acknowledged that mana whenua have a rightful and beneficial role in guiding how councils and communities interact with and protect te taiao. This understanding has been reaffirmed by the outcomes of the engagement process. It is widely recognised that a partnered approach to waste management and minimisation supports a broader range of outcomes while promoting minimal impacts to Papatūānuku and the wider taiao.

Alignment has also been identified between the principles underpinning the concept of circular economy – including the regeneration of natural systems; intergenerational thinking; and interconnectedness of systems – and the knowledge systems and practices that have been shared with councils through the engagement process.

This existing alignment is a sound foundation for building mutual understanding between mana whenua and councils. The Joint Waste Futures Project Steering Committee and solid waste teams are optimistic about a future where mana whenua can co-determine the planning and practices associated with solid waste.

Engagement for the development of the WMMP has had challenges associated with tight timeframes and capacity of mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to engage. Given this, an attempt has been made to establish measures that provide opportunities for mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to engage with, utilise and leverage the joint WMMP following its adoption and for its lifespan. These measures have been socialised and endorsed by mana whenua with capacity and are intended as opportunities rather than prescriptions.

Though the engagement process has been well received and endorsed by those with capacity, councils' governance and operational teams acknowledge there is still a substantial journey ahead. Despite the outcomes of the engagement process being imperfect, it is hoped the approach is perceived as genuine.

Ahuarangi hurihuri
Climate change

Cyclone Gabrielle had a direct impact on many aspects of our waste infrastructure. We need to adequately prepare for future climate impacts that may put waste recovery services under pressure. Waste generation and activities can negatively contribute to our greenhouse gas emissions, particularly the disposal of organic waste like green waste, food scraps and timber. Moving to a more circular economy will assist in reducing our emissions from waste.

Rubbish disposal at Ōmarunui Landfill

Te whai māramatanga mō ngā pūnaha whakahaere para ā-rohe
Understanding our local waste management systems

To plan for the future, it is important we all understand what waste we are creating. This section of our plan is a snapshot of how well we are managing and minimising the waste our communities create. More information and a more detailed analysis can be found in the waste assessment (appendix C).

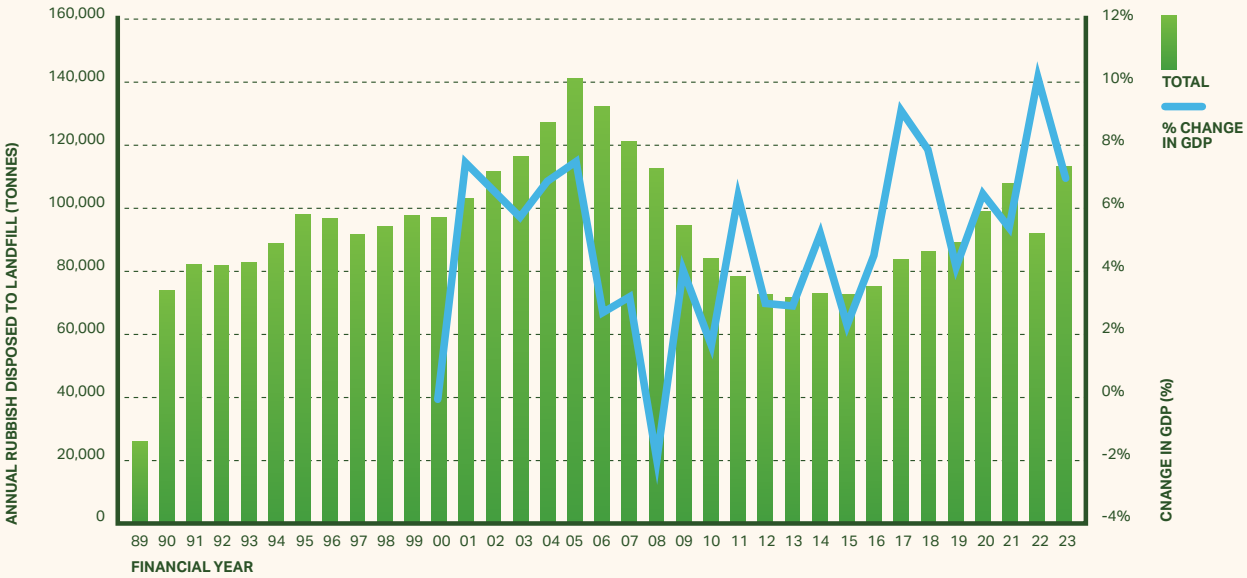
In Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings, councils, businesses and not-for-profit organisations provide facilities that help us manage and minimise waste our communities create.

He aha ngā whakahaere ki Te Ruapara o Ōmarunui?
What's been happening at Ōmarunui Landfill?

Ōmarunui Landfill is jointly owned by Hastings District and Napier City Councils. It is located just south of Taradale and is not open to the public.

The amount of waste we generate is often linked to what is happening in our community. Over time, the amount of waste disposed to Ōmarunui Landfill has mirrored the broader economic trends in the region (figure 1.4). In the last six years, the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021) and Cyclone Gabrielle (2023) have increased the amount of rubbish sent to Ōmarunui Landfill.

Figure 1.4: Annual tonnage of waste disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill compared to GDP



Repair café

Figure 1.5: Source of waste disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill 2022/2023

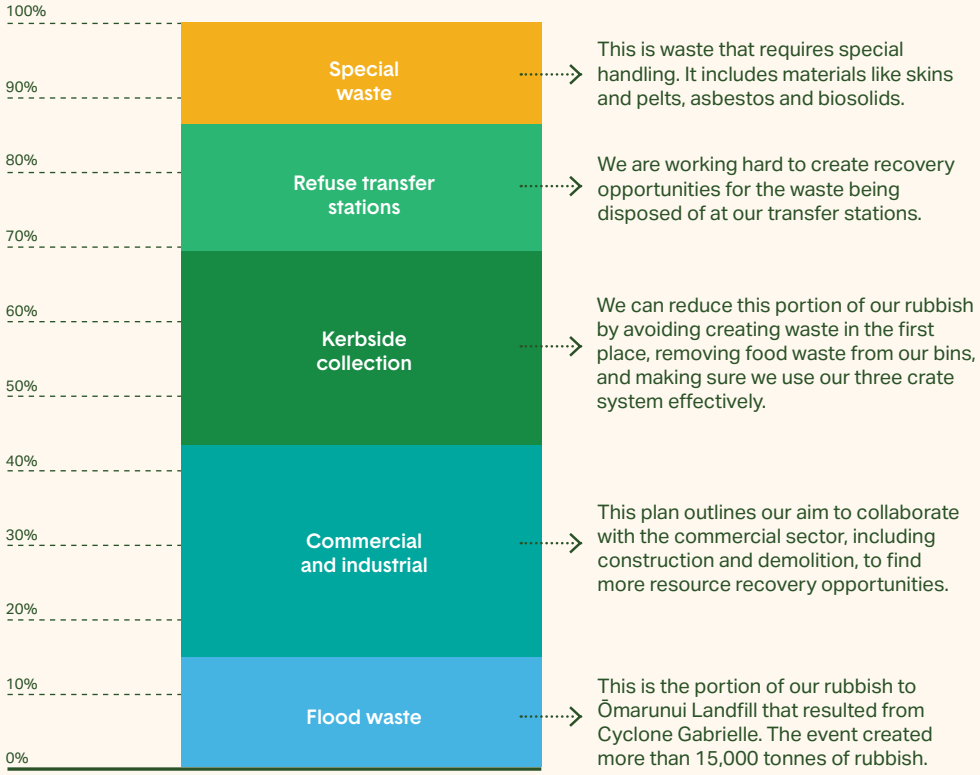
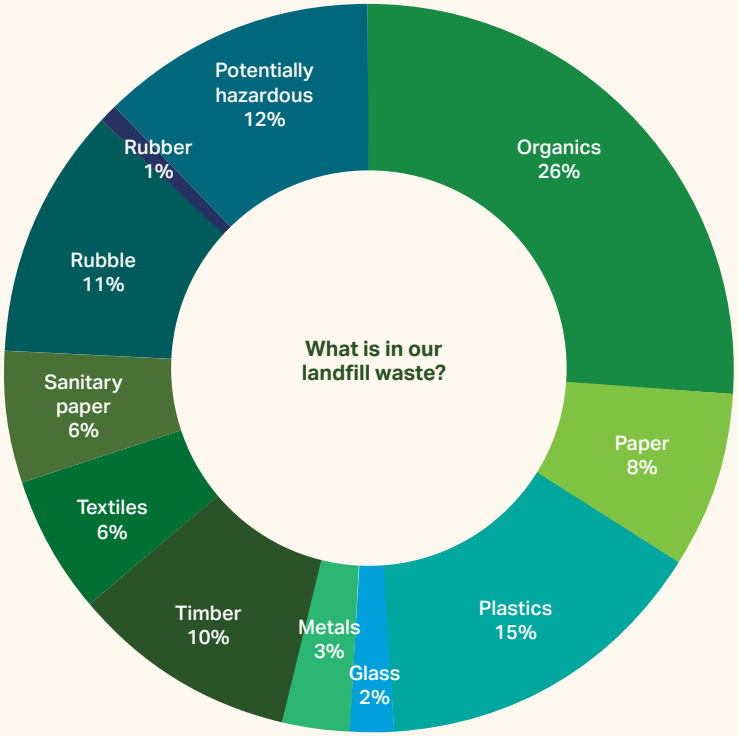


Figure 1.6: Overall composition of waste at Ōmarunui Landfill 2024



Most rubbish that goes to Ōmarunui Landfill comes from commercial and industrial activities (figure 1.5). Residential waste (from transfer station drop-offs) and kerbside rubbish collections (including non-council collections) also makes up a reasonable quantity of waste going to Ōmarunui Landfill. These sources of waste provide our community the biggest opportunity to divert materials from landfill.

We don't have accurate information on diversion activities from the commercial and industrial sector. Having this information will give insight to support more collaboration and ultimately better outcomes.

To reduce the amount of rubbish going to Ōmarunui Landfill, we all need to focus on a few key areas. Organic waste, plastics and hazardous materials are the biggest streams (figure 1.6), but we can also make a difference by reducing the amount of paper, rubble, and timber that ends up in the landfill. Overall, 39 per cent of landfill waste could be diverted to recycling or composting.

Figure 1.7 Diversion potential of waste disposed of at Ōmarunui Landfill 2024

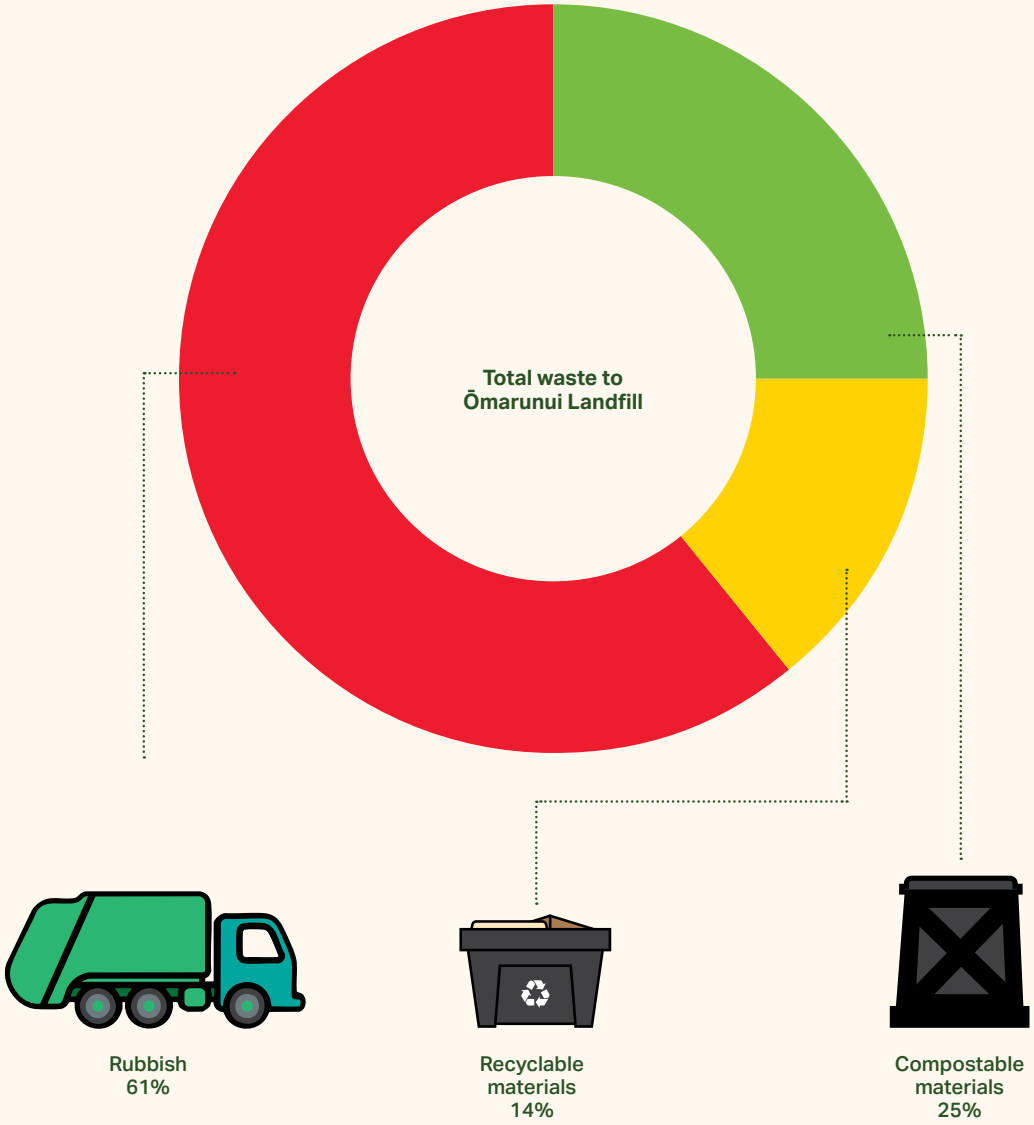
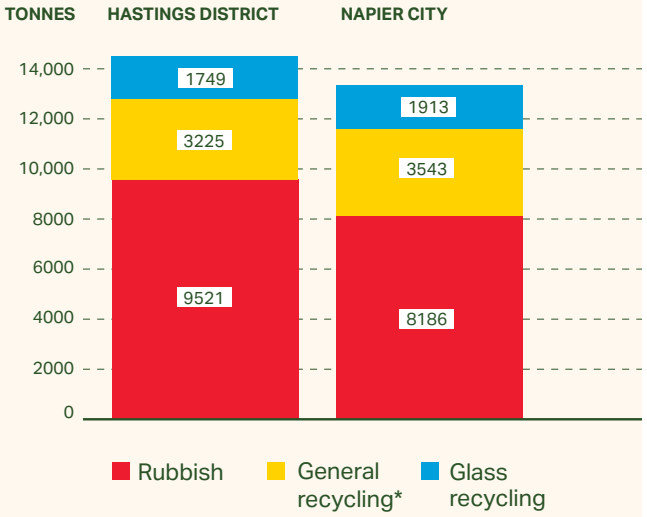


Figure 1.8: Kerbside recycling and rubbish collections



* Includes plastics, cans, paper and cardboard.

He aha ngā whakahaere o te taparori?
What's happening with the kerbside?

Across Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings we recycled more than 10,000 tonnes of material at the kerbside collections in 2022/23.

Since 2018, the amount of recycling and rubbish collected in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings through the council kerbside service has remained largely unchanged.

Figure 1.9: Council kerbside rubbish wheelie bin composition

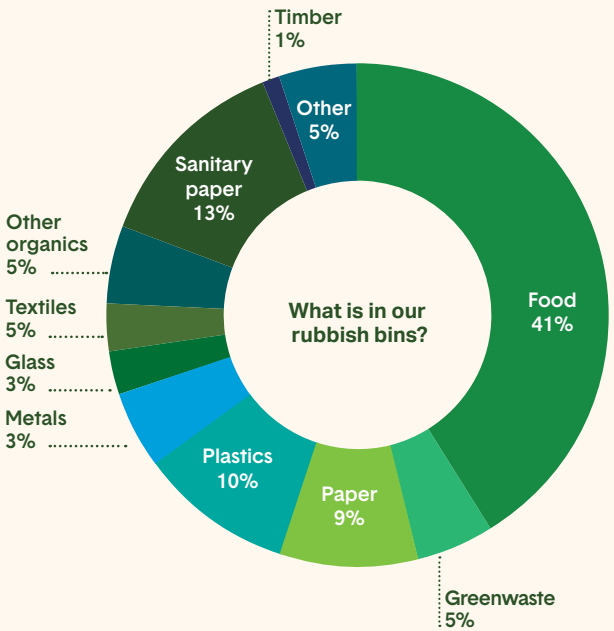
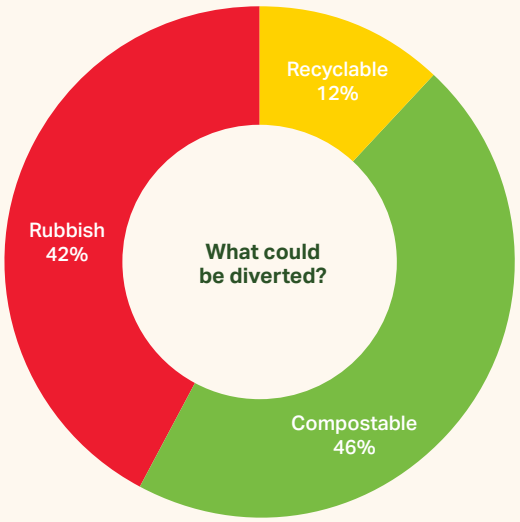


Figure 1.10: Diversion potential of council kerbside rubbish wheelie bin



Council rubbish wheelie bin

He aha kei ō tātau ipupara?
What's in our rubbish bins?

We've been taking a closer look at our rubbish since our last waste plan to see what we can do better. The councils do this by completing regular waste audits to understand more about what goes into kerbside rubbish bins. Figure 1.9 shows us that in 2024 rubbish bins were mostly made up of organic material (food scraps and green waste) and recyclable materials.

He aha ngā whakahaere i ngā taupuni whakawhiti para?
What's happening at our transfer stations?

There are three refuse transfer stations (RTS) located across Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings:

- Henderson Road (owned and operated by HDC).
- Blackbridge (owned by HDC, leased and managed by a contractor).
- Redclyffe (owned by NCC and operated by a contractor).

The transfer stations offer a range of recycling options but less than 25 per cent of all materials dropped off to our transfer stations is being put into the recycling bins. We could be diverting more than 50 per cent of what is going to landfill from our transfer stations (figure 1.12).

To figure out what we can recycle and recover, we first need to understand what is being thrown away. Figure 1.11 shows the types of materials going to landfill from the transfer stations. Recycling more paper, timber, metals and rubble will help us send less waste to landfills.

Some initiatives to help reduce the waste going to the landfill are underway. A new building material recycling area at Henderson Road Transfer Station opened in November 2024. This aims to divert more timber and rubble from construction projects away from landfill. Flat glass (i.e. windows) recycling has also been introduced at Redclyffe Transfer Station.

Figure 1.11: Composition of waste at refuse transfer stations 2024

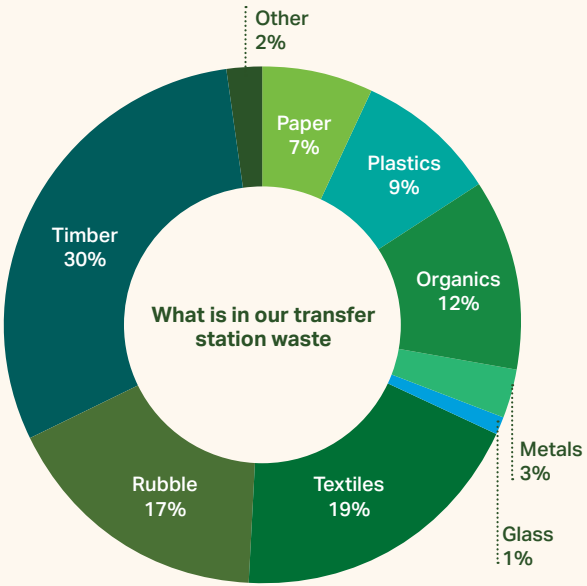
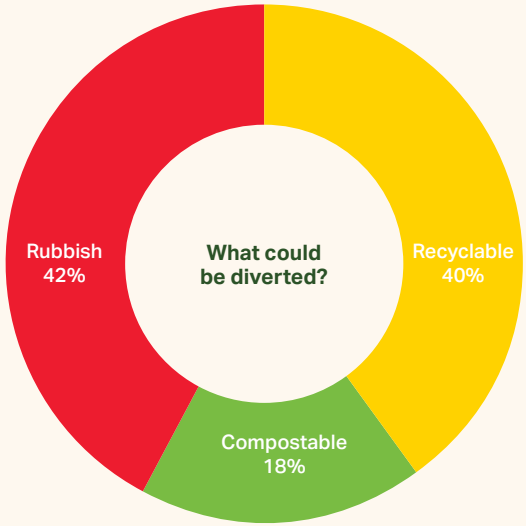


Figure 1.12: Potentially divertable waste disposed of at refuse transfer station



Building waste diversion at Henderson Road Transfer Station

He aha te pānga o te huarere ki te para?
How do weather events affect our waste?

Since the last WMMP in 2018 our community has dealt with severe weather events including the Napier floods in 2020 and Cyclone Gabrielle in 2023. These weather events damaged our waste infrastructure and created a large amount of flood waste requiring landfill disposal.

The November 2020 Napier flood event generated more than 4,000 tonnes of rubbish, and Cyclone Gabrielle resulted in nearly 30,000 tonnes of rubbish being sent to landfill. An additional 2.4 million cubic metres of silt and woody debris was collected, processed for remediation of land, recycled or disposed of to landfill. We need to consider how we can make our waste infrastructure more resilient to these events in the future.

Cyclone Gabrielle flood-damaged waste

Ngā tukunga o te para
Emissions from waste

In Aotearoa New Zealand, 4.5 per cent of our overall greenhouse gas emissions comes from the waste we create. Most of these emissions are biogenic methane produced when organic materials like food, paper and timber anaerobically decompose in the landfill.

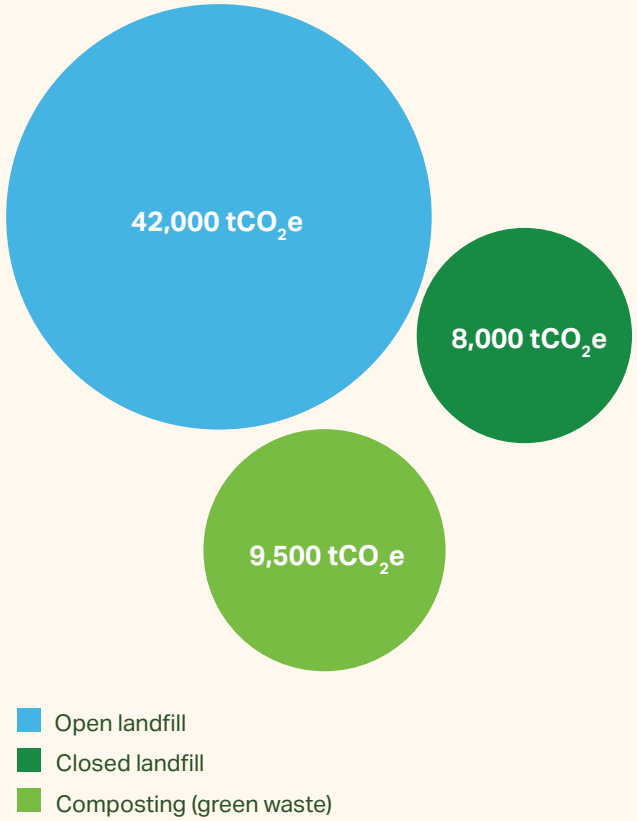
By decreasing the amount of organic waste going to landfill, we are working together to drive a reduction in emissions created from waste. Biogenic methane is 80 times more effective at trapping heat in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period, making it more harmful to our environment in the short term.

In Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings there are three major sources of emissions from waste[3] – open and closed landfills and composting.

The Ōmarunui Landfill operation is the biggest source of emissions from waste in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings, producing about 42,000 tonnes of CO_2e. That's equivalent to the emissions of five million car trips between Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings. The landfill operates a gas capture system that generates electricity. This reduces our annual landfill emissions by two thirds. While composting contributes some emissions, the composting of green waste produces lower emissions compared to disposing of it in the landfill.

3. Within the scope of this plan.

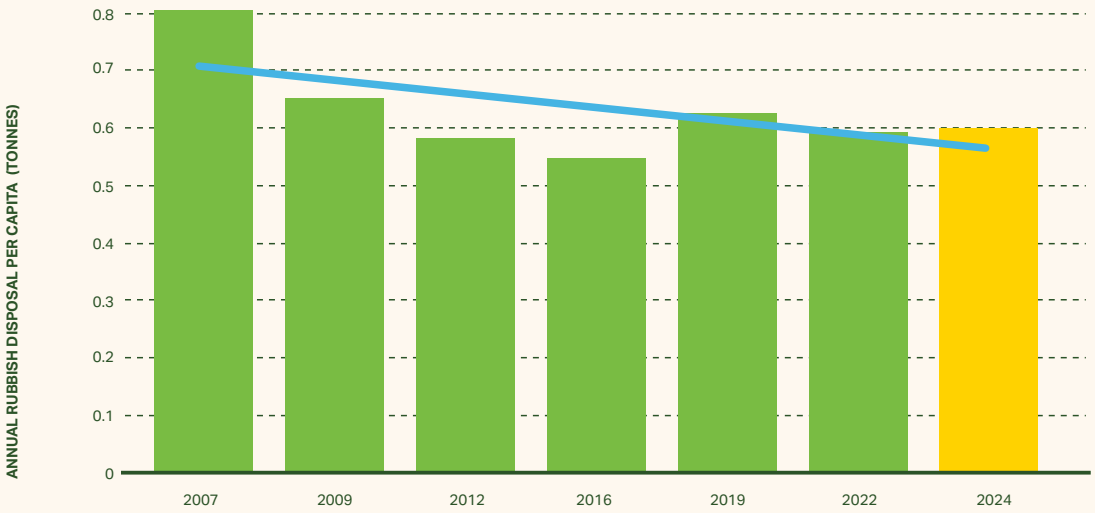
Figure 1.13: Waste emission sources for the HDC and NCC 2020/2021



Three yearly waste composition survey

Diversion of plasterboard for recovery

Figure 1.14: Total waste to Ōmarunui Landfill per capita



He aha te hua o ēnei mahi ki te hapori?
What does this all mean for our community?

The best way to consider how we're doing is to look at how much rubbish we produce per capita (per person). This allows us to compare our performance to previous years and to other parts of the country, without the distortion of population differences or growth.

Per capita waste takes all the waste produced by our community from businesses, hospitals, households, retirement villages, schools, and so on, and shows this as an amount of waste per person living in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings.

The good news is that Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings produce less waste (596 kg per capita) than the national

average (706 kg per capita). Figure 2.8 shows while the rubbish we create per capita has increased when compared to 2016 (the date we used for the last WMMP), overall, the rate of increase is decreasing.

Our waste assessment shows that the portion of waste that comes from residents hasn't significantly changed since 2016. This indicates that the increase in waste is likely driven by increasing commercial waste.

While we're doing well compared to the national average, we can still do better. Nearly 40 per cent of waste in our landfill comes from materials that could be composted or recycled.

While our existing waste services and infrastructure provide some opportunity for diversion of material from landfill, all together more than 17,000 tonnes of rubbish going directly to Ōmarunui Landfill or via the transfer stations could have been recycled, composted, or recovered using facilities that we already have access to. Another 5000 tonnes from our kerbside rubbish bins could have been diverted away from landfill.

Alongside this, our population is growing which will likely drive an increase in waste generation and disposal in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings.

Council recycling bins at local event

Ngā wero me ngā arawātea
Challenges and opportunities

Now we know what is happening with our waste, what are the challenges and opportunities to reduce the amount of waste we generate?

Ngā Wero Challenges

- Our community is facing tough economic times and the impacts of climate change. To build a stronger, more resilient future, we need to make wise financial decisions.
- The still-visible recovery efforts from Cyclone Gabrielle highlight the continued importance of resilience and adaptation to climate change.
- The councils have limited visibility and influence over a significant amount of waste from the commercial sector that ends up in landfills.
- Solid waste has only recently been added to the partnership conversations between councils and mana whenua. True partnership that effectively incorporates the expectations and aspirations of mana whenua into solid waste planning and practices will take time and capacity.
- Current resource recovery activities occur locally, but the lack of data regarding their effectiveness and future opportunities can limit change to the whole waste system, unless there is improved collaboration across sectors and organisations.
- A number of resource recovery solutions are emerging, but our isolated location can make it uneconomical to access these.

Ngā Arawātea Opportunities

- Emphasising services that promote circular activity (e.g. reduction and reuse), enhanced by educational initiatives that lead to behaviour change.
- Strengthening partnerships with mana whenua to inform waste management and minimisation.
- Enhancing further collection of material for recycling and recovery.
- Reviewing the transfer station infrastructure and network to increase resource recovery.
- Minimising emissions by focusing on the recovery of key waste streams: organic waste, construction and demolition waste, and commercial waste.

He aha ngā tūranga o te kaunihera?
What is the councils' role?

The councils will work together to support a well-functioning waste management and minimisation system. We will achieve this by providing facilities and services that can handle the type and amount of waste, recycling, and other materials our community produces.

A well-functioning waste management system takes more than just facilities though. Behaviour change, education and partnering with mana whenua, industry and the wider community will make sure that the waste system responds to the specific needs of Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings and performs as well as it can.

We will also ensure our actions align with New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy; to do this the councils will need to play a few different roles, described in figure 1.15.

We are aspirational in our vision and goals, and will work collaboratively with our wider community and advocate on their behalf to achieve these.

The councils plan to continue to improve the way that we deliver waste services and facilities, and the councils will also support and enable our communities through:

- Enhancing or establishing partnerships and collaboration with our community, including mana whenua and industry.

Figure 1.15: Councils' role in meeting their requirements relative to waste management and minimisation

- Enabling and/or supporting investment in infrastructure and services that will transition the community to a more circular economy with associated increased resource recovery.
- Developing effective behaviour change and education programmes.
- Continued leadership to the community and industries.
- Enhancing partnerships with mana whenua.
- Ensuring council-owned services and facilities are consistent across two councils through ongoing collaboration.

He aha te pānga o te WMMP ki a koe?
What does this WMMP mean for you?

We can all contribute to making this plan a success. Table 1.1 summarises how this plan can support our community.

Table 1.1: How different stakeholders can contribute to the plan

	Playing your part
Residents	We'll work together to maximise the opportunities for you to take action to reduce your waste. Working towards less food waste, more repairing, reusing, recycling and the recovery of resources.
Community groups and not-for-profit organisations	You'll get support through education and funding, plus opportunities to collaborate and create positive change in your community. Waste minimisation funding will be accessible.
Mana whenua	We'll work together to strengthen relationships and shape the future of waste minimisation. You'll have support through education and funding opportunities.
Businesses and industry	You'll be part of a more connected approach, where resources and services are shared efficiently to build sustainable practices. More communication and collaboration will help identify new resource recovery opportunities. Plus, you'll have access to education and joint funding support.

Mihi by Chad Tareha at Te Whare Mukupara, Ōmarunui Landfill

E ahu ana mātau ki hea? Where do we want to be?

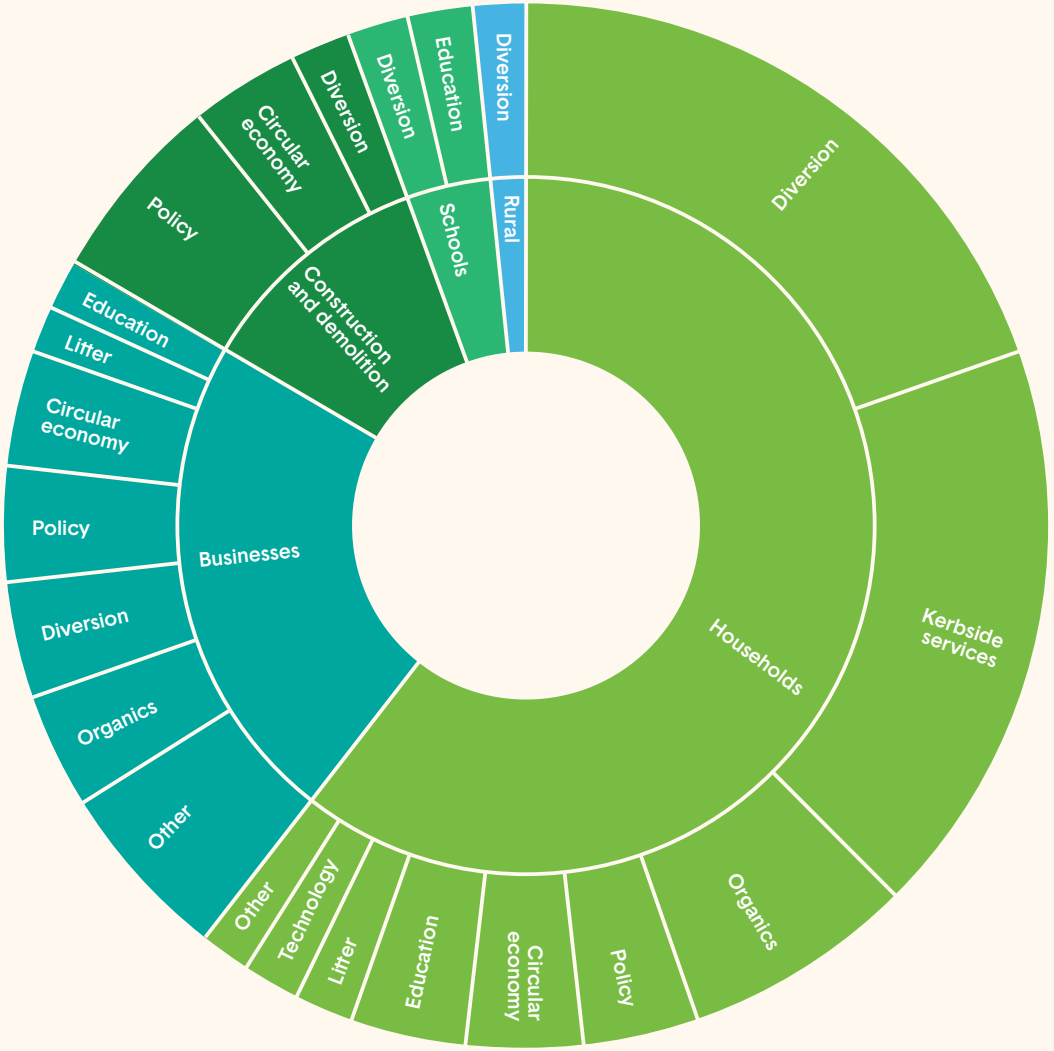
To develop this plan we need to picture what we want the future to look like – our vision and goals. Together, these will guide what we set out to do over the course of the plan.

Ngā kōrero mai a te hapori
What the community has told us

To prepare our waste assessment[4] the councils asked the community what was important to them when it came to managing and minimising waste. Nearly 300 comments were received via a public portal and in-person feedback, which provided valuable insights. Community feedback revealed that households were most concerned about kerbside services (figure 1.16).

4. The waste assessment establishes the planning foundations for the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) by describing the waste situation, setting the vision, goals objectives and targets for the district, and developing options for meeting future demand.

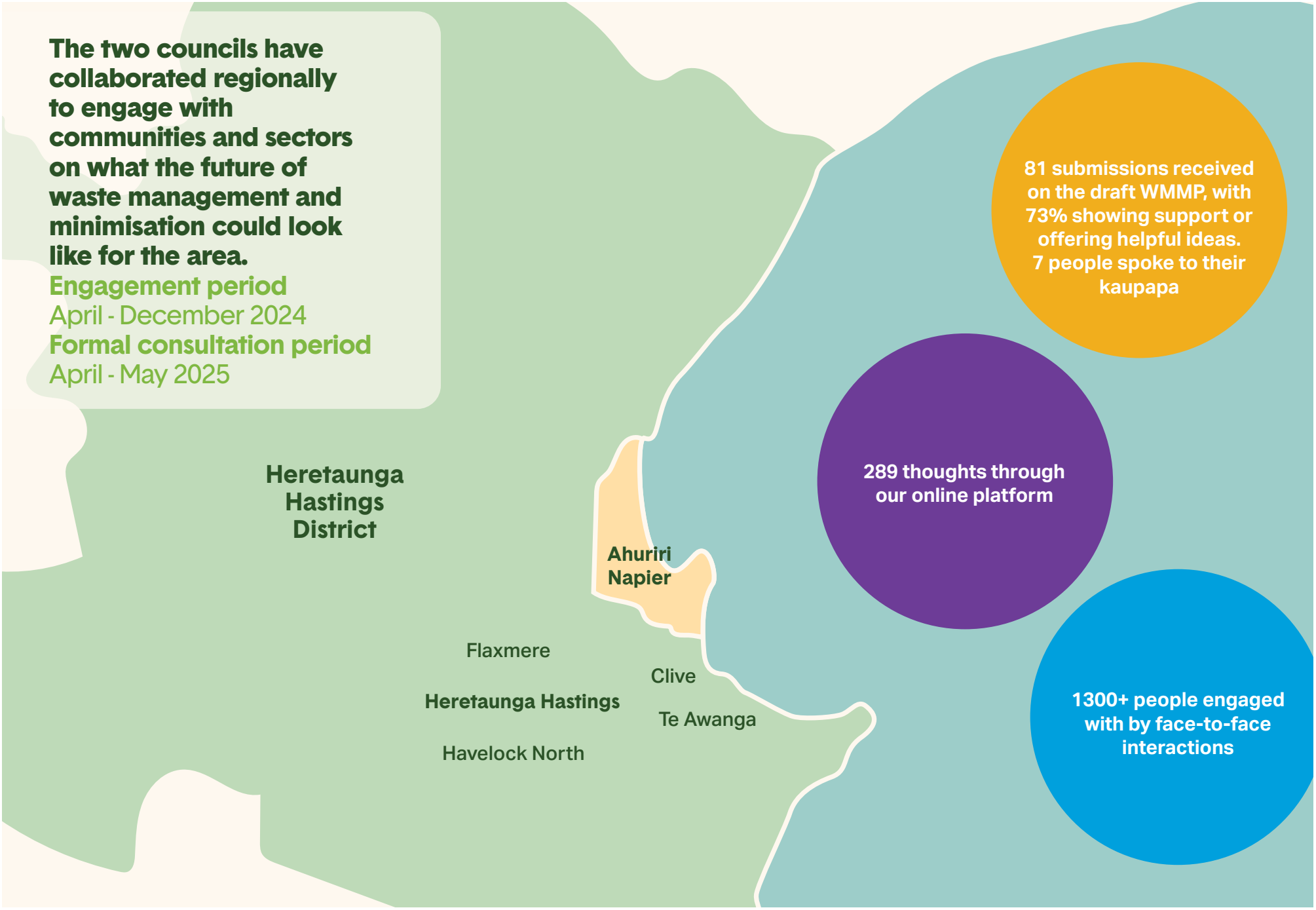
Figure 1.16: Key themes from community engagement in June 2024



The two councils have collaborated regionally to engage with communities and sectors on what the future of waste management and minimisation could look like for the area.

Engagement period
April - December 2024

Formal consultation period
April - May 2025



81 submissions received on the draft WMMP, with 73% showing support or offering helpful ideas. 7 people spoke to their kaupapa

289 thoughts through our online platform

1300+ people engaged with by face-to-face interactions

This plan has been co-created by

7 commercial and rural sector workshops

16 hui with mana whenua partners kanohi ki te kanohi (face-to-face)

10,000+ views of the early engagement video posted on social media platforms

Private waste operators

Construction & demolition

Food & beverage

Not-for-profit

Hospitality

Retail, business

Mana whenua

Rural

Residents

The councils also spoke with businesses in Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings, including those involved in food and beverage, primary production, hospitality, waste, and construction and demolition sectors. As a major source of waste, their insights are important in moving towards a circular economy. Key themes from those sectors included education, policy and creating diversion opportunities.

The councils also asked the commercial sector what types of waste were particularly hard to deal with or difficult to find recycling or recovery solutions for.

Given our primary production base in the Hawke's Bay, solutions for organic materials and technical plastics were a primary area of focus. Work on these areas will support progress towards our proposed targets. We received more feedback focused on redesigning, reusing and repurposing to support the move towards a circular economy (figure 1.17).

Figure 1.17: Key themes from commercial and not-for-profit sectors engagement in November 2024

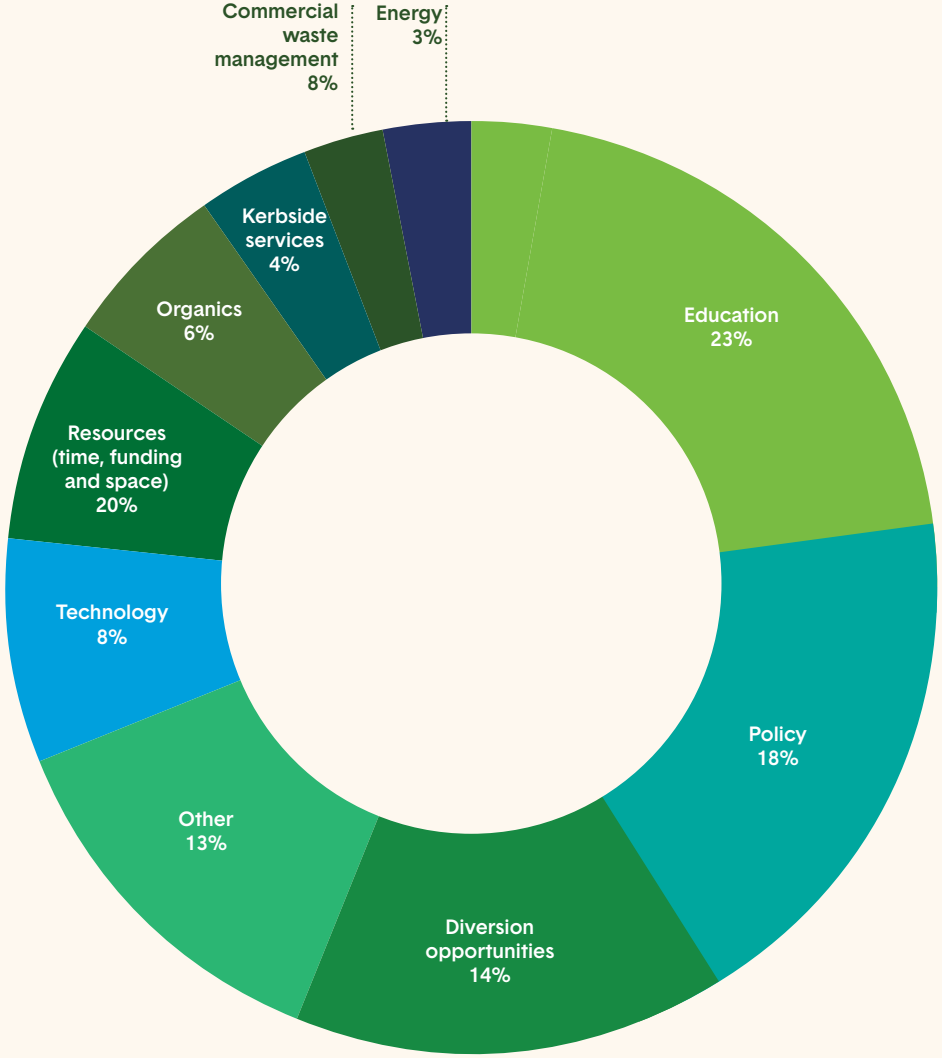
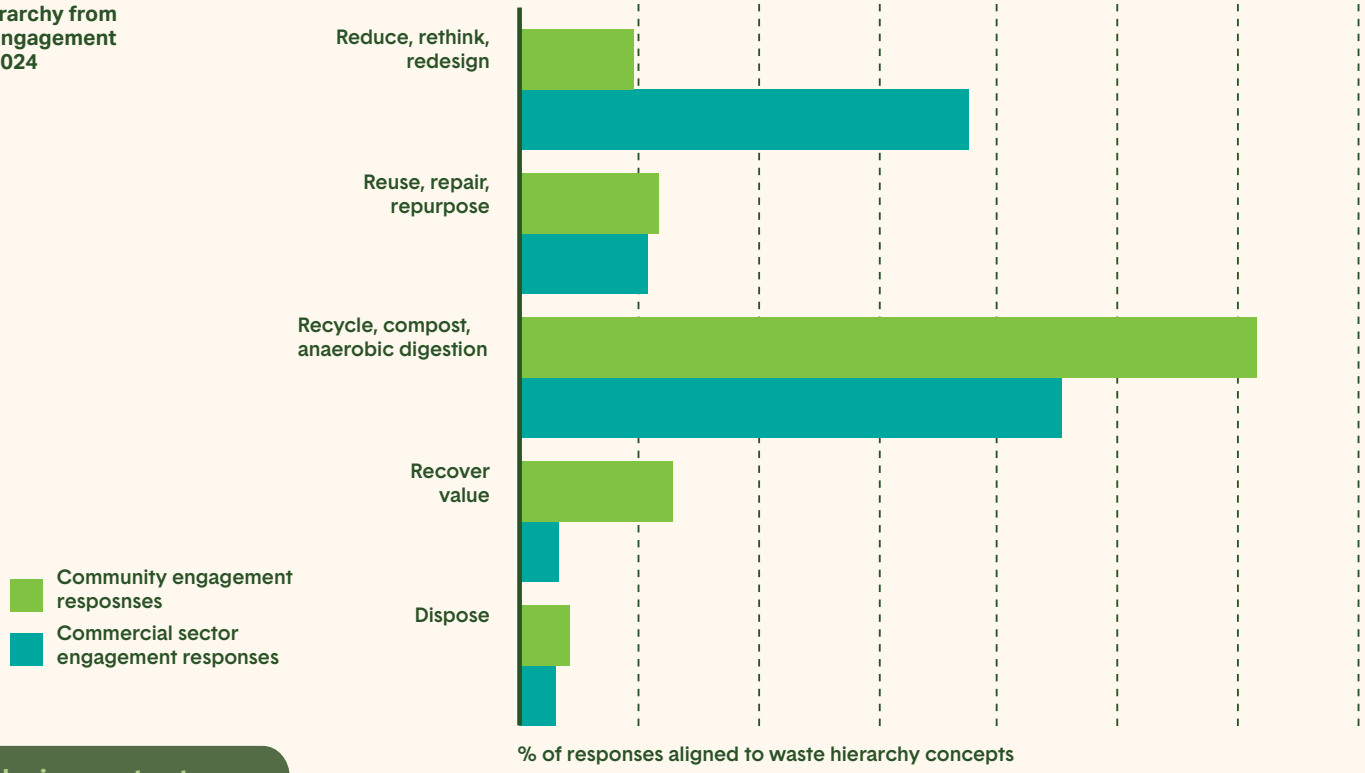


Figure 1.18: Feedback themes in relation to the waste hierarchy from community and sector engagement in June and November 2024



By focusing on reducing waste at the source and extending the life of things that we use, we can move up the waste hierarchy and reduce the waste our community is sending to Ōmarunui Landfill.

It is promising to see that the commercial sector is thinking about reducing, rethinking and redesigning to reduce waste. We will need to support shifting the rest of the community's thinking to this over the course of this plan.

Mana whenua

Our partnership with mana whenua is an important part of our waste journey. Throughout the development of this plan, the councils have been engaging mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to foster new and enhance existing relationships.

There has been a focus on relationship building and increasing the understanding of solid waste, with a number of engagements held between April and December 2024. Further details are provided in appendix B.

He anga rautaki – Tō mātau mahere mō ngā tau 2025 - 2031
Strategic framework – our plan for 2025 - 2031

We have put together a strategic framework to guide activity on waste management and minimisation.

Our vision for waste management and minimisation
"It is normal for our communities to waste less, work in partnership, and value our resources in order to protect te taiao."

Goal 1
Improve resource recovery and diversion of waste from landfill by working in partnership.

Objective 1
Deepen our connection with mana whenua partners for collaborative governance and decision-making.

Objective 2
Partner with communities, commercial sector, and government agencies for greater impact across priority waste streams.

Goal 2
Support the development of a circular economy where the building blocks are in place to enable change.

Objective 3
Enable robust data collection and management to (efficiently) track and report waste trends. Includes recyclable, recoverable, reusable waste from both council and (where possible) commercial sector activities, aligning with national standards.

Objective 4
Maximise existing waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services to deliver cost-effective solutions that improve and protect public health and promote circular management of materials.

Objective 5
Maximise future opportunities for a circular economy by incorporating the evaluation of new technologies, understanding of material markets, advocacy for national policy changes and compliance with upcoming legislative requirements.

Goal 3
Prioritise circular activity in line with the waste hierarchy so our community produces less waste.

Objective 6
Promote measurable change in waste and resource recovery behaviours utilising behaviour change principles.

Objective 7
Collaborate with the commercial and primary sectors to develop circular solutions for products and materials.

Objective 8
Advocate for and support using fewer products and materials and using them for longer, by prioritising repair, reuse, sharing and repurposing.

Goal 4
Support our community to minimise emissions from waste and regenerate nature.

Objective 9
Support the reduction of emissions from waste in line with our domestic and international commitments.

Objective 10
Increase council's awareness of the practices used locally to manage and remediate contaminated land and soils.

Ngā Ūnga
Targets

The councils have set three targets (table 1.2) that will help make sure we are making progress towards the goals and objectives of this plan. These targets will support and measure progress locally and contribute to implementation of the New Zealand waste and resource efficiency strategy and emissions reduction plan.

Table 1.2: Proposed targets

Targets	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)
Waste generation:		
Reduce the amount of material entering the waste management system by 10 per cent per capita.	702 kg/capita/ year	632 kg/capita/ year
Waste disposal:		
Reduce the amount of material that needs final disposal by 30 per cent per capita.	596 kg/capita/ year	417 kg/capita/ year
Waste emissions:		
Reduce the biogenic methane emissions from waste by at least 30 per cent.	31,564 t CO_2e	22,095 t CO_2e

Rural recycling station

Te tautoko ā-pūtea i te mahere
Funding the plan

Te utu o te whakahaere i ngā para
The cost of managing our waste cost

Any money that the councils spend to manage and reduce our waste must be approved through Long Term Plans. The money the councils use to manage and reduce waste comes from a number of sources. These are described in figure 1.19 with more detail in table 1.3.

In the 2023/24 financial year, the total cost of the councils' waste management and minimisation services was over $50 million ($19m for NCC and $34m for HDC). As shown in the table below, these costs are largely covered by users fees collected at the landfill and transfer stations and targeted rates for kerbside services. Waste levy funds received from central government assist with many other functions including grants, education and some staffing costs.

Any new actions in this plan can only be delivered if the councils can access enough funding and resources. The estimated cost of proposed new actions in this plan is $2.1 million per year across both councils. This will be funded through existing budgets and Government waste levy revenue.

Figure 1.19: Funding sources for the Joint WMMP action plan

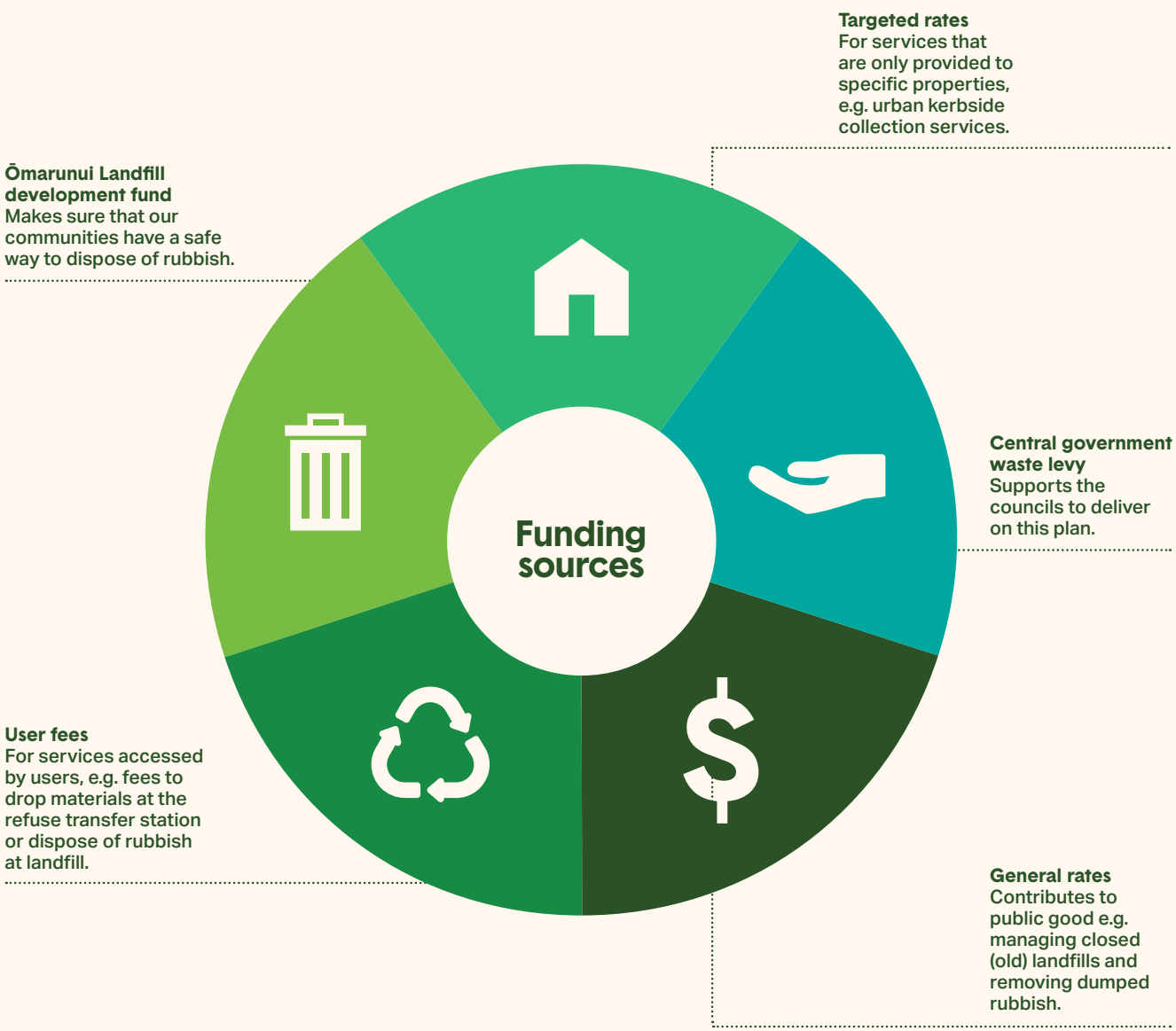


Table 1.3: Funding sources for the action plan

Funding source	Description	Applied to waste activities, such as…
Targeted rates	Eligible properties pay rates to be provided specific services that benefit the people in these eligible properties, but which also contribute to wider public benefits.	• Kerbside collection service. • Processing of recycling.
General rates	All properties pay a charge which contributes to the two councils' wider waste management activities and provides public good benefits. Where it is difficult to identify who may benefit from an activity, the costs are funded from the general rate.	• Education and behaviour change programmes. • Removal of illegal dumping/litter collection. • Enforcement of waste bylaw and Litter Act. • Managing closed landfills.
Waste disposal levy	Councils receive an allocation of the national waste disposal levy funds, and will use this income to fund investigations, trials, programmes and capital expenditure for circular economy activities.	• Activities that contribute to waste minimisation outlined in this plan.
User fees	Revenue generated from waste management activities, such as gate fees at transfer stations and the landfill.	• Refuse transfer stations. • Ōmarunui Landfill.
Ōmarunui Landfill development funds	The budget used to fund future expansion and development at Ōmarunui Landfill. A portion of the gate fee for landfill disposal supports this fund as well as borrowing for capital improvements.	• Construction of new landfill capacity. • Ongoing maintenance and compliance activities.
Other funding	External funding such as: • Central government funding (e.g., Climate Emergency Response Fund). • Contestable funds (Waste Minimisation Fund). • Co-funding from commercial sector or private organisations.	• Capital intensive projects, such as upgrades to waste infrastructure and assets. • Current priorities of the WMF are organics and C&D processing and resource recovery.

He aha te āhua o te whakatutuki? How are we going to get there?

Te Mahere Whakanekeneke Action plan

To be successful in the delivery of this WMMP and progress towards achieving the shared vision, implementation will be in partnership with our community, including mana whenua, sector partners, stakeholders and businesses.

It takes into account our current situation and future goals and specifies actions for both councils to take over the next six years to benefit our community.

There are 10 key focus areas[5] that will help Ahuriri Napier and Heretaunga Hastings to work towards the vision.

5. Reflective of the options assessment process undertaken as part of Councils' 2024 waste assessment

Key focus areas:

- Increasing recovery of materials
- Driving local circular initiatives
- Partnering with mana whenua and te ao Māori
- Driving change in a challenging economic climate
- Understanding commercial and industrial waste
- Climate change preparedness
- Identifying and addressing data gaps and technology
- Anticipating and responding to future national policy changes
- Addressing infrastructure gaps
- Understanding materials flows to Class 2-5 Landfill disposal facilities

The action plan outlines the following points for each focus area:

- Specific actions to address the issue
- Strategic alignment
- Councils' intended role
- Goals addressed

Secondhand shopping

Te aronga tuatahi – Te Whakapiki i ngā rawa taumanu
Focus area 1 – Increasing recovery of materials

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
1.1	Build relationships with external stakeholders that are working to recover materials at their highest value to identify opportunities to increase recovery.	Planned	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
1.2	Review pricing at landfill and transfer stations to incentivise and generate more opportunities to divert waste into reuse, recycling and recovery.	Future	R	G2	Regulator, service provider	Policy & Governance
1.3	Seek opportunities to divert recyclable materials, and safe disposal options for difficult to dispose of items e.g. e-waste, polystyrene and bulky items via Council services.	Current	R	G3, G4	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services
1.4	Review the rates remission policy to reward low-waste producers using the kerbside collection service for effectiveness.	Current	R	G2	Regulator, service provider, advisor	Infrastructure & services
1.5	Review provision and delivery of annual hazardous waste collection for households.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider, collaborator	Infrastructure & services
1.6	Complete review of solid waste bylaws and implement changes to ensure alignment with the WMMP.	Planned	R	G2, G3, G5	Regulator, service provider, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
1.7	Provide kerbside, transfer station and rural recycling services to recover materials in line with standardisation requirements set by central government, or where viable end markets exist and there is no product stewardship schemes i.e. e-waste. This may also include capital and plant expenditure costs.	Current	R	G2, G3	Advocate, service provider, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6, commence in year 1	Number of stakeholders and meetings held
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Tonnage and number of transactions/ materials dropped off
Waste management	500 t (T1/T2)	Years 1 - 6	Number of trials or services introduced
Circular management		Years 1 - 3	Number of verified properties
Waste management		Years 1 - 3	Number of people participating and tonnage
Circular management		Years 1 - 3	Adoption
Waste management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Meeting the gazette requirements Increased diversion (transactions/ items/tonnage)

Kerbside recycling crates out for collection

Te aronga tuarua – Te āki i te ōhanga āmiomio o te rohe
Focus area 2 – Driving local circular initiatives

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
2.1	Review the local waste minimisation fund framework to award grants and service agreements to obtain the highest returns by enabling and supporting partners, stakeholders, not-for-profit and community-run organisations, businesses and community to trial and implement waste minimisation and circular initiatives.	Future	R	G2	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
2.2	Support waste minimisation and circular approaches to events through bylaw requirements for event waste minimisation plans.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, regulator, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
2.3	Promote and make available for hire, recycling bins and trailer to normalise waste minimisation at grassroots and small community events and enable event organisers to facilitate sorting of materials.	Current	R	G1, G3	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services
2.4	Provide clear and accessible information for the community on minimising and managing waste using a wide variety of communications channels and opportunities, e.g. A-Z guide on website, events, workshops, guides and videos. Utilise Council websites and social media platforms to ensure information is accessible.	Current	R	G3	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour change
2.5	Support the creation and sharing of examples (e.g. case studies, guides, talks, videos) of best practice waste minimisation and management practices and support peer-to-peer learning.	Planned	R	G1, G3	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour change
2.6	Support trials for diversion and recovery of materials prior to disposal.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 3	Framework established Number of applications received and approved
Circular management	500 t (T1/T2)	Years 3 - 6	
Waste management	T1/T2	Years 1 - 6	Number of bookings and volume of material collected
Waste management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Requests received and approved outcome reports
Circular management	2,500 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6	Number of events

Council waste teams at local event

Te aronga tuarua – Te āki i te ōhanga āmiomio o te rohe
Focus area 2 – Driving local circular initiatives

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
2.7	Raise awareness and increase accessibility of waste minimisation and circular activity through promotion at local expos and events, utilising a variety of communication channels.	Current	R	G3	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour change
2.8	Regularly meet with interested parties to discuss opportunities for collaboration to support circular activity within the region e.g. mana whenua, Taiwhenua, Hawke's Bay Chamber of Commerce, construction, health and food producing sectors, not-for-profit and community run organisations.	Planned	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour change
2.9	Research and develop a programme to formally recognise local circular economy champions.	Future	R	G1, G3	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour change

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Number of events
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Number of events and attendees Number of completed actions
Circular management	1,000 t (T1) 500 (T2)	Years 3 - 6	Implementation

Council waste teams at local event

Te aronga tuatoru – Te mahitahi ki te mana whenua me te ao Māori
Focus area 3 – Mana whenua partnership and te ao Māori

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
3.1	Support mana whenua, local kaupapa Māori organisations and marae to establish waste minimisation and circular initiatives, including support to design and/or implement systems and/or infrastructure.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services
3.2	Identify and engage with kaupapa Māori organisations that champion waste minimisation and circular economy (such as Para Kore) and explore opportunities to collaborate and/or connect them with mana whenua and local kaupapa Māori organisations to foster initiatives like marae waste minimisation plans.	Planned	R	G1, G2	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour change
3.3	Identify any additional educational or data needs for a partnered future of waste management and minimisation and collaborate with mana whenua and stakeholders to design options to meet identified needs.	Future	R	G1, G2	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour change
3.4	Engage with mana whenua in their role as Te Tiriti partners to explore and establish formal policy and/or governance arrangements.	Future	R	G1, G2	Advocate, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
3.5	Engage with mana whenua to identify and evaluate alternative models to finance, govern and deliver infrastructure.	Future	R	G1, G2	Advocate, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Number of marae/ kaupapa Māori organisations engaged
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Number of programmes Number of Marae/ kaupapa Māori organisations participating
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Assessments Data provided
Circular management		Years 1 - 3	Number of engagements/ hui/AGM's
Circular management		Years 1 - 6	Report when opportunities arise

Te Mahi Wairākau/Composting wānanga at Matahiwi Marae

Te aronga tuawhā – Te āki i ngā panonitanga i tētahi āhuarangi ohaoha e popono ana
Focus area 4 – Driving change in a challenging economic climate

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
4.1	Leverage and maximise the waste levy by supporting and/or submitting applications with partners and stakeholders to the national Waste Minimisation Fund.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, collaborator, enabler	Infrastructure & services
4.2	Leverage and support national initiatives and programmes (e.g. Love Food Hate Waste) locally to provide the community with consistent information and maximise value for money.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour change
4.3	Collaborate across councils and with partners and other organisations to deliver waste education and behaviour change programmes.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour change

Te aronga tuarima – Te whai māramatanga ki te arumoni me te para ahumahi
Focus area 5 – Understanding commercial and industrial waste

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils intended role	Activity type
5.1	Consider establishing a map of regional infrastructure activities and material flows to identify opportunities to shift to a more circular approach.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
5.2	Build relationships with the commercial and rural sectors to inform submissions, share best practice, and identify and support opportunities to reduce waste.	Planned	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Circular management	100 t (T1/T2)	Years 1 - 6	Joint applications Letters of support
N/A	200 t (T1) 100 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6	Number of initiatives supported
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Number of programmes and number of participants

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Circular management		Years 3 - 6	Completed and supported by quantifiable evidence
Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Membership of a group or project Number of groups Number of outcomes achieved

Building deconstruction – window glass recycling

Te aronga tuaono – Te whakarite mō te āhuarangi hurihuri
Focus area 6 – Climate change preparedness

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
6.1	Support waste related initiatives identified in local climate change policies, strategies and plans.	Current	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, anabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
6.2	Establish and review processes for emergency waste management and business continuity.	Planned	R	G2	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
6.3	Effectively manage and fund Ōmarunui Landfill to ensure that emissions from waste are efficiently managed and reduced.	Current	R	G2, G4	Advocate, service provider	Infrastructure & services
6.4	Monitor, manage, maintain and report on consented closed landfills to ensure that consent conditions are met with a focus on climate change impacts.	Current	R	G4	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services
6.5	Include cultural impact assessments in all feasibility, design and build work for significant waste infrastructure.	Future	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services
6.6	Include an evaluation of climate change impacts in all feasibility, design and implementation of waste solutions and infrastructure.	Future	R	G2, G3, G4	Advocate, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services
6.7	Deliver waste education programs using behaviour change approaches to support partners, businesses and community with initiatives that minimise waste and reduce emissions.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Education & behaviour Change

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Circular management	T3	Years 1 - 6	Number of initiatives funded
Waste management		Years 1 - 3	Updated plans completed
Waste management	T3	Years 1 - 6	HBRC consent requirements meet ERP – landfill gas capture ETS factor
Waste management	T3	Years 1 - 6	HBRC consent requirements meet
Circular management		Years 1 - 6	Assessments included in projects
Circular management	T3	Years 1 - 6	Assessments included in projects
Circular management	300 t (T1) 200 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6	Number of programmes Number of schools/groups Number of participants

New area at Ōmarunui Landfill

Te aronga tuawhitu – Te tāutu me te aro ki ngā āputa raraunga me te hangarau
Focus area 7 – Identifying and addressing data gaps and technology

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district-specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils intended role	Activity type
7.1	Undertake a regional SWAP survey of kerbside, transfer station and landfill waste composition every three years. Where possible expand beyond council provided services.	Current	R	G2	Service provider, enabler	Policy & Governance
7.2	Pilot innovative data management solutions that reduce resourcing pressure.	Planned	R	G2	Service provider, enabler	Policy & Governance
7.3	Review the effectiveness of obtaining data from waste transporters and facility operators on waste and material flows in the region, following central government direction and requirements.	Future	R	G2	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
7.4	Establish a platform for the management of Council waste management data with a focus on automation and streamlined reporting.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider	Policy & Governance
7.5	Stay abreast (including research) of emerging opportunities and innovation for the redesign, reduction, recovery, treatment and disposal of products and materials in line with national policy direction and the waste hierarchy to support the development of a circular economy.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Waste management		Years 3 & 6	SWAP report completed
Waste management		Years 1 - 3	Data dashboard created
Waste management		Years 3 - 6	If required
Waste management		Years 1 - 3	Data warehouse established
Circular management		Years 1 - 6	Documenting options

Business waste audit workshop

Te aronga tuawaru – Te whakaneinei me te urupare i ngā panonitanga ki ngā kaupapahere ā-motu
Focus area 8 – Anticipating and responding to future national policy changes

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific
8.1	Regularly attend and support regional and national hui to ensure staff and sector partners are kept informed, learn from others and can contribute to development and collaborate on regional and national initiatives (including supporting WasteMINZ TAO collaborative fund).	Current	R
8.2	Advocate for and participate in development of future product stewardship schemes to ensure the position of TAs is communicated and considered in scheme design.	Current	R
8.3	Engage and align with other regulators (including regional council, other TAs, and central government) to ensure effective implementation of policy and controls.	Planned	R
8.4	Respond to future legislative changes supporting waste minimisation outside the Waste Minimisation Act and Emission Reduction Plan. e.g. Building Act.	Future	R
8.5	Assess the role of transfer stations and other council facilities or infrastructure in supporting product stewardship schemes e.g. Tyrewise.	Current	R
8.6	Review biennially the staff resourcing levels to deliver the actions, objectives, goals and vision of the WMMP, and meeting central government requirements. This is likely to include some regional roles, e.g. construction waste minimisation, Te Whare Mukupara educator, regional data analyst.	Planned	R
8.7	Complete a feasibility study to determine best recovery option(s) for organic waste. (This action will investigate opportunities for regional organic processing and value extraction. The assessment will consider localised solutions for organics, alongside any larger more centralised options via a feasibility study and detailed business case.)	Future	R
8.8	Advocate to central government on policy (including support for the Local Government Waste Manifesto) that supports waste minimisation and the circular economy, including construction and demolition and organic material.	Current	R
8.9	Prepare for the next Joint WMMP by gathering data and preparing a new waste assessment and WMMP as deemed appropriate at the time.	Future	G2, G4

Alignment with strategic framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type	Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
G1, G2	Collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 1 - 6	Number of events
G1, G2, G3	Advocate, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Number of submissions, and inclusion in working groups/TAGs
G1, G2	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance	N/A		Years 1 - 6	Report if opportunities arises
G2, G3, G4	Advocate, regulator, service provider, advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 1 - 6	Number of submissions, and inclusion in working groups/TAGs
G2, G3	Advocate, service provider	Infrastructure & services	Circular management	1,100 t (T1/T2)	Years 3 - 6	Number of formal partnerships entered into
G2, G3	Service provider	Infrastructure & services	N/A		Years 1 - 6	Staff employed
G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services	Circular management	2,200 t (T2), T3	Years 1 - 3	Report completed
G2, G3, G4	Advocate, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance	Circular management		Years 1 - 6	Number of submissions
Service provider	Policy & Governance	Waste management		Years 1 - 6	AMPs completed	Number of submissions

Te aronga tuaiwa – Te aro ki ngā āputa i te tūāhanga
Focus area 9 – Addressing infrastructure gaps

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
9.1	Complete solid waste activity management plans (AMP) to assess the condition and effectiveness of waste infrastructure.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider	Policy & Governance
9.2	Stay abreast of the status of regional and national waste infrastructure activity including landfill closures and capacity, bans on materials, and gate rates to assess risks or opportunities for Ōmarunui Landfill.	Future	R	G2, G4	Advocate, regulator, Service provider, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
9.3	Complete construction of additional regional landfill capacity.	Current	R	G2, G4	Service provider	Infrastructure & services
9.4	Investigate and (if feasible) develop options for infrastructure to maximise recovery, including consideration of a Regional Recovery Park and/ or network of drop off locations that could enable better flexibility of the action's delivery.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services
9.5	Review kerbside services based on demand, accessibility and equity for households and retaining value of materials to determine targeted improvements to increase reuse and recovery.	Future	R	G2, G3	Advocate, segulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Infrastructure & services
9.6	Collaborate with partners and wider Hawke's Bay stakeholder groups to implement appropriate recommendations from the Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Roadmap.	Future	R	G1, G2, G3, G4	Advocate, regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance
9.7	Investigate imposing a local waste minimisation levy at council waste facilities.	Future	R		Regulator, service provider, collaborator, enabler, advisor	Policy & Governance

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Waste management		Years 1 - 6	AMPs completed
Waste management		Years 1 - 3	
Waste management	T3	Years 1 - 3	Opening of Area B at Ōmarunui Landfill
Circular management	6,100 t (T2/T3)	Years 3 - 6	Report completed
Waste management	700 t (T2)	Years 1 - 6	Review report completed
Circular Management	T1/T2/T3	Years 1 - 6	Number of organisations involved
		Years 1 - 6	Report completed

Section of new diversion area at Henderson Road transfer station

Te aronga tuangahuru – Te whai māramatanga mō te tukunga o ngā momo para i te karangatanga 2-5 ki te taupuni para
Focus area 10 – Understanding material flows to Class 2-5 Landfill disposal facilities

	Action	Status of action	Regional (R), or district specific	Alignment with strategic framework	Councils' intended role	Activity type
10.1	Investigate contaminated soil material flows and identify opportunities to reuse soil beneficially.	Future	R	G2, G4	Advocate, collaborator, enabler	Policy & Governance
10.2	Engage with commercial sector to better understand Class 2 - 5 Landfill activity and data and encourage diversion away from all landfill facilities (1 - 5).	Future	R	G1, G2	Advocate, collaborator, advisor	Policy & Governance

Te aroturuki, te arotake me te rīpoata kokenga
Monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress

Te arotakenga o tēnei mahere
Evaluation and review of this plan

To ensure the Plan remains relevant, the councils will review it at least every six years. Before each review, a waste assessment will be conducted to gather community input and to understand our waste management system as required by the WMA.

Te aroturuki me te rīpoata
Monitoring and reporting

The councils will monitor and report against the targets set out in the WMMP to determine the implementation of the Action plan. This will, at a minimum, include:

- Type, quantity and composition of waste and captured materials.
- Origin of the waste/source of materials received.
- Contamination tonnages for waste services managed by council.
- Monitoring of specific waste streams, such as illegal dumping.
- Progress in capturing more data.
- Effectiveness of actions in the plan and progress towards the targets set.
- Compliance with legislative requirements.
- Better capture and reporting of circular economy activities and emissions generated from waste.

Waste hierarchy	Contribution to targets	Implementation period	Measure
Circular management		Years 3 - 6	Report completed
Circular management		Years 1 - 3	Number of engagements and data received

Appendix A – Glossary

Term	Definition
Anaerobic digestion	Process to recover value from organic materials within a sealed vessel without the presence of oxygen. Outputs from anaerobic digestion include digestate and biogas.
Circular economy	Economic system that uses a systemic approach to maintain a circular flow of resources by recovering, retaining or adding to their value while contributing to sustainable development.
Class 1 Landfill	Landfills accepting municipal solid waste which includes household waste, commercial waste and other wastes.
Class 2 Landfill	Landfills accepting non-putrescible wastes including construction and demolition waste such as wood products, asphalt, plasterboard, insulation and other inert industrial wastes.
Class 5 Landfill	Landfills accepting only virgin excavated natural material, such as clay, soil or rock for disposal.
Composting	Process to recover value from organic materials including in-vessel composting, vermi-composting, static pile composting, and windrow composting.
Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Waste created during the construction, renovation or demolition of residential and commercial buildings and facilities. This includes both vertical infrastructure, such as buildings and horizontal infrastructure, such as roading and bridges.
Diversion rate	Portion of materials recovered for recycling, reuse, composting etc. relative to total waste stream.
Diverted material	Materials that are reused, repaired, repurposed, recycled, composted or processed via anaerobic digestion.
Green waste	Means lawn clippings, weeds, plants, other soft vegetable matter or other organic waste, which will degenerate into compost.
Kaupapa	Topic, purpose, agenda, programme.
Mana whenua	Authority associated with whakapapa to, and occupation of tribal lands. Each mana whenua group may define this uniquely.
Mātauranga Māori	Māori traditional or ancestral knowledge.

Term	Definition
Organic materials	Materials suitable for organic material recovery e.g. composting including food and garden waste, timber, plant materials, and sawdust.
Papatūānuku	Earth Mother or earth's surface.
Product stewardship	Product stewardship is when people and businesses take responsibility for the life-cycle impacts of their products, either voluntarily or in response to regulatory tools. Is used interchangeably with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).
Taonga	Treasure, natural resource(s).
Te ao Māori	Māori worldview.
Te taiao	The environment.
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi.
Waste	Anything disposed of or discarded including a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.
Waste hierarchy	A strategic framework of waste management principles indicating best and least favoured options to reduce and manage waste.
Waste levy	Charge applied per tonne of material disposed to Class 1,2,3 or 4 Landfills paid to the Ministry for the Environment used to fund waste minimisation activities, projects to remediate contaminated sites, activities that reduce environmental harm or increase environmental benefits, the Ministry's waste and hazardous substances work programme and local authorities to manage emergency waste and to repair or replace waste infrastructure damaged by an emergency.
Waste disposal	Any waste that is disposed to Class 1 - 5 Landfills.
Industrial waste	Waste from industrial, commercial, and institutional sources.
Residential waste	All waste originating from residential premises other than that covered by one of the other, more specific classifications.

Appendix B – Mana whenua engagement

16 April 2024
- Waste kaupapa series
- Ōmarunui Landfill visit

17 June 2024
- Waste kaupapa series
- "The World of Waste" with Kate Fenwick

12 August 2024
- Monthly hui with Mana Ahuriri Trust

23 August 2024
- Waste kaupapa series
- Toitū te Taiao with Jacqui Forbes, Para Kore

29 August 2024
- Formal meeting of Ngā Mānukanuka o Te Iwi (NCC)

5 September 2024
- Hui with Te Kāhui Pakeke

9 September 2024
- Monthly hui with Mana Ahuriri Trust

11 September 2024
- Formal meeting of Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee (HDC)

18 October 2024
- Monthly hui with Mana Ahuriri Trust

22 October 2024
- Hui with Mana Ahuriri Trust

19 September 2024
- Hui with Te Taiwhenua o te Whanganui ā Orotu

28 October 2024
- Waste Minimisation proposal received from Te Taiwhenua o te Whanganui ā Orotu

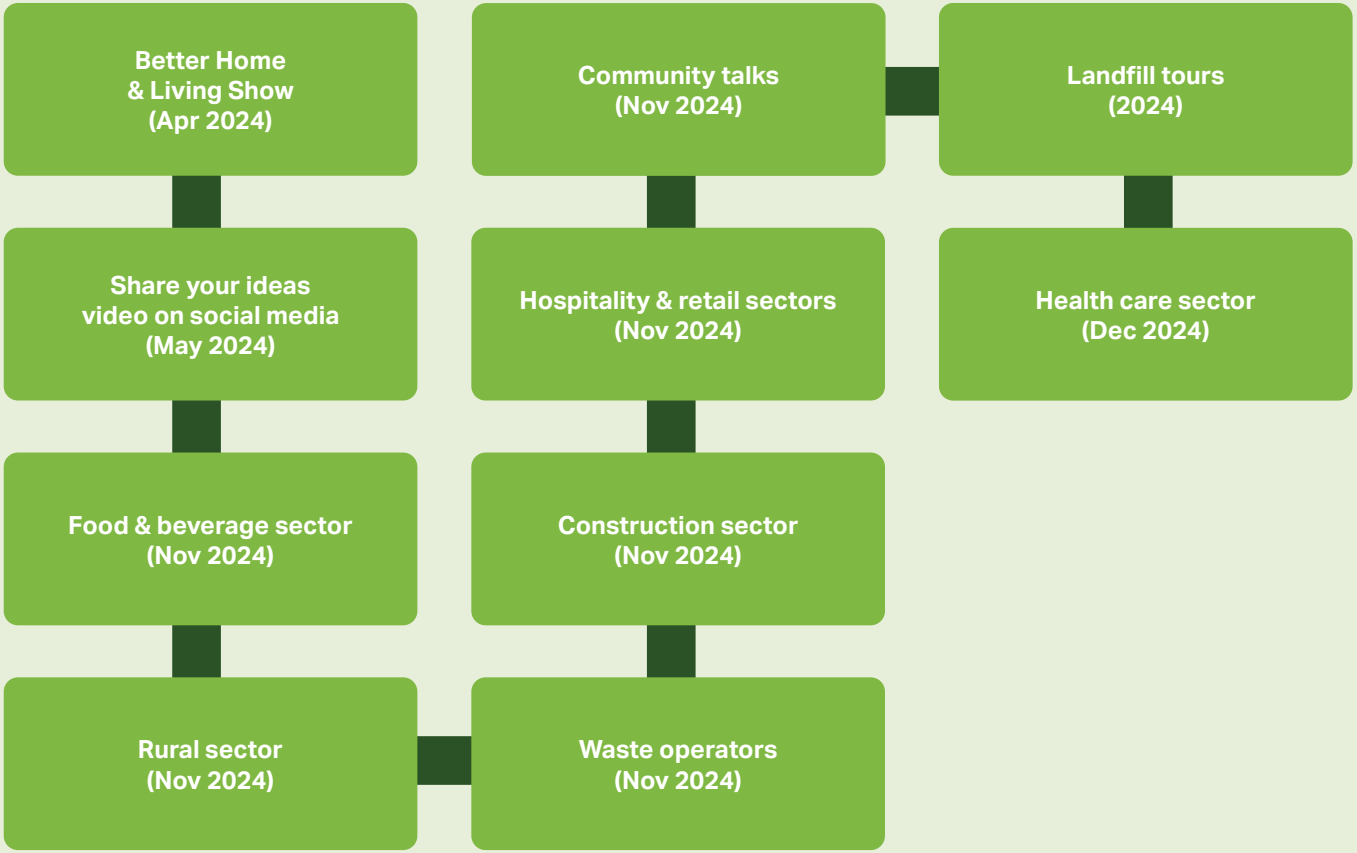
12 November 2024
- Monthly hui with Mana Ahuriri Trust

20 November 2024
- Formal meeting of Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee (HDC)

29 November 2024
- Hui with Te Taiwhenua o te Whanganui ā Orotu

9 December 2024
- Monthly hui with Mana Ahuriri Trust

Appendix C – Community & commercial sector engagement



Appendix D – Waste assessment

Supporting information

The 2024 waste assessment documents are available on the Council websites:

hastingsdc.govt.nz

napier.govt.nz

Council recycling crates

HERETAUNGA HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL

NAPIER CITY COUNCIL Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri

make landfill your last choice

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION *Bylaw*

2025

NAPIER CITY COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri

www.napier.govt.nz

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Napier City Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2025

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1 Scope

1.1 This bylaw is the Napier City Council Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2025/ Te Ture ā-rohe a Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri mō te Whakahaere me te Whakaiti Para 2025.

1.2 This bylaw is made under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

1.3 This bylaw applies to Napier City.

1.4 The Napier City Council Solid Waste Bylaw 2012 was revoked on 1 July 2024 under section 58(3) of the WM Act applying section 160A of the LGA.

1.5 This bylaw comes into force on 26 June 2025.

Explanatory note: This bylaw should be read in conjunction with the Hastings District Council/ Napier City Council Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan/ Te Mahere Whakahaere me te Whakaiti Para and any relevant controls referred to in clause 3.

1.6 This bylaw does not apply to:

a) Council when exercising its lawful compliance functions;

b) Emergency services or civil defence personnel exercising their lawful functions in an emergency; or

c) Any Person acting in compliance with a lawful direction of Council.

1.7 The purpose of this bylaw is to support:

a) The implementation of the Hastings District Council/Napier City Council Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan;

b) Achieve the purpose of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the New Zealand Waste Strategy;

c) Efficient and effective waste management and minimisation across Napier City and support safe practices through the regulation of the collection, transport, Recovery and disposal of Waste.

1.8 Compliance with bylaw

a) No Person may deposit, collect, transport, sort, store, process or dispose of Waste other than in accordance with this bylaw;

b) To avoid doubt, compliance with this bylaw does not remove the need to comply with all other applicable Acts, Regulations, bylaws and any relevant consents, permits or approvals.

2 Definitions and Interpretation

2.1 In this bylaw unless the context otherwise requires:

Animal Remains means partial or whole animal carcasses or body parts excluding food scraps, manufactured goods and animal excretions.

Approved Receptacle means a container, bag or other receptacle approved by Council for the disposal of Waste, including for the collection of that Waste.

Commercial/Industrial Waste means any waste that results from a commercial enterprise and includes Waste generated by the carrying on of any business, manufacture, process, trade, market, or other undertaking including scrap, salvaged materials or other similar Waste.

Construction and Demolition Waste means any Waste generated from any building work (including construction, renovation, repair or demolition); and includes but is not limited to concrete, plasterboard, insulation, nails, wood, steel, brick, paper, roofing materials, wool/textiles, cardboard, metals, plastic or glass, as well as any Waste originating from site preparation, such as dredging materials, tree stumps, asphalt and rubble.

Explanatory note: For clarity and the avoidance of doubt, waste created during the manufacture of building products is not 'Construction and Demolition Waste' in terms of this bylaw.

Council Collection Point means any Council approved places, facilities or receptacle where Approved Receptacles may be left for collection or Waste may be deposited.

Event Waste means any Waste generated from any organised temporary activity of significant scale and/or occurring over multiple days that is likely to create Waste, including (but not limited to) an open-air market, parade, protest, festival, sports, concert or celebration.

Green Waste means lawn clippings, weeds, plants, soft vegetable matter or other Organic Waste, that by nature or condition and being free of any contaminants will naturally decompose into compost. This excludes any plant or vegetation classified as a pest plant by Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC), such as moth plant.

Hazardous Waste means any waste that:

a) contains substances defined in Section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, which exceed the minimum degree of hazard specified by the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2000; or

b) meets the definition for infectious substances included in the Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 1999 and the NZ Standard 5433: 1999 - Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; or

c) or is publicly notified by the Council from time to time to be hazardous and to require special handling for the purposes of collection, transportation, Recovery or disposal.

Household/Domestic Waste means any Waste originating from any household or from the cafeteria, lunchroom or canteen of any commercial enterprise. To avoid doubt this includes Recyclable Material, Green Waste or Organic Waste.

Licence means a licence, consent, permit or approval to do something under this bylaw and includes any conditions to which the licence is subject.

Medical Waste means waste generated by healthcare facilities that poses a risk of infection or is hazardous, including items like needles, syringes, blood-soaked materials, and certain pharmaceuticals.

Explanatory note: *the Management of Healthcare Waste Standard (NZS 4304:2002) outlines types*

of medical waste. In the context of this bylaw, hazardous and controlled healthcare waste are medical waste.

Multi-Unit Development means a multiple tenancy property comprising of 10 or more separately occupied residential units, whether in the same building or in separate buildings, and held either in common ownership or in separate ownership. This includes a unit title development, a mixed-use premises with business activities, and any development with controlled or restricted access, such as a gated community.

Occupier in relation to any land or premises, means any lessee, licensee, or other occupant of the land, and includes the Owner or the agent of the owner where there is no apparent occupier.

Organic Waste means food scraps including all parts of food discarded during food preparation ("food organics") and vegetative materials discarded from gardening activities ("garden organics"), as provided for in the Standard.

Owner as applied to any Premises means any Person for the time being entitled to receive the rent for such Premises, or who would be so entitled if it were let to a tenant at a rack rent and, where any such Person is absent from New Zealand, includes their attorney or Agent.

Person means an individual, a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an unincorporated body.

Prohibited Waste means Waste containing any:

a) Material capable of causing any injury to any person or animal unless that material is sufficiently contained to prevent injury;

b) Material capable of causing damage to the Approved Receptacle or likely to shatter in the course of collection unless the material is sufficiently contained to prevent damage to the Approved Receptacle or to prevent injury;

c) Material that may endanger any person, animal or vehicle that may come in to contact with it prior to, during or following collection, transportation, Recovery, or disposal;

d) Liquid or viscous fluid (including but not limited to used oil and paints);

e) Radioactive wastes but excluding domestic smoke detectors;

f) Batteries, including but not limited to lithium and lead acid batteries;

g) Hazardous Waste;

h) Medical waste;

i) Asbestos;

j) Fluorescent lights or lightbulbs containing any mercury;

k) Gas containers;

l) Aerosol cans;

m) Lead paint products;

n) Other material prohibited by Council from time to time.

Public Place means a place that is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge and whether any Owner or Occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from it.

Public Waste Bins means an Approved Receptacle in a Public Place for the disposal of Waste and includes Approved Receptacles for different types of Waste for example Recyclable Material Organic Waste material or other Waste.

Recovery has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

a) means extraction of materials or energy from waste or diverted material for further use or processing; and

b) includes making waste or diverted material into compost.

Recyclable Material means the types of Waste that are able to be recycled and that may be specified by the Council from time to time under this bylaw.

Resource Recovery Facility means a premises

a) At which material that has been disposed of or discarded is received, collected, sorted, stored, processed or any combination of these activities for the purpose of recovering components or elements for recycling or reuse;

b) To avoid doubt, includes a commercial composting operation, recovery operation,

materials recovery facility, transfer station and recycling depot.

Special Collection Area means a Council defined area where there may be specific controls for the collection of Waste or Recyclable Material.

Standard means the Standard Materials for Kerbside Collections Notice 2023 (Notice No.1).

Waste Collector any person who collects or transports Waste as their primary business and includes commercial and non-commercial collectors and transporters of Waste (for example, community groups and not-for-profit organisations); but does not include individuals who collect and transport Waste for personal reasons (for example, a person taking household garden Waste to a refuse transfer station).

Waste has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

a) Means anything disposed of or discarded; and

b) Includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, Organic Waste, electronic waste, or Construction and Demolition Waste); and

c) To avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded.

Explanatory note: For clarity, the definition for Waste in the Public Places Bylaw is different to the definition in this bylaw. Waste in this bylaw has been defined using the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 definition.

Waste Management Facility means a premises

a) At which material that has been disposed of or discarded is received, collected, sorted, stored, processed or any combination of these activities; and

b) To avoid doubt, includes a landfill, cleanfill, managed fill, monofill or transfer station.

Waste Operator means a Person who owns, operates or manages a Waste Management Facility and/or Resource Recovery Facility.

2.2 Any undefined words, phrases or expressions used in this bylaw have the same meanings as in the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (including any regulations and rules made under that Act).

2.3 Part 2 of the Legislation Act 2019 applies to the interpretation of this bylaw.

2.4 Explanatory notes are not part of the bylaw, and the Council may add, amend or delete explanatory notes at any time without amending the bylaw.

Explanatory note: Explanatory notes are used to explain the intent of a clause in less formal language and/or to include additional helpful information.

3 Controls

3.1 In addition to the requirements of this bylaw, the Council may, by resolution publicly notified, make, amend or revoke controls or rules that provide for the following matters:

a) The type, size, number, construction of and maximum allowable limits of Waste allowed in an Approved Receptacle for the collection of Waste from a Public Place, Council Collection Point or Special Collection Area;

b) Collection times, conditions of use and any other operational matter relating to collection of an Approved Receptacle from a Public Place, Council Collection Point or a Special Collection Area;

c) The placing of an Approved Receptacle for collection;

d) The correct separation of Waste into an Approved Receptacle;

e) Types of Waste that are prohibited;

f) The effective management and minimisation of specific categories or types of Waste and diverted material, including but not limited to:

i. Construction and Demolition Waste;

ii. Organic Waste;

iii. Multi-Unit Development waste; and

iv. Event Waste;

g) Conditions that, as applicable, can be included in any Licence for any Waste Collector or Waste Operator operating within the city, including, in addition to any of the above matters: the provision of information to the Council about the types of materials deposited, collected, transported, received, sorted, stored, processed, disposed of or any combination of these activities;

h) The size, location, quantity and general management of Public Waste Bins allowed in Public Places.

3.2 Controls implemented by Council may:

a) Regulate, control or prohibit any matter or thing generally, for any specified classes of case, or in a particular case;

b) Apply to all Waste or any specified category or type of Waste;

c) Apply to Napier City or to a specified part of it; and/or

d) Apply at all times or at any specified time or period of time.

3.3 Any Person providing or using a waste collection service in or from a Public Place must comply with all controls made by the Council relating to that service.

4 Waste Collection

4.1 Waste may not be placed in a Public Place, Council Collection Point or in a Special Collection Area for collection unless it is:

a) Household/Domestic Waste;

b) Organic Waste (including Green Waste);

c) Recyclable Material;

d) any other type of Waste determined by the Council as able to be placed for collection.

4.2 A person that disposes of or discards Waste in a Public Place, at a Council Collection Point or in a Special Collection Area for collection under clause 4.1, must:

a) ensure that Waste is separated in accordance with clause 5 and deposited into the correct Approved Receptacle as determined by Council;

b) take all reasonable steps to prevent any Waste from escaping any Approved Receptacle.

c) ensure that any Approved Receptacle is not overfilled;

d) take all reasonable steps to prevent any Approved Receptacle disrupting or obstructing pedestrian and vehicular traffic and to preserve access to the premises;

e) ensure that Approved Receptacles are placed for collection and retrieved in accordance with any applicable control specified by the Council under clause 3.

4.3 Council may declare by resolution that any road, Public Place or other land is a Special Collection Area.

4.4 Special Collection Areas shall be defined on a map and include information on any applicable control specified by the Council under clause 3.

4.5 A person must not:

a) Cause, permit or allow the deposit of any Prohibited Waste into an Approved Receptacle;

b) Cause, permit or allow the deposit of any material into an Approved Receptacle that is not approved for that type of Waste;

c) Interfere with or remove any Waste material from an Approved Receptacle, except a Waste Collector, Authorised Officer, or with the consent of the Owner of the Approved Receptacle;

d) Cause, permit or allow the deposit of any Waste in an Approved Receptacle provided to any other person, without that person's consent;

e) Remove an Approved Receptacle from the premises to which it has been provided or from any other premises,

without the consent of Council (noting Council reserves the right to charge to replace any Approved Receptacle that are lost, stolen or damaged);

f) Damage any Approved Receptacle;

g) Obstruct or hinder a Waste Collector from lawfully collecting Waste from an Approved Receptacle.

5 Separation of Waste

5.1 Waste, including Recyclable Material and Organic Waste must be separated in accordance with the Waste types set out in the Standard before being placed in Approved Receptacles for collection.

5.2 Only materials stated in the Standard are accepted in an Approved Receptacle for Recyclable Material or Organic Waste, unless otherwise specified by the Council by resolution.

Explanatory note: A copy of the Standard is available here [Materials for Kerbside Collections Notice 2023 (Notice No.1)]

6 General Responsibilities

6.1 The Occupier of any premises is responsible for:

a) Any Waste generated on that premises until it has been collected;

b) Any Waste, generated from that premises, that has been placed on public property in an Approved Receptacle for collection, that is not collected;

c) Ensuring that there is an adequate area on the premises for the safe storage of Approved Receptacles and that they are kept in a hygienic state.

7 Waste Collectors and Waste Operators

7.1 Any Waste Collector who collects or transports Waste from a Public Place, Council Collection Point or Special Collection Area must:

a) Make available to the Occupier of a premises one or more Approved Receptacle/s to enable separate collection of each of the Waste types required to be separately collected from the premises;

b) Not collect or dispose of any Waste material which has not been separated in accordance with the requirements of this bylaw;

c) Comply with all controls made by the Council relating to that collection.

7.2 The Council may require Waste Collectors and Waste Operators to apply for a Licence from the Council:

a) in the form and manner required by Council; and

b) including any information required by Council.

7.3 The Council may approve or refuse any application, taking into account the purpose of this bylaw and the Hastings District Council / Napier City Council Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

7.4 If approved, the Council may impose any conditions on the Licence provided for in any control made under clause 3 of this bylaw.

8 Public Waste Bins

8.1 A person must not:

a) place any Household / Domestic Waste, Commercial / Industrial Waste, Organic Waste, Prohibited Waste or Hazardous Waste in any Public Waste Bin; or

b) Dispose of any Animal Remains in a Public Waste Bin; or

c) put or attempt to put any Waste into a Public Waste Bin if the bin is already full; or

d) remove any Waste from a Public Waste Bin unless authorised by Council to do so; or

e) attach any advertising material (including but not limited to stickers and posters) to, or paint or vandalise any Public Waste Bin, unless authorised by Council to do so;

f) Damage any Public Waste Bin provided by Council.

9 Enforcement

9.1 A Person who fails to comply with this bylaw and/or any controls made under the bylaw commits a breach of this bylaw and is liable to a penalty under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.

Explanatory note: Section 60 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 provides that: "Every Person commits an offence who breaches a bylaw made under section 56 and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000."

9.2 Where a Person does not comply with the requirements of this bylaw and/or any controls made under the bylaw in relation to collection service that applies to them, the Council (or a Council contracted Waste Operator where applicable) may take any/all of the following action(s) against the Person:

a) Reject (i.e. not collect) the contents of any Approved Receptacle left out by that Person for collection from a Public Place, if the contents or placement of the receptacle is non-compliant;

b) Issue written notices identifying the breach, requiring compliance with the bylaw and warning of the consequences of continued offending;

c) Remove the non-compliant contents in a receptacle (or remove the entire Approved Receptacle) with the Owner/Occupier subject to payment of the costs of removal, administrative costs and an additional penalty specified by Council. If payment is not made within the specified period, the service may be withdrawn or suspended as below;

d) Withdraw or suspend the collection service provided to that Owner/Occupier. The suspension can be for a set period of time or indefinite, depending on the severity, at the discretion of Council (or licensed Waste Operator where applicable).

Explanatory note: A Person committing a breach of this bylaw and/or any controls made under the bylaw may also commit an offence under the Litter Act 1979 and may be liable to a penalty under that Act.

10 Date Bylaw Made

This bylaw was made by the Napier City Council at a meeting of the Council on 26 June 2025.

Sealed with the Common Seal Of the Napier City Council In the presence of:

Mayor: Signed by: Kirsten Wise
Date & Time: 27 Jun, 2025 09:46:32 NZST

Chief Executive: Signed by: Louise Miller
Date & Time: 27 Jun, 2025 11:53:22 NZST

Date: