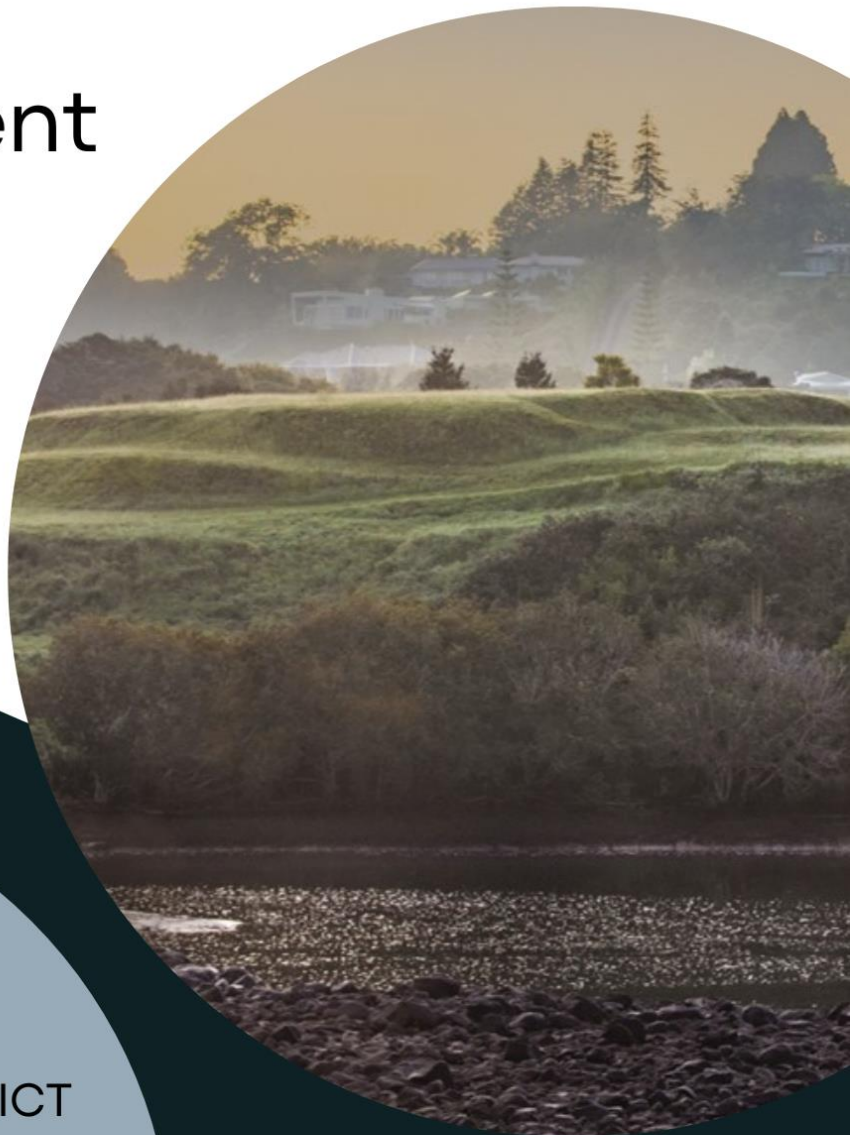


Te Pātukurea

Cultural Impact Addendum
Scenario
Assessment
2024

Prepared For

FAR NORTH DISTRICT
COUNCIL



This addendum was written by Celia Witehira for Te Pātukurea Hapū Rōpū. It was approved by Te Pātukurea Hapū Rōpū on 27 September 2024 for Far North District Council Te Pātukurea Spatial Planning project.

Statement of Purpose

This document is an addendum to the Te Pātukurea Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) 2023. It should be read in conjunction with the original CIA to provide a comprehensive understanding of cultural considerations. The purpose of this addendum is to evaluate the proposed growth scenarios for the Te Pātukurea Spatial Plan, assessing their benefits and weaknesses through the lens of hapū values and potential cultural impacts as outlined in the CIA.

Key considerations for Wastewater Infrastructure

Before assessing individual scenarios, it is crucial to address overarching wastewater infrastructure considerations that apply to all proposed development options:

Existing Municipal System

The Kerikeri Wastewater Treatment Plant, commissioned in 2018 and certified as completed in October 2020, currently serves urban areas. However, it lacks the capacity to handle large new developments without significant upgrades.

Increased Demand

Growth forecasts for the Te Pātukurea area indicate a higher future population, resulting in increased demand for wastewater treatment. New residential and commercial developments will strain the current infrastructure if not expanded to accommodate this growth.

Environmental and Cultural Considerations

- The health and mauri of Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira and other waterways are of paramount importance to Ngā Hapū.
- Continued reliance on on-site systems without upgrades or improved regulation risks nutrient runoff and groundwater contamination, particularly concerning given the proximity of sensitive ecosystems like rivers, wetlands, and coastal environments.
- Any wastewater solution must prioritize the protection and enhancement of water quality, respecting cultural values related to wai (water).

Infrastructure Expansion

- Expansion of the existing municipal wastewater network or construction of new facilities will be necessary to support development.
- This includes upgrades to the Kerikeri Wastewater Treatment Plant and extension of sewer mains to Waipapa and outlying areas.
- Geographic and topographical constraints in the hilly, spread-out Kerikeri-Waipapa area complicate the extension of sewerage networks, potentially requiring significant engineering efforts.

Sustainability and Innovation

- Potential for implementing sustainable wastewater solutions, such as greywater recycling and constructed wetlands for natural filtration in smaller developments or decentralized systems.
- Exploration of innovative, sustainable technologies to minimize environmental impacts and align with kaitiakitanga principles.

Future-Proofing

- Infrastructure upgrades should consider both immediate growth and long-term needs, investing in flexible, expandable systems adaptable to population growth and technological advancements.
- Climate change resilience must be built into designs, considering increased rainfall and potential sea-level rise to reduce risks of overflow events.

Planning and Funding

- Developer contributions may be required to support infrastructure upgrades, potentially through development levies.
- The Far North District Council's Infrastructure Strategy and Long-Term Plan need to align with growth projections for Kerikeri and Waipapa.
- Integrated planning for wastewater, drinking water, and stormwater is critical to avoid piecemeal development and potential service shortfalls or environmental degradation.

These considerations form a critical backdrop against which each scenario must be evaluated. The chosen development path must not only meet immediate needs but also ensure the long-term wellbeing of tangata whenua, the community and te taiao, in alignment with hapū values and aspirations.

Core Values and Considerations

Before assessing each scenario, it is crucial to understand the core values that underpin the cultural perspective of Ngā Hapū o Te Pātukurea. These values should be considered for all development scenarios:

Atuatanga: Acknowledgement of the resemblances of spiritual ancestors, their godliness and supernatural beings (e.g Taniwha). The kupu derives from atua which ties this value back to the spiritual world and the domains which atua care for and preside over.

Whakapapa: The relationships between us as whānau, hapū & iwi and all things in our natural world. The whakapapa of the land, soil, fauna and flora, waterways and the relationships with our atua.

Kaitiakitanga: The responsibilities and kaupapa passed down from the ancestors for tangata whenua to take care of the places, natural resources and other taonga in their rohe and the mauri of those places, resources and taonga

Manaakitanga: Hospitality, kindness, generosity, support – the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others.

Rangatiratanga: The exercise of power and authority derived from the gods; exercise of chieftainship including sovereignty, rights of self-determination, self-government, the authority and power of iwi or hapū to make decisions and to own and control resources.

Can also be: chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, leadership of a social group, domain of the rangatira, noble birth, attributes of a chief.

In addition to these core values, each scenario should be evaluated based on its potential to:

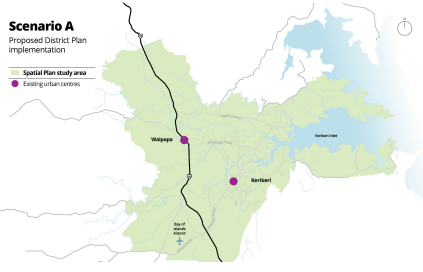
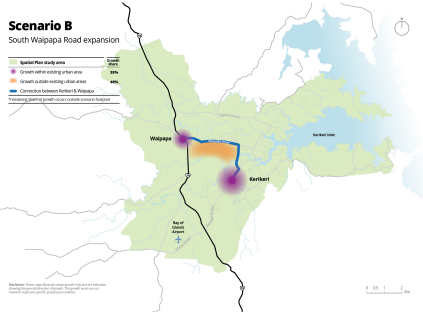
- Protect and enhance wāhi tapu and sites of cultural significance
- Improve access to mahinga kai and cultural materials
- Support biodiversity and protect taonga species
- Maintain and improve water quality, particularly in Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira and the coastal waters
- Provide affordable housing options for tangata whenua and the community
- Provide connectivity to te taiaio
- Incorporate Te Reo Māori and cultural narratives in development design
- Adapt to climate change impacts while respecting cultural values

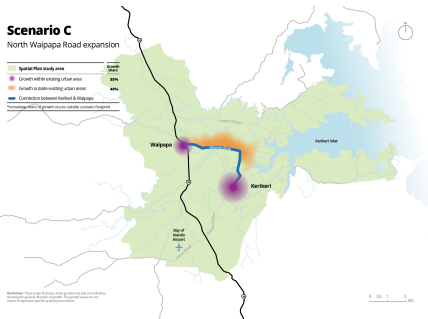
These considerations form the foundation for assessing the benefits and weaknesses of each proposed scenario.

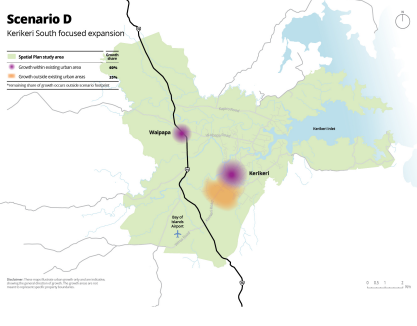
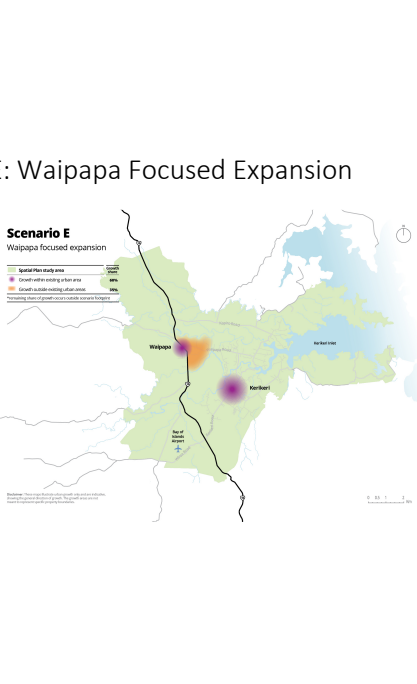
Assessment of Scenarios

The following table presents an analysis of each proposed scenario, highlighting the benefits and weaknesses in relation to the core values and considerations outlined above.

It also takes into account the potential impacts identified in the original CIA.

Scenario	Benefits	Weaknesses
<p>A: Proposed District Plan Implementation</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal immediate disruption to existing wāhi tapu and sites of significance • Less immediate pressure on existing infrastructure, potentially allowing time for more culturally appropriate solutions • Slower pace of development may allow more time for hapū consultation and incorporation of mātauranga Māori and cultural diversity • Pre-existing infrastructure is available • Kotahitanga in Kerikeri for our people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not address current issues with disconnected streets and lack of housing options, hindering manaakitanga • Limited opportunities for hapū-led development, constraining rangatiratanga • Minimal improvement in access to cultural materials and mahinga kai • Continued degradation of waterways and Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira, conflicting with kaitiakitanga responsibilities • Does not address equity issues or improve access for tangata whenua • Fails to enhance biodiversity and protect taonga species
<p>B: South Waipapa Road Expansion</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for improved connectivity between Waipapa and Kerikeri, enhancing manaakitanga • Opportunity to incorporate cultural narratives and Te Reo in new development areas • Possibility to enhance habitats for taonga species in new areas • Connect people to the taiao allowing whakapapa connections to flourish • Improved infrastructure could better support kaitiakitanga of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant new infrastructure required, potentially impacting wai, whenua and taiao • Risk of affecting Waipekakoura River tributary, its taonga species and surrounding whenua. • May require careful management to protect wāhi tapu and archaeological sites in development areas • Potential for increased pressure on moana and mahinga kai due to increased population and runoff within a close proximity to rivers and streams. • Risk of soil disturbance and movement, conflicting with hapū views on soil whakapapa

Scenario	Benefits	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development areas could incorporate universal design principles, te reo and cultural narrative for tangata whenua • Potential for hapū involvement in planning, supporting rangatiratanga 	
<p>C: North Waipapa Road Expansion</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable topography for stormwater management, supporting kaitiakitanga of Wai • Opportunity for substantial new development incorporating cultural values and Te Reo • Potential to create new, well-connected communities enhancing manaakitanga • New development areas could incorporate universal design principles, te reo and cultural narrative for tangata whenua • Could allow for significant hapū involvement in planning, supporting rangatiratanga • Opportunity to enhance biodiversity and protect taonga species in new development areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-scale development may impact existing Whakapapa connections to the land • Potential for significant change to landscape, affecting Atuatanga considerations • May put pressure on unknown wāhi tapu and archaeological sites • Large new development areas could impact habitats of taonga species if not carefully managed • Risk of increased pollution and pressure on Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira and coastal areas
<p>D: Kerikeri South Focused Expansion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-cost benefit • Focuses development closer to existing urban area, potentially reducing impact on undeveloped land and wāhi tapu • Opportunity to improve connectivity in Kerikeri, enhancing manaakitanga • Could allow for intensification of existing areas, potentially preserving more whenua 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in southern areas may impact water quality in Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira • Topography may limit stormwater management options, potentially affecting Wai • May put pressure on unknown wāhi tapu and archaeological sites in and around Kerikeri • Could impact high-quality soils

Scenario	Benefits	Weaknesses
<p>Scenario D Kerikeri South focused expansion</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development areas could incorporate universal design principles, te reo and cultural narrative for tangata whenua • Could allow for significant hapū involvement in planning, supporting rangatiratanga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of affecting the cultural landscape around Kororipo Pā • Impact on accessibility through more pressure on Kerikeri Road
<p>E: Waipapa Focused Expansion</p> <p>Scenario E Waipapa focused expansion</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to develop Waipapa with strong cultural considerations from the outset • New development areas could incorporate universal design principles, te reo and cultural narrative for tangata whenua • Could allow for significant hapū involvement in planning, supporting rangatiratanga • Opportunity to implement comprehensive stormwater management, supporting kaitiakitanga • Potential to restore and protect kahikatea stands, acknowledging the area's original name Kahikatearoa • Connectivity to industry for work • Access to recreational areas and connectivity potential for people to te taiao. • Potential for homes to be more affordable for our people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant investment required in new infrastructure, potentially impacting whenua, natural flow paths and repo affecting Atuatanga relationships • May put pressure on existing rural and natural areas around Waipapa, affecting whakapapa connections • Could impact habitats of taonga species in currently undeveloped areas • Risk of creating disconnected development if not well-integrated with Kerikeri • Potential to affect water quality in streams flowing to Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira • May impact traditional food gathering areas and access to cultural materials • High flood area.

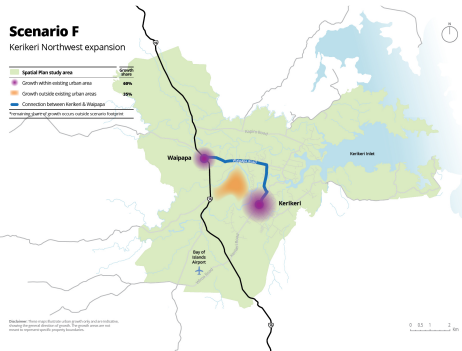
This addendum was written by Celia Witehira for Te Pātukurea Hapū Rōpū. It was approved by Te Pātukurea Hapū Rōpū on 23 October 2024 for Far North District Council Te Pātukurea Spatial Planning project.

Statement of Purpose

This document is Addendum 2 to the Amended Te Pātukurea Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) 2024 and should be read in conjunction with both the Amended CIA and Addendum: Scenario Assessment for Growth Options. The purpose of this addendum is to evaluate Scenario F – Kerikeri Northwest Expansion for the Te Pātukurea Spatial Plan, assessing the benefits and weaknesses through the lens of hapū values and potential cultural impacts as outlined in the Amended CIA.

Assessment of Scenario F

This assessment follows the same cultural values framework established in the original Addendum: Scenario Assessment for Growth Options. These core values include Atuatanga, Whakapapa, Kaitiakitanga, Manaakitanga, and Rangatiratanga, as detailed in the Amended CIA and previous addendum.

Scenario	Benefits	Weaknesses
<p>F: Kerikeri Northwest Expansion</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for establishment of an urban marae/cultural centre, significantly enhancing opportunities for manaakitanga and cultural expression within the urban environment • Creates opportunity for new housing development that could incorporate universal design principles, te reo and cultural narratives from the outset • Additional roading options could improve connectivity between Kerikeri and Waipapa, supporting manaakitanga through better community connection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High flood risk areas pose significant concerns for kaitiakitanga responsibilities, particularly regarding climate change adaptation • Development of highly productive lands conflicts with principles of kaitiakitanga and responsible guardianship of valuable soil resources • Infrastructure requirements (bridges, wastewater systems) in flood-prone areas can create long-term liability issues that could impact future generations • Significant infrastructure costs may impact ability to deliver truly affordable housing for tangata whenua

Scenario	Benefits	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to airport could support economic development opportunities for hapū • Potential to create workforce housing near employment areas, supporting social equity goals • Opportunity for hapū involvement in greenfield development planning, supporting rangatiratanga • Could incorporate significant green spaces and cultural elements in master planning • Potential to create new well-planned neighbourhoods incorporating cultural values from the start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased urban footprint and development intensity poses risks to water quality in Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira and associated mahinga kai locations through increased sedimentation and urban runoff • Risk of affecting unknown wāhi tapu and archaeological sites in previously undeveloped areas • Large-scale earthworks and development could impact the mauri of the land and its whakapapa connections • Substantial river boundaries increase risk to both infrastructure and taiao during extreme weather events

Conclusion

This addendum aims to support informed decision-making that aligns with hapū values and mitigates potential negative cultural impacts. It is essential to consider this assessment alongside the full Cultural Impact Assessment to ensure a thorough understanding of the cultural context and concerns of Ngā Hapū o Te Pātukurea.

Key Recommendations

1. Prioritise scenarios that best uphold Kaitiakitanga principles and safeguard wāhi tapu and significant cultural sites.
2. Ensure meaningful hapū engagement throughout the detailed planning and implementation phases of the chosen scenario.
3. Incorporate robust measures to protect and enhance biodiversity, with particular focus on taonga species, in all development plans.
4. Develop comprehensive strategies to mitigate potential negative impacts on waterways, with special attention to Te Awa o Ngā Rangatira.
5. Include provisions for social and affordable housing to address equity concerns raised by hapū.
6. Integrate universal design principles across all new developments to improve accessibility for tangata whenua and connectivity of tangata to te taiao.
7. Prioritise the use of Te Reo Māori and incorporate cultural narratives in the design and naming of new areas and infrastructure.