

# Wastewater Overflows in Wet Weather Storm Events and in Dry Weather

## Tangata Whenua Engagement Plan

### 1. Introduction

Under the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP), Gisborne District Council (Council) is required to obtain resource consent for overflows of wastewater from the public wastewater network. Currently, these overflows are permitted under the Plan until mid-2020, at which stage a consent will be required.

The below plan text is relevant:

9. *Discharges of untreated sewage from the reticulated infrastructure network shall be managed to:*
- a) *Minimise the frequency of these discharges; and*
  - b) *Achieve performance of an overflow occurrence of no more than 50% probability in any given year;*
  - c) *Issue discharge permits for no longer than 5 years except where there is evidence from past performance to demonstrate that wastewater overflow events can reliably achieve the performance standard in clause b. above.*

<b>Rule Number</b>	<b>Rule</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion</b>
6.2.3(1)	<i>Point Source Discharges of Untreated Sewage Resulting from Overflows from wastewater reticulation and pumping stations during wet weather events until 1 July 2020.</i>	<i>Permitted</i>	<i>a) The overflow occurs only in periods of heavy rainfall events; b) Regular monitoring of the impacts of the wastewater overflows on the water quality and environment of the receiving environment is undertaken and that the results of this monitoring are reported to the Consent Authority on an annual basis; c) Public notification is undertaken in accordance with a public notification protocol agreed in writing with the Consent Authority; d) Signage must remain in place until faecal contamination testing indicates that recreational use and food gathering activities are within health guidelines; and e) An annual public report on the number and size of overflows, and progress towards their reduction is provided.</i>

Council therefore requires a consent post 1 July 2020 because the permitted activity status ceases on that date.

Council is therefore currently preparing technical reports and a resource consent application to support a consent application with the aim of lodging in May 2020. The Council is undertaking engagement with tangata whenua and key stakeholders as part of this application and the Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE). This engagement plan is specifically for tangata whenua.

Turanganui A Kiwa tangata whenua uniquely identify (in terms of cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association) to the three main rivers that traverse the Turanga (Gisborne) urban area – converging to flow to the ocean. These are the following rivers:

- Waimata
- Taruheru
- Turanganui

They also associate with Turanganui-a-Kiwa Poverty Bay, its beaches and associated environments and spaces.

The wastewater overflows affect current and historical connections between tangata whenua and these waterbodies. It is recognised that the overflow of wastewater to Gisborne's waterways is not acceptable to tangata whenua and the community and Council is working to progressively reduce overflow frequency, volume and effects.

## **2. Background**

Council owns and operates a wastewater system that services the city of Gisborne, collecting wastewater from houses, businesses and other activities and transports this via a series of pipes and pump stations to the wastewater treatment plant. How this wastewater system operates affects the connections of Turanganui A Kiwa tangata whenua with their natural environment.

The public wastewater system is sized and operated in accordance with current engineering practice, with the main elements of the system being sized to cater for between four and six times the average flow of wastewater in dry weather (ADWF). This is to provide capacity for growth and to cater for the inevitable and largely unavoidable ingress of stormwater into the wastewater system during wet weather that occurs in any wastewater system. Councils across New Zealand and internationally grapple with this issue, with programmes to minimise the volume of stormwater entering the wastewater network.

### **Wet weather overflows**

Wet weather overflows (WWOs) occur as a result of excessive rainwater / stormwater entering the wastewater network. Where the volume of stormwater entering the wastewater network exceeds the capacity of the system, a combination of stormwater and wastewater will be discharged – either through formal (designed) overflow points or via informal overflow points such as manholes and gully traps on private land.

Currently, Gisborne's wastewater network overflows in wet weather on average three times per year in response to prolonged heavy rainfall. Wet years, or years with a series of

significant rainfall events, will typically have a higher number of overflows and no overflows may result in dry years. The below shows the number of overflows per financial year.

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2	2	4	4	2	3	1	0	5	4	3

Management of overflows has changed significantly over time. In the past, overflows occurred automatically when volumes in the wastewater network exceeded system capacity resulting in widely dispersed and uncontrolled overflows, including on private property. In other words, there was no manual process in opening valves etc. to allow for overflows – when flows exceeded a certain threshold, then wastewater would automatically overflow.

From approximately 2009, Council blocked a number of overflows points and upgraded the network so that the overflow valves that direct overflows to Gisborne's main rivers are required to be opened manually. This made it easier to manage and monitor overflows.

While overflowing to rivers is not desirable, managed discharges are preferable to overflows onto private property from gully traps, manholes or at toilets which lead to even greater social and public health risks. Council therefore opts for opening the wastewater scour valves in order to avoid sewage spilling into private property, which has much longer-lasting negative effects.

More recently, Council has implemented a range of further operational and infrastructure improvements to enable better management of overflows and enable reducing overflow volumes, including:

- Consolidating overflows to two primary overflow points (Wainui Road and Seymour/Turenne), unless the magnitude of the event requires additional, secondary valves to be opened to limit the extent of adverse effects. In very extreme events, discharges from tertiary overflow points may be necessary.
- Additional storage and interceptor and rising main works to reduce overflows.
- Improved management procedures, such as real-time flow analysis, to ensure overflows only occur when necessary to avoid uncontrolled overflows, and so that overflows can be 'switched off' as soon as practical.

The Discharge Reduction Plan (<https://www.gdc.govt.nz/assets/Files/Major-projects/DrainWise/DrainWise-Wastewater-Discharge-Reduction-Plan-v4.pdf>), produced based on wastewater and stormwater modelling, asset management information, and local network knowledge, was produced to guide how Council reduces the volume of stormwater entering the wastewater network. This is supported by an implementation programme that is currently being rolled out, which is critical to remove the large volumes of stormwater that drive wet weather wastewater overflows - the DrainWise Implementation Programme.

### **Dry Weather Overflows**

This is something that is very difficult for a public network operator to control and manage. Council does not undertake / allow for planned dry weather overflows. These overflows occur as a result of unexpected events and issues in the public wastewater network, such as:

- Wet wipes from residential properties block up wastewater pipes, resulting in pressure increasing in the public network, leading to water coming out of gully traps or wastewater manholes.
- ‘Fatbergs’ arising from oil and fat discharges from private properties or business (such as fish and chips shops) block up wastewater pipes, resulting in pressure increasing in the public network, leading to water coming out of gully traps or wastewater manholes.
- The public network incurs an unexpected failure in a part of its pipe (e.g. a collapse into a tunnel under the pipeline), that causes wastewater to flow out of the pipeline.

Council has some measure of control over the causes described in last bullet point, through managing a good renewals and upgrades programme (that seeks to replace ageing infrastructure before it fails). It also has some control over blockages in the network caused by private residences or businesses, but this is very limited – Council undertakes periodic jet-cleaning of its pipelines, but the practicality of this is that cleaning cycles across such a large network are not frequent enough to mitigate a blockage that can take place / form over a couple of weeks or months.

Nevertheless, the DrainWise Implementation Programme also seeks to address dry weather overflows through engagement and awareness projects.

### **3. Adverse Effects**

#### **Social and cultural effects**

Overflows into rivers affect all communities with a connection to the rivers flowing through the city, the beaches, and Poverty Bay. The following are some of the effects:

- Tapu / discomfort associated with human wastewater in areas the community use
- Tapu / discomfort associated with mortuary wastewater in human wastewater
- Negative impacts on Mahinga kai / food harvesting
- Inability to undertake customary practices
- Negative impacts on waka ama, surf lifesaving, and kayaking
- Constraints on beach use during and after heavy rainfall events
- Public health risks
- Degradation of the mauri of the water

Concern around these effects is expressed by all sectors of the community.

Social and cultural effects will be informed by engagement with stakeholders and tangata whenua. Responses from engagement will be incorporated into the AEE. The aim of this engagement is to better understand and document the effects particularly on Māori, and to integrate a Mātauranga Māori approach into the consultation and assessment.

#### **Water quality, ecology and public health**

Council has undertaken monitoring of water quality in Gisborne’s rivers prior to, during and following overflow events.

The concentrations of indicator bacteria in the receiving environment that are attributable to a wastewater overflow event are typically significantly higher than national recreational water

quality guidelines. The duration of adverse effects are generally short lived, with levels typically decreasing to pre-overflow levels within 24 to 48 hours. Nutrients are also contained in wastewater overflows and contribute to increased nutrient loads during events. However, during large rainfall events nutrients concentrations in the urban stretches of Gisborne's rivers appear to be dominated by nutrients from up-catchment sources.

Western science specialist ecological and public health assessments have been commissioned and are currently being finalised. These have been supported by hydrodynamic modelling to assess the extent of contaminant dispersion during and following a rainfall event. A Mātauranga Māori assessment will also be carried out, which will focus on Mauri, and will be considered in partnership with the other specialist assessments.

The above western science and Mātauranga Māori information will be used in the engagement.

#### **4. DrainWise Implementation Programme**

Given the multiple factors and the need to provide alternative stormwater drainage options, the programme has implemented a multi-faceted approach that includes:

- Stormwater public network extensions (public drains on private land) - \$6M over ten years.
- Regarding private property issues - investigation, computer-models, education, awareness, compliance, and enforcement work aimed at resolving illegal drainage and enabling better private property drainage by homeowners - \$400k per year (ongoing).
- Stormwater public network upgrades and renewals - \$14.4M over ten years.
- Wastewater public network upgrades and renewals - \$17.2M over ten years.

The programme started to be rolled out in 2017, focussing primarily on data gathering to enable further work. Since 2018 the Council has been implementing a well-coordinated and scheduled programme of works, aimed at reducing inflow and infiltration as fast as practically possible within the available budgets and social and economic constraints of the community. Council has also focussed on education and awareness aspects that can assist with reducing the likelihood of dry weather overflows.

The engagement process will describe what is being done and why, how this relates to the target reductions in wastewater overflows.

#### **5. Reduction targets**

##### **Wet weather**

Wastewater networks around the world and in New Zealand experience the inflow and infiltration of rainwater into the wastewater network. Removal of all rainwater from the wastewater network is impossible – this is because of asset renewal programmes which plan for replacement of infrastructure once a certain stage of deterioration has been reached, and the age of infrastructure varies across any network because development has taken place over a considerable timeframe. Over time, cross-connections also arise (e.g. illegal connections of downpipes into gully traps).

Therefore at any specific point in time, the wastewater network is made up of assets that are at varying stages of 'leakiness', letting in rainwater through cracks, deteriorated joints, other

structural issues, and illegal connections. Engineering codes of practice and guidelines therefore integrate inflow and infiltration into design, generally designing the capacity of wastewater pipelines to allow for four times average dry weather flow. The Gisborne public wastewater network complies with this general standard.

The inherent allowance for inflow and infiltration mitigates the risk of overflows, but only if sources of inflow and infiltration are less than four times average dry weather flow. The problem in Gisborne is that rainwater is entering the public wastewater network at a rate far exceeding four times average dry weather flow, which in some cases has been reported to be up to sixteen average dry weather flow. The DrainWise Implementation Programme is aimed at bringing Inflow and infiltration down to a manageable level.

Currently Gisborne experiences wet weather overflows up to four or five times per year. The aim is to stop overflows in all rainfall events up to and including the 50% AEP rainfall event (the 2-year Annual Return Interval (ARI) rainfall event). In other words, an overflow should only occur when we have rainfall events that have a theoretical likelihood of occurring once every two years (or heavier rainfall events).

In addition to reducing the frequency of overflows, Council is seeking to minimise the duration and volume of overflows.

### **Dry Weather**

Council aims for zero dry weather overflows, but recognises that this cannot be guaranteed because Council is unable to control all issues that can result in dry weather overflows.

Therefore, in addition to a robust renewals and upgrades, education and awareness, and practical maintenance (including jet cleaning) programmes, Council aims to be as responsive as possible to dry weather overflows when they do take place. The focus is on being able to stop these unexpected overflows as quickly as possible, mitigating health risks through notifications, and fully investigating the causes of any dry weather overflows when they occur.

## **6. Council's policy position on interactions with Māori collectives**

Council's interactions with Māori collectives (for example Whanau, hapu, marae, Iwi and Māori as communities with cultural perspectives) are evolving constantly. In part this is because we know we need to - as well as want to - move away from transactions into more relationship-based partnering.

Tairāwhiti is a tightly connected network so one Council work programme engaging with Maori partners will almost certainly be connected to another. We describe our commitment to fostering Māori participation in Council decision-making in our Tairāwhiti Piritahi policy - within the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan.

The policy articulates, amongst other things, the importance of acknowledging the Māori values described here, but it has been commented that the interpretation of these values - regardless of any proposal or resource consent process - is not something that Council does particularly well1.

## **Mātauranga Māori values referenced in the Tairāwhiti Piritahi policy**

Kaitiakitanga (Intergenerational sustainability):

- Protect and guard our taonga (environmental assets).
- Recognise the mauri (life force and essence) of the environment

Tikanga (customs and traditional values):

- Conduct ourselves and our activities the right way.

Mana whenua (mana or power and authority that comes from the land):

- Traditional owners of the land

Rangatiratanga (Leadership and autonomy):

- Recognise, interweave and live Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles.
- Respect the notions of mana whenua, mana moana, mana taiao.
- Be guided by scientific, historic, local and traditional mātauranga.

### **7. Engagement approach**

The relationship between the Crown and Māori enshrined in Te Tiriti o Waitangi is central to water management. Māori are critically important partners for Council, particularly in its management of water resources. This is increasingly recognised in legislation, particularly legislation that gives effect to Treaty settlements. However, many iwi struggle to maintain consistent relationships with public organisations after a treaty settlement.

The current system for managing water and other natural resources is set out in the Resource Management Act 1991. This Act places obligations on all those exercising functions and powers under it, including regional councils, to recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with water, to have particular regard to kaitiakitanga, and to take into account the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

The Crown, Māori, and local government need to have ways to work together to design effective and enduring solutions to our water management challenges.

Co-governance and co-management arrangements have been established and avenues created for iwi and hapū to contribute to the management of water resources. A Māori worldview describes the interconnectedness of the environment and people and that the health and wellbeing of both are intertwined and deeply connected. Whakapapa (genealogy) is reflected in our environment, connecting people to place through ancestral connections, heritage and bloodlines. People draw sustenance from the natural environment in order to thrive, and the environment in turn must be taken care of by the people; the environment and people are both connected and co-dependent.

In Tairāwhiti we are fortunate to have a Wastewater Management Committee that includes four iwi representatives. Council proposes to augment its current understanding of the effects of wastewater overflows on tangata whenua by adopting an engagement approach based on Mātauranga Māori and partnering with iwi and hapu – using the KIWA Group as a vehicle for effective and meaningful engagement.

We are fortunate to have the KIWA group, which is a technical group intended for *inter alia* Mātauranga Māori and Tikanga input on wastewater matters (and this group has been established as part of the wastewater consent, with a dedicated terms of reference). The terms of reference for this group include provision for additional expertise when necessary, which the overall project team includes.

It is proposed that the project team conduct technical and focussed engagement work to assess cultural aspects of wastewater discharges into the city's rivers. This work will consider mauri, and draw on multiple sources of information.

Our commitment is to apply a Te Ao Māori lens in this engagement, applying a holistic people-centred approach, to understand and express the implicit and inextricable connections between taiao (environment) and tangata (people) in the context of the wastewater overflows.

## 8. Project team

The team would be made up of the following:

- Gisborne District Council

- Walton Walker
- Wolfgang Kanz

GDC technical support staff (where required):

- Te Rina Whaanga
- Tee Montgomery
- Carrie White
- Peter Hancock
- Paul Murphy

GDC admin support staff:

- Ally Campbell
- Kay Hansen
- Helen Barbier

- KIWA Group – representatives from:

- TROTAK – Ian Ruru
- Te Aitanga a Mahaki – Ray Farmer
- Ngai Tamanuhiri – Karina Toroa
- Rongowhakaata – Samuel Lewis & Murray Palmer
- Ngati Oneone – Dianne Irwin

A minimum of three representatives (from the above) required for a meeting to proceed. KIWA Group members will be requested to nominate a replacement in good time should they not be able to attend. Council staff will assist in co-ordinating this.



Note: We have decided to extend the number of representatives invited to two per Iwi or hapu. This is because we understand there may be times when some people are unable to attend, or when you may simply like an additional person to represent your views and values in this group. We therefore believe that everyone should be given the opportunity to nominate a secondary contact, if they so wish to do so.

Please ensure that if you would like to nominate a second representative that you choose one person out of those two to act as your **key representative**. This person will actively input during the KIWA Group meetings, with the second person listening and inputting only if critical, to ensure that our skype sessions can still run smoothly with additional attendees.

- Wider Māori interests – **to be finalised at the first KIWA Group meeting**

Consider for KIWA Group input for this project:

- Ngati Porou
  - Ta Aitanga Hauiti
  - Te Whanau a Kai
  - Ngariki Kaiputahi
- Specialists contracted as required, but including:
    - Maumahara Consultancy Services (work related to mauri)
    - 4Sight Consulting (work related to the consent)

Council would provide administrative support required for successful delivery of this work.

## **9. Methodology**

### **9.1 Considering the impact of Coronavirus**

We will be engaging remotely by Zoom or Skype (this option requires GDC staff to practically set up Zoom etc. on stakeholder computers) until central government and local advice confirms it is OK to meet in person again.

The Coronavirus may result in changes in approach.

### **9.2 General**

A final engagement plan will be produced by the KIWA Group collectively. The draft of the engagement plan will be sent to the KIWA Group for review and comment at the first KIWA Group workshop.

As a starting point, existing 'cultural' information will be summarised by GDC, as relevant to each iwi or hapu, with further information obtained through the engagement process. This will be provided to the KIWA Group before the first KIWA Group meeting.

Council will build on this existing information, recognising that this is only a starting point, and using engagement to improve our knowledge base.

What questions are we asking? To be workshopped with the KIWA Group at their first meeting. These questions will be used across all strands of this engagement plan.

- What is your relationship with the water? Contemporary and historical
- How do the overflows affect that?
- What do you understand about the causes of overflows?
- What do you understand about the effects of overflows?
  - Western science
  - Te Ao Māori
  
- What do you understand about the solutions for overflows?
- How will improvements affect that?
- Why will your feedback help and contribute to the management of wastewater overflows?
- How can tangata whenua and the overall community help?

The above questions are included to improve the community understanding of the issues etc. This is considered important also for potential ongoing management and monitoring. The above relative to the impacted waters and communities.

Engagement will include education, so that feedback is informed. Information will be provided to enable informed discussion / consideration of the above questions.

While the engagement will consider overall cultural impacts of the wastewater overflows, a key focus will comprise assessments of mauri and health. In terms of the latter, this will feed into overall health assessments being conducted as well as cultural aspects of health, such as mauri.

In terms of mauri, the Mauri Compass will be used as a tool to characterise this, while also paying heed to other information received through the engagement process. Should any iwi or hapu not be satisfied with the use of the Mauri Compass, those concerns will be taken into account and alternative processes could be explored. It is however hoped that through active engagement of all iwi within a single collaborative process, with input in good faith, that any concerns on the assessment of mauri can be worked through.

Report writing, summarising the engagement process (including relevant appendices, such as the mauri assessment), and providing conclusions and recommendations, will be produced by Council through the KIWA Group, with outcomes recorded. If there are any points of difference between project team members, these will be recorded.

The entire KIWA Group (project team) will be asked to review the documentation and provide input. Consultation documentation will be provided in English and Te Reo Māori.

### **9.3 Assessment of mauri**

It is acknowledged that no single mauri tool will singularly capture the measure of mauri as understood by individuals or groups who associate with the resource. Relationships are often on a very personal level, difficult to express in words, and may differ between whanau, hapu and iwi.

The Mauri Compass will be used as a tool to assess mauri, as it has endorsement by the Wastewater Management Committee (WMC) and the KIWA Group was involved in and contributed to its production and testing. However, individual KIWA Group members will be able to integrate their specific perspectives into the assessment, making provision for information on mauri that may not be considered through the Mauri Compass. This will be provided for in the engagement process.

What are we assessing?

What are we considering in the assessment?

- Catchment context (agriculture, industry, port, SW, etc.)
- Different sources of pollution
- Drilling down into the wastewater overflows and their relative effect / impact

Mauri 'question':

*What is the effect of wet weather wastewater overflows on (i) the rivers and (ii) the marine environment (incl. beaches) as experienced by tangata whenua in Turanganui a Kiwa comparing the present state to (i) the state after achievement of the TRMP requirements and (ii) the desired state (no wastewater overflows). The dry weather context will also be explored.*

The options for and impacts of potential mitigation will be considered.

KIWA Group workshops will be held, working through the Mauri Compass as a collective. A draft assessment will be provided to the KIWA Group to enable effective discussion.

- Upfront review and written feedback requested from KIWA Group members
- Workshops to be held
- Put together a list of who attends each workshop; this for the purpose of ensuring we have the right expertise in the meeting, e.g.
  - Peter Hancock (GDC) where Council environmental data will be discussed
  - Local historians where historic use is relevant
  - Experts identified by the KIWA group

KIWA Group members will be requested to nominate a replacement in good time should they not be able to attend. Council staff will assist in co-ordinating this.

Information will be recorded at the meetings, and disseminated to all project team members for their records.

#### **9.4 Documentation for engagement**

The following applies:

- Mauri assessments will be completed as part of the engagement, as validated by the KIWA collective; this will form a starting point for discussions; the process of using the

Mauri Compass tool with the KIWA group collective forms part of the engagement process

- Consultation documentation will be produced by GDC; these will be provided to the KIWA Group for review
- Additional documentation may need to be produced for social media, focus group meetings, and marae meetings - GDC will produce draft documents for the KIWA Group to review; consistency will be sought across all platforms
- A process for document review (by the KIWA Group) will be developed to ensure timeous review and approval of any documentation – this will be discussed at the first KIWA Group meeting
- The GDC communications team has engagement expertise that will be used – including production of graphics and other consultation collateral

Documentation will be produced to enable easy feedback and analysis.

Minutes of meetings, submissions, etc. will be analysed.

## 9.5 Stakeholders

An initial list of stakeholders relevant to this work comprises the below:

- At governance / senior level

Representatives on WMC

- TROTAK
- Te Aitanga a Mahaki
- Ngai Tamanuhiri
- Rongowhakaata

Other iwi / hapu representatives

- Ngati Oneone
- Te Whanau a Kai
- Ngati Porou
- Ta Aitanga Hauiti
- Ngariki Kaiputahi

### Means of engagement:

Focus group meetings with all representatives together, allow all same opportunity and same space.

Invite iwi / hapu to a KIWA group meeting (if possible), for their input, and for KIWA Group response

While WMC members will as a first point be contacted, the Chief Executives / senior management of each group will be extended an invite to the same meeting.

- City maraes / maraes on waterbodies linking through to the Turanganui river

- Tarere Marae
- Te Poho o Rawiri
- Te Kuri a Tuatai
- Parihimanihi

Maraes that are located directly on the affected rivers have been included.

We are providing opportunities for feedback from other affected hapu and iwi through other components of this engagement plan.

Means of engagement:

Focus group meeting with each marae separately (one meeting per marae)

KIWA Group iwi representative(s) relevant to that marae, Maumahara Consultancy Services (Mauri Compass components), and GDC to attend / manage each meeting

Approach each marae to obtain details of anyone specifically required at the meeting.

- Kahui Kaumatua

Organised through TROTAK

Means of engagement:

Focus group meeting

Invite this group to a KIWA group meeting (if possible), for their input, and for KIWA Group response

- Wider stakeholders will have opportunities to provide feedback via:

This is also for tangata whenua that are local and don't whakapapa to here; tangata whenua that may not be represented by members of the KIWA Group collective.

All focus group meetings are supported by another method of engagement – social media and website. Provide generic platform, but allow for differentiation between tangata whenua and other community members.

Facebook & Council website – have same information / portal.

- Facebook
  - Specific questions
  - To be developed in consultation with the KIWA group
- Council website
  - Specific questions
  - To be developed in consultation with the KIWA group

- Local Leadership Board (LLB)

Involvement of this group is not proposed at this stage, as it is not currently operational.

## 10. Deliverables

The following apply:

- Draft and final reports
  - Discussion and analysis
  - Mauri Compass in an appendix
  - Engagement appendix
    - Engagement plan
    - Incl. Minutes of meetings
  - Assessment section
  - Impact section
  - Conclusions
  - Recommendations
- As informed through the first KIWA group meetings

## 11. Timeframes

The below are draft timeframes.

Grey text is for information only – these are other tangata whenua meetings etc. that may take place, that we do not want to conflict with.

Description	Timeframes / Dates	Comments
Joint management agreement forum and Joint governance group – details provided for information purposes only	17 March 2020	Date for pre-planned Iwi engagement
Preparation for KIWA Group work	Up to 25 March 2020 Change due to COVID-19: Up to 10 April 2020	GDC in collaboration with project team, incl. mauri assessment process; work on consultation documentation
KIWA Group workshop #1 <b>VIRTUAL MEETING</b>	Monday 30 March 2020, 3pm to 5pm Change due to COVID-19: Monday 13 April 2020, 3pm to 5pm	Review of project plan, coordinating activities, membership of KIWA for this project; setting immediate work activities / tasks for the team; review consultation documentation

Rongowhakaata Iwi Trust – details provided for information purposes only	25 March 2020	Pre-planned Iwi engagement
KIWA Group workshop #2  <b>VIRTUAL MEETING</b>	Monday 6 April March 2020, 2pm to 5pm  Change due to COVID-19:  Tuesday 14 April 2020, 3pm to 5pm	Report back on tasks Te Taiao section presented to KIWA Group for review Start with the Mauri Compass; draft to be provided Friday 3 April  Te Ao Māori, Mahinga Kai section – depending on progress
Facebook and website information - posted	1 <sup>st</sup> week of April posted, online until 1 week before consent is submitted  Stays the same – but we make sure we keep informing tangata whenua and the community of these options for feedback	Using these platforms to obtain comment / submissions from tangata whenua; to be used as part of engagement processes
KIWA Group – mauri assessment workshop  <b>VIRTUAL MEETING</b>	Tuesday 7 April, 2pm to 5pm  Change due to COVID-19:  Wednesday 15 April 2020, 3pm to 5pm	Te Ao Māori, Mahinga Kai, Te Taiao section – depending on progress
Meeting with iwi representatives (at WMC and CE level)  <b>VIRTUAL MEETING</b>	Thursday 9 April 2020  Change due to COVID-19:  Monday 20 April 2020, 3pm to 5pm	High level engagement, explaining process, progress to date, and obtaining feedback
Kahui Kaumatua (1)  <b>MEETING format to be decided later on</b>	Monday 4 May – Sunday 9 May 2020	Organised by KIWA Group representatives with support from GDC Māori liaison / engagement team where required
Marae meetings (4)  <b>MEETING format to be decided later on</b>		
Ngati Oneone Co-management – details provided for information purposes only	05 May 2020	Pre-planned Iwi engagement

Meeting with iwi representatives (at WMC and CE level)  <b>MEETING format to be decided later on</b>	11 / 12 May 2020	High level engagement, presenting findings, and obtaining feedback
Completed draft report for KIWA Group review	12 / 13 May 2020	Engagement report completed and circulated to KIWA Group for their review; feedback due by 18 May
Submit final report with consent application	22 May 2020	Includes all deliverables
WMC meeting  <b>MEETING format to be decided later on</b>	5 June	Presentation of outcomes
Joint Management agreement forum and Joint governance group – details provided for information purposes only	16 June 2020	Pre-planned Iwi engagement