

NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
Agenda

For discussion to be held in Council Chambers, 36 Water Street, Whangārei,
on Thursday, 8 March 2018
commencing at 11.00am.

Please note: working parties carry NO formal decision-making delegations from council. The purpose of the working party is to carry out preparatory work and discussions prior to taking matters to the full council for formal consideration and decision-making. Requests for public attendance at working parties will be accepted (unless there are specific grounds under LGOIMA for the public to be excluded).

OPEN MEETING

Item		Time	Page
1.0	Opening of Meeting - Karakia	11.00am	~
2.0	Apologies	11.05am	~
3.0	Declarations of Conflicts of Interests	11.20am	~
4.0	Record of actions – 7 December 2017	11.25am	1 – 5
5.0	Presentation: resource consent processing	11.35am	6
6.0	Presentation: Kaipara Harbour Sedimentation Plan	12.00pm	7
	LUNCH 12.30PM – 1.00PM		
7.0	Mana Whakahono a Rohe	1.00pm	8 – 17
8.0	Iwi Environmental Management Plan Fund	1.30pm	18 - 19
9.0	TTMAC Working Party meetings schedule 2018	1.40pm	20
10.0	Māori Technical Advisory Group and LTP update	1.50pm	21 – 38
11.0	Other Working Parties – update	2.00pm	39 – 40
12.0	Council governance structure review / working parties	2.10pm	41 – 42
13.0	Proposed Regional Plan for Northland update	2.20pm	43 – 44
	Close of meeting – Karakia		

WORKING PARTY MEMBERS

Co-Chairs:

Pita Tipene, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine
Cr Paul Dimery, Northland Regional Council

Cr Mike Finlayson

Northland Regional Council

Cr Bill Shepherd

Northland Regional Council

Cr Penny Smart

Northland Regional Council

Cr Joce Yeoman

Northland Regional Council

Juliane Chetham

Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board

Georgina Connelly

Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust

Rihari Dargaville

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa

Malcolm Welsh

Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust

Mira Norris

Te Parawhau Hapū Authority
Charitable Trust

Michelle Elboz

Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha

Shirley Hakaraia

Ngāti Kuta Patukeha

John Harawene

Ngāti Manu

Te Huranga Hohaia

Ngāti Rehia

Patu Hohepa

Hokianga o Ngā Hapū Whānau

Mike Kake

Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi

Kitty Mahanga

Ngāti Manu

Henry Murphy

Ngātiwai Trust Board

Joeann Walters

Te Waiariki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti
Takapari Hapū/Iwi Trust

Phillip Ngawaka

Ngātiwai Trust Board

Nora Rameka

Ngāti Rehia

Fred Sadler

Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi

Rowan Tautari

Te Whakapiko Hapū

Bundy Waitai

Te Hiku O Te Ika Marae Trust

Teina Wells-Smith

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine

Rudy Taylor

Hokianga o Ngā Hapū Whānau

RECORD OF ACTIONS

TE TAITOKERAU MĀORI AND COUNCIL WORKING PARTY (TTMAC)

Discussion held at Council Chambers on 7 December, at 11am

Present:

Pita Tipene (co-Chair)

Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Hine

Cr Paul Dimery (co-Chair)

Northland Regional Council

Cr Mike Finlayson

Northland Regional Council

Cr Bill Shepherd

Northland Regional Council

Cr Penny Smart

Northland Regional Council

Cr Joce Yeoman

Northland Regional Council

Juliane Chetham

Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board

Michelle (Barb) Elboz

Ngāti Kuta Patukeha

Shirley Hakaraia

Ngāti Kuta Patukeha

Hone Harawene

Ngāti Manu

Te Huranga Hohaia

Ngāti Rehia

Mira Norris

Te Parawhau Hapū Authority

Charitable Trust

Kitty Mahanga

Ngāti Manu

Henry Murphy

Ngātiwai Trust Board

Nora Rameka

Ngāti Rehia

Fred Sadler

Te Rūnanga Ā Iwi O Ngāpuhi

Rowan Tautari

Te Whakapiko Hapū

In attendance (all or part):

Iwi Leaders Forum Technical Support, Tina Porou

Senior Policy Analyst, Ministry for the Environment, Claire Gibb

Manager RMA Policy, Ministry for the Environment, Robert McClean

Chief Executive Officer, Northport, Jon Moore

Chief Executive Officer, Northland Regional Council, Malcolm Nicolson

GM – Strategy and Governance, Jonathan Gibbard

GM – Regulatory Services, Colin Dall

Kaiarahi – Kaupapa Māori, Rachel Ropiha

Kaiarahi – Tikanga Māori, Abraham Witana

Resource Management Planning and Policy Manager, Justin Murfitt

Policy Development Manager, Ben Lee

Policy Analyst, Planning and Policy, Fred Morgan

Coastal and Works Consents Manager, Paul Maxwell

Water Resources / Hydrology Manager, Jason Donaghy

Groundwater Management Specialist, Susie Osbaldiston

PA/Team Admin, Strategy and Governance, Sally Bowron (Note Taker)

GM, Māori Economic Development, Northland Inc, George Riley

Apologies:

Georgina Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust

Rihari Dargaville, Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa

Patu Hohepa, Hokianga o Ngā Hapū Whānau

Mike Kake, Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi

Bundy Waitai, Te Hiku O Te Ika Marae Trust

Teina Wells-Smith, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine

Malcolm Welsh, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust

MATTERS DISCUSSED

Administrative note: Three items were requested to be added to the agenda from the non-elected members caucus session:

1. *Long Term Plan and Regional Land Transport Plan*
2. *Marine Management (MACA)*
3. *Water quality.*

1. Opening of meeting – Karakia

The opening karakia and mihi were held at the beginning of the non-elected members caucus session. A further mihi was given by Co-Chair Pita Tipene.

2. Apologies (Item 2.0)

As noted above.

2A. Removal and replacement of members (Item 2A.0)

It was advised that members Hape and Ngakuru have had four consecutive absences without tendering an apology.

Agreed action point

That, in accordance with the Terms of Reference, Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa and Te Roroa Whatu Ora Trust, along with members Hape and Ngakuru, be sent a letter advising them that they have been removed from the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) due to four consecutive absences respectively, without apology.

3. Declarations of Conflicts of Interest (Item 3.0)

Nil.

4. Record of Actions – 10 August 2017 (Item 4.0)

It was agreed that, with an amendment to include Mike Finlayson's presence at the meeting, the notes were an accurate record of what transpired at the last meeting.

5. RMA provision: Mana Whakahono a Rohe Iwi Participation Agreements (Item 5.0)

A delegation from the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and Iwi Advisors Group attended the meeting providing a presentation on the April 2016 changes to the Resource Management Act, specifically the Mana Whakahono a Rohe (Iwi participation arrangements) (MWR). The delegates were: Tina Porou – Iwi Leaders Forum Technical Support; Claire Gibb – Senior Policy Analyst MfE; and Robert McClean – Manager RMA Policy. From the series of meetings being held across the country, MfE will develop guidance sheets to provide information about MWR's

During discussion on the actual item a number of initiatives were considered that might be useful to help raise capacity, creating consistency in working together, such as the Making Good Decisions Course.

Agreed action points

- That staff provide a copy of the legislation to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) members
- That members make contact with Tina Porou if they wish to discuss MWR independently of MfE on their marae
- That TTMAC recommend to council the establishment of a working group to develop a starting template for hapū wanting to individually or collectively initiate a MWR agreement with council. The group members to be Chetham, Hakaraia, Harawene, Norris and Rameka.

Administrative note:

- *After the delegation presented, they departed and Items 6.0 – 9.0 were addressed before discussion about Item 5.0 resumed*
- *Thanks was given to the delegation for their expertise on a complex and challenging issue and the great wairua with which it was approached.*

6. Northport expansion (Item 6.0)

Jon Moore, Chief Executive Officer, Northport provided a brief video presentation on the proposed vision for Northport's expansion and sought the views of TTMAC members. The video and channels for feedback are at www.vision4growth.co.nz.

Agreed action point

For members to provide feedback via the website (www.vision4growth.co.nz), or email, or make a booking and take a tour of the site, or make a meeting appointment.

7. Presentation: RMA 101 (Item 7.0)

As part of a wider capacity building programme of presentations, a council Policy Analyst and the Coastal and Works Consents Manager provided the final presentation about resource consent decisions made under the Resource Management Act (RMA).

Agreed action point

That the Coastal and Works Consents Manager return and provide a presentation focused on non-notified consents, timeframe issues, what tools council has to reject an application, what constitutes a full application, and provide examples that tangata whenua will relate to.

Administrative note: meeting adjourned at 12.56pm for lunch and reconvened at 1.28pm.

8. Presentation: Digital update (Item 8.0)

Council's Economist provided a presentation on the effect of the government's digital coverage announcements for the Te Taitokerau region, including the extent of coverage and the timeframes for roll-out, and what Te Taitokerau councils are doing to support the expansion of digital coverage.

Agreed action points

- That members assist with identifying the 5% gap of, approximately, 3350 end users who will not have access to either Ultra Fast Broadband, Rural Broadband or

mobile/cell coverage at the end of the roll-out. Marae, for example, may fall into this gap

- To consider having an item about the “internet of things” on a future TTMAC agenda.

Administrative note: Members Hohaia and Rameka departed 2.40pm.

9. Presentation: Northland Regional Council water programme (Item 9.0)

Council’s Resource Management Planning and Policy Manager, and Environmental Monitoring Manager provided the first in a series of presentations in relation to water. This request was an action point from the October meeting’s presentation on the changes to the National Policy Statement Freshwater Management.

Agreed action point

- That the principles that council uses to guide them when deciding whether to establish community collaborative groups, such as Catchment Groups, be shared with the working party
- That staff provide member Murphy with information about what native fish are in decline
- That the following topics be included in either the water series presentations or as individual items:
 - A presentation on the condition of Te Taitokerau freshwater ecosystems from the Biodiversity Manager
 - How mātauranga Māori can be used to inform freshwater management
 - How the age of groundwater is worked out
 - Discussion about Poroti Springs.

Administrative note: Member Chetham departed 3.02pm.

10. Māori representation council decision (Item 10.0)

At the October 2017 council meeting, a position paper from TTMAC non-elected members and presentation from members Chatham, Hakaraia, Sadler and Tautari was received. After considering both, the council resolved not to establish Māori constituencies. Kōrero was shared about the close decision, including the deep disappointment felt and lack of reasons from those voting against establishing Māori constituencies. The non-elected members expressed a desire for council to host a Taitokerau forum in Spring 2018 on Māori representation.

11. Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) update (Item 11.0)

Council’s Kaiarahi – Tikanga Māori provided a paper on MTAG’s meetings to date, held to help inform the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2018 – 2028, and the three-year review of the Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP). A key discussion point was about needing better knowledge of how the RLTP process worked and being able to better engage at local level with it.

Agreed action point

That a letter be drafted to the territorial authorities (district and city councils) asking for TTMAC to have input at the planning stage and to invite the roading managers to explain the process by which they make their decisions and how they set those priorities.

Administrative note: Councillor Smart departed 3.38pm.

12. Other Working Parties update (Item 12.0)

No discussion on this item and it was taken as read.

13. TTMAC Working Party meetings schedule 2018 (Item 13.0)

Agreed action points

- That the February regional marae-based hui be cancelled
- That this item be put back onto the agenda of the next TTMAC formal meeting in March 2018 to examine marae hui's purpose and agree on venues and hosts.

14. Council and iwi governance to governance relation (Item 14.0)

No discussion on this item and it was taken as read.

The meeting closed with a karakia by Fred Sadler at 4.07pm

TITLE: Presentation: resource consent processing
ID: A1038249
To: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Meeting, 8 March 2018
From: Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori – Specialist Advisor, Māori
Date: 22 February 2018

Executive summary

At the December 2017 meeting of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC), the last in the series of Resource Mangement Act 1991 | 101 presentations was received by the working party. As a result of the presentation, TTMAC requested that a further presentation be made on the actual processing of resource consents.

The purpose of this item is to introduce Paul Maxwell, Coastal and Works Consents Manager, who will be providing this presentation.

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager – Governance and Engagement
Date: 22 November 2017

TITLE: Presentation: Kaipara Harbour Sedimentation Plan
ID: A1038691
To: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Meeting, 8 March 2018
From: Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori – Specialist Advisor, Māori
Date: 23 February 2018

Executive summary

At the October 2017 meeting of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC), there was a request that council provide a presentation in relation to water.

The purpose of this item is to introduce Ben Tate, Policy Specialist – Water Quality, Planning and Policy, who will be providing the second session of the water presentations.

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager – Governance and Engagement
Date: 23 February 2018

TITLE: **Mana Whakahono a Rohe**

ID: A1037997

To: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party, 8 March 2018

From: Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori – Specialist Advisor – Māori.

Date: 20 February 2018

Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to advise Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party of council's decisions regards Mana Whakahono a Rohe: Iwi Participation Arrangements (MWR).

The report also seeks direction regarding the reforming of the Technical Māori Advisory Group to consider issues and opportunities to be reported back to TTMAC.

Recommended Actions

- That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party recommend to council, that:
 - The Māori Technical Advisory Group be reformed with a view to consider further the development of hapū based Mana Whakahono a Rohe and provide recommendations back to TTMAC on how to address the issues highlighted in the December Council report
 - Non-elected members Hakaraia and Harawene be included onto the Māori Technical Advisory Group for the purpose of these discussions
- That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party report back to Council any findings and/or recommendations reported to it from the Māori Technical Advisory Group.

Background:

The Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) has previously received – at its 7 December 2017 meeting – a report on Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWR) as well as a presentation from Ministry for the Environment and Iwi Advisors group.

Feedback from TTMAC was provided to council for consideration at the 12 December formal meeting of council. Noting that TTMAC advocated for council to enter into MWR with hapū and to not close the door to considering invitations from those hapū with capacity and interest to enter into such arrangements. Further, it was reported that there was appetite in considering a collective approach to a MWR from hapū.

After considering this feedback and other considerations, council approved the following resolutions:

1. That council adopt the Draft Criteria 'Initiating a Mana Whakahono a Rohe / Iwi Participation Arrangement' (as outlined in **Attachment 1** pertaining to Supplementary Item 7.7 of the 12 December 2017 council agenda).
2. That Iwi Authorities be confirmed as those listed on the Te Puni Kokiri website as at 12 December 2017 (as listed in **Attachment 1**).

3. That council adopt a proactive approach to develop joint Mana Whakahono a Rohe with Iwi Authorities (and with hapū through Iwi Authorities).
4. That council adopt a moratorium on progressing Mana Whakahono a Rohe directly with hapū.
5. That council support Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party to consider further the development of hapū based Mana Whakahono a Rohe and provide recommendations back to council on how to address the issues highlighted in this report.

Report:

Council resolved to endorse criteria to ensure clarity and consistency in its approach to developing MWR. A part of this is to enter into MWR with iwi authorities – as required by legislation – and to be guided by the Crown’s responsibility under s 35A(2)(a)(i) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requiring the Crown to provide local authorities with a list of iwi authorities for each region and district. Both the criteria and full list of iwi authorities for Taitokerau is provided in the attached copy of the December Council agenda (**Attachment 1**).

While council has made this decision, it is still open to considering further advice from TTMAC about hapū relationships and have endorsed the recommendation from TTMAC for TTMAC to provide further information and/or advice. In providing any further advice council has asked that particular consideration be provided to the issues identified in the attached December council agenda.

For this purpose, staff recommend that the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) be re-established, as noted from the December TTMAC meeting, with the added membership of members Hakaraia and Harawene.

In order for MTAG members to be reimbursed for their time, council’s non-elected members policy requires a resolution from council. Should TTMAC agree to this approach, then a subsequent paper will be presented to next month’s council meeting for endorsement.

Attachments:

- December 2017 Council meeting: Item 7.7 Resource Management Act 1991 Māori Provision: Mana Whakahono a Rohe | Iwi Participation Arrangements

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager Governance and Engagement
Date: 21 February 2018

TITLE: **Resource Management Act 1991 Māori Provision:
Mana Whakahono a Rohe | Iwi Participation Arrangements**

ID: A1008651

To: Council Meeting, 12 December 2017

From: Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori, Specialist Advisor, Māori; and
Jonathan Gibbard, Group Manager Governance and Engagement

Date: 7 December 2017

Executive summary

This report considers councils obligations and options to respond to invitations to initiate Mana Whakahono a Rohe / Iwi Participation Arrangements under section 58O of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The report recommends the adoption of criteria to clarify who council will enter into a Mana Whakahono a Rohe / Iwi Participation Arrangement with and supports the Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party investigating further options around hapū based agreements and to provide recommendations back to council.

Recommendations

1. That the report 'Resource Management Act 1991 Māori Provision: Mana Whakahono a Rohe | Iwi Participation Arrangements' by Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori – Specialist Advisor Māori, and Jonathan Gibbard, Group Manager Governance and Engagement, and dated 7 December 2017, be received.
 2. That council adopt the Draft Criteria 'Initiating a Mana Whakahono a Rohe / Iwi Participation Arrangement' (as outlined in Attachment 1 pertaining to item 7.7 of the 12 December 2017 council agenda).
 3. That Iwi Authorities be confirmed as those listed on the Te Puni Kokiri website as at 12 December 2017 (as listed in Attachment 1).
 4. That council adopt a proactive approach to develop joint Mana Whakahono a Rohe with Iwi Authorities (and with hapū through Iwi Authorities).
 5. That council adopt a moratorium on progressing Mana Whakahono a Rohe directly with hapū.
 6. That council support Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party to consider further the development of hapū based Mana Whakahono a Rohe and provide recommendations back to council on how to address the issues highlighted in this report.
-

Background:

Council has previously received presentations and advice on the recent changes to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) regarding the participation of Māori in RMA planning processes which came into effect on 19 April 2017.

This paper addresses the specific mechanism of Mana Whakahono a Rohe / Iwi Participation Arrangements (MWR). The aim of MWR's is to provide a means for councils and iwi to come to agreement on ways for tangata whenua to participate in RMA decisions-making processes for plan development, including consultation and monitoring. They may also specify how the council is to consult or notify iwi on consent matters, where the RMA provides for consultation or notification (section 58R(4)a).

This new mechanism allows for an iwi authority to invite council to engage in good faith to develop a MWR with that authority. The RMA also provides that council may initiate a MWR with an iwi or hapū

On 22 September 2017 the council received an invitation from Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board (PTB) to enter into a MWR. Council has 60 working days to respond to the request. In doing so, council must also advise any relevant iwi authorities and relevant local authorities that the invitation has been received, and convene a hui or meeting with the initiating iwi authority and relevant others who wish to participate in the development of a MWR. In this regard, council has until 15 December to respond to the request from PTB.

Prior to responding to PTB, council has sought information and clarification on what constituted an iwi authority so that it could put some clear processes in place to ensure transparency and consistency regarding the development of any MWR's.

As previously reported, the RMA definition of an iwi authority is vague and open to interpretation and therefore does not provide any real direction for council on what and who an iwi authority might be. In fact, based on the interpretation alone, any number of groups across the region could assert Iwi Authority status. Noting there are approximately 200 hapū in Taitokerau, this could cause a level of complexity, duplication, inconsistency and have significant implications on council resources.

What is more useful is section 35A(2)(a)(i) of the RMA which requires the Crown to provide local authorities with information as to the iwi authorities for each region and district. This places the onus of defining an iwi authority, for the purposes of the RMA, on the Crown. To achieve this the Crown, through Te Puni Kōkiri, established a national directory of iwi and Māori organisations called Te Kahui Māngai¹.

The directory provides information on iwi identified through the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 mandating process and those iwi and hapū that have begun the process of negotiating settlement of their historical Treaty of Waitangi claims. As documented by Te Puni Kōkiri, as the architects of the directory, it provides information on those organisations whose mandates to represent those iwi and hapū, have been recognised by the Crown, fulfilling the Crown's obligations with regards to section 35A(2) of the RMA². Te Kahui Māngai is therefore the authoritative source of information in this regard.

As noted, the criteria for defining an iwi authority was through recognition of mandate of iwi via the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 or Treaty settlement processes. However, this criteria has evolved and a further recognition for 'RMA purposes' is being used to also define an Iwi Authority. Therefore, the key criteria used by central government include:

- Māori Fisheries Act 2004
- Treaty settlement mandating process, and
- 'Recognition for the purposes of the RMA'.

¹ Information pertaining to Taitokerau can be found here <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/region/te-tai-tokerau/>

² <http://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/a-matou-kaupapa/crown-iwi-hapu-whanau-maori-relations/iwi-directory>

How this latter criterion is applied is unclear. Referring to the directory and the aforementioned criteria, we have nine mandated iwi through the Māori Fisheries process, five iwi authorities mandated through Treaty settlement arrangements and one hapū recognised as an iwi authority for RMA purposes. Unfortunately it is unclear how robust this latter process is and if it is applied consistently. Noting that one hapū has been recognised as an iwi authority while other hapū have not. However, the directory remains the most authoritative source of information.

Report

In order to provide surety for council and as previously discussed, it is advised that council develop a clear process and criteria to assist with responding to invitations to enter into a MWR. In designing a process and criteria it ensures council's position is clear to anyone who might seek to enter into a MWR, allows for a consistent approach and limits the potential for inefficiencies.

When considering criteria, it should follow the requirements of a MWR as prescribed in the RMA. However, to ensure clarity and consistency, it is further recommended, that council use precedent set through section 35A(2) of the RMA in order to clarify iwi authority status in the region. While this may lead to contention, this approach ensures the onus remains with the Crown to identify iwi authorities rather than council.

To this end, draft criteria (**Attachment 1**) are appended to assist council discussion. The draft criteria have been informed by a number of processes such as workshops, advice received and considering the current iwi Maori landscape of Taitokerau. It includes a table of requirements and a list of iwi and hapū who have been formally recognised as an iwi authority (referencing the Crown developed directory).

In considering the draft criteria council should be cognisant of the fact that there are a number of questions that remain unanswered. Specifically in discussions with Crown agencies we were unable to confirm the process for attaining Iwi Authorities status (as per s35A(2)) and identified on Te Kahui Mangai (TKM).

This remains an issue for councils across New Zealand with a number of councils finding themselves facing a list which has a real cross selection of entities who have been identified as an Iwi Authority via this process. As a result, Ministry for the Environment will be assessing how this list is derived and will be discussing this with Te Puni Kokiri with a view of streamlining and clarifying this process to ensure it is robust and consistently applied across the country.

Bearing this in mind, it is recommended that council enter into these agreements with Iwi identified for the purpose of the RMA as identified on the TKM website as at 12 December 2017.

It is also recommended that council place a moratorium over any MWR invitations received from hapū, and, any group that attains Iwi Authorities status via TKM until such time that central government provides greater clarity around the robustness of this process.

Considerations:

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Adopt the draft criteria, establish a moratorium on hapū based MWR and support further investigations by TTMAC.	Clearly defines council position, providing a sound basis for determining who to develop a Mana Whakahono a Rohe with.	Council / hapū relationships may deteriorate as a result of council's decision as it will exclude hapū from entering into individual Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreement.
2	Decide on each invitation on a case by case basis	Retains flexibility for council and keeps the door open for hapū MWR and not adversely impact council hapū relationships.	Council is left open to a raft of requests. This could be time and resource exhaustive. Further, it will not provide consistency or a robust process to be followed.

Having considered all the information staff recommend Option 1.

It should be noted that if council adopts these criteria and the moratorium on MWR with hapū, then the current invitation from PTB would be declined as they have not been identified as an iwi authority for the purposes of the RMA.

1. Significance and Engagement

In relation to section 79 of the Local Government Act 2002, this decision is considered to be of low significance when assessed against council's significance and engagement policy. While this specific mechanism has not been consulted on prior to this, it is in line with current practice and provided for (relationships) in council's Long Term Plan and/or is part of council's day to day activities.

This does not mean that this matter is not of significance to tangata whenua as the item relates specifically to Māori and their participation in council planning, consenting and monitoring processes. However, council is able to make decisions relating to this matter without undertaking further consultation or engagement as it has already engaged on this topic with a number of groups.

2. Policy and Legislative Compliance

The decision will inform legislative compliance in regards to Māori participation as per section 580 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and builds on legislative obligations of the Local Government Act 2002.

Further Considerations

3. Community Views

Community views have not been sought in regards to this item as legislation provides clear direction to council to provide for Māori participation in Resource Management Act 1991 planning processes.

Community and Māori views have previously been sought with regards to council's mechanisms for engaging Māori as required under the Local Government and Resource Management Acts. Bearing this in mind, and that this item refers to legislative compliance no further consultation is required.

4. Māori Impact Statement

The topic of this item has been canvassed with council's Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) and through Iwi and Local Government Agencies Chief Executive Forum (ILGACE).

TTMAC non-elected members recommended that council should enter into MWR agreements with hapū. A number of hapū representatives indicated that they'd be interested to progress a joint hapū level MWR agreement.

While no specific feedback was provided on the attached criteria relating to the identification of iwi authorities, several iwi CEO's indicated an interest to progress discussions to establish a joint Mana Whakahono a Rohe. Staff will seek to progress this with respective iwi CEO's and report progress to council.

The implementation of a criteria for Mana Whakahono a Rohe will provide Māori groups with clarity as to council's approach to implementing section 590 of the Resource Management Act. It's further recommended that council request that TTMAC consider further the issues of progressing hapū based agreements (as identified in this report) and provide further advice to council on how to address these issues.

5. Financial Implications

Financial and resourcing implications are difficult to assess until council has a better understanding of what iwi wish to include in a MWR. At a high level though it's likely that additional financial and staff resources will be required for council to meet these new obligations. Financial and staff resourcing implications will however be less should council agree to only enter into MWR agreements with iwi authorities (as recommended in this report), rather than entering into agreements at both an iwi and hapū level.

Discussion with Ministry of the Environment staff, has highlighted that both central government and iwi are advocating for both a pilot project where agencies assist in the development of a MWR and a national pool of funding (to support iwi entering into these agreements). While the latter may take some time to implement, if in fact it gains support, there has been strong indication that at least one MWR process may be part funded by central government. Given that Iwi and agencies have pushed for the trial project to be conducted in Northland it would be valuable for council to add its support to this recommendation as well.

6. Implementation issues:

Implementation of these criteria may well have an impact on the district councils due to the overlapping nature of iwi rohe boundaries. Any decision council makes should be clearly articulated to district councils in Taitokerau.

Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Draft Criteria for Mana Whakahono a Rohe

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager Governance and Engagement
Date: 8 December 2018

Attachment 1

Draft criteria: Initiating a Mana Whakahono a Rohe / Iwi Participation Arrangements

No#	Criteria	Rationale	Status
1	The initiating party is identified on the Te Kahui Mangai list (on the Te Puni Kokiri website ³) of iwi authorities recognised for RMA purposes (as at 12 December 2017).	Crowns obligation under s35A(2)(a)(i)4 RMA to identify iwi authorities, which it does so via Te Kahui Mangai website. Invitations to council to initiate IPA are limited to iwi authorities (Section 58O(1) RMA).	Required
2	The initiating party confirms in writing that it has actively considered joining an existing IPA (if there is one).	A requirement of the IPA provisions (Section (s58P(2) RMA). Also promotes efficiency.	Required
3	The initiating iwi authority identifies the issues / problems the IPA would aim to address.	This would assist in identifying any other relevant interests / parties and whether an IPA is the best option.	Required
4	The initiating iwi authority identifies in writing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The reasons why an existing IPA is not fit for purpose, and 2. The reasons why a new IPA is the preferred option. 	Not a requirement of the RMA but logical to request the reasons why an existing IPA is not fit for purpose.	Preferred
5	The initiating iwi authority identifies any relevant parties that may have an interest in joining / would be of benefit to the IPA.	Useful for council to know the initiating authority's views on potential for multiple party IPA / potential additional parties.	Preferred

³ <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/region/te-tai-tokerau/>

⁴ Under section 35A(2)(a)(i) RMA the Crown must provide to each local authority information on the iwi authorities within the region or district of that local authority

The following list notes the mandated iwi authorities for Taitokerau as identified through Te Kahui Mangai (on the Te Puni Kokiri website⁵).

Iwi Authority	Iwi Authority
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Takoto	Ngati Kuri Trust Board
Te Rūnanganui o Te Aupōuri	Te Rūnanga-a-Iwi o Ngāti Kahu
Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa	Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa
Te Rūnanga-A-Iwi-o Ngāpuhi	Ngātiwai Trust Board
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Kahukuraariki Trust
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust	Te Roroa Whatu Ora Trust
Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust	Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust (includes Ngāti Pūkenga settlement)
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine	

⁵ <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/region/te-tai-tokerau/>

TITLE: Iwi Environmental Management Plan Fund

ID: A1037029

To: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Meeting, 8 March 2018

From: Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori and
Abraham Witana, Kaiarahi Tikanga Māori

Date: 23 February 2018

Executive Summary

Council has funding to assist in the development or review of environmental management plans developed by Māori. Uptake, completion of contracts (capacity) and annual allocation of funds has been variable.

Staff are looking to change the current process for allocating funding with a view of measuring the success of the process over the next two years. Staff therefore seek Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) support for the establishment of a three member panel comprising one councillor and two non-elected members, for the purpose of reviewing and allocating funding.

Background

The Resource Management Act 1991 makes provision for planning documents recognised by an iwi authority, requiring councils to take these into account when developing or changing regional plans and policy statements.

In order to help facilitate the development of such planning documents, the regional council established the Iwi Environmental Management Plan Fund. The fund currently has an annual budget of \$20,000.

Initially council advertised directly and through the council panui. At the time, there was very little uptake due to iwi / hapu capacity and a cumbersome application process (relative to the funding quantum).

Council held a number of internal and external workshops to explore issues and look for opportunities for improvement to make the fund more successful. This resulted in council shoulder tapping as well as advertising through word of mouth for potential projects. As well as making the application process and criteria more lenient.

As this has not been an overly successful approach, staff consider it an opportune time to revisit the fund, with the view of putting in place a more streamlined criteria and application process and running an annual tender process, which is more widely promoted. This process is modelled on council's other annual allocations for the Environment Fund and Environmental Leaders Fund (targeted at schools). It is anticipated the new process would run for at least two years in order to measure if the new approach is successful.

The introduction of the TTMAC e-panui provides an opportunity to advertise the fund across both council networks and those of each respective TTMAC member.

The proposal in relation to the fund is:

- For the fund to be fully contestable
- To annually advertise the fund through the e-panui, Ngā Karere O Taitokerau, calling for applications etc
- For staff to review and prepare a report to be presented to the selection panel for consideration
- For the panel to meet and discuss merits and make a recommendation on funding allocation.

Staff would like to recommend to TTMAC the establishment of a three member panel comprising one councillor and two non-elected members of TTMAC for the purpose of working with staff to review applications and allocate funding. In considering membership the following criteria was seen as useful guidance in selecting the non-elected members.

- That they have previous experience of council's funding processes, with a preference that they have previously applied to the council's environmental management plan fund; and
- That they had experience in writing such plans.

It was considered that these skills would provide the necessary overview required to assess potential applications.

Recommended Actions

1. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party recommends to council that a panel be established to review applications and to make recommendations for the allocation of the Environmental Management Plan Fund, and that
2. Councillor Dimery and non-elected members _____ and _____ be confirmed as the panel to review applications for funding.

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager - Governance and Engagement
Date: 23 February 2018

TITLE: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party meetings calendar 2018

ID: A1038456

To: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Meeting, 8 March 2018

From: Sally Bowron, PA/Team Admin Governance and Engagement

Date: 23 February 2018

Executive summary

At the 7 December 2017 meeting of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party, the formal meeting dates were confirmed. Deciding the regional marae-based hui locations and hosts was, however, deferred to this first formal meeting of 2018. The purpose of this report is to confirm the location and hosts for the five regional marae-based hui for 2018.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'TTMAC Working Party Meetings Calendar 2018' by Sally Bowron, PA/Team Admin Governance and Engagement and dated 23 February 2018, be received.
2. That the five regional marae-based hui are as follows:

Date	Host	Host marae	Location
5 April <i>Back up:</i>			
7 June <i>Back up:</i>			
9 August <i>Back up:</i>			
11 October <i>Back up:</i>			
6 December (optional) <i>Back up:</i>			

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Jonathan Gibbard

Title: Group Manager – Governance and Engagement

Date: 23 February 2018

TITLE: Māori Technical Advisory Group update

ID: A1037030

To: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Meeting, 8 March 2018

From: Abraham Witana, Kaiarahi – Tikanga Māori and Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori

Date: 22 February 2018

Report

Long Term Plan 2018 – 2028

To help inform the development of the LTP an environmental scan for the region was drafted. The scan covered economic, social and environmental factors, providing an overview of the state of the region for council to be cognisant of going into the LTP planning process.

This led to a request from MTAG for an additional scan to be completed reflecting statistical analysis of Māori in the Northland region. This was completed and was appended as a compendium document to the environmental scan.

As requested, the compendium document, Matawai i te Taiao – te raupapa o ngā tohu Māori kua tohua | Environmental Scan – compendium of selected Māori indicators is attached for TTMAC reference (**Attachment 1**).

Project update

Council are close to adopting a Draft LTP. It is anticipated it will be endorsed at the extraordinary meeting of council to be held on 7 March. A consultation document, which is the legal basis for consultation, has been produced and will be tabled at the TTMAC March meeting.

In place of traditional hearings council will be having a series of Have Your Say events. This is a chance to give any feedback directly to councillors.

The Have Your Say events will be publicly notified and a panui will be sent to all contacts on council's database. The 'Have your say' dates are:

- **Whangārei** – Tuesday 20 March 2018 4–6 pm.
- **Whangārei** – Wednesday 21 March 2018 10 am–12 noon
- **Kerikeri** – Thursday 22 March 2018 9.30–11.30 am, Cornerstone Church
- **Kaikohe** – Thursday 22 March 2018 2–4 pm, Memorial Hall
- **Kaitāia** – Saturday 24 March 2018 10.30 am–12.30 pm, Te Ahu Centre
- **Dargaville** – Tuesday 27 March 2018 9.30 am–11.30 am, Town Hall
- **Mangawhai** – Tuesday 27 March 2018 2–4 pm, Mangawhai Domain

Regional Land Transport Plan three-year review

At the November meeting of MTAG council staff were asked to encourage the district councils to engage directly with TTMAC for the purposes of their respective contribution to the Regional Land Transport Plan, specifically in relation to asset management planning.

Council staff met with the relevant project leads for the district councils to promote TTMAC as an avenue for engagement to inform respective roading programmes of work. Unfortunately, due to timeframe constraints and the internal process of consultation to inform respective processes, it was not possible for district council staff to engage directly with TTMAC.

A presentation was prepared for the TTMAC August 2017 meeting, explaining not just the review but also the process of drafting the Regional Land Transport Plan, and staff were present to talk to TTMAC. However, due to lengthy discussions on other topics at the August 2017 meeting, time did not permit for this presentation to go ahead. If TTMAC see value in receiving a presentation on the Regional Land Transport Plan process, this can be arranged for the next formal meeting.

Next Steps

In place of hearings a number of have your say events were held across the region in early February. After deliberating on the information provided in the have your say events, the Regional Transport Committee will meet in April to consider and approve a final Regional Land Transport Plan. If this is unable to be achieved at this meeting, they will meet again in June.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Communications Plan

As part of the agreed communications plan for TTMAC an e-panui – Ngā Karere O Taitokerau – was published on 12 January this year highlighting recent work of TTMAC (**Attachment 2**).

The panui was circulated to a total of 203 contacts, including TTMAC members for distribution among respective communities of interest. Of the 203 circulations, there were 180 successful deliveries and 23 bounces due to either wrong email/domain addresses or the recipient was unable to receive the panui. Of the 180 successful deliveries, 85 recipients opened the panui with a total of 309 'opens' recorded.

Attachments:

- **Attachment 1:** Matawai i te Taiao – te raupapa o ngā tohu Māori kua tohua | Environmental Scan – compendium of selected Māori indicators.
- **Attachment 2:** E-panui – Ngā Karere O Taitokerau

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager Governance and Engagement
Date: 23 February 2018

Matawai i te Taiao – te raupapa o ngā tohu Māori kua tohua

**Environmental Scan – compendium of selected
Māori indicators**

Prepared as input to the Long Term Plan 2018-2028



Date: 22/12/2017
Author: Darryl Jones
Version: 3
Document ID: A1004622

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Purpose of the compendium

The purpose of this tuhinga (compendium) is to supplement the Environmental Scan prepared for the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 with additional information on selected Māori indicators. The purpose of a Matawai i te Taiao is to provide council with an understanding of the demographic, economic, environmental and social factors that shape our community. The request to prepare additional information on Māori in Northland, provided for in the form of this tuhinga, was made by the Māori Technical Advisory Group of council's TTMAC Working Party.

Key highlights

He tangata | Māori in Northland

- Māori make up one-third of Northland's population, second only to Gisborne (49%).
- Almost 8% of Māori in New Zealand reside in Northland.
- Māori have a much younger age profile than non-Māori, with Māori making up half those aged under 15-years old but only 13% of those aged over 65 years.
- Northland's Māori population is expected to continue rising and is projected to make up 39% of Northland's population in 2028.

Tūranga mahi | Employment

- The number of Māori employed in Northland has risen by 28% since 2013 to reach a new record high. However, the unemployment rate for Northland Māori remains relatively high in comparison to other regions and to non-Māori in Northland.
- Around 40% of Māori employed in Northland are employed in the private sector dominated services sector.
- There has been little growth in Māori employment in the primary industries, construction or manufacturing over the past ten years.

Mātauranga | Education

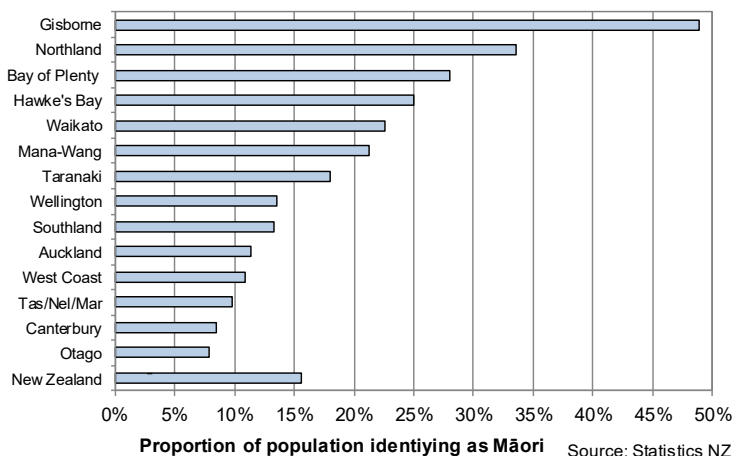
- The percentage of Northland Māori 18-year olds with NCEA Level 2 or equivalent has been steadily increasing over recent years and reached 73% in 2016. This is just below the national Māori average of 74% but considerably below the non-Māori Northland average of 90%.
- A similar pattern is evident in the census data, with a lift in the highest qualification level of Northland Māori between the 2006 and 2013 censuses being observed, but the level of attainment is still below national Māori averages.

Whānau Kainga | Households

- There has been a 20% increase in the average weekly income for Māori aged 15 years or older in Northland over the past five years. However, the current level remains relatively low compared to other regions, just ahead of the average in Otago. A similar pattern is observed for the average non-Māori weekly income in Northland.
- Despite relatively low average incomes, Northlanders, both Māori and non-Māori have relatively high home ownership rates. One-third of Māori aged 15 years and over in Northland owned or partly owned their usual place of residence in 2013.

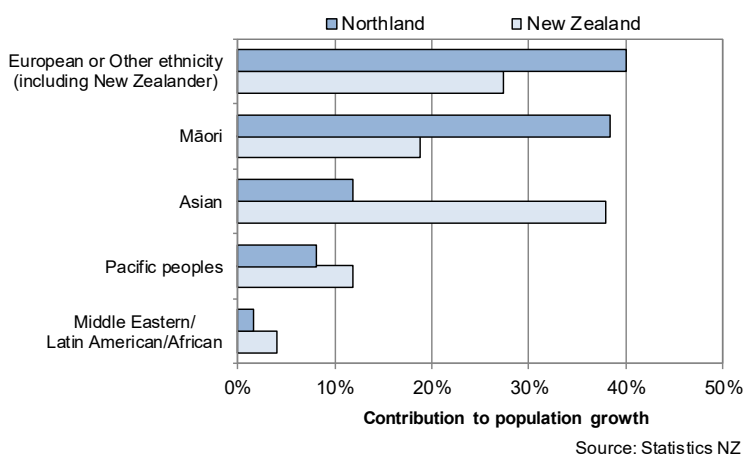
Māori population by region, 2013

Northland has a different ethnic population composition compared to the national population. Around one-third of the Northlanders (just over 55,000 people) identify themselves as Māori compared to 16% nationally. Those of Asian ethnicity make-up 12% of the national population but represent just 3% of the Northland population. Only in the Gisborne region does a higher proportion of the population identify itself as Māori (49%). Māori make up less than 10% of the population in Otago and Canterbury and just 11% of the Auckland population. Almost 8% of Māori in New Zealand reside in Northland.



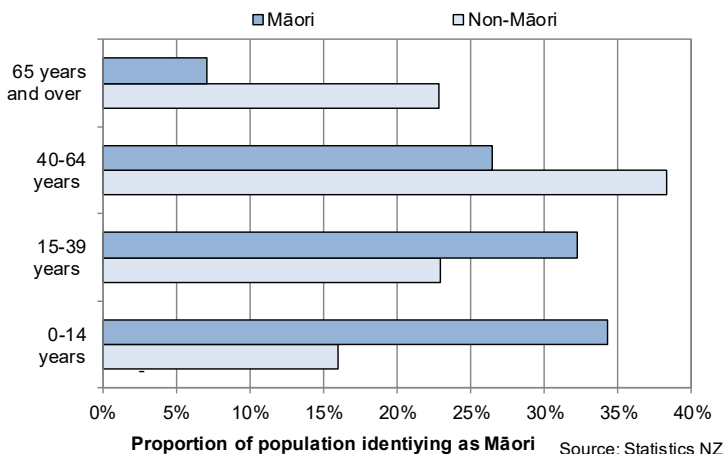
Population change in Northland by ethnicity, 2006-2013

Between the 2006 and 2013 census, Northland's population increased by 12,000 people, equivalent to an average annual growth rate of 1.1%. In Northland, most of the population increase were either European or Māori ethnicity – both accounting for about 40% of the increase. In contrast, those identify themselves as of Asian ethnicity made up almost 40% of the increase in the total New Zealand population of 257,500 between 2006 and 2013. At the national level Māori made up 19% of the population increase over this seven-year period.



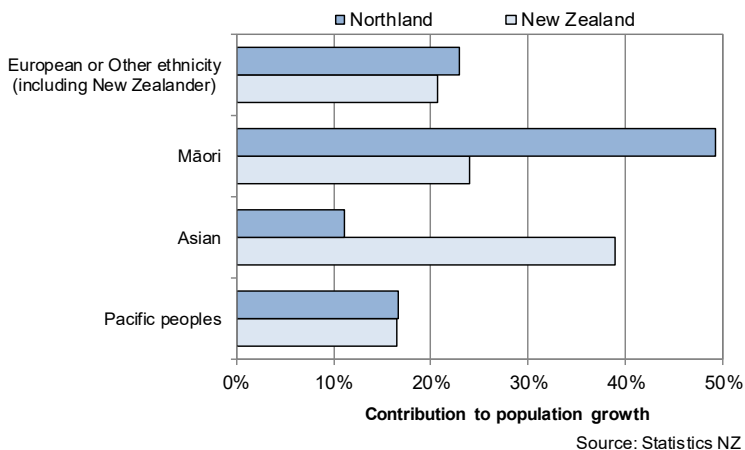
Age structure of ethnic population in Northland, 2013

The age profile of the Māori population of Northland is much younger than the non-Māori population. In 2013, just over one-third of Māori were aged between 0-14 years compared to just 16% of the non-Māori population. Around half of those aged under 15 in Northland are Māori. By contrast, only 7% of the Northland Māori population is aged 65 years and over, while almost one-quarter of the non-Māori population are in this age bracket. Māori make up just 13% of the total Northland population aged over 65 years.



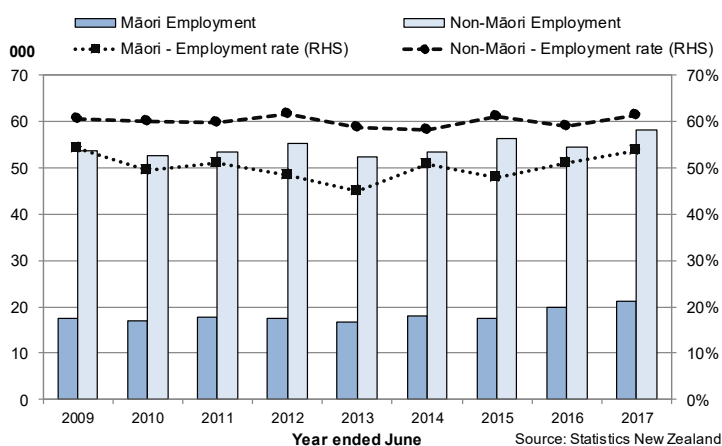
Projected population change in Northland by ethnicity, 2018-2028

Over the ten-year period 2018-2028, almost 50% of the population increase is expected to be of persons of Māori ethnicity. By 2028, Māori are projected to account for 39% of the total Northland population. The Māori population of Northland is expected to grow at a similar rate to the national increase (around 1.6% per annum) but because of the high proportion of Māori living in Northland this translates into a large share of the total increase. The Asian population of Northland is projected to increase by 3% per annum.



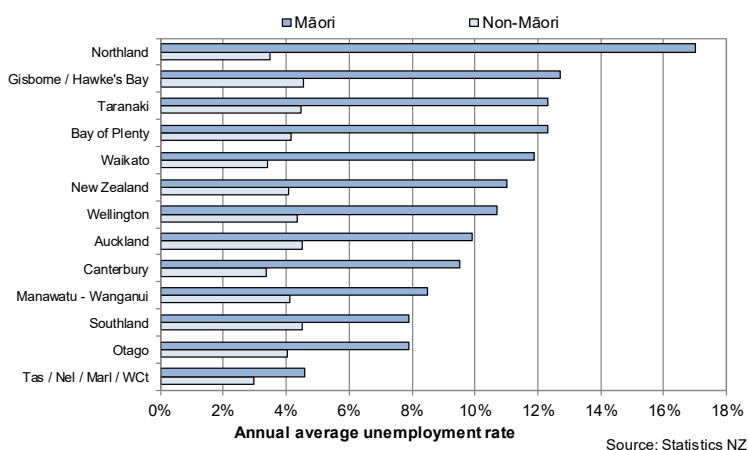
Employment by ethnicity in Northland

An estimated average of 79,500 people were employed in Northland (both full-time and part-time) in the year ended June 2017. Of this total, 21,300 or 27% are Māori. This is the highest annual June total since estimates began in 2009. Since reaching a low of 16,700 in 2013, the number of Māori employed in Northland has risen by 28%, greater than the rise in the number of non-Maori employed (11%). The employment rate for Māori (which measures the number employed as a percentage of the working age population) is lower for Māori than non-Māori.



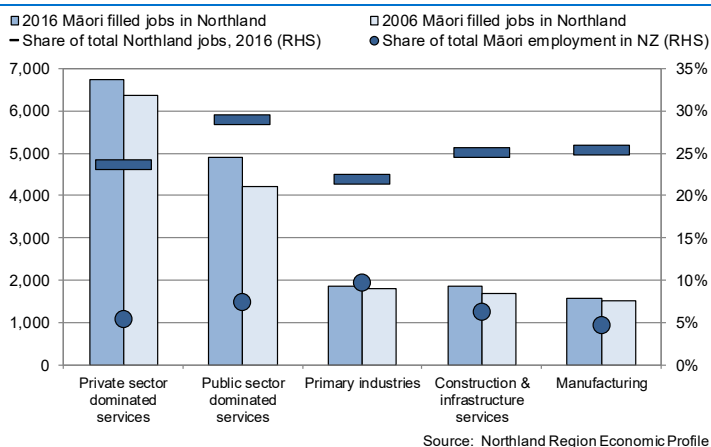
Unemployment rate by region, 2017

In June 2017, the annual average unemployment rate for Māori in Northland was 17% compared to 3.5% for non-Māori. The large rise in unemployment in Northland since 2008 has predominately impacted Māori. The national Māori unemployment rate is 11%. Other regions with a Māori unemployment rate above the national average are Gisborne/Hawke's Bay (12.7%), Bay of Plenty (12.3%), Taranaki (12.3%) and Waikato (11.9%). Northland's non-Māori unemployment rate is lower than the national non-Māori unemployment rate of 4.1%. Only four of the 12 regions have a lower non-Māori unemployment rate than Northland.



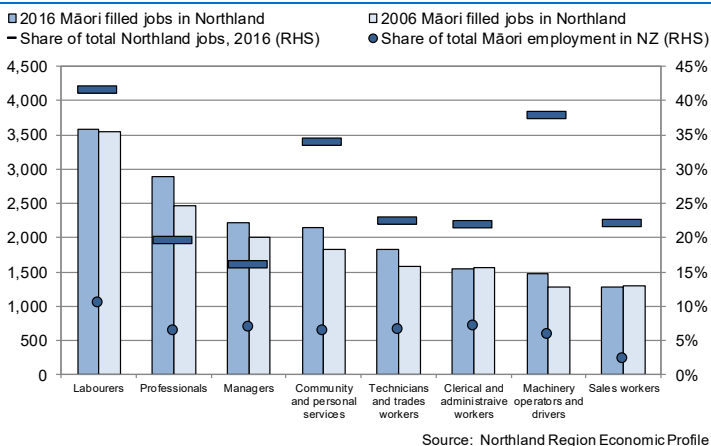
Filled jobs by broad sector, 2016

In the year ended March 2016, almost 17,000 jobs in Northland (25% of the total), measured on a full-time equivalent basis, were filled by Māori. Māori employed in Northland represent 6% of total Māori employed nationally. As with non-Māori, 40% of Māori are employed in the private sector dominated services sector. However, since 2006 over half the 1400 increase in Māori employed in Northland have been within the public sector dominated services sector.¹ The 5000 Māori employed in this sector represent about 30% of total employment.



Filled jobs by occupation, 2016

Māori represent more than 40% of jobs classified as "Labourers", the largest share of Māori workers by broad occupation. Other occupations in which Māori represent a higher than average proportion are community and personal service workers, and machinery operators and drivers. There are considerably less Māori employed as sales workers in Northland than nationally. Since 2006, the largest increase in Māori employed by broad occupation, both in terms of number and percentage, has been in professional occupations.

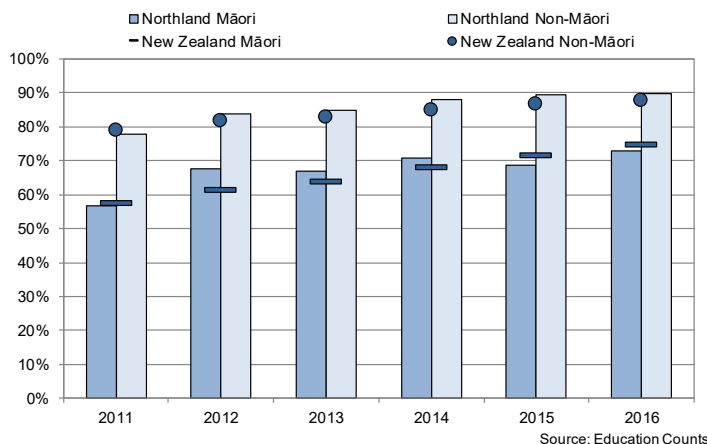


1. Public sector dominated services include the three broad 1-digit ANZSIC06 classifications Health care and social assistance, Education and training, and Public administration and safety.

Ngā pukenga me ngā paetae mātauranga | Māori skills and education achievement

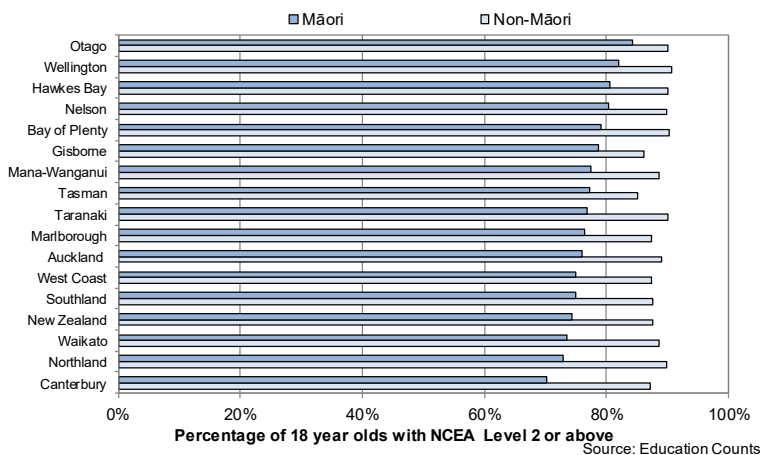
Percentage of 18-year olds with NCEA Level 2 or equivalent in Northland

In 2016, 73% of 18-year old Māori in Northland had achieved NCEA Level 2 or an equivalent. This is the highest percentage recorded, up from 57% in 2011, and is just below the national Māori average of 74%. Some 90% of non-Māori aged 18 years in Northland had NCEA Level 2 or equivalent in 2016, slightly above the national non-Māori average of 88%. The government has a target of 85% of 18-year olds will have achieved NCEA Level 2 or an equivalent qualification in 2017.



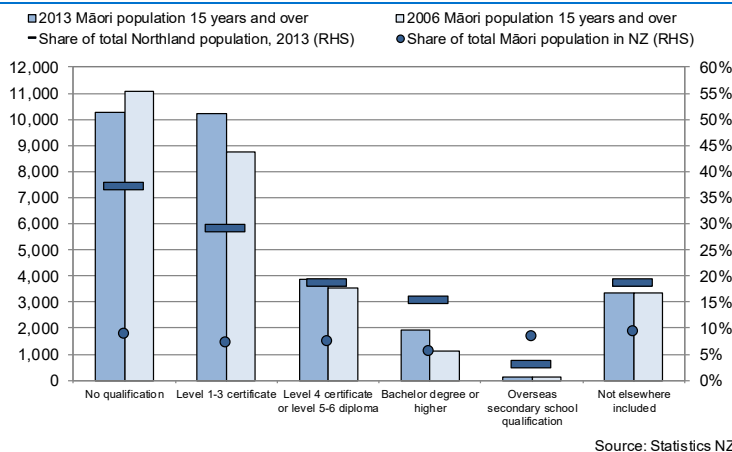
Percentage of 18-year olds with NCEA Level 2 or equivalent by region, 2016

Compared to other regions, 18-year old Māori in Northland had one of the lowest achievement rates, with only Māori in Canterbury recording a lower percentage attainment of NCEA Level 2 or equivalent (70%). Māori youth in Waikato achieved a similar rate to Northland of 74%. Over 80% of 18-year-old Māori living in Nelson, Hawke's Bay, Wellington and Otago in 2016 had attained this level of qualification. The proportion of non-Māori 18-year olds in Northland with NCEA Level 2 or equivalent is well within the top half of performing regions.



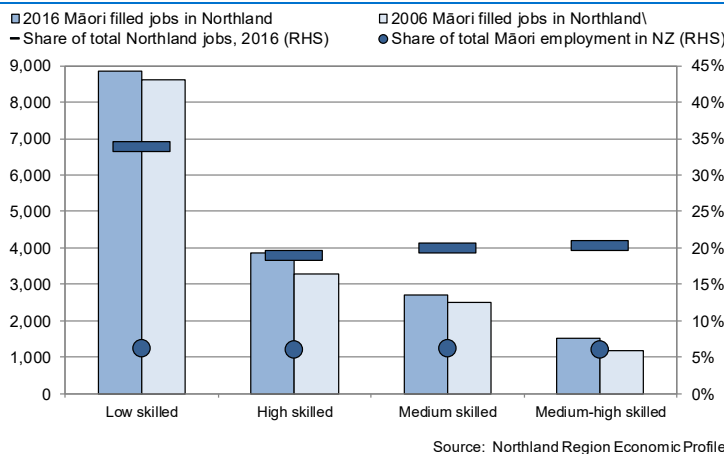
Highest qualification of Māori

In 2013, just over 10,200 Māori in Northland aged 15 years and over did not have a formal qualification, with a similar number only having a Level 1-3 certificate. Māori are over-represented in these lowest qualification categories, accounting for 37% and 29% of the Northland population with these qualification levels, with Māori accounting for 25% of all Northlanders aged 15 years and over. However, the number of Māori with no formal qualification fell by 7% between 2006 and 2013. Moreover, the number of Māori with a Bachelor degree or higher rose by 73% over the same period.



Filled jobs by broad skill level

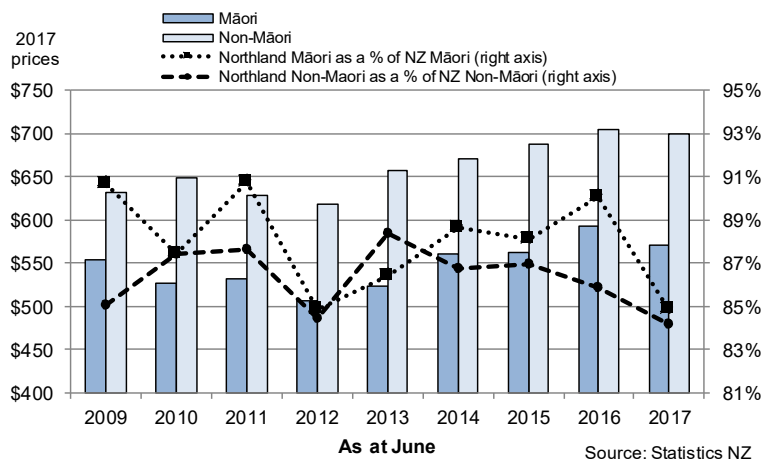
Jobs can be categorised by broad skill level based on an assessment of employment demands for various occupations.¹ Almost 9000 Māori are employed in jobs categorised as low skilled. This represents around one-third of total low skilled employment and one-half of all Māori employed in Northland. The spread of Māori employed across the four broad skill levels in Northland is very similar to the national spread. Since 2006, almost two-thirds (≈900) of the 1400 additional Māori employed have been so in high and medium-high skilled jobs.



1. High skilled: degree level and above; Medium-high skilled: diploma level; Medium: NZ Register Level 4; Low skilled: NZ Register Level 1-3.

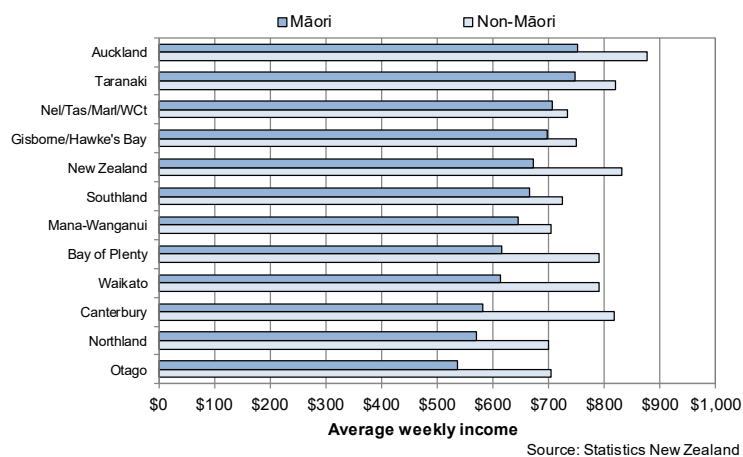
Average weekly income of Māori and non-Māori in Northland

The average weekly income for a Māori resident of Northland aged 15 years or older was \$571 in June 2017. While this is 20% higher in real terms (accounting for inflation) from a low point of around \$500 recorded in 2012, it is still only 82% of the average weekly income received by non-Māori in Northland (\$130 less). The average weekly income for a Northland Māori is 85% of the national Māori average, with Northland non-Māori having a similar gap to New Zealand non-Māori in 2017.



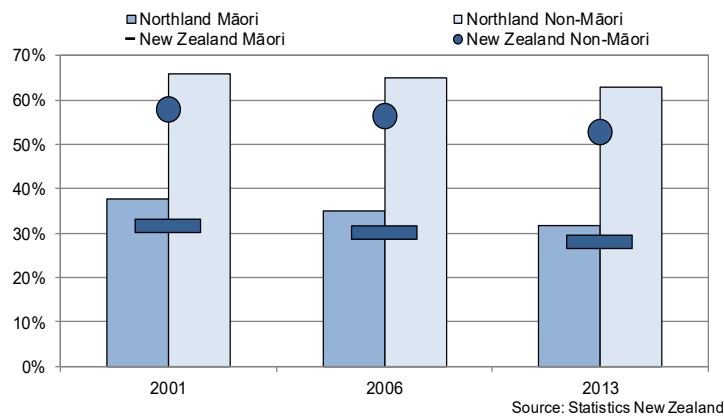
Average weekly income of Māori and non-Māori by region, 2017

Compared to other regions, the average weekly income for both Māori and non-Māori are relatively low. Part of the reason for this is the relatively large proportion of Northlanders aged over 65 years old and not receiving employment income. Auckland has both the highest Māori and non-Māori average weekly income. In terms of the gap between Māori and non-Māori weekly income, this is greatest in Canterbury (Māori 29% lower) and lowest (4%) in the combined Nelson / Tasman / Marlborough and West Coast region.



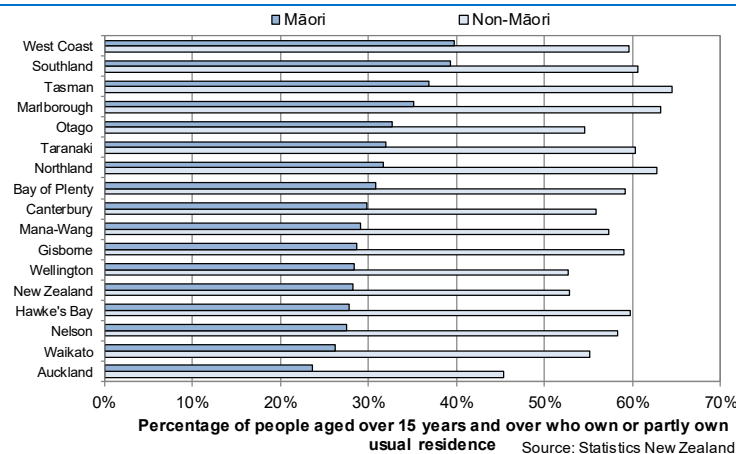
Ownership of usual residence in Northland by ethnicity

At the time of the 2013 census, one-third of Māori aged 15 years and over in Northland owned or partly owned their usual place of residence. The comparable figure for non-Māori in Northland was 63%. The ownership rate for both Māori and non-Māori in Northland is higher than the national average in 2013. However, for both Māori and non-Māori at both the regional and national level, the home ownership rate is falling over time.



Ownership of usual residence by region, 2013

Compared to other regions, the home ownership rate of Northland Māori is relatively high, ranking seventh out of 16 regions. West Coast Māori have the highest home ownership rate (40%) while it is lowest in Auckland (25%). Northland non-Māori also have a relatively high level of home ownership, ranking third behind Marlborough and Tasman. Auckland again ranks last in terms of non-Māori homeownership rates.





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Whangārei 0148; Phone 09 470 1200, Fax 09 470 1202.

DARGAVILLE: 42 Hokianga Road, Dargaville; Phone 09 439 3300, Fax 09 439 3301.

KAITĀIA: 192 Commerce Street, Kaitāia; Phone 09 408 6600, Fax 09 408 6601.

ŌPUA: Unit 10, Industrial Marine Park, Ōpua; Phone 09 402 7516, Fax 09 402 7510.

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Panui from Northland Regional Council's Te Tai Tokerau Maori and Council Working Party

Welcome to the first edition of Ngā karere o Tai Tokerau, a quarterly panui which aims to provide an insight into the mahi undertaken by the Tai Tokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC). The panui will also provide highlights on the joint projects and shared initiatives between Māori and the Northland Regional Council, happening across the rohe.

“He waka hourua, eke noa”

“A re-adzed voyaging canoe upon which everyone may embark”

The reaffirmation of the Te Tai Tokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) is a continuation of the journey that began during the previous term of council with the Tai Tokerau Māori Advisory Committee.

The establishment of TTMAC is a significant step forward for the Māori / council relationship, one which as co-chairs we're extremely proud to be supporting and which we believe is providing direct access for Māori into the inner workings of council and its decision-making processes.

Like many relationships, the one between mana whenua and council representatives has the

potential to be a challenging but rewarding one. To succeed, it will require a willingness to embrace other perspectives and work through any differences of opinion that may arise.

We believe that open communication, respectful debate and a willingness to work together to find common ground will strengthen our relationship and allow us to move forward for the good of Tai Tokerau, its environment and its people.

Our meetings are open to the public and we'd encourage you, and your whānau, to come along and see what's being discussed.

We look forward to sharing more of our journey with you.



TTMAC Co-chairs: Pita Tipene, Ngati Hine and Clr Paul Dimery,
Coastal Central

Whakatairanga a TTMAC *Introducing TTMAC*

Established during the previous term of council, Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party

has 30 members, including representatives drawn from iwi and hapū across the region as well as five regional councillors, including Chairman Bill Shepherd.

In addition to providing advice on topics referred to it by council, the working party monitors and advises on council's compliance with its obligations to Māori including, but not limited to, the Local Government and Resource Management Acts.

It also aims to develop pathways (and processes) that will achieve 'lasting and meaningful relationships between Māori and council' and ensure Māori views are taken into account 'in the exercise of council functions'.

Typically, the TTMAC Working Party meets 10 times a year; split roughly between hui on marae around the region and the council's Whangārei office.

The first hui to discuss the formation of a joint council and Māori committee was hosted by Ngāti Hine at Otiria Marae in Moerewa. TTMAC hui have since been hosted at Oruawharo marae in Kaipara, Ngātaki marae in the Far North, Te Rāwhiti marae in the Bay of Islands, Omanaia marae in the south Hokianga, Tuparehuia marae in Whangaruru, Ngāti Manawa marae in Panguru in the north Hokianga, Te Ao Mārama marae in Te Hana, and Te Whare Awhina in Takou Bay.

Each hui and its agenda are developed by the members in the respective area.



Hui at Otiria Marae in 2014

Te Roopu Tohutohu Māori

Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG)

In 2015, a group of TTMAC members was charged with investigating and reporting back (to TTMAC) a process to ensure Māori participation in council's planning processes. Following the recommendations to council, a process of early engagement with Māori in the development of council policies and plans was formalised.

This included the establishment of the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG), who provided advice and input into the development of the Proposed Regional Plan, at the pre-draft stage.

MTAG members also provided advice to council on the development of the Regional Pest Management Strategy and Marine Pathway Plans, the Annual Plan 2017/18 and the draft Regional Plan. Members of the Advisory Group are currently engaged in working on the Long Term Plan 2018/28 and the Regional Land Transport Plan 2015/2021.



L-R: Henry Murphy, Juliane Chetham, Nora Rameka, Rowan Tautari, Bundy Waitai. Absent Mira Norris and Patu Hohepa

Ka manaaki te iwi o Ngāti Rehia

Ngāti Rehia host TTMAC



Chairman Bill Shepherd and Kaumatua Te Huranga Hohaia

The most recent hui was hosted by Ngāti Rehia at Te Whare Awhina in Takou Bay. Members of TTMAC Working Party received a warm welcome on to Mataatua, a site of significance for Ngāti Rehia, by kaumatua Rupene Heihei and Te Huranga Hohaia, Chairman of Ngāti Rehia and a representative on TTMAC. Chairman Bill Shepherd responded, saying it was an honour and privilege to be welcomed to the wāhi tapu.

The group had a tour of the site where the proposed new marae Te Whare Awhina will be built as well as a hikoī to their takutai to see the initial start of their Pohutukawa reforestation, sand dune restoration and the extent of the pest plants Tobacco Weed (Woolly Nightshade) and gorse.



Ngāti Rehia Hapu Environmental Management Plan (HEMP)

Kaumatua Te Huranga Hohaia formally presented the Ngāti Rehia Hapu Environmental Management Plan (HEMP) to Chairman Bill Shepherd and expressed the desire for continued collaboration between Ngāti Rehia and council.

Ngāti Rehia's management plan aims to:

- Provide focus and direction to Ngāti Rehia in fulfilling their kaitiaki responsibilities to Te Taiao.
- Ensure that their values, their heritage and the relationship of Ngāti Rehia to their environment is not further lost and degraded by increasing development pressure.
- Provide partnership and assistance to the various agencies with statutory responsibilities for sustainable management of resources within their rohe.
- Promote the values and aspirations of Ngāti Rehia.

For copies of the plan please contact Te Runanga o Ngāti Rehia ngatirehia@xtra.co.nz

Mahi Ngātahi Working together



Otuhau and the Hatea Catchment is the focus of a range of partners, including mana whenua, community groups and councils - working to improve water quality

This series of videos highlights the ongoing efforts to address water quality in the Hatea and Whangārei catchments, with a particular focus on the Otuhau / Whangārei Falls. The videos feature a number of groups including representatives from Pehiaweri Marae, Mike Kake and Joby Hopa; and the Otuhau Working Group (Nicki Wakefield, Kathryn McKenzie) who have been instrumental in driving the collaborative effort to improve water quality so people can enjoy the recreational and cultural values associated with the awa.

The videos also features members of the Whangārei Harbour Management Group (Glenn Mortimer); Whitebait Connection (Natalie Blandford and Soozee McIntyre); Waitaua Awa Restoration Project (Kawiti Waeftord); landowner Keith Clarke; Northland District Health Board (Jan Powell); Whangārei District Council (Andrew Carvell and Mayor Sheryl Mai) and Northland Regional Council (Duncan Kervell, Lorna Douglas, Jenny Gillanders, Susan Karels and Chairman Bill Shepherd).

Ko ngā mea Interesting facts

A PWC (PricewaterhouseCoopers) report for the Ministry of Primary Industries in December 2014 estimated that there was approximately 119,000ha of Māori Freehold Land (MFL) in Northland, which represents about 10% of total MFL in NZ and 9% of total Northland land area.



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TITLE: Other Working Parties – update
ID: A1037385
To: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Meeting, 8 March
From: Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori, Specialist Advisor – Māori.
Date: 20 February, 2018

Report:

The following report provides an update of other Working Party meetings that have taken place since the drafting of the TTMAC December 2017 meeting agenda.

Natural Resources Working Party (Chair Cr Finlayson, TTMAC member Juliane Chetham)

The working party met on 24 November 2017. Topics for discussion included:

- Programme for the Awanui Flood Scheme Upgrade and Risk
- Coastal Flood Hazards Update
- Update on Waioira Northland Water Catchment Groups
- Potential for regenerating bush/Maori freehold land, including planting of Manuka both as a soil stabilisation tool and the use of carbon credits as a funding mechanism.

Following discussion, the working party provided advice on the following next steps:

- The Awanui River Working Group will seek advice from iwi representatives regarding an engagement strategy
- The revised Terms of Reference for Waioira Northland Water Catchment Groups will be sent to Council for approval
- Staff to provide an update at the next Natural Resources Working Party meeting on the ETS and NRC's role in terms of pre-1990 forests and how staff incorporate that into NRC's programmes.

Planning Working Party (Chair Councillor Yeoman, TTMAC member Rowan Tautari)

The working party met on 22 November 2017. Topics for discussion included:

- Update on Proposed Regional Plan submissions
- Overview of potential collaboration with district councils to work together on policy related projects
- Update on signals from central government on upcoming national policy
- Update on GMO appeals to the Regional Policy Statement.

Following discussion, the working party provided advice on the following next steps:

- The working party supports the development draft swimming targets by 31 March 2018 as required by the 2017 amendment to the NPS Freshwater
- The working party will meet every two months, with the next meeting to be scheduled for February 2018.

Planning Working Party (Chair Councillor Yeoman, TTMAC member Rowan Tautari)

The working party met on 7 February 2018. The (unconfirmed) Record of Actions for the meeting lists the topics for discussion as:

- An update / standing item on Submissions council has made to other organisations / central government to be provided at each meeting

- Proposed Regional Plan – progress update, approach to hearings & next steps
- Draft Regional Swimming Targets – update
- Review of council's NPS Freshwater implementation programme – update
- Update on central government signals/proposals
- Working with district councils - update

Following discussion, the working party provided advice on the following next steps:

- For staff to provide various reports to council workshops and councillors.

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Jonathan Gibbard

Title: Group Manager - Governance and Engagement

Date: 23 February 2018

TITLE: Council Governance Structure Review / Working Parties
ID: A1038811
To: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Meeting, 8 March
From: Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori, Specialist Advisor – Māori
Date: 23 February 2018

Executive summary

At the beginning of the triennium, council considered the most effective structure to deliver its vision for Northland. This resulted in a governance structure whereby council was 'underpinned' by two subcommittees and six working parties.

Council also committed to reviewing that governance structure to ensure that it was 'fit for purpose'. That review was undertaken and reported to the December 2017 Council meeting.

One outcome of the review was that Council decided to absorb the Marine Management Working Party into the Natural Resources Working party, which impacts the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party representatives of those working parties.

Report:

With the new triennium council considered and adopted a new governance structure in the hope that it would provide greater synergies and effectiveness. This resulted in the current governance structure of two subcommittees and six working parties.

Subsequent to this and after receiving advice from TTMAC, in March 2017 council endorsed the appointment of one TTMAC member onto the Natural Resources, Marine Management, Pest Management and Planning Working Parties.

When council initiated this change to the governance structure, it also committed to review the process to ensure it was effective and efficient. The review was undertaken at the end of 2017.

The re-evaluation demonstrated general support for the continuance of the current structure noting a number of key benefits. In the main, those being that the current structure allowed for more time and informed debate to be had on topical matters leading to clear and well-reasoned direction to full council; and that the structure saw greater efficiencies around resourcing.

The review also looked at the current work programmes of each committee to ensure equitable split of workload among councillors and to assess current programmes of work in relation to relevancy of working parties. The latter exposing insufficient work to warrant a specific Marine Working Party.

This led to a recommendation that the Marine Working Party functions be absorbed into the Natural Resource Working Party and the Terms of Reference amended accordingly. There were no further recommendations.

The amalgamation of these two working parties will necessitate a review by TTMAC of the preferred non-elected TTMAC member representation onto the Natural Resources Working Party.

TTMAC could decide to retain the current preferred representative and alternates for the Natural Resources Working Party with no change or reassess membership to be a mix of both the Marine and Natural Resources Working Parties.

Current membership is as follows:

- Marine Working Party: Contact M Norris along with members Hakaraia and Murphy.
- Natural Resources Working Party: contact J Chetham along with members Norris and Wells-Smith.

Staff seek direction for TTMAC as to how to proceed. In the absence of further direction, staff will continue to use the existing Natural Resources Working Party membership.

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager - Governance and Engagement
Date: 23 February 2018

TITLE: Proposed Regional Plan for Northland update

ID: A1037109

To: Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party Meeting, 8 March 2018

From: Ben Lee, Policy Development Manager and
Abraham Witana, Kaiarahi Tikanga Māori

Date: 22 February 2018

Background:

The Proposed Regional Plan for Northland (PRPN) was publicly notified from September to mid November 2017. Council received 316 submissions. Of these, approximately 17 were on behalf of representative Māori entities such as marae and trust boards. There are also approximately ten from known Māori individuals.

As part of the formal notification process and following advice from TTMAC, guidance material on how to make a submission and an independent technical expert was made available for Māori to assist their engagement in the notification and submission process. This is reported further in the report section of this agenda item.

The submissions have now been summarised and will form the basis of the next phase of the plan process, this being:

- Further submissions (March 2018)
- Hearings (starting July 2018)

The 'further submissions' process is an opportunity to review and submit on the submissions received during the formal consultation period (September – November 2017). It is not an opportunity to submit on the wider proposed plan.

Following the further submission process formal hearings will take place. As reported to the June 2017 TTMAC meeting, the Resource Management Act makes provision for an independent commissioner with expertise in Māori values. TTMAC have guided the development of criteria in order to select an appropriate commissioner to fulfil this purpose; and members Chetham, Hohepa and Tautari were involved in the selection of the hearings panel.

The hearings panel is made up of three commissioners including one independent Māori commissioner. The members making up the panel are Rob van Voorthuysen (Chair and independent), Cr Joce Yeoman, and Miria Pomare (independent). As reported to the August 2017 meeting of TTMAC, Mr Van Voorthuysen was selected as Chair for satisfying all criteria but also, as one of the most experienced commissioners in New Zealand.

Report:

Hearing locations

At its August and November 2017 formal meetings, council delegated the function of hearing submissions on the PRP to the hearings panel. In their minute of 30 January 2018, the commissioners have advised the preliminary information and directions relating to submitters wishing to be heard. At this stage, they have indicated their intention to hold hearings in Kaitaia, Kerikeri, Whangārei and one marae location.

Otiria Marae was used for the hearings for the Regional Policy Statement due to its central locality. Given the number of submitters, it's likely only one day will be required to allow Māori to speak to their submission on a Marae. As such council staff are likely to recommend the use of Otiria Marae, again for the central location, however staff seek advice in this regard from TTMAC prior to finalising this.

Assisting Māori submitters

As noted earlier in this report, TTMAC recommended approaches to assist Māori to engage in the formal notification and submission process for the PRP. This was through the development of guidance material and the availability of free independent advice to assist Māori with making submissions.

A panui was emailed to the Māori contact database held by council providing the guidance material and advertising the availability of the free independent advice. The service was also to be promoted by TTMAC members through their respective networks.

It is difficult to measure the effectiveness of the guidance material or to what extent the guidance material was referred to by Māori submitters. However, it can be reported that no one used the free independent advice.

Having previously been advised that TTMAC would like to discuss whether and how assistance could be given to Māori submitters in their presentations to the hearing panel, staff welcome advice from TTMAC in respect of assistance for making oral submissions and what this might be.

Authorised by Group Manager:

Name: Colin Dall
Title: Group Manager – Regulatory Services
Date: 22 February 2018