

# Long Term Plan 2018-2028

## Background information – Māori Technical Advisory Group

### Workshops:

- Monday 18 September 2017
- Tuesday 17 October 2017
- Tuesday 28 November 2017

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## Introduction

Council is in the process of developing its Long Term Plan 2018-2028. This is a ten-year plan, with a 30-year view, and it presents an opportunity to make sure that council is on the right track. The final plan will set out what council is going to do over the next ten years, how performance will be measured, and how it will be paid for.

Council invites the TTMAC Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) to contribute to the development of the Long Term Plan. It is intended that input be provided into the Long Term Plan over the course of three workshops. Please see figure 1 for more information.

Last year the group was introduced to the annual plan process. The aim of the workshops this year is to:

- Introduce the Long Term Plan development process
- Re-cap the activity groups and discuss changes to these
- Identify and discuss the activities that are important to the group
- Identify areas that require greater resourcing, spending priorities
- Discuss development of the mihi/karakia for the document
- Discuss the incorporation of māori language into the document

This paper provides background information to assist the discussions over the next three workshops, and includes:

- A breakdown of the proposed grouping of council activities
- A diagram setting out the process of developing the LTP (Figure 1)
- An overview of council's corporate planning process.
- A record of feedback received during from the group (then called the Technical Working Party) during the annual plan workshops in September last year (attachment 1).

**Ka nui ngā mihi kia koutou mo ōu mahi rangatira.**

## Groups of council activities

Council's business is currently divided into the following six activity groups:

- community Representation and Engagement
- Resource and Catchment Management
- River Management
- Hazard Management
- Economic Development
- Transport
- Support Services

It is proposed that the new Long Term Plan changes the grouping slightly, as follows (please note that activities are expanded on further below):

Activity Group	Activity
Community Engagement and Development	Governance
	Māori Engagement
	Communication and Engagement
	Economic Development
Regulatory Services	Consents Activity
	Monitoring
	Planning and Policy
Environmental Services	River Management
	Hydrology
	Biosecurity
	Biodiversity
	Land
	Natural Hazard Management
Customer Services and Community Resilience	Civil Defence & Emergency Management
	Oil Pollution Response
	Transport
	Customer Services
	Harbour Safety & Navigation
Corporate Excellence	Corporate Services

## Community Engagement and Development

- **Governance** - Community representation through elected councillors, giving effect to council's identified priorities and desired outcomes in an efficient and effective manner. providing funding for community projects and volunteer emergency services.
- **Māori Engagement** - Developing meaningful relationships with iwi and tangata whenua
- **Communication and Engagement** - Conducting business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner
- **Environmental education** – Enviroschools programme
- Economic development - bringing investment into the region and creating rewarding business and employment opportunities, to help reduce socio-economic disparities and stimulate employment growth.

## Regulatory Services

- **Consents** – providing consents advice and processing resource consents
- **Monitoring** – monitoring and enforcing resource consent conditions, responding to complaints about alleged breaches of the Resource Management Act, and collecting data to assess the state of the environment and monitor effectiveness of plans
- **Planning and policy** – reviewing and developing regional plans, policies and strategies that support efficient and effective management of Northland's natural and physical resources

## Environmental Services

- **Land** - promoting sustainable land management practices and catchment/resource management at farm and catchment scale
- **Biodiversity** –and maintaining the variety of Northland's indigenous life forms through ecosystem and habitat protection and enhancement
- **Biosecurity** – managing plant pests, animal pests and marine pests (including control and/or eradication) to minimise their adverse effects on the region's biodiversity, primary production, economy and environment

- **River management** - providing flood protection and control works, and river management
- **Hydrology** – monitoring water resources, protecting the life-supporting capacity of water.

## Customer Services and Community Resilience

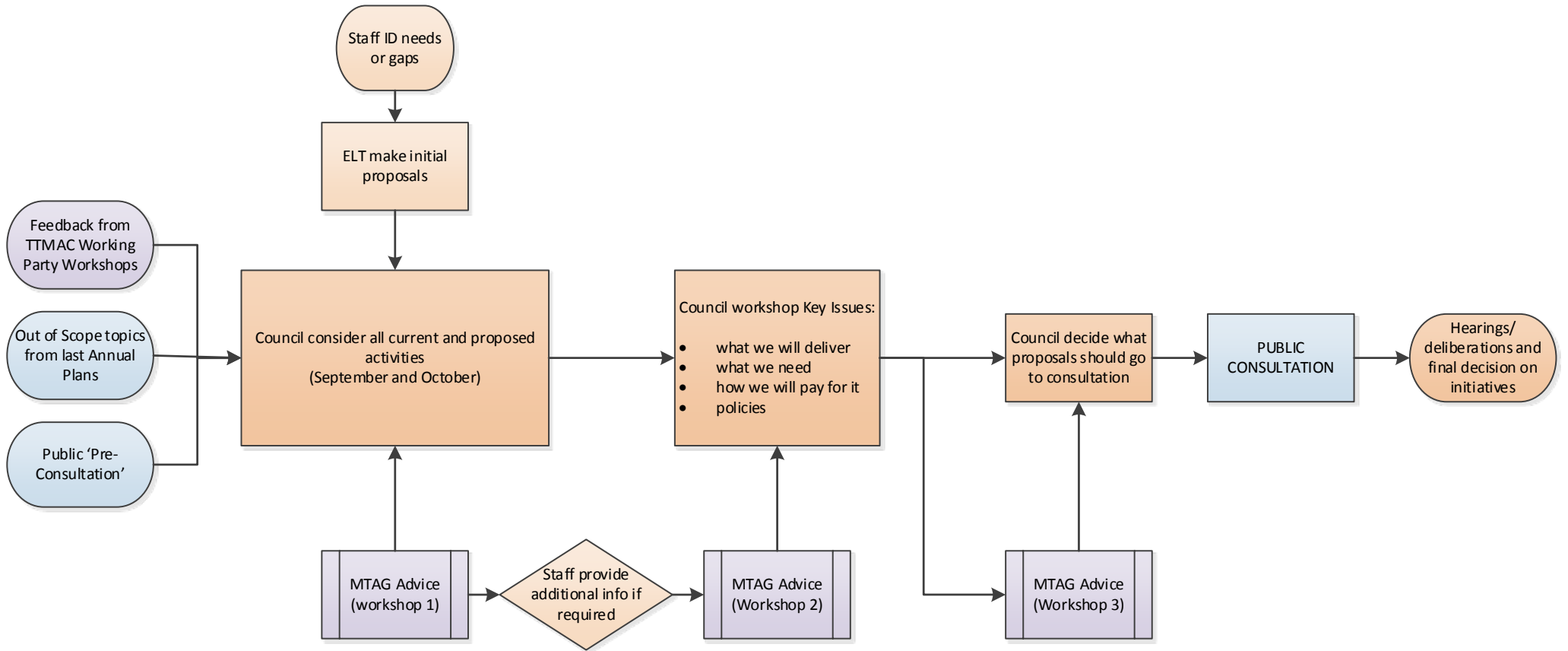
- **Customer services** – Ensuring that the first point of interaction with council is friendly and professional.
- **Civil defence and emergency management** - council works with the three district councils, emergency services and key stakeholders as a member of the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group to facilitate the coordination and delivery of a Civil Defence plan, which aims to build resilient communities in Northland
- **Natural hazard management** - identifying, assessing and providing information on natural hazards and associated risks, and the preparation and implementation of risk reduction plans, to reduce the current and future risk of natural hazards to people and property.
- **Oil pollution response** - this activity aims to prevent further pollution from marine oil spills and to contain and clean them up to avoid or mitigate the effects on Northland's environment
- **Transport** - promoting and enabling an effective, efficient and safe land transport system through regional transport management and operations
- **Harbour safety and navigation** - regulating and promoting the safety of people using the harbours and coastal areas of Northland.

## Corporate Excellence

The corporate excellence group of activities underpins and supports all of council's other activity groups, and includes:

- Finance
- Human Resources, Health and Safety
- Continuous Improvement
- Information management
- Information Technology
- CEO Office
- Property and Commercial Investments

Figure 1: Process of development of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028



## Overview of council’s corporate planning process

The Long Term Plan (LTP) is produced every three years, and sets out council’s priorities and direction with a ten-year view (see Figure 1). The LTP also sets out the specific plans for spending, rates, and financial assumptions for this period. Councils last LTP was adopted in 2015 with a view to 2025, we are now developing the 2018-2028 LTP.

The first year following the adoption of a LTP is considered to be ‘year one’, and the financial details set out in the LTP guide council for this year. Over the next two years (‘year two’ and ‘year three’ of the LTP) an annual plan is developed, approved and adopted by council which identifies any amendments or changes to what was originally set out in the LTP. The Annual Plan also updates assumptions and fine tunes the financial aspects for the year.

**Figure 2: Long Term Planning Framework**



### Approximate timeline for developing this Long Term Plan:

<b>2017</b>	Pre-September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental scan completed</li> <li>Staff complete activity management plans, and identify areas where more resourcing is required.</li> <li>Undertake public pre-consultation</li> <li>Begin reviewing policies</li> </ul>
	September/October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with Māori Technical Advisory Group on areas of focus and concern.</li> <li>Council begin to think critically about what council will deliver and how activities will be funded</li> </ul>
	November	<p>Council begin to finalise the key issues that will be consulted on during the Long Term Plan process. (This will include presenting feedback from TTMAC Māori Technical Advisory Group and identifying any proposals that align with areas of focus identified here).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete review of various policies</li> </ul>

2018	December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete first cut of proposed budget</li> <li>• Third meeting with Māori Technical Advisory Group to update on proposals, and discuss consultation methods.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council finalise the activities, rating options, and proposals that will be put forward for public consultation in 2018.</li> </ul>
	February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of consultation process and finalisation of document</li> </ul>
	March/April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An LTP consultation document and a supporting information document are produced for public consultation.</li> <li>• Public consultation is carried out</li> <li>• A series of 'Have Your Say' events are held.</li> </ul>
	April/May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports are produced for council on the feedback that is received during the consultation period, and all proposals are deliberated on by council.</li> </ul>
	May/June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The content of the Long Term Plan is finalised and the plan is adopted by council.</li> </ul>
	1 July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Long Term Plan 2018-2028 comes in to effect.</li> </ul>

## Attachment 1: Summary of feedback received from the TTMAC Technical Working Party during the last Annual Plan process – September 2016

Activity Group	TTMAC Technical Working Party Comments:
Community Representation and Engagement	<p>When developing relationships with Maori and involving them in decision making: need to do this in the context of treaty settlements and hapu relationships with assets. Council need to be cognisant of this. Capacity building for Maori engagement in these processes was noted as important.</p> <p>(It was noted that council are still developing committees etc).</p>
Resource and Catchment management	<p>Many of these areas will be covered with early engagement in the development of the LTP.</p> <p>S8 of the RPS provides for Maori involvement – need funding for this involvement.</p> <p>Developing relationships with Maori is complex and council must be mindful of the changing scene.</p> <p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <p>Highlighted the need for funding for monitoring – hapu based monitoring. Like the idea of pilot programmes being set up for hapu monitoring and work – example of CPCA's. But need funding for this.</p> <p><b>Land and Biodiversity:</b></p> <p>Instead of poplar and willows, or in conjunction with – Manuka should be considered for erosion control, with recognition of the economic benefits. If planting commercially, we should be planting Kauri and Totara – move to native forestry.</p>
River Management	<p><b>River Management:</b></p> <p>Maori still want representation on river management groups and flood management groups.</p> <p>Noted that water cleanliness (potable water) is still an issue for some communities.</p> <p><b>Flood Management:</b></p> <p>Support for flood works.</p> <p>Support pre-planning for flooding issues, particularly where houses may be affected. Urges recognition of global warming.</p> <p>Concerned about the costs to local communities that can be associated with flood plans and big flood works. Eg, Omania.</p> <p><b>Hydrology:</b></p> <p>Hydrology reports that are issued for big works (eg port) need to have some come-back if they state there will be no impact on natural features and impact subsequently occur. Eg, Pipi beds at port.</p> <p>The ownership of the water was noted as a bigger issue.</p> <p>Concern re aquifers – increasing demand for potable water supply in small communities.</p>

<p><b>Hazard Management</b></p>	<p><b>Emergency management:</b></p> <p>Need ongoing recognition of climate change.  Community/Hapu plans – need funding to assist communities with these projects so that they can prepare themselves. Need resourcing around these plans. Need to maintain these facilities.  Should undertake a survey of maraes to determine if these are safe for civil defence purposes and what their capacity is to hold people for several weeks.  Need support for schools – determine if they are safe. Need a holistic approach to working with groups and increasing resilience  Need to ensure that removed/isolated communities are accounted for.</p> <p><b>Oil pollution response:</b></p> <p>Need better resourcing, increased local capacity to respond, and better response times.  Need more funding for a better co-ordinated response.  Supports equipment provided to local people/hapu, and sending people on the maritime NZ oil spill course (approx. \$2K)</p>
<p><b>Economic Development</b></p>	<p>Support increase in economic development – not enough work in Northland.  Support business development – there are some good examples of home businesses run by Maori.  Need to invest in technology development – support making space available in town that has technology available.  Need to recognise that the north is rich in land for planting, and tourism – particularly cultural tourism. Encourage development and supporting infrastructure.  Supports Hundertwasser development.  Supports solar energy development - Northland has high sunshine hours.  Need to be selective about who assets are sold to, keep a long term view of development in mind.</p>
<p><b>Transport</b></p>	<p>Supports railway – up North, and to Auckland.  Supports cycleway.  Harbour safety – recognise that many Maori can't afford the proper equipment required for harbour safety.</p>
<p><b>Support Services</b></p>	<p>Signage – supports Bilingual signage.</p>