

AGENDA

RĀRANGI TAKE

Huihuinga O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau

**Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
Thursday 11 July 2019 at 11am**

Rārangi Take O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau **(Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Agenda)**

Meeting to be held in the Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei
on Thursday 11 July 2019, commencing at 11am

Please note: working parties and working groups carry NO formal decision-making delegations from council. The purpose of the working party/group is to carry out preparatory work and discussions prior to taking matters to the full council for formal consideration and decision-making. Working party/group meetings are open to the public to attend (unless there are specific grounds under LGOIMA for the public to be excluded).

NGĀ MANA WHAKAHAERE **(MEMBERSHIP OF THE TE TAITOKERAU MĀORI AND COUNCIL WORKING PARTY)**

Co-Chair, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, Pita Tipene
Co-Chair, Councillor Paul Dimery

Councillor Mike Finlayson	Councillor Bill Shepherd	Councillor Penny Smart
Councillor Joce Yeoman	Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Juliane Chetham	Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Georgina Connolly
Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, Michelle Elboz	Ngāti Kuta Patukeha, Shirley Hakaraia	Hokianga o Ngā Hapū Whānau, Patu Hohepa
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Mike Kake	Ngātiwai Trust Board, Henry Murphy	Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Mira Norris
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Nora Rameka	Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpui, Fred Sadler	Te Whakapiko Hapū, Rowan Tautari
Hokianga o Ngā Hapū Whānau, Rudy Taylor	Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Kuri/Te Hiku O Te Ika Marae Trust, Bundy Waitai	Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Malcolm Welsh
Ngāti Tara, Victor Holloway	Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Hine Jaycee Tipene-Thomas	Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Kipa Munro

KARAKIA / WHAKATAU

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TITLE: Record of Actions – 2 May 2019

ID: A1203375

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

Whakarāpopoto/Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to present the Record of Actions of the last meeting (attached) held on 2 May 2019 for review by the meeting.

Ngā tapirihanga/Attachments

Attachment 1: Record of Actions from 2 May 2019 [↓](#)

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Jonathan Gibbard

Title: Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

Date: 4 July 2019

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
2 May 2019

Tuhituhi o ngā Mahi O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Record of Actions

Meeting held in the Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei
on Thursday 2 May 2019, commencing at 11am

Tuhinga (Present):

Co-Chair, Councillor Paul Dimery
Councillor Mike Finlayson (part meeting)
Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Julianne Chetham
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Georgina Connelly
Hokianga o Ngā Hapū Whānau, Patu Hohepa
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Mike Kake
Ngātiwai Trust Board, Henry Murphy
Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Mira Norris
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Nora Rameka
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Fred Sadler
Te Whakapiko Hapū, Rowan Tautari
Hokianga o Ngā Hapū Whānau, Rudy Taylor
Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Kuri/Te Hiku O Te Ika Marae Trust, Bundy Waitai
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Malcolm Welsh (part meeting)
Ngāti Tara, Victor Holloway

I Tae Mai (In Attendance):

Huihuinga i te katoa (Full Meeting)

NRC Chief Executive
GM – Strategy, Governance and Engagement

Huihuinga i te wahanga (Part Meeting)

Kaiarahi – Kaupapa Māori
GM – Environmental Services
Strategy Policy and Planning Manager
Land Management Advisor – Freshwater Management
Lakes Catchment Advisor
Natural Resources Science Manager
Marketing and Engagement Manager

The meeting commenced at 11.10

Secretarial Note:

- Member Taylor was acting Co-Chair on behalf of member Tipene
- Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party and Māori Technical Advisory Group are abbreviated as TTMAC and MTAG respectively throughout this Record of Actions.

Karakia / Whakataua

The opening karakia and mihihihi by members Sadler and Waitai were held at the beginning of the non-elected members caucus session.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
2 May 2019

Whakapahā/Apologies (Item 1.0)

Co-Chair, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, Pita Tipene
Councillor Bill Shepherd
Councillor Penny Smart
Councillor Joce Yeoman
Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, Michelle Elboz
Ngāti Kuta Patukeha, Shirley Hakaraia

Whakapuakanga o mua (Declarations of Conflicts of Interest) (Item 2.0)

It was advised that members should make declarations item-by-item as the meeting progressed.

Record of Actions – 14 March 2019 (Item 3.1)

It was agreed that the Record of Actions was an accurate representation of the meeting.

Member Chetham provided a progress update on the Māori in Local Government Symposium, advising they have secured \$25,000 (\$5,000 from Northland Regional Council) of the \$30,000 funding required and the likely date is 21 June 2019, dependent on Minister Mahuta's availability. The next step is to complete the programme, which will be communicated back to council and TTMAC through member Chetham as there is no formal meeting before the symposium.

Agreed action points: Nil

Presentation: What support is available for Māori through MfE (MfE availability TBC) (Item 3.2)

Presented by: Lorena Stephen, Director of RMA Practice, and Robert McLean from Ministry for the Environment (MfE) advised on what MfE is currently focusing on, and received feedback from TTMAC about Mana Whakahono a Rohe and how to support Resource Management Act (RMA) capability-building for Māori iwi/hapū. MfE also advised that they are trialling quarterly regional catch-ups and will give more notice in the future.

Agreed action points:

- Staff to liaise regarding future MfE quarterly hui.

Northland Inc Presentation (Item 3.3)

Presented by: Northland Inc Chairperson, Sarah Petersen, and Director, Kris McDonald. Presented on the role of the Board, objectives and current strategic approach of Northland Inc. Members who had experience of NINC commented positively and all acknowledged the importance of creating employment and opportunities for Māori business that didn't exploit the Māori sector or whenua, and in a way that was equitable across the whole of Te Hiku o Te Ika.

Agreed action points:

- NINC to return in three months to provide an update.

Update: Māori Technical Advisory Group (Item 3.4)

Presented by: Kaiarahi – Kaupapa Māori.

The paper was taken as read.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
2 May 2019

Agreed action points:

- An MTAG meeting will take place before the next TTMAC formal meeting . Current work being considered:
 - Completion of the Mana Whakahono a Rohe single hapū based agreement
 - Ongoing work on council consent processing
 - Review of the effectiveness of TTMAC
 - Mātauranga Māori.

Workshop: Review of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (Item 3.5)

Presented by: Kaiarahi – Kaupapa Māori led a brief workshop on a review of TTMAC. The information will be included in a wider governance review that will help inform the incoming council elected in October 2019's local body elections. A survey has been sent to members and the feedback from both the survey and the workshop will go to MTAG for them to consider and make recommendations back to TTMAC.

Agreed action points:

- MTAG to review the feedback from the workshop and survey and come back to the July TTMAC meeting with recommendations.

Mātauranga Māori (Item 3.6)

Presented by: Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori. The paper sought to highlight various legislative provisions, plans and funding agreements that refer to Mātauranga Māori and to seek TTMAC support for MTAG to consider and provide feedback to TTMAC on how council can best support and align the implementation of these requirements.

Agreed action points:

- That TTMAC support MTAG to work with staff to further investigate and provide guidance on how council should fulfil its role and responsibilities to support, facilitate and implement a Mātauranga Māori monitoring framework within Te Taitokerau.
- That TTMAC recommends to council that Kipa Munro be added as an additional member to MTAG and take a paper to council.

Secretarial Note: The meeting adjourned at 1.15pm for hākari and reconvened at 1.45pm. Members Kake and Connelly departed at 2pm.

Working Party Updates (Item 3.7)

The paper was taken as read.

Agreed action points: Nil.

Report: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party marae-based hui, hosted at Parapara Marae (Item 3.8)

Presented by: Member Holloway provided a summary of the April 2019 marae-based hui hosted by Ngāti Tara at Parapara marae, Taipā.

The next marae-based hui is being hosted by Ngāti Rehia at Takou Marae.

Agreed action points:

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
2 May 2019

- Staff to work with Ngāti Rehia to facilitate the regional marae-based hui in June.

Natural resource planning work programme (Item 3.9)

Presented by: Strategy Policy and Planning Manager. The paper presented council's future natural resource planning work programme and was taken as read.

Agreed action points: Nil.

Northland Regional Council Environmental Awards (Item 3.10)

Presented by: GM Strategy, Governance and Engagement. The report highlighted the award categorises, that there were over 90 nominations for the awards, and that member Mike Kake participated in the judging on behalf of TTMAC. The awards ceremony is on 23 May 2019.

Conclusion

The meeting concluded at 2.35pm with a karakia by member Sadler.

TITLE: **Tai Tokerau Māori in Local Government Symposium**

ID: A1203659

From: Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi - Kaupapa Māori

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

This report introduces Juliane Chetham who will speak to and provide a presentation on the Te Taitokerau Māori Representation Symposium held at the Copthorne Waitangi on 27 June. Please find attached the programme for the symposium.

Ngā taunaki/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Tai Tokerau Māori in Local Government Symposium' by Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi - Kaupapa Māori and dated 17 June 2019, be received.

Ngā tapirihanga/Attachments

Attachment 1: Tai Tokerau Māori in Local Government Symposium Programme [↓](#)

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Jonathan Gibbard

Title: Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

Date: 4 July 2019



DRAFT PROGRAMME

09:00	Confirmation of Registrations Opens
09:30	Whakatau for Minister
Opening karakia	
Facilitator Aorangi Stokes (North Tec) – Introduction and Housekeeping	
10:00	Minister Nanaia Mahuta – Opening Address
10:30	SESSION 1: Theme – Encouraging Tai Tokerau Māori to vote – Lessons from the Tai Tokerau Electorate, motivating the youth voter, why it is important to vote in local government elections. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Melody Gardner – Elections NZ• Youth Speaker (TBC)• Francis Toko – Kaipara District Council Iwi Relations Manager Audience questions and responses from panel
11:30	SESSION 2: Theme – Encouraging Tai Tokerau Māori to stand in local body elections – Technicalities of standing, running successful campaigns, pros and cons, learnings, strategy. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Season Mary Downs – Tukau Law and Consultancy• Dale Ofoske – Election Services• Mita Harris – Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga• Mike Kake – Te Tai Tokerau Māori & Council Working Party Audience questions and responses from panel
12:30	Lunch break
13:30	SESSION 3: Theme – Exploring models of representation for Māori in local government – Shared experiences and successes from other regions, pathways for systemic change. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• David Taipari – Independent Māori Statutory Board• James Whetu – Hamilton City Council Maangai Maaori• Arapeta Tahana – Bay Of Plenty Regional Council• Andrew Judd – Ex Mayor New Plymouth and self described “recovering racist” Audience questions and responses from panel
15:00	Pita Tipene – Symposium “Wrap Up”
15:15	Karakia whakamutunga

REGISTRATIONS: This event is free but registration is required to guarantee your place. Please register at Tai Tokerau Māori in Local Government Symposium Facebook page or contact Deborah Harding deb@hardingconsultancy.nz or ph. 021 714 254 by **21 June 2019**.

SPONSORS:



SUPPORTED BY:



TITLE: Update: Local Elections 2019
ID: A1203648
From: Chris Taylor, Governance Support Manager

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

This report provides an update on the upcoming triennial elections including, but not limited to, key dates, positions available, being eligible to vote, electoral systems, candidate information meetings, the Northland joint electoral campaign and sources of information.

Ngā taunaki/Recommended actions

That the report 'Update: Local Elections 2019' by Chris Taylor, Governance Support Manager and dated 17 June 2019, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

The triennial elections for elected members of all local authorities throughout New Zealand are to be conducted by postal vote concluding on Saturday 12 October 2019.

Key dates to be aware of:

Nominations open	Friday 19 July 2019
Nominations close	Noon, Friday 16 August 2019
Delivery of voting documents	From Friday 20 September 2019
Appointment of scrutineers	By noon, Friday 11 October 2019
Close of voting	Noon, Saturday 12 October 2019
Progress results available	As soon as practicable after close of voting, Saturday 12 October 2019
Preliminary results available	By noon, Sunday 13 October 2019
Official declaration of results	Thursday 17 October 2019
Return of electoral donations & expenses form	By Friday 13 December 2019

Northland Regional Council positions:

Elections are required for the nine Northland Regional Council (NRC) vacancies as follows:

Constituency	Members
Coastal Central	1
Coastal North	2
Coastal South	1
Hokianga-Kaikohe	1
Kaipara	1
Te Hiku	1
Whangārei Urban	2
	9

Make sure you are eligible to vote!

Those eligible to vote in the election are all resident electors and non-resident ratepayer electors whose names appear on the electoral roll when it closes on Friday 16 August 2019. There are two rolls:

The Resident Roll: All parliamentary electors, including those on the Māori Electoral Roll, are automatically enrolled on the Resident Roll at the address where they live.

The Ratepayer Roll: If a person is on the parliamentary roll in one area and pays rates on a property in another area, this person may be eligible to be enrolled on the non-resident ratepayer roll.

You are encouraged if you are not, or unsure if you are, on the roll to phone 0800 ENROLNOW (0800 367 656).

Electoral systems being used

The first past the post electoral system (FPP) will be used for the Northland Regional Council, Far North District Council and the Whangarei District Council. For the Kaipara District Council and the Northland District Health Board, the single transferable electoral system (STV) will be used (refer to the Department of Internal Affairs website www.stv.govt.nz for more information how STV works).

Candidate Information Evenings

The council must remain neutral during the election process and must not promote, or be perceived to promote, the election prospects of any candidate. However, council will be encouraging people to stand for election and encouraging everyone to vote in the elections. As part of this NRC will be hosting a candidate information evening in each of its seven constituencies for those interested in standing for elections. These sessions will run through the electoral process (the do's and don'ts), responsibilities, expectations if elected and so forth.

The information sessions are as follows:

- *Coastal Central*
Wednesday 24 July 2019, 5.30 – 7.00pm
Parua Bay Hall/Community Centre, 1341 Whangārei Heads Road
- *Coastal South*
Thursday 25 July 2019, 5.30 – 7.00pm
Ruakaka Recreation Centre, Takutai Place, Ruakaka
- *Whangārei Urban*
Saturday 27 July 2019, 10 – 11.30am
Northland Regional Council Chambers, 36 Water Street, Whangārei
- *Kaipara*
Wednesday 31 July 2019, 5.30 – 7.00pm
Dargaville Town Hall, 37 Hokianga Road, Dargaville
- *Coastal North*
Thursday 1 August 2019, 5.30 – 7.00pm
Northland Regional Council Waipapa Office, Klinac Lane, Waipapa
- *Te Hiku*
Saturday 3 August 2019, 10 – 11.30am
The Banquet Room, Te Ahu Centre, Kaitiāia
- *Hokianga-Kaikohe*
Saturday 3 August 2019, 1.30 – 3.00pm
Far North District Council Chambers, Kaikohe

Northland joint council electoral campaign

In 2016 the four councils ran a successful campaign called 'True Locals'. The campaign showcased local Northlanders using strong imagery and videography. The councils have committed to continue working together with a bold and fresh approach for 2019.

The campaign objectives are to:

- Engage Northlanders and encourage people to stand as candidates
- Increase voter turn-out at local elections in October to at least 50% of eligible voters (2016 turnout was approx. 44%)

Through the use of engaging graphics and a series of attention-grabbing, humorous videos it is aimed to deliver a cross-channel integrated marketing campaign which includes press releases, radio/print advertising and social media.

The campaign will feature a cross section of locals who represent our different communities, geographies and demographics as a region.

We will focus on segments of our Tai Tokerau communities including youth, Māori, business, sporting groups etc. Strong imagery will be used, with people as the focus in an in-situ Northland setting.

Our messaging will cover topics like leadership, thriving communities, getting around, the economy, our future and our environment. A strong call to action will be included on all collateral: 'Love your community? Lead it!' 'Love your community? Show it!'

National campaign

LGNZ and SOLGM will also run a joint VOTE 2019 campaign, focusing on listening and engaging on the issues that matter to locals that will make New Zealand a better place to live, work and play. The Northland collateral will link in with this campaign where appropriate.

Be informed!

Key sources of information:

- The NRC Electoral Officer, Dale Ofoske
Email: info@electionservices.co.nz
Phone: 0800 922 822
- The NRC elections page: www.nrc.govt.nz/elections2019
- The Northland local elections' website <https://localelections.co.nz> and dedicated Facebook page.
- The NRC Governance Support Manager, Chris Taylor
Email: christinet@nrc.govt.nz
Phone: 4701224

Ngā tapirihanga/Attachments

Nil

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement
Date: 4 July 2019

TITLE: Update: Māori Technical Advisory Group

ID: A1203632

From: Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi - Kaupapa Māori

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the work of the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) who have been working on the following projects:

- Mana Whakahono a Rohe
- Resource consent processes
- Review of the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party 2016 – 2019.

Ngā taunaki/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Update: Māori Technical Advisory Group' by Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi - Kaupapa Māori and dated 17 June 2019, be received.
2. That the Draft Mana Whakahono a Rohe (for multiparty hapū to join) be endorsed by Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party and be presented to council, with a recommendation that council adopt the multiparty agreement as the basis for which to enter into Mana Whakahono a Rohe with hapū.
3. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse the updated resource consent application form to implement Policy D.1.1 of the Proposed Regional Plan.
4. That the report 'A term in review: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party 2016 / 2019' be endorsed by Te Taitokerau Māori and Council working Party and presented to council for consideration in its overall governance review.

Mana Whakahono a Rohe

Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWR) is a tool within the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) aimed at providing an opportunity for iwi authorities to form a relationship with local authorities. The purpose of clarifying how local authorities and iwi will work together to agree ways in which tangata whenua of a MWR is (see section 58M of the RMA):

To provide a mechanism for iwi authorities and local authorities to discuss, agree and record ways in which tangata whenua may, through their iwi authorities, participate in resource management and decision-making process under the RMA.

In December 2017 council resolved to adopt criteria in regards to MWR including, only entering into MWR with iwi as provided for in section 58O of the RMA. At the time, council raised a number of concerns in regards to engaging with hapū for the purpose of establishing a MWR, these being:

- Council's ability to resource a large number of hapū based agreements given the large number of hapū in Taitokerau
- Complexities, overlaps and inefficiencies associated with multiple inconsistent separate hapū and iwi MWR.

Council also resolved to receive further advice from TTMAC on how council could address, or mitigate these concerns, with a view of being able to progress hapū wishes to enter into a MWR agreement with council. At this point TTMAC delegated the develop of that advice to the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG).

Since this time MTAG - and a subgroup of MTAG - have worked extensively on this project, providing provisional advice to TTMAC in November 2018. At this time MTAG sought direction from TTMAC that what it was developing was supported by the working party. This resulted in a recommendation to council (November) from TTMAC that council develop a template for hapū and council to use to agree an MWR. The council received this advice and considered it against its concerns it had previously identified. Council then resolved to consider further advice however, for a single MWR that multiple parties could join rather than a template. Council requested that TTMAC develop this concept further.

Since this time, MTAG have been considering and refining a single MWR (for multiparty hapū to join). This is attached for consideration by TTMAC.

It should be noted that TTMAC have worked within the constraints of council's current position and, therefore, this option of a single MWR for multiparty hapū to join might not necessarily reflect the preferences of TTMAC members. Also, as previously expressed, TTMAC does not represent Māori, rather they provide a Māori view and advice to council, and in this case, to help council form a position on invitations to enter into MWR with hapū.

If TTMAC agree to the draft MWR, staff recommend it be presented to a workshop of council (**attachment 1**).

Resource consent processing

MTAG were also tasked with investigating how to increase iwi/hapū involvement in the consent processes of council. Through a number of meetings, it was identified that a potential mechanism for this was to amend the resource consent application form so that it was more in line with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the RMA, which specifies what an applicant has to include in an assessment of environmental effects (AEE).

The Proposed Regional Plan (PRP) has policy that is very directive in what a consent applicant has to provide in regard to an assessment of effects on tangata whenua and their taonga. This policy is set out below:

Policy D.1.1 (of the Proposed Regional Plan)

When an analysis of effects on tangata whenua and their taonga is required.

A resource consent application must include in its assessment of environmental effects an analysis of the effects of an activity on tangata whenua and their taonga¹ if one or more of the following is likely:

- 1) adverse effects on mahinga kai² or access to mahinga kai³, or

¹An analysis of effects on tangata whenua and their taonga may be necessary in circumstances not outlined in this policy – it will depend on the circumstances.

²Food and places for obtaining natural foods and resources. The work (mahi), methods and cultural activities involved in obtaining foods and resources.

³This includes, for instance, kai awa (river food) kai repo (swamp food) and kaimoana (sea food).

- 2) any damage, destruction or loss of access to wāhi tapu, sites of customary value and other ancestral sites and taonga with which Māori have a special relationship⁴, or
- 3) adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity in the beds of waterbodies or the coastal marine area where it impacts on the ability of tangata whenua to carry out cultural and traditional activities⁵, or
- 4) the use of genetic engineering and the release of genetically modified organisms to the environment, or
- 5) adverse effects on tāiapure, mataitai or Māori non-commercial fisheries,⁶ or
- 6) adverse effects on protected customary rights,⁷ or
- 7) adverse effects on sites and areas of significance to tangata whenua mapped in the Regional Plan (refer I Maps | Ngā mahere matawhenua).
[I Maps | Ngā I Maps | Ngā I Maps | Ngā I Maps | Ngā](#)

After receiving advice from MTG, council staff have recrafted its consent application form so that it includes a separate section requiring an assessment of effects on tangata whenua that mirrors Policy D.1.1 of the PRP, along with the other requirements of Schedule 4. This will allow council to return (not accept) applications that have not provided an assessment of effects on tangata whenua and their toanga, where one is triggered by Policy D.1.1 of PRP.

This change to the application forms will provide clear criteria to applicants on what is required which can be consistently applied by council consents staff. It is also a legally robust approach as it is based on the PRP policy. Changes will be made to council's website to reflect the changes to the resource consent application form.

The proposed new (draft) consent application form is attached for your endorsement (**attachment 2**).

A term in review: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party 2016 / 2019

At the June meeting of TTMAC the working party agreed to proceed with a review of the past triennium with a view of informing both the outgoing and incoming council, as to the effectiveness and value of the working party.

A survey was conducted and a short feedback session was undertaken at the May formal meeting. MTAG then met to discuss the results to inform a draft report, and then again to review the report.

Almost 50% of TTMAC members completed the survey, an increase from the third who completed the survey in the previous triennium. In summary, the survey, feedback and meetings indicate that the working party was considered worthwhile and while there were still some concerns about the implementation of advice and opportunities for improvement provided, overall, it was considered that the working party was both effective and valuable.

The full report is attached for TTMAC's consideration (**attachment 3**). If TTMAC endorses the final report, MTAG recommend that this report be provided to council for inclusion into their wider governance review.

⁴This includes, for instance, impacts on the quality of water used for ceremonial purposes.

⁵ This includes, for instance, use of rongoa (medicinal) plants, and uses for raranga (weaving).

⁶Māori non-commercial fisheries are defined in the Fisheries Act 1996.

⁷As defined by the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

Ngā tapirihanga/Attachments

Attachment 1: Draft Mana Whakahono a Rohe [↓](#)

Attachment 2: Draft consent application form June 2019 [↓](#)

Attachment 3: MTAG review of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party [↓](#)

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Jonathan Gibbard

Title: Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

Date: 4 July 2019

Hapū Mana Whakahono ~~aā~~ Rohe

Guide to this document

The original wording is what was informally agreed by Council as a starting point for discussions. The tracked changes (underlining and ~~strike-through~~) are the changes proposed by MTAG at their workshops on 27 February 2019, 7 March 2019 and 18 June 2019. The **yellow highlighted** text shows the changes to the version that was last presented to TTMAC.

1. Karakia

<Add text>

2. Whakatauaki

<Add text>

3. Mihi

<Add text>

4. <Add translation> | Agreement foundations

4.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Te Taitokerau hapū are extremely passionate about their heritage and give regard to Te Tiriti o Waitangi as the founding document of this country. It recognises a partnership between Māori and the Crown, and for Māori, further cements the intent of He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nū Tīreni (1835 Declaration of Independence).

He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nū Tīreni (Declaration of Independence) and Te Tiriti o Waitangi provide the foundation doctrines of authority and partnership that are being sought by hapū in Government, including Local Government.

4.1.2 Te Pae Tawhiti | Vision

"He waka hourua, eke noa" - "A ~~re-adzeddouble~~ hulled voyaging canoe upon which everyone may embark ~~ing on a voyage-with of unity~~ "unity"

This whakatauaki is a metaphor that represents:

- Partnership.
- A challenging journey requiring determination and collaboration.
- The application of Te Ao Māori in our journey e.g. the wairua dimension.
- Understanding, caring for and adapting to our natural environment.
- Self-reliance and a sustainable economy.

4.23 Kaupapa | Context

A-Te Mana Whakahono aā Rohe is a binding statutory arrangement that provides for a structured relationship under the [Resource Management Act 1991 \(RMA\)](#) between tangata whenua and councils.

The intent of a-Te Mana Whakahono aā Rohe is to improve working relationships between tTangata Wwhenua and Ccouncils, and to enhance Māori participation in RMA resource-management and decision-making processes, acknowledging that statutorily RMA decision making resides with councils.

This-Te Mana Whakahono aā Rohe does not replace the legal requirements for Te Mana Whakahono aā Rohe between the Northland Regional Council and iwi authorities.

A-Te Mana Whakahono aā Rohe cannot limit any statutory requirements set out in Māori settlement legislation or any other legislation that provides a role for Māori in processes under the RMA (e.g., particular rights recognised under the Marine and Coastal Area Act 2011).

4.34 <Add translation> | Parties

This-Te Mana Whakahono aā Rohe is between the Northland Regional Council and the following hapū:

- <signatory x>, date of signing: <add date>
- <signatory y>, date of signing: <add date>

4.45 <Add translation> | Relationship statement – Northland Regional Council

<Add text>

4.56 <Add translation> | Relationship statement – hapū/Hapū statement

This section is where each hapu can make their own statements. This could include:

- *their view of the relationship with council,*
- *the reasons for entering the agreement,*
- *any caveats to entering the agreement, or*
- *references to existing agreements with council (e.g. an MOU) and an explanation of the existing agreement relates to the manawhakahono a rohe.*

<Hapu X>

<Add statement>

<Add map of rohe?>

<Hapu Y>

<Add statement>

<Add map of rohe?>

4.6.7 Relationship principles

These are the principles that have guided the development of ~~this~~ Te Mana Whakahono aā Rohe and will continue to guide the relationship between the Northland Regional Council and the signatories:

- working together in good faith and in a spirit of co-operation
- communicating with each other in an open, transparent, and honest manner
- recognising and acknowledging the benefit of working together by sharing each other's respective vision, aspirations and expertise
- the Treaty of Waitangi Principles¹

5. <Add translation> | Agreement

The Northland Regional Council and the signatory hapū agree:

- to meet all the obligations and commitments made in Te Mana Whakahono aā Rohe.
- cover their own costs to meet the obligations and commitments (unless otherwise stated).

Any obligation or commitment in a particular circumstance may be varied with the agreement of the Northland Regional Council and the relevant signatory hapū.

6. <Add translation> | Regional plan and regional policy statement - processes and participation

Regional plans and regional policy statements are the primary regulatory tools in the Northland Regional Council's tool box for managing the use of natural and physical resources in Northland and include objectives, policies and methods relevant to tangata whenua.

Regional policy statements provide an overview of the resource management issues of the region and policies and methods to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the region.

Regional plans include objectives, policies and rules for the following matters:

- Soil conservation
- Water quality and quantity
- Aquatic ecosystems
- Biodiversity
- Natural hazards
- Discharge of contaminants

¹ Refer Waitangi Tribunal principle of the Treaty - <https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/treaty-of-waitangi/principles-of-the-treaty/>

- Allocation of natural resources

6.1 <Add translation> | Environmental management plans (EMPs)

6.1.1 <Add translation> | Background

Hapū Environmental Management Plans (HEMPs) may include:

- Whakapapa (genealogy) and rohe (area of interest)
- environmental, cultural, economic and spiritual aspirations and values
- areas of cultural and historical significance
- outline how the hapū expects to be involved in the management, development and protection of resources
- expectations for engagement and participation in RMA processes.

The RMA requires HEMP to be taken into account when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans - provided they have been recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the council. **They also provide important guidance in the assessment of resource consent applications and other council functions.**

6.1.2 <Add translation> | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Provide a contestable fund of at least \$20,000 per year as a fund to assist tīrangata wāhenua to develop or review their hapū environmental management plans ².
- Set criteria for applications to the fund
- Where a signatory hapū has a HEMP:
 - When preparing a plan change, the Northland Regional Council will provide the signatory hapū with a written assessment of how the HEMP was taken into account in a draft plan change, and will provide at least 20 working days for the signatory hapū to provide written comment back to the Northland Regional Council on the assessment and the draft plan change.
 - Record in the Section 32 report for all plan changes how relevant HEMPs have been taken into account when preparing or changing a policy statement or plan (as required by sections 61 and 66, RMA), and will report on any comments made by the signatory hapū on the draft plan change in relation to the HEMP.
 - The Northland Regional Council will, in all resource consent decision documents for activities within the rohe of the hapū, record the HEMP and will provide a summary of how the HEMP was considered.

The hapū signatory will:

- If applying to the contestable fund, demonstrate how the application meets the criteria.
- Provide the Northland Regional Council with a copy of any draft HEMP the hapū signatory develops and allow the Northland Regional Council at least 20 working days to provide comment.

² The funding is not limited to signatory hapū. It is a contestable fund open to Māori of Taitokerau .

- Provide the Northland Regional Council with an electronic copy of any HEMP they produce.
- ~~Provide evidence that the relevant iwi authority recognises the EMP.~~
- Agree to the Northland Regional Council recording on its website an electronic copy of their HEMP and a map showing the geographic extent of the HEMP.

6.2 <Add translation> | Identifying sites or areas of significance (SOS)

6.2.2 <Add translation> | Background

The Regional Plan includes:

- (a) a set of rules and policies for the protection of SOS.
- (b) criteria a SOS must meet to be considered and/or included in the Regional Plan.
- (c) maps of SOS.

The Regional Plan can only include SOS in freshwater or the coastal marine area. SOS on land are covered in district plans.

There are currently only a few SOS recorded in the Regional Plan. Hapū may want to add additional SOS to the Regional Plan to get the benefit of protection from the rules and policies.

The only way a SOS can be added to the Regional Plan is by a plan change. A plan change is a process set out in the RMA which requires notification, ability for people to make submissions and hearings.

6.2.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Provide hapū ~~signatories~~ with advice on the preparation of the processes and documentation required to meet the criteria in the Regional Plan.
- Provide GIS assistance to hapū ~~signatories~~ to map their SOS (noting that staff resources may be limited at times through availability).
- Include any SOS provided by hapū ~~signatories~~ to the Northland Regional Council, which meets the Regional Plan criteria (as determined by the Northland Regional Council) and has the necessary supporting documentation, in the next relevant plan change to the Regional Plan.

The hapū ~~signatory~~ will:

- Ensure that any SOS provided to the council for inclusion in the Regional Plan includes:
 - Documentation to demonstrate how the SOS meets the criteria in the Regional Plan (Policy D.1.5)
 - A map of the SOS
 - A worksheet for the SOS consistent with the worksheet used for existing SOS in the Regional Plan.
- Provide the Northland Regional Council the opportunity to comment on the draft documentation supporting a SOS before it is formally lodged with the Northland Regional Council.
- When submitting a proposed SOS to be included in the Regional Plan, provide at least one contact who will be available to talk with people who may be impacted by the SOS.

- Put forward an expert on the SOS who will be available to provide advice ~~(at no cost)~~ on the SOS e.g. at a hearing or preparing evidence for the Environment Court.

6.3 <Add translation> | Policy statement and plan-change prioritisation

6.3.2 <Add translation> | Background

The Northland Regional Council prioritises the preparation or change of a policy statement or plan based on many factors including environmental risks, national requirements ~~and~~ available resourcing. ~~Another factor is~~ and the priorities expressed by the community and tangata whenua.

6.3.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Provide an opportunity to hapū signatories to share their views with the Northland Regional Council on their priorities for changes to the Regional Plan or Regional Policy Statement. This opportunity will be provided every three years prior to the notification of the draft Long Term Plan for submissions. (The Long Term Plan sets out the Northland Regional Councils services, activities and finances. It is updated every three years).
- Upon request of the hapū signatory, provide a written statement summarising how changes to the Regional Plan or Regional Policy Statement set out in the Long Term Plan were determined.

The hapū signatory will:

- If providing the Northland regional Council with their views on priorities for changes to the Regional Plan or Regional Policy Statement, set out:
 - An explanation of why the hapū consider the changes are a priority.
 - Provide suggested wording changes to the Regional Plan or Regional Policy Statement (even if just in general terms) that are consistent with the form and structure of the Regional Plan or Regional Policy Statement.
 - Evidence of endorsement from the hapū.

6.4 Consultation when preparing or change of a proposed policy statement or plan

6.4.2 <Add translation> | Background

There are many benefits to consultation with Tangata whenua including:

- identifying resource management issues of relevance
- identifying ways to achieve Tangata whenua objectives in RMA plans
- providing for their relationship with their culture and traditions with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga as set out in s6(e) of the RMA
- ensuring all actual and potential environmental effects are identified
- providing Tangata Whenua with active involvement in the exercise of kaitiakitanga

The Treaty of Waitangi provides for the exercise of Kkawanatanga, while actively protecting Tiino Rrangatiratanga of Tangata whenua in respect of their natural, physical and spiritual resources.

When acting under the RMA councils and **Ti**angata **w**henua must take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (s8). Similar obligations are imposed on councils under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

Statutory obligations and case law developed under the RMA have helped to translate how the obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi are to be given effect to in practice. Consultation, or the need to consult, arises from the principle of partnership in the Treaty of Waitangi - this requires the partners to act reasonably and to make informed decisions.

6.4.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

For every regional plan or regional policy statement change or preparation, the Northland Regional Council will:

- Ask hapū **signatories** for their views on how consultation with **t**iangata **w**henua should be carried out. This will occur prior to the first time the Northland Regional Council carries out any public consultation (e.g. release of an issues and options paper or draft plan change) and ideally during the project planning for the change or preparation.
- Prepare a **t**iangata **w**henua consultation plan which sets out how the Northland Regional Council will consult with tangata whenua (either stand alone or part of a wider consultation or engagement plan).
- Provide a copy of the draft **t**iangata **w**henua consultation plan to hapū **signatories** and provide 20 working days for the hapū **signatories** to make any comments.
- Provide a copy of the final tangata whenua consultation plan to hapū **signatories upon request**.

The hapū **signatory** will:

- Provide any comments on the draft **t**iangata **w**henua consultation plan to the Northland Regional Council no later than 10 days after receipt.

6.5 Regional plan and policy statement hearing panel

6.5.2 <Add translation> | Background

The role of the hearing panel is to make recommendations to council on what changes should be made to the proposed wording of a change to a regional plan or regional policy statement.

In most instances, the hearing panel will include hearings commissioners, who are people with specialist expertise (e.g. water quality, planning and /or Te Ao Māori and **t**iikanga Māori).

6.5.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Maintain a set of criteria to be used to appoint an independent Māori commissioner (for e.g. a commissioner with an understanding of Te Ao Māori/ Māori concepts and values associated with natural and physical resources, knowledge of tikanga Māori and a process for identifying conflict of interests).
- When preparing or reviewing the criteria to be used to appoint a Māori commissioner, invite hapū **signatories** to provide their views on the criteria.
- If the Northland Regional Council chooses to appoint a Māori commissioner:
 - Each hapū **signatory** will be invited to nominate one candidate.

- The Northland Regional Council will assess all the candidates (including those nominated by hapū **signatories**) against the criteria.
- The Northland Regional Council will inform the hapū **signatories** of the selection of the successful candidate.

* If council intends not to appoint a Māori commissioner, then the Northland Regional Council will communicate this to the hapū including the reasons why a Māori commissioner is not intended to be appointed.

The hapū **signatory** will:

- If requesting that a Māori commissioner be appointed, outline the reasons why.
- If nominating a candidate for a Māori values commissioner, include an assessment of the candidate against the criteria.

6.6 Regional plan and policy statement hearings

6.6.2 <Add translation> | Background

The RMA provides a lot of flexibility for the running of hearings for regional plans and regional policy statements. This includes where hearings are held and the process for running the hearing.

The RMA requires that when a hearing is held, tikanga Māori must be recognised where appropriate, and evidence can be written or spoken in Māori³.

It is common practice for councils to hold some of the hearings on a marae.

6.6.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will, for any regional plan or regional policy statement hearing, ask hapū **signatories**:

- Whether the hearings (or part of) should be held on a marae
- If the hearing (or part of) is held on the marae, whether there is any particular tikanga that should be observed (e.g. because of the subject matter, people involved, or location).

The hapū **signatory** will, if proposing a particular marae for a hearing, outline the reasons why all or part of a hearing should be heard on the marae. When proposing a particular marae, the hapū **signatory** will take into account the submitters (e.g. the number of submitters likely to attend if part of the hearing is on the marae, the geographic spread of the submitters and the costs to submitters of attending the hearing).

The Northland Regional Council will consider the advice from **signatory** hapū when making a decision as to when and if part or all of a hearing will be heard on a marae and which marae.

7. <Add translation> | Monitoring opportunities

³ Section 39.

7.1 State of the environment and Mātauranga Māori monitoring

7.1.2 <Add translation> | Background

The Northland Regional Council monitors the state of Northland's environment. Northland Regional Council does not currently have a Mātauranga Māori-based environmental monitoring programme in place.

<Add comment about hapū aspirations or views on cultural monitoring of the environment>

7.1.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

Should the Northland Regional Council decide to develop a Mātauranga Māori-based environmental monitoring framework it will provide opportunities for hapū signatories to have input into its development.

- Hapū may request to meet with the Northland Regional Council to discuss
 - The state of the environment monitoring (current and planned) in their rohe
 - Undertaking state of the environment monitoring on council's behalf
 - Accompanying council officers when they undertake state of the environment monitoring
 - How council can support mātauranga Māori based environmental monitoring, including:
 - Financial support
 - Input into the design of any council supported regional Mātauranga Māori based environmental monitoring framework
 - Providing information and advice to assist hapū with their mātauranga Māori based environmental monitoring
 - Providing training to hapū
 - Incorporating the results and recommendations of hapū monitoring in council's monitoring reports.
- The meeting will include the Northland Regional Council's General Manager responsible for state of the environment monitoring.
- The Northland Regional Council will provide a written response to the matters discussed at the meeting, no later than 30 working days after the meeting.
- Should the Northland Regional Council decide to support a regional Mātauranga Māori-based environmental monitoring framework, it will ensure hapū have opportunities to have input into its development and implementation.

7.2 Resource consent monitoring

7.2.2 <Add translation> | Background

Xxxx

7.2.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

- Hapū signatories may request to meet with the Northland Regional Council to discuss the potential for people nominated by the hapū signatory to be involved in monitoring compliance with resource consent conditions. This could include undertaking monitoring on

council's behalf or accompanying council officers to monitor compliance. The meeting will include the Northland Regional Council's Regulatory Services General Manager.

- Prior to meeting with the Northland Regional Council, the hapū signatory will provide a report which outlines:
 - The proposal.
 - The reasons for the proposal.
 - If the proposal includes undertaking resource consent compliance monitoring on council's behalf, it must include an outline of capability and capacity to undertake the monitoring and what the benefits would be for undertaking the monitoring (instead of council staff).

The Northland Regional Council will provide a written response to the request no later than 30 working days after the meeting.

7.3 Review of the regional plan and regional policy statement

7.3.2 <Add translation> | Background

The Northland Regional Council is required by the RMA to review the Regional Plan and the Regional Policy Statement every five years (section 35). The review assesses whether the provisions are fit for purpose and whether any changes should be made. One of the matters considered when undertaking a review are hapū environmental management plans (HEMPs).

7.3.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

- The Northland Regional Council will fund an independent⁴ planner with expertise in Māori perspectives to undertake a review of the Regional Plan and Regional Policy Statement when required by the RMA.
- [Hapū will be invited to nominate a \(one\) candidate for the independent planner's role.](#)
- [The Northland Regional Council will assess all the candidates \(including those nominated by hapū\).](#)
- The independent planner will be appointed by the Northland Regional Council.
- [The Northland Regional Council will inform the hapū of the selection of the successful candidate.](#)
- The scope of the independent planner's review will be to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the document being reviewed to implement tūrangata wāhenua aspirations.
- Hapū signatories will be invited to a hui to discuss the document being reviewed. The outcomes from the hui will be recorded as part of the independent planner's review.
- Hapū signatories will also be asked to provide any written comments they may have on the document being reviewed. Hapū signatories will have up to 30 working days to provide written comments from the date of the invitation for written comments.
- The independent planners review will include an assessment of the hui outcomes, HEMPs, and any other relevant information that may inform tangata whenua perspectives of the document being reviewed (e.g. settlement legislation).
- The draft report from the independent planner will be circulated to hapū signatories who will have 20 working days to provide comments. The independent planner will consider the comments in finalising the report.

⁴ [Independent from the Northland Regional Council.](#)

8. Decision making and other opportunities

8.1 Delegation of functions, powers or duties

8.1.2 <Add translation> | Background

Section 34A of the RMA enables the Northland Regional Council to delegate any of the RMA functions, powers or duties (with some exceptions).

8.1.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

- Hapū signatories may request to meet with the Northland Regional Council to discuss the delegation of any of the Northland Regional Council's RMA functions, powers or duties to the hapū (in accordance with section 34A of the RMA). The meeting will include the Northland Regional Council's chief executive officer and chair.
- Prior to meeting with the Northland Regional Council, the hapū signatory will provide a report which outlines:
 - The proposed function, power or duty to be delegated and any conditions of the delegation
 - The costs and benefits of exercising the proposed delegation compared to the Northland Regional Council exercising the functions, powers or duty
 - The capability and capacity of the hapū to exercise the delegation
- The Northland Regional Council will provide a written response to the delegation request no later than 30 working days after the meeting.

8.2 Resource consent hearing panels

8.2.2 <Add translation> | Background

The Northland Regional Council regularly delegates decision making on notified resource consent applications to a hearing panel. In most instances, the hearing panel will include hearings commissioners, who are people with specialist expertise (e.g. water quality, planning and /or tikanga Māori).

8.2.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Maintain a list of preferred independent Māori commissioners⁵.
- Decide whether a Māori commissioner is appointed to the hearing panel for notified resource consent application. If a Māori commissioner is to be appointed, it will be from the list, unless there is good reason not to (e.g. due to unavailability or potential conflict of interest).
- If requested by the hapū signatory, provide a written response of its decision to:
 - Include a Māori commissioner on the hearing panel or not.
 - Select a particular Māori commissioner.

⁵ Commissioners with an understanding of Te Ao Māori/ Māori concepts and values associated with natural and physical resources, knowledge of tikanga Māori and a process for identifying conflict of interests

The hapū signatory may nominate a Māori commissioner to be appointed to the list. The person nominated must, as a minimum, have a current Ministry for the Environment hearing commissioner's accreditation. As part of the nomination, the hapū signatory must provide a written report outlining why the person is nominated and what skills and/or expertise they have. The Northland Regional Council will consider the nomination and provide a written decision on whether the nominee will be added to the list of preferred independent Māori commissioners. If the decision is to decline the nomination, the written decision will outline the reasons why.

8.3 Resource consent application processing

8.3.2 <Add translation> | Background

Xxx

8.3.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

Circulation of resource consent applications

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Encourage resource consent applicants to talk with hapū if the application is within the rohe of the hapū.
- Provide a copy of all resource consent applications within the rohe of the hapū after the application has been formally received.
- Provide hapū 12 working days to respond to the Northland Regional Council from the date the Northland Regional Council sent the copy of the resource consent application.
- If the hapū responds, the Northland Regional Council will talk with the hapū representative (phone or meeting, followed by email) to get better understanding of the hapū concerns or to let the hapū know what the Northland Regional Council's response is to the concerns raised (with an explanation). This is to occur prior to a formal request for further information from the resource consent applicant, or before the decision on the resource consent application if no formal request for further information is made.

The hapū will include in any response to the Northland Regional Council circulation of a resource consent application:

- A brief description of the cultural values of concern and the effects of the proposal on them, and identify
- A hapū representative and their contact details with whom the Northland Regional Council can discuss the resource consent application with.

Fund for assisting hapū with their participation in significant resource consent applications

- The Northland Regional Council will maintain a fund of \$20,000 to assist hapū with funding their participation in significant resource consent applications (e.g. notified applications).
- The Northland Regional Council will set criteria for this fund, including that it can only be used for providing evidence of cultural impacts.
- When applying to the fund, hapū will demonstrate how the application meets the criteria.
- The Northland Regional Council will make the decision on whether to fund a hapū application.

8.3.4 Training

8.3.28.4.2 <Add translation> | Background

Xxxxx

8.3.38.4.3 <Add translation> | The agreement

Resource Management Act training

MTAG would like council to provide support for 'RMA 101' type training for hapū

Hearing commissioner accreditation

The aim of the hearing commissioner's accreditation course is to provide participants with the skills and knowledge to guide them through the ethical, legal and practical requirements of decision making under RMA. Participants may not necessarily aspire to be hearing commissioners – the course provides a good overview of the RMA and how decisions are made.

- The Northland Regional Council will maintain a contestable fund to cover the course costs⁶ of three (3) ~~W~~Tangata ~~w~~henua per year to attend a Ministry for the Environment's "Making Good Decisions" course (the courses to achieve certification to be a commissioner under the RMA).
- The Northland Regional Council will set criteria for this fund which will include eligibility and accountability criterion (e.g. must attend the full course).
- The fund will be advertised.
- Any nomination must set out the reasons why the person wants to do the course and demonstrate that they have the capability to pass course.
- The Northland Regional Council may refuse to fund any nominee if it is considered that there would not be an overall benefit of the nominee attending the course or they are judged not to have the capability to pass the course.
- ~~The Northland Regional Council will provide successful candidates access to council staff to assistance or support candidates in their preparation for the course.~~

Commented [BL1]: Not currently budgeted.

Training for monitoring

Xxxx

9. Conflicts of interest

~~A~~-Te Mana Whakahono ~~a~~ Rohe must include a process for identifying and managing conflicts of interest (S58R, RMA).

A conflict of interest is...

Commented [BL2]: Will need some expert advice on this.

⁶ \$2,148 excl gst per person as at January 2019.

10. Dispute resolution

Should a dispute or disagreement arise ~~out of or in connection with this agreement about the implementation of the Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe~~, the relevant parties will work together in good faith to resolve the dispute or disagreement ~~in the first instance. If the dispute or disagreement cannot be resolved, the Northland Regional Council will be the final arbiter.~~

Each party to bear own costs for dispute

11. Review

Regular reviews of ~~the Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe~~ will ensure it works effectively and remains fit for purpose. The RMA requires a review every six years from the signing of ~~the Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe~~ as a default (section 58T).

11.1.2 Agreed review process

- (a) The first review will start following the four-year anniversary of the first hapū signing of ~~the Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe~~ (hereon referred to as the review start date).
- (b) The review will include (but is not limited to)
 - An analysis of the extent the obligations and commitments of all the ~~signatories~~ have been met.
 - An assessment of whether the obligations and commitments are still effective and remain fit for purpose.
 - A recommendation on what changes (if any) should be made to ~~the Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe~~. This may include the termination of ~~the Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe~~ either in its entirety or with individual hapū.
- (c) The Northland Regional Council will undertake its own review of ~~the Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe~~ and provide a written copy of its analysis to the hapū ~~signatories~~. This must be provided to the hapū ~~signatories~~ no later than 40 working days after the review start date.
- (d) The hapū ~~signatories~~ will undertake their own review and provide a written copy of it no later than 80 working days after the review start date.
- (e) The Northland Regional Council will organise a hui at a geographically central marae to discuss the assessments of all the parties:
 - i) The hui will be held between 90 and 120 working days of the review start date. The hui will be facilitated by an independent facilitator⁷.
 - ii) The Northland Regional Council will appoint the facilitator and will aim to appoint someone with experience in tikanga, Māori perspectives and the RMA.
 - iii) The Northland Regional Council will cover the costs of the hui and the independent facilitator.
 - iv) The chief executive officer and the chair of the Northland Regional Council will attend the hui.
 - v) The equivalent of the chief executive officer and/or chair of each hapū ~~signatory~~ will attend the hui.
 - vi) A key objective of the hui will be to seek agreement on the changes (if any) that should be made to ~~the Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe~~.

⁷ The facilitator is a dispute resolution practitioner who helps the parties reach their own resolution in mediation, but does not decide the outcome. The facilitator must be impartial and independent, fairly and objectively listen to the areas of disagreement and help the parties to identify common ground and areas where agreement can be reached.

Commented [BL3]: Will need some expert advice on this.

- vii) At the end of the hui, the matters of agreement and any disagreement will be recorded and each party will confirm there that it is an accurate record.
- (f) The record of the matters of agreement and any disagreement will be reported to the Northland Regional Council and a full council meeting. ~~The Northland Regional Council will decide what changes (if any) should be made to the Mana Whakahono a Rohe.~~

MTAG would like an alternative decision making process which reflects the agreement as a partnership.

DRAFT

Application for a Resource Consent – Resource Management Act 1991 (s.88)

Before you make an application, it is recommended that you talk or meet with a Consents Officer to discuss it. If you would like to arrange this, please phone **xxxxxxx** or email request to **info@nrc.govt.nz**.

Under Section 88 and/or 127 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the undersigned makes this application for resource consent(s).

PART 1

1 Full name of applicant(s) *(the name that will be on the consent)*

Surname:

First names:

OR

If the application is being made on behalf of a trust, the Trustees must be named.

Trust name:

Trustees' name:

OR

Company name:

Contact person:

Postal address:

Telephone *(please tick preferred contact number)*

☐ Residential ()

☐ Business ()

☐ Cell ()

Email

Please note that if email address provided, then all correspondence for this application will be via email

2 Details of consultant or person who will be address for service of documents if different from applicant

Company name:

Contact person:

Postal address:

Telephone *(please tick preferred contact number)*

☐ Residential ()

☐ Business ()

☐ Cell ()

Email

Please note that if email address is provided, then all correspondence for this application will be via email

3 Invoices for charges relating to this application(s) should be sent to:

☐ Applicant

☐ Consultant

3 **Name and address of owner/occupier of the site relating to application if different from applicant**

Owner:

Postal address:

☐ Residential ()

☐ Business ()

Occupier:

Postal address:

☐ Residential ()

☐ Business ()

Please note: If the applicant is not the owner of the land to which the activity relates, then it is good practice to submit the application with written approval from the landowner.

4 **Consent(s) being applied for from the Northland Regional Council**

Insert section from current application form.

(a) Is this application to replace an existing or expired consent(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

(i) Please state the consent number(s):

(ii) Do you agree to surrender the existing consent once a new one has been issued?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(b) Is this application to change a condition of an existing consent? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please state the consent number:

- (c) Please specify the duration sought for your consent(s) (*only for new or renewal applications*).

years months

- (d) Do you also require resource consent(s) from a district council? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Type of consent required

Has it been applied for? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Has it been granted? (*If Yes, please attach*) ☐ Yes ☐ No

5 Applications for activities within the Coastal Marine Area (CMA)

Prior to lodging an application with the council to undertake any activity in the coastal marine area (CMA), the applicant is required under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 to circulate a copy of the application to all applicants who have applied for customary marine title in that location and seek their view on the application.

The council cannot legally accept an application to undertake an activity in the CMA unless the applicant provides evidence of this circulation occurring. A response from customary marine title applicants is not required by council.

To ensure you meet the above requirement, you are advised to contact council consents staff to get a list of all the current applicants within the area where you are proposing to apply for a consent.

Information on customary marine titles is available on the [Ministry of Justice/Marine and Coastal Area Applications](#) website.

5 Location description of activity

Site address

Legal description (*legal description can be obtained from your Certificate of Title, valuation notice, or rate demand*)

Map reference NZTM, (*if known*)

PART 2

1 Description of activity

Please fully describe the activity for which consent is being sought. It is important you fill this out correctly, as the council cannot grant consent for any activity you do not apply for.

2 Site plan

On a separate piece of good quality A4 (minimum) paper, please provide a site plan showing location of the activity, site layout, and surrounding environment in relation to property boundaries.

Please include any architectural/surveyor's plans showing buildings or developments on the site.

If you do not have access to mapping software, we recommend you use the regional mapping system available on our website (XXXXXXX). The mapping system includes property boundary and contour layers, and allows you to carry out a property search, and view and/or print topographic maps or aerial photography.

3 Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE)

An AEE must be provided with your application that has been completed in accordance with requirements of [Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act](#). As a minimum, your AEE must include the following:

- description of the environmental effects of the activity
- description of effects on tangata whenua and their taonga
- description of ways in which adverse environmental effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated
- names of people affected by the proposal
- record of any consultation you've undertaken, including with affected parties (if any)
- discussion of any monitoring of environmental effects that might be required
- any relevant objectives, policies, or rules in the Regional Plans
- any relevant objectives and policies in an Iwi/Hapu Environmental Management Plan that covers the location of your application.

Please note that the Resource Management Act does not require any person, including applicants and the council, to consult with anyone. It is however best practice to do so and will allow council to make a more informed decision.

Any activity needing a resource consent will have some environmental effects. The council won't accept an AEE that says there are no environmental effects from the activity.

Council has standard AEE forms for a selection of common activities that are available for use to make your application. These can be found on our webpage at "Forms and Fees" or can be requested from Council's consents staff.

If your activity is not covered by one of these standard AEE forms, then you will need to complete a separate AEE at a level that corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the activity may have on the environment. Depending on the scale of the activity, you may need to get help from an expert to prepare your application.

It is important that you provide the Council with a complete and well-prepared AEE, otherwise the Council may not accept your application.

4 Effects in Tangata Whenua

The Regional Plan requires that an AEE must include an assessment of the effects on tangata whenua and their [taonga](#) if one or more of the following is likely:

- 1) adverse effects on [mahinga kai](#) or access to [mahinga kai](#), or
- 2) any damage, destruction or loss of access to [wāhi tapu](#), sites of customary value and other ancestral sites and [taonga](#) with which Māori have a special relationship, or
- 3) adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity in the beds of waterbodies or the coastal marine area where it impacts on the ability of tangata whenua to carry out cultural and traditional activities, or
- 4) adverse effects on [tāiapure](#), [mataitai](#) or Māori non-commercial fisheries, or
- 5) adverse effects on protected customary rights, or
- 6) adverse effects on sites and areas of significance to tangata whenua mapped in the Regional Plan (refer [I Maps | Ngā mahere matawhenua](#)).

If your activity is likely to result in one or more of the above, then the Regional Plan provides details of what must be included in your assessment of effects on tangata whenua and should be referred to.

The best way to find out what the effects of your proposal may be on tangata whenua is to contact local iwi/hapu groups (who represent tāngata whenua) and discuss your proposal with them. Council consents staff can provide a list of contact details for local iwi/hapu groups in the area of your proposal. You can then send a copy of your proposal to these groups and seek feedback from them.

If the local iwi/hapu group has an Environmental Management Plan that has been formally received by council, then will also need assess your application against the relevant objectives and policies in this plan. These plans can be accessed via council's website or council consents staff can provide copies of relevant Iwi/Hapu Environmental Management Plans held by council.

If there is Settlement Act that covers the area of your application, then you will also need to assess the adverse effects of your activity on any "Statutory Acknowledgement Areas". The council can provide information on statutory acknowledgement areas on request.

It is important to remember that consultation does not require reaching an agreement – it is to allow you and the council to be informed about the views of tāngata whenua. If there are concerns that cannot be resolved and you still want to go ahead with your application, you must have made a genuine attempt to consult with tāngata whenua in an open and honest manner. Their views must be recorded so they can be taken into account by the council when considering your resource consent application.

5 Persons likely to be affected

Affected persons may include neighbouring land owners and occupiers, and/or organisations such as the Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), Fish and Game Council, relevant iwi and hapū and community groups.

If you do not think there will be any affected persons, then you do not need to provide any details for this section. However, Council will make the final assessment of whether a person is affected by your proposal.

If there are persons you have identified who may be affected and you have discussed your proposal with any of these persons, please record any comments made by them and your response to them, and submit this with your application. If you have written approvals from these parties, then these should be provided as well. Council has a template written approval form that can be used for this purposes.

6 Extending timeframes

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) specifies timeframes for processing resource consent applications (e.g. 20 working days for a non-notified application); however these timeframes can be extended, if necessary, with the Applicant's agreement.

Do you agree to the Council extending RMA consent processing timeframes?

- ☐ Yes, provided that I can continue to exercise my existing consent until processing of this application is completed (*renewal application only*).
- ☐ Yes, provided that the extension is for the specific purpose of discussing and trying to agree on consent conditions.
- ☐ Yes, provided that the application process is completed before
- ☐ No.

7 Deposit fee

An initial minimum fee, inclusive of GST, is payable with this application. These fees can be found at [Schedule of Minimum Estimated Initial Fee information](#) . Please contact council consents staff if you need assistance with determining the correct minimum initial fee.

This initial minimum fee may be paid online, by cheque, or by eftpos at one the Regional Council's reception desks.

Northland Regional Council's bank account number is **XXXXXXXXXX**. Please use the Applicant's name as the reference. A GST invoice marked "PAID" will be issued on receipt of payment.

Unless agreed to prior to lodging your application, the council will not commence processing your application until payment is received (i.e. The statutory processing time for the application will not start)

If the costs of processing the application are greater than the initial fee, then you will be required to pay the additional reasonable costs of processing your application

Note: Annual user charges for consent holders

Holders of resource consents will in most cases be required to pay a "Minimum Annual Charge" for administration of the consent once issued. There is also likely to be additional annual charges for the monitoring of the consent, which will be dependent on the type of activity the consent is for. These charges are detailed in the Annual Charges section of the council's [Charging Policy](#).

Checklist

The following information **must** be included in your application to ensure it is accepted.

- ☐ Complete all details in this application form.
- ☐ Include an Assessment of Effects of the activity,
- ☐ Assessment of effects on tangata whenua and their taonga.
- ☐ Supply written approval from all affected parties, if any, and/or summary of consultation carried out.
- ☐ Include a site plan.
- ☐ Sign and date the application form.
- ☐ Pay the required minimum initial fee deposit.
- ☐ Include any other information you think relevant (*e.g. Certificate of Title, details from the Companies Register, etc.*)
- ☐ If your application includes plans please provide good quality electronic ones that can be used in a consent document.
- ☐ If you are applying for a coastal permit, evidence that you have circulated a copy of the application to all applicants who have applied for customary marine title in that location and have sought their view on the application.

Please be aware any unchecked boxes may result in your application being returned under s.88.

Information privacy issues

The information you provide in this application is regarded as official information. It is required under the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 to process this application, and to assist in the management of the region's natural and physical resources.

The information will be held by Northland Regional Council. This information is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, and the Privacy Act 1993. The information you provide in this application will generally be available to the public.

-
- 1 I confirm that I have authority to sign on behalf of the party/ies named as the applicants for this consent.**
 - 2 I have read, and understand, all of the information contained on this application form, including the requirement to pay additional costs.**
 - 3 I confirm that all the information provided is true and correct and understand that any inaccurate information provided could result in my resource consent later being cancelled.**

Signature

Date

Please note that a signature is not required if submitting application electronically.

MEMO



Date: 12/06/2019.

To: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party

From: Māori Technical Advisory Group

Subject: A term in review: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party 2016 /2019

Purpose

As previously reported, the outgoing council considers and reviews the governance construct used to implement its obligations at the end of each triennium to assess if the governance composition was successful in aiding council to deliver on its obligations. This in turn informs the incoming council. As such, this provides an opportunity for the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) to provide its own synopsis of TTMAC as a forum.

The 2016 /2019 triennium saw the introduction of working parties rather than standing committees. Council also considered feedback from the previous incarnation of TTMAC and saw merit in continuing this arrangement and reformed the then Te Taitokerau Māori Advisory Committee as one of six working parties¹. The TTMAC working party has been active since agreeing new operating parameters in early 2017.

October 2019 will see the next local government election cycle. This provides TTMAC with an opportunity to review the past triennium to provide relevant recommendations to the outgoing council as to whether or not TTMAC considered the arrangement valuable. The review will in turn, inform the incoming council.

The purpose of this report is to provide a synopsis of a survey of TTMAC members and summarise deliberations of the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) meeting held to discuss the survey results and recommendations thereafter.

Report

As noted, TTMAC was reformed for the 2016/2019 triennium as a working party of council. The changes also saw the implementation of a co-chair arrangement and provision of representation on the Natural Resources, Marine Management (later combined with Natural Resources), Pest Management and Planning Working Parties. It also saw the appointment of three representatives onto the regional plan workshops which oversaw the development of the new Regional Plan for Northland.

The reforming of TTMAC by council was heavily guided by the review of the previous triennium and subsequent report to council that TTMAC, while a new vehicle for Māori and Council engagement in decisions of council, was a positive step in the right direction and recommended that council re-establish TTMAC in the 2016/19 triennium.

In preparing this report, TTMAC tasked MTAG to review the role and functions of the working party, what it has achieved, and collate a report for the working party to consider.

¹ This later turned to five working parties with the Marine Management Working Party being combined with the Natural Resources Working Party

MEMO



A survey was conducted to canvas views and to inform the review. The survey was the same as that which was conducted to assess the 2012 / 2016 triennium of TTMAC. This allowed for MTAG to consider the new results alongside those thoughts canvassed in the previous review.

Council governance structure

As noted, TTMAC was set up as a working party of council which was in line with the overall governance structure council created for the 2016/2019 triennium.

When established, TTMAC recommended to council that there should be non-elected TTMAC representation on council's other subordinate structures. This resulted in the appointment of one non-elected member to the Pest Management, Planning, Natural Resources and when it was functioning, Marine Working Parties. An overview of the council governance structure is provided below.



Beneath the Working Parties and Sub-committees sit a number of collaborative community engagement groups consisting of:

- Six Catchment Working Groups
- Eight River Liaison Working Groups, and
- One Pest Management Working Group.

Each of these groups has provided for Māori representation through local hapū and iwi.

TTMAC from the 2013/16 triennium were invited to meet with council post the 2016 elections. The reforming of TTMAC as a working party was agreed in principle by February 2017. A synopsis of the work programme can be found in appendix one.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party survey results.

A survey monkey was circulated to working party members for completion. The survey was opened from May 1 to May 13. A reminder was sent to working party members the day prior to the survey closing and it was then left open for a further four days as a cursory measure.

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Almost half (48%) of the working party took the opportunity to complete the survey compared to a third (32%) of committee members who completed the 2013/2016 survey of TTAMC.

From the survey, overall results indicate that the respondents considered the working party to be worthwhile and while there were still concerns at a perceived lack of uptake of advice by council, of recommendations by TTAMC, it was both an effective and valuable forum.

Below is a summary of each section of the survey with key results and themes reported.

Members expectations when joining working party

Questions one and two related to personal knowledge about the purpose of the working party. Respondents comments were generally similar in view, with the majority seeing TTAMC as a platform for a relationship, thereby providing an opportunity for Māori and council to discuss issues pertaining to environmental management. Specifically, respondents saw this as an opportunity to hear Māori views and concerns and consider ways in which to incorporate these into council plans and procedures.

Almost all respondents (91.9%) understood the reason for the working party and its purpose. Members were also asked to rate the degree to which they thought their expectations had been met. Both disagreed and strongly disagreed rated 9.09% in that their expectations had not been met, while 36.6% were neutral and 27.27% agreed and 18.18% strongly agreed. Respondents comments included:

- While advice and guidance has been provided by the working party, the effect on the final decisions being made by council appear to be negligible.
- In a lot of respects yes. There is good information supplied by council. However, it is at times after decisions have been made.
- There is a strong desire to meet the expectations however somewhat hampered by the travelling required from all over Te Taitokerau region. The commitment is reflected in the pre-consultation of hapū and iwi representatives to the monthly TTAMC meetings.

In summary, indications are that there had been a maturing from operational to governance focus.

Vision and mission and effective advocacy of Māori views

Question 3 related to the vision and missions of the working party. A range of questions were posed in relations to the working party's advocacy of Māori perspectives and if members thought the working party was effective in this regard. Members were asked if they thought that the working party emphasised and advocate for Māori, with 90.09% of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing (45.45 respectively) to this statement. Further, 81.82% of respondents considered the working party provided an avenue for integrating Māori perspectives into council processes and policies, with just under 19% neutral.

Of the comments made, one noted that there was always some contention with hapū and iwi operating in the same forum. Again though, two comments made related to decisions of the working party not necessarily being recognised or endorsed by council.

Operation of the working party

Question four pertained to operation of the working party and personal experiences. The survey asked a series of questions in relation to the operation of the working party which found almost 82% felt the forum provided a safe

MEMO



place for discussion while 18.18% of answers scored neutral. Nearly 73% of respondents considered the members communicated well with one another and likewise, 73% believed there was respect for each other as members of the working party and a further 82% believed their opinions were listened to.

However, only 45.45% of the working party considered that the council listened to the working party. However, this is balanced by nearly 73% of respondents either agreeing or strongly agreeing (36.36% respectively) that they believed they were making a difference being a part of the working party.

With regard to tangible change, one comment identified the lack of understanding of the Māori worldview by council as a limiting factor to integrating Te Ao Māori into policies and procedures of council. While another comment indicated that misconceived perceptions about Māori and Māori Kaupapa, plus public pressure and voting backlash as other reasons why recommendations did not translate into change.

There were again, a range of views articulated with reoccurring themes around the strength of the working party and implementing recommendations with comments such as *'Frustrated by the ongoing lack of status of TTMAC (Advisory level)'* and *'it is what happens or doesn't happen, after our meeting that counts'*. One comment could be seen as summing this section up as *'being part of the working party is a giant leap forward but things can always be made better'*.

Performance of the working party

Question five covered the performance of the working party and again considered personal experience in the forum. Almost 73% of respondents believed that members respected and communicated well with each other, with 81% indicating they felt their opinions were listened to. Of those comments made in relation to these questions, two raised concerns, that at times, some members showed little respect to councillors with one comment noting *'respect at time was missing. Members of council were made responsible for things/history beyond their control. This disrespect was never addressed which is disappointing'*.

As a result of this comment, it was noted that the working parties Terms of Reference should have a clause on appropriate behaviour and that the co-chairs should ensure the safety of all members during working party procedures.

In regard to the question posed about the right mix of skills and people on the working party, only 37% of respondents agreed with 27% disagreeing and 36 responding with a neutral answer.

While the comments supported the neutral stance in regards to the mix of people on the working party, one comment was made that to be a member on the working party, you should be a resident of Northland while another indicated that hapū should only have one representative rather than two.

The value placed on the working party

Question six asked respondents their views on the value they saw in the working party. Scores in this series of questions were mostly positive. Of those who responded, almost 73% considered the working party to be effective 64% believed the working party influenced council policies and decisions, 82% believed that council has gained a better understanding of Māori and Māori issues, and likewise, 82% felt that good relationships had been established between council and Māori.

The comments in this section did indicate that while relationships had been formed between those around the table, there were still a large number of hapū outside this forum that were not beneficiaries of these relationships.

MEMO



There were reoccurring comments about the substance of the working party, with one noting the need to justify the existence of the working party every electoral cycle and another indicating again, the lack of uptake of recommendations by the full council. An opportunity to resolve this was noted as *'that many of the councillors are not part of TTMAC and they block the change'*.

Lastly, one comment received, noted that council had listened to the working party and while council had not implemented 100% of recommendations, these decisions needed to be balanced decisions.

The size and makeup of the working party

Question seven sought advice on the size and construct of the working party. Overwhelmingly, the responses show that both the size and membership need to change with 27% agreed that the size (30) of the committee was right while only 19% believed the membership was right. This is similar to question five where the survey asked if there was right mix of skills and people on the working party where only 37% of respondents agreed.

The comments endorsed these results with the majority noting the working party was too large, however, they did acknowledge the regional aspect of the council and that this had a bearing on the size of the working party. One comment also received sought to have more elected members on the working party, stating that this would grow their knowledge and thinking around issues of concern to Māori.

Lastly, there was again, a statement that all members of the forum should reside in Northland.

Is the working party worthwhile

Unlike the former questions, this section enabled participant to provide written responses rather than tick box responses. Of the respondents 83% considered the working party to have been worthwhile. A number of opportunities for improvement were articulated and are summarised as:

- Māori representation at the council table to enhance the work of TTMAC
- Explain what the topic is, how it aligns to policy and then how this aligns to Māori cultural values
- Reduce the number of presentations
- More marae visits and less formal meetings
- For council to gain a greater understanding of mātauranga Māori
- No caucusing session prior to the meeting.

One comment again included the need to be a resident of Northland to be a member of the working party, however, as noted the majority considered the working party as valuable.

Regional marae based hui

Question 9 was again an opportunity for participants to leave comments with this question asking if participants thought the regional marae based hui were effective. Of those who responded all but two considered the marae based hui as being effective. With many commenting that it was positive to be going out to understand the feel of the local community. Two respondents were neutral in their responses with one indicating it would have been useful for a van to be put on to allow travel due to the long distances. While another statement suggested that these be removed from the TTMAC calendar (as they were council hui, but continue) and be attended by all councillors as well as the hapū members from the area (where the hui is to be held).

Final comments and suggestions

MEMO



As with questions eight and nine, question ten was an opportunity for free discussion. Of those who responded all but two affirmed the need to continue with the working party with one comment noting it provided an essential service to Northland Māori. Of the two that did not indicate continuing with the working party, one left a nil comment while the other noted the complexities that might arise through various instruments that may, and are, being established. Such as co-governance through Treaty settlements and Mana Whakahono a Rohe.

Workshop

During the May formal meeting working party members were provided an opportunity to give feedback on the forum. This acknowledged that not all members might have time or online access to complete the survey and therefore we should provide another avenue for members to have their say. Working party members were asked to consider the following three questions.

1. What worked well
2. What didn't work so well
3. Opportunities for improvement.

The collated responses are summarised below.

What worked well

- Caucusing session provided a good space to kōrero
- Co-chairing of the working party goes some way to fulfilling partnership under Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Good administration with good documents, papers – clear and concise
- Improvement in the use of Te Reo in council documents
- Access to information such as law, policies and councillors
- Good relevant guest speakers
- Regional marae based hui are good value

What didn't work so well

- Uneven decision making platform between MTAG, TTMAC and council
- Use of Te Reo – better pronunciation
- Timeframes too short to enable robust discussion
- Hard to see what outcomes have been achieved
- Lack of viewing things through a Māori lens
- Relationship was noted based on principles of the Treaty of Waitangi or grounded in He Whakaputanga
- Treaty based discussions hamper general discussion as this is outside the mandate of the forum and council

As with the survey, there were a number of responses that indicated the lack of endorsement of recommendations from TTMAC, by council. With one comment also stating that this process only provided 'lip service'.

Opportunities for improvement

- Consideration of a more equitable meeting allowance, particularly for the Māori Technical Advisory Group
- All councillors should be involved in TTMAC
- Provision of training in basic Te Reo Māori pronunciation and Treaty of Waitangi for all councillors
- All staff to undertake Treaty of Waitangi and He Whakaputanga training
- Workshops to assist Māori into councillor positions

MEMO



- Maori council external to local bodies
- Quarterly formal meetings and more marae based hui
- Increase frequency of meetings

A general theme in this section was the opportunity to raise cultural capacity of council and staff through training. There was also recognition that the forum was a good place for collective voice and that the forum was valuable. This supported the findings of the survey.

Other comments related to the desire to have a less demanding agenda and to prioritise items to allow for more robust discussion which would be supported by more formal meetings of TTMAC. Having more meetings resolved the issue of having to be reactive to council priorities as they often fell in the in-between months of formal meetings.

A key discussion point from the review by MTAG was the need for NRC to consider the meeting fee, in particular, for MTAG members. Often, the meetings of MTAG require considerable preparation, reading and distilling of information. Some of which required contact with hapū members. This was then followed by a full day meeting. Hours committed, less withholding tax, meant that at times, members were receiving less than the minimum wage.

For this to be a sustainable process, the review panel agreed with comments made during the workshop, for council to consider a more equitable process to allow effective input and engagement by TTMAC and MTAG members. Especially noting that some members of MTAG are consultants and self-employed and participation in TTMAC/MTAG often resulted in a loss of earnings for these people who would otherwise be working on major contracts.

Findings and comments

Similar to the 2013 / 2016 review of TTMAC, the survey results found that TTMAC as a forum was a valuable relationship model which allowed for kanohi ki te kanohi – face to face – dialogue between Māori and council. In all areas, the latest survey has enjoyed positive growth. Particularly in the co-chairing and operation and performance of the Board.

In regard to the latest survey, having reviewed the information collated a number of assumptions can be made. These being that the working party was seen to be a positive step in council being more informed about Māori issues, and while improvements can be made, the working party had had an influence on council policies and processes. Further, that the working party supports the councils key focus area (enduring relationship with tangata whenua) in that substantial relationships had been formed between hapū and council.

There was value seen in the pre-meeting caucusing session as these sessions enabled administrative matters to be dealt with efficiently, such as debating members for different projects. There was also value in the regional marae based hui, however these were seen as council hui rather than TTMAC hui. While a number of other comments believed there should be more done to provide greater participation of all working party members to attend the regional hui.

In general, the size of the committee was questioned as to whether or not it was able to be effective with such a large membership, with a majority of respondents believing the committee representation and size would benefit from a review. However, the review found the working party size was a difficult issue given the regional aspect (of Northland Regional Council) and therefore the size of the working party should be retained however, representation should be re-examined.

MEMO



The review also found that there should not be a requirement on representatives having to reside in northland to qualify as a member especially if they are selected by their own hapū or iwi and if they pay rates within the region.

Recommendations

In conclusion, the review found that significant gains have been achieved through the establishment and ongoing operation of the working party and that it built on the relationship foundations established during the 2013/2016 triennium.

Working party members consider the forum to be a success and that retention of the working party not only endorses the councils key focus area of enduring relationships with tangata whenua and the need to fulfil statutory obligations. It is also a positive step towards building a link between Māori and council and for council to gain an understanding of regionally significant issues pertaining to Māori.

Therefore, the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party makes the following recommendations to council for consideration during its governance review, and for the benefit of informing the incoming council.

1. That the report: A term in review: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party 2016 /2019 , by Rachel Ropiha, Kaiarahi Kaupapa Māori be received.
2. That the new council reconfirm its commitment to building a strong relationship with iwi/hapū (as one of its key focus areas), post 2019 triennial local body election, including through the retention of the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party, preferably as a standing committee of council.
3. That the current number of iwi/hapū positions is appropriate to achieve geographic representation across Taitokerau and that the current membership be retained.
4. That council consider appointing more councillors to the working party in order to improve greater councillor awareness and understanding of tangata whenua views, with the desired outcome that the working party's recommendations to council are actioned.
5. That a review of the Terms of Reference be undertaken specifically in regards to
 - a. representation and membership of the working party (eg: to achieve greater regional spread of members).
 - b. Include a clause of code of conduct of members.
6. That the incoming council undertake an induction programme pertaining to Te Ao Māori, cultural awareness and the Treaty of Waitangi.
7. That council enable all members of TTMAC to participate in the regional council marae based hui.
8. That the working party have more say as to what their work programme consists of and what matters they provide council with advice on (rather than it be driven by council).
9. That working party members are encouraged, and provided opportunities, to provide input into the agenda and work programme (recognising that any committee work programme must be within regional council legislative jurisdiction to influence).

MEMO



Appendix one

Snapshot of committee activities

1. One representative from TTMAC was nominated for each of the following work parties: Marine² Management, Pest Management, Natural Resources and Planning.
2. Twelve formal committee meetings held (bimonthly).
3. Twelve non-elected members caucus sessions – providing an opportunity for non-elected members to discuss issues of interest prior to formal committee meetings.
4. Eight regional marae based hui held (bimonthly) at:
 - Ngāti Manawa Marae, Panguru – Key issues were discussed including resource consents, Regional Land Transport Plan, flooding/roading, economic development, pest management and freshwater quality improvement plans.
 - Te Ao Marama Marae, Te Hana – Key issues were discussed including economic development, regional planning, roading, TTMAC membership and functions, Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017.
 - Mataatua ki Tākou Whare Āwhina, Tākou Bay – Highlights of the day included a visit to the wāhi tapu, Mataatua, a site visit to a dune restoration project and presentation of the Ngāti Rehia Hapū Environmental Plan.
 - Waiora marae, Ngataki – The hui was well attended with approximately 20 whanau participating. Discussions included Waimāori, resource consents, Te Tiriti o Waitangi and regional planning and tourism in Te Hiku.
 - Te Uri o Hau, Mangawhai – The hui was held between Te Ārai Nursery and Tara Iti Golf Course. The opportunity provided an overview of the nursery works, learnings and opportunities to work more closely with Northland Regional Council in the Kaipara catchment – with seeds eco-sourced for integrity purposes.
 - Otiria Marae, Moerewa – led by Ngā Tirairaka o Ngāti Hine trust, the hui promoted, share information and showcase the work and projects that Ngāti Hine were involved in.
 - Takahiwai Marae, Takahiwai - A key theme of the hui was to showcase relationships and the environmental projects being undertaken by Patuharakeke Te iwi Trust Board (PTB) in their rohe. The marae visit was preceded with a guided tour of the Northport facility which was arranged by PTB.
 - Parapara Marae, Taipa – a key focus of the hui was the East Coast Bays Waste Water Treatment Plant and the ongoing delay with renewal of consent by Far North District Council and the impact of this on submitters. Hui participants were walked through the consenting process and how they could become a party attached to an existing submission. The hui also showcased work done by Kaitiaki Rangers which received part funding from Northland Regional Council and operated during the 2018/19 summer period.

² With the Marine working party combined into the Natural Resources Working Party

MEMO



5. Proposed Regional Plan:
 - a. Three TTMAC members involved in the council working party overseeing the development of the Proposed Regional Plan.
 - b. Three hui to support engagement with tangata whenua
 - c. Independent contractor drafted a submission template and was available to provide advice to Māori.
6. Developed criteria for independent Māori commissioners for planning matters
7. Topics considered by TTMAC and MTAG
 - Where's you wai? -provision of advice on this online consultation tool which was used to better understand the uses and values of freshwater and the issues of concern to Northlanders.
 - Ministry for the Environment (Mfe) initiative to identify and report on 'at risk' catchments in each region.
 - Provincial Growth Fund – Update of the current allocation of funding within Te Taitokerau
 - Whanaungatanga ki Taurangi – The relationship agreement between Northland Mayoral Forum and Te Kahu o Taonui.
 - Freshwater Improvement Fund projects - Dune Lakes Project 2018-2023 and the Northern Wairoa Freshwater Improvement Project 2018-2022.
 - Long Term Plan – Council sought input from TTMAC and MTAG for the 2018-2028 LTP.
 - Māori representation in local government - TTMAC requested council consider hosting a national symposium on Māori representation. This later became an initiative of the non-elected members of TTMAC who are now hosting a symposium on Māori representation and participation in local government. This was support by NRC with funding of \$5000.
 - Inter-regional marine pest pathway plan – TTMAC was briefed on the concept of an inter-regional approach to managing the threat of marine pests and feedback sought by MTAG on the approach used to consult on this initiative.
 - Biosecurity update: Mycoplasma Bovis, Myrtle Rust and Kauri Dieback.
 - Presentation on the effect of government's digital coverage announcements for the Northland region
 - Māori Representation Review: Māori constituencies – TTMAC presented a position paper to establish Māori constituencies.
 - Development of a communications plan to provide regular, user-friendly and accessible communications for TTMAC to distribute to hapū and Iwi.
 - National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2017 update.
 - Various presentations on programmes of work undertaken or engaged in by council.
 - Provision of advice on Mana Whakahono a Rohe/Iwi Participation Arrangements and how to engage with hapū and Iwi regarding MWaR requests. This has resulted in the development of a single multiparty MWaR for council consideration alongside advice on how to enable hapū to have such a relationship with council.
 - A Review of the resource consent process to better provide for tāngata whenua input into the process.
8. Four Resource Management Act 101 Training workshops

MEMO



9. A non-elected member of the working party was appointed to be one of four judges on the panel judging the inaugural council environmental awards.

TITLE: Implementing the Water Quality Planning Requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

ID: A1203645

From: Ben Tait, Policy Specialist - Water

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Northland Regional Council is about to start a process to prepare a plan change to implement the water quality planning requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management. The plan change is scheduled to be notified in 2021. The council wants to work with iwi and hapū to identify tangata whenua values and interests in fresh water, and also reflect tangata whenua values and interests in decision-making regarding the plan change.

The purpose of this report is to provide a brief overview of the freshwater quality planning requirements and seek Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party's (TTMAC) recommendations on how best to involve iwi and hapū in developing the plan change (a suggested approach is included for TTMAC consideration).

Ngā taunaki/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Implementing the Water Quality Planning Requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management' by Ben Tait, Policy Specialist - Water and dated 17 June 2019, be received.
2. That council staff work with the Māori Technical Advisory Group to develop recommendations on:
 - a. how tangata whenua perspectives are sought and considered, and
 - b. how tangata whenua are involved in decision makingin the development of the plan change to implement the water quality planning requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management and report this to a subsequent TTMAC meeting.
3. That council staff seek the feedback of the Māori Technical Advisory Group on the draft freshwater quality management units.

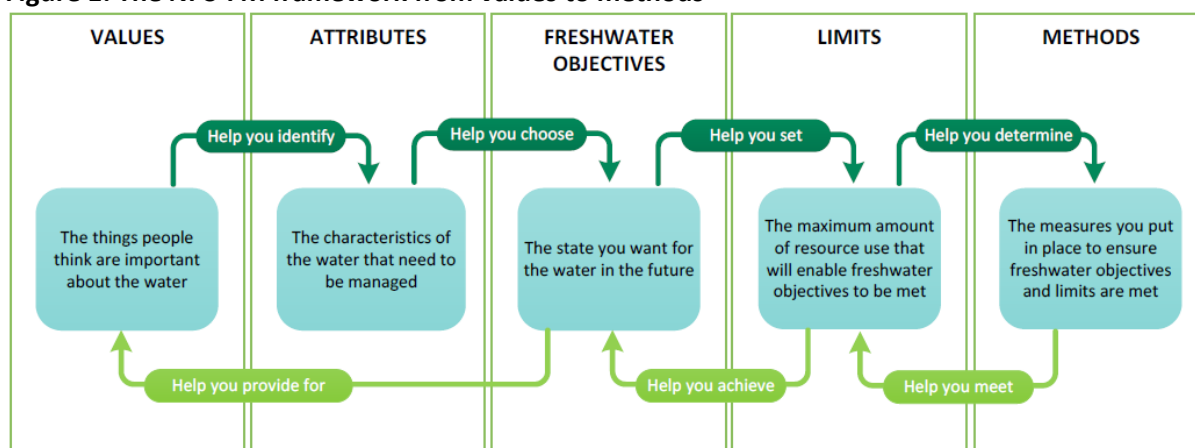
Tuhinga/Background

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM), which was first issued by the government in 2011, and subsequently amended in 2014 and 2017, directs regional councils to manage fresh water in an integrated and sustainable way, while providing for economic growth within set water quantity and quality limits⁸.

Regional councils must include freshwater objectives and limits in regional plans as well as methods (including rules) to ensure that objectives are met and limits not exceeded. The relationship between values, attributes, freshwater objectives, limits and methods is shown in Figure 1 below.

⁸ A "limit" is the maximum amount of resource use available, which allows a freshwater objective to be achieved.

Figure 1: The NPS-FM framework from values to methods



Freshwater objectives must be set to maintain or improve the quality of water in each freshwater management unit to safeguard “compulsory values” (ecosystem health and human health for recreation).

A “freshwater management unit” is the water body, multiple water bodies or any part of a water body determined by the regional council as the appropriate scale for setting freshwater objectives and limits and for freshwater accounting and management purposes.⁹ Council staff defined draft freshwater quality management units, which are largely based on the catchments of major harbours. The draft FMUs are attached to this report.

Freshwater objectives must also be formulated in numeric terms using the relevant attributes¹⁰ in Appendix 2 of the NPS-FM and any other attributes that the council considers appropriate for each value for the freshwater body type.

Figure 2 (see following page) shows the attributes in Appendix 2 of the NPS-FM which must be used to set freshwater objectives. Note that the Government has stated that it intends to include other attributes in the NPS-FM, including attributes of fine sediment (e.g., water clarity, turbidity and deposited sediment).

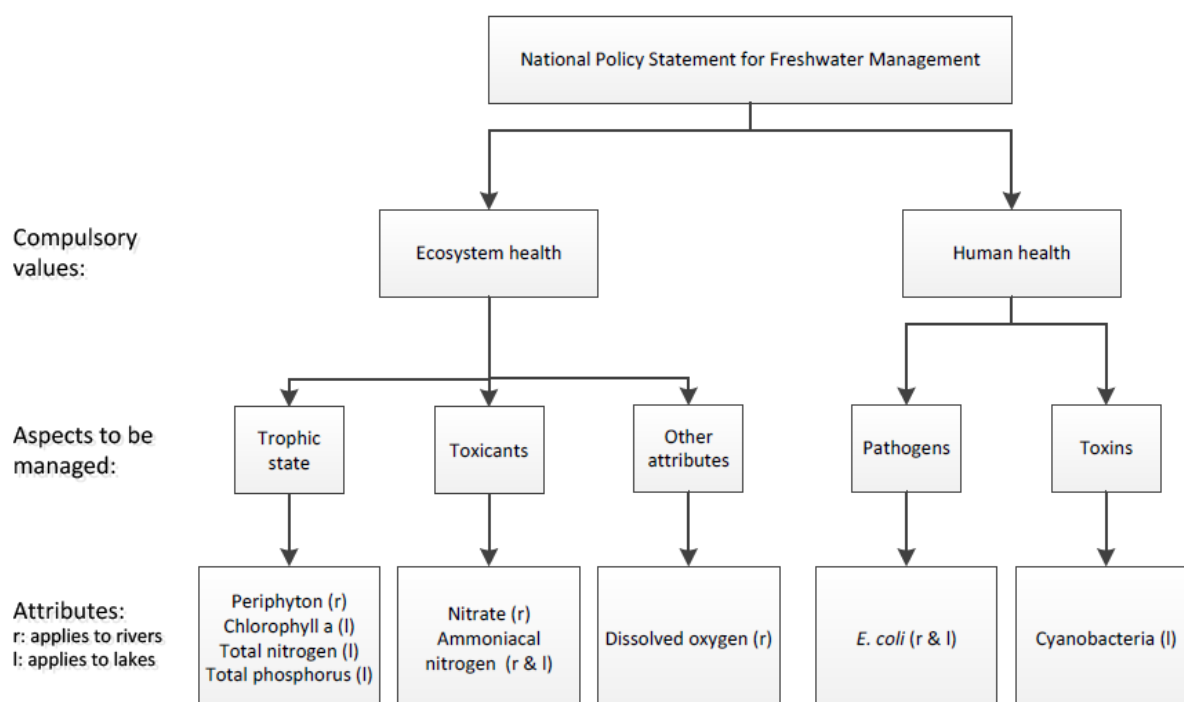
⁹ See the following guidance for more information:

http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/guide-to-freshwater-management-units_0.pdf

¹⁰ See the following guidance for more information:

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/a-draft-guide-to-attributes.pdf>

Figure 2: Relationship of attributes in Appendix 2 of the NPS-FM to the compulsory values



Northland Regional Council committed to notifying a plan change in 2021 to implement the freshwater *quality* planning requirements of the NPS-FM. The commitment is set out in the council's Progressive Implementation Programme¹¹. The freshwater *quantity* planning requirements of the NPS-FM are already being implemented through the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland¹².

Council approved the following timetable for developing the plan change to implement the freshwater *quality* planning requirements of the NPS-FM at its 18 June 2019 meeting

1. Define freshwater management units (May – August 2019).
2. Assess and decide on an appropriate modelling tool(s) for:
 - a. predicting water quality in the freshwater management units; and
 - b. determining what catchment interventions (and costs) are needed to achieve aspirational water quality objectives (June – October 2019).
3. Provide the evidence base to underpin the plan change and any accompanying new non-regulatory initiatives (November 2019 – March 2021).
4. Draft the plan change and a RMA section 32 evaluation report (July 2020 – July 2021).
5. Notify the Proposed Water Quality Plan Change (by 31 December 2021).
6. Engage with iwi and hapū, key stakeholders and the wider community throughout the process.

¹¹<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/9590/northlandregionalcouncilsprogrammeforimplementingthenationalpolycystatementforfreshwatermanagementmarch2018.pdf>

¹² Council is likely to progress a plan change in the future to set catchment specific water quantity limits on a prioritised catchment basis. This work, and the seeking of advice regarding the involvement of tangata whenua in the plan change, will be brought to a future TTMAC meeting.

It is important to note that the Government announced that it intends to issue an amended NPS-FM and a National Environmental Standard for Freshwater Management.¹³ Consultation on both documents is scheduled for July-September 2019 and an amended NPS-FM and Freshwater NES are to be in force by May 2020. This means that the timetable for preparing the plan change may need to be revised after the consultation documents are released and again after they come into force.

Direction is sought from Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party on how tangata whenua:

- perspectives should be sought and considered for the plan change, and
- are involved in decision making on the plan change.

Given the importance of water management to tangata whenua, it is suggested that council staff work with the Māori Technical Advisory Group to fully understand and consider all options and develop comprehensive recommendations on:

- a. how tangata whenua perspectives are sought and considered, and
- b. how tangata whenua are involved in decision making –

in the development of the plan change to implement the water quality planning requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management and that these be reported to a subsequent TTMAC meeting.

In addition, it is recommended that Māori Technical Advisory Group provide feedback on the draft freshwater quality management units prior to being presented to council for their initial endorsement.

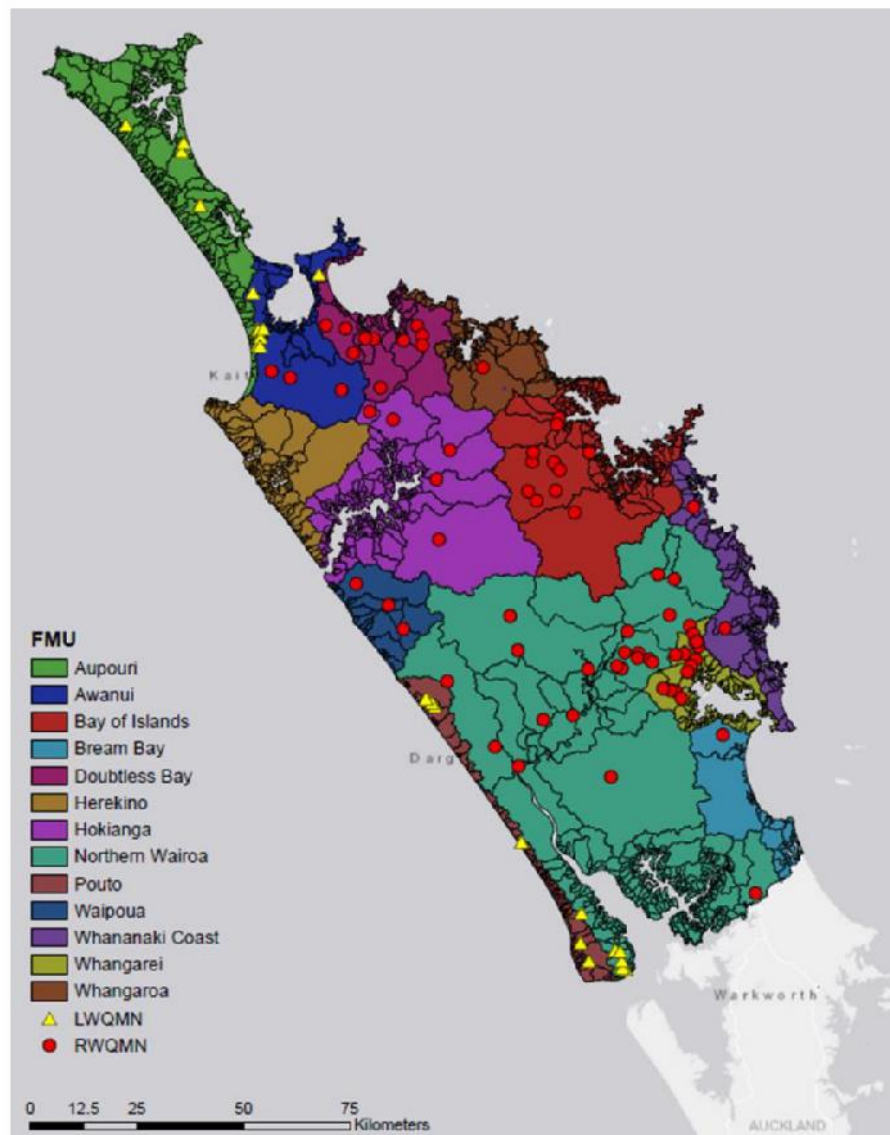
Ngā tapirihanga/Attachments

Attachment 1: Draft Freshwater Quality Management Units [↓](#)

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement
Date: 4 July 2019

¹³ <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/essential-freshwater.pdf>



TITLE: Wetland Mapping
ID: A1203652
From: James Griffin, Policy Specialist

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

In the past, many people didn't recognise the true value of wetlands and consequently nearly all of them have been converted to pasture or urban use. Only about 5% of Northland's original wetlands remain. Wetlands help prevent flooding and improve water quality, as well as providing the necessary habitat for a number of unique species of plants and animals, many of which are now rare.

Wetland mapping has up until recently generally relied on people physically going out into the field to wetlands to map them. This can take a lot of time and access to wetlands can be difficult where they are on private land. Consequentially it is expected that a significant proportion of wetlands have not been mapped.

In May 2019 Council started a project to map wetlands across Taitokerau using a using a sophisticated GIS based sensing methodology using radiometric survey images and satellite images. (The radiometric survey information was originally collected for the purposes of identifying prospective areas for mining).

The project is about half way through and has identified hydric soils (wet areas). Vegetation sensing technology is now being used to help map wetland extent by identifying wetland vegetation.

Staff will make a presentation to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party outlining the project and current outputs.

Once wetlands are mapped, development of management options and priorities will involve staff from across council and working parties including Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party.

Ngā taunaki/Recommended actions

That the report 'Wetland Mapping' by James Griffin, Policy Specialist, and dated 17 June 2019, be received.

Ngā tapirihanga/Attachments

Nil

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement
Date: 4 July 2019

TITLE: Proposal to control Sydney Golden Wattle

ID: A1203628

From: Don McKenzie, Biosecurity Manager and Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori – Māori Relationships Manager

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Northland Regional Council (NRC) will be applying to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for approval to introduce two new insects as biocontrol agents for Sydney Golden Wattle (SGW). We are seeking the views of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party on the proposal and how best to engage tangata whenua for the purpose of informing the application to the EPA.

Ngā taunaki/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Proposal to control Sydney Golden Wattle' by Don McKenzie, Biosecurity Manager and Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori – Māori Relationships Manager and dated 17 June 2019, be received.
2. That the Māori Technical Advisory Group be convened to provide advice on the application.

Tuhinga/Background

Northland Regional Council (NRC) is seeking consent through the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to introduce two biological control agents from South Africa to control Sydney Golden Wattle which has become a significant issue in the far north.

Sydney Golden Wattle or SGW (*Acacia longifolia*), from Australia, has become a weed in many countries including New Zealand, South Africa and Portugal. It is a tall shrub that can sometimes grow to 10 m tall. It invades open habitats and scrub-land especially in coastal areas. The dense, shady stands displace native species, change habitats and increase the risk of fire. It is particularly invasive in dune ecosystems.

Having been widely planted as an ornamental plant in the past, SGW is now well established in the places around New Zealand and is found on Matakana Island (Bay of Plenty), Rabbit Island (Nelson), Muriwai (Auckland) and in dunes near Whanganui and Levin.

It has also become a serious problem in the Far North. Of particular concern, SGW is now well established in the nationally significant Kaimaumau Swamp and is common around the dune lakes in the surrounding area. It is also damaging new pine plantations across the Aupouri Peninsula.

SGW was once a major weed in South Africa. Two insects were introduced to reduce the seed production of the wattle. These have been so successful that SGW is no longer classed among South Africa's top weeds. There have been no adverse economic or environmental effects recorded in South Africa. These are the two insects proposed for release here, *Trichilogaster acaciaelongifoliae* is a small wasp and *M. ventralis* is a small weevil.

The *Trichilogaster acaciaelongifoliae* (small wasp approx. 5mm) causes galls in flower buds that prevent flower production. Remaining buds go on to flower and set pods. The *M. ventralis* (small weevil approx. 5 mm) larvae destroy the seeds in those few pods that escape gall wasp attack.

Galling by *T. acaciaelongifoliae* in South Africa is often so severe that SGW plants die. Working together, these two agents routinely suppress seed production in South Africa by over 90%.



SGW flowers (left), and flowers replaced by galls (right)

More information about SGW can be found here:

https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/178974/sydney_golden_wattle_feasibility.pdf

More information about the narrow host range of the agents can be found here:

https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/178972/host-ranges-agents-sydney-golden-wattle.pdf

Rīpota/Report

Richard Hill from Landcare Research has been contracted to complete the application on behalf of NRC. He has done several applications including the application to introduce control agents for the weed lantana in 2012¹⁴. This new application will discuss all of the likely risks, costs and benefits associated with the introduction of these two insects, including any impacts on Māori values.

The information that these agents are safe to introduce to New Zealand is strong with published evidence indicating that no native or other valued plants in New Zealand are at risk from these insects. However, the application, as noted will consider environmental, economic and social risks of introduction but none are expected to be significant.

To inform the application council is seeking thoughts from TTMAC on the proposal and input from the Māori Technical Advisory Group at the July meeting. To date the proposal for consultation with tangata whenua includes:

1. Discussions with Te Herenga
2. Consultation with the Ngai Tahu and Ngāpuhi HSNO Kōmiti.
3. A letter sent to Iwi Authorities and Treaty settlement entities in Taitokerau, specifically:
 - Offering to meet with Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi to due to invasion on Aupouri Peninsula.
 - Offer to meet with Te Uri o Hau and Ngāti Whātua as well as Ngātiwai and Ngāti Manuhiri due to creeping invasion from the south.
4. Review and addressing issues raised in the report of a 2015 ERMA (now EPA) reference group
https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/88338/Maori_Reference_Group_Report.pdf

¹⁴ Information pertaining to the lantana application can be found here <https://epa.govt.nz/database-search/hsno-application-register/view/APP201171>

5. Meeting with the Māori Technical Advisory Group
6. Provide information to interested iwi, hapū, marae, local organisations or interest groups

Council and Mr Hill now seek advice from TTMAC as to a process for engaging Māori of Taitokerau and provision of information to help inform people of both the weed and options for managing it.

Further, if any members of TTMAC have any views (for or against) on biological control, or about the introduction of insects for SGW control and wish to speak directly with Mr Hill, please contact him at hillr@landcareresearch.co.nz and he will get back to you. Alternatively, you can call him on 021 1376919.

Ngā tapirihanga/Attachments

Nil

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Bruce Howse
Title: Group Manager - Environmental Services
Date: 4 July 2019

TITLE: Environmental Awards 2019
ID: A1203641
From: Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

In March this year the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) received a report on the inaugural Northland Regional Council Environmental Awards. At this meeting TTMAC was invited to nominate a person to be included in the judging panel.

This report provides a summary of the awards and winners of each category.

Ngā taunaki/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Environmental Awards 2019' by Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager and dated 17 June 2019, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

The inaugural 2019 Northland Regional Council Environmental Awards was a huge success, with 93 nominations received from across Northland in the eight categories. The awards, designed to recognise and celebrate kaitiakitanga in action, highlighted the 'can-do' attitudes and remarkable contributions large numbers of Northlanders from all walks of life are making to help our environment thrive. Guests representing the 39 finalists shortlisted in the eight award categories attended the celebration and announcement of the winners at Barge Showgrounds Event Centre on 23 May.

The initial 93 nominations were shortlisted to 39 finalists by a four-member judging panel which included TTMAC member, Mike Kake. With the panel awarding the Supreme Award/He Tohu Matua to Comrie Park Kindergarten – who also won the winner of the Environmental action in education category. The kaupapa of environmental sustainability is embedded in the heart of the Matarau-based kindergarten who aim to grow and develop lifelong learners through its philosophy of 'Ngā Kākano Āpōpō– The Seeds of Tomorrow'.

Of special mention is Noho Taiao Te Rarawa Anga Mua who came a close second in the judging of the Supreme Award. The judging panel noted Noho Taiao as an 'exceptional project' for their unique, marae-based initiative that uses cultural identity linked to science to inspire and empower young Maori. Using Mātauranga Māori, it also supports job enrichment for students in environmental sciences. It was this inspirational mahi that saw Noho Taiao winning the Kaitiakitanga award.

A full list of finalists in each category is available from council's website at www.nrc.govt.nz/environmentalawards but the winners of each category were:

- Environmental action in the community; Friends of Matakoho-Limestone Island Society (FOMLI)
- Environmental action in pest management; Puketotara Landcare Group
- Environmental action in education; Comrie Park Kindergarten
- Environmental action in water quality improvement; Whitebait Connection
- Environmental action in industry; Hancock Forest Management NZ - Northland Office
- Environmental leadership; Iwi Te Roroa – Waipoua Forest
- Environmental innovation; Steve Allan
- Kaitiakitanga; Noho Taiao, Te Rarawa Anga

There has been a lot of positive feedback from the community on the awards and appreciation for having their work acknowledged. Since the awards, council has showcased the winners, highly commended and finalists in an eight-page spread in the Northern Advocate on 26 June. A copy of this has been provided with this agenda. Moving forward, it is hoped that these awards will become an annual event.

Ngā tapirihanga/Attachments

Nil

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement
Date: 4 July 2019

TITLE: **Update: Annual Plan 2019/20 | Mahere-a-Tau 2019/20**

ID: A1203650

From: Kyla Carlier, Corporate Planning Manager

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Council adopted the Annual Plan 2019/20 | Mahere-a-Tau 2019/20 on 4 June 2019. This plan identifies changes to council's activities and budgets, from what was previously approved in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028, for the financial year beginning 1 July 2019.

Only minor changes were proposed in this annual plan. Adoption followed a process of public consultation, and one additional change was made as a result of consultation.

Ngā taunaki/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Update: Annual Plan 2019/20 | Mahere-a-Tau 2019/20' by Kyla Carlier, Corporate Planning Manager and dated 17 June 2019, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

Last year council adopted its Long Term Plan | Te Mahere Roa 2018-2028 which set out ambitious new programmes of work for pest management, looking after water, and flood protection, along with numerous other areas of development to support and advance community aspirations and council activities.

The Long Term Plan included a detailed budget for the 2019/20 year, however council revisits its budget annually to respond to any unforeseen or urgent circumstances that have arisen. Any required changes are identified and approved through the annual plan process.

Council has completed the process of developing the Annual Plan 2019/20 | Mahere-a-Tau 2019/20, with its adoption on July 4. Given that this annual plan follows an ambitious long term plan, council were looking to make only minor changes to budgets and programmes of work.

The following new spending was proposed, and subsequently approved:

- Helping our computer systems cope with the extra workload (\$377,500);
- Buy vital water monitoring gear (\$37,800);
- Keeping the Northern Transportation Alliance ticking along (\$65,000);
- Replacing the engines on the Waikare a year earlier than planned (\$110,000).

The annual plan process included a month-long period of public consultation, with the proposals set out in a simple consultation document, and feedback invited online, via email, and hardcopy. Members of the community were provided an opportunity to talk directly to councillors if they wished to. The consultation process was carried out in tandem with consultation on council's proposed User Fees and Charges 2019/20, as is standard practice. The User Fees and Charges proposed minor updates, and more significant changes to the structure of fees for water permits.

30 submissions were received during the consultation period, and four parties spoke to councillors at a councillor/community meeting held on 10 April in Whangārei. The feedback received during the process can be found on council's website: www.nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2019

A deliberations meeting was held on 7 May, where council considered all feedback received and made a decision on each of the proposals. At this time, they resolved to approve all of the proposed spending, and the addition of \$20,000 to fund a scoping study of the health of the Hokianga Harbour. The additional funding was in response to several submissions received during the consultation process that raised concerns about the health of the Hokianga harbour, and requesting funding for a study involving tangata whenua and other key stakeholders.

The Long Term Plan budgeted a 7.9% rate increase for the 2019/20 financial year, which was proposed to increase to 8.6% in order to achieve the proposed new work. Higher-than-forecast regional growth (more ratepayers), means that all of the new work has been able to be incorporated at no additional cost to individual ratepayers. As a result, the total 2019/20 budgeted rates increase is now lower than budgeted, dropped from 7.9% to 7%.

The final Annual Plan 2019/20 | Mahere-a-Tau 2019/20 is available on council's website www.nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2019

Ngā tapirihanga/Attachments

Nil

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Jonathan Gibbard
Title: Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement
Date: 24 June 2019

TITLE: Working Party Updates

ID: A1203607

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

Ngā taunaki/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Working Party Updates' by Sally Bowron, Strategy, Governance and Engagement Team Admin/PA and dated 17 June 2019, be received.
-

Rīpota/Report

Pest Management Working Party (Chair: Cr Mike Finlayson)

The Pest Management Working Party met on 18 April 2019. The topics for discussion included:

- Community Engagement on Marine Biosecurity;
- Predator Free Northland PF2050 – Expression of Interest; and
- Pig Control on Private Land Surrounding Northland's Kauri Forests.

Following discussion, the Pest Management Working Party provided advice on the following next steps:

- NRC to continue to work and explore options with Papa Taiao Earthcare, a community group based in the Far North to see how NRC can increase community pest monitoring and link with Enviroschools.
- Staff to look into the option of using freshwater sites e.g. moorings in rivers for marine pest management control.
- Staff to provide an update on Predator Free Northland PF2050 at the next meeting of the Pest Management Working Party.
- Staff to continue to liaise with Ministry of Social Development to discuss youth training schemes.

Reports from the 12 June Natural Resources Working Party (attended by member Murphy) and the 5 June Planning Working Party (attended by member Holloway) will be reported at the next formal meeting.

Authorised by Group Manager

Name: Jonathan Gibbard

Title: Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

Date: 4 July 2019