

AGENDA

Council
Tuesday 22 February 2022 at 10.30am

Northland Regional Council Agenda

Meeting to be held remotely
on Tuesday 22 February 2022, commencing at 10.30am

Recommendations contained in the council agenda are NOT council decisions. Please refer to council minutes for resolutions.

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2.0 A ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED	
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<p>ACC - Accident Compensation Corporation</p> <p>ALGIM - Association of Local Government Information Management</p> <p>AMA - Aquaculture Management Area</p> <p>AMP - Asset Management Plan/Activity Management Plan</p> <p>AP - Annual Plan</p> <p>BOI - Bay of Islands</p> <p>BOPRC - Bay of Plenty Regional Council</p> <p>CAPEX - Capital Expenditure (budget to purchase assets)</p> <p>CBEC - Community, Business and Environment Centre</p> <p>CCO - Council Controlled Organisation</p> <p>CCTO - Council Controlled Trading Organisation</p> <p>CDEM - Civil Defence Emergency Management</p> <p>CEEF - Chief Executives Environment Forum</p> <p>CEG - Co-ordinating Executive Group</p> <p>CEO - Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>CIMS - Co-ordinated Incident Management System (emergency management structure)</p> <p>CMA - Coastal Marine Area</p> <p>CPCA - Community Pest Control Areas</p> <p>CRI - Crown Research Institute</p> <p>DHB - District Health Board</p> <p>DOC - Department of Conservation</p> <p>DP - District Plan</p> <p>E350 - Extension 350 programme</p> <p>ECA - Environmental Curriculum Award</p> <p>ECAN - Environment Canterbury</p> <p>EECA - Energy Efficiency Conservation Authority</p> <p>EF - Environment Fund</p> <p>EMA - Employers and Manufacturers Association</p> <p>EOC - Emergency Operations Centre</p> <p>EPA - Environmental Protection Authority</p> <p>ETS - Emissions Trading Scheme</p> <p>FDE - Farm Dairy Effluent</p> <p>FNDC - Far North District Council</p> <p>FNHL - Far North Holdings Limited</p> <p>FPP - First Past the Post</p> <p>GE - Genetic Engineering</p> <p>GIS - Geographic Information System</p> <p>GMO - Genetically Modified Organism</p> <p>HBRC - Hawke's Bay Regional Council</p> <p>HEMP - Hapū Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Horizons - Brand name of Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council</p> <p>HR - Human Resources</p> <p>HSNO - Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act</p> <p>HSWA - Health and Safety at Work Act 2015</p> <p>IEMP - Iwi Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>ILGACE - Iwi and Local Government Chief Executives Forum</p> <p>IPPC - Invited Private Plan Change</p> <p>IRIS - Integrated Regional Information System</p> <p>KDC - Kaipara District Council</p> <p>KPI - Key Performance Indicator</p> <p>LAWA - Land, Air, Water Aotearoa</p> <p>LEA - Local Electoral Act 2001</p> <p>LGA - Local Government Act 2002</p> <p>LGNZ - Local Government New Zealand</p> <p>LGOIMA - Local Government Official Information & Meetings Act 1987</p> <p>LIDAR - Light detection and ranging</p> <p>LTI - Long time injury</p> <p>LTP - Long Term Plan</p> <p>MBIE - Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment</p> <p>MFE - Ministry for the Environment</p> <p>MFL - Māori Freehold Land</p> <p>MHWS - Mean High Water Springs</p> <p>MMH - Marsden Maritime Holdings Limited</p> <p>MNZ - Maritime New Zealand</p> <p>MOH - Ministry of Health</p> <p>MOT - Ministry of Transport</p>	<p>MPI - Ministry for Primary Industries</p> <p>MSD - Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>NCMC - National Crisis Management Centre</p> <p>NDHB - Northland District Health Board</p> <p>NEMA - National Emergency Management Agency</p> <p>NES - National Environmental Standards</p> <p>NFT - Northland Forward Together</p> <p>NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation</p> <p>NIF - Northland Intersectoral Forum</p> <p>NINC - Northland Inc. Limited</p> <p>NIWA - National Institute of Water and Atmosphere</p> <p>NORTEG - Northland Technical Advisory Group</p> <p>NPS - National Policy Statement</p> <p>NZCPS - New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement</p> <p>NZRC - New Zealand Refining Company (Marsden Point)</p> <p>NZTA - Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency</p> <p>NZTE - New Zealand Trade and Enterprise</p> <p>NZWWA - New Zealand Water and Wastes Association</p> <p>OFI - Opportunity for Improvement\</p> <p>OPEX - Operating Expenditures</p> <p>OSH - Occupational Safety & Health</p> <p>OTS - Office of Treaty Settlements</p> <p>PCBU - Person Conducting Business or Undertaking</p> <p>PGF - Provincial Growth Fund</p> <p>PPE - Personal Protective Equipment</p> <p>RAP - Response Action Plan</p> <p>RBI - Regional Broadband Initiative</p> <p>RCP - Regional Coastal Plan</p> <p>RFI - Request for Information</p> <p>RFP - Request for Proposal</p> <p>RLTP - Regional Land Transport Plan</p> <p>RMA - Resource Management Act 1991</p> <p>RMG - Resource Managers Group (Regional Councils)</p> <p>RMZ - Riparian Management Zone</p> <p>ROI - Return on Investment</p> <p>RP - Regional Plan</p> <p>RPMP - Regional Pest Management Plan</p> <p>RPMS - Regional Pest Management Strategy</p> <p>RPS - Regional Policy Statement</p> <p>RPTP - Regional Public Transport Plan</p> <p>RRSAP - Regional Road Safety Action Plan</p> <p>RSG - Regional Sector Group</p> <p>RSHL - Regional Software Holdings Ltd</p> <p>RTC - Regional Transport Committee</p> <p>RTO - Regional Tourism Organisation</p> <p>SIG - Special Interest Group</p> <p>SIPO - Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives</p> <p>SITREP - Situation Report</p> <p>SOE - State of Environment (or) State Owned Enterprise</p> <p>SOI - Statement of Intent</p> <p>SOLGM - Society of Local Government Managers</p> <p>STV - Single Transferable Vote</p> <p>TAG - Technical Advisory Group</p> <p>Tier 1 - Site level plan or response for an oil spill</p> <p>Tier 2 - Regional level plan or response to an oil spill</p> <p>Tier 3 - National level plan or response to an oil spill</p> <p>TLA - Territorial Local Authority – City & District Councils</p> <p>TON - Top of the North (regions)</p> <p>TTMAC - Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party</p> <p>TTNEAP - Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Action Plan</p> <p>TMP - Treasury Management Plan</p> <p>TOR - Terms of Reference</p> <p>TPK - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Maori Development)</p> <p>TUANZ - Telecommunications Users Association of NZ</p> <p>UNISA - Upper North Island Strategic Alliance</p> <p>WDC - Whangarei District Council</p> <p>WHHIF - Whangarei Harbour Health Improvement Fund</p> <p>WRC - Waikato Regional Council</p> <p>WSMP - Workplace Safety Management Practices</p>
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Tauāki ā roto

Tēnei au
Tēnei mātou
He kaikaunihera
He kawenga i ngā whakataunga,
i ngā tikanga
Ki uta, ki tai
Kia rewa ai ngā iwi katoa o Te
Taitokerau

Haumie hui e
TĀIKI E!

Here I am
Here we are
Your councillors
The bearers of sound
decision making power
Reaching inland and coastal
To uplift all peoples of
Northland

Bring forth unity
Tis Done!



TITLE: **Confirmation of Minutes - Council Meeting 14 December 2021**

From: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Authorised by: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist, on 16 February 2022

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the minutes of the meeting held on 14 December 2021, confirmed as a true and correct record.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Minutes of the council meeting - 14 December 2021 [↓](#) 

Council Meeting
14 December 2021

Northland Regional Council Minutes

Meeting held remotely
on Tuesday 14 December 2021, commencing at 10.30am

Tuhinga/Present:

Chairperson, Penny Smart

Councillors:

Terry Archer
Justin Blaikie
Jack Craw
Colin Kitchen
Amy Macdonald
Marty Robinson
Rick Stolwerk
Joce Yeoman

I Tae Mai/In Attendance:

Full or Part Meeting

Independent Audit & Risk Advisor
Individual Financial Advisor
Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer
Pou Taumatua - GM Corporate Services
Pou Tiaki Taiao - GM Environmental Services
Pou Whakaritenga - GM Regulatory Services
Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement
Pou Tiaki Hapori - GM Community Resilience
Pou Tiaki Pūtaiao - GM Biosecurity
Transport Manager
Planning and Policy Manager
Human Resources Manager
Rivers and Natural Hazards Manager
Strategic Projects and Facilities Manager
Governance Specialist

The Chair declared the meeting open at 10.36am. Proceedings commenced with the Tauāki ā roto by full council.

Secretarial Note: Due to the current Covid-19 restrictions and the meeting being conducted fully remotely, proceedings were livestreamed in order to be open to the public.

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 1.0)

There were no apologies.

Nga whakapuakanga/Declarations of Conflicts of Interest (Item 2.0)

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

Council Meeting
14 December 2021

Secretarial Note: The Chair provided some opening remarks:

- *It was the last formal council meeting for 2021;*
- *Staff and councillors were congratulated for a productive year; despite the capacity and capability of the organisation being tested;*
- *'Team NRC' had worked well together 'with respect, cohesion and participation'; and*
- *2022 would bring more challenges. Councillors and staff would need to continue to work together 'to share the load and see the opportunities'.*

Confirmation of Minutes - 16 November 2021 Council Meeting (Item 5.1)

Report from Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Moved (Kitchen/Stolwerk)

That the minutes of the council meeting held on 16 November 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried

Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 5.2)

Report from Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Moved (Robinson/Archer)

That the action sheet be received.

Carried

Financial Report to 30 November 2021 (Item 6.1)

Report from Vincent McColl, Financial Accountant

Moved (Craw/Stolwerk)

That the report 'Financial Report to 30 November 2021' by Vincent McColl, Financial Accountant and dated 2 December 2021, be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note:

- *The Independent Advisors provided commentary on the global scale changes in the financial markets which were influencing the performance of council's managed funds.*
- *Concern was raised regarding the salary variance and the challenge council was facing recruiting/retaining staff.*

Appointment of Alternate Director to Regional Software Holdings Limited (RSHL) (Item 7.1)

Report from Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer

Moved (Macdonald/Blaikie)

1. That the report 'Appointment of Alternate Director to Regional Software Holdings Limited' by Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer and dated 19 November 2021, be received.

Council Meeting
14 December 2021

2. That council acknowledges the contribution and services of the Group Manager Advisor to the RSHL Board.
3. That council authorises the appointment of the Group Manager – Corporate Services as an Alternate Director to the RSHL Board.

Carried

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party - appointment of replacement member to the Water and Land Working Party (Item 7.2)

Report from Sally Bowron, Strategy, Governance and Engagement Team Admin/PA

Moved (Blaikie/Robinson)

1. That the report 'Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party - appointment of replacement member to the Water and Land Working Party' by Sally Bowron, Strategy, Governance and Engagement Team Admin/PA and dated 12 November 2021, be received.
2. That Waimarie Kingi, Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Taka Hapū Iwi Trust is appointed onto council's Water and Land Working Party to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the member for Ngāti Tara.

Carried

Regional Public Transport Plan 2021-2031 (Item 7.3)

Report from Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transport Alliance

Moved (Stolwerk/Blaikie)

1. That the report 'Regional Public Transport Plan 2021-2031' by Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transport Alliance and dated 23 November 2021, be received.
2. That the Northland Regional Council approve the Regional Public Transport Plan 2021-2031 compiled by the Regional Transport Committee.
3. That Northland Regional Council approve the public release of the Regional Public Transport Plan 2021-2031.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Appreciation was extended to all involved in the compilation of the Regional Public Transport Plan 2021 – 2031.

Solar Energy Expansion at Council's Owner-Occupied Properties (Item 7.4)

Report from Phil Heatley, Strategic Projects and Facilities Manager

Moved (Robinson/Stolwerk)

1. That the report 'Solar Energy Expansion at Council's Owner-Occupied Properties' by Phil Heatley, Strategic Projects and Facilities Manager and dated 29 November 2021, be received.
2. That up to \$40,000 + GST in investment be drawn from councillor's discretionary budget for further provision of solar power generation at 36 Water Street, Whangārei.

Council Meeting
14 December 2021

3. That up to \$125,000 + GST in investment be drawn from the Property Reinvestment Fund for further provision of solar power generation at the Kaipara Service Centre, Dargaville.

An amendment was moved (Blaikie/Yeoman)

1. That the report 'Solar Energy Expansion at Council's Owner-Occupied Properties' by Phil Heatley, Strategic Projects and Facilities Manager and dated 29 November 2021, be received.
2. That the potential investment for further provision of solar power generation at 36 Water Street, Whangārei, lie on the table until the New Year.
3. That up to \$125,000 + GST in investment be drawn from the Property Reinvestment Fund for further provision of solar power generation at the Kaipara Service Centre, Dargaville.

Carried

(Councillor Robinson abstained from voting)

The substantive motion, being the amendment to the original motion, was then put and carried.

2022 Meetings Calendar (Item 7.5)

Report from Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Moved (Stolwerk/Robinson)

1. That the report '2022 Meetings Calendar' by Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist and dated 19 November 2021, be received.

Carried

It was further moved (Stolwerk/Archer)

2. That the programme of meetings for 2022, as amended at the meeting, be adopted.

Carried

**Submission to Auckland Council on Notified Sand Mining Applications
(Item 7.6)**

Report from Ingrid Kuindersma, Policy Planner

Moved (Yeoman/Macdonald)

1. That the report 'Submission to Auckland Council on Notified Sand Mining Applications' by Ingrid Kuindersma, Policy Planner and dated 26 November 2021, be received.
2. That the council retrospectively approve the lodging of a submission with regard to publicly notified applications by McCallum Brothers Ltd to continue sand mining off Pakiri Beach.

Carried

Council Meeting
14 December 2021

Leave Provisions (Item 7.7)

Report from Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services

Moved (Craw/Macdonald)

1. That the report 'Leave Provisions' by Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services and dated 25 November 2021, be received.
2. That council approves three additional council days leave for all staff during 5-7 January 2022.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Appreciation was extended to both staff for their mahi during a difficult year and also to council for its ongoing support and acknowledgement of the work undertaken by staff.

Health and Safety report (Item 8.1)

Report from Beryl Steele, Human Resources Manager

Moved (Kitchen/Macdonald)

That the report 'Health and Safety report' by Beryl Steele, Human Resources Manager and dated 29 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Work was underway developing wellbeing metrics and these would be included in reporting in due course.

Chair's Report to Council (Item 8.2)

Report from Penny Smart, Chair

Moved (Smart/Macdonald)

That the report 'Chair's Report to Council' by Penny Smart, Chair and dated 30 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Appreciation was extended to the Chair for her mahi on behalf of council.

Chief Executive's Report to Council (Item 8.3)

Report from Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer

Moved (Craw/Archer)

That the report 'Chief Executive's Report to Council' by Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer and dated 30 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Council Meeting
14 December 2021

Secretarial Note: Staff undertook to provide the Chair of the Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party an update prior to Christmas regarding the ability to gain land access permission in the Russell Forest to undertake goat control.

Reporting on Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Performance Measures for Quarter One of the 2021/22 Year (Item 8.4)

Report from Robyn Broadhurst, Policy Specialist

Moved (Stolwerk/Craw)

1. That the report 'Reporting on Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Performance Measures for Quarter One of the 2021/22 Year' by Robyn Broadhurst, Policy Specialist and dated 29 November 2021, be received.

Carried

It was further moved (Kitchen/Stolwerk)

2. That council agree to change the Terms of Reference of the Audit and Risk Subcommittee to be the delegated body responsible for reviewing the quarterly reports.

An amendment was moved (Yeoman/Smart)

2. That council agree to change the Terms of Reference of the Audit and Risk Subcommittee to be the delegated body responsible for undertaking a 'deep dive' into the quarterly reports provided a summary report is then provided to full council.

Secretarial Note: The Chair then put the substantive motion; being the amendment to the original motion.

Carried

(Councillor Stolwerk voted against the motion)

Receipt of Committee Minutes (Item 9.1)

Report from Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Moved (Stolwerk/Kitchen)

That the unconfirmed minutes of the:

- Audit and Risk Subcommittee - 24 November 2021.
- Investment and Property Subcommittee – 24 November 2021.
- Regional Transport Committee – 13 October 2021.

be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note: The Chairs of the subcommittees/committee provided a verbal update on priorities and key workstreams.

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Working Party Updates and Chairpersons' Briefings (Item 9.2)

Report from Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Moved (Blaikie/Robinson)

That the report 'Working Party Updates and Chairpersons' Briefings' be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note: The Chairs of the Climate Change Working Party and Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party provided a verbal update on key priorities.

Working Group Updates and Chairpersons' Briefings (Item 9.3)

Report from Erica Wade, Personal Assistant - Environmental Services

Moved (Blaikie/Macdonald)

That the report 'Working Group Updates and Chairpersons' Briefings' be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Appreciation was extended to the rivers and natural hazards team for the support provided to the Taumarere Flood Management Working Group.

Kaupapa ā Roto/Business with Public Excluded (Item 10.0)

Moved (Smart/Stolwerk)

1. That the public be excluded from the proceedings of this meeting to consider confidential matters.
2. That the general subject of the matters to be considered whilst the public is excluded, the reasons for passing this resolution in relation to this matter, and the specific grounds under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution, are as follows:

Item No.	Item Issue	Reasons/Grounds
10.1	Confirmation of confidential Minutes - 16 November 2021 council meeting	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, as stated in the open section of the meeting -.
10.2	Receipt of Committee Confidential Minutes	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, as stated in the open section of the meeting -.
10.3	Human Resources Report	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons s7(2)(a).
10.4	Introduction of Pencarrow VI Fund into the Long-Term Fund Investment Fund	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to enable council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities s7(2)(h).

Council Meeting
14 December 2021

10.5	Poroti Springs Claim	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege s7(2)(g).
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3. That the Independent Advisors be permitted to stay during business with the public excluded.

Carried

Secretarial Note: The meeting adjourned at 12.39pm and reconvened at 12.43pm to address business with the public excluded.

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 1.18pm.

TITLE: **Receipt of Action Sheet**

From: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Authorised by: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist, on 08 February 2022


Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to enable the meeting to receive the current action sheet.

Nga mahi tutohutia / Recommendation

That the action sheet be received.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Council Action Sheet - February 2022 [↓](#) 

Council Actions as at 16/02/2022

Id	Meeting	Target Date	Description	Request Details	Most Recent Comment
6297	Council 19/10/2021	2/11/21	Draft NRC submission - Managing our wetlands	That formal advice be sought regarding potential options to establish an accreditation system for earthworks contractors (to prevent the damage or destruction of wetlands).	COMPLETE. Consideration to be given to building rules relating to wetlands into existing contractor workshops. Further information to be provided to council regarding the frequency/reach of workshops and how they were promoted. This matter to be progressed through the Planning and Regulatory Working Party going forward.
6376	Council 14/12/2021	28/12/21	Reporting on Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Performance Measures for Quarter One of the 2021/22 Year	The Terms of Reference of the Audit and Risk Subcommittee to, be amended to reflect that it is the delegated body responsible for undertaking a 'deep dive' into the quarterly reports on the Long Term Plan performance measures, provided a summary report is then provided to full council.	Refer to Item 8.5 in the February council agenda.

TITLE: Financial Report to 31 January 2021

From: Vincent McColl, Financial Accountant

Authorised by Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services, on 10
Group Manager/s: February 2022

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

This report is to inform council of the year to date (YTD) financial result to January 2022. Council has achieved a YTD surplus after transfers to and from reserves of \$7.85M, which is \$1.07M favourable to budget (November YTD: \$245K). December gains on externally managed funds is the main contributor to an improved surplus over November but no gains have been accrued for January as it is expected to be a loss month for the majority of fund managers. Eriksens have advised that losses have been incurred due to equity sell offs in response to concerns about rising inflation and central bank interest rates. An update on fund performance to the end of January will be provided to the February council meeting.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Financial Report to 31 January 2021' by Vincent McColl, Financial Accountant and dated 9 February 2022, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

SUMMARY OPERATING RESULTS			
	000's ACTUAL YTD	000's BUDGET YTD	000's VARIANCE YTD
Revenue (including other gains)	\$ 42,750	\$ 42,171	\$ 579
Expenditure	\$ 29,038	\$ 30,348	\$ 1,310
NET (COST)/SURPLUS BEFORE TRANSFERS FROM/(TO) RESERVES	\$ 13,712	\$ 11,823	\$ 1,889
Transfer From (To) Special Reserves	\$ (5,862)	\$ (5,048)	\$ (814)
NET (COST)/SURPLUS AFTER TRANSFERS FROM/(TO) RESERVES	\$ 7,850	\$ 6,775	\$ 1,074

Revenue

Year to date revenue is \$42.75M, which is \$579K or 1.4% above budget.

YTD REVENUE VARIANCE INDICATORS BY REVENUE TYPE			
	FAV / (UNFAV)		Commentary
	\$	%	
Rates	\$20,309	0.1%	
User Fees and Sundry	\$254,787	7.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher than budgeted monitoring fees of \$94K Higher than budgeted mooring fees of \$87K Higher than budgeted tenant recoveries relating to Kensington Crossing of \$160K offset with higher than budgeted tenant costs Higher than budgeted biosecurity materials for resale of \$39K Higher than budgeted KMR corporate cost recoveries of \$31K Offset by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower than budgeted bus fare box income of \$203K
Grants and Subsidies	\$24,161	0.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unbudgeted subsidies on a weather radar system of \$50K Higher than budgeted subsidies on flood infrastructure work of \$540K offset with higher than budgeted transfers to special reserves Offset by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower than budgeted subsidies on the SHARP project of \$185K offset with lower than budgeted expenditure. Lower than budgeted subsidies on FIF projects of \$141K partially offset with lower than budgeted expenditure. Lower than budgeted NZTA subsidies of \$171K than budgeted due to lower than budgeted expenditure. Lower than budgeted biosecurity project subsidies offset by lower than budgeted expenditure of \$86K
Investment Interest Income	\$113,170	111.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unbudgeted interest on Kensington Crossing fitout payments of \$10K Unbudgeted interest on the REL loan of \$40K offset with a impairment provision Higher than budgeted internal interest of \$51K due to not yet having completed enough floodworks to establish another tranche of external borrowing.
Investment Property Income	\$170,352	10.4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher than budgeted rent income on Kensington Crossing properties due to the sale of these properties occurring later than budgeted. Higher than budgeted rent income on Council's properties due to favourable rent reviews and some now tenanted properties that were budgeted as untenanted.
Long Term Fund Gains	(\$34,283)	(1.7%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual December YTD returns of 4.0% are higher than the budgeted 3.11% (6.22% annualised). No gains for January have been accrued and losses on some funds are expected for the month.
Short Term Fund Gains	\$30,240	10.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual December YTD returns of 2.0% are higher than the budgeted 1.89% (3.78% annualised). No gains for January have been accrued and losses on some funds are expected for the month.
Total	\$578,735	1.4%	

Expenditure

Year to date expenditure is \$29.04M, which is \$1.31M or 4.3% below budget.

YTD EXPENDITURE VARIANCE INDICATORS BY COUNCIL ACTIVITY						
<div><div></div><div>= negative unfav variance over 10%</div></div>	FAV / (UNFAV)		Commentary	Offset by:		Not offset
<div><div></div><div>= negative unfav variance under 10%</div></div>	\$	%		Subsidies	Reserves	FAV / (UNFAV)
<div><div></div><div>= positive favourable variance</div></div>						
Regulatory Services	\$37,961	1.7%	<div><div>• Lower than budgeted salaries due to recruitment issues</div><div>• Higher than budgeted expenditure relating to to consent applications and monitoring</div><div>• Other small accumulated variances within this group</div></div>			\$147K (\$125K)
Environmental Services	\$569,014	10.7%	<div><div>• Lower than budgeted salaries due to recruitment issues</div><div>• Lower than budgeted costs of the SHARP project</div><div>• Lower than budgeted expenditure on FIF projects</div><div>• Lower than budgeted expenditure training and national meetings</div><div>• Other small accumulated variances within this group</div></div>	\$21K \$185K \$100K		\$16K \$195K
Biosecurity	\$366,254	7.3%	<div><div>• Lower than budgeted salaries due to recruitment issues</div><div>• Other small accumulated variances within this group</div></div>	\$38K		\$37K \$31K
Kaipara Moana Remediation	(\$234,477)	(556.1%)	<div><div>• Kaipara Moana remediation costs of \$39k will be recovered from the Kaipara Moana Entity. The balance of this relates to in kind labour contributions and staff costs to be offset with lower NRC grant expenditure.</div></div>			\$324K \$4K
Governance and Engagement	\$242,719	6.2%	<div><div>• Lower than budgeted salaries due to recruitment issues</div><div>• Other small accumulated variances within this group</div></div>			(\$234K)
Community Resilience	\$539,224	9.0%	<div><div>• Lower than budgeted salaries due to recruitment issues</div><div>• Lower than budgeted flood scheme maintenance and river clearance works due to weather related delays</div><div>• Lower than budgeted transport costs</div><div>• Lower than budgeted NTA costs</div><div>• Other small accumulated variances within this group</div></div>	\$43K	\$160K \$14K	\$201K \$42K
Corporate Services	\$29,873	0.5%	<div><div>• Lower than budgeted salaries due to recruitment issues</div><div>• Higher than budgeted internal interest expenses relating to higher special reserve balances than budgeted</div><div>• Other small accumulated variances within this group</div></div>			\$210K \$23K \$57K \$32K
	(\$240,564)	(19.1%)	<div><div>• Higher than budgeted tenant costs relating to Kensington Crossing</div><div>• Other small accumulated variances within this group</div></div>	(\$160K)	(\$70K)	\$102K (\$48K)
Total	\$1,310,003	4.3%		\$227K	\$104K	(\$24K) (\$11K)

Salary Variances

Across council there is a \$988K (November YTD: \$804K) favourable salaries variance predominantly due to the time to complete recruitment of positions identified in the LTP (Long Term Plan) and some vacancies already present at the end of 2020/21. Of this \$59K (November YTD: \$25K) is related to subsidised work programmes. This variance is partially offset by \$317K (September YTD: \$278K) of annual leave earned not taken.

Transfers to reserves

For the year to date there has been a net transfer to reserves of \$5.86M compared to a budgeted net transfer to reserves of \$5.05M. This is predominantly due to:

- \$569K more than budgeted transfers to flood infrastructure river reserves due to higher than budgeted subsidies for capital flood works.
- \$160K more than budgeted transfers to river reserves due to lower than budgeted YTD expenditure relating to maintenance and river clearance works not occurring when budgeted and higher than budgeted subsidies on flood schemes.
- \$49K more than budgeted transfers to bus reserves due to lower than budgeted YTD expenditure.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure of \$2.06M is lower than the budget of \$2.21M due to the timing of expenditure on flood works.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Update to Delegations

From: Vincent McColl, Financial Accountant

Authorised by Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services, on 15
Group Manager/s: February 2022

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

This report seeks council approval for amendments to the delegations manual, which have not been sub-delegated and may only be approved by a council resolution.

These amendments include an update to the bank and cheque signatory delegations

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Update to Delegations' by Vincent McColl, Financial Accountant and dated 21 January 2022, be received.
 2. That council approve the updated bank and cheque signatory delegations, as outlined in Attachment 1 pertaining to Item 6.2 of the 22 February 2022 council agenda.
-

Background/Tuhinga

For administrative efficiency and expediency when conducting day-to-day business, the council and its Chief Executive delegates certain statutory duties, responsibility and powers to committees, members or staff.

Council's delegation manual records delegations given to council officers in relation to administrative and financial matters, and in relation to statutory duties, responsibilities and powers. This is a living document that is reviewed periodically and is updated as necessary in response to legislative or staff changes.

The Chief Executive may authorise changes and updates to any delegations or matters to which he has been sub-delegated, however delegations made under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government (Ratings) Act 2002 are not able to be sub-delegated and may only be approved by a council resolution.

Bank delegations

The delegation for authorising payment vouchers and authorising electronic payments on the council's ASB Bank was last amended in August 2019. Updates are now proposed in response to having additional staffing of a sufficient seniority to allow for better cover of banking duties for staff holidays, busy periods, and potential sickness cover in light of the current pandemic.

The amendment proposed by this report are:

1. Add the Assistant Management Accountant as an approved signatory being able to authorise creditor and payroll transactions and operate council's bank accounts.

An excerpt from the delegations manual for creating and authorising payments, including changes, is provided in **Attachment 1**.

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Approve updates to delegations as recommended as included as Attachment 1	Increased staff numbers with banking delegations will allow for better cover of banking duties.	None
2	Do not approve updates to delegations.	None	Maintains our current level of bank authorisers with lower flexibility around leave and more risk from staff absence.

The staff's recommended option is option 1.

Considerations

1. Significance and engagement

Section 76AA of the LGA directs that council must adopt a policy setting out how significance will be determined, and the level of engagement that will be triggered. This policy assists council in determining how to achieve compliance with the LGA requirements in relation to decisions.

This decision is considered to be of low significance when assessed against council's Significance and Engagement Policy because it is part of council's day to day activities. Council is able to make decisions relating to this matter without undertaking further consultation or engagement.


2. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

The activities detailed in this report are in accordance with the council's Treasury Management Policy which was adopted in compliance with the decision making requirements of sections 76–82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Further considerations

Being a purely administrative matter Community Views, Māori Impact Statement, Financial Implications, and Implementation Issues are not applicable.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Banking delegations update [↓](#) 

Current incumbents*:

Chief Executive	Malcolm Nicolson
Group Manager – Corporate Services	Bruce Howse
Group Manager – Environmental Services	Jonathan Gibbard
Group Manager – Governance and Engagement	Auriole Ruka
Finance Manager	Simon Crabb
Management Accountant	Casey Mitchell
Acting Management Accountant	Currently no one with this role. Kim Harvey will be acting when Casey is seconded to the enterprise system project
Financial Accountant	Vincent McColl
Assistant Management Accountant	Kim Harvey
Accounting Assistant – Treasury and Projects	Anan Thiru
Accounting Assistant	Shannon Wilson

**Note the above list of current incumbents isn't included in the delegations manual but included in this attachment as additional information.*

Financial Delegations from the Council to Officers

Description	Delegated to
Overall responsibility for day to day treasury management activities Including establishing appropriate structures, procedures, and controls.	Group Manager – Corporate Services
Borrowing and investment Undertaking new borrowing or re-financing of existing debt in accordance with LTP / AP, requirements of the LGA 2002, approved policies, including investment, Liability Management and Treasury Management Policies, counterparties, approved expenditure limits and any relevant council resolutions.	Chief Executive
Investments – in accordance with Investment Policy, Treasury Management Policy, Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO) and relevant sub-committee or working party Terms of Reference.	Group Manager – Corporate Services
Compliance with legislation Ensuring the financial policies included in Part 6 subpart 3 of LGA 2002 comply with existing and new legislation.	Group Manager – Corporate Services.

<p>Bank accounts Opening/closing bank accounts and authorising signatories to be ratified by the council.</p> <p>Overseeing the Council's cash requirements.</p>	<p>Group Manager – Corporate Services Finance Manager</p> <p>Group Manager – Corporate Services Finance Manager Accounting Assistant – Treasury and Projects</p>
<p>Day to day treasury functions – Internally Managed Funds Maintaining a register of all balance sheet items and reconciliations, reviewing and approving all reconciliations and overseeing maintenance and integrity of general ledger recording.</p> <p>Maintaining a register of all daily cashflow requirements, bank, investment and reconciliations.</p>	<p>Group Manager – Corporate Services Finance Manager Financial Accountant Management Accountant</p> <p>Finance Manager Financial Accountant Accounting Assistant – Treasury and Projects</p>
<p>Bank authorities including operation of bank accounts, cheque signing and bank authorities <u>All Accounts</u> All Banks</p>	<p>Any two of the following positions: (signing and counter-signing) Chief Executive Group Manager – Corporate Services Group Manager – Environmental Services Group Manager – Governance and Engagement Finance Manager Management Accountant Acting Management Accountant** Financial Accountant Assistant Management Accountant**</p>
<p>Issue and operation of council credit cards All banks</p>	<p>Any of the signatories in Schedule 4 “Approved credit card holders” are authorised to operate corporate credit cards subject to approved expenditure limits, LTP / AP budgets and any relevant council policy. The CEO approves the issuing and limits on all staff credit cards.</p> <p>The CEO approves all Group Manager credit card expenditure. Group Manager's approve other staff credit card expenditure.</p>

	The Chairperson approves the CEO expenditure and the Deputy Chairperson approves the Chairperson's expenditure.
<p>Day to day functions – Externally Managed Funds</p> <p><u>Working Capital Fund</u> Invest and withdraw funds within SIPO limits</p> <p>Initiator</p> <p>Authoriser</p> <p><u>Other Externally Managed Funds:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property Reinvestment Fund • Infrastructure Investment Fund • Community Investment Fund <p>Invest and withdraw funds between fund managers as approved by Council and/or Investment Sub-Committee within the SIPO limits.</p> <p>Withdraw funds as approved by council within SIPO limits</p> <p>Initiator</p> <p>Authoriser</p>	<p>Accounting Assistant – Treasury and Projects Accounting Assistant Financial Accountant</p> <p>Chief Executive plus any one of the following positions (signing and counter-signing):</p> <p>Group Manager – Corporate Services Finance Manager Management Accountant Financial Accountant*</p> <p>Accounting Assistant – Treasury and Projects Financial Accountant</p> <p>Chief Executive Officer plus any one of the following positions (signing and counter-signing):</p> <p>Group Manager – Corporate Services Finance Manager Management Accountant Financial Accountant*</p>
Operation of the Electronic	Group Manager – Corporate Services

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	Group Manager – Environmental Services Assistant Management Accountant**
Write-off outstanding accounts receivable of amounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> less than \$1,000 Between \$1,000 and \$5,000 Greater than \$5,000 	<p>CEO, Group Manager and Managers</p> <p>Chief Executive and Group Managers</p> <p>CEO (with the remissio to be reported to the next council meeting)</p>
Refund of unused portion of Application Deposit.	Group Manager – Regulatory Services Consents Manager Coastal and Works Consents Manager
Remit fees and charges of amounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> less than \$1,000 Between \$1,000 and \$5,000 Greater than \$5,000 	<p>All Group Managers and Managers</p> <p>Chief Executive</p> <p>Council</p>
Withholding of goods or services Consideration of the provision of services to the council, or tenancy or occupation of any council property or asset by any persons who have had a bad debt owing to the council written off, is subject to the Chief Executive Officers discretion.	Chief Executive

* It is considered an acceptable one up approval process where the Financial Accountant approve files initiated/loaded by the Accounting Assistants

** Payments cannot be signed and/or authorised by both the Assistant Management Accountant and the Acting Management Accountant in the event that both roles are active. The payment will need to be signed and/or authorised by another role on the appropriate delegated list in addition to either the Assistant Management Accountant or the Acting Management Accountant.

TITLE: Northland Regional Council and Department of Conservation Memorandum of Understanding

From: Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services

Authorised by Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s: Services, on 09 February 2022

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

In early 2017 Northland Regional Council and the Department of Conservation signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOU seeks to formalise closer collaboration and co-operation between NRC and DOC to achieve greater environmental outcomes for the Northland community.

NRC and DOC staff have reviewed the MOU and the outcomes and delivery that this has supported. While our working relationship and understanding of each others priorities has improved, the actual outcomes achieved on the ground has not advanced as much as initially anticipated. With that in mind, the MOU has been reframed to focus on priority work areas and to establish a senior staff programme steering group to help ensure this mahi is progressed.

It is recommended that council approve the revised MOU and authorise the Chairperson to sign on behalf of council.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Northland Regional Council and Department of Conservation Memorandum of Understanding' by Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services and dated 9 February 2022, be received.
2. That the council approves the Memorandum of Understanding and delegation of authority to the NRC Chairperson to sign the memorandum on behalf of council.

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Council chooses not to approve the MOU	N/A	Reduced collaboration and cooperation between NRC and DOC
2	Council chooses to sign the MOU between DOC and NRC	The relationship between DOC and NRC will enhance, focussing on specific shared strategic projects, have greater collaboration in planning and integrating functions where appropriated.	N/A

The staff's recommended option is option 2.

Considerations

1. Environmental Impact

It is anticipated that greater environmental outcomes will be achieved by both organisations having a closer more collaborative working relationship.

2. Community views

Community views on the MOU between NRC and DOC are not known, however we would anticipate the community would be supportive of both organisations seeking to work more collaboratively to deliver more for our community and the environment.

3. Māori impact statement

Similarly to community view, it would be anticipated that Māori would be supportive of greater environmental outcomes being delivered from a closer working relationship between NRC and DOC.

4. Financial implications

The MOU does not have any direct financial implication.

5. Implementation issues

It will be important to ensure the new Programme Steering Group is established to ensure the MOU, and its intent, is fully realised and both organisations seek opportunities to work more collaboratively.

6. Significance and engagement

The activities detailed in this report are provided for in the council's 2021–2031 Long Term Plan, in respect of council's biosecurity, biodiversity, and water management programmes and functions, and as such the decision in this report are in accordance with council's decision making process and sections 76–82 of the LGA 2002. This report does not trigger council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

7. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

The decision within this report is consistent with council policies and legislative compliance. It is anticipated that the MOU will assist in managing the risk that both organisations are heading off in opposite directions, but rather seeks greater coordination.

Background/Tuhinga

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been developed in conjunction with the Department of Conservation (DOC) and represents a review of the original MOU signed in February 2017.

The MOU seeks to formalise closer collaboration and co-operation between NRC and DOC to achieve greater conservation outcomes for the Northland community. It seeks to enhance our relationship and develop a greater understanding of how we work together by focussing on some specific shared strategic projects. The key areas of focus will be reviewed annually.

It is noted that the MOU has been drafted intentionally as a higher level document that affirms the intent and principles of collaboration and co-operation between NRC and DOC to achieve greater environmental outcomes for the Northland community. It is not the intent or purpose of the MOU to detail the specific details about the other work/projects that NRC collaborates on or has potential to collaborate on. This will be addressed through day to day management and the collaboration that currently occurs.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Draft DOC / NRC Memorandum of Understanding [↓](#) 

Memorandum of understanding Manatu whakaaetanga

Northland Regional Council and Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai

Parties – Ngā roopu

1. Chair Northland Regional Council (“the Chair”)
2. Director General of Conservation (“the Director-General”)

Dated:

Aspirational Goal – Ngā wawata

To collaborate and co-operate at all levels to ensure positive outcomes for our environment for Te Tai Tokerau.

Context – Horopaki

Northland Regional Council (NRC) and the Department of Conservation, Te Papa Atawhai (Te Papa Atawhai) have responsibility to care for many of the natural areas in the Northland Region and the protection of the biodiversity and natural heritage within it. They share common values, aims and objectives.

NRC has a regional responsibility for protection of biodiversity biosecurity, freshwater, and the coastal marine area.

Te Papa Atawhai has a national responsibility as it is the central government organisation charged with conserving the natural and historic heritage of New Zealand. Te Kaupapa a Te Papa Atawhai puts nature and people at the heart of everything Te Papa Atawhai does. They're interconnected because it is through our people and relationships that Te Papa Atawhai seeks to achieve its united purpose: Papatūānuku Thrives.

The two organisations have obligations under their parent legislation to tangata whenua, especially in relation to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and Treaty of Waitangi settlements. Nothing in this memorandum or any actions or proposals arising from it will avoid or undermine those obligations.

Through better alignment of strategies; greater collaboration in planning and integrating functions where appropriate; and some shared on-ground management and service delivery, the two organisations can commit to tackling climate change issues, the Predator Free 2050 goal, and Jobs for Nature projects through collaborative and transformational leadership.

Principles guiding the MOU – Ngā mātāpono

- Building a greater understanding of both organisations.
- Maximising opportunities to work together to strengthen Northlands environmental, cultural, economic, and social wellbeing.
- Proactively partner with tangata whenua and give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.
- Working together more effectively to support the community as kaitiaki of our environment.
- Improving coordination and knowledge sharing to maximise outcomes and avoid duplication.

Director-General – Te Papa Atawhai

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Strategic area of focus – Rautaki mahi

This memorandum seeks to enhance our relationship and develop a greater understanding of how we work together by focussing on some specific shared strategic priorities. The strategic priorities and key areas of focus will be reviewed annually.

Collaborative and transformational leadership

- Provide leadership that encourages a collaborative and supportive staff environment.
- Focus on community aspirations and be enthusiastic and optimistic about the different opportunities to deliver on those aspirations in a collaborative way.
- Seek opportunities to test new ways of working and push the boundaries to create new structure and new models of delivery that achieve more for our communities.
- Recognising our collective strengths and constraints and look to maximise our collective influence.
- Operate a high trust / no surprises approach to resolving issues.
- Seek to address issues and advance collaborative approaches as a priority.

Building meaningful partnership with tangata whenua

- Embed a partnership approach with tangata whenua across all aspects of our work.
- Seek opportunities to strengthen formal partnerships with tangata whenua, such as the Regional Alliance, and keep an open mind to new and innovative partnership models.
- Proactively seek opportunities for co-governance and co-design of work priorities and programmes with tangata whenua.

Focused implementation

Te Papa Atawhai's Director of Operations, Northern North Island and NRC's CEO will meet bimonthly to review progress and affirm the principles of this agreement.

A Programme Steering Group will be established to actively implement this MOU with a focus on the following priority work areas that cross public and private land:

1. Kauri protection
2. Freshwater management
3. Predator Free 2050 Taitokerau
4. Deer eradication

The parties agree to progress these Principles and Strategic areas of focus and to seek other opportunities for mutual advantage. The Council and Te Papa Atawhai will report annually to the Northland Conservation Board and Northland Regional Council full council meeting to update progress on key strategic areas of focus and seek governance input on matters identified in this MOU.

Chair – Northland Regional Council

Signed: _____

Date: _____



TITLE: Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision

From: Ben Lee, Policy and Planning Manager

Authorised by Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s: Services, on 08 February 2022

Executive Summary | Whakarāpopototanga

Council approval is sought to adopt *Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision* (Attachment 1).

Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision is a summary of the activities council plans to deliver as set out in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 and council strategies (such as *Ngā Taumata o te Moana: our strategy for tackling climate change*), in the context of council's longer term aims for the region.

Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision has been prepared by staff and workshopped with councillors. There has been no consultation or other engagement in its development – it has not been considered necessary given it is a pulling together and summarising of information.

Council released a previous version of *Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision* soon after the adoption of the previous LTP and it proved to be popular with the public.

Recommendations

1. That the report 'Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision' by Ben Lee, Policy and Planning Manager and dated 17 November 2021, be received.
2. That council approves the adoption of *Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision*.
3. That the Pou Tiaki Taiao - Group Manager Environmental Services be delegated ability to make any necessary minor changes to *Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision*, such as formatting, grammar, and spelling.

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Adopt <i>Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision</i>	Helpful summary of council activities for the public.	None
2	Don't adopt <i>Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision</i>	None	Council doesn't have a publication that helpfully summarises council's activities.

The staff's recommended option is Option 1.

Considerations

1. Environmental impact

None

2. Community views

Community will likely appreciate having a document that helpfully summarises council's activities. The decision to approve the adoption of *Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision* is unlikely to have a negative impact on the community because it is not committing the council to any new activity.

3. Māori impact statement

Māori are likely to have a similar view to the community.

4. Financial implications

Small cost of printing (budgeted).

5. Implementation issues

None

6. Significance and engagement

In relation to section 79 of the Local Government Act 2002, this decision is of low significance when assessed against council's significance and engagement policy because it is part of council's day to day activities. This does not mean that this matter is not of significance to tangata whenua and/or individual communities, but that council is able to make decisions relating to this matter without undertaking further consultation or engagement.

7. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

There is no statutory basis to the document, which means:

- there is no legal requirement to have the document,
- there is no legal process that needs to be followed for its development, and
- it does not have any legal weight in future council decisions.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Te Pae Tawhiti: Our vision [!\[\]\(799877f5c2f906134441300079881630_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(2cdb4db9cae0d6ef949a960a952715f8_img.jpg\)](#)

Te Pae Tawhiti

Our vision



2021-2031

Northland
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau



Toitū te whenua
If the land is well

Toitū te moana
If the sea is well

Toitū te tangata
The people will thrive

This document focuses on the community outcomes that Northland Regional Council wants to achieve, and how we’re playing our part to make our incredible region really thrive.

It shows the wide range of work we do (often in partnership with others), and the work we’ve planned through our Long Term Plan 2021–2031 to care for the natural environment, **te taiao**; to improve community resilience, **he hāpori manawaroa**; and to show regional leadership, **hautūtanga ā rohe**.

In these pages, we’ll explain what council’s long-term aims are for the region, and what we plan to deliver to make a real difference over the next three and 10 years.

Te mahere rautaki a te kaunihera

Council's strategic direction

Vision

Ka whai hua tātou –
to tātou Taitokerau
Our Northland –
together we thrive

Mission

Working together to create
a healthy environment,
strong economy and
resilient communities





Ngā whakataunga ā hāpori

Community outcomes

A strong and sustainable regional economy

A sustainable economy, supporting a healthy standard of living and wellbeing in Te Taitokerau.

Healthy waters for the environment and our people

The fresh and coastal waters of Te Taitokerau are clean and abundant, supporting a healthy environment and the needs of our people.

Protected and flourishing native life

The incredible array of native taonga in Te Taitokerau is treasured and protected, on land and in the water.

Safe and effective transport networks connecting our region

Transport networks are safe, well organised and increasingly low emission, connecting communities and supporting our regional economy.

Resilient, adaptable communities in a changing climate

Communities are well prepared for the growing effects of climate change and the hazards our region faces, such as droughts and floods.

Meaningful partnerships with tangata whenua

Strong outcomes for Māori through enduring relationships between iwi/hapū and council.

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NGĀ WAIORA I TE TAI AO ME TŌ TĀTOU IWI

HEALTHY WATERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND OUR PEOPLE

We want the fresh and coastal waters of te taitokerau to be clean and abundant, supporting a healthy environment and the needs of our people.



WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE BY 2024

- » A proposed new freshwater management plan has been developed and released for public submissions, which will set aspirational outcomes for Northland's freshwater.
- » Te Mana o te Wai is embedded across all council's freshwater management activities.
- » An improved freshwater quality monitoring network is up and running.
- » The resilience and reliability of water supplies, especially drinking water, continues to improve.
- » Map and set up new monitoring programmes for natural wetlands, threatened freshwater species, and river extent.
- » A refocused landowner advice and grant funding scheme, is in place, targeting highly erodible land and protecting our sensitive environments such as dune lakes, wetlands and estuaries.
- » Natural wetlands are identified and protected; restoration and enhancement are proactively encouraged.
- » All community wastewater and stormwater discharges have up-to-date resource consents, and all conditions are met.
- » Aquatic ecosystems and habitats particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change are identified, and work continues to improve their resilience.

The direction of our work is centred around the concept of Te Mana o te Wai – this means protecting the health and wellbeing of the water, and providing for the needs of people's health before enabling other uses of water. Implementing Te Mana o te Wai also means involving tangata whenua and communities in setting clear, agreed goals for freshwater, and to empower them to contribute to monitoring and managing freshwater so these goals are met.

There are some challenging issues to tackle: high levels of sediment (which is why soil conservation remains a big focus), nutrient levels and faecal contamination. As the climate changes, water conservation and security of supply are increasingly important concerns too. In future, we want to encourage land use planning that matches the natural capacities of Northland's land and water, so economic production is sustainable.

ACHIEVE BY 2031

- » Implementation of the new freshwater management plan is well underway.
- » Water quantity limits in areas of high demand and allocation are protecting water bodies and freshwater ecosystems, and providing for the health of communities.
- » One-third of Northland's high-risk, erosion-prone land is under soil conservation management.
- » Northland is more resilient to the effects of climate change and droughts through efficient use and storage of water.
- » The trend of net wetland loss is reversed, so wetland creation and restoration exceeds wetland loss.

ACHIEVE BY 2051

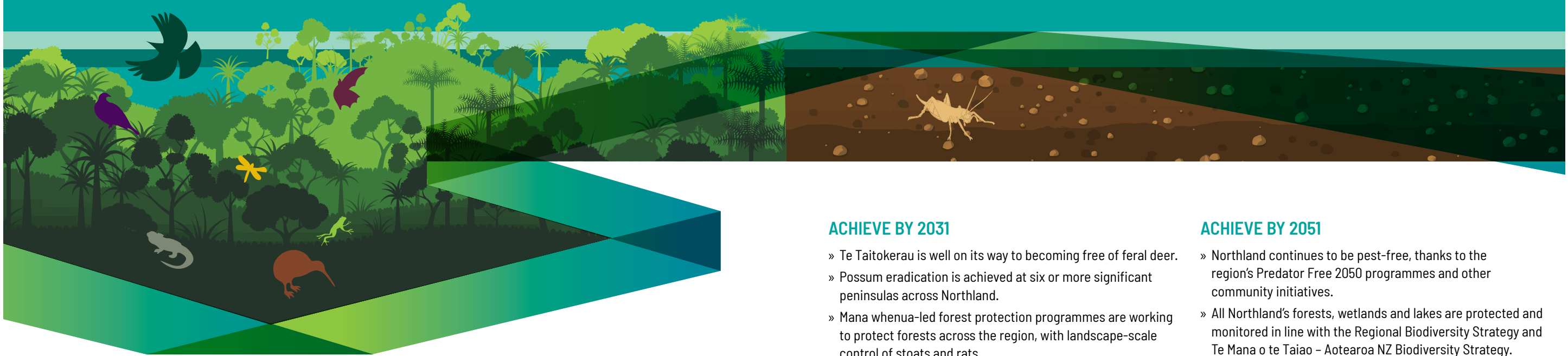
- » The quality of water in Northland's rivers, lakes, estuaries and harbours supports healthy aquatic ecosystems, recreational activities and cultural values.
- » With Te Mana o te Wai fully embedded, we are achieving the outcomes we set out to achieve for freshwater management, and the freshwater aspirations of our communities are being realised.
- » All Northland's high-risk, erosion-prone land is under soil conservation management.
- » Northland is a leader in sustainable land use and water management practices.

KO NGĀ KOIORA TAKETAKE E NOHO HAUMARU ANA, E PUAWAI ANA PROTECTED AND FLOURISHING NATIVE LIFE

We want to see the incredible array of native taonga in Te Taitokerau treasured and protected, on land and in the water.

This isn't a job for council alone – we need the entire community to come together for biodiversity and biosecurity. We want to be part of a regionwide collective of agencies, iwi/hapū and caring communities, working to eradicate possums across the entire Northland region and have significant, landscape-scale areas free of rats and mustelids.

Whānau, hapū and iwi will be acknowledged as kaitiaki of natural and cultural resources, and actively involved in managing the environment. Ultimately, we want to see the decline in biodiversity halted and reversed, resulting in long-term recovery of threatened species. We're working toward these goals by providing ongoing funding to support the incredible work local groups are doing to get rid of pests and help our native life flourish.



WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE BY 2024

- » At least one more High Value Area (biosecurity) is added to Northland, and at least one more Predator Free 2050 programme is developed.
- » A fully funded, collaborative deer eradication programme has been agreed on and is being implemented.
- » Work to stop the spread of kauri dieback, and implement new technologies, continues in partnership with other agencies, landowners and tangata whenua.
- » Site-specific biodiversity restoration plans are making progress at priority sites, and we're developing a Regional Biodiversity Strategy with our partners.
- » A risk assessment of the impact of sea-level rise on mangroves, saltmarsh and seagrass habitats is complete.
- » Carry out preliminary review of high-risk sleeper and offshore biosecurity threats under future climate change scenarios.

ACHIEVE BY 2031

- » Te Taitokerau is well on its way to becoming free of feral deer.
- » Possum eradication is achieved at six or more significant peninsulas across Northland.
- » Mana whenua-led forest protection programmes are working to protect forests across the region, with landscape-scale control of stoats and rats.
- » Northland's high-value lakes have been identified and assessed, and are being actively managed.
- » A Regional Biodiversity Strategy is implemented, to deliver outcomes in line with Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa NZ Biodiversity Strategy.
- » Support for landowners continues, to protect priority sites with restoration plans that include pest control and stock exclusion.
- » Marine biosecurity is fully integrated with the aspirations of iwi and hapū for moana restoration.

ACHIEVE BY 2051

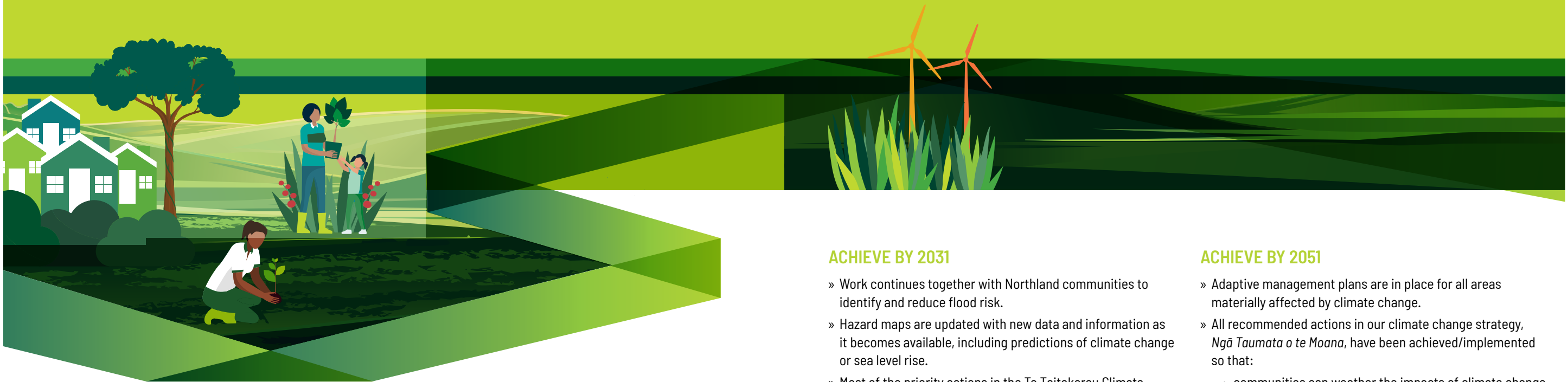
- » Northland continues to be pest-free, thanks to the region's Predator Free 2050 programmes and other community initiatives.
- » All Northland's forests, wetlands and lakes are protected and monitored in line with the Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa NZ Biodiversity Strategy.
- » Mana whenua continue to lead and partner in protection programmes for land and marine life.

NGĀ HAPORI MANAWA ROA, NGĀ HAPORI URUTAU I TE HURINGA O TE TAIAO
RESILIENT, ADAPTABLE COMMUNITIES IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

We want communities to be well prepared for the growing effects of climate change and the hazards our region faces, such as droughts and floods.

Northland must be ready to adapt, time and time again, to a changing climate. Flooding is the most common natural hazard we face as a region, and the effects of climate change are likely to increase this risk.

We will continue to coordinate and contribute to adaptation responses, which support our communities and natural environment to be resilient in the face of climate change. We're also charged with leading emergency management for Northland, and promoting and managing navigation safety on our coastal waters and lakes.



WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE BY 2024

- » The Awanui Flood Scheme upgrade and Otiria-Moerewa flood mitigation spillway are complete.
- » Our completed region-wide flood modelling and coastal hazard mapping continues to improve with additional modelling and erosion assessment, and this information is communicated more widely.
- » All Northland councils have adopted the Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy, and we're making progress towards achieving short-term priority actions.
- » A \$6 million upgrade of the tsunami siren network – contributed to by all four Northland councils (our contribution is \$2 million over two years) – is complete.
- » Significant progress is made towards achieving the short-term recommended actions in our climate change strategy, Ngā Taumata o te Moana, to help Northland's communities adapt to a changing environment, reduce emissions and remove carbon from the atmosphere.
- » A \$5.5 million, purpose-built, multi-agency joint emergency coordination centre, is nearing completion, and will be the central point for emergency responses.

ACHIEVE BY 2031

- » Work continues together with Northland communities to identify and reduce flood risk.
- » Hazard maps are updated with new data and information as it becomes available, including predictions of climate change or sea level rise.
- » Most of the priority actions in the Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy are completed.
- » Significant progress is made towards achieving all recommended actions in our climate change strategy, Ngā Taumata o te Moana.
- » Risk-reduction strategies are developed for all major natural hazards.

ACHIEVE BY 2051

- » Adaptive management plans are in place for all areas materially affected by climate change.
- » All recommended actions in our climate change strategy, Ngā Taumata o te Moana, have been achieved/implemented so that:
 - communities can weather the impacts of climate change
 - Northland has net-zero emissions
 - there is widespread use of natural processes to capture and store carbon.
- » Northland is a leader in sustainable land use and water management practices.
- » All communities across Northland have a high level of resilience.

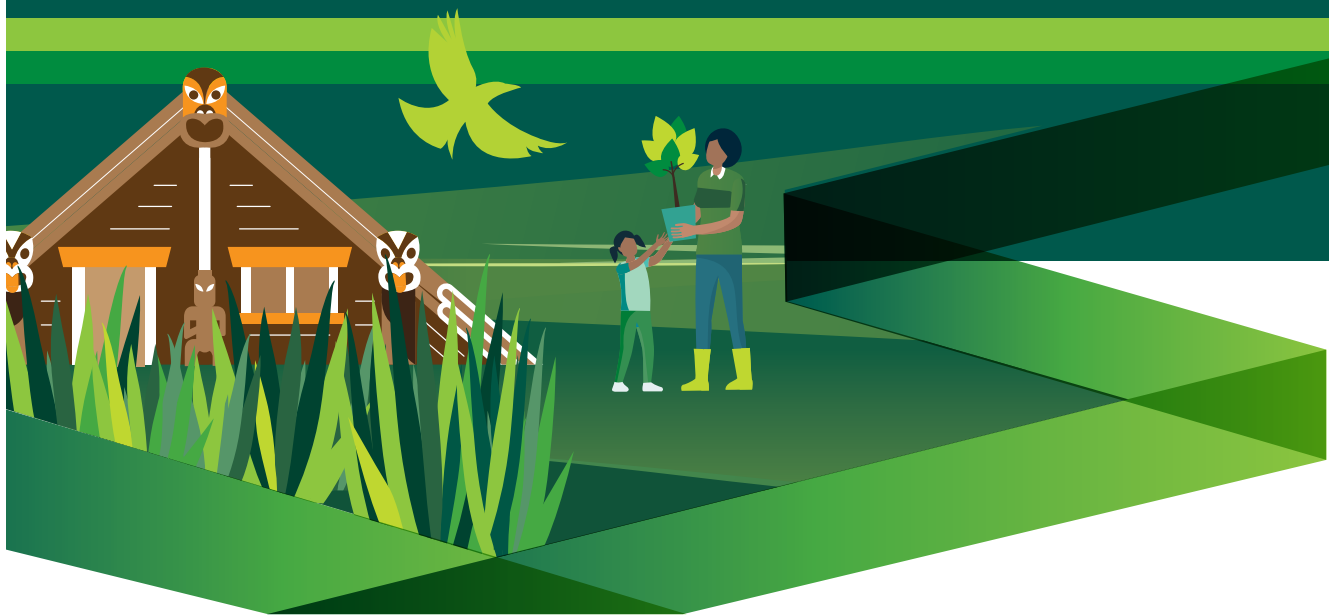
NGĀ HONONGA WHAI TIKANGA KI TE TANGATA WHENUA

MEANINGFUL PARTNERSHIPS WITH TANGATA WHENUA

We're seeking strong outcomes for Māori through enduring relationships between iwi/hapū and council.

Approximately one-third of Northlanders identify as Māori, compared with one-sixth of the national population. The mātauranga and culture of te ao Māori enriches our region, and we know that creating and sustaining meaningful relationships with Māori is key to a thriving Northland.

We want to grow partnerships between council and Māori as tangata whenua/mana i te whenua, to ensure we're working together to deliver environmental, economic, social and cultural wellbeing for Te Taitokerau. This means supporting Māori communities to become resilient and prosperous, fulfilling our obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.



WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE BY 2024

- » There is an enduring partnership between tangata whenua and council that strengthens Māori communities.
- » There is tangata whenua support for the mahi council is doing and plans to do, to improve the relationship between Māori and council.
- » Council continues to be actively involved in treaty settlement processes with Māori and the Crown.
- » Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements are successful and proven to be mutually beneficial to council and Māori.
- » Iwi/hapū and council work together on addressing major issues affecting the region.
- » A Treaty of Waitangi 'health check' is complete and recommendations from this are being implemented.
- » Iwi and hapū are informing decision-making at a governance level, and providing leadership to build resilient and prosperous Māori communities.
- » Māori-constituency councillors are sitting at the council table.

ACHIEVE BY 2031

- » Tangata whenua and council have a positive relationship that delivers tangible benefits, which helps create resilient and prosperous Māori communities.
- » Te Taitokerau is recognised as a region where government, the private sector and Māori organisations work in partnership on innovative economic and environmental mahi.
- » Council is recognised by Māori as a leading organisation for the way it meets the aspirations of Māori.

ACHIEVE BY 2051

- » An enduring partnership between council and Māori is in place to ensure we work together to deliver strong outcomes for Te Taitokerau.

HE ŌHANGA Ā-ROHE E PĀKAHA NEI, E TOITŪ NEI A STRONG AND SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL ECONOMY

A sustainable economy, supporting a healthy standard of living and wellbeing in Te Taitokerau – that’s what we’re striving for.

When the economy is doing well, it also gives us more resources to care for Te Taitokerau’s environment.

As a council, we have the capacity to borrow and invest for the benefit of Northland. We’ll continue to do this, working for a prosperous and thriving region that current and future

generations can enjoy. As stated in the mission of the economic development agency we jointly own, Northland Inc, activities that help achieve equity and environmental sustainability are a vital part of that mahi.



WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE BY 2024

- » Northland Inc is a national leader in regional economic development support services, with approaches that balance ecological and social inter-dependencies, and support the aspirations of Māori.
- » The Investment and Growth Reserve is supporting long-term economic growth across the region.
- » The whole region benefits from economic development funding opportunities that come through central government.
- » The options to support the transition to a net zero-carbon economy in Northland are clearly understood.
- » Big infrastructure projects that support economic development are agreed and underway (e.g. water storage and digital infrastructure).
- » Northland has a regional economic development strategy in place, co-designed with Māori and supported by Northland’s economic community.
- » Central government, councils, tangata whenua, businesses and key agencies work in partnership to deliver economic development across the region.

ACHIEVE BY 2031

- » Northland’s infrastructure needs, such as water storage and digital capacity, are being well met.
- » Our thriving regional economy is well supported by local government.
- » Northland is known nationally for having a diverse, resilient economy that supports strong communities and environmental sustainability.
- » Considerable steps have been made to transition to a net zero-carbon economy in Northland.
- » The actions and outcomes set in the regional economic development strategy have been achieved, and a revised regional economic development strategy is in place.

ACHIEVE BY 2051

- » Northland continues to be known nationally for having a diverse, resilient economy that supports strong communities and environmental sustainability.
- » Northland is benefiting from well-established partnerships between councils, tangata whenua, businesses, central government and key agencies.
- » Northland has a climate-smart economy – climate resilient, with carbon emissions at net-zero level, and a thriving carbon removal economy.

NGĀ HUARAHI WHAI HUA E HONO NEI I TŌ TĀTOU TAKIWĀ

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE TRANSPORT NETWORKS CONNECTING OUR REGION

We want transport networks that are safe, well organised and increasingly low emission, connecting communities and supporting our regional economy.



To do this, we will work with the many different organisations that are responsible for Northland’s transport network. Northland’s growth and economic development will be well

supported via road, rail, and coastal shipping, and we’ll provide fit-for-purpose public transport, while encouraging Northlanders to choose low-carbon transport.

ACHIEVE BY 2031

- » Northlanders have a range of sustainable and environmentally friendly transport options.
- » The major infrastructure projects in our Regional Land Transport Plan are complete.
- » Roads are safer and national Road to Zero targets are achieved.
- » The roading network is more resilient, with fewer roads vulnerable to flooding and accident closures.
- » Advocacy for the upgrade of the Whangārei-to-Ruakākā road to four lanes and SH1 upgrade from Auckland to Wellsford continues.

» ACHIEVE BY 2051

- » Northlanders can consistently travel safely and efficiently around the region, and to Auckland via a four-lane highway.
- » Northland has a comprehensive EV charging infrastructure network.

- » Upgrades to the North Auckland rail line are complete, including the new Marsden Point rail line and the reopened Kauri to Otiria rail line.
- » Northland Regional Council has a zero-carbon car fleet and is working towards a zero-carbon vessel fleet.
- » Options for developing comprehensive regional EV-charging infrastructure are clearly understood.
- » Most of Northland’s public bus fleet is zero-carbon.
- » There is a clear plan for Northland to move to zero-carbon transport by 2050, and progress is being made as planned.
- » Transport needs are effectively integrated into land use planning.

- » All transport in Northland is zero-carbon.
- » Land use planning aligns with regional transport needs, and supports economic and social development.

WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE BY 2024

- » There is national support for the shared regional vision and objectives for Northland transport in the Regional Land Transport Plan.
- » Work on the major infrastructure projects in our Regional Land Transport Plan is underway
- » A resilient transport network continues to be provided, with additional bus services where required to enable social and economic development.
- » Roads are safer, working towards the national Road to Zero targets.
- » Construction is continuing on walking and cycling projects identified in the Northland Walking and Cycling Strategy.
- » An agreed plan is in place to transition to a zero-carbon Northland public transport fleet.
- » Options for decarbonising Northland Regional Council’s vehicle fleet and improving the efficiency of vessels are clearly understood.

Want to know more?
Visit www.nrc.govt.nz

Northland
REGIONAL COUNCIL 
Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau

TITLE: Water Resilience Fund - Criteria, Process and LTP Year 1 Allocation

From: Tony Phipps, Contracted Advisor

Authorised by Victoria Harwood, Pou Tiaki Hapori - GM Community Resilience, on 10
Group Manager/s: February 2022

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

The Northland Regional Council established a Water Resilience Fund in its Long Term Plan 2021-31. The Water Resilience Fund provides \$500,000 per year to support improving water resilience infrastructure (water tanks and associated treatment and plumbing) for vulnerable communities via grants to community linked providers.

This report recommends criteria and process for making Water Resilience Fund grant allocations and makes recommendations for the grant allocations for 2021-22 FY. These recommendations have been made based on the guidance provided by Council at the Council workshop (15 December 2021) on this matter.

Recommendations are made to allocate a total of \$477,600, being 95.5% of the first year's Fund budget to two water resilience improvement projects:

- Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa: up to \$330,000 for Tūtū Te Wai.
- Te Kotahitanga E Mahi Kaha Trust: up to \$150,000 for Waikotihe Puna and Te Kotahitanga Marae and Community Water Proposal.

These projects will provide water infrastructure including water collection and storage tanks, filters and associated plumbing to improve the water resilience and alleviate water poverty for some 110 households, three marae and a kohanga reo.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Water Resilience Fund - Criteria, Process and LTP Year 1 Allocation' by Tony Phipps, Contracted Advisor and dated 10 February 2022, be received.
2. That the Council adopt the criteria and process for making Water Resilience Fund grant allocations as set out and recommended in this report.
3. That the Council make the following Water Resilience Fund grants for the 2021-22 FY:
 - Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa: up to \$330,000 for Tūtū Te Wai.
 - Te Kotahitanga E Mahi Kaha Trust: up to \$150,000 for Waikotihe Puna and Te Kotahitanga Marae and Community Water Proposal.

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	As recommended.	Efficient and effective process that makes best use of existing information and learnings from the 2019-20	Some potential projects may be missed due to the process not including a

		drought and collective advice from the Te Tai Tokerau Water Resilience Working Group.	formal public application process.
2	Including a public expressions of interest/application process. (This option will be re-considered for possible inclusion in the process for future years.)	Likely to get more potential projects.	Work and resources applied to projects that do not receive grants. A lengthier more costly process.

The staff's recommended option is **Option 1**.

Considerations

1. Environmental Impact

The projects funded by the Water Resilience Fund grants recommended will significantly improve the water resilience and overall resilience of the recipient communities, reduce their need for emergency water supplies and improve their health and wellbeing.

There are no adverse environmental impacts expected from the recommendations.

2. Community views

The Water Resilience Fund was established through the Long Term Plan 2021-31 public process with community views on the Fund proposal and kaupapa being sorted and considered by Council. The recommended criteria are strongly aligned to the kaupapa of the Fund and the process includes receiving advice from the Te Tai Tokerau Water Resilience Working Group.

3. Māori impact statement

The Water Resilience Fund was widely supported by Māori through the Long Term Plan process and the most water-short predominantly Māori communities will benefit from the Water Resilience Fund grants. The grant allocation process includes advice from the Te Tai Tokerau Water Resilience Working Group which includes iwi representatives.

4. Financial implications

The total of the recommended grants, \$477,600, represents 95.5% of the Water Resilience Fund for the 2021-22 FY provided for in the Long Term Plan 2021-31. The remaining \$22,400 (4.5%) and any grant funds not fully utilised will remain in a Water Resilience Fund reserve for re-allocation.

5. Implementation issues

Once the Council has made the grants, implementation of the individual water resilience improvement projects is the responsibility of the grantees. While the grantees have been selected as capable providers, this is the first year of the Fund and these are the first projects of this kind. As the first grants have been made with less than half the FY left and with

pandemic impacts including possible material supply delays and shortages, there is some risk that these first projects may not be completed within the FY. However, as it is intended to make grant payments in advance to enable the grantee/providers to purchase materials which are the largest cost components of these projects, it is likely that all payments of the allocated grants will be made before the end of the FY.

6. Significance and engagement

In relation to section 79 of the Local Government Act 2002, this decision is considered to be of low significance when assessed against council's significance and engagement policy because it has previously been consulted on and provided for in council's Long Term Plan and/or is part of council's day to day activities. This does not mean that this matter is not of significant to tangata whenua and/or individual communities, but that council is able to make decisions relating to this matter without undertaking further consultation or engagement.

7. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

The recommendations present no known significant policy or legislation compliance risks for Council. The Council is making grants to trustworthy and capable providers based on advice from a regional water resilience working group with wide and specialist representation. Responsibility for the management of operational risks and compliance is with the grantees.

Background/Tuhinga

The Water Resilience Fund

As part of its response to the severe 2019-20 drought and the lack of water resilience and water poverty exposed, the Northland Regional Council established a Water Resilience Fund in its Long Term Plan 2021-31. The Water Resilience Fund provides \$500,000 per year to support improving water resilience infrastructure (water tanks and associated treatment and plumbing) for vulnerable communities via grants to community linked providers.

This report recommends the criteria and process for making Water Resilience Fund grant allocations and makes recommendations for the grant allocations for 2021-22 FY. These recommendations have been made based on the guidance provided by Council at the Council workshop (15 December 2021) on this matter.

Criteria for Eligible Projects to Receive Water Resilience Fund Grants

The following recommended criteria for eligibility for Water Resilience Fund grants were developed to align with the kaupapa of the Fund and on advice from the Te Tai Tokerau Water Resilience Working Group (TTWRWG: has mandate to co-ordinate and advise, with representation from iwi, central and local government):

Criteria:

1. The project will substantially improve water resilience of a community including households, that are not on an existing public water supply.
2. The benefitting community is identified as suffering from chronic water shortages and water poverty, and is housing or serving vulnerable people: elders, Kaumatua and Kuia, supporting unwell or disabled whanau, high number of whanau including tamariki.
3. Inadequate or poor state of water infrastructure is a primary cause of the water shortages.
4. Deliverability of solutions including infrastructure (tanks, treatment and associated plumbing).
5. The project provider (grantee) is trustworthy and capable with strong community links.

Process for Identifying and Selecting Projects for Water Resilience Fund

Year 1; 2021-22

The process for identifying and selection of projects for Water Resilience Fund grants for this first year of the Fund used the above criteria and was based on information and learnings from the 2019-20 drought and using the collective knowledge and advice of the Te Tai Tokerau Water Resilience Working Group (TTWRWG) as follows:

1. Referring to Te Tai Tokerau Water Resilience Working Group for advice and support.
2. Based on list of potential projects compiled during and following 2019-20 drought response and applying the Criteria for Eligible Projects to Receive Water Resilience Fund Grants.
3. Identify potential projects and providers* (TTWRWG/NRC).
4. Seek detailed proposals (NRC).
5. Evaluate (NRC/TTWRWG) and refine projects (NRC/provider).
6. Allocate and pay grants (NRC).

**Excluding projects or components of projects with, or more closely aligned to, other funding eg. Puna Wai Ora (Te Hiku) or Kainga Rua (TPK).*

Years 2-3; 2022-24

Before considering potential projects for grants in years 2 and 3 of the Fund it is proposed to review the above process and advise on and recommend any improvements. The review will include the consideration of the merits of adding a public expressions of interest/application process. It is proposed to seek advice from TTWRWG on improving the process and report to Council for consideration, then proceed to use the revised process to provide recommendations for allocating the grants for years 2 and 3 before the start of year 2 (July 2022).

Water Resilience Fund Grant Allocations for 2021-22.

Following the above process it is recommended that Water Resilience Fund grants for 2021-22 are made to:

Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa, Tūtū Te Wai project: up to \$327,600 (ex GST).

Project summary:

- Improving water resilience to some eight Whaingaroa communities, including 95 homes and two marae and benefitting 350 people.
- Prioritisation based on Te Rūnanga O Whaingaroa and connected social services data and knowledge of community.
- Providing tanks, water treatment and associated plumbing and minor repairs.
- Provider: Te Rūnanga O Whaingaroa, a mandated Iwi organisation, experienced and trusted community services provider with good project management capability and access to contractors.
- Project cost: Total \$327,600 (ex GST), proposed in three tranches.

Te Kotahitanga E Mahi Kaha Trust: Waikotihe Puna and Te Kotahitanga Marae and Community Water Proposal: up to \$150,000 (ex GST).

Project Summary:

- Improving water resilience to a community immediately SW of Kaikohe, including 15 homes and a marae, church and kohanga reo.
- Prioritisation based on local knowledge of community and participation in the 2019-20 drought response.
- Providing tanks, water treatment and associated plumbing and minor repairs.
- Provider: Te Kotahitanga E Mahi Kaha Trust, experienced and trusted community services provider with recent water tank project experience and access to contractors.
- Project cost: Estimate \$150,000 (ex GST).

The recommended grants total \$477,600 (95.5%) of the 2021-22 Fund, leaving \$22,400 (4.5%) as yet unallocated. A further recommendation will be made on the allocation of the remaining amount, either for a grant to a small-scale project being investigated, or to put in reserve to be added to the following year grants.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Draft NRC feedback - Discussion document on resource management system reform

From: Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist

Authorised by Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s: Services, on 09 February 2022

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

The government has released a consultation document seeking feedback on proposals for reform of the resource management system. The consultation follows on from the select committee report on the exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environment Bill. The consultation document sets out the 'direction of travel' for some elements of the reforms, including regional spatial strategies, the national planning framework and the planning and decision-making system. It does not cover the Strategic Planning or Climate Change Acts in any detail.

A draft submission is attached for consideration by council (Attachment 1). The draft has been provided to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) non-elected members for comment.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Draft NRC feedback - Discussion document on resource management system reform' by Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and dated 2 February 2022, be received.
2. That council authorise the draft submission and that it be lodged on or before 28 February 2022.
3. That the GM – Environmental Services be authorised to make minor changes for readability and formatting prior to lodgement.
4. That the submission be signed by Chair Penny Smart on behalf of council.

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	That council does not provide feedback on the reform proposals	None	Government does not receive the views of council on the reform proposals. Council is perceived to have little interest in the reforms and is not representing the interests of the region.
2	That council does provide feedback on the reform proposals.	Government receives the views of council on the reform proposals.	None

		Council is perceived to have an active interest in the reforms and to be representing regional interests.	
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The staff's recommended option is Option 2.

Considerations

1. Environmental Impact

While there is no direct environmental impact from council lodging a submission, the eventual legislation will have a significant impact on how our environment is managed.

2. Community views

Community views on the reform proposals are likely to vary widely, however council providing feedback to government is not likely to materially affect / impact communities. Council feedback is likely to better ensure regional circumstances are considered in future government decisions.

3. Māori impact statement

Māori views on the reform proposals are likely to vary widely, however council providing feedback to government is not likely to materially affect / impact them directly. A draft of the council submission was circulated to non-elected members of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party for comment. Council has considered these comments in developing the submission.

4. Financial implications

There are no known financial implications of council providing feedback to government on resource management system reform proposals. The activity is provided for in councils Long Term Plan.

5. Implementation issues

There are no implementation issues associated with this decision. There will be significant implementation and financial impacts from the eventual resulting legislative reform however it is too early to know with certainty as to what these may be and how best to plan and budget for them.

6. Significance and engagement

In relation to section 79 of the Local Government Act 2002, this decision is considered to be of low significance when assessed against council's significance and engagement policy because it is part of council's day to day activities. This does not mean that this matter is not of significance to tangata whenua and/or individual communities, but that council is able to make decisions relating to this matter without undertaking further consultation or engagement.

7. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

There are no known policy, risk or legislative compliance issues associated with this decision.

Background/Tuhinga

In November 2021 the government released a targeted consultation document seeking feedback on proposals for reform of the resource management system. The consultation follows on from the select committee report on the exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environment Bill. The consultation document sets out the 'direction of travel' for some elements of the reforms, including regional spatial strategies, the national planning framework and the planning and key aspects of the decision-making system. It does not cover the Strategic Planning or Climate Change Acts in any detail.

Part one of the consultation document sets out the context for the reform of the resource management system and provides an overview of its key elements, including the objectives and the scope of new legislation proposed. This section also provides high level commentary on other reforms underway, including those related to local government and three waters. Commitments to uphold Treaty settlements, takutai Moana arrangements and protect Māori rights and interests in freshwater are also made by the government.

Part two of the consultation document describes at a high level:

- An overview of how the new system will work and the new legislation proposed (the Strategic Planning Act and the Natural and Built Environments Act) – it is effectively silent on the Climate Change Act.
- How the main elements of the system will work together

It also sets out more detailed reform proposals relating to:

- The National Planning Framework (NPF)
- Regional spatial strategies (RSS)
- Natural and built environment plans (NBA plans)
- The relationship between the NPF, RSS and NBA plans
- Joint committees and their role in RSS and NBA plan making
- Consenting, compliance monitoring and enforcement
- National monitoring and system oversight


Part two of the document describes some of the future roles and responsibilities for local government, Māori and central government. It also states that the government is considering appropriate funding mechanisms.

The future resource management system and the reforms represent the most significant redesign of Aotearoa NZ's planning system in decades. It also coincides with reform of the local government system and three waters which are interrelated.

The implications are significant and will materially affect how resource management will occur and the future functions and obligations of council. Staff therefore recommend council provide feedback to government on the proposals – a draft submission is attached for consideration by council. The draft has been circulated to non-elected members of TTMAC for comment in accordance with the council decision to engage with TTMAC on this topic prior to making submissions to government.

The consultation closes 28 February 2022.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Draft NRC feedback on Our future resource management system (9 Feb 2022) [↓](#) 



To: Ministry for the Environment
RM.reform@mfe.govt.nz

Northland Regional Council feedback on: 'Our future resource management system – materials for discussion'

Introduction

The Northland Regional Council (council) is grateful for the opportunity to provide feedback on the 'Our future resource management system' discussion document forwarded to us in late November 2021. Council supports the aims of the resource management system reform and agrees significant change is needed if Aotearoa NZ is to respond effectively to the significant environmental and planning challenges we face. We strongly support a system that focuses on outcomes (rather than managing effects) and the use of strategic spatial plans to guide the use, development, and protection of our natural and built resources.

The government assurance that the Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) will not preclude any potential options for addressing Māori rights and interests in freshwater is strongly supported. We also support the government commitment to carrying over existing Treaty settlements and upholding Takutai moana rights in the new system. We also consider the reform should not affect the resolution of any Treaty Settlement negotiations or Waitangi Tribunal recommendations.

There is potential for tension between providing for:

- Māori rights and interests in freshwater,
- the exercise of existing (and future) Treaty settlements,
- Takutai Moana arrangements,
- Māori aspirations for development (of undeveloped land / settlement assets);

and the requirement for 'use of the environment' to meet environmental limits set nationally under the NBA / National Planning Framework (NPF). While engagement between the government and Māori (as Treaty partners) in setting NPF content / limits may mitigate this, it is likely these tensions will manifest at the regional / local level in the development of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and NBA plan making. This is a critical issue to resolve in the new regime – we do not have the answers but note it is unlikely to be as simple as providing for Māori representation on joint RSS and NBA plan committees.

Our feedback

Our feedback is provided in the interests of developing a workable and efficient resource management system that better recognises te ao Māori, the Treaty and provides for local democratic input. Council is grateful for input from non-elected tangata whenua members of the Te Tai Tokerau Māori and Council Working Party in developing our feedback.

A summary



Private Bag 9021, Whangārei 0148

- The reform of the three waters, local government and resource management systems need to be designed in tandem and in an integrated way to ensure a coherent and workable system. It is difficult to comment on roles and responsibilities without understanding what the future of local government will be – we don't think the resource management reforms should dictate the design of the local government system (noting resource management is only one of local government's functions).
- We support greater recognition of the Treaty and the intent to provide a more effective role for Māori in the new resource management system – we acknowledge current arrangements do not necessarily meet Māori needs but note meaningful improvement will require Māori to be adequately resourced to participate at both national and local levels, especially for those iwi and hapu who have yet to receive settlement. The new system should maintain the mana of hapu and decision making enable their 'voice' to be heard at appropriate levels. The local government roles in giving effect to the Treaty should also be clarified.
- A national Māori entity is proposed as a means for input into national level proposals (such as NPF development) – ensuring adequate representation on this entity will be a challenge. A similar challenge will occur in relation to representation on joint committees for NBA Plans and RSS – regional Māori entities may be a solution but we strongly recommend targeted engagement with Māori on these issues before any decisions are made. Any such mechanisms need to be flexible to allow for regional differences and enable opportunities for the local voice and democratic decision making at the local level.
- Council supports the intent of the reforms and a shift to an outcomes focused regime provided the outcomes do not create conflict, uncertainty or undue process costs. To address this risk we suggest rationalisation of the environmental outcomes in the NBA and that the government consider setting some priorities or a limited hierarchy to reduce potential conflict and provide certainty (for example, reducing risks of natural hazards and protection of biodiversity prevailing over urban growth / housing supply).
- The NBA should include a 'maintain and improve' requirement so that it is clear that where current state is better than a limit, the environment cannot be degraded to a limit (but should also provide for off-setting within this approach)
- Existing national direction (national policy statements, standards and regulations) and RMA definitions should as far as possible be retained so implementation effort to date is not wasted and unnecessary re-litigation of well accepted terms / concepts is avoided. The exception to this is the National Environmental Standards - Freshwater (NES-F) and natural wetlands definition which require urgent amendment to remove current uncertainty in regards the Coastal Marine Area (CMA).
- Transitional environmental limits and targets should be included in the NBA to provide for circumstances where 'current environmental state' does not meet limits (especially if 'use' of the environment is to comply with limits and this applies to existing uses). We note this mirrors the approach in the National Policy Statement – Freshwater Management (NPS-FM).

- Council strongly supports use of RSS in the new system. However requirements for RSS may be better included in the NBA rather than a separate Strategic Planning Act (SPA) given the direct relationship between RSS and NBA plans and that the same or very similar strategic drivers apply (e.g. environmental outcomes). A possible alternative could be to include RSS requirements in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) given complimentary mechanisms within that Act (such as provision for joint committees, consultation principles and procedures, development agreements and joint arrangements for water services) although amendments may be required. Either way, RSS and NBA provisions must be closely aligned given the direct relationship between the two mechanisms and the need for the same strategic drivers to apply to both. RSS should also be the priority and precede the first NBA plans given the strategic role they play.
- Joint committees should not have full 'autonomy' as decision makers – we prefer the approach used in the Freshwater planning process in s80A RMA whereby the joint committees make recommendations that councils then accept or reject (with appeals limited to points of law where council adopts recommendations). If joint committees are the decision makers that should have appropriate legal status and defend decisions on appeal.

1. The 'system' as a whole

In addition to resource management reform, the government has embarked on reform of local government and three waters. Three waters, the local government and resource management 'systems' are integrally linked (for example, three waters infrastructure provision has a key role in urban planning / development by councils). While we agree there is a need for change across these areas, our concern is that these system reforms are on different tracks and could develop somewhat in isolation from each other, risking a lack of coherence in the overall regime. Another risk is that the resource management system reform progressing first effectively 'dictates' the future shape of local government. We recognise this is somewhat of a 'chicken and egg' conundrum, but the three waters and local government reforms must (to some extent) be designed in tandem with the resource management system – at a minimum the resource management reforms should retain the flexibility for a range of local government arrangements. To do otherwise risks poor integration between local government and resource management regimes. We also note the Climate Adaptation Act (CAA) is on a separate development 'track'. This Act is likely to have implications for (or at least influence) both the resource management and local government system so should be incorporated as soon as possible.

Another issue that both the resource management and local government reforms need to address and clarify is local government's role in the Treaty partnership. This will be even more critical under the new regime given the requirement (as it stands in Clause 6 of the NBA exposure draft) to give effect to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi and the greater emphasis on participation by Māori in the system. The next iteration of the NBA Bill should provide clear direction on this which should also be consistently reflected in the local government reforms.

One of the current issues under the RMA is resolving tensions between national instruments. There is even more potential for this given the nature of the outcomes set out in the NBA exposure draft. While we support an outcomes focused regime, conflicts are likely to arise between the environmental outcomes set out in Clause 8 of the exposure draft - at some point 'trade-offs' between outcomes will be inevitable (e.g. housing affordability vs highly productive land; or outstanding landscapes vs renewable energy / climate change mitigation). As far as possible this should be resolved at the national level through the NBA to avoid the need for repeated debates on these matters at the regional/local level.

The NBA should therefore rationalise the environmental outcomes in Clause 8 and as far as possible the NPF should include, at a minimum, provisions to help resolve conflicts between outcomes. We note the select committee report does not support a hierarchy of outcomes in the NBA (Page 32¹) – we suspect some form of hierarchy or prioritisation may be unavoidable if clarity and certainty is sought. Given the climate change crisis mitigation and adaptation should be a priority in the new regime - protecting ecological integrity is another obvious priority. We note a hierarchy is already established through the concept of te Mana o te Wai in the NPS-FM (clause 1.3(5)) – if retained in the NPF, this will establish a hierarchy anyway. There is a clear role for the RSS to resolve some of these tensions between national outcomes at a regional scale, but this will require direct links to outcomes in the NBA and for certainty / efficiency we see a real need for priority setting nationally. This is also another reason to incorporate RSS into the NBA rather than in a stand-alone Act (either way we see a case for both NBA and RSS provisions to be within the same Act for strategic alignment).

There are interdependencies in the structure of the reform proposals developed to date. For example, the NPF will inform RSS under the SPA. The RSS in turn will be critical in the development of NBA plans in that they strongly influence how land use, urban development, infrastructure, environmental protection and climate change are to be managed at a regional scale (i.e. they are the strategic planning 'platform' for the region). The NPF and RSS should therefore be developed before the first NBA plans. As outlined below, it may be more practical to include the RSS in the NBA rather than as separate law developed at a later date – this will mean the strategic drivers remain consistent.

2. The National Planning Framework (NPF)

Māori involvement in the development of the NPF and associated environmental limits / targets will be critical if the government's intention to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and embed the concept of Te Mana o te Taiao are to be met.

Engagement on NPF content should be between Māori and the government as Treaty partners – after all it is the Minister that sets NPF content (not councils). Engagement with Māori on NPF content should also be well resourced and robust to ensure a smooth process at the RSS / NBA plan-making stage.

¹ https://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-NZ/SCR_116599/0935c4f14c63608e55c528b75167a69daee92254

Council supports the concept of an NPF that incorporates existing national instruments noting council implementation of current (and pending) national policy statements will still be in progress when the NBA comes into force such as the NPS-FM. We would not like to see efforts to implement these national policy statements wasted or needing to be significantly revised. We also point out that the NBA exposure draft signalled different approaches to the application of limits than that currently used in the NPS-FM – for example Clause 5(2)(a) of the NBA Bill states: “...*use of the environment must comply with environmental limits*” while the NPS-FM provides for use of targets to improve water quality over time so that limits are met. The NBA requires limits be prescribed for freshwater (Clause 7(4)(e)) – we assume these will be as set out in the NPS-FM. We would not like to see the NPS-FM revised (again) and would prefer to see the current approach maintained in the NPF.

It is unclear whether the NBA / NPF will in conjunction with the outcomes and environmental limits also apply a ‘maintain or improve’ approach as is the case with the NPS-FM (Policy 5 and Clause 3.11(2 and 3)). Clarity will be required to avoid debates over whether it is possible to ‘degrade’ the environment down to a limit, noting that in some cases current state may be better than a national limit. A ‘maintain or improve’ approach seems implicit in the wording of the environmental outcomes in Clause 8 of the exposure draft – if this is the intent it should be explicit in the Bill.

Limits in the form of ‘hard bottom-lines’ set nationally need to be set with caution given the wide range of environmental variation across Aotearoa NZ. Experience with the NPS-FM has shown just how hard this can be. For example, nationally prescribed limits for ‘soil’ may prove extremely difficult given the national and even regional variation. The NPS-FM also provides for targets to improve condition over time where current state does not meet ‘national bottom-lines’. We note the Environment Select Committee report (Recommendation 17) recommends providing for ‘transitional’ limits and targets where current state does not meet environmental limits / outcomes – we strongly support this approach provided they are timebound, so they drive meaningful improvement. Council also supports the purpose of limits being restricted to protecting ecological integrity and human health.

In the NBA limits may be formulated as a minimum biophysical state or maximum amount of harm or stress which differs from the definition in the NPS-FM which is: *either a limit on resource use or a take limit*. We recommend the NBA resolve this difference. It should also be noted that it can be extremely difficult to quantify or estimate the effects of a particular activity on a ‘limit’ that is expressed as a biophysical state or maximum amount of harm / stress (such as effects of say subdivision or land use on an instream water quality standard / attribute state) – in other words, for the system to be efficient there must be practical tools available for decision makers (plan development and consenting) that can demonstrate how activities will affect limits. It should also be clear as to how and where limits apply (e.g. everywhere or at monitored sites) and how they are considered in planning decisions (e.g. resource consents) and other instruments such

as Farm Plans. For example, will every farm plan be required to assess the farming activity at the farm scale against environmental limits – and if so how / what tools should be used? (noting this could add significant costs and could be extremely inefficient unless very practical tools / methods were to be available).

The NPF should as far as possible, resolve conflicts between environmental outcomes – it should also identify at what level these should be resolved (nationally through the NPF or at the regional level through NBA plans). For example, ‘trade-offs’ between affordable housing and biodiversity / managing risks of natural hazards would be the type of conflict best resolved at the national level. As noted above, we consider the current 16 NBA outcomes should be rationalised and prioritised for certainty and clarity and that this be reflected in the NPF – our initial thoughts on priorities are climate change adaptation (including reducing risks of natural hazards) and mitigation, protecting biodiversity, improving the aquatic ecosystem health, sustainable urban development and providing for the relationship of iwi and hapū, and their tikanga and traditions, with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga.

We agree that the NPF status as regulations (secondary legislation) provides a streamlined process for development, review / amendment of NPF content but it should be subject to a robust process with provision for public consultation and an inquiry process – this process should be clearly set out in the Bill. We also consider that the NBA should include clear principles that the Minister or decision-maker must have regard to when setting limits (and NPF content generally) – including an assessment of current state and risk of further environmental harm, implications for social, environmental and cultural well-being and practicalities of implementation, including monitoring, compliance and enforcement.

Council considers the NPF should be reviewed on the same frequency as RSS (the discussion document indicates a 9 year review cycle for RSS). It will be important the NPF is relatively ‘stable’ to allow for implementation in RSS and NBA plans.

3. Regional spatial strategies (RSS)

Council strongly supports the use of regional spatial strategies in the new resource management system. This is on the basis that RSS are likely to provide a clear strategic direction based on the NBA outcomes sought for the environment, environmental limits and climate change objectives. They will also provide certainty on where and what sort of development should occur (and where it should not occur) and identify infrastructure requirements and coordinate investment. As we understand it an RSS is not a regulatory tool in itself but should help resolve any ‘conflicts/tensions’ in the NPF and trade-offs between NBA environmental outcomes and thereby limit debates/litigation in NBA plan development. RSS can therefore be seen as having a similar role as Regional Policy Statements (RPS) in that they will respond to local resource management issues and national direction. We therefore consider RSS should be given significant weight in NBA planning similar to that applied to RPSs – the current proposals are that NBA plans are to

be 'consistent with' RSS – we recommend the government consider applying more statutory weight to RSS.

While we consider RSS should have a strong influence on resource management this must be underpinned by good representation on joint committees in the development process and formal opportunity for public input. To do otherwise poses risks to natural justice and potential challenge / re-litigation in the NBA plan-making process. It is unclear whether RSS could be appealed – given the potential impact on property rights (e.g. development restrictions) and the influence on NBA plans, we suspect some avenue for challenge will be needed.

We note achieving good representation on joint committees by Māori in a region such as Northland will be challenging with multiple hapū and iwi – many without the resources and capacity that Treaty Settlement brings. This lends further weight to the need for a robust public consultation process as it is unlikely that the broad views of Northland hapū/iwi/Māori could be adequately reflected by a limited number of representatives on a joint committee. Government should also consider the need for representation by three waters entities given the role they will play in planning for urban growth and infrastructure. Limiting their role to technical advice (as an infrastructure provider) and detailed project planning / implementation agreements is likely to be less efficient, if not problematic as it may be difficult to get infrastructure providers to agree to investment / implementation agreements if they were not represented in RSS decision-making.

The discussion document states²: *The SPA will not prescribe a single process for public engagement on RSS development, allowing each committee to devise a process that will work for their region.* This seems to risk inconsistency and the potential to generate claims of inadequate public consultation given the key strategic planning role RSS will play, the fact that RSS may have significant implications for property rights once reflected in NBA plans (e.g. influence on zoning or restrictions on development). We recommend a minimum requirement for public consultation process be prescribed for RSS development - the special consultative procedure under the LGA could be used for this purpose.

Council supports development of RSS by joint committee with representation from Māori, local and central government. The legal status of RSS joint committees is not clear from the discussion document but needs to be resolved if 'joint committees are to have statutory duties and obligations and the committee effectively has 'powers' to adopt or approve the RSS for a region and are to defend decisions on appeal.

Implementation of RSS will be key – many 'strategic' plans tend to suffer from a lack of implementation, particularly where activities and funding by multiple parties need to be coordinated. We understand 'implementation agreements' are to be used to support RSS implementation and in particular to record funding responsibilities – this is similar to

² At Page 25

‘Development Agreements’ already provided for under s207A of the LGA. Such agreements will need to recognise that local government funding is typically subject to Annual and Long Term Plan processes (i.e. due process needs to be followed before councils can commit resourcing). It would be unrealistic to expect implementation / funding agreements to cover the 30 year RSS planning horizon – even the 9 year RSS review period may prove challenging. It may therefore be logical to align the term of RSS implementation agreements with the three-year Long Term Plan cycle under the LGA.

It is unclear why RSS requirements / provisions (and the requirement for implementation plans) are not included in the NBA and instead are to be subject to a separate piece of law (the SPA). This seems unnecessary given RSS and NBA plans are integrally linked and subject to largely the same strategic drivers, such as NBA outcomes, the NPF (and limits / targets) and climate change adaptation and mitigation. We also note the RSS will have a strong influence on NBA plans (NBA plans are to be consistent with RSS). The NPF may also include ‘guidance’ on the development of RSS. Including guidance in the NBA on development of an instrument required under another Act is potentially problematic. It also seems unnecessary to establish a strategic planning Act if its only purpose is to require RSS and set out the associated process. We recommend amending the NBA to incorporate RSS provisions – this will better ensure consistent strategic direction (even if regulatory status and the development processes differ from NBA plans) and better align the timing between RSS and NBA. An alternative would be to include RSS requirements / provisions in the LGA as stated above. Whatever the approach adopted it should ensure that RSS and NBA are aligned strategically given the close relationship between the two planning instruments.

There also needs to be a means to ‘test’ RSS compatibility with environmental limits in the NBA – it would be folly to develop RSS that led to limits being compromised (and therefore could not be implemented or reflected in NBA plans). We strongly recommend the government put some thought into this – it is also another reason to integrate RSS requirements into the NBA so the strategic objectives are consistent.

We support RSS being developed at a regional scale with boundaries following regional jurisdictions – there appears no good reason to alter well understood and functioning boundaries in the new system. Any cross regional boundary issues should be able to be addressed by a requirement to serve a copy of the draft RSS on relevant councils and Māori in adjoining regions and providing opportunity for input by those parties during consultation. Aligning RSS development timeframes across the country would also assist (i.e. RSS would all be developed at the same time so regions can compare drafts, address cross boundary issues and align infrastructure planning that spans jurisdictions). We also consider that RSS should be required to be developed before the first NBA plans given the strategic role they will play and the extent to which they will influence these plans.

4. Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) plans

Council supports a single combined NBA plan per region covering both district and regional council functions on the basis that this is likely to be simpler, limit duplication of

functions, reduce process costs, and better integrate local government resource management roles. A single NBA plan is also likely to better (and more consistently) reflect the NBA environmental outcomes and direction in the NPF and RSS.

The discussion document provides little detail on the development process for NBA plans other than: *The process for developing NBA plans varies from the way existing regional and district plans are made.*

And: the plan will be prepared by a joint committee comprising representatives from hapū/iwi/Māori, local government, and potentially a representative appointed by the Minister of Conservation.

We support providing 'an early and sustained role' for Māori in the plan development process – this participation should be over and above representation on joint committees. Again capacity for Māori participation is an issue that government needs to consider and address – simply mandating this in the NBA without support is not helpful. We do not support contestable funding for this purpose and prefer more reliable / ongoing resource streams.

Allowing for sub-regional NBA plans is likely to be necessary given the number of 'special purpose' zones, local community plans and the regional variation in socio-cultural and / or environmental characteristics / circumstances. For example, the plan provisions for Whangarei City may not be a good fit for urban areas in the Kaipara and Far North districts.

We suspect there will be some efficiency gains as a result of the NBA plan regime – most obvious is reduced process costs – for example it will mean one plan-making process for the Northland region as opposed to five (3 district plans, a regional policy statement and a regional plan). The Auckland Unitary plan making process as a model for NBA plans is likely to limit the number of appeals but may mean more effort is required in submissions and hearings. The scale of other efficiency gains will largely depend on how simply the NPF can be implemented at a regional scale and how much discretion is retained at the regional level (for example in setting limits). Council considers there will be a need for a significant degree of local discretion in NBA plan development (achieving environmental limits and NBA outcomes) given the need to address local issues / circumstances – a nationally prescribed one size fits all approach is not viable in all cases.

Effectiveness will largely depend on the rigour / care applied in the development and implementation of NPF content (especially limits) and the RSS and how easily this strategic direction can be translated into NBA plan provisions.

A transition period will be needed as it may be complex to develop a single combined NBA plan for a region (at least at first) particularly as the district plans are in different stages of the existing planning process. We recommend providing a reasonable lead-in time so RSS can be developed and there is ample opportunity to socialise the new

regime with the public, stakeholders and other interested parties. The NBA should also expressly allow for existing RMA plans to be retained in the interim.

Council considers there should still be a place for private plan changes in the NBA – these often play a role in providing for site specific developments or activities not anticipated in the plans that may be appropriate (especially urban growth). They also allow for innovation in the planning system.

A question remains for us as to how Freshwater Farm Plans under Part 9A RMA (assuming these are to remain a requirement) will integrate with the NBA regime and the extent to which / how they will give effect to NPF limits. The exposure draft of the NBA stated any use of the environment is to comply with limits. As noted above it can be very difficult to discern whether a particular activity will meet or breach environmental limits at a given site / property.

5. Joint Committees (including composition)

The challenge to improve efficiency and responsiveness and reduce complexity while retaining adequate local democratic input is recognised. This is an issue for both RSS and NBA plans. We agree the composition / structure of joint committees may need to be designed on a region-by-region basis as circumstances / representation needs vary significantly across the country. We do not support a 'one-size fits all' approach to committee composition being set out in legislation but do see merit in some 'minimum' requirements or principles being provided. As noted above, it will be challenging to provide appropriate Māori representation on a joint committee in Northland (given multiple iwi authorities and many hapu).

We see some merit in RSS and NBA joint committees having common local government and Māori representatives but recognise that there may be different needs in terms of expertise and representation. We prefer that the NBA provide flexibility and common representation / membership on both joint committees should not be mandated in the NBA. The ability for joint committees to establish sub-committees is supported as this may be a means for expression of the 'local voice', access particular expertise / knowledge or to reflect existing Treaty settlement and Mana Whakahono o Rohe/other transfer or powers/joint management arrangements.

It appears joint committees develop and make decisions for both RSS and NBA plans (4th bullet point Page 29 of the discussion document). The legal status of joint committees is unclear but if they are the 'decision-maker' they would need to be some form of legal entity. If this approach is to be used the joint committees would also need to defend decisions on appeal – in our view, the decision-maker must defend the decisions. We note the joint committee as decision maker is at odds with the freshwater planning process in s80A RMA. Our preference is to apply the process used for the freshwater planning process in s80A and Part 4 of Schedule 1 RMA where an independent panel (i.e. joint committees) make recommendations to the council which then decides whether to adopt or reject those recommendations (with merit appeals only available where council

decides to depart from the recommendations of the panel). This is because councils should retain decision making function for their jurisdiction given they are the entities that implement them – they also have the knowledge of their communities and environmental circumstances. We therefore do not support delegating decision making powers on NBA plans and RSS to joint committees.

We agree joint committees will need a secretariat to both help develop the plan and the decision-making process – there is no detail on the make-up of the secretariat, but we expect there to be a strong role for local government and Māori in both RSS and NBA plan joint committee secretariats. There is little content in the discussion document on funding the joint committees, the secretariat and any associated science / data collection and plan monitoring and evaluation, engagement, plan development and process costs (including appeals) and how these costs are to be allocated across councils and other agencies / parties participating in joint committees. This needs careful thought as it is more complex than current arrangements and may well vary across regions.

We are unclear on the need for representation on NBA joint committees by a representative of the Minister of Conservation especially if the Minister of Conservation has input into the development of the overarching legislation and NPF content (and limits) and the relevant RSS. It may be that this can be left to the discretion of each joint committee given the issues afoot in each region or restricted to their functions in the coastal marine area and the Conservation Estate (and not as an environmental advocate in the planning system). We suggest the government assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the current role of the Minister under the RMA before making any decisions.

We consider all local authorities should have a right to be represented on joint committees – councils understand their communities and the resource management/development issues they face and will be vital in ensuring the local voice is heard and reflected in decisions. Joint committee arrangements and representation on them by councils will be materially affected by the outcomes of the local government review – as noted above the local government and resource management regimes need to be aligned.

6. Consenting

No reforms will remove the uncertainty or need for case-by-case judgement to be exercised in consent processes – we do not see any workable alternatives but support a simpler, clearer process and reducing the number of activity classes from six under the RMA to four in the NBA (i.e. permitted, controlled, discretionary and prohibited activities). We note this will require amendments to existing National Environmental Standards (e.g. the NES Freshwater uses restricted discretionary and non-complying activity status regularly if these are to be retained in the NPF.

Council is also of the view consenting can be rationalised by delegating / transferring consideration of consents to other councils/other organisations with greater expertise in specific areas where 'local' effects are not at issue. The consideration of consents for greenhouse gas discharges to air is an example of where this could be more efficient - rather than each regional council recruiting and resourcing expertise this could be handled by a single regional council, noting the climate effects of a greenhouse gas emission in Northland is the same as one in Southland (decision making on other site specific on air quality issues should remain with the relevant council to ensure local effects are managed and adequate consultation with tangata whenua occurs). There is somewhat of a precedent for this whereby Waikato Regional Council issues building consents for certain dams on behalf of other regions. Standardised permitted activity terms and consent conditions would also be useful for certain common and well understood activities (e.g. standards for sediment control), at least as a minimum.

7. Compliance, monitoring and enforcement (CME)

Council supports widening cost recovery options / provisions for CME activities (including permitted activities and investigations into non-compliance). However, one of the issues is that monitoring compliance can be very difficult in a large rural region (monitoring staff cannot be everywhere). We tend to adopt a risk-based approach to compliance monitoring for pragmatic reasons – to assist with this we have required prior notice be provided to council before undertaking some permitted activities (this requirement is embedded in the permitted activity rules). We also note the role that tangata whenua may wish to play as kaitiaki, particularly in regards customary activities and monitoring.

We support councils largely retaining their CME functions as they are currently – we are unclear as to the benefits of regional CME 'hubs' structurally separate from councils as recommended in the Randerson Panel report when compared with the status quo. We note there appears to be no reason this approach couldn't be pursued at the discretion of councils now if there is a good case to do so and would not require direction in the NBA (we would not like to see this as mandatory in the new regime).

8. Monitoring and system oversight

Council supports the high-level approach to monitoring set out in the discussion document (at Page 32) subject to further detail being provided. We recommend any monitoring be clearly related to compliance with (and / or progress towards) environmental outcomes, limits and targets and that the tools needed are available and affordable. We agree with including stronger requirements to investigate and respond to 'degradation / problems' noting this is already embedded in the NPS-FM (Clause 3.20) – but this should be based on trends (rather than one-off events) and allow for natural / seasonal variations in 'state'.

We strongly support retaining council roles in monitoring and providing greater opportunities for participation by Māori in programme development, implementation and reporting of environmental monitoring. There should be resourcing allocated to

ensure capacity development for Māori participation in monitoring. We suggest a national fund be established or an existing funding stream (e.g. Te Mana o Te Wai/mātauranga Maori³) be expanded for this purpose. Allowance should be made for local nuances in how Māori participate rather than the specifics being mandated in the NBA (for example transfer of functions should be decided locally, not nationally) – Māori may well have particular areas of interest / focus and there should be flexibility for this to be reflected in the monitoring system. The existing National Monitoring System⁴ should be built on, to ensure that existing and historic data can continue to be used over time.

The functions of system oversight on Page 33 of the discussion document are very high level but we agree that this is a role primarily for central government. We'd support clear roles for independent bodies in system oversight such as the PCE and/or EPA. There will be a need for Māori involvement as well given the emphasis on the Treaty and increased participation in resource management generally – a national Māori 'entity' of some sort with functions relating to developing NPF content and system oversight appears logical. Regular national level reporting on performance against environmental outcomes, limits/targets is supported – we recommend clear indicators or measures be developed for outcomes and those limits that are not expressed quantitatively (e.g. expressed as a maximum amount of harm or stress).

The powers and scope for Ministers to 'intervene and direct the system' have not been described in any detail. This ministerial discretion must be exercised with caution and system changes should be subject to clear justification, robust impact assessment and consultation process. System oversight should also recognise that significant system and environmental change takes time and that there will need to be a transition phase from the current to the new regime. Repeated 'tweaks' to systems and / or limits etc are problematic. The numerous changes to the NPS-FM (in 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020) have made implementation difficult due to shifting goal-posts and uncertainty - for example, in developing our new regional plan, council went to significant effort to engage with catchment groups on the basis of the 2014 NPS-FM which has since then been materially amended twice (meaning we cannot rely on the outcomes from that catchment group process).

9. Roles and responsibilities

9.1. Local government

We agree local government will have key roles in the new system – the scope and significance of the roles in terms of NBA planning will depend on the extent to

³ see for example <https://mch.govt.nz/matauranga-maori/matauranga-maori-te-awe-kotuku> or <https://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/funding/nga-whenua-rahui/matauranga-kura-taiao-fund/>

⁴ <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/rma/national-monitoring-system/>

which the NPF constrains or enables local discretion. The review of local government arrangements will also have a major influence.

The discussion document provides little detail other than that local government will play a role in connecting communities with RSS and NBA plan development. It appears that the joint committees (with support from secretariats) will effectively develop and 'own' these documents and there will be no need for councils to formally 'adopt' RSS and NBA plans – we have concerns about this approach as we consider it disconnects local authorities from decision making on the plans they will effectively implement (as noted above we'd prefer the freshwater planning process approach used in s80A / Part 4 Schedule 1 RMA).

If joint committees will have authority / powers to make decisions on RSS and NBA plans they will require some formal legal status and must have a role in defending their decisions on appeal. It is unclear whether joint committees would operate on a consensus or majority basis – consensus would be ideal but may be unrealistic. Given the potential implications of committee decisions, there will need to be very strong links between councils and joint RSS and NBA committees to ensure decision making is robust and that local issues / circumstances are considered. RSS should also have significant weight in NBA planning so the regime is efficient and effective. It is unclear who is to be on the 'secretariats' that support joint committees - we assume/suggest a strong role for local government and Māori given the expertise likely to be required.

Local government will necessarily play a key role in the implementation of RSS and NBA plans. As we understand it in relation to the NBA, council functions will remain largely as per the status quo with regional councils retaining responsibility for natural resource functions, and territorial authorities retaining their core land use and subdivision responsibilities. Implementation of RSS through NBA plans should be fairly straightforward using traditional planning tools (such as zoning and traditional regional / district planning controls), however non-regulatory implementation of RSS (i.e. infrastructure provision) is less certain but will be critical to delivering outcomes in the new regime, especially in urban areas. 'Implementation agreements' are identified as a potential tool that central and local government, Māori, infrastructure providers and stakeholders can use to advance detailed project planning for certain infrastructure or environmental remediation projects and to allocate funding responsibilities. There is little detail on how these are likely to work in practice – we do not consider that implementation agreements should be legally binding with sanctions for non-compliance (at least in early phases of the new regime) as this is likely to deter participation due to uncertainty over future costs (especially if agreements span significant timeframes). Instead, contractual arrangements between the relevant parties could develop over time based on implementation agreements and perhaps using development

agreements⁵ and joint arrangements⁶ (or similar) under the LGA – we’d suggest a three year ‘investment and contractual cycle’ to align with council long term plan timeframes under the LGA. We also note that councils are subject to caps on debt that may constrain longer term funding.

While this may be more a matter for the review of local government, we note there are functional overlaps between regional and district councils created by the current RMA system (e.g. typically both have controls on earthworks and vegetation clearance but for different purposes) – jurisdictional boundaries can also cause duplication, inefficiencies and complexity (e.g. coordinating planning across the coastal marine area boundary). Where possible the NBA should clarify and simplify roles and functions to address such issues.

We also note the critical role that transport (land, sea and air) plays and the need to better integrate the development of transport infrastructure (including jetties and ports). Again both regional and district councils play key roles as asset and infrastructure managers and owners in this regard.

9.2. Māori (including national entity)

A strong role for Māori at the national level will be needed under the new regime to ensure government objectives around giving effect to the Treaty, upholding Te Oranga o te Taiao if greater participation by Māori is to be achieved. Establishment of a national entity should fulfil Treaty partner obligations and at a minimum have scope for input into national decision-making including development of the NPF content, system monitoring and oversight and appointments to NPF Boards of Inquiry. It should also be adequately resourced by central government and have good representation and links across Aotearoa NZ – it will also need to recognise the mana of hapū. The details of any additional functions of the national entity, membership and appointment process should be discussed with Māori in the first instance. Our initial thoughts are that membership should not be limited to iwi authorities as this will mean gaps in representation and does not recognise that hapū and iwi often have differing views. In our view the entity should be made up of Māori only but should have access to central government expertise and be supported by a secretariat. We’d also suggest the entity has the ongoing resourcing required to engage with Māori on particular topics relevant to its role and to investigate / commission research as required.

There have been increasing demands on hapū/iwi/Māori for engagement with councils across a wide range of resource management and local government topics (in our experience this has been initiated by both council’s desire to improve engagement and through requirements of national instruments such as the NPS-FM). This demand is likely to increase under NBA / RSS regimes (and future Climate Change law) so resourcing and capacity building will be vital if the regime is to be

⁵ Section 207A – 207F LGA

⁶ Section 137 LGA

equitable and effective and deliver for Māori. One possibility would be to set up regional Māori entities that support RSS and NBA plan development and implementation (among other things) including:

- Appointing Māori members to joint committees.
- Providing advice and technical expertise to joint committees / decision makers
- Assisting / advising councils in relation to NBA plan and RSS implementation and review and consenting, environmental monitoring, and CME activities
- Providing research and / or technical advice on environmental, cultural or resource management issues
- Engagement with tangata whenua on NBA and RSS plan development
- Input into climate change responses (especially adaptation)
- Advising on other local / operational matters.

Such regional entities would of course need to have good representation across the region from hapū/iwi/Māori and be adequately resourced and funded on an ongoing basis. Another possibility is that the national entity be made up of representatives from the regional entities, ensuring good geographic representation. We note that a regional entity would not replace requirements to directly engage with individual hapū/iwi/ Māori and individuals on such entities would not necessarily reflect the views of hapū/iwi. We recommend the government canvass this concept with Māori.

In our view, resourcing Māori participation in the new resource management system (at both national and regional scales) is a central government obligation being a key means to deliver on Treaty partnership responsibilities. It is also another means to ensure the local voice is heard. To date it feels as if councils and Māori have largely been left to grapple with this issue on their own, which is a significant challenge for many. For example, NRC has allocated \$250k per annum to understand and implement Te Mana o te Wai in Northland in collaboration with Māori – we have also established (and funded) a Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group. Both these initiatives are in direct response to requirements of the NPS-FM. This ‘unfunded mandate’ is not sustainable and creates an untenable burden on ratepayers.

Whatever arrangements are established, any central government funding / resourcing for Māori participation in the resource management system should be early, ongoing and certain – we do not see ‘contestable’ funding as a long term solution and would prefer a regular allocation that can be relied upon and that prepares hapu and iwi in advance⁷. Inadequate or ill-timed resourcing for Māori will lead to frustration, delays and the government objectives for the new regime not

⁷ We note that several iwi and hapu from Te Taitokerau have successfully applied for Te Mana o Te Wai funding – but these projects will see the outputs and hapu/iwi capacity built in several years time and not prior to council having to embark upon development of the freshwater plan change. This allocation of funding should have happened in advance, so enabling those hapu and iwi to input to the planning process early, and not after the fact.

being met. We strongly recommend these concepts (or similar) be explored in further detail with Māori.

Council considers there could be a stronger⁸ role for hapū/iwi management plans in RSS and NBA plan development and the system generally (although the format may need to be revised to align with the new resource management regime). Giving these management plans more weight would also assist in ensuring hapū/iwi resource management issues/aspirations (and preferred responses) are better understood and reflected in the new regime – this may also lead to system efficiencies. It is also another means to ensure the local voice and local issues are recognised.

Council supports enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, integrated with transfers of powers and joint management agreements but suggest that whatever provisions are included in the NBA / new regime, flexibility be provided to tailor arrangements to suit local circumstances. Clearer requirements for consultation with Māori in consent processes is also supported but we're not sure that NBA plans is the best place to set out who (hapū/iwi/Māori) in the regions should be consulted/notified – our preference is that NBA plans be required to set out the in-principle circumstances when consultation is required on consents following advice from Māori.

As noted above, we prefer composition of joint committees (including Māori representation) to be flexible so they can be tailor-made to suit regional circumstances rather than being set in law (but suggest minimum requirements / principles set in law that must be satisfied).

9.3. Central government

We understand central government is to have a stronger role in the new system, including Ministerial powers / functions for setting NPF content, appointing members to RSS joint committees (and an implementation role), monitoring system performance – essentially a more 'top-down' planning approach. This can improve efficiency and consistency, but at the expense of local 'autonomy'. If this approach is to work, Ministerial powers must be subject to transparent and robust scrutiny through public consultation and inquiry processes – this is especially the case for development of national direction / instruments, NPF content and environmental limits / targets. Government representation on RSS joint committees must also be equitably 'balanced' so the local voice is not lost, and government objectives do not dominate. Councils need to have a strong role in decision making given the connections to local communities and understanding of local environmental and socio-economic circumstances.

10. Funding

⁸ Currently they must be 'taken into account' in preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional plans under s61(2A) and 66(2A) RMA and in relation to preparation / change of district plans under 74(2A).

We assume development contributions (or similar) will be retained as a funding mechanism for local government – it is a fundamental tool for infrastructure provision and upgrades but is subject to a lag (i.e. collected as development occurs). Local government requires an expanded range of funding options as current tools (e.g. rates, development contributions and user charges) are no longer performing and the new regime (especially RSS implementation) is likely to have even more demands on infrastructure funding. Options the government could consider include:

- Regional RSS implementation funds (available once RSS are operative) – similar to the approach in the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020 but not necessarily limited to funding infrastructure for housing and urban development (i.e. it could also support remediation or climate change adaptation / mitigation projects)
- Government invests in specific areas of RSS implementation which is then ‘bought back’ by relevant councils / agencies – this may assist with funding constraints due to council debt caps and address infrastructure ‘lag’.

Increased costs for councils to implement the new regime ultimately falling to ratepayers / local funding will mean councils can do less of the other things that matter to communities (including infrastructure provision and local place-making). The ‘unfunded mandate’ is a real issue for local government. Often, councils struggle to resource implementation of national direction / national instruments (such as the NPS-FM) which often impose significant costs, especially if major science / investigations are required at the local / regional level. For example, we expect the plan change to deliver on the NPS-FM will cost an estimated \$842,000 (not including staff costs or ongoing implementation). Often new tools are required to deliver on national direction (e.g. predictive water quality models) which can be expensive. These costs are faced by multiple councils meaning process costs are high. We expect environmental limits expanded to additional domains (e.g. coastal water, air, soil etc) will mean more cost and complexity – new tools will be required to ‘test’ RSS, NBA plans (and probably many resource consents) against limits / targets. Where practical the supporting evidence base, and especially tools should be made available (or their development funded) by central government to improve system efficiency and reduce costs – benefits we see include:

- a) greater consistency and certainty in RSS and plan development and implementation
- b) avoiding duplicated effort multiple jurisdictions / councils
- c) evidential support for RSS / NBA plan decision-making
- d) ability to test major proposals prior to investment / consenting
- e) limit litigation / challenge in consenting and RSS / NBA plan development processes
- f) Assist / support CME activities.

Funding climate change responses is and will continue to be, a major issue – especially where managed retreat and / or significant adaptation measures are needed. We recognise climate change adaptation is to be addressed in another Act (the CAA) – this Act must address the funding issue as it is not sustainable for smaller councils to fund

the large investment needed – and it should not be limited to ‘managed retreat’ as has been signalled to date as there are a wide range of adaptation responses.

Funding in the new system must be considered in conjunction with the review of local government – they must go hand in hand if a coherent system is to be achieved.

11. Conclusion

Council appreciates the opportunity to comment and looks forward to further engagement.

Signed on behalf of Northland Regional Council

Dated xx February 2020

TITLE: Proposed changes to the NES Drinking water - Council submission

From: Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist

Authorised by Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s: Services, on 10 February 2022

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

In January of this year, the government (Ministry for the Environment) released a consultation document outlining potential changes to the National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water 2007 (NES-DW). The NES-DW currently applies restrictions on the activities regional councils can authorise or permit upstream of source water takes (including land uses, bed disturbance, water takes and discharges) to protect specified drinking water sources (registered drinking-water supply that provides no fewer than 501 people with drinking water for not less than 60 days each calendar year).

The government is proposing changes to the NES-DW, largely as a response to the Havelock North drinking water contamination inquiry and to align provisions with the Water Services Act 2021 (WSA). The changes include requirements for regional councils to map three source water risk management areas (SWRMA) for all registered drinking water takes and apply controls on 'high-risk' activities. The NES-DW would apply to all drinking water sources that require registration under the WSA – all suppliers other than domestic self-suppliers (i.e. any drinking supply that supplies more than one dwelling).

The proposals have significant implications for council and landowners. The consultation closes on 6 March 2022. Staff recommend council lodge a submission on the proposals, however a draft was not able to be prepared by agenda deadlines. It is therefore recommended that council authorise the submission to be approved under delegated authority.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Proposed changes to the NES Drinking water - Council submission' by Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and dated 3 February 2022, be received.
2. That a draft submission be circulated to councillors and TTMAC for comment prior to the draft being finalised.
3. That council authorise the draft submission to be approved, under delegated authority to Chair Penny Smart, prior to being lodged with the Ministry for the Environment on or before 6 March 2022.

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Council does not submit on the proposed changes to the NES-DW	No staff time required	The government does not have access to the views of council on the proposals and their potential implications.

			Council is potentially seen not to have an interest in the changes or is not representing Northland's interests.
2	Council submits on the proposed changes to the NES-DW	The government receives the views of council on the proposals and their potential implications. Council is seen to have an interest in the changes and to be representing Northland's interests.	Staff time required to draft a submission.
3	Council provides input into submissions by other parties.	Less staff time required.	Northland's particular circumstances / issues are unlikely to be reflected as strongly.

The staff's recommended option is Option 2

Considerations

1. Environmental Impact

While the decision to lodge a submission will not have a material impact on the environment, the eventual NES-DW will have a material impact on the environment, and it is for that reason that staff are recommended that council should lodge a submission.

2. Community views

Communities are known to have a strong interest in drinking water supply, although views are likely to vary across the region. However, the decision to lodge a submission to government on the matter will not have direct material impacts on communities.

3. Māori impact statement

Māori are known to have an interest in the management of drinking water supplies and all aspects of water. The council decision to lodge a submission to government on the matter will not have direct material impact on Māori. Council has however resolved to seek the views of Māori through engagement with Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) when providing input into government proposals relating to freshwater. Staff will therefore seek input from either MTAG or TTMAC members in developing the draft submission.

4. Financial implications

There are no known financial implications associated with the decision.

5. Implementation issues

There are no significant implementation issues associated with the development and lodgement of a council submission.

6. Significance and engagement

In relation to section 79 of the Local Government Act 2002, this decision is considered to be of low significance when assessed against council's significance and engagement policy because it is provided for in council's Long-Term Plan and is part of council's day to day activities. This does not mean that this matter is not of significance to tangata whenua and/or individual communities, but that council is able to make decisions relating to this matter without undertaking further consultation or engagement."

7. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

There are no known policy, risk management or legislative compliance issues associated with this decision.

Background/Tuhinga

In January 2022 the government (Ministry for the Environment) released a consultation document outlining potential changes to the National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water 2007 (NES-DW). The existing NES-DW requires regional councils to identify certain activities 'upstream' of an 'abstraction point' and then determine whether those activities are likely to introduce or increase the concentration of contaminants in treated drinking water, beyond what is allowable in the Drinking Water Standards NZ (DWSNZ). Under the current NES-DW regional councils cannot grant water or discharge permits and cannot permit certain activities¹ upstream of a source water abstraction point if the activity is likely to impact a water supplier's ability to meet the DWSNZ after that water has been treated. These provisions apply to source water that provides no fewer than 501 people with drinking water for not less than 60 days each calendar year. A feature of the current NES-DW is that the discretion is largely left to regional councils to apply through resource consents and regional rules.

The government is proposing changes to the NES-DW, largely as a response to the Havelock North drinking water contamination inquiry and to align provisions with the Water Services Act 2021 (WSA). The changes proposed include:

- requirements for regional councils to map three source water 'risk management' areas (SWRMA) around all currently registered drinking water takes.
- the revised NES-DW would apply controls on 'high-risk' activities in each of these SWRMA
- the revised NES-DW would apply to all drinking water sources that require registration under the WSA – that is all suppliers other than domestic self-suppliers (i.e. any drinking supply that supplies more than one dwelling).
- A staged approach to registration (and mapping SWRMA) and associated activity controls is proposed in accordance with WSA registration deadlines (4 years for currently unregistered takes).

Source water risk management areas

The three SWRMA are:

SWRMA 1 is the immediate area around the source water take where there is an immediate risk of contamination because there is very little time to respond to any contamination before it enters the water supply. Most activities will be restricted in this area.

For rivers, it includes the river and its bed 1,000 metres upstream and 100 metres downstream of the intake, extending 5 metres into land from the river edge.

¹ Including the use of land, and river and lake beds, as well as those relating to water and discharges

For lakes, it encompasses the lake and its bed within a 500-metre radius of the intake, extending 5 metres into land from the lake edge.

For aquifers, it encompasses land within a 5-metre radius around the intake (bore head).

SWRMA 2 is a larger area where activities need to be managed, to mitigate more medium-term risks of contamination. The size will vary because it is based on the time it takes for water to flow to the source.

For rivers, it is the river and bed from where water travels to the intake within an 8-hour period.

For lakes, it is the entire lake area, extending landward 100 metres, and includes tributaries (being the area from where water travels to the lake within an 8-hour period).

For aquifers, it is the land area above where groundwater travels to the intake (bore) within a 1-year period, to a maximum of 2.5 kilometres.

SWRMA 3 is the entire catchment area for the source water. Persistent contaminants and cumulative effects of all activities within the catchment are the management focus in this area, and they are considered to be appropriately managed under the RMA. The proposed amendments to the NES-DW aim to clarify that consenting decisions must address source water risks.

Regional councils can use a 'bespoke' method to map SWRMA but this is to be approved by the relevant minister.

Proposed controls in SWRMA

The NES-DW would impose controls on 'high-risk' activities in each SWRMA with the most restrictions imposed in SWRMA1, including:

- land uses including drilling of bores and earthworks over vulnerable aquifers
- (RMA section 9)
- uses of the beds of lakes and rivers (RMA section 13)
- all restrictions on water (RMA section 14)
- discharges, excluding to air (RMA section 15)
- Controls on application of herbicides.

These controls are very broad and could restrict a number of activities currently permitted in regional plans – such as use of herbicides within 5m of riverbanks.

Controls in SWMRA2 are proposed to include discharges to water and earthworks over vulnerable aquifers and that all consents are to consider effects on source water.

No specific controls are proposed in SWRMA3 but impacts on source water must be considered.

Potential implications:

It is difficult to assess the costs and benefits of the proposal given:

- The location of all drinking source water takes that need to be registered under the WSA is unknown (but likely numerous sites)
- The exact details of the s9 (land use), s13 (use of beds of lakes and rivers), 14 (taking, damming, diversion of water) and s15 (discharges) activities to be controlled is unclear – for

example would SWMRA1 controls restrict stock drinking water takes, construction of stock crossings or stormwater discharges.

The discussion document is available here: <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/new-dw-consultation-document.pdf>

Staff are still assessing the proposals and a draft submission was not able to be provided at agenda deadlines. Council has endorsed engagement with TTMAC on council input / submissions into government proposals related to freshwater which has yet to occur. Staff would also like to discuss the changes to the NES-DW with district council colleagues.

It is therefore recommended that council authorise the draft being approved under delegated authority to Chair Penny Smart prior to it being lodged with the Ministry for the Environment on or before 6 March 2022.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Maritime Safety Management System (SMS)

From: Jim Lyle, Regional Harbourmaster

Authorised by Victoria Harwood, Pou Tiaki Hapori - GM Community Resilience, on 11
Group Manager/s: January 2022

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

A paper was put to the Audit and Risk subcommittee of the risks associated with shipping on Northlands's coastline and harbours, and to seek the support of council for the continued use and ongoing implementation of the nationally recognised port and harbour safety code. (The code.)

Safety management systems are in place, and risks are being currently actively managed in Northland in line with recommendations from the code. This is a live system, operating in a dynamic and ever-changing environment. As an example, in the last year cruise ships have been banned, the refinery has announced closure, and there has been an increase in large container ships arriving at Northport.

The audit and risk committee agreed with the recommendations within the paper as follows:

1. That the Audit and Risk subcommittee note the risks posed by shipping, and the management of these risks by safety management systems under the port and harbour safety code.
2. That the Audit and Risk subcommittee recommend to council that the port and harbour safety code is fully supported by the council.

This report seeks the written support of the council for the ongoing adoption of the code, and associated safety management systems. Northland is due to be peer reviewed early 2022, and the support of the council will illustrate Northland is taking the steps needed to protect its coastline.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Maritime Safety Management System (SMS)' by Jim Lyle, Regional Harbourmaster and dated 11 January 2022, be received.
 2. That the Council note the risks posed by shipping, and the management of these risks by Safety Management Systems under the Port and Harbour Safety Code.
 3. That the Council fully support the Port and Harbour Safety Code.
-

Options

An important part of the code compliance is buy-in by all the parties involved. The active management of safety cannot be undertaken effectively by token paperwork, it must be whole heartedly supported by senior management of the ports and regional councils. By noting this report, and confirming support for the code, the regional council will be playing its part in a nationally recognised port and harbour safety system.

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Support the recommendations	Maintains the risk management level	None noted
2	Ignore the recommendations	No advantage	Illustrates lack of support for safety on the coast

The staff's recommended option is **Option 1**.

Considerations

1. Environmental Impact

This decision will increase the ability of Council and the region to proactively respond to the risks of shipping on the coast and in Northland harbours, now and in the future, by supporting the use of Safety Management Systems to manage the risks.

2. Community views

The community and Māori expect the regional council to manage the risks posed by shipping.

3. Māori impact statement

There are no known impacts on Māori which are different from other users.

4. Financial implications

There are no financial implications, this work is planned and resourced.

5. Implementation issues

This work is planned and resourced.

6. Significance and engagement

This work does not trigger the Significance and Engagement policy.

7. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

The risks posed by shipping are noted in the Council Risk Register, and currently sit at number 17 in the rating of risks.

From 2001, the then-Maritime Safety Authority, now Maritime NZ, started implementing a risk-based approach to port and harbour safety and introduced shortly after the Port and Harbour Safety Code, based on a UK safety system that was seen to work, and required each port to manage their risks in a consistent and formal manner.

Northland Regional Council quickly adopted the code and implemented a Safety Management System (SMS) for Whangārei and the Bay of Islands, the two harbours that catered for commercial-sized vessels requiring pilotage.

Initially the SMS was audited by Maritime NZ, however their resourcing for this lapsed, and the gap was filled by a peer review system shared by the Regional Councils and the Ports with a representative attending from Maritime NZ. Northland's next peer review will be in early 2022.

In summary, the SMS uses a risk management approach to manage the risks of shipping on our coastline and harbours.

Support and use of the Code is voluntary, however if/when a serious incident occurs in a port, and best practice has not been undertaken, then the potential is for Council to carry the responsibility for inaction. Council, and the Harbourmaster functions, are insured for a significant sum, and the insurance comfort level for the Council factors in the active Safety Management Systems in place.

Background/Tuhinga

Northland has an extensive coastline, several ports, and harbours, including two used for commercial shipping and cruise ships (Whangārei and the Bay of Islands), and responsibility for waters out to 12 nautical miles.

New Zealand legislation covering coastal waters for maritime activities is covered by the Maritime Transport Act 1994. The aim of the act is set out in Section 1 as follows:

An Act—

(a)

to continue Maritime New Zealand; and

(b)

to enable the implementation of New Zealand's obligations under international maritime agreements; and

(c)

to ensure that participants in the maritime transport system are responsible for their actions; and

(d)

to consolidate and amend maritime transport law; and

(e)

[Repealed]

(f)

to protect the marine environment; and

(g)

to continue, or enable, the implementation of obligations on New Zealand under various international conventions relating to pollution of the marine environment; and

(h)

to regulate maritime activities in New Zealand and New Zealand waters; and

(i)

to regulate maritime activities and the marine environment in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf as permitted under international law

Regional councils' responsibilities are set down in section 33C:

33C Functions of regional councils

For the purpose of ensuring maritime safety in their regions, regional councils may regulate—

(a)

the ports, harbours, and waters in their regions; and

(b)

maritime-related activities in their regions.

Unfortunately, maritime safety is not defined in the Act, however regional councils have long taken responsibility for navigational safety and the environmental protection of the coast, and the Act does give the regional council the powers to appoint harbourmasters with clearly defined powers to carry out their role.

Northland Regional Council has a well-resourced Maritime team and Harbourmasters in comparison to most regions, and this is justified given the wide variety of coastal activity from tankers and container ships, large cruise liners, fishing ports, and one of the most popular recreational boating coasts in New Zealand, within a days' sail of Auckland, holding half the population of which a large number own a vessel.

The Harbourmaster's team consists of 10 staff, plus one contract Deputy Commercial Harbourmaster based at Marsden Point. Apart from two admin staff, the rest of the team all hold maritime qualifications to an appropriate level. This team actively manages 2,800 moorings, 300 aids to navigation, recreational boating safety, oil spill response and training.

Usually, the Bay of Islands cruise ships are also managed in-house by the Harbourmaster, making this a simpler management system due to the limited parties involved.

Whangārei is more complex due to the multiple agencies involved. There are four main facilities: Northport, Refining NZ, Golden Bay Cement, and Port Whangārei. The marine services are supplied by a separate towage company NorthTugz, who up until recently were mainly funded by a collective of the oil majors via the refinery. With the refinery closing, the long-term funding of North Tugz is not assured, making investment in new plant such as tugs and pilot vessels unlikely in the short term.

Northport plays an active part in the Safety Management Systems managing the ports aids to navigation, the local port information services (harbour radio) and owning an onsite ship simulator. To add to the complexity Northport is part owned by Port of Tauranga and Marsden Holdings Ltd (which is 54% owned by NRC) and NorthTugz are 50% owned by Northport and Ports of Auckland.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Solar Energy Expansion at Water Street Whangarei

From: Phil Heatley, Strategic Projects and Facilities Manager

Authorised by Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services, on 10
Group Manager/s: February 2022

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

The Chief Executive and Property Team recommend that the solar energy generation at council's Water Street property be expanded beyond their current generation capacity. This item seeks approval to undertake the work with funding from the Equalisation Reserve.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Solar Energy Expansion at Water Street Whangarei' by Phil Heatley, Strategic Projects and Facilities Manager and dated 8 February 2022, be received.
2. That up to \$40,000 + GST in funds be drawn the Equalisation Reserve for further provision of solar power generation at 36 Water Street, Whangarei.

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Immediately further invest in solar expansion at Water Street HQ.	Both grid electricity costs and the cost of the installation of a solar alternative are likely to rise in future. Returns an operational saving in the near term once investment payback is achieved. Clearly demonstrates council's practical commitment to climate change mitigation.	Funds will be required from the Equalisation Reserve which might be better directed elsewhere.

2	Do not further invest in solar expansion at this stage.	<p>Funds from the Equalisation Reserve can be directed elsewhere.</p> <p>Council can take time to measure the benefits of solar power provision before making a further commitment.</p>	<p>The impacts of Covid and surging inflation is resulting in price hikes, delaying implementation will result in longer payback periods.</p> <p>Council loses an opportunity to further mitigate climate change through its operations.</p>
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The staff's recommended option is Option 1 to immediately further invest in solar expansion at Water Street HQ.

Considerations

1. Environmental impact

The extension of solar power generation at council owner-occupied facilities improves the environmental footprint status of our activities and reduces grid-electricity costs.

2. Community views

Regarding further solar power investment, the wider community/ratepayers are not significantly affected and then positively as council prudently invests in technology which returns an operational saving in the near term and demonstrates our commitment to the environment and climate change mitigation.

3. Māori impact statement

Council previously consulted on the managing of its property portfolio in successive Annual and Long Term Plans. There were no specific concerns raised from Māori or Iwi groups in respect of proposals. The proposed investments have no specific impact on Māori.

4. Financial implications

The investment of \$40,000 + GST is recommended to come from the Equalisation Reserve. This is because Water Street is a non-income generating investment property. The investment aligns with councillors' aspirations for investment, ensuring council contributes positively and measurably toward climate change mitigation.

It is recommended that up to \$40,000 of funding is provided from the Equalisation Reserve for the solar expansion. It is noted that with this funding commitment, and others, that the reserve balance will be drawn down to a forecast closing balance of -\$26,396 in 2026/27 if the \$648,915 of 2020/21 IIF gains that have been recapitalised into the reserve are not included (refer attachment 1, note that the \$40,000 for the solar expansion is not included in attachment 1). It would be prudent to treat the \$648,915 of recapitalised gains as part of the overall Equalisation Reserve budget, so there is capacity within the reserve to fund unforeseen and unbudgeted future forest activities (i.e. storm damage repair). It is recommended that the closing balance of the reserve in any given year should not fall below \$250,000 to enable sufficient funding for unforeseen and unbudgeted future forest activities.

5. Implementation issues

There are no implementation issues with this decision.

6. Significance and engagement

The decision to further invest in an investment property does not trigger the significance test as the ability to manage properties is specifically provided for in the Investment Strategy.

7. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

The receiving of this report is provided for in council's Investment Strategy.

Background/Tuhinga

At the 14 December meeting, council approved up to \$125,000 + GST in investment be drawn from the Property Reinvestment Fund for further provision of solar power generation at the Kaipara Service Centre, Dargaville. The KSC is a rent generating investment property that is currently being constructed with PRF funding.

The decision to invest up to \$40,000 + GST for further provision of solar power generation at 36 Water Street, Whangarei was delayed until the February 2022 meeting pending further consideration of funding options.

Water Street HQ solar array

The current solar array at Water Street provides 20kW and has been operational since April 2015 (~6.5 years), producing approximately 180,000 kWh of electricity. The array was designed to produce approximately 15% of the weekday demand and nearly 100% of the weekend demand during daylight hours. There are two ways of looking at its financial benefit:

1. The current array has saved around \$23,000 in electricity charges over its years of operation IF no electric car charging is considered. Given council spent \$51,400 for the turn-key system, the payback period equates to just over 14 years.
2. The current array produces enough electricity to drive ~200,000 EV kms each year. If council calculates an offset of 200,000 petrol km with EV km our electric bill would stay the same, however we would save approximately \$28,000 per year not buying petrol, yielding a payback on solar of just under two years.

Water Street (current)



The Property Team recommend extending the Water Street HQ solar array by around 13kW, which will provide almost 25% of the weekday demand. This extension is limited only by suitable roof space available and financial outlay.

Such an extension will require up to \$40,000 + GST in investment and, with an annual saving of grid electricity of \$4,900 pa, the payback period will be around 8.2 years, less if depreciation is taken into account (note that electricity price increase broadly offset finance costs).

The financing is recommended to come from the Equalisation Reserve rather than the PRF. This is because the PRF is for the acquisition or redevelopment of income generating investment properties. Water Street is a non-income generating property, council does not pay itself rents for Water Street and therefore takes on capital and maintenance costs.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Equalisation Reserve Balance [↓](#) 

FOREST INCOME EQUALISATION RESERVE MOVEMENTS AND BALANCES 2022-23 TO 2030-31

	Movement	Estimated Reserve Balance	
Reserve Balance at 30 June 2021		2,095,336	Balance 20-21
CEO Recruitment	(100,000)	1,995,336	
Project allocation subject to council approval	(125,000)	1,870,336	
Advance to 21-22 for Te Mana O Te Wai (repaid in 22-23)	(150,000)	1,720,336	
Water Street solar expansion	(40,000)	1,680,336	
Forestry Operations movement FY 2021-22	(97,845)	1,582,491	
Pilotage shortfall (per printed LTP)	(200,000)	1,382,491	Balance 21-22
Election Cost 22-23	(248,100)	1,134,391	
Repayment of advance made for Te Mana O Te Wai in 21-22	150,000	1,284,391	
Forestry Operations movement FY 2022-23	(79,498)	1,204,893	
Pilotage shortfall	(56,000)	1,148,893	
Transfer of Surplus to reserve <i>(was \$20k in LTP - removed during AP 22-23)</i>	0	1,148,893	Balance 22-23
LTP Audit 23-24	(80,000)	1,068,893	
Transfer of Surplus to reserve	20,000	1,088,893	
Forestry Operations movement FY 2023-24 <i>(anticipated harvest)</i>	(27,505)	1,061,388	Balance 23-24
Forestry Operations movement FY 2024-25	(89,718)	971,670	
Transfer of Surplus to reserve	20,000	991,670	Balance 24-25
Transfer of Surplus to reserve	20,000	1,011,670	
Election Cost 25-26	(248,100)	763,570	
Forestry Operations movement FY 2025-26	(81,637)	681,933	Balance 25-26
LTP Audit 26-27	(80,000)	601,933	
Transfer of Surplus to reserve	120,000	721,933	
Forestry Operations movement FY 2026-27	(99,414)	622,519	Balance 26-27
Transfer of Surplus to reserve	20,000	642,519	
Forestry Operations movement FY 2027-28 <i>(anticipated harvest)</i>	421,838	1,064,357	Balance 27-28
Transfer of Surplus to reserve	20,000	1,084,357	
Election Cost 28-29	(248,100)	836,257	
Forestry Operations movement FY 2028-29 <i>(anticipated harvest)</i>	1,175,317	2,011,574	Balance 28-29
Transfer of Surplus to reserve	20,000	2,031,574	
LTP Audit 29-30	(80,000)	1,951,574	
Forestry Operations movement FY 2029-30	(191,048)	1,760,526	Balance 29-30
Forestry Operations movement FY 2030-31 <i>(anticipated harvest)</i>	1,080,737	2,841,263	Balance 30-31

Lowest balance in 10 yr period

Note:

Council Projects balance from 2020/21 IIF recap

648,915

TITLE: Budget approval for CEO recruitment

From: Beryl Steele, Human Resources Manager

Authorised by Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services, on 17
Group Manager/s: January 2022

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

The recruitment costs for the CEO position are unbudgeted and cannot be accommodated in the general HR recruitment budget. It is recommended that the budget for this expense comes from the Equalisation Reserve. In addition, as the recruitment company fees and other potential recruitment costs will be above \$70,000 this unbudgeted expenditure needs to be approved by council.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Budget approval for CEO recruitment' by Beryl Steele, Human Resources Manager and dated 17 January 2022, be received.
 2. That council approve budget of \$100,000 to pay for recruitment expenses associated with the recruitment of the new CEO.
 3. That this budget comes from the Equalisation Reserve.
-

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Approve the funding	Allows council to recruit for a new CEO	Financial cost to council will be around \$90,000 to \$100,000
2	Do not approve funding		Unable to fulfil contract with Sheffield for the recruitment of the new CEO.

The staff's recommended option is Option 1

Considerations

1. Environmental Impact

There are no environmental impacts.

2. Community views

No community views are known.

3. Māori impact statement

Pita Tipene, TTMAC representative on the CEO recruitment panel, was involved with the decision to go with Sheffield. Part of the decision to go with Sheffield Search was because they took into account the needs of Māori in Northland.

4. Financial implications

Council currently has no specific budget to pay for the recruitment costs. The cost of recruitment is a maximum of 20% of the gross salary, plus advertising and additional costs specific to the recruitment of the CEO which may also include relocation expenses. The final potential cost is likely to be between \$90,000 and \$100,000.

It is recommended that up to \$100,000 of funding is provided from the Equalisation Reserve for the CEO recruitment expenses. It is noted that with this funding commitment, and others, that the reserve balance will be drawn down to a forecast closing balance of -\$26,396 in 2026/27 if the \$648,915 of 2020/21 IIF gains that have been recapitalised into the reserve are not included (refer **attachment 1**). It would be prudent to treat the \$648,915 of recapitalised gains as part of the overall Equalisation Reserve budget, so there is capacity within the reserve to fund unforeseen and unbudgeted future forest activities (i.e. storm damage repair). It is recommended that the closing balance of the reserve in any given year should not fall below \$250,000 to enable sufficient funding for unforeseen and unbudgeted future forest activities.

5. Implementation issues

If option 1 is adopted there should be no implementation issues. If we do not go with option 1 additional budget will need to be found from other savings within the organisation otherwise we will need to terminate the contract with Sheffield Search.

6. Significance and engagement

In relation to section 79 of the Local Government Act 2002, this decision (to approve unbudgeted expenditure of \$100,000) is considered to be of low significance when assessed against council's significance and engagement policy because it does not trigger any of the matters or thresholds in the policy, namely:

- It does not involve setting or amending rates
- It does not involve a strategic asset
- It is not a change to a level of service
- There is no legislative requirement to consult
- It is not substantially inconsistent with existing policies, strategies or decisions
- It does not incur high capital or operational expenditure, or a financial transaction, with a value greater than \$750,000.
- The decision is reversible, does not have a high degree of risk, and the significance of the decision is largely known
- The decision will not have a large impact on a moderate number of people or a moderate impact on many people
- There are unlikely to be large divisions in community interest or high levels of prior public interest.

7. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

The decision is consistent with the Delegations Manual which requires council approval for unbudgeted expenditure over \$70,000.

The risks of making the decision far outweigh the risks of not adopting the option to use budget from the Equalisation Reserve.

Background/Tuhinga

The current Chief Executive Officer's employment agreement expires on 30 September 2022. A CEO Recruitment sub-committee made up of councillors and advisors was set up to work through the recruitment of a replacement CEO. As part of this the sub-committee and advisors decided to contract Sheffield to assist in the recruitment. A contract, including costs, was agreed and signed.

Based on this decision the council needs to now find appropriate budget to pay for these costs. All costs will be coded to a CEO related recruitment cost code.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Equalisation Reserve Balance [↓](#) 

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Lowest balance in 10 yr period

Note:

Council Projects balance from 2020/21 IIF recap

648,915

TITLE: Health and Safety Report

From: Kelcie Mills, Health and Safety Advisor

Authorised by Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services, on 09
Group Manager/s: February 2022

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

This report is to inform the council of the activity in health and safety for the months of December 2021 and January 2022. An overview/summary of the activities include:

- There was a reduction in the completed inductions of new staff to 67%.
- The 'Working with contractors' and 'COVID-19 pandemic' risks have been reviewed and risk scores increased.
- Scoping has begun on a health and safety audit which will focus on high-risk processes.
- There was an increase in hazard related events, and a decrease in injury/incident related events.
- A new health and safety committee has been elected and will have their first meeting in February 2022.
- Training included wader and water safety, and health and safety investigations.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Health and Safety Report' by Kelcie Mills, Health and Safety Advisor and dated 28 January 2022, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

1. Health and safety performance

Table 1: Health and safety performance lead and lag indicators

2021-2022 Financial Year	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	FY Total
% annual review of systems reviewed	15%	11%	12%	59%
Audit corrective actions identified	0	0	0	0
Workplace inspections completed	1	0	2	11
Number of vehicle events	1	0	2	7
Number of contractor events	3	1	0	6
Contractors successfully pre-engaged	0	0	0	1
H&S trainings completed	1	1	0	38
New workers H&S inducted	75%	71%	67%	67%
Health monitoring vaccine programmes completed				69*
Health monitoring programmes completed				16*
Incident investigations	Outstanding from 2020 - 2021	Current / underway	Completed in October	FY Total H&S reports
	1	15	4	81

**Based on calendar year*

Table 1 outlines the key lead and lag indicators in health and safety.

- The current health and safety advisor is leaving council in February. While recruitment is taking place, the health and safety programme delivery will be reduced to the required activities such as incident management. Critical tasks which need to take place in the interim will be outsourced.
- No contractors were identified as having completed the contractor health and safety pre-engagement process in December or January. This is of concern as there may have been contractors engaged in this period without completing, or correctly submitting the health and safety information. A health and safety audit focusing on high-risk processes, including contractors and traffic management, is set to be undertaken this financial year. It is important to first identify how many contractors there are currently, to plan and prepare for this audit.
- The health and safety inductions completed has decreased over the past three months and now sits at 67%. Many new staff are in teams who do not have a designated health and safety representative from the restructure. To resolve this, catch up inductions have been to cover these inductions until suitable health and safety representatives are designated to the teams. Training is identified to take place in February for new representatives.

2. Risk management

The top risks are:

Risk	Residual Score
1. COVID-19 pandemic	16
2. Working with Contractors	16
3. Dealing with aggressive people – psychological harm	10
3. Extended workload/stress	9
4. Workplace bullying and harassment <i>Note: This due to potential risk, not high numbers</i>	9
5. Driving motor vehicles – accident and injury related	8
6. Slips, trips, and falls	8
7. Sedentary work – ergonomic harm	8
8. Working under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol	8

Note: The working with contractors, and COVID-19 pandemic risk scores have increased now both sit as 1st equal. The top risks are identified by the residual risk scores. These risks are the highest after all controls have been put in place.

The risk score is between 1 and 25.

Risk Updates

- The 'working with contactors' risk has had an increase in risk score to reflect two severe incidents which occurred in the latter part of 2021. It has been recognised from these incidents, that contact managers are not trained enough to properly assess the health and safety risk and supporting evidence for their contractors at the pre-engagement phase. A scoping activity is being undertaken to identify what needs to be done to address this effectively. This will include an audit, updating processes and making training available as part of the contractor management framework. This is planned to be undertaken within this financial year and is included into the handover notes for the next health and safety advisor to lead. External advisors have been identified to assist in reviewing contractor documentation for high-risk work in the interim.
- The traffic management plan has been distributed to staff and internal educative sessions are being held with staff who are affected by the changes. There are staff who are yet to be trained and obtain licences before undertaking any work in the corridor. Compliance checks need to be undertaken during this financial year to ensure its operating as its designed to. This is included into the handover notes for the next health and safety advisor to lead.
- The stress survey was undertaken in November 2021. The report with analysed data will be completed in February and included into the March report. There has been very positive feedback on the three additional council days over the summer break.
- The workload risk has had some initial work done to assess the extent and causes of issue. The workplan has been tasked to the wellbeing group to finalise and put into an action plan.

COVID-19

- The COVID-19 pandemic risk score has been increased to reflect the increase of cases in New Zealand and Northland, and the governments estimated increase of infections/cases from February.
- The consultation from the covid-19 role-based risk assessments is almost completed. New roles will now have a risk assessment completed before being advertised to identify the risk.
- The covid management team (CMT) and executive leadership team (ELT) have developed a response using our business continuity plan to keep our staff safe, and operational through the omicron variants outbreak. Steps one and two in this response are:
 - Requiring vaccination passes for everyone on NRC premises
 - Separating critical staff into bubbles so that staff who are required as backup will not be in the office at the same time from February 8th, 2022.

3. Injuries, incidents, and hazards

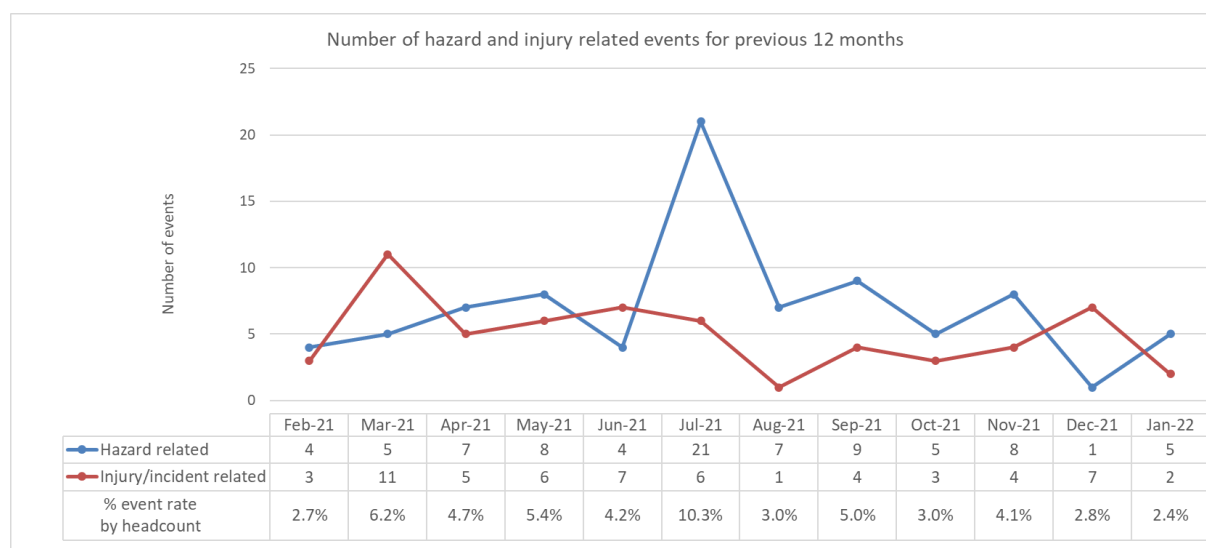


Figure 1: Number of hazard and injury related events for previous 12 months

Figure 1 shows an increase in hazard related events, and a decrease in injury/incident related events for January. With an increased number of staff on leave in December and January, the lower number of overall incidents is not surprising.

The trend for incidents reported as at the mid-way point of the financial year is shown in figure 2. This data shows a larger number of hazard related events being report to date, which is positive as staff are recognising issues and reporting them before they become incidents or injuries.

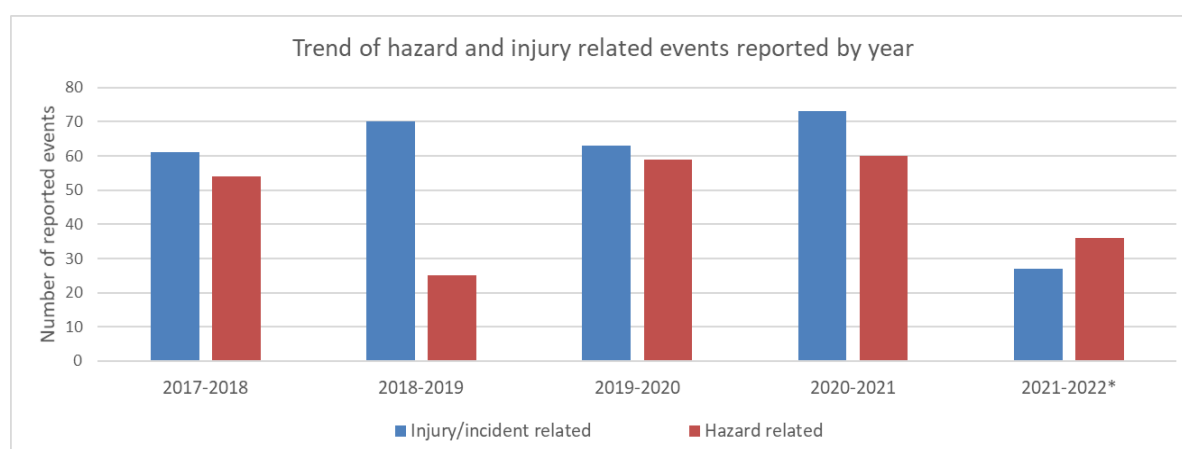


Figure 2: Trend of hazard and injury related events reported by financial year

Events reported

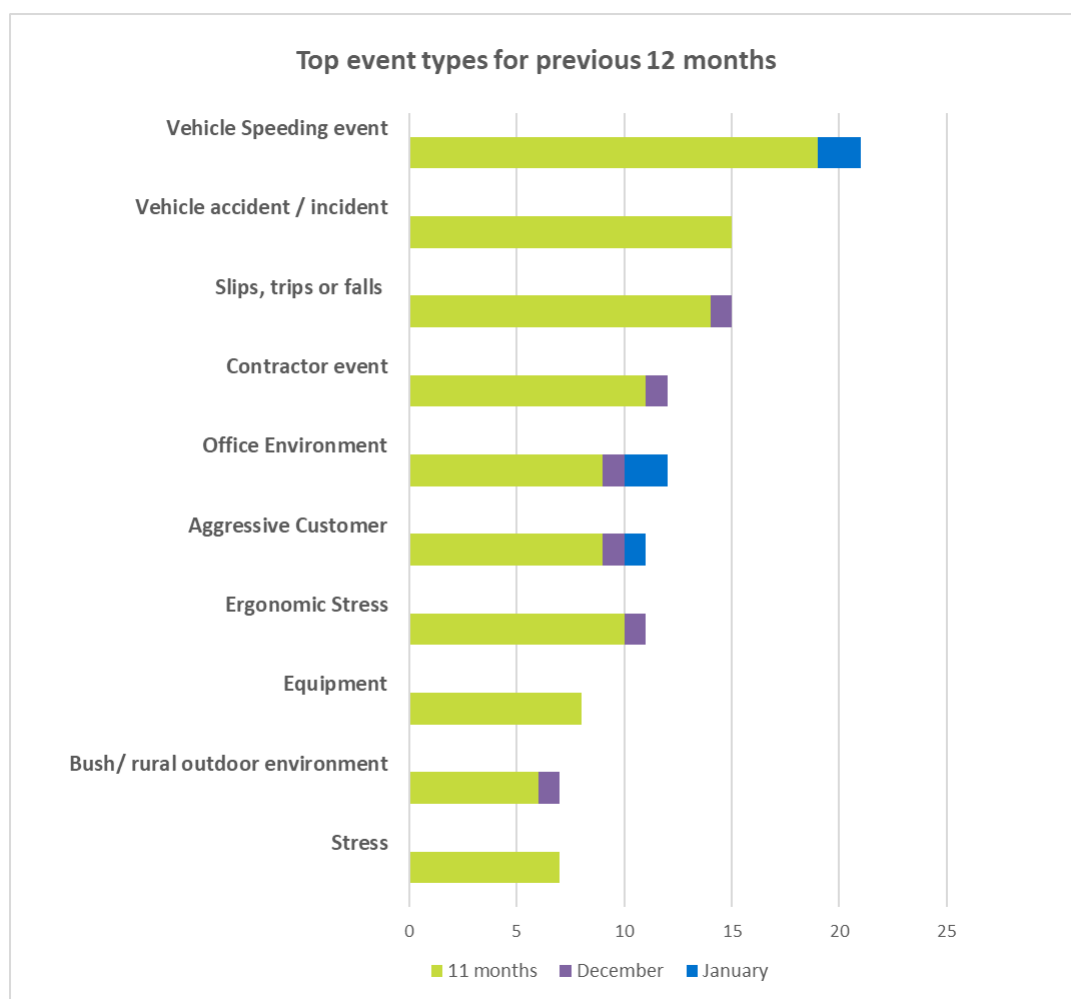


Figure 3: Top event types for previous 12 months

Events of interest

Note: the events of interest only detail high risk events, or events which affect large groups of people.

- A worker was bitten by a dog that was bought into work by another staff member. The worker was petting the dog and was moving away when the dog nipped their face leaving a small abrasion. The worker was taken to white cross and given antibiotics and their last tetanus vaccine was checked. The manager was informed of the situation and workers have been made aware that dogs are not allowed in the building unless approved by a GM.
- There were two incidents of poor driving reported by members of the public. Both instances were addressed with the staff members involved. The E-road (car tracking) reports were tracked to check if any speeding or other poor driving could be identified and, in both cases, no speeding had been identified.
- There were three reports of headaches and eye strain, from either lighting or the new single screen monitors. Lights have been removed, and the IT team has been assisting in adjusting display settings and monitor placement to support the staff.
- A worker fell over a concrete block while manually carrying a pallet at Union East street. The worker event raises an ongoing concern of the pallet stacker not being capable of travelling on the gravel, and the potential need for a forklift. The review on forklifts continues with input from the health and safety committee and workers involved.

- There were two incidents with aggressive customers. The first was over the phone to reception, and the second was a compliance officer confronted with an unhappy and intimidating member of the public when investigating an environmental incident. The location was added to the people and places on interest register, and the worker was offered support. The worker identified that their situational safety training had been useful, with the skills applied.

4. Health and safety strategy work programme

Leadership

- There has been a health and safety committee re-election because of the restructure. The members are familiarising themselves with the health and safety strategy and subsequent action plans.

Communication and engagement

- The health and safety spotlight has focused on providing the updates on the traffic management plan, contractor management and the importance of correct pre-engagement processes, vehicles and Garmin device updates, and offering skin protection courses to staff.

Learning and development

- Training which took place in December was wader and water safety training, and health and safety investigations training.

Continual improvement

- The health and safety strategy work has been shared to the new health and safety committee members to identify which action plans are the high priority ones.

5. Legislative changes

Nil

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Chair's Report to Council

From: Penny Smart, Chair

Authorised by Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer, on
Group Manager/s:

Purpose of Report

This report is to receive information from the Chair on meetings/events attended, and correspondence sent for the month of December 2021 – January 2022.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Chair's Report to Council' by Penny Smart, Chair and dated 10 February 2022, be received.

Meetings/events attended

During this period, I attended the following meetings/events/functions:

- Meetings attended with the council's CEO, Malcolm Nicolson:
 - Kaipara Moana Remediation Maurikura Dedication opening
 - Local Government NZ Regional Sector meeting
 - Northland Mayoral Meeting
- Other Meetings:
 - Marsden Maritime Holdings Limited Meeting with Murray Jagger
 - Regular meetings with Mayor Jake Smith for Northland Mayors and Chair
 - COVID Protection Framework webinar
 - Trifecta (NEMA) Workshop – Governance (Local and Regional Authorities)

Correspondence

During December and January I sent out the following correspondence:

Date	Addressed To	Subject
10.12.2021	Hon David Parker, Minister for the Environment, and Oceans and Fisheries Hon Hon Kiritapu Allan, Minister of Conservation Hon Nanaia Mahuta, Minister for Local Government	High Court decisions on jurisdiction of NES-F and natural wetlands in the CMA
20.12.2021	Hon Dr David Clark Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications	Digital Connectivity in Taitokerau Northland
21.12.2021	Hon Andrew Little, Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations	Kaipara Moana Treaty settlement negotiations

10.01.2022	Mark Donnelly, Regional Software Holdings Limited	Northland Regional Council – Alternate Director
19.01.2022	Rt Hon Damien O'Connor C/ Ministry for Primary Industries	Northland Regional Council Biosecurity Operational Report

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Chief Executive's Report to Council

From: Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer

Authorised by Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer, on
Group Manager/s:

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Chief Executive's Report to Council' by Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer and dated 20 January 2022, be received.

8.3.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Whangarei Heads High Value Area

Success! Owhiwa Landcare (near Pārua Bay) are proudly celebrating a huge milestone – the hatch of the first known kiwi chick to released kiwi in the area. Named 'Kotahi' ('The First') it is hoped this is the first of many chicks to come now that kiwi released into the area have begun breeding successfully thanks to years of intensive predator control and great dog control by local landowners and hunters.

*Kotahi nestling in front of
his father Chookie*



The milestone was reported in local media here:

<https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northern-advocate/news/northland-kiwi-conservationists-celebrate-christmas-miracle-first-chick-hatches-in-whangarei-heads/WNKGVQOKY7DKMEKOTTXSR7HBTQ/>

Experiencing Marine Reserves marine pest education events

The Marine Biosecurity team ran three engagement events with Experiencing Marine Reserves in December and January. The partnership between Council and Experiencing Marine Reserves is working to develop an ongoing collaboration in the marine biosecurity space, engaging young rangatahi who are passionate about the ocean to keep an eye out for any invasive marine pests when they are in the water. The engagement included staff providing marine pest stalls at the Experiencing Marine Reserves summer series snorkel event at Reotahi and Oneroa Bay in Russell. The events provided a great opportunity for staff to educate the public about what we do in the marine biosecurity space, as well as the wider efforts happening around the region and how they can get involved in protecting our marine environment.



A marine biosecurity team member discusses marine pests with an Experiencing Marine Reserves snorkel participant.

Additionally, staff also held a formal pest identification workshop at council for 13 Experiencing Marine Reserves volunteers. The events had a positive outcome with numerous students, volunteers and adults interested to learn more about marine biosecurity in our local area and a strong willingness to understand how they can help.

8.3.2 CEO'S OFFICE

Current Legal Proceedings

Department	Description	Status
Consent decision appeal	Two separate consent applications for replacement and new consents relating to a proposed expansion of, Doug's Opuā Boat Yard in Walls Bay, Ōpuā	The council and applicant are preparing an agreed set of conditions that will resolve the appeal. A draft Consent Order will then be filed with the Court for its consideration.
Consent decision appeal	Irrigation of avocado orchards and horticulture crops	An Environment Court hearing date is set down for two weeks starting on 9 May 2022. Hydrogeology and ecology experts for parties have produced joint witness statements. The Applicant's evidence is due in late February, however, all parties are working towards resolving the appeal if possible.

8.3.3 CORPORATE SERVICES

Cyber Security

Keeping ahead of security activity is consuming an increasing amount of organisational resource. The security systems detected one policy breach with a user uploading potentially sensitive documents during the month which has been addressed.

Strengthened policies were deployed during October and November to limit access to non-business sites. During December a significant increase in the number of policies triggered was recorded (721 to 3983). This is providing greater protection to council's technology systems.

Fraud Declaration

The two previously reported fraud investigations have concluded with both investigations finding no evidence of fraudulent activities.

Enterprise System Update

- Timeline – Milestones not yet baselined, Supplier provided high level plan (28 Jan), further details to be added to confirm key milestone dates (due mid-February 2022)
- Budget – Tracking under budget
- Quality – Tracking to expectations

Council Property Update

- Fleet: In line with council's recently approved vehicle fleet policy, five full electric vehicles have now replaced older ones in council's fleet. A further five hybrids are on order for delivery March 2022 to replace existing diesel vehicles.
- Kaipara Service Centre: Site progress has centred largely around internal cladding, services, and internal linings. Overall, the project team are seeing increased contractors on site, sometimes up to 40-plus people, which is generally a positive sign of the increased engagement with the works. The project has Practical Completion of 31 March 2022 and opening ceremony in the first few weeks of April 2022, COVID-19 willing. The project team have been informed of council's decision to increase the solar power generation and this is now in hand.
- NIWA Kingfish RAS project: has completed initial ground preparation and poured concrete for the first fish tank bases. Offshore equipment procurement is progressing.



Wall formwork progressing for the first two fish tanks.

8.3.4 REGULATORY SERVICES

Consents in Process

During December 2021 and January 2022, a total of 189 Decisions were issued. These decisions comprised:

December 2021 (114)		January 2022 (75)	
• Coastal Permits	44	• Moorings	4
• Land Discharge Permits	14	• Coastal Permits	6
• Land Use Consents	46	• Air Discharge Permits	1
• Water Permits	7	• Land Discharge Permits	24
Bore Consents	3	Land Use Consents	35
		• Water Permits	3
		• Bore Consents	2

The processing timeframes for the December 2021 consents ranged from:

- 724 to 6 calendar days, with the median time being 41 days;
- 473 to 3 working days, with the median time being 26 days.

The processing timeframes for the January 2022 consents ranged from:

- 469 to 6 calendar days, with the median time being 64 days;
- 25 to 4 working days, with the median time being 20 days.

Fifty-one applications were received in December 2021.

Eighteen applications were received in January 2022.

Of the 102 applications in progress at the end of January 2022:

- 25 were received more than 12 months ago;
Reasons for being more than 12 months old:
 - Awaiting additional information (including CIAs) 11
 - Consultation with affected parties/stakeholders 3
 - On-hold pending new rules becoming operative 5
 - Other 6
- 13 were received between 6 and 12 months ago (most awaiting further information from the applicant);
- 64 less than 6 months.

Appointment of Hearing Commissioners

No commissioners were appointed in December 2021 and January 2022.

Consents Decisions and Progress on Notified Applications in Process, Objections and Appeals

The current level of notified application processing activities at the end of January 2022 is (by number):

• Applications Publicly/Limited Notified During Previous Month	1
• Progress on Applications Previously Notified	3
• Hearings and Decisions	0
• Appeals/Objections	2

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

The results of compliance monitoring for the period 1 December 2021 - 31 January 2022 (and year-to-date figures) are summarised in the following table and discussed below.

Classification	Total	Full compliance	Low risk non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Not exercised during period
Air Discharge	51	48	1	1	0	1
Bore Consent	120	69	43	8	0	0
Coastal Air Discharge	5	5	0	0	0	0
Coastal Discharge	42	39	0	1	2	0
Coastal Permit	68	49	12	6	0	1
FDE – Discharge Permit	1	0	0	0	1	0
FDE – Permitted Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Discharge	162	135	11	6	1	9
Land Use Consent	93	84	5	2	0	2
Water Discharge	89	61	14	11	3	0
Water Permit	77	73	3	0	0	1
Water Take	114	74	20	14	0	6
Total	822	637	109	49	7	20
Percentage		77.5%	13.3%	6.0%	0.9%	2.4%
Year to date	3553	2699	428	255	48	123
Percentage		76.0%	12.0%	7.2%	1.4%	3.5%

Coastal

Marina bacteriological monitoring was delayed due to rainfall and unreliable laboratory or courier services. Annual seabed sediment compliance monitoring has been completed along upper Hatea River (Town Basin Marina, Kissing Point Marina, Riverside Drive Marina) and Norsand Boatyard, Port Nikau Marina and Marsden Cove Marina.

Coastal structure permit inspections were completed at Whangaroa, Taipa, Totara North and Hokianga.

Farm dairy effluent (FDE) monitoring

Annual FDE inspections commenced on 21 July 2021 and were concluded on 29 November 2021. NRC staff and the FDE contractor visited a total of 757 farms this monitoring season (32 less than last year). Comparisons between this season's results with those for last season are shown in the tables below.

Consented farms (total 575)

Full Compliance		Moderate Non-Compliance		Significant Non-Compliance	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
467	398	90	136	18	62
81%	67%	16%	23%	3%	10%

Non-consented farms (total 182)

Full Compliance		Moderate Non-Compliance		Significant Non-Compliance	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
137	142	36	29	9	22
75%	74%	20%	15%	5%	11%

There was a considerable decrease in the number of farms graded as significantly non-compliant this season (4% this season compared with 11% last season). This is partly attributed to significant non-compliances with silage leachate or dead stock rules not being included in this season's FDE statistics. The statistics only cover farm dairy effluent compliance, which is in line with nationally agreed protocols for reporting of farm dairy effluent statistics. Even with the change to reporting, the comparatively low level of significant non-compliance is still a very good outcome. The Primary Industries monitoring team will be working closely with all the significantly non-compliant farmers to further improve the situation.

While undertaking this year's FDE monitoring, where possible, relevant regulations of the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (NES-F) and other rules in the Proposed Regional Plan (PRP) pertaining to farming activities were checked on each dairy farm.

This highlighted the following:

- There are 102 farms with feedpads within 50 metres of a waterbody which do not meet the permitted activity separation distance criterion in the NES-F.
- There are no dairy farms which fall under the intensive winter grazing regulation in the NES-F.
- There are 178 dairy farms which have a silage storage area/bunker within 50 metres of a waterbody which do not meet the permitted activity separation distance criterion in the PRP.
- There are 24 dairy farms which have a silage storage area/bunker within 20 metres of a public road, which do not meet the permitted activity separation distance criterion in the PRP.

The Primary Industries monitoring team is working with dairy farmers to address the above, where required.

Water, Waste, Air and Land Use (WWALU) Compliance Monitoring

- *Contaminated Land Management*

December 2021

Six incidents involving the discharge of hazardous substances and 17 enquiries regarding contaminated land were received and responded to. 450 kg of hazardous waste was disposed of at the amnesty day and 25 sites were added to the Selected Land-Use Register.

January 2022

Four incidents involving the discharge of hazardous substances and 16 enquiries regarding contaminated land were received and responded to. 390 kg of hazardous waste was disposed of at the amnesty day and 7 sites were added to the Selected Land-Use Register.

- *Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*

WWTP/Consent Status	Issues	Enforcement Action/Response
Far North District		
Ahipara Expires 2033	Ongoing non-compliance with bacteriological consent limits	<u>Under AN</u>

WWTP/Consent Status	Issues	Enforcement Action/Response
		FNDC investigating land disposal options
Hihi Expires 2022	None recently	None currently
Kaeo Expires 2022	None recently	None currently
Kaikohe Expired 30 November 2021	Intermittent non-compliances with ADW flow, ammonia & bacteriological consent limits. System overdue for de-sludging	None currently Issues will be addressed in replacement consent
Kaitiāia Expired 30 November 2021	None recently	<u>Under AN</u> (reticulation overflows) Issues will be addressed in replacement consent
Kawakawa Expires 2036	None recently	None currently
Kerikeri Expires 2036	No obvious issues from new plant (commissioned in December 2020)	<u>Under AN</u> – but is currently complying with notice
Kohukohu Expired 2016 (replacement consent application on hold)	Occasional issues with bacteriological conditions of consent	None currently
Opononi & Omāpere Expired 2019	Non-compliances with bacteriological consent limits Desludging overdue	<u>Under AN</u> Issues will be addressed in replacement consent; desludging to be undertaken
Paihia Expires 2034	Plant upgraded 2019; alkalinity issues preventing optimal ammonia treatment	None currently Alkalinity improvement project still in progress
Rangiputa Expires 2032	None recently	None currently
Rāwene Expires 2023	System overdue for de-sludging	INs issued in February 2022 to FNDC's contractor for sewage spill from the Rawene reticulation system
Russell Expires 2024	Occasional non-compliances with E. coli consent limit post UV	<u>Under AN</u>
Taipā Expires 2029	None recently	None currently
Whatuwhiwhi Expires 2025	Elevated TSS levels (consent limit may be unnecessarily restrictive)	FNDC to seek consent variation to address TSS levels – low priority
Whangarei District		
Hikurangi Expires 2025	Intermittent issues with plant performance	None currently

WWTP/Consent Status	Issues	Enforcement Action/Response
		Plant performance being reviewed to identify improvements
Ngunguru Expires 2035	None recently	None currently
Oakura Expires 2025	Occasional spikes in E. coli	None currently
Portland Expires 2024	None recently	None currently
Ruakaka Expires 2046	None recently	None currently
Tutukaka Expires 2024	None recently	None currently
Waiōtira Expires 2030	None recently	None currently
Waipū Expires 2030	None recently	None currently
Whāngārei City Expires 2022	None recently	None currently
Kaipara District		
Dargaville Expires 2022	Non-compliances with WQ discharge volume consent limits	Pond desludged in 2020 to mitigate water quality issues and the most recent sample results show improvement
Glinks Gully Expires 2024	No recent issues	None currently
Kaiwaka Expires 2022	No recent issues	None currently
Mangawhai Expires 2042	Odour complaints associated with the land irrigation and occasional exceedances of TDS consent limit	AN and IN issued in relation to the odour problem
Maungaturoto Expires 2032	Intermittent non-compliances, generally due to high rainfall	<u>Under AN</u>
Te Kopuru Expires 2044	Intermittent minor non-compliances	Second aerator installed 2020

Environmental Incidents

There were no environmental incidents reported in December and January which resulted in a significant environmental impact.

ENFORCEMENT

Abatement Notices, Infringement Notices and Formal Warnings

Action Type	Number
Abatement Notice	25
Infringement Notice	8

Other Enforcement

- *Earthworks without erosion and sediment controls – Tōtara North*
Charges were laid in the Kaitia District Court on 20 July 2020 against an individual for earthworks undertaken without controls, and work within a watercourse and the riparian management zone. The defendant has pleaded not guilty. A hearing was scheduled for 22-24 June 2021 which did not proceed due to the defendant being ill. Information has now been provided regarding the medical condition of the defendant. The case has been adjourned for parties to discuss options.
- *Open burning on industrial/trade property – Whangārei*
Charges were laid in the Whangārei District Court on 27 November 2020 against an individual for open burning on industrial/trade premises; the burnt items also included prohibited items. There are two charges against the individual who pleaded not guilty on 30 April 2021. A case review hearing was completed on 22 June 2021. A hearing date was scheduled for 4 November 2021 which did not proceed and we are currently waiting for the Court to set a new date.
- *Farm dairy effluent – Parapara*
Charges were laid in the Kaitia District Court on 6 May 2021 against a farm owner for offences which occurred in August 2020. There are four charges against the farm owner. The first court appearance was set down for 9 July 2021, which was adjourned until 25 August 2021 to allow the defence lawyer to consider the disclosure documentation. The judge at the hearing on the 17 January 2022 requested further information from the defence lawyer. The case has now been adjourned until 21 February 2022.
- *Vessel occupying CMA and removal of asbestos from CMA – Town Basin, Whangārei*
An enforcement order was applied for on 23 November 2021 against an individual for occupying the coastal marine with a boat without consent, and for reimbursement of costs associated with work to remove and dispose of cladding material containing asbestos that had been deposited with the coastal marine area. A joint memorandum was filed on 22 December 2021 recording that the respondent agrees to the enforcement order requiring compliance with permitted activity Rule C.1.2.1 of the Proposed Regional Plan to legally moor the boat; and seeking further time to negotiate settlement of the costs claim. No response yet from the Court.
- *Earthworks and vegetation clearance within a wetland – Teal Bay*
Charges were laid in the Whangārei District Court on 7 December 2021 against four parties for offences that occurred in December 2021. First appearance date is scheduled for 14 February 2022, an administrative adjournment will be sought to allow time for disclosure to be considered.

8.3.4 REGULATORY SERVICES

LAND MANAGEMENT

Sustainable Hill Country and Regional Priorities

Milestones	Status
Soil Conservation Plans	36 (26%) of 136 soil conservation plans have been completed in 2021-22.

Poplar and Willow nursery

Objective	Status
Nursery expansion	Business case for the nursery expansion complete. Recommendations to be workshopped with Councillors in February.

Whangārei Urban Awa Project

The project has been running well, with the Q2 report having been submitted to MfE on schedule.

Key points:

- 2.38 kms of fencing completed across 5 properties (total of 5.8km planned for the year)
- Million Metres funding has reached \$12,005.97.
- Landowner engagement/interest has diminished relative to Y1. We are well on track to meet our fencing requirements for the year. However, demand for planting has been light to date.
- On track against the Y2 budget.
- We are working with the comms team to improve landowner engagement and will likely send out a pamphlet in the next few weeks.

Waimā Waitai Waioira Partnership

The groups and organisations involved in the partnership of waimā, waitai, waioira (www) have now combined to plant over 350,000 trees in and around the northern Kaipara catchment area. Alongside the trees, over 8700 meters of fencing was established on farms throughout the area in 2021.

Over \$37,000 was raised last year via our collaboration with the sustainable business network's million metres streams project, with funds being donated by various businesses, community groups, and even some generous individual donors.

Despite COVID-19 restrictions, a number of successful events were held by www last year, including research wānanga, community planting days, plant releasing, fish monitoring, water monitoring, and more. The community planting days in particular would not have been possible without the support of local groups, specifically tangata whenua and marae based roopu. The support of such groups has been instrumental in ensuring www is closer to its goal of planting 360,000 trees by the end of this year.

Partnering with mana i te whenua and both national and local authorities has led to more robust decision-making processes, more meaningful outcomes, and continued support for the kaupapa from local residents. The partnership and the mahi being done has also enabled local groups and residents to begin building trust in the partnership and those involved.

The partnership has continued to provide quality information and support to landowners throughout the northern Kaipara catchment area via a range of channels and mediums. One such channel is the www website, which was launched around the middle of last year. The site continues to provide up-

to-date information and resources for landowners wanting to implement sustainable practices on their land.

Whilst the obvious challenges involved with partnerships including so many parties have presented themselves, the partnership has continually found a way to push forward towards the common goal of restoring the mauri of the northern wairoa river.



Whakaahua 1 working together with Living Waters and Hapū to undertake a native fish survey in the Hikurangi Repo.

BIODIVERSITY

FIF Dune Lakes Project

Objective	Status
Aquatic weed and pest fish control	Post treatment submerged plant monitoring was undertaken at Lakes Tutaki, Egg (Poutō) and Mt Camel North (Houhora). These lakes have been treated for hornwort with Reglone which is a cost-effective option for reducing weed volume. After two ¼ lake treatments Tutaki has shown an excellent knockback at more than 90% of the weed volume. Treatment of these lakes with Aquathol K is planned for late summer and autumn. Biodiversity freshwater staff met on site in the new year with the Te Uri o Hau Incorporation who own the land around Lake Karaka, a large, high value lake at Poutō where hornwort has been found. If left this weed will increase and dominate the entire lake potentially causing its collapse. Mana whenua landowners have given permission for NRC to lead a herbicide operation using Aquathol K to eradicate the pest weed.
Sediment and nutrient mitigation	Nil
Education Days	Staff assisted with a freshwater education day at Lake Waimimiha near Ahipara at a Noho Taiao event organised by Te Rarawa Rūnanga.

Coastcare

Dune health assessments were undertaken in December and January with the Science Team. The aim is to assess the health of the dunes and track changes over time such as changes in percentage native/exotic vegetation and increase/decrease in total plant cover. This helps to get an objective picture of dune damage and track the impact of any dune restoration efforts. Most sites on the schedule are now assessed annually.

Vegetation transects were re-measured at six sites including Ahipara, Taipa and Waipu Cove and new sites set up at Puwheke, Waipapakauri and Marsden Point. The transect data can be viewed

and compared to the previous survey results at <https://monitoring.coastalrestorationtrust.org.nz/survey-data/northland>. Alongside the transect data, drone footage will be used to measure dune topography and track changes over time. See also report on dune fauna assessments in Natural Resources section.



*Measuring a
vegetation
transect at
Puwheke,
Karikari
Peninsula*

Wetlands

Planning for the fourth, 3-yearly round of wetland condition index (WCI) monitoring has been underway, and the first wetland visits undertaken. This monitoring started in 2011 and covers over 28 wetlands, most of which were fenced under Efund. Monitoring will be carried out over the next few months using the nationally developed methodology which assesses, and scores changes in wetland condition. Feedback is given to landowners by way of letters and management recommendations.

Terrestrial

The first of the biodiversity assessments is underway at the NRC forestry block at Tāika / Mt Tiger, with acoustic recorders set out to detect the presence of bats and tracking tunnels for pests in the north-western block of the forest. These will be rotated around the remaining forest over the next few weeks. Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research is advising on sites for plots for vegetation assessments.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Coastal/Water Quality Operations

- The annual Hātea awa clean up comprised of 25 NRC staff who collected 340kgs of rubbish.
- The monitored beaches in Northland have been live on Safeswim since December as a trial this summer.
- Non-telemetered continuous dissolved oxygen sensors have been installed at 19 sites and are being validated monthly by the team as part of the ecosystem metabolism monitoring programme.
- The continuous water quality sites have been validated monthly. The sonde at Tikinui Wharf has suffered corrosion which compromised the probes. The decision was made to pause data collection as investment would be needed to replace the sonde at this site while a data review of the site is completed.

Natural Resources Science

- The Science and Rivers teams have partnered on an open tender process for purchasing a high-resolution GIS-based digital river network (DRN) model. The tender was advertised on GETS on 17 December 2021, closing on 1 February 2022.

Air quality and carbon emission

No breach of National Environmental Standard for air quality (NESAQ) for PM₁₀ has occurred in 2021. PM_{2.5} results were also within the proposed NESAQ limits.

The Ministry for the Environment and Statistics NZ released *Our Air 2021* in December 2021. The report evaluated monitoring results against two standards or guidelines – National Environmental Standard for air quality (NESAQ) and World Health Organisation (WHO) air quality guidelines to indicate potential impacts on human health. In summary the report findings for Northland are;

- PM₁₀ concentrations at Whangārei airshed, Robert Street have improved between 2011 and 2020. The PM₁₀ concentration trend confirms the findings of PM₁₀ emission inventory produced by PDP (reported in October 2021). The emission inventory found that Whangārei's winter day PM₁₀ emission decreased approximately by 27 percent from 2006 to 2018. This is due to no new major PM₁₀ emission sources having been consented in that period in the airshed and two major consented industries (Ballance Fertiliser and Carter Holt Harvey mills) ceasing their operation during this period. Other factors such as the backyard burning rule implemented in 2008 and improved wood burners on new buildings, together with increased use of electrical heating appliances, may have also contributed towards the improving trend in PM₁₀ concentration.
- On one occasion between 2017 and 2020, the daily PM₁₀ concentration at Whangārei airshed was higher than the 2021 WHO air quality guidelines.
- Ninety five percent of New Zealand's PM_{2.5} air monitoring sites, including Whangārei airshed recorded PM_{2.5} concentrations above the 24-hour (15 µg/m³) and annual (5 µg/m³) 2021 WHO air quality guidelines.
- No similar trend was observed for PM₁₀ concentrations at Marsden Point airshed.

Coastal

Stormwater litter project

- The quarterly audit of the stormwater litter traps found a total of 7,204 items captured in the 51 litter traps in the three months period. This is a 23% increase on the number of items captured in the previous quarterly audit.
- Cigarette butts were again the most frequently captured item, with 2200 cigarette butts found (31% of all items), followed by fragments of soft plastic (1,577 items). Overall, the dominant source of litter was plastic (72%).
- Once again there were big differences between locations. A transport/logistics site in Whangārei had 1075 items, while a residential street in Dargaville had just six items. The worst five sites were: a transport and logistics site (1075 items); Lower Dent Street car park, in Whangārei (872 items); Mangawhai village shops (346 items); Whangārei hospital car park (328 items); and a food retailing site (298 items).
- Overall, a total of 17,574 litter items have been captured by the 51 Litter Traps across the region since December 2020. The data collected so far indicates that transport and logistic sites, loading bays, food retailing, car parks and playgrounds are high risk locations for litter and plastic. In contrast, residential areas, professional and commercial land uses, and accommodation providers appear to be low risk.



Stormwater grate at Lower Dent Street carpark, in Whangārei.

Freshwater ecology

- Organised and hosted a joint electrofishing training seminar, provided by Smith-Root USA, with the Department of Conservation, Te Roroa, and local kaitiaki.
- Initiated fish monitoring and the revitalised riverine ecology monitoring programmes.
- Preliminary attributes and methodologies have been identified for ecological monitoring under the Drought Management Plan.

Freshwater quality

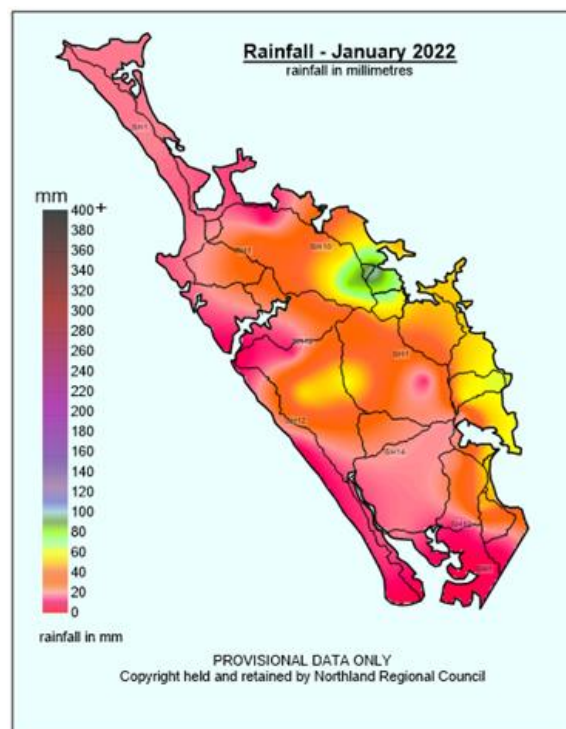
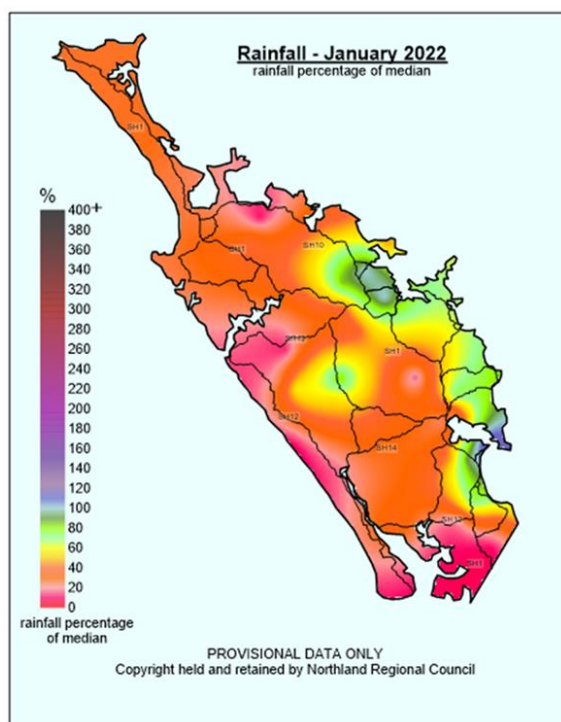
- Envirolink Tools project - A two-day workshop was attended in December 2021 to discuss on a nationally consistent protocol for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of riverine flow management under NPS-FM. The Tools project is led by NIWA and Cawthron scientists and includes feedback and local experience from regional council experts. The project is aimed at providing a national framework for effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation of instream ecological response to riverine flow management by regional councils, in accordance with the NPS-FM.
- The work under National Environmental Monitoring Standard (NEMS) for sampling planktonic cyanobacteria is in progress. This work is jointly led by selected SWIM (Regional Sector Special Interest Group on integrated freshwater Management) members from regional councils including NRC, Waikato, Hawkes Bay, Environment Canterbury and Otago Regional Council. The draft protocol written by NIWA algae expert Karl Safi is expected to be ready by June 2022.

Natural Resources Data

- The Kieco biological database is now operational for periphyton, macroinvertebrate and sediment accumulation data. The estuary monitoring component will be operational by February 2022.

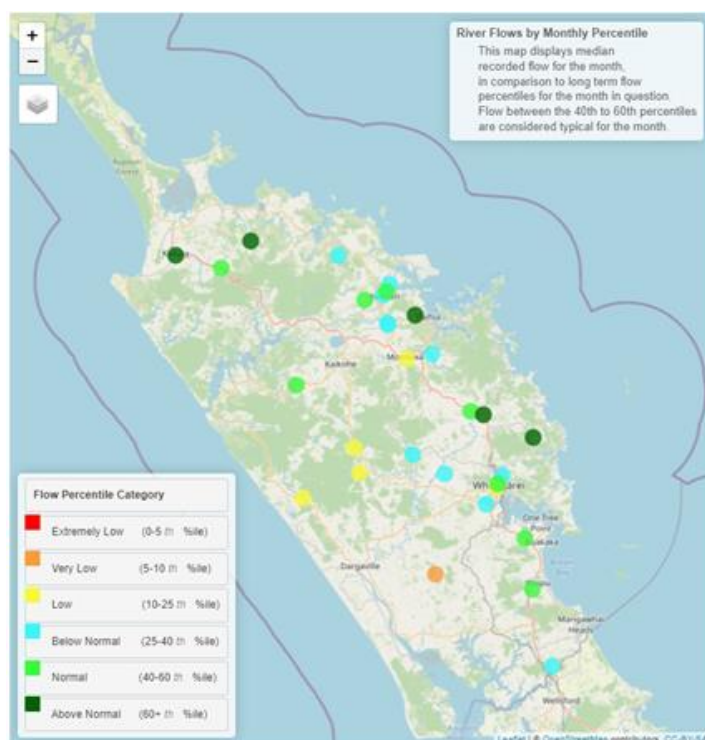
Hydrology

Rainfall



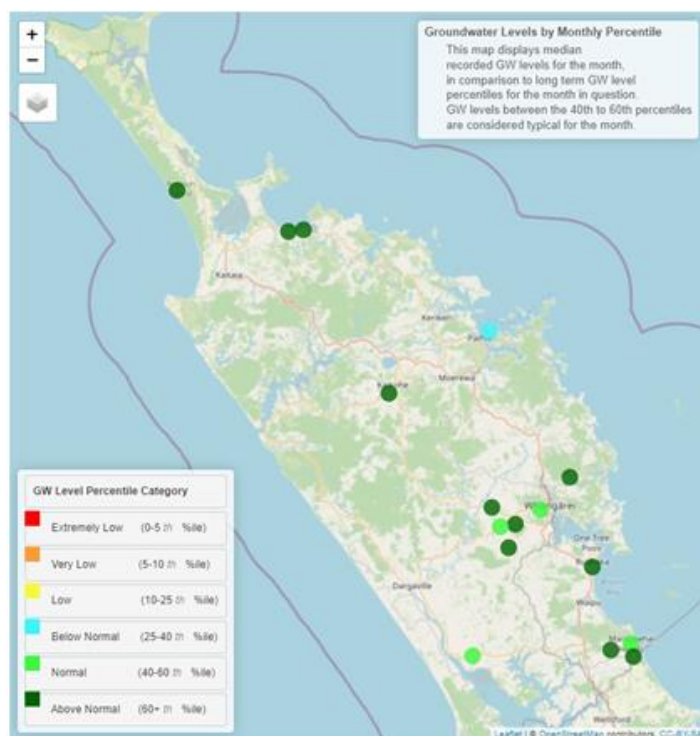
- January rainfall averaged across the entire Northland region was about 43% of the normal expected.
- Much of the region was below 40%, with the least rainfall along the West Coast, the Southeast, and Northeast. Kai iwi recorded 5%, Pouto 10%, Hakaru 9% and Oruru 11%.
- The East Coast received more rain with 101% in Kerikeri, and 120% at Marsden Point.
- Rainfall totals show the same pattern with a regional average of 33.6mm compared to the normal expected 79mm for the month
- Kai iwi and Pouto along the West Coast recorded the least with 4mm and 6.5mm respectively.
- Thunderstorms brought more rain to the East with 101mm recorded in Kerikeri.

Rivers



- River flows in the Far North and Eastern catchments are mostly in the Normal to Above Normal percentile ranges, with some rivers falling below normal.
- River Flows in Central, Western and Southern catchments are mostly Below Normal to Low percentile ranges.
- These flow ranges reflect the rainfall distribution pattern for January.

Groundwater



Groundwater levels throughout the Region remain in the Normal to Above Normal percentile ranges, except for Russell which is Below Normal for January.

Hydrology Projects

- Hydrometric station hardware upgrades continue.

Summary of the NIWA Seasonal Climate Outlook February 2022 – April 2022 for Northland

- La Nina conditions are highly likely to continue, elevating the risk of atmospheric rivers and ex-tropical cyclones, which can bring heavy rainfall and increase the risk of flooding.
- Temperatures are very likely to be above average (70% chance).
- Rainfall totals are about equally likely to be near normal (40% chance) to above normal (35% chance).
- Soil moisture levels and river flows are most likely to be near normal (45% chance).

The full probability breakdown is:

	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil moisture	River flows
Above average	70	35	25	25
Near average	25	40	45	45
Below average	05	25	30	30

POLICY AND PLANNING

Proposed Regional Plan

- The Environment Court approved the process for mapping of Outstanding Natural Landscapes in the CMA (17 January). The first step in the process is to work with MTAG to select a Maori cultural landscape facilitator.
- Council are due to report to the Environment Court on the outcome of any inter-party discussions on Topic 14 – Marine Protected Areas by 11 February.
- The Environment Court has set a hearing date for the appeals on the aquaculture provision (19 September 2022).
- Council are required to report back to the Environment Court by 18 February on the implications of the High Court decision regarding the application of the 'rules' in the Freshwater National Environment Standard on the Proposed Regional Plan mangrove removal and vehicles on beaches rules.
- There are a number of matters we are waiting on an Environment Court decision (i.e. hearing already held) released:
 - Discharges to land and water
 - Land use and disturbance activities
 - Livestock exclusion
- In addition to the above, the other outstanding matters which are still progressing (but hope to resolve without the need for hearing) are:
 - General provisions and plan structure
 - Infrastructure and energy (one policy)
 - Damming and diversion of water (two provisions unresolved).
- The budget for the plan appeals is tracking towards approximately a \$70,000 deficit by the end of the financial year. By far the biggest cost element is legal. Staff are using the lawyers sparingly, but it is a necessity given the Environment Court process and representing the council's and community's interests as best we can. The deficit is likely to be largely offset by savings in other parts of the Policy and Planning team's budget – in particular the Coastal Occupation Charging Plan Change budget, where only a small amount of the \$80,000 budget is likely to be used this year.

Freshwater Plan Change

- An update of the freshwater plan change process and the revised date for notification (now April 2024) was presented to a Council Workshop on 14th December. Council is keen to see no further extension of the notification date. NRC has set some 'hard dates' to complete key pieces of work, to minimise the risk of further slippage in the freshwater plan change process.
- Staff will be presenting to council workshop in early March the draft plan change framework and the results of the modelling the effectiveness and costs of a range of water improvement interventions (e.g. fencing and riparian planting).
- The Primary Sector Liaison Group met on 25 January 2022. Members have provided feedback on the challenges and opportunities for the primary sector with regard to freshwater in Northland. The group has started providing feedback on the Visions/values/objectives component of the draft freshwater plan change framework.

National initiatives and advocacy

Proposed changes to the National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water Drinking Water

An item is included in this agenda recommending a council make a submission.

Discussion document on resource management system reform

An item is included in this agenda recommending a council make a submission.

Taumata Arowai

Taumata Arowai is the regulator of drinking water supplies under the Water Services Act 2021. It is consulting on a series of documents targeted at drinking water suppliers – they include drinking water standards, quality assurance rules, aesthetic values, network environmental performance measures and acceptable solutions for a range of different supplies. Staff have yet to assess these proposals – the consultation closes 28 March 2022. The documents are available here:

<https://www.taumataarowai.govt.nz/httpste-puna-korero-taumataarowai-govt-nz/>

He Waka Eke Noa

He Waka Eke Noa is a partnership project between the agricultural sector, government and Māori to develop a framework to support farmers to measure, manage and reduce agricultural emissions (methane, nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide). The partnership has released a consultation document on options for pricing agricultural emissions targeted at farmers and growers. The options proposed include farm-level levies and a processor-level hybrid option – it also proposes recognizing on farm sequestration that is not rewarded in the ETS (e.g. shelterbelts / riparian planting). The default position if other options are not progressed is the agricultural sector entering the Emissions Trading Scheme (at the processor level). While feedback is sought by 1 March 2022, staff do not propose to lodge a submission on this consultation document due to competing consultation requirements having a higher priority and limited staff capacity. The consultation document is here:

https://hewakaekenoa.nz/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Consultation-Document_Final-1.pdf

Submission on Sand Mining Resource Consents

A council submission was lodged on two resource consent applications publicly notified by Auckland Council. The applications were made by McCallum Brothers Ltd for the continuation of sand mining activities off Pakiri Beach adjacent to the regional boundary at Mangawhai. The submission was neutral, seeking that full consideration be given to the significance of Mangawhai sandspit and ensuring that it is not adversely affected by the proposal. The submissions were acknowledged by Auckland Council, but a hearing date has not yet been set.

Mangawhai Central Limited

Council has joined as a Section 274 party to the appeals on the plan change for the development of an integrated residential and commercial precinct at Mangawhai. Council's concern is ensuring the proposal will be adequately serviced with a reliable water supply. Mediation between the parties was held late last year and a further day on the 13 January. Discussions are ongoing but we are hopeful of reaching a resolution without the need to attend a hearing.

Wetland mapping project

This project is set to update existing wetland maps and help implement the governments Essential Freshwater reforms and is being undertaken in collaboration with the Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme (in Kaipara and Whangarei districts). By June 2023 the desk top wetland mapping (for Kaipara and Whangarei districts) should be complete. In the meantime, staff are considering how best this should be communicated with iwi / hapu and the wider community. Papers will be circulated to future TTMAC and Planning and Regulatory Working Parties providing advice and seeking feedback.

8.3.6 BIOSECURITY

INCURSIONS

Indian ringneck parakeet

Covid-19 pressures and the Christmas holiday period have delayed the Indian ringneck parakeet response near the Brynderwyn's. It is hoped that Biosecurity New Zealand, the lead agency for the response will be able to make progress in the near future. Council Biosecurity staff have offered to assist with the response and continue to maintain contact with Biosecurity NZ. Indian ring-necked parakeets are an exclusion animal pest in Northland and threaten native birds and bats by competing for food and nesting places whilst introducing diseases.

WILD ANIMAL CONTROL

Russell sika response

Biosecurity staff working around Russell have gained two major landowner consents for the proposed goat control, sika survey, and eventual sika control work.

Staff are awaiting a response from the Department of Conservation regarding the delegation of the Wild Animal Control act powers which will assist the eradication programme.

Deer farm escapes

There have been two deer farm escapes in the last two months.

- *Kaiwaka*: Six deer escaped from a farm near Kaiwaka after a tree fell on a fence. The farmer has managed to recapture two deer and council is working with him to ensure all deer are accounted for.
- *Kamo*: Two deer escaped from a location near Kamo through a faulty floodgate. A mail drop and Facebook messages have been fed into the community and both deer have been shot by local hunters.

Unconsented deer farm activity

Two deer farms that do not have the Department of Conservation farming permits have been reported.

- *Manganui*: Council's deer response contractor discovered an unpermitted deer farm whilst doing night surveillance. Further investigation has found up to 30 untagged deer on a property in the Manganui catchment. Council is working with the Department of Conservation, Ministry for Primary Industries, OSPRI (Operational Solutions for Primary Industries) and the landowner to destock the farm.

- *Paparoa*: Acting on information received an unpermitted deer farm has been found in Paparoa. Council is working with the Department of Conservation and the Ministry for Primary Industries to determine how this farm was established and the deer registered on the National NAIT database without a permit to farm.

FRESHWATER

Check, Clean, Dry advocacy programme

The Check, Clean, Dry advocacy programme (aimed at preventing the spread of invasive freshwater pests in Northland) commenced in December. Activities have included:

- *Waka ama competitions*: Events were attended at Lake Ngatu (22 November) and Lake Manuwai (8 January). Participants were engaged about Check Clean Dry and freshwater pests, and collateral provided.
- *Te Rarawa Noho Taiao*: An education event held at Lake Waimimiha South around freshwater lakes, fish, and Check Clean Dry for a range of age groups.
- *Ōtāria/Moerewa spill way wānanga*: This workshop centred around providing education to the hapū around freshwater lakes, rivers, biodiversity, and biosecurity. A presentation including freshwater pests and their identification was included with a segment on the importance of Check Clean Dry when going between waterways.
- *Taharoa Domain lake side advocacy*: Advocacy at the Kai iwi lakes included engagement with members of the public both at the boat ramp and the camping grounds. Collateral was provided to the Kai iwi Lakes campground office for the public, and the campground manager and harbour master were also briefed on Check Clean Dry so they can do their own advocacy.

Pest freshwater fish

The Biosecurity and Biodiversity team have a new dinghy to help with pest fishing work and a new net decontamination tank for cleaning fishing nets has been set up.

Staff have increased messaging around keeping an eye out for koi carp to holiday makers at Kai Iwi Lake over holiday period through additional signage around the lake, pamphlets at the camp ground office, and messaging on social media.

The new fishing net decontamination tank.



KAURI PROTECTION

Soil sampling and training

Soil sampling of kauri to detect the causal agent *Phytophthora agathidicida* is in full swing across the region with five sites sampled and 80 samples taken.

The Kauri Protection team have also trained kaitiaki from the Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi O Ngāpuhi Kaitiaki Kauri Team and the Ngāti Rēhia Kauri Sanctuary. The training focused on how to correctly take soil sample to detect *P. agathidicida*.

Rongoā treatment

Staff have also provided advice and assistance to a roopu to undertake Rongoā treatment of infected kauri located in Pāwarenga.

A council kauri protection staff member explains the soil sampling process to the Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi O Ngāpuhi Kaitiaki Kauri team leader.



PARTNERSHIPS

Piroa Brynderwyn High Value Area

Piroa Brynderwyn Landcare has been operating as a steering group for the past four years. During this time the activities have moved from a pest animal and trapping focus to other conservation outcomes including pest plant control, education, and wider biodiversity. Growth in community groups has gone from an original six to more than 30 that vary enormously in size and complexity of the work that they are doing. One of these groups has established themselves as an independent trust.

Funding from Council and local sponsors/donors has been tremendous to get things kicked off, but funding needs and deliverables now require a more formal approach to governance. Hence the decision to establish a formal trust under the Charities Services of Department of Internal Affairs.

Piroa Conservation Trust (PCT) is proposed as the name of the new trust, with the vision:

*Te Ao Tūroa: Nature-People Flourishing Together
Ki Uta ki Tai: from the hills to the sea*

This vision has been deliberately kept broad. The objectives of the trust drill more specifically into the outcomes sought in the Piroa Brynderwyn Landcare high value area and are underpinned by the 5 year management plan and the recent ecology report with its 10 year roadmap. Pivotal to the formation of a new trust is the intent to work in partnership with iwi/hapū – Te Uri o Hau and Patuharakeke. The resulting partnership agreement sits alongside the trust deed as a mana enhancing agreement. The trustees would be elected from and by the wider steering group – the Piroa Conservation Collective. This group would be similar in composition to the existing PBL steering group.

Tutukaka High Value Area

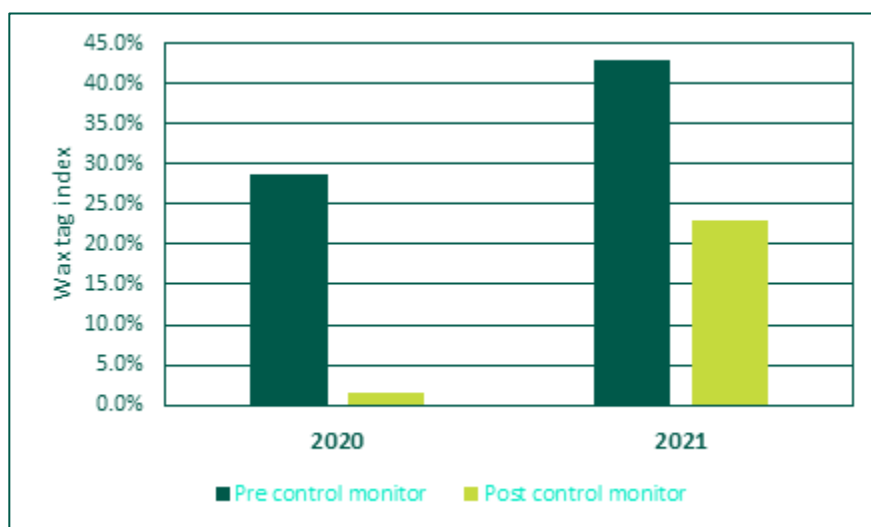
- *Predator control:* Cat and mustelid catches over December-January (69) have doubled from the previous two month period. The majority of the catch was taken in the Tutukaka Landcare Rayonnier projects.
- *Myrtle rust:* Rust has been found on fresh, new growth leaves of a young pōhutukawa at Riverlands (Figure 1). The identification was confirmed by a specialist mycologist. Dozens of other pōhutukawa in the area were checked but were unaffected. More on myrtle rust can be found here <https://myrtlerust.org.nz/> and incidences can be reported through [iNaturalist](https://www.inaturalist.org/).

Myrtle rust on a young pōhutukawa leaves at Riverlands.



Kai Iwi Lakes

The Taharoa Domain (Kai Iwi Lakes) toxin operation was completed with uneaten bait retrieved from bait stations on 6 December 2021. A 7 day wax tag post monitor was carried out prior to Christmas and returned a result of 23% which was slightly above the aim of $\leq 20\%$. The results between years show that possum population numbers quickly recover (and grow) after an operation is completed because of rapid reinvasion from surrounding areas. This highlights that until there is pest control occurring on private land around the lakes that there will be limits to what level of control can be achieved and maintained in the domain.



Wax tag index results from Taharoa Domain toxin operations – 2020 and 2021

Tānekaha Community Pest Control Area

Allen the kiwi has successfully hatched his second nesting in the Tānekaha Community Pest Control Area. The two chicks were microchipped in January under the supervision of Biosecurity staff in January.

The grandchildren of a Tānekaha Community Pest Control Area landowner get up close and personal with one of Allen's two chicks during microchipping.



PREDATOR FREE

Predator Free Whangārei

- **Possum control:** Focus in Whangārei Heads project area has been bait and trap device installation in priority locations. Possum removal will begin in February. As the initial working blocks move into mop up stage, operations will extend further north.
- **Community engagement:** Engagement with landowners continues, and two hui were conducted with Whangārei Heads hapū to discuss their aspirations and ideas on eradication work. Hapū approval has been obtained to install a third live capture hub at Reotahi. A brief project update submitted to Whangārei Heads Citizens Association which will be published in their February community newsletter
- **Trail cameras:** Images from trail cameras have been classified with possums present in:
 - Working block 1 (Te Whara / Bream Head) – 6% (2 of 32 cameras)
 - Working block 2 (Taurikura) – 60% (26 of 43 cameras)



Left: Possum detection (black dots) by trail cameras in the Predator Free Whangārei area between 12-16 August 2021. Where detected, possums have been abundant. **Right:** Possums caught on trail camera at Taurikura.

Predator Free Pēwhairangi Whānui (Bay of Islands)

Community engagement has included hui with Kororāreka Marae Society, Russell Landcare Trust, and 3B2 Trust at Rāwhiti.

MARINE BIOSECURITY

Hull surveillance

Between the 22 November 2021 and 28 January 2022, the 2021/2022 Hull Surveillance Programme surveyed 494 vessels. There were 29 incidents of *Sabella spallanzanii* (Mediterranean fanworm), one incident of *Styela clava* (clubbed tunicate) and one incident of *Eudistoma elongatum* (Australian droplet tunicate) found on vessel hulls, the majority of which were in Whangārei Harbour. All incidents of pests recorded on vessels outside of infected areas were cleaned within 5 working days either in-water by an approved dive contractor or by owner directed haul outs. Marine biosecurity staff continue to work closely with vessels in infected harbours to ensure they are cleaned within an appropriate time frame or before they move to another harbour.

Table 1: Hull Surveillance Programme Results to 28 January 2022

2020/2021 Hull Surveillance Programme Results	Total this month	Total YTD
Pathways Plan Compliance		
Number of vessels surveyed this month	494	1,008
% Pathways Plan Compliance (all vessels) *	63.8	56.1
Vessels found with Marine Pests		
<i>Sabella spallanzanii</i> (fanworm)	29	35
<i>Styela clava</i> (clubbed tunicate)	1	41
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> (Japanese kelp)	0	0
<i>Eudistoma elongatum</i> (Australian droplet tunicate)	1	2
<i>Pyura doppelgangera</i> (sea squirt)	0	0

* Percentage vessels surveyed complying with acceptable level of light fouling as defined in the Marine Pathways Plan.

Detection of *Sabella spallanzanii* (fanworm) on a commercial barge in Houhora

Contract divers detected fanworm on a large commercial barge while conducting biosecurity hull inspections in Houhora harbour in January 2022. Fanworm is not known to be established in the area. Given the size of the barge, environmental conditions, and the distance away from any facilities where the barge could be hauled it was agreed that the best method to mitigate risks in this instance was to have trained divers remove all individuals with the burden of cost being the responsibility of the barge company. A large six diver team attended the barge supervised by council marine biosecurity staff on the 27-28 January, removing approximately 550 individuals with an average size of approximately 120 mm. Council staff performed histological analysis on a subset of the individuals removed which revealed that a majority of the fanworm were within their first reproductive year and had not spawned yet. There was however a small number of individuals that had the potential to have existed on the barge for a number of years and as such spawning



Marine biosecurity staff conducting histological analysis on Mediterranean fanworm using field microscope and equipment.

within Houhora could not be ruled out. Staff will continue to engage with the barge contractor and their client to arrange routine surveillance of seabed and structures following this incident.

PEST PLANTS

Eradication plants

Biosecurity staff and contractors are busy with the schedule of summer eradication and progressive containment pest plant control work. This includes resuming the large scale grid search work for batwing passionflower in bush reserves in the Kamo area that had been delayed by Auckland based contractors unable to travel because of COVID-19 restrictions.

Progressive containment and sustained control plants

The first annual round of the Ministry for Primary Industries funded Manchurian wild rice program is also well underway, with good results from the previous round of spray evident.

With tree privet flowering quite early staff are also receiving numerous requests for advice around control and for enforcement of boundary rules.

Pest plant Biofunds

Small Biofunds to help landowners with knock down of serious pest plants are becoming increasingly popular. For high priority sites and target species, in addition to control resources, some contract hours are being made available where landowners have invested volunteer hours or matched the contractor contribution. This helps with project momentum and rapid knockdown of seed sources reduces the maintenance effort required.

8.3.7 GOVERNANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

He Maimai Aroha

Haere atu rā e ngā tini mate
Hoki atu ki te mūrau a te tini
Ki te wenerau a te mano
Ki te wāhi hokinga kore ki muri
Ki te pō ra kia koutou e moe
Kei ngā whānau katoa
Tēnei te tuku i ngā whakāronui ki a koutou i tēnei wā pouri
Nei ka pari atu ngā tai o aroha ki a koutou!

It was with great sadness that we heard the news of the passing away of two Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) hapū representatives Victor Holloway, Ngāti Tara and Hoki Tua, Whāingaroa. Both known for their commitment for the hopes and aspirations of their hapū and iwi, they will both be sadly missed for their contributions and leadership on TTMAC.

Tangata Whenua Engagement

Currently our team are working on the following activities to improve engagement with tangata whenua on resource consents processes:

- A meeting held with hapū kaitiaki from across Te Taitokerau to consider how we can improve our decision making processes and provide better information to applicants and staff.
- Updating of Resource Consents contacts including Marae, Hapū, Iwi and Ingoa Wharenui and Wharekai.

- Reviewing of historic Hapū and Iwi environmental and monitoring plans and contacts and with relevant hapū and iwi to discuss revisions and progressing new applications with Te Parawhau and Ngāti Toro. Providing relevant information for expressions of interest for the next funding round.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (MWaR)

The team is currently working with the policy and planning team to prepare and consider a review of the MWaR with hapū Patuharakeke and Ngāti Rehia. Te Uri o Hau and Te Parawhau are keen to be signatories to the agreement, however COVID-19 has impacted the ability to do this appropriately ā kānōhi (face to face on the marae).

Treaty Health Check

An independent health check is underway and has been endorsed and supported by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and council. Utilising the Te Arawhiti Framework <https://www.tearawhiti.govt.nz/assets/Tools-and-Resources/Maori-Crown-Relations-Capability-Framework-Individual-Capability-Component.pdf> council will undertake an independent review of areas that are identified as key priorities by the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) on behalf of TTMAC caucus, and other key stakeholders in our commitment to building meaningful relationships with tangata whenua.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Investment and Growth Reserve – Projects Report

Project	Update	Future developments/ reporting
REL	Expecting to receive draft repayment agreement between REL and NRC.	Further information to be provided.
Extension 350	Quarterly evaluation meeting held in December. Presentation update given to JREDC.	The E350 team reported that budget is on track and further funding for evaluation and planning next steps has been secured. Potential follow-on programme as part of a broader “Grow Northland” work programme

Other Work Undertaken

- **Joint Regional Economic Development Committee (JREDC)** – Meeting held on 10 December followed by the quarterly workshop with Northland Inc directors. A letter of expectations on the Statement of Intent 2022-25 sent to Northland Inc.
- **Northland Economic Quarterly** – 32nd issue of the NEQ Newsletter published. The annual section looks at selected primary industries in Northland while the spotlight section analyses the latest business demographic data. The latest issue is available online at <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/resource-library-summary/newsletters/economic-quarterly/>.
- **Economic information** – Provided data on economic impact of COVID-19 to various parties; worked with Te Hiku Development Trust to create a “Te Hiku Iwi” cluster within the Northland region economic profile hosted by Infometrics.
- **Digital** – Prepared letter from the Mayoral Forum to Hon Dr David Clark, Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications on various digital issues.
- **Oruku Landing Project** – Prepared letter from CEO to proponents clarifying that NRC’s funding is no longer available in light of WDC decision to abandon the project.
- **Te Tai Tokerau Water Trust (TTWT)** – Provided briefing to council workshop and continued discussions with the Trust on progress being made on water storage schemes.
- **Land Use Mapping** – Drafting request for proposal (RFP) in conjunction with Science team.

- **CLUES Scenarios costings**– Supporting Policy and Planning team with water quality mitigation options costings.

ONLINE CHANNELS

Most popular content on Facebook:

*Engaged – number of people who ‘reacted’, commented, or shared the post

Key Performance Indicators	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22
WEB					
# Visits to the NRC website	34,900	41,300	33,100	34,526	41,600
E-payments made	29	33	20	18	7
# subscription customers (cumulative)	1,286	1,273	1,273	NA*	1,263
SOCIAL MEDIA (CUMULATIVE)					
# Twitter followers	1,562	1,566	1,564	1,564	1,567
# NRC Facebook fans	10,500	10,500	10,507	10,469	10,510
# NRC Overall Facebook Reach	56,300	37,300	57,300	244,777	157,700
# NRC Engaged Daily Users	2,502	1,479	2,093	4,821	2,755
# CDEM Facebook fans	25,419	25,700	25,800	26,120	26,117
# CDEM Overall Facebook Reach	344,100	325,000	236,900	NA*	214,100
# CDEM Engaged Daily Users	27,400	54,700	30,600	NA*	26,600
# Instagram followers	1,422	1,442	1,450	NA*	1,488

NOTES: *NA – Data not available due to Christmas break.

ENVIROSCHOOLS / EDUCATION

Dune Lakes Education Day

On 11 January, EnviroSchools, Biodiversity and Land Management team members ran a dune lakes education day at Lake Waimimiha, near Ahipara, as part of Te Noho Taiao o Te Rarawa. Environmental action stations covered pest fish, water quality and tuna (eels).

Bronze, Silver and Green-Gold EnviroSchools

Council’s EnviroSchools continue to grow in depth and breadth of environmental knowledge and action, as they progress through the Bronze, Silver and Green-Gold stages.

Celebrations

During December, councillors joined in EnviroSchools celebrations with Bay of Islands International Academy - Green-Gold with Cr Joce Yeoman – and with Forest View (Tikipunga), Parihaka and Tikipunga Kindergartens - Bronze with Crs Jack Craw, Terry Archer and Amy Macdonald. During December also, Tangiteroria School became a Silver EnviroSchool.

This year, it is exciting to note that almost 40 EnviroSchools from across the region plan to Reflect at Bronze (14), Silver (15), Green-Gold (3) and Green-Gold reviews (6).

EnviroSchools communities facilitated

Despite the school holidays, during December and January EnviroSchools Facilitators held specific interactions with 66 school and early childhood communities.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Communications

Communications issued in December/January included our quarterly e-newsletter and newspaper spread, [Our Northland](#), our [Coastcare e-newsletter](#), rates brochure as well as 12 media releases covering the following topics:

- Release of new floodmaps
- Scholarships opening for applications
- Masks on buses competition
- Rubbish barge in Bay of Islands
- Call to tackle pest plants
- Beach buses and free bus travel before Christmas
- Cancellation of Whangarei Heads bus route
- Shipping channel warning
- Life jacket library in Far North
- Awanui floodworks update
- Natural causes of waterway pollution
- Tackling moth plant

Campaigns

Several marketing campaigns were completed or are in progress:

- Transport Mask Up Campaign to encourage mask use on our buses
- Summer Beach Buses promoting our service to Ocean Beach and Ruakaka
- Can I Swim here to highlight our summer water monitoring activity and encourage the public to check it is safe to swim before they get in.
- Recruitment campaign promoting NRC as a place to work and driving sign-ups for our vacancy alerts
- Nobody's stronger than Tangaroa – promoting safer boating practices

Scholarships

Our scholarships programme, Tū I te Ora, is open to applications until the start of March. Radio, print and social media advertising are being used to promote the scholarships.

COVID-19

COVID-19 continues to impact us from a communications and engagement perspective on multiple fronts: internal comms to support the organisations workplace response to COVID-19, working with other areas of the organisation like transport to encourage mask wearing, and event cancellations including the Whangarei and Kaikohe A&P shows. It has also now been confirmed that Field Days will not go ahead this year. Where possible we are working to continue to run events like enviroschools in line with government protocols or shifting to hybrid or virtual delivery where we can.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION (LGOIMA) REQUESTS

Total LGOIMAs	Dec 2020 to Feb 2021	Dec 2021 to Feb 2022
	33	13
Number of LGOIMAs not responded to within 20 working days		0

CUSTOMER SERVICES

Telephone inbound call statistics & enquiries

	Nov 2021	Dec 2021	Jan 2022
Call volume via Customer Services	2240	1713	2049
Average wait time	7.8secs	7.2 secs	5.2 secs

Customer service calls have been fairly consistent with a slight drop in numbers over December. The greatest volume of calls have been for biosecurity, maritime and consents.

	1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019	1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020	1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
Call volume via Customer Services	20812	30566	31130

This is the call volume over the last three years using our 3CX system.

Mailroom email processing performance

The inwards mail has, as expected slowed somewhat over the summer period.

	Nov 2021	Dec 2021	Jan 2022
Mail processed	904	810	679

Satisfaction monitoring

All complaints were attended to.

Feedback cards, compliments, and complaints

Compliments received	Total
December 2021 and January 2022	
Service provided by a specific person/people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melissa Larkin 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Link 	1
Total compliments recorded	4

Complaints received	Total
December 2021 and January 2022	
Service provided by a specific person/people	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Link buses 	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maritime 	1
Total complaints recorded	10

8.3.8 COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

TRANSPORT

PASSENGER TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

*BusLink figures are reported one month in arrears, due to the required information being unavailable at the time of the agenda deadline.

Bus Link stats for November 2021 (revenue ex GST)	Actual	Budget	Variance	Year/Date Actual	Year/Date Budgeted	Variance
CityLink passengers carried	29,884	27,573	+2,311	114,954	137,918	-22,964
CityLink fares collected	\$32,906	\$35,337	-\$2,431	\$146,323	\$176,754	-\$30,431
Mid North Link passengers carried	144	156	-12	689	792	-103
Mid North Link fares collected	\$446	\$780	-334	\$1,851	\$3,960	-\$2,109
Hokianga Link passengers carried	94	78	+16	384	390	-6
Hokianga Link fares collected	\$513	\$543	-\$30	\$2,115	\$2,713	-\$598
Far North Link passengers carried	189	405	-216	1,179	1,978	-799
Far North Link fares collected	\$434	\$1,024	-\$590	\$3,182	\$5,004	-\$1,822
Bream Bay Link passengers carried	45	24	+21	197	126	+71
Bream Bay Link fares collected	\$301	\$86	+\$215	\$1,364	\$454	+\$910
Hikurangi Link passengers carried	28	24	+4	78	114	-36
Hikurangi Link fares collected	\$73	\$63	+\$10	\$204	\$329	-\$125
Whangarei Heads Link passengers carried	11	24	-13	52	126	-74
Whangarei Heads Link fares collected	\$47	\$104	-\$57	\$225	\$548	-\$323

Bus Link stats for December 2021 (revenue ex GST)	Actual	Budget	Variance	Year/Date Actual	Year/Date Budgeted	Variance
CityLink passengers carried	21,264	22,420	-1,156	136,218	160,338	-24,120
CityLink fares collected	\$22,912	\$28,733	-\$5,821	\$151,211	\$205,407	-\$54,196
Mid North Link passengers carried	124	156	-32	813	948	-135

Mid North Link fares collected	\$413	\$780	-\$367	\$2,264	\$4,740	-\$2,476
Hokianga Link passengers carried	58	78	-20	442	468	-26
Hokianga Link fares collected	\$327	\$543	-\$216	\$2,442	\$3,255	-\$813
*Far North Link passengers carried	219	331	-112	1,398	2,309	-911
*Far North Link fares collected	\$443	\$837	-\$394	\$3,625	\$5,842	-\$2,217
Bream Bay Link passengers carried	53	30	+23	250	156	+94
Bream Bay Link fares collected	\$263	\$108	+\$155	\$1,627	\$561	+\$1,066
Hikurangi Link passengers carried	38	30	+8	116	144	-28
Hikurangi Link fares collected	\$57	\$78	-\$21	\$261	\$407	-\$146
Whangarei Heads Link passengers carried	9	30	-21	61	156	-95
Whangarei Heads Link fares collected	\$30	\$130	-\$100	\$254	\$678	-\$424

**December 2021 statistics*

Please Note that the following services reflected above operate on Thursdays Only:

- Bream Bay Link
- Hikurangi Link
- Whangārei Heads Link

Passengers Carried

Passenger numbers remain low with the continued reluctance of adult passengers to travel on buses with scholars due to continued antisocial behavior. It is hoped that the introduction of the separate scholar buses in the early part of 2022 will help in alleviating this problem.

In addition to the above, the negative commercial impact of COVID-19 coupled with decreased family disposable income had led to existing passengers not travelling as frequently. In addition, the move of SuperGold Card passenger to the Total Mobility Scheme has continued.

The above has not been helped with the continued movement of COVID-19 Alert Levels and the resultant impact on the level of services operated. It is expected this scenario will worsen with the anticipated impact of the Omicron strain.

From regular meetings with other regional councils, Waka Kotahi and the Ministry of Transport, it is apparent the above trend is national. Regional councils concern over decreasing passengers' numbers, decreasing farebox revenue and the difficulty in raising both national and local share funding coupled with the government's expectations on types of services to be delivered is constantly being passed on to Waka Kotahi and the Ministry of Transport.

At the time of compiling this report, the impact rising fuel prices will have on the number of passengers carried is unknown.

Far North Link

Please note for the month of November 2021, the Far North Link service did not operate for a full week due to a member of the contracting company testing positive for COVID-19.

Whangārei Heads Link

This service will be removed at the end of January 2022 due to lack of passengers.

Farebox Revenue

Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency advised in December 2022 that they will extend their financial assistance for farebox revenue lost because of the COVID-19/Omicron related passenger decline through to 30 June 2022. This subsidy assistance is at the approved financial assistance rate of 54%.

Staff have requested both Ministry of Transport and Waka Kotahi give serious consideration to the approval of medium/long term funding support for rural based social bus services. Continued short term decisions and/or no medium to long term funding certainty is placing these services in jeopardy of closure and rural communities left without alternative transport options. This has the potential for the increase of unlicensed, unregistered and unroadworthy vehicles and increased crashes on the region's roads.

CityLink Bus Service Whangārei

Staff are presently undertaking a complete review of the CityLink Bus Service timetables, routes, and vehicles. This review will include consideration of urban growth patterns, industrial and commercial growth patterns, population demographics, potential travel behaviour changes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, vehicle utilisation, vehicle types and resultant costs.

Rose Street Bus Terminus Update

Tenders for the Phase 1 upgrade of the Rose St Terminal closed on Thursday 20 January 2022. Subject to an acceptable tender being awarded, the upgrade is scheduled for completion by May 2022. During the construction period, temporary loading/unloading facilities will be utilised in Vine St.

An application for a full-time staff member to work from the Rose Street office has been approved subject to resolving security concerns. This application will be presented separately to the NTALG at the February 2022 meeting. This person will be the face of the Link Service in Northland and will assist passengers with enquiries, complaints, ticketing related issues etc.

Summer Beach Bus Services

Thursday only services were operated between Whangārei and Oceans Beach, and Whangārei and Ruakākā Beach.

These services operated Thursday only from 23 December 2021 to 27 January 2022. Passenger loadings for the Oceans Beach Service were unfortunately very poor at an average of 1 passenger per trip. Passenger loadings for the Ruakākā Beach services averaged 6 passengers per trip.

CityLink Promotions

There have been several promotions over the last reporting period to encourage use of the CityLink bus services. These have included:

The **Silver Festival 2021** event held in Whangārei on 11, 12, 13 November 2021 was used to encourage people to use the CityLink bus service. This included a give-away morning tea for 6 people who caught "alternative transport", like buses to the event.

Free Travel was offered on scheduled public transport services from 1 October to 31 December 2021, to support the uptake of the COVID-19 vaccine. The fare for those persons making use of this offer was covered by Waka Kotahi at 100%. Unfortunately, the uptake was very low. In addition, Super Saturday for vaccinations was advertised through the Civil Defence FB page.

Snap a Selfie Wearing a Mask - A BusLink and CityLink promotion that ran from Tuesday 30 November 2021 to Tuesday 14 December 2021. Passengers were encouraged to wear masks, snap a selfie and upload it to the NRC URL platform to go in the draw to win one of 50 \$30 grocery vouchers.

Christmas Promotion for BusLink and CityLink - Free travel for all Services. This was held on Thursday 23 December 2021, with Christmas giveaways at the Rose Street bus terminus for passengers, along with a visit from Santa.

Due to Covid-19 RED traffic light restrictions, efforts were directed more toward online promotions than promotions resulting in gatherings of people at the terminus.

Due to the uncertainty over COVID-19 levels of lock down, this year's Car Free Day has been cancelled.

Total Mobility (TM)

	Total Clients	Monthly Actual Expend	Monthly Budgeted Expend	Monthly Variance	Year/Date Actual Expend	Year/Date Budgeted Expend	Annual Variance
November 2021	1246	\$23,214	\$25,000	-\$7,786	\$109,273	\$125,000	-\$15,727
December 2021	1246	\$21,487	\$25,000	-\$3,513	\$130,759	\$150,000	-\$19,241

RideWise Two (RW2) Upgrade

RideWise 2 (RW2) is an upgrade from RideWise 1 (R1) which is the Total Mobility Scheme electronic swipe card system. It's an online system that manages Total Mobility nationally, swipe cards for clients, tracking of journeys and allows agencies to upload client assessment forms.

Northland remains part of the national SME's group (Subject Matter Expert). Workshops in 2021 continued, concentrating on consultation with transport operators, agencies, and other councils regarding all of the RW1 functions.

Ongoing comparisons to RW2 to develop a new and improved system to be implemented in 2022 continues with Northland scheduled be the 2nd region to go live.

National Total Mobility Card

Northland, along with all other regions, is undertaking a staged implementation of the National Total Mobility card. The rationale behind the move to a national system is:

- To align with the drive toward a national bus ticketing system.
- A nationally recognised card to allow TM client's the opportunity to use the card anywhere in the country and to reduce/eliminate issues with drivers not recognising the card which happens especially in the bigger regions with the smaller operators

- All regions had input and ownership.
- The card design is consistent with disability sector branding and guidelines

The “Getting Out There” Expo promoting Abilities & International Day of People with Disabilities planned for Wednesday 1 December 2021 at which the TM Scheme was to be promoted, had to be cancelled due to Northland being at the RED traffic light setting for COVID-19.

Investigation into Incidents of Double Dipping

Northland is working with Wellington who have engaged a consultant to investigate “Double Dipping” of available funding support across all sectors of transport for peoples with disabilities.

National Driver Training

There is a national request for a more nationally consistent Total Mobility driver training programme. This request is to be presented to all TM Coordinators and Waka Kotahi with a recommendation that this form part of the Ministry of Transport review into the national TM Scheme review.

ROAD SAFETY UPDATE

Road Trauma Update - 2021 Year to Date, Road Fatalities Statistics

Fatalities this year	Far North	Whangārei	Kaipara	Northland	National
Local roads	4	3	4	11	178
State highways	7	8	7	22	142
TOTAL	11	11	11	33	320

Road Trauma Update - 2022 Year to Date, Road Fatalities Statistics

Fatalities this year	Far North	Whangārei	Kaipara	Northland	National
Local roads	0	1	0	1	13
State highways	0	0	1	1	10
TOTAL	0	1	1	2	23

Motorcycle Safety - Ride Forever (R4E) Rider Training Update

- R4E – 2020/2021 – 186 riders completed courses
- R4E – 2021/2022 – 88 riders completed courses year to date

Driver Reviver/Fatigue Stops Cancelled

The planned event for 17 December was cancelled due to COVID-19 travel / border restrictions / operations.

The two planned Driver Reviver / Fatigue Stops for 28 January 2022 (Anniversary Weekend) were cancelled due to poor weather forecast and Omicron & the red traffic light issues which also influenced cancelling the Waitangi Weekend Stop.

Road Safety Promotion/Media themes for December 2021 and January 2022

Road safety promotional and media related themes for the above-mentioned months will concentrate around:

- Alcohol, Drugs, Fatigue, Seatbelts, Speed, Young Drivers, Motorcyclists.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL

Legislation review

NEMA held a series of online introductory sessions in the week of 17 January to introduce proposed policy changes to the rewrite of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act. The six sessions were well attended with over 350 external people able to join. The discussions at the meetings were highly constructive and provided valuable insights, including positive feedback.

Main concerns raised related to the timeframe for engagement, and connection to other reforms. It should be noted that at this time NEMA have indicated that they are not seeking formal consultation or public consultation, they are seeking feedback on early options before final policy proposals are provided to Ministers. The opportunity for formal submissions (e.g. from CDEM Groups and local authorities) at the Select Committee process, will occur later in the year.

COVID-19

As most would be aware New Zealand is now moving into a new phase of the pandemic with the Government preparing for Omicron spreading rapidly in the community and consequential impacts on the Health sector, workforces, and supply chains. The Government is implementing a three phased approach with changes to testing, case investigation, contact tracing, isolation, and quarantine requirements at each phase.

NEMA and the CDEM groups continue to support the All-of-Government response to COVID-19 as New Zealand moves into COVID-19 Protection Framework Red setting and Phase One.

CDEM Groups will not be required to provide COVID-19 welfare support under the Care in the Community programme to ensure they can focus on other concurrent emergency responses.

The Northland CDEM Group has been focused upon planning for and responding to concurrent events in the region (including the Kaimaumau Fire, Ex-tropical cyclone Cody, Tonga volcanic eruption and tsunami and an additional tsunami advisory on 30 January). As a result, a plan has been developed for staff continuity and the ability to carry out surveillance testing for COVID-19 for business continuity and critical service provision purposes. The group has secured stocks of Rapid Antigen Tests and will move to surveillance testing if or when required.

National Tsunami Evacuation Map

NEMA is currently building an online map which will allow people anywhere in Aotearoa to find out if they are in a tsunami evacuation zone. The map will take tsunami evacuation data from the sixteen different regional tsunami mapping services and will be built with accessibility in the front of mind.

This national map is expected to be ready in the first half of 2022 and will initially be released as a public education tool on the Get Ready website. Once complete, this will be promoted with an awareness campaign encouraging people to familiarise themselves with their evacuation zones.

REGIONAL

Kaimaumau Fire

Northland CDEM has been providing Welfare and liaison support to the FENZ lead response to the Kaimaumau fire since mid-December 2021. As part of the Welfare arrangements CDEM have provided accommodation and support on three separate occasions to evacuees from the fire, including over the Christmas and New Year periods. There has also been ongoing liaison with FENZ to assist with planning and welfare related matters. FENZA have indicated that they are starting to scale back resourcing to the fire and move to a recovery structure. Again, CDEM has been contributing to the recovery planning and arrangements as an advisor.

Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha’apai volcano in Tonga – Tsunami Impacts at Tutukaka

GNS Science is the mandated and official scientific assessor of earthquake/volcano/potential tsunami for New Zealand. GNS have said that assessing this tsunami was different from assessing earthquake-source tsunamis that occur more frequently. Cyclone Cody was also a complicating factor. The storm caused heightened swells around the east coast of the North Island and made GNS data more difficult to decipher. Based on GNS assessments, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) issued a National Advisory: Tsunami Activity for the east and north coast of the North Island and the Chatham Islands around 8:30pm on Saturday. This was extended to the West Coast of the South Island around 9:40am on Sunday based on further observations from the network. NEMA warned people to expect strong and unusual currents and unpredictable surges at the shore.

Northland CDEM team members were monitoring the effects of Cyclone Cody and were in communication with both NEMA and GNS Science during the assessment process which followed the volcanic eruption. At the same time there was a Kaimaumau fire evacuation advised by Fire and Emergency NZ and a member of the CDEM team supported this.

Stakeholders were informed including community response groups of the national advisory and also sent out on social media sites.

Northland CDEM team members received reports from campgrounds in the Far North that had been evacuated as a precaution after elevated sea levels/wave heights were observed and were advised of damage at the Tutukaka Marina.

In the following days, the Maritime and CDEM teams supported the Tutukaka Marina and trust members with clean up, salvage, public information and safety.

Tsunami sirens were not used in this instance due to the national advisory level and that the current network cannot be activated in isolation by location, so the entire east coast of the Whangarei district siren network would have to be activated, which in this instance was not necessary and not aligned with standard operating procedures.

MARITIME

Commercial Shipping

Shipping was relatively quiet over this period with no incidents of note. An upcoming port and harbour safety code review is due in March, and stakeholders have been updating their processes and documents in preparation.

Recreational Boating

The maritime team destroyed 6 vessels from 3 harbours, with 4 more lined up. One vessel wrecked at Ruakākā due to the inexperience of those onboard. Two vessels were saved from sinking in the Bay of Islands by the maritime team. One vessel sunk in Parua bay, and a large barge sunk at Opononi.

The team are dealing with a number of vessel owners with derelict vessels, no mooring, and little ability to manage and maintain their vessel.

General

There were 44 incidents overall, including the above wrecks, and a large number of mooring related incidents. The team carried out 15 days of bylaw and education patrols over summer, with two vessels over the east coast harbours and Kai Iwi lakes. Assistance was provided for a medi-vac by helicopter of an injured person off a vessel and assisted with several breakdowns.

The Tonga volcano caused a significant damage from a Tsunami in Tutukaka harbour, with 6 vessels sunk and damage to the fuel jetty and several pontoons. Luckily a newly installed cut off at the fuel

jetty prevented a significant spill. The maritime team spent several days assisting with the clean-up of the debris. The harbourmaster liaised with the insurers and marina manager to assist with a complex incident and multiple claims.

The tender for the replacement work vessel was tendered out and awarded to CIRCA in Whangarei.

RIVERS AND NATURAL HAZARDS

RIVERS

Long Term Plan Projects

Rivers	Comments
Awanui	Work on the Northern Floodway Benching is progressing well. The Kaitaia Rugby Club Floodway Benching and Mathew's Park and Switzer Spillway tender has closed and will be awarded 2 nd week in February. Quarry Road & SH10 Bridges improved flow designs have been completed. Physical work to start in March.
Otiria/Moerewa	Cultural Assessment was completed in January, this was well received and attended by the hapū. Enabling work to remove asbestos waste has been completed clearing the Stage 1 lower spillway work to begin in mid-February.
Matangirau	Staff expect benching work to be underway in late February.
Kerikeri	Waipapa Industrial Estate Flood Mitigation- site walkover meeting was held with the contractor and engineer with work to begin mid-February.

NATURAL HAZARDS

Work Streams	Status	Comments
Region-Wide River Flood Mapping	100% complete	The flood maps went live at the end of November 2021. Press releases went out as well as a notice in the regional rate payer's letter. The feedback from consultants, practitioners and from the public (few) has been very positive following several workshops.
Whangārei (CBD) River Catchment Flood Model	60% complete	Upgrade of the hydraulic model including new structures, updated LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) and sea level rise values and recalibration. Initial draft outcomes were discussed and reviewed at the end of December 2021. A specific river / stream structures inspections are underway. This hydraulic model will be shared with WDC (Whangarei District Council) as they, in parallel, are developing their storm water model. The 2 nd draft outcomes of the hydraulic model are expected in March 2022.
Website Natural Hazards Portal	80% complete	Morphum Environmental have been engaged to develop the portal. The third phase of the development of the portal is underway, e.g., landing page, flooding and Te Ao Māori aspects, story maps, and sea level rise viewer. It is our vision to 'go public' by the end of June 2022 after delays due to resourcing challenges, and re-prioritization of workloads, by both parties.

Raupo Drainage Scheme – Coastal Flood Hazard Analysis & Mitigation Options	70% complete	<p>We have engaged Water Technology (WT) to do detailed hydraulic modelling from all perspectives, i.e., catchment, river and most importantly coastal.</p> <p>The objective is to establish a detailed base model and to develop flood hazard mitigation options, particularly from a coastal perspective, and adaptation planning.</p> <p>The project team consists of NRC and KDC staff, Chair of the Drainage Committee, and the Consultants. NRC are taking the modelling analysis lead on this project, i.e. contract management (NRC Budget). KDC are collating the assets data covered under their budgets.</p> <p>Surveys, data collection, assets inspection and 'building' of the hydraulic model is underway. First draft 'results' are expected by the end January of 2022.</p>
Natural Hazards technical and planning support to District Councils on Plan Changes and Rules	Ongoing	<p>Following the publication of our coastal hazard maps and the regionwide flood maps, complimentary to the priority rivers flood maps, further technical, consultative, and planning support / guidance is provided to the DCs. This follows the commitments to DCs prior to the publication of the coastal hazard maps.</p>

CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

Work Streams	Status	Comments
NRC Climate Change Strategy “Ngā Taumata o te Moana” and implementation plan	Progressing Actions	Progress on recommended actions in the implementation plan were reported on at the Climate Change Working Party (CCWP) meeting on Wednesday 10 November and updated subsequently. The next update will be presented at the CCWP meeting on 23 February 2022.
Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy	<p>Draft V2.3 – council workshops</p> <p>85% complete</p>	<p>Workshops have been held with all Councils, Te Taitokerau Māori and Council (TTMAC) as well as tangata whenua representative groups. The draft final Strategy was presented on 29 November to the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee (JCCAC) for acceptance and recommendation for Councils to adopt by March 2022.</p> <p>The (draft) Coastal Adaptation programme has been developed, including exposure assessment of 63 coastal communities, to support TAs to select sites for community adaptation planning.</p>

		Output of this assessment is one of the data corner stones for the Northland Lifeline Group Climate Change Assessment conducted by Tonkin & Taylor which is funded through CDEM; NRC being one of the participants (not the lead).
Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy - Adaptation Programme; Pilot Projects	Ongoing	Regional Council has made funding available, up to a maximum of \$45,000 each, for the three district councils to support the implementation of their respective pilot projects from our Climate Change budget (Te Roopu Tiaki Hapori – Community Resilience). Funding is made available through a business case application. KDC submitted the business case and was awarded the funds. WDC are in the process of submitting and FNDC are 'not ready yet.'
<p>National Science Challenge (The Deep South): Living with Uncertainties – Stakeholder Grant in Aid</p> <p>This directly supports the above Strategy for the implementation phase, and more particularly for the immediate timeframe, the districts' pilot projects on coastal communities' adaptation plans.</p>	<p>Scoping, research, collaboration development; commenced November 2021.</p> <p>Initial phase 35% complete</p>	<p>Following a joint application with GNS funding was granted (led by NIWA) for \$32,640 for the initial phase with up to \$320k over a three-year period. Project and contract (including financial) management, including reporting, is being administered by GNS. All regional councils are part of this project in a collaborative way.</p> <p>The research support is focusing on <i>"How can a region enable inclusive, coordinated, effective adaptation planning to deliver positive outcomes for diverse communities?"</i></p> <p>The three focus areas being: Self-directed Adaptation for iwi/hapū, Coordinated and Tailored Adaptation Approaches to Place, Integrating Non-local Supporting Mechanisms for Adaptation.</p> <p>This project is developed in collaboration with the below WDC Framework development.</p> <p>Whangārei District Council, on behalf of the northern Councils is investigating the development of a Te Ao Māori Decision-Making Framework. This is a project that seeks to co-design and</p>

		develop a Te Ao Māori Decision Making Framework that responds directly to the way decisions are being made by local authorities, in particular climate change (due March 2022)
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NORTHLAND WIDE LIDAR SURVEY

Work Streams	Status	Comments
Regional LiDAR Survey	In progress	Staff are nearing final QA/QC checks and anticipate final deliver in 1 st Quarter.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Emergency Services Fund 2020-2021 Report

From: Victoria Harwood, Pou Tiaki Hapori - GM Community Resilience

Authorised by Victoria Harwood, Pou Tiaki Hapori - GM Community Resilience, on 16
Group Manager/s: February 2022

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to outline the Emergency Services Fund (ESF) uptake and end of year 2020-2021 allocation and outcomes.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Emergency Services Fund 2020-2021 Report' by Victoria Harwood, Pou Tiaki Hapori - GM Community Resilience and dated 10 January 2022, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

The 2020-2021 Emergency Services Fund total was \$972,000.00. The fund was allocated per year over 3 years up to 2021 to the following:

Northland's rescue helicopter service (\$525,000 a year)
Surf Life Saving Northern Region (\$201,000 a year)
St Johns Northern Region (\$90,000 a year)
Coastguard Northern Region (\$84,000 a year).

Extra funding available in the reserve fund of \$71,696.00 was also distributed proportionately as approved by council in December 2020 and can be seen included in the final funding uptake figures below.

Emergency Service provider	Funding purpose	Annual Allocation (in each of 3 years (GST exclusive)	Funding uptake as of 30 June 2021 FY (2020-2021)
Northland Emergency Services Trust	Operational costs for the air rescue and ambulance services	\$525K per year	\$566,822.66
Surf Life Saving Northern Region	Professional guards at popular beaches outside volunteer paid hours	\$201k per year	\$217,012.11
St John Northern Region	Partially-fund replacement of Northland ambulances	\$90k per year	\$97,169.70
Coastguard Northern Region	Operating, support and training costs for Northland units	\$84k per year	\$90,691.63

Engagement and Promotion

The Community Engagement team continue to undertake publicity and promotion of these emergency services, raising awareness of council's support for them. The team have been promoting our involvement with these life-saving services via a range of channels including radio, social media, print, rates brochures, stories, signage and promotional boards at the beach. Of note, we supported NEST (Northland Emergency Services Trust)'s annual appeal with radio advertising as part of More FM's all-day breakfast promotion, helping to raise funds for NEST while showcasing our partnership and support.

The team are also working on a story with SLSNR (Surf Life Saving Northern Region) for council's Our Northland web content with accompanying social posts – celebrating their success/hard work over the summer session. The budget for engagement and promotion remained at \$10k as the previous year.

Annual Reports and Service Performance Measures

As a condition of the ESF grant, each of the recipients are required to report on their financial and service performance measures as well as submit a report on the use of the ESF grant. This information provided by the fund recipients is summarised below.

Northland Emergency Services Trust (NEST)

Over the last twelve months, NEST has undertaken a Transition Programme to combine existing NEST and Auckland Rescue Helicopter Trust (ARHT) operational capability (Northern Rescue), and responsibility for contract service delivery into Northern Rescue. This was a requirement under the National Ambulance Sector Office (NASO) contract.

In simple terms, the Trust is the asset owner, and Northern Rescue is the operator. Northern Rescue has established a programme of work to deliver on both the Strategic and Transition Plans throughout 2021 and into early 2022.

For the financial year **01/07/2020 to 30/06/2021**, the comparative stats are : -

	2017-18 RIM	2018-19 RIM/SOSO*	2019-20 SOSO	2020-21 SOSO
Revenue Hours	1293.7	1371.4	1088.6	1289.1
Missions	972	1008	966	1327
Non-Revenue Hours	106	161	274.6	181.2
Missions	132	185	260	211

Note : 2019-21 records hours on a different basis to previous years. The SOSO method (skids on skids off) is approx. 10-15% less time charged than the previous RIM (rotors in motion) model.

The 2020-2021 stats (above) show 1289 revenue hours against a budget forecast of 1135 hours. Non-revenue hours have reduced from the 2019-20 year when we were commissioning the new aircraft, but still reflect a higher level of training hours required for crew.

The service covers across Northland, the following is a breakdown of the missions completed over the last twelve months by location (constituency).

Te Hiku	216
Coastal North	273
Hokianga – Kaikohe	180
Kaipara	117
Coastal Central	10
Coastal South	67
Whangarei – Urban	305
Other	60

Other activities undertaken to improve performance and services this year include and internal audit to provide a level of safety and compliance assurance and to identify opportunities for continuous improvement. Safety Management System meetings, cultural competency, and media updates.

NEST is very grateful for the financial support we receive from Northland Regional Council.

Surf Life Saving Northern Region (SLSNR)

SLSNR continue to allocate the NRC funding to deliver efficient and effective services aligned with the NRC's strategic priorities including building Safe and Resilient Communities, providing continuous improvement in water quality, and building a strong economy.

Services provided in Northland include:

- 27 rescues
- 46 patient assists
- 3,440 public assists
- 24 major first aid provisions
- 139 minor first aid provisions
- 15 water searches

Provided by 17, 252 volunteer hours during 2020-2021.

St John Northern Region

In 2016 the NRC funded a fully equipped ambulance, vehicle 157, over the 2020-2021 financial year, this ambulance attended 188 incidents. NRC funding also contributes to an additional four ambulances in the Northern Region vehicles 155, 721, 980 and 258.

St John Northern Region continue to be grateful for the support shown by the NRC.

Coastguard Northern Region

Coastguard provides the primary maritime search and rescue service in Northland and across New Zealand. NRC funding provides services across 9 locations in Northland including, Whangaroa, Bay of Islands, Whangaruru, Tutukaka, Whangarei, Kaipara, North Kaipara, Hokianga, Houhora and the Northland Coastguard Air Patrol based near the Bay of Islands.

On 30 June 2020 – the Coastguard Northern Region ceased, and all Coastguard regions were merged into **Project Horizon** to become one national organisation.

Coastguard NZ continue to provide their services including maritime search and rescue, provision of critical safety information and communication services and delivery of boating education and community initiatives.

Annual reports for SLSNR and Coastguard can be found online at:



SLSNR - <http://www.lifesaving.org.nz/about-us/slsnr-annual-reports>


Coastguard Northern Region - <https://www.coastguard.nz/about-us/annual-reports/>

Attachment 1 – St John Annual Report for Northland 2020-2021

Attachment 2 – NEST Annual Report 2020-2021

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: St John Annual Report 2020 - 2021  

Attachment 2: NEST Annual Report 2020 - 2021  



St John
Here for Life

Updated Ambulance Incident Report prepared for the Northland Regional Council

Combined Report



Updated report on your vehicle

In June 2016, the Northland Regional Council funded a fully equipped Ambulance to St John. We cannot thank you enough for your incredible generosity and wanted to show you how your gift has made an incredible difference in your local community.

Please find an updated report of your vehicle dated from **June 2016 – August 2021**.

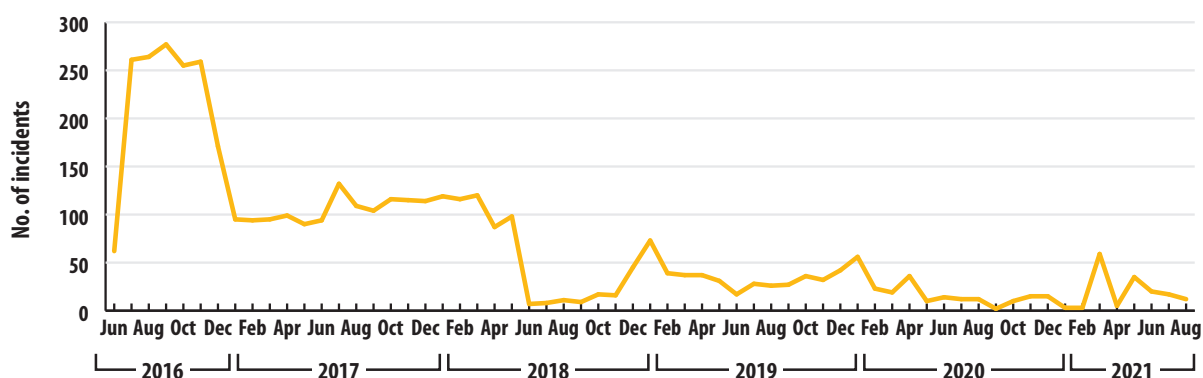
In this report, you'll see what type of jobs your vehicle has attended and how many jobs it has responded to.

This vehicle has responded to **4,259 incidents** transporting **2,845** of these to a treatment centre.

Vehicle 1 – 157

Incidents attended:				4,259							
Incidents transported:				2,845 (66.8%)							
Average incidents attended by month:											
2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Jan	95	Jan	119	Jan	73	Jan	56	Jan	0
		Feb	94	Feb	116	Feb	39	Feb	23	Feb	3
		Mar	95	Mar	120	Mar	37	Mar	19	Mar	59
		Apr	99	Apr	87	Apr	37	Apr	36	Apr	5
		May	90	May	98	May	31	May	10	May	35
Jun	62	Jun	94	Jun	7	Jun	17	Jun	14	Jun	20
Jul	261	Jul	132	Jul	8	Jul	28	Jul	12	Jul	17
Aug	264	Aug	109	Aug	11	Aug	26	Aug	12	Aug	12
Sep	277	Sep	104	Sep	9	Sep	27	Sep	2		
Oct	255	Oct	116	Oct	17	Oct	36	Oct	10		
Nov	259	Nov	115	Nov	16	Nov	32	Nov	15		
Dec	171	Dec	114	Dec	45	Dec	42	Dec	15		

Total incidents where your vehicle responded



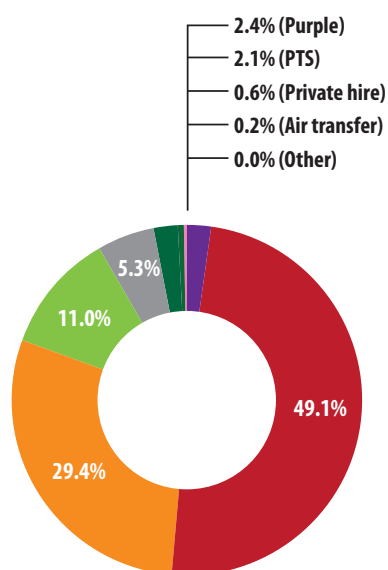
The table below shows the most common type of incidents attended by your vehicle where a patient was treated and/or transported:

Category	No. of incidents	Category	No. of incidents
GP referral	704	Unknown	122
Breathing problems	466	Haemorrhage	114
Chest pain	389	Trauma	111
Falls	339	Stroke	96
Unconscious	294	Cardiac arrest	86
Sick person	255	Assault	83
Traffic accident	198	Heart problem	61
Patient transfer service	181	Overdose	59
Abdominal pain	139	Diabetes	49
Convulsions	134	Clinical Assessment Resp Code	47

Total incidents attended by triage priority

Triage priority	Total incidents	Percentage
Purple	101	2.4%
Red	2,090	49.1%
Orange	1,251	29.4%
Green	467	11.0%
Grey	227	5.3%
PTS	88	2.1%
Private hire	26	0.6%
Air transfer	7	0.2%
Other	2	0.0%

■ Immediately life threatening (cardiac/respiratory arrest)	■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)
■ Immediately life threatening or time critical	■ Passenger transport service
■ Urgent but not immediately life threatening	■ Private hire
■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)	



This table shows locations and number of incidents attended by your vehicle.

Location	No. of incidents	Location	No. of incidents
Whangarei	1,548	Dargaville	23
Kaikohe	1,186	Wellsford	17
Mangawhai	401	Marsden	16
Kerikeri	265	Kohukohu	12
Rawene	179	Otamatea	4
Kawakawa	149	Warkworth	4
Bream Bay	112	Kaitia	3
Kaiwaka	79	Doubtless Bay	2
Paihia	70	Far North	1
Russell	62	Bay of Islands	1
Umawera	54	Rosedale	1
Maungaturoto	35	Mangamuka	1
Tutukaka	33	Unknown	1

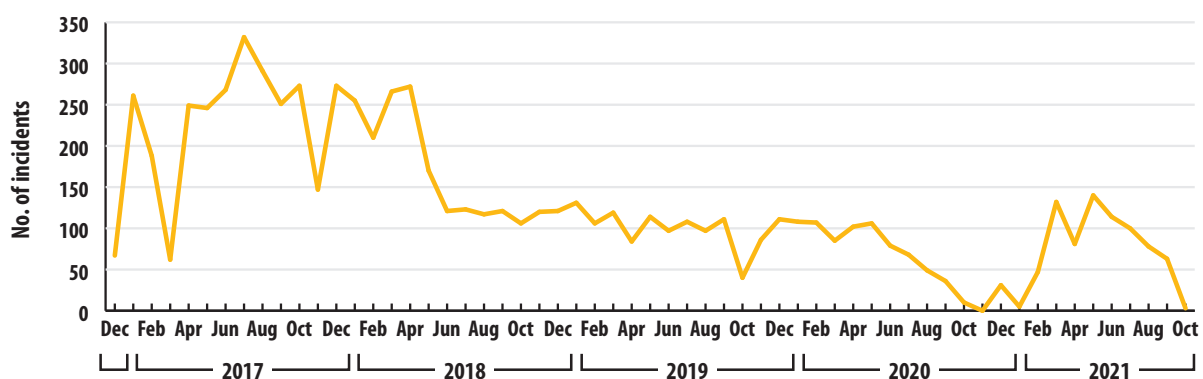


Vehicle 2 – 155

Please find an updated report of your vehicle dated from **December 2016 – October 2021**. This vehicle has responded to **7,658 incidents** transporting **5,440** of these to a treatment centre.

Incidents attended:				7,658							
Incidents transported:				5,440 (71.04%)							
Average incidents attended by month:											
2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Jan	261	Jan	255	Jan	131	Jan	108	Jan	5
		Feb	188	Feb	210	Feb	106	Feb	107	Feb	47
		Mar	62	Mar	266	Mar	119	Mar	85	Mar	132
		Apr	249	Apr	272	Apr	84	Apr	102	Apr	81
		May	246	May	170	May	114	May	106	May	140
		Jun	268	Jun	121	Jun	97	Jun	79	Jun	114
		Jul	332	Jul	123	Jul	108	Jul	68	Jul	100
		Aug	291	Aug	117	Aug	97	Aug	49	Aug	78
		Sep	251	Sep	121	Sep	111	Sep	36	Sep	63
		Oct	273	Oct	106	Oct	40	Oct	10	Oct	3
		Nov	147	Nov	120	Nov	86	Nov	0		
Dec	67	Dec	273	Dec	121	Dec	111	Dec	31		

Total incidents where your vehicle responded



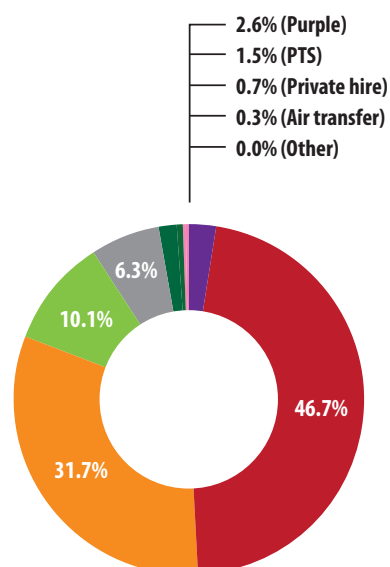
The table below shows the most common type of incidents attended by your vehicle where a patient was treated and/or transported:

Category	No. of incidents	Category	No. of incidents
GP referral	1,118	Unknown	249
Breathing problems	837	Haemorrhage	232
Chest pain	712	Trauma	199
Unconscious	620	Stroke	187
Falls	586	Cardiac arrest	156
Sick person	488	Heart problem	142
Patient transfer service	372	Overdose	117
Traffic accident	353	Health care partner referral	116
Convulsions	265	Assault	115
Abdominal pain	252	Back pain	86

Total incidents attended by triage priority

Triage priority	Total incidents	Percentage
Purple	199	2.6%
Red	3,579	46.7%
Orange	2,428	31.7%
Green	770	10.1%
Grey	485	6.3%
PTS	113	1.5%
Private hire	57	0.7%
Air transfer	25	0.3%
Other	2	0.0%

■ Immediately life threatening (cardiac/respiratory arrest)	■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)
■ Immediately life threatening or time critical	■ Passenger transport service
■ Urgent but not immediately life threatening	■ Private hire
■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)	



This table shows locations and number of incidents attended by your vehicle.

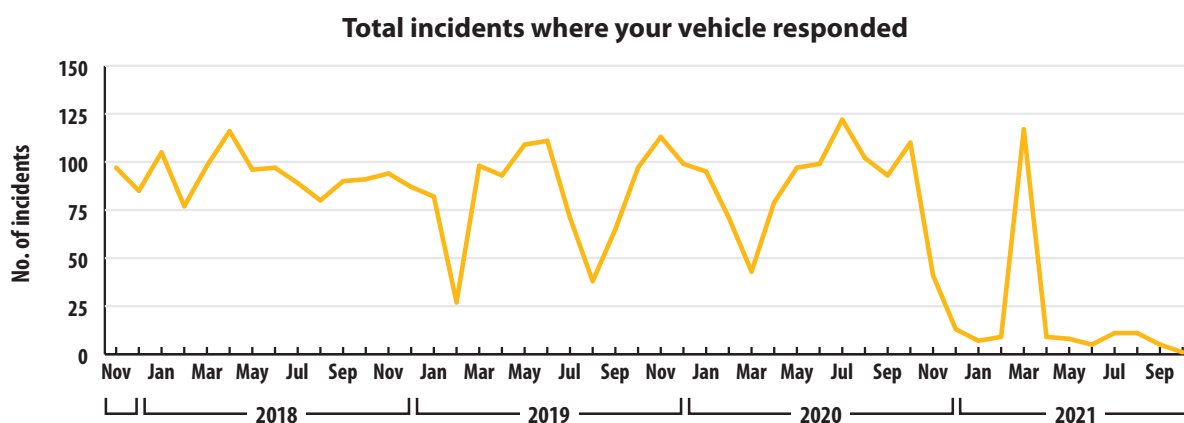
Location	No. of incidents	Location	No. of incidents
Whangarei	4,410	Mangawhai	28
Kaikohe	1,021	Maungaturoto	23
Kawakawa	647	Kohukohu	21
Kerikeri	452	Kaiwaka	13
Paihia	259	Doubtless Bay	9
Bream Bay	197	Wellsford	4
Dargaville	167	Otamatea	3
Rawene	128	Kaitaia	2
Tutukaka	111	Whanganui	1
Russell	102	Unknown	1
Umawera	59		



Vehicle 3 – 721

Please find an updated report of your vehicle dated from **November 2017 – October 2021**. This vehicle has responded to **3,453 incidents** transporting **2,512** of these to a treatment centre.

Incidents attended:				3,453					
Incidents transported:				2,512 (72.75%)					
Average incidents attended by month:									
2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Jan	105	Jan	82	Jan	95	Jan	7
		Feb	77	Feb	27	Feb	71	Feb	9
		Mar	98	Mar	98	Mar	43	Mar	117
		Apr	116	Apr	93	Apr	79	Apr	9
		May	96	May	109	May	97	May	8
		Jun	97	Jun	111	Jun	99	Jun	5
		Jul	89	Jul	71	Jul	122	Jul	11
		Aug	80	Aug	38	Aug	102	Aug	11
		Sep	90	Sep	65	Sep	93	Sep	5
		Oct	91	Oct	97	Oct	110	Oct	1
Nov	97	Nov	94	Nov	113	Nov	41		
Dec	85	Dec	87	Dec	99	Dec	13		



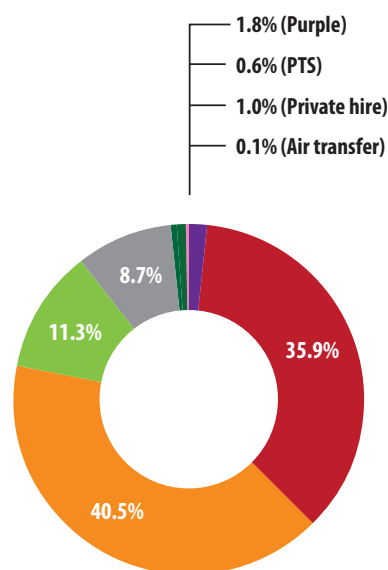
The table below shows the most common type of incidents attended by your vehicle where a patient was treated and/or transported:

Category	No. of incidents	Category	No. of incidents
GP referral	445	Unknown	98
Chest pain	364	Convulsions	96
Falls	340	Health care partner referral	91
Breathing problems	317	Haemorrhage	88
Unconscious	267	Heart problem	70
Sick person	233	Patient transfer service	57
Traffic accident	158	Back pain	50
Abdominal pain	137	Cardiac arrest	49
Trauma	134	Overdose	44
Stroke	118	Notification	38

Total incidents attended by triage priority

Triage priority	Total incidents	Percentage
Purple	63	1.8%
Red	1,241	35.9%
Orange	1,399	40.5%
Green	391	11.3%
Grey	302	8.7%
PTS	20	0.6%
Private hire	34	1.0%
Air transfer	2	0.1%

■ Immediately life threatening (cardiac/respiratory arrest)	■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)
■ Immediately life threatening or time critical	■ Passenger transport service
■ Urgent but not immediately life threatening	■ Private hire
■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)	



This table shows locations and number of incidents attended by your vehicle.

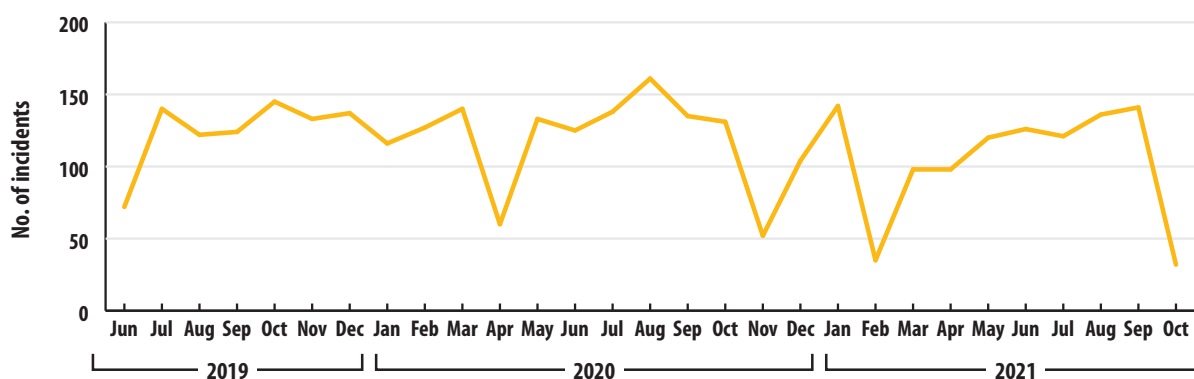
Location	No. of incidents	Location	No. of incidents
Bream Bay	1,724	Kohukohu	14
Whangarei	1,188	Kaikohe	14
Mangawhai	209	Kawakawa	7
Maungaturoto	119	Wellsford	5
Kaiwaka	66	Kerikeri	4
Rawene	62	Russell	3
Tutukaka	19	Unknown	2
Dargaville	15	Umawera	2

Vehicle 4 – 980

Please find an updated report of your vehicle dated from **May 2019 – October 2021**. This vehicle has responded to **3,344 incidents** transporting **2,111** of these to a treatment centre.

Incidents attended:		3,344			
Incidents transported:		2,111 (63.13%)			
Average incidents attended by month:					
2019		2020		2021	
		January	116	January	142
		February	127	February	35
		March	140	March	98
		April	60	April	98
		May	133	May	120
June	72	June	125	June	126
July	140	July	138	July	121
August	122	August	161	August	136
September	124	September	135	September	141
October	145	October	131	October	32
November	133	November	52		
December	137	December	104		

Total incidents where your vehicle responded



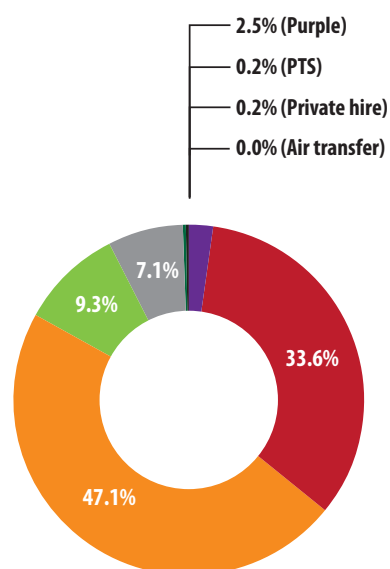
The table below shows the most common type of incidents attended by your vehicle where a patient was treated and/or transported:

Category	No. of incidents	Category	No. of incidents
GP referral	466	Stroke	113
Falls	351	Convulsions	109
Chest pain	319	Trauma	109
Breathing problems	310	Haemorrhage	73
Unconscious	230	Cardiac arrest	68
Sick person	215	Heart problem	58
Unknown	147	Overdose	50
Traffic accident	142	Assault	43
Abdominal pain	131	Patient transfer service	40
Health care partner referral	122	Allergies	38

Total incidents attended by triage priority

Triage priority	Total incidents	Percentage
Purple	82	2.5%
Red	1,125	33.6%
Orange	1,576	47.1%
Green	310	9.3%
Grey	236	7.1%
PTS	6	0.2%
Private hire	7	0.2%
Air transfer	1	0.0%

■ Immediately life threatening (cardiac/respiratory arrest)	■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)
■ Immediately life threatening or time critical	■ Passenger transport service
■ Urgent but not immediately life threatening	■ Private hire
■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)	



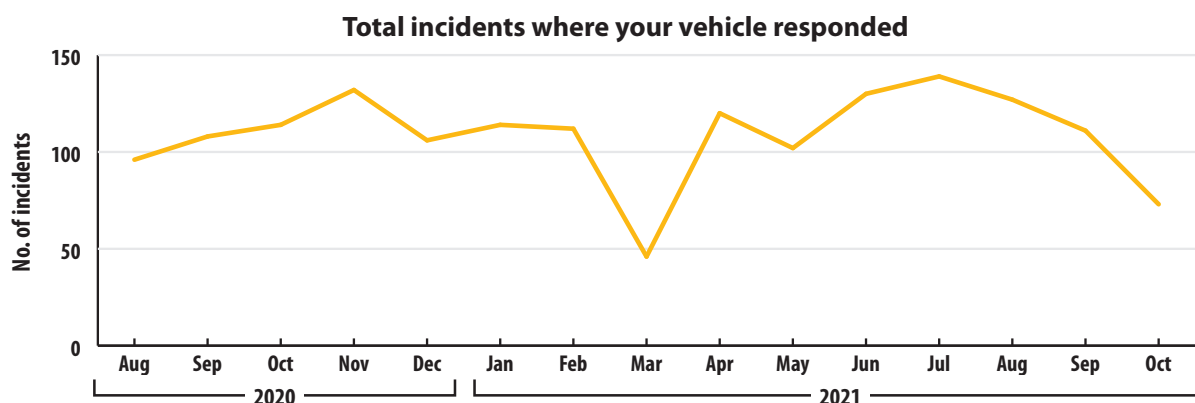
This table shows locations and number of incidents attended by your vehicle.

Location	No. of incidents	Location	No. of incidents
Kerikeri	2,178	Rawene	18
Whangarei	307	Bream Bay	6
Kaikohe	289	Tutukaka	6
Paihia	270	Dargaville	5
Kawakawa	135	Kaitia	3
Doubtless Bay	57	Kohukohu	2
Russell	46	Mangawhai	1
Umawera	20	Otamatea	1

Vehicle 5 – 258

Please find an updated report of your vehicle dated from **July 2020 – October 2021**. This vehicle has responded to **1,635 incidents** transporting **1,069** of these to a treatment centre.

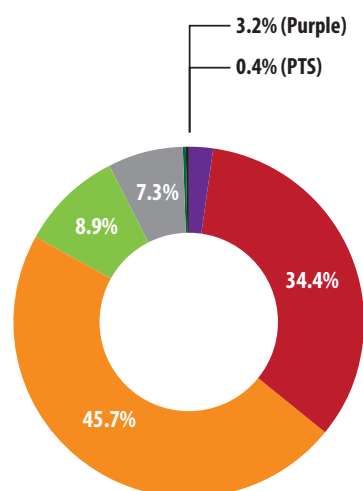
Incidents attended:	1,635		
Incidents transported:	1,069 (65.38%)		
Average incidents attended by month:			
2020		2021	
		January	114
		February	112
		March	46
		April	120
		May	102
August	96	June	130
September	108	July	139
October	114	August	127
November	132	September	111
December	106	October	73



Total incidents attended by triage priority

Triage priority	Total incidents	Percentage
Purple	53	3.2%
Red	563	34.4%
Orange	748	45.7%
Green	145	8.9%
Grey	120	7.3%
PTS	6	0.4%

■ Immediately life threatening (cardiac/respiratory arrest)	■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)
■ Immediately life threatening or time critical	■ Passenger transport service
■ Urgent but not immediately life threatening	■ Private hire
■ Non-urgent (not serious or life threatening)	



The table below shows the most common type of incidents attended by your vehicle where a patient was treated and/or transported:

Category	No. of incidents	Category	No. of incidents
GP referral	239	Trauma	53
Breathing problems	160	Patient transfer service	51
Chest pain	140	Health care partner referral	49
Falls	127	Unknown	46
Sick person	102	Stroke	45
Unconscious	102	Cardiac arrest	43
Traffic accident	80	Assault	35
Convulsions	66	Overdose	24
Abdominal pain	62	Back pain	22
Haemorrhage	53	Psychiatric	21

This table shows locations and number of incidents attended by your vehicle.

Location	No. of incidents	Location	No. of incidents
Kaikohe	948	Whangarei	22
Kerikeri	227	Russell	22
Kawakawa	126	Doubtless Bay	10
Rawene	126	Dargaville	4
Umawera	61	Kaitaia	1
Paihia	55	Tutukaka	1
Kohukohu	32		

St John relies on supporters like the Northland Regional Council to continue our life-saving work in local communities. We're truly grateful for your continued support. Thank you!

Michelle Miles

Marketing
St John Northern Region

T +64 9 526 0527 x 8934
E michelle.miles@stjohn.org.nz





NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL EMERGENCY SERVICES FUND

NEST ANNUAL REPORT OCTOBER 2021



NEST Annual Report (10/21)
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INTRODUCTION

The Northland Emergency Services Trust (NEST) is a non-profit organisation that owns the rescue helicopters.

NEST operates the helicopters in a joint venture partnership with the Auckland Rescue Helicopter Trust (ARHT). This joint venture entity is Northern Rescue Helicopter Ltd (Northern Rescue) and was formed as part of the National Ambulance Sector Office (NASO) contract awarded to the JV in 2019.

NEST is very grateful for the financial support we receive from Northland Regional Council. We receive only partial funding from central government health agencies, and the balance is covered by the community through sponsorship, donations, and grants.



This report contains a summary of our service and financial performance over the last twelve months. If there are any queries or additional information required, we would be pleased to provide this to you on request.



NORTHERN RESCUE

Northern Rescue is the joint venture entity owned 50/50 between NEST and ARHT and is a registered non-profit organisation.



Over the last twelve months, we have undertaken a Transition Programme to combine existing NEST and ARHT operational capability, and responsibility for contract service delivery into Northern Rescue. This was a requirement under the NASO contract.

In simple terms, the Trust is the asset owner, and Northern Rescue is the operator.

Northern Rescue has established a programme of work to deliver on both the Strategic and Transition Plans throughout 2021 and into early 2022.

Of the larger Transition Plan projects underway within the programme of work, the following projects have already been completed as at 30/09/2021:

- Air Operators Certificate (AOC) issued by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)
- Transfer of ARHT and NEST employees to NRHL employment agreements
- Finance-related projects

Over the next six months, Northern Rescue will complete the remaining transition projects, and continue with those projects which form part of its overall Strategic Plan. All future reporting on operational activity will come from Northern Rescue.

The Northern Rescue Board includes representatives from both the Trusts (NEST & ARHT), along with an independent chairman and directors who have requisite skillsets e.g. clinical, financial, governance etc. The board meets bi-monthly, alternating the meeting locations between Whangarei and Auckland.

NEST remains responsible for fundraising and community support in Northland.

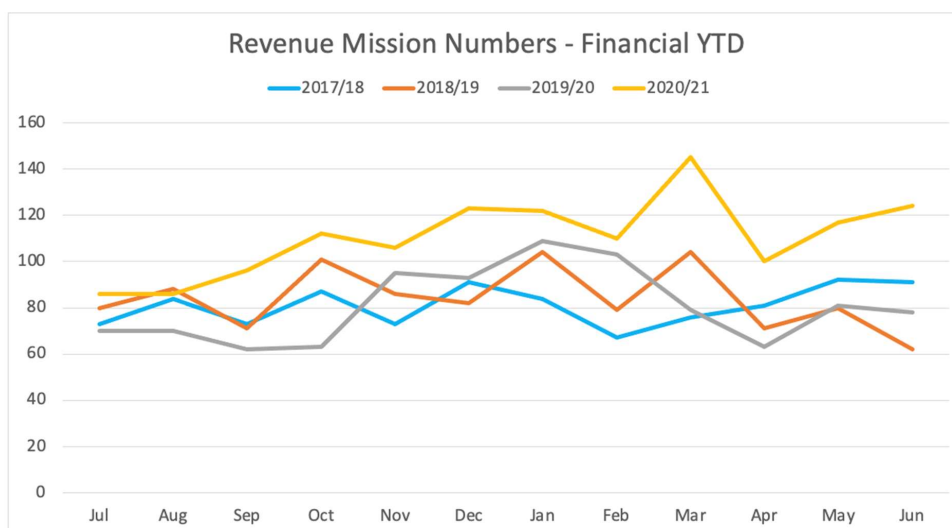


SERVICE PERFORMANCE & KPI'S

For the financial year **01/07/2020 to 30/06/2021**, the comparative stats are : -

	2017-18 RIM	2018-19 RIM/SOSO*	2019-20 SOSO	2020-21 SOSO
Revenue Hours	1293.7	1371.4	1088.6	1289.1
Missions	972	1008	966	1327
Non-Revenue Hours	106	161	274.6	181.2
Missions	132	185	260	211

Note : 2019-21 records hours on a different basis to previous years. The SOSO method (skids on skids off) is approx. 10-15% less time charged than the previous RIM (rotors in motion) model.



The 2020-2021 stats (above) show 1289 revenue hours against a budget forecast of 1135 hours.

Non-revenue hours have reduced from the 2019-20 year when we were commissioning the new aircraft, but still reflect a higher level of training hours required for crew.



Missions by Location

The service covers a wide territory right across Northland. The following is a breakdown of the missions completed over the last twelve months by location (constituency).

Te Hiku	216
Coastal North	273
Hokianga – Kaikohe	180
Kaipara	117
Coastal Central	10
Coastal South	67
Whangarei – Urban	305
Other	60



KPIs

Under the new NASO contract, we are required to meet required KPIs in terms of our service delivery. The following is an extract of the KPI performance from our annual reporting to NASO. This report covers the year ended 30/06/2021.

No.	Description	Target	Achieved	KPI Met
KPI001	Clinical Crew Numbers (flights)	90%	94%	ACHIEVED
KPI002	Clinical Crew Skill Capability (flights)	90%	99.6%	ACHIEVED
KPI003	Urgent pre-hospital air ambulance response times (flights)	90%	95%	ACHIEVED
	Ardmore	90%	95%	ACHIEVED
	Whangarei	90%	96%	ACHIEVED
KPI004	* see below	-	-	-
KPI005	Operational Availability (hours)	95%	99.5%	ACHIEVED
	Ardmore	95%	99%	ACHIEVED
	Whangarei	95%	99.8%	ACHIEVED
KPI006	Provider Reporting	100%	100%	ACHIEVED
KPI007	Ad hoc requests	100%	100%	ACHIEVED
KPI008	CAA Reporting	100%	92%	FAILED

KPI001 - Due to previous year's performance on these KPIs, the target was raised from 25% to 90%.

KPI002 - Due to previous year's performance on these KPIs, the target was raised from 50% to 90%.

KPI004 - Following discussions with NASO, this KPI has been dropped until it can be better defined.

KPI008 - 22 of 24 CAA reports met the 5 day reporting timeframe. The 2 delays have been addressed to support compliance (1 in Whangarei).



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financials for the year ended 30/06/2021 are being finalised with the Auditors at the moment and will be available and published online with Charities Services by the end of December 2021.

In the meantime, we have attached a copy of the draft financials for this period.

- 1) NEST changed its balance date to 30 June to align with Northern Rescue and the Ministry of Health. The financials represent 15 months whereas the prior year is 12 months.
- 2) The total assets for the Trust as at 30th June 2021 is \$17.8M with net liabilities of \$5M leaving net equity of \$12.8M.
- 3) Key financial highlights during the year were:
 - a) Helicopter Revenue increased due to contract variation plus additional hours flown;
 - b) Northland Regional Council revenue increased due to an additional quarter;
 - c) Through the sale of an engine during 2020-2021 year, NEST was able to reduce the NRC Loan by \$250,000;
 - d) Change of accounting policy where Power-by-the-Hour payments have been treated as pre-payments and capitalised to Statement of Financial Position;
 - e) Change of accounting policy where depreciation of aircraft now split between material parts and depreciated separately based on their own useful lives;
 - f) Depreciation is higher due to 15-month depreciation on new aircraft (previous year was only approx. six months);
 - g) A significant amount of NEST cashflow sitting in the bank accounts is self-reserving for future maintenance on the aircraft.



HEALTH & SAFETY

Safety is woven into the fabric of the organisation. It is part of our culture.

There was one notifiable health and safety incident during the past year.

The incident occurred during a water-winch training exercise, where a staff member cut a finger, causing tendon damage. The incident occurred on 15/10/20 and was reported to NASO and Worksafe on 17/10/20.





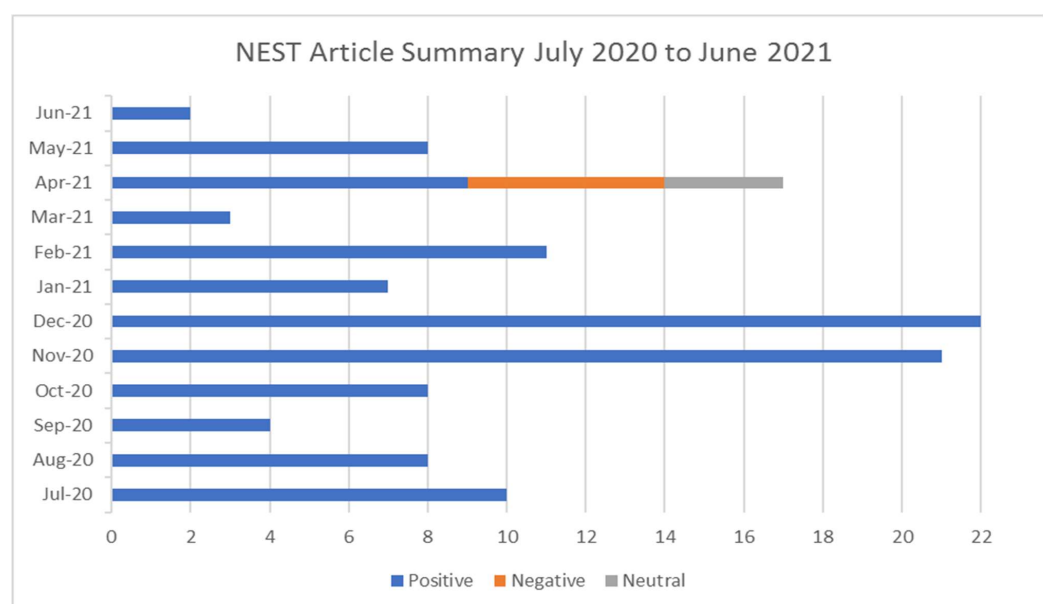
MEDIA INTEREST

NEST featured in the online media 121 times in the previous 12 months. The vast majority being positive (93%) while 4% were negative (five stories in April regarding noise complaints had a negative tone from neighbouring residential dwellers) and 3% neutral. Majority of the positive articles were focused on patient rescues.

Media stories of interest during the last 12 months include:

- A mother's gratitude after transporting her two-week-old baby who was suffering a severe case of meningitis
- Record number of call-outs for the 2020 year (January to December)
- Collaboration with Make a Wish – we had the opportunity to invite families from Make a Wish in lieu of winners of the Annual Appeal Chopper Rides who were unable to attend.
- The pending relocation of the Northland Rescue Helicopter base has drummed up a lot of media interest. Please note, the relocation of the Northland base is a major project with top priority and is already underway.

NEST continues to advertise its monthly mission statistics in The Northern Advocate with positive feedback from its readers.





AUDIT & COMPLIANCE

We submit the following summary of certification as evidence of 100% compliance with contracted requirements. We collect mission reports for all missions completed and have made those reports available to NASO on request.

Certifications

The following certifications are currently held:

- CAA Air Operator Certificate (NRHL) – expiry date 16/08/2026
- CAA Training Organisation Certificate – expiry date 16/08/2026
- CAA Maintenance Organisation Certificate Nest Engineering Ltd (NEL) – expiry date 08/07/2022
- NZS 8156-2019 Ambulance, Paramedicine and Patient Transfer Services and NZ Aeromedical & Air Rescue Standard V2 2013 – expiry date 28/09/2022
- ISO 9001-2015 – expiry 28/09/2022
- Ambulance New Zealand Membership – expiry 01/01/2022

External Audits

External audits are conducted by regulators, clients and accreditation agencies and provide independent verification of safety assurance and compliance.

The following audits have been completed during the reporting period:

- CAA Audit of NEL, conducted Sept 2020. Nil issues.
- Dangerous Goods Compliance Limited audit of the Jet A1 fuelling facility at Kensington base, per the Health & Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017. There were six Findings issued, as detailed in the table below; all matters have been closed.

Issues identified during audit of the Jet A1 Fuelling Facility at the Kensington base:

Item #	Issue	Status
1	Ignition sources within the hazardous area atmosphere zone around DG cabinet.	Closed
2	Vent pipe signage non-compliant.	Closed
3	Underground tank manufacture standard unknown.	Closed
4	Stock reconciliation reports to be provided.	Closed
5	Site plan to be provided.	Closed
6	Staff training records to be provided.	Closed



Internal Audits

We conduct internal audits to provide a level of safety and compliance assurance, and to identify opportunities for continuous improvement.

Base	Activity	Date	Result
Ardmore	Maintenance Provider - Airwork	Aug 2020	2 Findings & 4 Observations
Ardmore	Maintenance Control	Sept 2020	1 Finding & 9 Observations
Ardmore	Training	Sept 2020	Nil findings & 5 Observations
Ardmore	Maintenance Provider - Heliflite	Nov 2020	7 Findings & 2 Observations
Whangarei	Maintenance	Dec 2019	Nil Findings & 4 Observations

Safety Management System - Management Review Meetings

The purpose of the management review is to verify continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the Safety Management System and the resultant level of safety performance, along with the identification of opportunities for improvement. This includes the review of safety objectives for the period and the setting of safety objectives for the next period. The last review meeting was held in July 2021.

A copy of the current 2021-22 Safety Objectives is available upon request.





CULTURAL COMPETENCY

The vision of our cultural responsiveness strategy is to provide early, safe, optimal pre-hospital care in a manner that recognises the unique cultural needs of Māori patients and their whanau.

Our goal is to ensure that our organisational practices are in accordance with Tikanga Māori.

Progress against strategic goal 1 - Cultural standards:

- Work has commenced with Papakura Marae to establish a mutual relationship in which we can begin to build trust and work alongside our community to build and embed cultural standards.
- NRHL Ardmore is preparing to welcome a group from Papakura Marae onto the base within the next quarter.

Progress against strategic goal 2 – Oversight and implementation of strategy:

- An execution plan is being drafted to operationalise the strategy. This work is being led by our HR Business Partner and People & Culture Lead Amanda Parish, with key expert support from Dr Louise Park and Debbie Bell.

Progress against strategic goal 7 - Improve understanding and practices around interactions with Māori patients:

- A group from Northern Rescue spent an afternoon at Papakura Marae learning about the principles of Tikanga Māori, beginning to explore how clinical and operational practices could be altered to align with Māori principles.





SUMMARY

We would like to thank Northland Regional Council once again for your continued support of the rescue helicopter service.

The funding we receive from Council is critical in maintaining this essential community service and it is making a positive difference to the lives of almost 1,000 Northlanders every year.

Our service extends to the furthestmost reaches of our region from Cape Reinga to Auckland, and we are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We are completing several missions every day and operating at a very high level of performance and safety.

If there is any additional information you require, then please don't hesitate to contact us.

We look forward to continuing our valued relationship with Council as a key partner in delivering this essential community service.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Paul Ahlers'.

Paul Ahlers
Chairman

TITLE: Reporting on Long Term Plan 2021-2031 performance measures for quarters one and two of the 2021/22 year

From: Robyn Broadhurst, Policy Specialist

Authorised by Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services, on 10
Group Manager/s: February 2022

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

This report presents a summary of the results of council's Long Term Plan key performance indicators for quarters one and two of the 2021/22 financial year, being July to December inclusive.

This report proposes an alteration to the reporting format, from what was agreed by council in December 2021.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Reporting on Long Term Plan 2021-2031 performance measures for quarters one and two of the 2021/22 year' by Robyn Broadhurst, Policy Specialist and dated 10 February 2022, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

The Long Term Plan 2021-2031 includes 31 key performance indicators that measure aspects of council's service provision across three activity areas:

- Te Taiao | Natural environment
- Manawaroa te hāpori | Community resilience
- Hautūtanga ā rohe | Regional leadership

Each performance measure provides a snapshot of the activity's performance. The frequency of reporting against the measures varies, with the majority being reported on annually at the end of the financial year.

There are ten performance measures that we report on either quarterly, annually (in quarter two) or biannually (quarters two and four). Of these ten, five have achieved their targets, three are on track to achieve the end of year target, and two have not achieved their targets for the period.

At the council meeting on 14 December 2021, council agreed to change the Terms of Reference of the Audit and Risk Subcommittee to be the delegated body responsible for undertaking a 'deep dive' into the quarterly reports, provided a summary report is then provided to full council.

Subsequent analysis of the reporting periods for the measures against meeting dates for the year has highlighted that this would result in a significant lag of up to three months in the reporting of data to the committee, and council.

It is recommended that the delegation to the Audit and Risk subcommittee be retained, with the intention that the comprehensive 'deep dive' of quarterly reporting be carried out annually at the end of each full reporting period. The information provided to the audit and risk committee for each measure would include the potential impact of the measure on council deliverables and budget and any mitigation options going forward. It is recommended that in addition to this, regular quarterly reporting to council continue with the same detailed information provided but only for those measures not tracking to achievement.

This report therefore provides this recommended level of reporting for quarters one and two of the 2021/22 financial year. Only two of council's 31 measures are not tracking to achievement at this stage, as set out in the table below.

Hautūtanga ā rohe | Regional leadership

3.1 Governance					
Level of service	Target	Compliance	Potential impact	Potential impact to budget	Mitigation options
Percentage of official information requests that are responded to within 20 working days	100% compliance	Q1: 91.70% – not achieved Q2: 86.70 – not achieved Details on individual requests are reported through the monthly CE's Report	Delays for customers seeking information, reputational impact	N/A	We're looking to improve our administrative processes so that these types of errors do not occur again.
Percentage of time that elected members attend council meetings	90% compliance	Q1: 88.90% – not achieved Q2: 97% – achieved	Reduced quality of decision making	N/A	Non-achievement of this measure was due to two councillors having a leave of absence for medical reasons.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Receipt of Committee Minutes

From: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the minutes of the:

- Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Meeting Minutes - 10 November 2021
- Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee - 15 November 2021
- Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee Minutes – 29 November 2021
- Regional Transport Committee – 8 December 2021
- Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee – 13 December 2021
- Te Oneroa-A-Tōhē Board Minutes – 17 December 2021

be received.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga


Attachment 1: Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Meeting Minutes [↓](#) 

Attachment 2: Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee [↓](#) 

Attachment 3: Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee Minutes [↓](#) 

Attachment 4: Regional Transport Committee Minutes [↓](#) 

Attachment 5: Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Minutes [↓](#) 

Attachment 6: Te Oneroa-A-Tōhē Board Minutes [↓](#) 

Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Meeting
10 November 2021

Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Meeting Minutes

Meeting held via audiovisual link
on Wednesday 10 November 2021, commencing at 11.00am

Tuhinga/Present:

Chair, NRC Councillor, Rick Stolwerk
WDC Mayor, Sheryl Mai
KDC Alternate Representative, Councillor Anna Curnow
FNDC Councillor, Dave Collard
NZ Police Alternate Representative, Inspector Al Symonds
FENZ Alternate Representative, Graeme Quensell
NEMA Representative, Malinda Meads (Observer Status)

I Tae Mai/In Attendance:

Full Meeting

NRC CEO, Malcolm Nicolson
NRC Chair, Penny Smart
NRC Group Manager - Community Resilience, Victoria Harwood
Northland CDEM, Graeme MacDonald
Northland CDEM, Jenny Calder
Northland CDEM, Mana Wright
Northland CDEM, Sarah Boniface
Northland CDEM, Shona Morgan
Northland CDEM, Evania Arani
Northland CDEM, Bill Hutchinson
NRC Councillor, Colin Kitchen
WDC Councillor, Nicholas Connop
NZ Police (seconded to NDHB), Chris McLellan
NRC Digital Coordinator - Social and Content, Papanui Polamalu
NZDF, Peter Johnson
FENZ, Mal Tipton
Design Composites, Chris McCluskey

The Chair declared the meeting open with a karakia at 11.02am.

Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Meeting
10 November 2021

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Group meeting was held via audiovisual link due to COVID-19 Alert Levels and protocols. Members were advised that to ensure public access to the meeting, it was being livestreamed.

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Moved (Mai / Rick)

That the apologies from KDC Mayor Dr Jason Smith, NZ Police Superintendent Tony Hill, and Fire and Emergency NZ Commander Wipari Henwood for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Nga whakapuakanga/Declarations of Conflicts of Interest (Item 3.0)

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

Confirmation of Minutes - 2021 08 09 Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Meeting Minutes Unconfirmed (Item 4.1)

Report from Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant

Moved (Stolwerk/Mai)

That the minutes of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group meeting held on Wednesday 8 September 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried

Receipt of Schedule of Actions (Item 4.2)

Report from Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant

Moved (Collard/Stolwerk)

That the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Schedule of Actions be reviewed and receipted.

Carried

NEMA Monthly Update (Item 5.1)

Report from Graeme MacDonald, Emergency Manager

Moved (Stolwerk/Mai)

That the report 'NEMA Monthly Update' by Graeme MacDonald, Emergency Manager and dated 3 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Meeting
10 November 2021

2022 Meeting Dates (Item 6.1)

Report from Graeme MacDonald, Emergency Manager

Moved (Stolwerk/Collard)

That the report '2022 Meeting Dates' by Graeme MacDonald, Emergency Manager and dated 3 November 2021, be received.

Carried

CEG Chair's Report (Item 6.2)

Report from Tony Phipps, CDEM Coordinating Executive Group Chairman

Moved (Stolwerk/Collard)

That the report 'CEG Chair's Report' by Tony Phipps, CDEM Coordinating Executive Group Chairman and dated 3 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Northland CDEM Group Plan 2021 - 2026 (Item 6.3)

Report from Jenny Calder, Emergency Management Recovery Specialist

Moved (Stolwerk/Mai)

1. That the report 'Northland CDEM Group Plan 2021 - 2026' by Jenny Calder, Emergency Management Recovery Specialist and dated 21 October 2021, be received.
2. That the 'Northland CDEM Group Plan 2021-2026' be approved in accordance with S.48, Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

Carried

Northland CDEM Group, CEG and Group appointments (Item 6.4)

Report from Graeme MacDonald, Emergency Manager

Moved (Stolwerk/Curnow)

1. That the report 'Northland CDEM Group, CEG and Group appointments' by Graeme MacDonald, Emergency Manager and dated 3 November 2021, be received.
2. That the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group approves the appointment of Darren Edwards, General Manager – Strategic Planning & Policy, Far North District Council, as a Group Controller, in accordance with Section 26 (2), Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Tony Phipps (GM Advisor, NRC and retiring CDEM Coordinating Executive Group (CEG) Chair) noted that he is retiring as CEG Chair. In the CEG's 10 November 2021 meeting, Victoria

Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Meeting
10 November 2021

Harwood (GM – Community Resilience, NRC) was nominated and appointed as the CEG Chair effective 10 November 2021.

Secretarial Note: *Tony remains as a Group Controller until Christmas.*

Secretarial Note: *Committee Secretary to update Wipari Henwood's (FENZ) job title to District Manager, and Graeme Quensell's (FENZ) job title to Group Manager.*

COVID-19 Delta Resurgence Debrief (Item 6.5)

Report from Shona Morgan, Emergency Management Response Specialist

Moved (Stolwerk/Curnow)

That the report 'COVID-19 Delta Resurgence Debrief' by Shona Morgan, Emergency Management Response Specialist and dated 3 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Summer Season Drought Assessment (Item 6.6)

Report from Murray Soljak, Emergency Management Communications Specialist

Moved (Collard/Stolwerk)

That the report 'Summer Season Drought Assessment' by Murray Soljak, Emergency Management Communications Specialist and dated 3 November 2021, be received.

Carried

FENZ Presentation - Northland Multi-Agency Coordination Centre Update (Item 6.7)

Report from Graeme MacDonald, Emergency Manager

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'FENZ Presentation - Northland Multi-Agency Coordination Centre Update' by Graeme MacDonald, Emergency Manager and dated 3 November 2021, be received.

Secretarial Note: *Chris McCluskey, Design Composites, spoke to the presentation.*

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded with a karakia at 12.24pm.

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
15 November 2021

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Minutes

Meeting held Remotely
on Monday 15 November 2021, commencing 09:30am

Tuhinga (Present):

Tame Te Rangi (Chair), Te Runanga o Ngāti Whātua
Penny Smart (Deputy Chair), Northland Regional Council
Amy Macdonald, Northland Regional Council
Cherie Povey, Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara
Daniel Newman, Auckland Council
Danielle Hancock, Auckland Council
Georgina Connelly, Te Uri o Hau
Greg Sayers, Auckland Council
Jane Sherard, Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara
Joce Yeoman, Northland Regional Council
Malcolm Welsh, Te Uri o Hau
Virginia Warriner, Te Runanga o Ngāti Whātua

I Tae Mai (In Attendance):

Alan Wilcox – Interim Pou Tātaki	John Hutton – Strategic Business Manager Kaipara Maurikura
Duncan Kervell - Land and Catchments Projects Contractor	Sandra Harris – Administrator Kaipara Maurikura
Malcolm Nicolson - NRC	Karina Marsom - Mātanga – Pākihi
Willie Wright - Ringa-Hononga Mana Whenua	Justine Daw – (Incoming) Pou Tātaki
Sue Hicks - Takawaenga – Tahua Rauora Kōawa	Griffin Hope - Pūtohu – Hononga Hapū and Hāpori
Lisette Rawson - Amo - Rauora Kōawa	Ben Hope - Ringa-Pārongo
Tom Stephens - Principal Integrated Catchment, Healthy Waters	Snow Tane – Te Roroa
Rerehau Harris – PA Penny Smart	

Secretarial Note: Prior to the meeting start, discussion on recording and livestream of meetings (in order to meet Covid-19 framework and local government legislation) was held. Committee members were introduced to new Maurikura staff.

The Chair declared the meeting open at 10.22am.

Karakia Timatanga and Whakatau

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
15 November 2021

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 1.0)

Moved (Sayers / Warriner)

That the late apologies from Councillor Daniel Newman be received.

Secretarial Note: Newman, and Povey arrived at 10.25am

Carried

Nga whakapuakanga (Declarations of Conflicts of Interest)

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

Confirmation of Minutes - 20 September 2021 (Item 4.1)

Report from Sandra Harris, Administrator Kaipara Maurikura

Moved (Yeoman / Welsh)

That the minutes of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee meeting held on 22 July 2021, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried

Procurement of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Freshwater Management Tool (Item 5.1)

Report from Tom Stephens, Principal Integrated Catchment, Healthy Waters; Nic Conland, Taiao Natural Resource Management and John Hutton, Strategic Business Manager, Kaipara Maurikura

1. That the report 'Procurement of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Freshwater Management Tool' by Tom Stephens, Principal Integrated Catchment, Healthy Waters; Nic Conland, Taiao Natural Resource Management and John Hutton, Strategic Business Manager, Kaipara Maurikura and dated 8 November 2021, be received.

Moved (Macdonald / Yeoman)

2. That a budget cap of \$1.2 million for the development, configuration, and deployment of a digital system for integrated catchment management (the Kaipara Moana Remediation Freshwater Management Tool) is approved.
3. That the Chief Executive of the Northland Regional Council is delegated the task of finalising commercial contracts with the preferred suppliers Morphem Environmental Limited and Paradigm Environmental Limited.
4. That the Pou Tātaki develop a long-term agreement with Auckland Council (Healthy Waters) for hosting, operation and maintenance costs associated with the Kaipara Moana Remediation Freshwater Management Tool.

Moved (Sayer / Macdonald)

Carried

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
15 November 2021

Financial Status and Minor Budget Adjustments (Item 5.2)

Report from Alan Wilcox, Interim Pou Tātaki

1. That the report 'Financial Status and Minor Budget Adjustments' by Alan Wilcox, Interim Pou Tātaki and dated 8 November 2021, be received.

Moved (Warriner / Sherard)

2. That the financial position of the Programme as at 30 September 2021 be noted.
3. That a reduction of \$350,000 from the Advisor Training and Accreditation budget be approved, with this money being re-allocated as follows:
 - a) \$70,000 to Te Paiaka Native Root Project;
 - b) \$50,000 as a contingency for the Wetland Features information and analysis;
 - c) \$50,000 as a contingency for the Eroding Land Features information and analysis;
 - d) \$120,000 to the Kaipara Nursery Work for planting and fencing guides and pricing.
 - e) \$60,000 to Catchment Reference Group Projects (to be met with an equivalent in kind basis by groups receiving support under the Whenua Whānui Fund)

Moved (Hancock / Sherard)

Carried

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Meeting Schedule February to December 2022 (Item 5.3)

Report from Sandra Harris, Administrator Kaipara Maurikura

1. That the report 'Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Meeting Schedule February to December 2022' by Sandra Harris, Administrator Kaipara Maurikura and dated 8 November 2021, be received.

Moved (Warriner/Hancock)

2. That the Joint Committee confirm the dates for formal meetings and workshops from February to December 2022 as set out in Table 1: Schedule of formal meetings and workshop February to December 2022 of this report.
3. A report is prepared for the Joint Committee providing a framework for formal meetings to be held on marae while ensuring correct Covid-19 protocols are followed

Moved (Connelly / Sayers)

Carried

Secretarial Note: Additional Recommendation was added as resolution 3 following conversation of the Joint Committee members.

Progress Report by Interim Pou Tātaki (Item 5.4)

Verbal report from Alan Wilcox, Interim Pou Tātaki received

Karakia Mutunga

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
15 November 2021

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 12.50pm.

UNCONFIRMED

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee
29 November 2021

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee Minutes

Meeting held via audiovisual link
on Monday 29 November 2021, commencing at 1.00pm

Tuhinga/Present:

Chairperson, NRC Councillor, Councillor Amy Macdonald
Deputy Chairperson, WDC Representative, Delaraine Armstrong
FNDC Councillor, David Clendon
KDC Representative, Fiona Kemp
WDC Councillor, Anna Murphy
FNDC Representative, Antony Thompson
KDC Alternate Councillor, Eryn Wilson-Collins

I Tae Mai/In Attendance:

Full Meeting

NRC Group Manager - Community Resilience, Victoria Harwood
Committee Secretariat, Laura Exton
NRC Digital Coordinator - Social & Content, Papanui Polamalu
NRC Natural Hazards Advisor, Jan van der Vliet
NRC Strategic Policy Specialist, Justin Murfitt
WDC Communications Adviser, Emma Jelsma
NRC Natural Resources Policy Manager, Alison Newell
WDC Senior Strategic Planner, Bernadette Aperahama
FNDC Sustainability Programme Coordinator, Donald Sheppard
KDC Climate Change Advisor, Katy Simon
FNDC Cr. Kelly Stratford
NRC CEO, Malcolm Nicolson
FNDC Manager – Strategy Development, Roger Ackers
WDC Representative, Rose Wellington
WDC Manager - Infrastructure Planning, Sarah Irwin

Part Meeting

NRC Councillor, Jack Craw - *joined 2.41pm*
KDC Representative, Snow Tane - *departed 2.35pm with apologies*

The Chair declared the meeting open with a karakia at 1.04pm.

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee
29 November 2021

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

The Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee meeting was held via audiovisual link due to COVID-19 Alert Levels and protocols. Members were advised that to ensure public access to the meeting, it was being livestreamed.

Committee Chair Cr Amy Macdonald introduced Northland Regional Council's new Group Manager - Community Resilience, responsible for Climate Change, Victoria Harwood.

Committee Chair Cr Amy Macdonald introduced the new Committee Secretariat, Laura Exton.

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Moved (Kemp / Wilson-Collins)

That the apologies from KDC Mayor Dr Jason Smith for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Secretarial note: The apologies from NRC Representative Rihari Dargaville were received at 1.22pm and passed on to the Committee.

Confirmation of Minutes - 30 August 2021 (Item 4.1)

Report from Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant

Moved (Murphy/Armstrong)

That the minutes of the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee meeting held on 30 August 2021, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried

Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 5.1)

Report from Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant

Moved (Kemp/Armstrong)

That the action sheet be received.

Carried

Action: NRC GM - Community Resilience, Committee Secretariat, and Committee Chair are to revise the layout of the Action Sheet (specifically the Deliverables and Milestones columns).

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee
29 November 2021

Draft Te Taitokerau Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (Item 6.1)

Report from Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist

Moved (Murphy/Kemp)

1. That the report 'Draft Te Taitokerau Climate Change Adaptation Strategy' by Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and dated 15 November, be received.
2. That the Committee endorse the attached Draft Te Tai Tokerau Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (and associated appendices).
3. That staff be authorised to make any minor amendments for the purposes of readability, punctuation or grammar and final layout.
4. That the Committee recommend that each council adopt the attached Draft Te Tai Tokerau Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

Secretarial Note: *As per standing order 23.4 the mover and seconder agreed to substitute the motion with the following amendment:*

Moved (Murphy/Kemp)

1. That the report 'Draft Te Taitokerau Climate Change Adaptation Strategy' by Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and dated 15 November, be received.
2. That the Committee endorse the attached Draft Te Tai Tokerau Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (and associated appendices) along with the following amendments:
 - a. The wording regarding 3 Waters changes from minor to major, P.76
 - b. In relation to Te Aupouri aquifer - speak more to the complexity of the resource we're dealing with, and the uncertainty of the effects of climate change, P.50
 - c. That the Chair and Deputy Chair authorise these amendments once they are made.
3. That staff be authorised to make any minor amendments for the purposes of readability, punctuation or grammar and final layout.
4. That the Committee recommend that each council adopt the attached Draft Te Tai Tokerau Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.
5. That the Chair and Deputy Chair are authorised to make any further minor amendments following the conclusion of this Committee meeting.

Carried

Action: *The CATT Working Group are to make the minor changes as agreed upon in the amendment to Recommendation 2. The updated copy is to then be distributed to Committee members.*

Communications overview for Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy release (Item 6.2)

Report from Mary De Ruyter, Communications Specialist

Moved (Wilson-Collins/Armstrong)

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee
29 November 2021

1. That the report 'Communications overview for Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy release' by Mary De Ruyter, Communications Specialist and dated 19 October 2021, be received.
2. That the Joint Committee endorses the ongoing collaboration on the communications approach for the Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy release.

Carried

Action: *Committee Secretariat to distribute the Strategy Snapshot to the Committee members for feedback.*

Secretarial note: *it was reiterated that the snapshot does not have to come back to the Committee for approval, however a final draft copy will be distributed to the Committee for further feedback before it is published.*

Secretarial note: *the meeting adjourned for a break at the conclusion of this agenda item at 3pm, and recommenced at 3.09pm.*

Branding and Identity (Item 6.3)

Report from Mary De Ruyter, Communications Specialist

Moved (Kemp/Murphy)

1. That the report 'Branding and Identity' by Mary De Ruyter, Communications Specialist and dated 10 November 2021, be received.
2. That a visual identity and brand be developed to bring together the climate change adaptation activities of local government in partnership with iwi/hapū in Te Taitokerau.
3. That 3 members of the Joint Committee are identified to participate in a workshop to help inform the development of the visual identity and brand for climate adaptation. Ideally, the work will be completed by the time the strategy is launched, though we acknowledge this timeframe is tight and it is open to discussion.
4. That as part of this work, a te reo Māori name is developed for the adaptation programme.

Carried

Secretarial note: *the 3 members of the Joint Committee identified to participate in the Visual Identity and Branding Workshop are Cr Kelly Stratford, Fiona Kemp, and Delaraine Armstrong.*

Secretarial note: *it was also agreed that Cr Rachel Smith would be invited to participate in the Workshop.*

Coastal Adaptation Programme (Item 6.4)

Report from Jan van der Vliet, Natural Hazards Advisor

Moved (Wilson-Collins/Armstrong)

That the report 'Coastal Adaptation Programme' by Jan van der Vliet, Natural Hazards Advisor and dated 22 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee
29 November 2021

Meeting Dates 2022 (Item 6.5)

Report from Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant

Moved (Murphy/Armstrong)

That the report 'Meeting Dates 2022' by Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant and dated 22 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 4.36pm.

UNCONFIRMED

Regional Transport Committee
8 December 2021

Regional Transport Committee Minutes

Meeting held via audiovisual link
on Wednesday 8 December 2021, commencing at 9.30am

Tuhinga/Present:

Chairperson, NRC Councillor Rick Stolwerk
FNDC Councillor Ann Court
WDC Councillor Greg Martin
Waka Kotahi NZTA Representative Steve Mutton
KDC Councillor David Wills – *joined via audiovisual link 10.30am*

I Tae Mai/In Attendance:

Full Meeting

NRC Group Manager - Community Resilience, Victoria Harwood
NRC Policy Specialist, Michael Payne
NTA General Manager, Calvin Thomas
FNDC CEO, Shaun Clarke
FNDC, Andy Finch
NZ Police, Hayden Walker
NTA, Ian Crayton-Brown
NRST, Ashley Johnston (Northland Road Safety Trust)
NTA, Chris Powell
NTA, Dawn Spence
NTA, Sharlene Selkirk
ACC, Craig Crawford
NTA, Jeff Devine
KDC, Sue Davidson
NTA, Nicole Korach
NTA, Greg Monteith
NTA, Nick Marshall
NTA, Dean Mitchell
NRC Digital Coordinator - Social & Content, Papanui Polamalu

The Chair declared the meeting open at 9.32am.

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

Newly appointed NRC Group Manager - Community Resilience, Victoria Harwood, was introduced to the Committee.

Regional Transport Committee
8 December 2021

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Moved (Stolwerk / Martin)

That the apologies from KDC Councillor David Wills, NRC Councillor Terry Archer, and Waka Kotahi Jacqui Hori-Hoult for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Nga whakapuakanga/Declarations of Conflicts of Interest (Item 3.0)

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

Confirmation of Minutes - Regional Transport Committee 13 October 2021 (Item 4.1)

Report from Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant

Moved (Stolwerk/Martin)

That the minutes of the Regional Transport Committee meeting held on 13 October 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried

Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 4.2)

Report from Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant

Moved (Martin/Court)

The purpose of this report is to enable the meeting to receive the current action sheet.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the action sheet be received.

Carried

Action: as an extension of Action Item 12 “Waka Kotahi to provide the Regional Transport Committee with a report on the findings of the enquiry into the 2019 driver licensing system, and the steps they’re proposing to address the challenges this presents to rural New Zealand”, it was requested that Waka Kotahi provide an update at the next Regional Transport Committee meeting regarding the Designing Driver Licensing Strategy which commenced 07/12/2021.

Regional Transport Committee
8 December 2021

Northland Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-2027 Funding Uptake (Item 5.1)

Report from Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transport Alliance

Moved (Court/Stolwerk)

That the report 'Northland Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-2027 Funding Uptake' by Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transport Alliance and dated 18 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Action: NTA are to include the forecast expenditure in the next Regional Transport Committee meeting agenda.

Northland Road Safety Update (Item 6.1)

Report from Ian Crayton-Brown, Transport Projects Officer

Moved (Stolwerk/Court)

That the report 'Northland Road Safety Update' by Ian Crayton-Brown, Transport Projects Officer and dated 25 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Action: Waka Kotahi are to report back to the Regional Transport Committee on roadworks planned in the Uretiti area.

Action: NTA General Manager to send the Regional Transport Committee members the link to the Northland Police Checkpoints information.

Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency Report to Regional Transport Committee (Item 6.2)

Report from Steve Mutton, NZTA - Director Regional Relationships Upper North Island

Moved (Martin/Court)

That the report 'Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency Report to Regional Transport Committee' by Steve Mutton, NZTA - Director Regional Relationships Upper North Island and dated 26 November 2021, be received.

Carried

Action: 'speed limit review process for our State Highway networks' is to be added as an agenda item for the next Regional Transport Committee workshop.

Meeting Dates 2022 (Item 6.3)

Report from Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant

Moved (Stolwerk/Martin)

That the report 'Meeting Dates 2022' by Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant and dated 26 November 2021, be received.

Regional Transport Committee
8 December 2021

Secretarial Note: *As per standing order 23.4 the mover and seconder agreed to substitute the motion with the following amendment:*

Moved (Stolwerk/Martin)

1. That the report 'Meeting Dates 2022' by Laura Exton, Community Resilience Executive Assistant, and dated 26 November 2021, be received.
2. That the Committee meeting frequency be reduced to 4 times yearly – March, June, September and December.
3. That prior to the March, June and September meetings, a Regional Transport Committee Workshop will be held to allow for in-depth discussions.

Carried

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 10.57am.

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
13 December 2021

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Minutes

Meeting held Remotely
<https://youtu.be/66-MWfSux0c>
<https://youtu.be/aBdUjKYILBE>
on Monday 13 December 2021, commencing at 09:30am

Tuhinga (Present):

Tame Te Rangi (Chair), Te Runanga o Ngāti Whātua
Penny Smart (Deputy Chair), Northland Regional Council (Chair)
Amy Macdonald, Northland Regional Council
Cherie Povey, Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara
Daniel Newman, Auckland Council
Danielle Hancock, Auckland Council (Rodney Local Board Member)
Georgina Connelly, Te Uri o Hau
Greg Sayers, Auckland Council
Jane Sherard, Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara
Joce Yeoman, Northland Regional Council
Malcolm Welsh, Te Uri o Hau
Virginia Warriner, Te Runanga o Ngāti Whātua

I Tae Mai (In Attendance):

Alan Wilcox – Former Interim Pou Tātaki	John Hutton – Strategic Business Manager Kaipara Maurikura
Duncan Kervell - Land and Catchments Projects Contractor	Sandra Harris – Administrator Kaipara Maurikura
Malcolm Nicolson - NRC	Karina Marsom - Mātanga – Pākihi
William Wright - Ringa-Hononga Mana Whenua Mana Whenua Relations Lead	Justine Daw – Pou Tātaki
Lisette Rawson - Amo - Rauora Kōawa	Ben Hope - Ringa-Pārongo
Darren van Beek - Pūtahi-Tira Mahi, Whanake, Auaha Workforce, Business Growth and Innovation Advisor	Tahiroa Bishop - Pūtohu – Rauora Kōawa Catchment Remediation Advisor

Secretarial Note: Prior to the meeting start, discussion on recording and livestream of meetings (in order to meet Covid-19 framework and local government legislation) was held. Committee members were introduced to new Maurikura staff.

The Chair declared the meeting open at 9.36am.

Karakia Timatanga and Whakatau

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
13 December 2021

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 1.0)

Moved (Warriner / Sherard)

That the apologies for lateness from Councillor Amy MacDonald, Kaipara Uri member Georgina Connelly be received.

Secretarial Note: Connelly arrived 10.22am and MacDonald arrived 11.10am

Carried

Nga whakapuakanga (Declarations of Conflicts of Interest)

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

Confirmation of Minutes - 15 November 2021 (Item 4.1)

Report from Sandra Harris, Administrator Kaipara Maurikura

Moved (Smart / Welsh)

That the minutes of the Kaipara Moana Remediation meeting held on 15 November 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Interim Pou Tātaki Report (Item 5.1)

Report from Alan Wilcox, Interim Pou Tātaki

Moved (Sherard / Warriner)

That the report 'Interim Pou Tātaki Report' by Alan Wilcox, Interim Pou Tātaki and dated 9 December 2021, be received.

Funding Criteria Adjustment for Sediment Reduction Plans (Item 5.2)

Report from Lisette Rawson, Amo - Rauora Kōawa | Catchment Remediation Manager; Duncan Kervell, Kaipara Maurikura Land Management Specialist and John Hutton, Strategic Business Manager, Kaipara Maurikura

1. That the report 'Funding Criteria Adjustment for Sediment Reduction Plans' by Lisette Rawson, Amo - Rauora Kōawa | Catchment Remediation Manager; Duncan Kervell, Kaipara Maurikura Land Management Specialist and John Hutton, Strategic Business Manager, Kaipara Maurikura and dated 7 December 2021, be received.

Moved (Welsh / Smart)

2. That changes to funding principles and criteria annotated in Attachment 1 are agreed.

Moved (Sayers / Yeoman)

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
13 December 2021

Operating under Covid-19 Protection Framework - Traffic Light System (Item 5.3)

Report from Ben Hope, Ringa-Pārongo | Communications Lead; Willie Wright, Ringa-Hononga Mana Whenua | Mana Whenua Relations Lead and Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki

1. That the report 'Operating under Covid-19 Protection Framework - Traffic Light System' by Ben Hope, Ringa-Pārongo | Communications Lead; Willie Wright, Ringa-Hononga Mana Whenua | Mana Whenua Relations Lead and Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki and dated 7 December 2021, be received.

Moved (Smart / Welsh)

2. That the new Traffic Light system be applied to the Kaipara Moana Remediation programme in accordance with two guiding principles:
 - a. protecting the health and safety of all those working under the Kaipara Moana Remediation banner
 - b. honouring Kaipara Moana Remediation partnership commitments by meeting face-to-face (kanohi ki te kanohi), once it is safe to do so
3. That the Joint Committee note the interim approach to applying the Framework to KMR activities, and approve the recommended interim approach to managing Joint Committee meetings for the first quarter of 2022, as outlined in Attachment 1, both subject to amendment before finalisation to reflect:
 - a. Requirements under the forthcoming Northland Regional Council COVID-19 vaccination policy [Note: This was released on the evening of 13 December]
 - b. As relevant, guidance in the forthcoming central government COVID-19 vaccination risk assessment tool
 - c. Joint Committee meetings will only be held online (remotely) under both the Red and Orange Traffic Light settings
 - d. The stricter of the KMR COVID-19 policy settings will apply if Auckland and Northland are under different Traffic Light settings
 - e. A recommendation that all Joint Committee members receive a negative COVID-19 test result before attending any in-person KMR hui, workshops or other public events at all Traffic Light levels, in addition to other requirements in the KMR COVID-19 policy
4. A review of the KMR COVID-19 policy will be brought to the Joint Committee meeting in March 2021 for consideration.

Moved (Newman / Povey)

Secretarial Note: Additional Recommendation was verbally recommended and included to resolution 3,3a,3b,3c,3d,3e following conversation of the Joint Committee members.

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
13 December 2021

Strategic Risk Framework (Item 5.4)

Report from Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki and John Hutton, Strategic Business Manager, Kaipara Maurikura

1. That the report 'Strategic Risk Framework' by Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki and John Hutton, Strategic Business Manager, Kaipara Maurikura and dated 7 December 2021, be received.

Moved (Connelly / Sherard)

2. Note that the Framework will guide regular risk assessment, management, and reporting, and inform a detailed Risk Register to be included in the Kaipara Moana Remediation Year 3 Annual Work Plan for 2022-2023.

Moved (Warriner / Sherard)

Any other Business (Item 5.5)

Secretarial Note: An update on Maurikura Dedication held 3 December was provided to the Joint Committee. Discussion on the Kaipara Moana Joint Committee 2022 calendar was raised by Joint Committee members.

Karakia Mutunga

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 12.22.

Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board
17 December 2021

Ngā Minitī O Te Poari O Te Oneroa-A-Tōhē Te Oneroa-A-Tōhē Board Minutes

Meeting held via Zoom video and teleconferencing
on Friday 17 December 2021, commencing at 10.00am

Tuhinga (Present):

Haami Piripi	Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa	(Chair)
Cr Marty Robinson	Northland Regional Council	
Colin Kitchen	NRC Councillor	
Graeme Noho	Ngāti Kuri Trust Board	
George Riley	Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa	
Kerry Shanta	Te Araroa Northland Trust	
Theresa Burkhardt	FNDC - Policy Planner	
Auriole Ruka	Pou Manawhakahaere – Group Manager, Governance & Engagement	
Ben Lee	NRC - GM, Strategy, Governance & Engagement	
Sheila Taylor	NRC - Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori	
Meloney Tupou	NRC - Kaiāwhina Tari (minutes)	

I Tae Mai (In Attendance):

Huihuinga i te wahanga (Part Meeting)

Mayor John Carter	Far North District Council
Gary Hooper	Chief Executive - Aquaculture New Zealand
Darren Edwards	

The Chair declared the meeting open at 10.10am.

Karakia Timatanga and Whakatau

Graeme Noho – karakia

Haami Piripi – mihi

John Carter – mihi

- Haami Piripi acknowledged all the members and opened the floor for members to mihi
- Graeme Noho, John Carter, Marty Robinson and Colin Kitchen – mihi to the committee

Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board
17 December 2021

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 1.0)

Recommendation

That the apology from Mate Radich (Dep Chair) and Wallace Rivers for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Nga whakapuakanga (Declarations of Conflicts of Interest)

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

Confirmation of Minutes (Item 4.1)

Moved Marty Robinson/Colin Kitchen

Report from Rachael King, Planning and Policy Administrator

- The Mauri Model – council is working on the structure of the report

Ngā mahi tūtohutia | Recommendation

That the minutes of the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board meeting held on 15 October 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried

Financial Report (Item 5.1)

Moved (Marty Robinson/Graeme Noho)

Report from Rachael King, Planning and Policy Administrator

Ngā mahi tūtohutia | Recommendation

THAT the report 'Financial Report' by Rachael King, Planning and Policy Administrator and dated 10 December 2021, be received.

Carried

Correspondence Received by the Board (Item 5.2)

Marty Robinson/Haami Piripi)

Report from Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

Ngā mahi tūtohutia | Recommendation

That the report 'Correspondence Received by the Board' by Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori and dated 9 December 2021, be received.

Carried

Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board
17 December 2021

- Gary Hooper and Laws Lawson to join us for a presentation it was agreed we continue the livestream in order to educate and inform the public
- 11am – John Carter left the meeting.

Unable to formally receive the paper, as the Board no longer has a quorum.

Speed Limits Bylaw 2021 update (Item 5.3)

Report from Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

Ngā mahi tūtohutia | Recommendation

That the report 'Speed Limits Bylaw 2021 update' by Shawn Baker, NTA and dated 7 December 2021, be received.

- Board would like confirmation and timeline around speed limits
- 90 km per hour looking at reducing to 60km
- June 2022 is the proposed time line

Update on 2021 Beach Collecting and Loader Driving Code of Practice (Item 5.4)

Report from Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

Ngā mahi tūtohutia | Recommendation

That the report 'Update on 2021 Beach Collecting and Loader Driving Code of Practice' by Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori and dated 8 December 2021, be received.

- Fishing year starts 1 October finishes 30 September. People would work with nature better if there was a legislative change eg 1 April to 31 March. There is a misalignment with financial and nature
- This task can be assigned to TSG and they can provide information back to the board

Wild Dogs Update (Item 5.5)

Report from Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

Ngā mahi tūtohutia | Recommendation

That the report 'Wild Dogs Update' by Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori and dated 9 December 2021, be received.

- Doc website for concerns on dogs
- 18/20 wild dogs have been culled
- Signs will go up to notify public that dogs are being eradicated

December 2021 Technical Steering Group Update (Item 5.6)

Report from Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

Ngā mahi tūtohutia | Recommendation

Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board
17 December 2021

That the report 'December 2021 Technical Steering Group Update' by Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori and dated 3 December 2021, be received. **(quorum)**

- Four items assigned to TSG
 1. Scattering of ashes - letter has been drafted and will go out next week.
Discussions with Tipene Funeral Home in supporting information around whānau who bring ashes home to Te Tai Tokerau
 2. Speed limits – will be adopted June 2022 as previously discussed
 3. Resource Consent – work in progress. Pre application with the board to be encouraged.
- Concerns over managing the beach with dogs and the danger they present to the public
- 15 December – 31 January and all public holidays dogs need to be on a leash at Ahipapa it does not however extend to the whole of Te Oneroa-A-Tōhē
- 4. Snapper Bonanza - they have managed to get funding from Northland Inc
- Agreed that the relationship with Snapper Bonanza moving forward is a great opportunity for the Beach Board. Forming a partnership is a positive move for TOATB kaupapa

Auriole Ruka spoke to the Committee and announced her new position within NRC. Auriole is the Pou Manawhakahaere – Group Manager, Governance & Engagement

Karakia Mutunga

Graeme Neho

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 12.00pm

TITLE: **Working Party Updates and Chairpersons' Briefings**

From: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Authorised by: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist, on date 16 February 2022

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Working Party Updates and Chairpersons' Briefings' be received.

Water and Land Working Party (Councillor Blaikie)

The **Water and Land Working Party** met on 8 December 2021. The topics for discussion included:

- An overview was provided on Dung Beetle releases by New Zealand councils.
- Land Management Approach.

Following discussion, there was no action required.

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TITLE: Business with the Public Excluded

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to recommend that the public be excluded from the proceedings of this meeting to consider the confidential matters detailed below for the reasons given.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendations

1. That the public be excluded from the proceedings of this meeting to consider confidential matters.
2. That the general subject of the matters to be considered whilst the public is excluded, the reasons for passing this resolution in relation to this matter, and the specific grounds under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution, are as follows:

Item No.	Item Issue	Reasons/Grounds
10.1	Confirmation of Confidential Minutes - Council Meeting 14 December 2021	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, as stated in the open section of the meeting -.
10.2	Human Resources Report	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons s7(2)(a).
10.3	Strategic Review	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage s7(2)(j).
10.4	Introduction of Continuity Capital Private Equity No. 7 Fund into the Long Term Investment Fund	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage s7(2)(j).

3. That the Independent Financial Advisors be permitted to stay during business with the public excluded.
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Considerations

1. Options

Not applicable. This is an administrative procedure.

2. Significance and Engagement

This is a procedural matter required by law. Hence when assessed against council policy is deemed to be of low significance.

3. Policy and Legislative Compliance

The report complies with the provisions to exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting as detailed in sections 47 and 48 of the Local Government Official Information Act 1987.

4. Other Considerations

Being a purely administrative matter; Community Views, Māori Impact Statement, Financial Implications, and Implementation Issues are not applicable.