

AGENDA

RĀRANGI TAKE

Huihuinga O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau

**Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
Thursday 19 May 2022 at 11.00am - 3.00pm**

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

Meeting to be held in the audio visual link and Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei
on Thursday 19 May 2022, commencing at 11.00am - 3.00pm

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

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

Heamana Tokorua (Co-Chairs): Marty Robinson, Councillor and Pita Tipene, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine

Alan Riwaka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua
Amy Macdonald, Councillor
Colin Kitchen, Councillor
Georgina Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust
Jack Craw, Councillor
Janelle Beazley, Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi
Joce Yeoman, Councillor
Juliane Chetham, Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board
Justin Blaikie, Councillor
Lynette Wharerau, Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau
Michelle Elboz, Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha
Mike Kake, Ngāti Hau
Mira Norris, Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust
Mariameno Kapa Kingi, Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri
Nora Rameka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia
Penny Smart, Councillor (Chair, NRC)
Rick Stolwerk, Councillor
Rihari Dargaville, Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa
Rowan Tautari, Te Whakapiko Hapū
Terry Archer, Councillor
Thomas Hohaia, Te Roroa
Waimarie Kingi, Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Taka Hapū Iwi Trust
William Sullivan, Ngātiwai Trust Board

TTMAC representatives on other working parties

Māori Technical Advisory Group

Georgina Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust
Janelle Beazley, Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi
Juliane Chetham, Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board
Mira Norris, Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust
Nora Rameka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia
Rowan Tautari, Te Whakapiko Hapū
William Sullivan, Ngātiwai Trust Board

Planning and Regulatory Working Party

Juliane Chetham, Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board
Mira Norris, Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust
Rowan Tautari, Te Whakapiko Hapū
William Sullivan, Ngātiwai Trust Board

Water and Land Working Party

Alan Riwaka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua
Georgina Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust
Janelle Beazley, Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi
Mira Norris, Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust
Waimarie Kingi, Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Taka Hapū Iwi Trust

Climate Change Working Party

Nora Rameka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia
Rihari Dargaville, Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa
Rowan Tautari, Te Whakapiko Hapū
Thomas Hohaia, Te Roroa

Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party

Georgina Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust
Juliane Chetham, Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board
Michelle Elboz, Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha
Nora Rameka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Governance Committee

Rihari Dargaville, Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa
Thomas Hohaia, Te Roroa (proxy)

Local Government Elections subgroup

Mike Kake, Ngāti Hau
Nora Rameka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia
Pita Tipene, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine

Strategic (Priorities) Intent subgroup 2021

Lynette Wharerau, Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau
Mike Kake, Ngāti Hau
Mira Norris, Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust
Nora Rameka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia
Pita Tipene, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine

Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group

Alan Riwaka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua
Rowan Tautari, Te Whakapiko Hapū

Meeting Dates for 2022 – some dates may be subject to change

TTMAC	MTAG	Water and Land WP	Planning & Regulatory WP	Climate Change WP	Biosecurity & Biodiversity WP
10 February*	3 February	1 March	1 March	23 February	23 February
10 March	3 March	3 May	3 May	25 May	25 May
14 April*	7 April	2 August	2 August	31 August	31 August
12 May 19 May	5 May	(1 November)	(1 November)	(30 November)	(30 November)
9 June*	2 June				
14 July	7 July				
11 August*	4 August				
8 September	1 September				
13 October*	6 October				
(10 November)	(3 November)				
(November *)	(November)		*These are TTMAC regional workshops.		

Commonly used terms and abbreviations

Appointed member – one of the (up to) twenty-one appointed iwi and hapū members from Te Taitokerau tāngata whenua. Members are appointed in accordance with the [Terms of Reference](#). In addition to appointed members there are nine elected members (councillors)

AP - Annual Plan

TTMAC caucus – is comprised of appointed (tāngata whenua) members

CEO - Chief Executive Officer

CPCA - Community Pest Control Areas

DOC - Department of Conservation

FNDC - Far North District Council

GIS - Geographic Information System

HEMP - Hapū Environmental Management Plan

IEMP - Iwi Environmental Management Plan

ILGACE - Iwi and Local Government Chief Executives Forum

KDC - Kaipara District Council

LAWA – Land, Air, Water Aotearoa

LEA - Local Electoral Act 2001

LGA - Local Government Act 2002

LGNZ - Local Government New Zealand

LIDAR – Light detection and ranging

LTP - Long Term Plan

MBIE – Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment

MFE - Ministry for the Environment

MOT - Ministry of Transport

MPI - Ministry for Primary Industries

MTAG - Māori Technical Advisory Group (a sub-group of TTMAC)

NES - National Environmental Standards

NINC - Northland Inc. Limited

NIWA - National Institute of Water and Atmosphere

NPS - National Policy Statement

NPS-FM - National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

RMA - Resource Management Act 1991

RP – Regional Plan

TAG - Technical Advisory Group

TKoT – Te Kahu o Taonui

TTMAC - Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party

TTNEAP – Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Action Plan

TOR - Terms of Reference

TPK - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Maori Development)

TWWAG – Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group

WDC - Whangarei District Council

KARAKIA / WHAKATAU

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TITLE: **Receipt of Action Sheet**

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

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 12 May 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: Action sheet [!\[\]\(c50c8b7b2cc2cf9ff925edec0ee94c0d_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(8bed43dc33ecdde61e2f76c8f5517125_img.jpg\)](#)

Outstanding Actions as at 28/04/2022

Completed actions remain on the action for a month and are then removed.

Meeting date	Item/Issue	TTMAC action	Who	Status	Notes
12/03/20	Mātauranga Māori Framework	To scope the development of a Mātauranga Māori Framework and report back to TTMAC.	MTAG and staff	In progress	MTAG's feedback to TTMAC is that Mātauranga Māori is led by Māori. Instead, staff are to progress developing a staff engagement toolkit for how council engages with Māori. Staff are currently progressing work on specific policies and strategies that address our engagement with Māori and the activities we undertake. For example, the Health Check and environmental monitoring.
11/02/21	Hapū Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWaR) new signatories	That staff engage with members from Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust and Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau regarding signing the multi-hapū-based MWaR.	Staff	In progress	MWaRs were signed with Patuharakeke and Ngāti Rehia in December 2020. Progressing agreement with Te Parawhau and Te Hikutu. Te Uri o Hau signing delayed by Covid-19
11/02/21	Hapū Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWR) review	Staff to bring a review of implementation issues to TTMAC in about six months' time.	Staff and MTAG	In progress	NRC working through implementation plan and meeting regularly with hapū to focus on priorities. MTAG addressing broader issues related to RMA processes in the MWaR, e.g., review of Regional Policy Statement and Regional Plan, GIS Māori mapping project. Report back to TTMAC's July 2022 meeting.
08/04/21	Key focus areas – Workshop (Strategic Intent)	At the 8 April TTMAC meeting it was agreed to convene a planning workshop in May to outline key objectives and priorities for the six agreed strategic priorities, starting with a sub-group to co-design how the larger TTMAC planning workshop will be facilitated.	Council/Staff	Completed	TTMAC endorsed the amended Strategic Intent document at the 12 August TTMAC meeting. Council considered the Strategic Intent in an October workshop at their Treaty Noho on 30 Nov/1 Dec, in its wider context of Treaty vs Te Tiriti and He Whakaputanga. Next steps were agreed at 10 March 2022 meeting. To establish a subgroup to develop a council strategic intent and implementation plan with the objective of

Outstanding Actions as at 28/04/2022

Meeting date	Item/Issue	TTMAC action	Who	Status	Notes
					both being endorsed by TTMAC and adopted by council.
12/8/21	Treaty of Waitangi / Tiriti o Waitangi - Health Check (Item 4.5)	That the 2021/22 Te Tiriti Health Check framework and process endorsed by TTMAC non-elected members go to council for their consideration (references to Treaty are to be read consistently as Te Tiriti).	Health Check Advisory Group, staff and consultant	In progress	At the 10 March 2022 meeting TTMAC endorsed the health check as a joint executive/governance initiative, using the Te Arawhiti framework to underpin it, using MTAG's benchmarking is the starting position, appointing MTAG's Mira Norris, Rowan Tautari and Julianne Chetham to form Health Check Advisory Group (HCAG) and to be funded from within existing budgets), and for the HCAG to assist council staff in recommending to council an independent contractor to undertake the Health Check.
12/08/21	Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) mahi	Mahi assigned to MTAG from TTMAC.	MTAG and staff	In progress	Item X on this agenda provides an update on the mahi MTAG have been doing.
14/10/21	Draft NRC Freshwater Framework	That staff engage with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) in development of the draft framework and keep TTMAC updated on progress with the draft framework.	MTAG and Strategic Policy Advisor	In progress	At the 10 March 2022 meeting a progress update on development of a Draft Freshwater Framework outlined the council's goals, priorities, and approaches for freshwater management over the next 10 years. It was agreed that MTAG continue to work with staff in the development of the draft framework and keep TTMAC updated on process.
9/12/21	Environmental monitoring policy	That staff engage with the MTAG in development of policy and procedures to achieve better tāngata whenua engagement and participation in council's environmental monitoring activities and in how council can support tāngata whenua environmental and consent/compliance monitoring mahi. TTMAC to be provided with progress reports and the draft policy brought back to TTMAC	MTAG and Strategic Policy Advisor	In progress	See Item X on this agenda.

Outstanding Actions as at 28/04/2022

Meeting date	Item/Issue	TTMAC action	Who	Status	Notes
		for endorsement and recommendation for council adoption.			
9/12/21	Local government review	MTAG work with staff to develop a plan for how council and tangata whenua TTMAC members can work together to achieve a collective view on the future form of local government for Northland.	MTAG and staff	In progress	At the 10 March 2022 meeting the outcomes of the tāngata whenua perspectives interview work was presented. Staff will start work with MTAG on a plan for developing a TTMAC/council collective view on the form of local government after meeting with the Future for Local Government Review Panel.
9/12/21	Local government elections	Members Kake, Rameka and Tipene to provide input and ideas into the development of a joint Taitokerau local elections campaign, with a focus on how we can encourage Māori to enrol, stand and vote in the upcoming local elections.	Staff and TTMAC Local Elections subgroup	In progress	A meeting was held on 22 February to get some direction from the TTMAC local elections roopu. An update was given at the 10 March 2022 TTMAC meeting on the regional working groups and communications campaign. Staff continue to work with the Local Elections Subgroup (and MTAG) to guide and advise the campaign on behalf of TTMAC.
9/12/21	Mapping – guidance for council	Staff flesh out some of the issues and present the paper back to TTMAC.	Staff	In progress	Item 4.13 in the 10 March 2022 agenda provided an update on wetland mapping which, under the National Policy statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) regional councils are required to map. TTMAC to be kept updated on this mahi.
9/12/21	Development of a Biodiversity Policy for Taitokerau	Staff to engage with the MTAG to co-design a process to develop the Taitokerau Biodiversity Strategy.	MTAG	Paused.	On MTAG's agenda for March meeting.
10/3/2022	Te Tiriti Partnerships and Implementation Plan (Strategic Intent)	To set up a Te Tiriti Partnerships subgroup of councillors and tangata whenua to develop a council strategic intent and implementation plan with the objective of both being endorsed by TTMAC and adopted by council.	Te Tiriti Partnerships subgroup, staff and consultant	In progress	The Te Tiriti Partnerships subgroup has met twice since the 10 March 2022 meeting and engaged Barker Associates to assist the subgroup with the development of the implementation plan and review of the TTMAC Strategic Intent. A report will be provided to the next formal TTMAC meeting. The subgroup

Outstanding Actions as at 28/04/2022

Meeting date	Item/Issue	TTMAC action	Who	Status	Notes
					comprises members Pita Tipene, Nora Rameka, Lynette Wharerau, Mike Kake and Mira Norris, Chair Penny Smart, TTMAC Co-Chair Marty Robinson, cfr Amy Macdonald (cfr Jack Craw as proxy).
10/3/2022	Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group	That staff determine the process for appointing a proxy TTMAC member to TW-WAG and then take such a recommendation to council.	Staff	In progress	See Item X seeking to replace TTMAC member Nora Rameka and Karyn Nikora-Kerr (who provided a northern perspective to the group).
10/3/2022	TTMAC representatives for review of the Regional Policy Statement (RPS)	TTMAC tāngata whenua members Mira Norris, Rowan Tautari and Juliane Chatham to sit alongside councillors during council workshops on the review of the Regional Policy Statement.	RPS subgroup and staff	In progress	To be updated after workshops have been held.
10/3/2022	Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards 2022 and Tū i te Ora Scholarships	That Janelle Beazley sits as a judge on the Tū i te Ora Scholarships selection panel. That Mike Kake sits on the Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards 2022 judging panel.	Staff	Completed	Judging has been completed for both the Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards 2022 and Tū i te Ora Scholarships.
10/3/2022	Reports from other working parties and groups	Staff to provide an updated plan and progress report so MTAG are able to report progress in a meaningful way to the formal meeting.	Staff and MTAG	In progress	At 7 April MTAG meeting how to better visualise and track MTAG's mahi was discussed. Updated tracker to be presented back at 12 May MTAG meeting for further feedback and refining.

TITLE: **Record of Actions – 10 March 2022**


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

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 12 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to present the Record of Actions of the last meeting (attached) held on 10 March 2022 for review by the meeting.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Unconfirmed Record of Action for 10 March 2022 [!\[\]\(2b376d1a92330ab09dad2665d2f89bf5_img.jpg\)](#) 

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
10 March 2022

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

Meeting held remotely via audio visual link
on Thursday 10 March 2022, commencing at 11.00am

Tuhinga (Present):

Co-Chair, Marty Robinson
Co-Chair, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, Pita Tipene (*departed early*)
Councillor Jack Crow
Councillor Colin Kitchen (*departed early to attend fire emergency*)
Councillor Amy Macdonald
Councillor Penny Smart
Councillor Rick Stolwerk
Councillor Joce Yeoman
Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Julianne Chetham
Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa, Rihari Dargaville
Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Mira Norris
Te Whakapiko Hapū, Rowan Tautari
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Janelle Beazley
Te Roroa, Thomas Hohaia
Ngāti Hau, Mike Kake
Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Taka Hapū Iwi Trust, Anamaera Kake
Councillor Terry Archer
Ngātiwai Trust Board, William Sullivan
Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Taka Hapū Iwi Trust, Waimarie Kingi

I Tae Mai (In Attendance):

Huihuinga i te katoa (Full Meeting)

Tumuaki – Chief Executive Officer
Pou Manawhakahaere – GM Governance and Engagement
PA/Team Admin, Governance and Engagement

Huihuinga i te wahanga (Part Meeting)

Pou Tiaki Taiao - GM Environmental Services
Poutiaki Pūtaiao – GM Biosecurity
Customer Services Manager
Kaiāwhina Kaupapa Māori
Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori
Policy and Planning Manager
Strategic Policy Specialist
Policy Specialist x 2
Policy Specialist (Freshwater)
Policy Planner
Climate Change Manager
Land Management Programme Manager
Marketing and Engagement Manager
Makarena Dalton, Barker Associates

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
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David Barker, Barker Associates
Dave Milner, Co-Chair Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group
Jason Cooper, 2Balance Consulting
Wiki Walker, Whangarei District Council

The meeting commenced at 11.00am.

Karakia / Whakataua

Rihari Dargaville provided the opening karakia in the tāngata whenua members caucus session prior to the formal meeting, with mihi from Co-Chairs Pita Tipene and Marty Robinson.

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

Ngā Whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Councillor Justin Blaikie
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Georgina Connelly
Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, Michelle Elboz
Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri, Mariameno Kapa-Kingi
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Nora Rameka
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua, Alan Riwaka
Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau, Lynette Wharerau

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.

Record of Actions – 9 December 2021 (Item 4.1)

It was agreed that the record of actions was an accurate reflection of the meeting.

Agreed action points: Nil.

Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 4.2)

The action sheet was received.

Agreed action points: Nil.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Strategic Intent 2021 - 2040 (Item 4.3)

The Strategic Intent is a reference document and taken as read.

Agreed action points: Nil.

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Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group - Terms of Reference and Remuneration (Item 4.4)

Led by the Policy Specialist, and with one of the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TW-WAG) Co-Chairs in attendance, this item sought Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) endorsement for the TW-WAG Terms of Reference (ToR), which had further revisions proposed since being presented to TTMAC in April 2021. These included clarifying that TW-WAG reporting to council is via TTMAC, specifying the role of TTMAC members on TW-WAG, and removing clauses relating to media and withholding tax. Further changes around remuneration were also anticipated. TTMAC endorsed the ToR, subject to ensuring that the narrative and diagrams matched so there was no ambiguity.

The issue of inconsistent TTMAC participation on TW-WAG was also raised. It was agreed that staff identify and follow the process for appointing a proxy TTMAC member to TW-WAG, taking a recommendation to council as needed.

Agreed action points:

- That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) endorse the Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TW-WAG) Terms of Reference to council for adoption, subject to ensuring that narrative and diagrams are aligned to clarify that TW-WAG reporting to council is via TTMAC.
- That staff determine the process for appointing a proxy TTMAC member to TW-WAG and then take such a recommendation to council.

Draft Freshwater 'Framework' (Item 4.5)

The Strategic Policy Specialist presented the draft Freshwater Framework (the draft). The concept for the draft had been taken to the 14 October 2021 Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) meeting, at which it was recommended that staff engage with the Māori Technical Advisory Team (MTAG) on the draft, before presenting it back to TTMAC prior to adoption by council.

Freshwater is a critical strategic kaupapa for TTMAC and members received the paper with the attached draft. However, it was agreed not to endorse the draft but to return it to MTAG for their further consideration. MTAG wanted to more time to review the detail and, as there was no statutory deadline to meet, it was agreed additional consideration by MTAG would be beneficial.

Agreed action points:

- That staff continue to engage with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) in development of the draft framework.
- That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) be kept updated on progress with the draft framework.

TTMAC Strategic Intent (Item 4.6)

Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement provided an update on discussions staff have held with council over the last few months, in which council recognised the need for a process to develop a council strategy that clearly sets out the extent of its commitment to a Tiriti based partnership with tangata whenua, and for an implementation plan of what can be achieved in a real and meaningful way.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
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Council acknowledged and recognised the valuable insights and mana of the TTMAC Strategic Intent for the TTMAC kaupapa, and sought to establish a sub-group to develop an overarching council strategy setting out the extent of its commitment to a Tiriti based partnership.

Agreed action points:

- That the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) tangata whenua members endorse:
 - a. Setting up a subgroup to develop a council strategic intent and implementation plan with the objective of both being endorsed by TTMAC and adopted by council.
 - b. The subgroup making recommendations on the Council Strategic Intent and implementation plan and bringing it back to TTMAC and council for consideration, with the objective of endorsement / adoption.
 - c. TTMAC tangata whenua members Pita Tipene, Nora Rameka, Lynette Wharerau, Mike Kake and Mira Norris to be on the subgroup.
 - d. Commissioning consultants to assist the subgroup with the development of the implementation plan and review of the Strategic Intent.

Local government review (Item 4.7)

The Policy and Planning Manager and consultants from Barker Associates presented the outcomes of the tangata whenua perspectives interview work for the Future of Local Government Review (<https://www.futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz/>). The consultants sought any further comment about what changes are needed for local government to reflect the aspirations of tangata whenua, along with the endorsement of three tangata whenua members to attend the councillors meeting with the Future for Local Government review panel on 5 April 2022.

It was also noted that staff will start working with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) on a plan for developing a TTMAC/council collective view on the future form of local government in April, after the completion of the tangata whenua perspectives interview work and the meeting with the review panel.

Agreed action points:

- That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party's (TTMAC) tangata whenua members endorse Pita Tipene, Rowan Tautari, Mike Kake and Julianne Chetham attending the council meeting with the Future for Local Government review panel meeting.

Secretarial Note: The presentation 'Tāngata Whenua Perspectives: Local Government Reform' for Item 4.7 was provided Barker Associates following Item 4.8. It encompassed the following key points:

- *Introduction and Overview – Future for Local Government Review Panel*
- *Interviews and Process – 15 interviews with a range of tangata whenua leaders guided by five priority questions posed by the Panel*
- *Summary and Findings of Tangata Whenua Perspectives.*

Local government election 2022 - Māori representation (Item 4.8)

The Marketing and Engagement Manager and Customer Services Manager presented an update on the local government elections campaign across the region and proposed an outline for a specific

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10 March 2022

campaign for engaging with Māori, and sought to continue working with the Local Elections subgroup of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party.

Key discussion points:

- Whether [Symposium | Tai Tokerau Tu Kaha | Maori in local government](#) Taitokerau Tukaha could be a potential channel.
- Better success campaigning in Māori wards for tāngata whenua (rather than general wards).
- Clarification about the rules relating to who can be nominated and how, and whether Māori Trusts can vote as an entity.

Agreed action points:

- That staff continue to work with the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) Local elections subgroup comprising Pita Tipene, Mike Kake, Nora Rameka, and Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) for specific details as to the campaign development.

Secretarial Note: Co-Chair Pita Tipene gave apologies for needing to depart the meeting.

TTMAC representatives for Review of the Regional Policy Statement (Item 4.9)

This paper, led by the Policy Planner, sought three non-elected members to sit alongside councillors during council workshops on the review of the Regional Policy Statement (RPS).

This was an action from the 14 October 2021 Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) where it was agreed that input from tāngata whenua in the five-year efficiency and effectiveness review of the RPS would be sought through input from the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) on behalf of TTMAC, that a tāngata whenua perspective report be prepared by a consultant and overseen by MTAG, and that three non-elected members be nominated to sit alongside councillors during council workshops on the review of the RPS.

Agreed action points:

- That the tangata whenua members of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse Mira Norris, Rowan Tautari and Julianne Chatham to sit alongside councillors during council workshops on the review of the Regional Policy Statement.

Update on resource management system reform (Item 4.10)

The Strategic Policy Specialist provided a summary of the biggest proposed changes to resource management since the early 1990s. Key points included the drivers for reform, an overview of the reform package (Natural and Built Environments Bill, Strategic Planning Bill, Climate Change Adaptation Bill), implications/potential changes and a timeline. Key discussion points included how Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations interact with the proposed system change and where and how they influence plans – though greater participation and how the environment is managed.

Agreed action points: Nil.

Health check update (Item 4.11)

The Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori presented an update to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on the status of the 2021/22 Treaty Health Check (Health Check), covering the process to date, examples of what other councils have undertaken and the main providers of services that can

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support council's health check. Confirmation was sought that TTMAC was comfortable with the approach and direction of the Health Check, prior to phases four and five commencing.

Agreed action points:

- That the non-elected members of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse:
 - a. the health check as a joint executive/governance initiative, and
 - b. the Te Arawhiti framework to underpin health check, and
 - c. Māori Technical Advisory Group's (MTAG) benchmarking as a starting position, and
 - d. Mira Norris, Rowan Tautari and Juliane Chetham of MTAG to form Health Check advisory group (and funded from within existing budgets), and
 - e. Health Check Advisory Group to assist council staff in recommending to council an independent contractor to undertake the Health Check.

Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards 2022 and Tū i te Ora Scholarships (Item 4.12)

The Marketing and Engagement Manager updated Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on the annual Tū i te ora Scholarships and Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards. TTMAC were requested to nominate a non-elected member to participate in the judging panels for both awards, and to encourage nominations for the 2022 Whakamānawa ā Taiao | Environmental Awards.

Agreed action points:

- That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) non-elected members nominate Janelle Beazley to the Tū i te Ora Scholarships selection panel, which will convene the week of 21 March 2022.
- That TTMAC non-elected members nominate Mike Kake to the Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards 2022 judging panel, which will convene the week of 26 April - 2 May 2022.

Wetland mapping (Item 4.13)

The Policy Specialist provided an update and presentation on wetland mapping. Under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM), regional councils must map wetlands. To meet these requirements, council has started a Northland wetland mapping project in collaboration with the Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme (KMR). The project aims to fill gaps in existing council mapping. Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party members' views were sought about how to approach the process.

Key discussion points included:

- What funding might be available to hapū for their technicians to map taonga in wetlands, particularly those with a hapū environmental management plan.
- The purpose of the mapping is not to record culturally sensitive sites so there is no public identification of significant wetlands/wahi tapu sites.
- Images are already available for Whangārei and Kaipara districts so the mapping is a desktop exercise. Aerial images will need to be taken for the Far North.

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- When communicating about mapping, council needs to be clear if there is more than one purpose (e.g., fencing, protection) as, after the Significant Natural Areas process, tāngata whenua have real fears about alienation and regulation of their whenua.
- Collaborate with Kaipara Moana Remediation programme allows the same methodology to be used and avoids duplication of mapping effort.
- All channels will be used to communicate, including existing connections with mana whenua active in this space, online campaigns etc.
- The mapping information will be added to the council's publicly available dataset.
- Council is using the Ministry for the Environment's definition of a wetland.

Agreed action points:

- For Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party to be updated on progress of the mapping.

Secretarial Note: Staff confirmed that the council mapping project focuses on wetlands over 500m² outside the coastal marine area (CMA) on unmapped areas that meet the RMA definition: "wetland includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions". The council website wetland GIS viewer can be found via the home page/Maps and Webcams/Biodiversity wetlands. This shows saltmarsh and mangrove, and other known wetlands:
<https://localmaps.nrc.govt.nz/localmapsvviewer/?map=55bdd943767a493587323fc025b1335c>

Reports from other working parties and groups (Item 4.14)

This item was taken as read, with Councillor Craw providing a verbal update on the 23 February Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party. The Māori Technical Advisory Group's (MTAG) workload was also discussed, and how their mahi might be better tracked and supported.

Agreed action points:

- Staff to provide an updated plan and progress report so MTAG are able to report progress in a meaningful way to the formal meeting.

Chief Executive Officer's report to February 2022 council meeting (Item 4.15)

This item was taken as read.

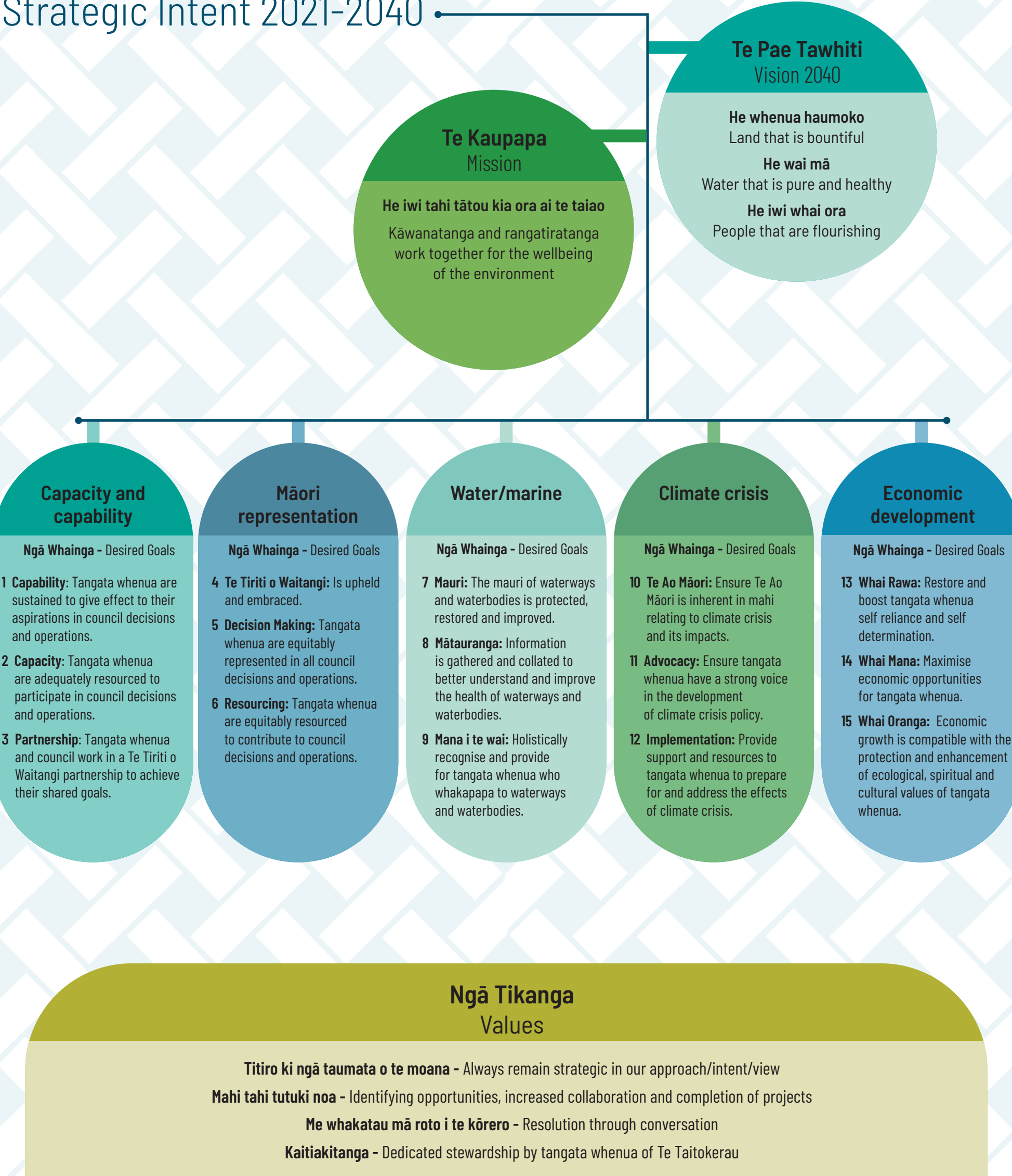
Agreed action points: Nil.

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 2.29pm.

Te Taitokerau Māori and council working party

Strategic Intent 2021-2040



NOTE In the context of He Whakaputanga me Te Tiriti o Waitangi: The significance and meaning of ‘He iwi tahi tātou’ (we are two people, one nation), as was used by Governor Grey in 1840 at the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Tangata whenua = whanau, hapū and iwi

TITLE: Presentation on Ngā Whaingā: Water/Marine from Ngāti Rehia

From: Auriolē Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Auriolē Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on 11 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an opportunity for TTMAC to get a better understanding of the work that is currently being done by hapū specifically in the aspiration of the whaingā for water/marine.

The Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party's Strategic Intent 2021 – 2040, Ngā Whaingā – Desired Goals for Water/Marine are:

- **Mauri:** The mauri of waterways and waterbodies is protected, restored and improved.
- **Mātauranga:** Information is gathered and collated to better understand and improve the health of waterways and waterbodies.
- **Mana i te wai:** Holistically recognise and provide for tangata whenua who whakapapa to waterways and waterbodies.

Ngāti Rehia will present their aspirations and the work being done in their area as kaitiaki with further opportunities to be considered for regional marae based hui and TTMAC meetings for other hapū to also present their work.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Presentation on Ngā Whaingā: Water/Marine from Ngāti Rehia' by Auriolē Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and dated 11 May 2022, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

Nil.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE: **Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Membership**

From: Alison Newell, Policy Specialist

Authorised by Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s: Services, on 05 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

This paper seeks advice on replacement of members of the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG). Two members, Nora Rameka and Karyn Nikora-Kerr have stood down from the group due to other pressing commitments.

Lynette Wharerau has stepped in for Nora Rameka as a proxy, and Te Taitokerau Māori and Council (TTMAC) may wish to endorse her full membership and appoint another proxy for TTMAC members on TWWAG.

Previously the non-TTMAC members of TWWAG were selected after a public process calling for Expressions of Interest, a selection panel review and made recommendations, which were endorsed by TTMAC, prior to council approving appointments. TTMAC endorsement is sought for the suggested process for selecting a replacement for Karyn Nikora-Kerr (who provided a northern perspective to the group).

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Membership' by Alison Newell, Policy Specialist and dated 29 April 2022, be received.
2. That Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party endorse Lynette Wharerau as its representative on the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group and endorse Rihari Dargaville as proxy.
3. That Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party endorse the recommended process for replacement of non-TTMAC TWWAG members as outlined in this paper.
4. That Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party provide any nominations for non-TTMAC membership to council staff for consideration by the selection panel by 27 May.

Tuhinga/Background

When the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) was first established in 2019, members were appointed by council based on:

- Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party nominations (Alan Riwaka, Nora Rameka and Rowan Tautari with Lynette Wharerau more recently added as proxy); and
- Recommendations of the appointed Selection Panel (two councillors and two non-elected TTMAC representatives – Joce Yeoman, Justin Blackie, Julianne Chetham and Mira Norris) who reviewed Expressions of Interest submitted in response to a public pānui (all who submitted Eols were appointed). The Selection Panel recommendations were endorsed by TTMAC prior to council approval.

As two of the members have stood down, there are now vacancies on the TWWAG, one for a TTMAC representative (or proxy if Lynette Wharerau is endorsed to replace Nora Rameka) and one for

someone who can provide a northern perspective to replace Karyn Nikora-Kerr. Rihari Dargaville offered his services to TWWAG at the April TTMAC workshop as a TTMAC representative.

One of the overall criteria for the membership of TWWAG was geographic spread. With Karyn leaving the group, there is now a lack of members from the far north. Millan Ruka (TWWAG member) has nominated Hone Tiatoa. Other nominations of individuals who can provide a far north perspective are also sought.

Process for Replacing non-TTMAC TWWAG Members

It is recommended that where a vacancy exists for a non-TTMAC representative, TTMAC and TWWAG members be asked to provide nominations of potential candidates (with short bio), and that the Selection Panel review the nominations and make their recommendation for council approval.

Given the short time period for TWWAG to complete its current work, there is a degree of urgency required to replace the far north representative. It is therefore recommended that the Selection Panel, consisting of two TTMAC members and two councillors, be approved to make recommendations directly to council for the appointment of this replacement member rather than first seeking endorsement from TTMAC. Given TTMAC meets formally only every two months this may cause a material delay to the ability of TWWAG to achieve full membership and deliver its work.

If no suitable nominations are received, then a public call for Expressions of Interest be made as previously.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE: **Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Stage 1 Report**

From: Alison Newell, Policy Specialist

Authorised by Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s: Services, on 05 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

This paper presents the first report prepared by the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group “*Te Mana me te Mauri o Te Wai*” for endorsement (Attachment 1) to council.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report ‘Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Stage 1 Report’ by Alison Newell, Policy Specialist and dated 27 April 2022, be received.
2. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Stage 1 Report for presentation to council


Tuhinga/Background

The Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TW-WAG) has prepared this Stage 1 Report, which is based on a review of relevant literature, Hapu and Iwi Environmental Management Plans for Te Taitokerau and TWWAG workshop discussions held last year.

Te Mana me te Mauri o Te Wai presents TW-WAG’s vision for freshwater for Te Taitokerau and identifies key Māori values and attributes. This foundational work will be built on in coming months to develop the recommendations from TWWAG on the content of the freshwater plan change.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party are asked to endorse the Stage 1 Report for presentation to the next Council meeting.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Te Mana me te Mauri o Te Wai: a Discussion Document for Te Taitokerau [↓](#) 

2022

Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai: A Discussion Document for Te Tai Tokerau



AUTHORS: TUI SHORTLAND & KAHU ARMSTRONG
Awatea Organics
3/15/2022

Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai: A Discussion Document for Te Tai Tokerau

Prepared for: Northland Regional Council's Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group

Prepared by: Tui Shortland & Kahu Armstrong (Awatea Organics)

Final Review by: Troy Brockbank (on behalf of Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group)

Released by: Tui Shortland

The following individuals and organisations are acknowledged for their contributions to the project:

Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Members: Dave Milner, Delaraine Armstrong, Alan Riwaka, Alyx Pivac, Chevon Horsford, Fiona Kemp, Jackie Harrison, Millan Ruka, Rowan Tautari, Troy Brockbank, Tui Shortland, Wakaiti Dalton, Karyn Nikora-Kerr, Nora Rameka
Northland Regional Council: Alison Newell

Suggested Citation:

Shortland, T., & Armstrong, K. (2022). *Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai: A Discussion Document for Te Tai Tokerau*. Prepared for the Northland Regional Council's Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group by Awatea Organics.

Te Hari o Ngāpuhi

*Ka nukunuku, ka nekeneke,
Ka nukunuku, ka nekeneke,
Titiro ki ngā wai o Tokerau e hora nei
me he Pipiwharaua ki tua,
Takoto te pae! Takoto te pae!*

*Whiti, tata!
Whiti, tata!*

*He ra taua ki tua,
Takoto te pae! Takoto te pae!
Tihei wā mauri ora*

On December 25th 1814, over 400 Māori led by Ruatara are said to have performed this hari in response to a sermon delivered by Rev Samuel Marsden at Oihi. This hari refers to the coming of the Pipiwharaua, traditionally the harbinger of spring, and the waters spreading out across of Te Taitokerau as seen by this gracious manu/bird. Metaphorically, this hari speaks to the need for change in how we view and acknowledge water. It is a constant reminder of our responsibilities and obligations to protect, tiaki, and manaaki ngā wai o Tokerau for the present and future generations.

Disclaimer

This discussion document has been prepared by Awatea Organics under contract to the Northland Regional Council (NRC), with the support of the Tai Tokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC), for the NRC's Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG).

This document has been prepared during the stage 1 works of the TWWAG workplan to summarise the reviewed literature, mātauranga/knowledge, and kōrero of wai/water in Te Taitokerau. Information in this document was discussed by TWWAG within workshops and wānanga. The document sets out the cosmological worldviews of Tāngata Whenua in relation to water and makes suggestions regarding vision, values, environmental outcomes, states, attributes, and tools.

It is envisaged the document will provide a foundation of knowledge of wai/water in Te Taitokerau and assist in engaging Te Taitokerau on the Freshwater Plan change and the realisation of Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai.

This document is in no way a full and complete account of the richness of tangata whenua and the relationships we have with water but is intended to assist with public engagement.

It is not official NRC guidance, and:

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Background

The National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) (Ministry for the Environment, 2020), national environmental standards and regulations, as well as other related initiatives show that central government envisages a significant change in how freshwater is managed, with central government setting a hierarchy of priorities for water (first for ecosystems; second for human health; and then after these all other uses) as well as strengthening and elevating provisions relating to engagement and involvement of tangata whenua¹, protection of Māori values, and specifying when tangata whenua and communities are to be engaged in implementing the NPS-FM. The NPS-FM also requires council to actively involve tangata whenua in its decision-making processes.

The NPS-FM sets the timeframes by which the NPS-FM must be implemented, investigate with tangata whenua use of mechanisms that may enable tangata whenua to be actively involved in resource management and more specifically, freshwater management² (Ministry for the Environment, 1991), as well as specifying the specific clauses that must be included in plan changes³, and an integrated approach. Te Mana o te Wai (Te Kahui Wai Maori, 2022), to some extent is itself recognition that tangata whenua have argued for a long time that they have not had enough participation and engagement in decision-making processes, with the obligation for increased involvement of tangata whenua. The Regional Policy Statement for Northland (Regional Policy Statement for Northland, 2016) includes provisions of relevance including policies under:

- Section 4.1 integrated catchment management; 4.2 region-wide water quality management; 4.4 maintaining and enhancing indigenous ecosystems and species; and 4.7 supporting management and improvement.
- Section 8.1 relating to tangata whenua participation in decision-making, plans, consents, and monitoring; 8.2 Iwi and hapū management plans; and 8.3 Māori land and returned Treaty settlement assets.
- The *Proposed Regional Plan* includes various provisions relating to water management.
- The draft *Te pae tawhiti Waimāori mo Te Taitokerau Northland Freshwater Strategy* outlines key aspects that affect how council will approach freshwater management over the next three decades. The draft strategy highlights the information and tools needed for Te Taitokerau to better manage freshwater and to protect and enhance the mauri of water and to ensure that relationships and partnerships with Māori are meaningful with an uncertain future. The draft strategy acknowledges that Māori and council have different values frameworks or 'world views', and that there is a need to balance council's usual 'western science' approach with Te Ao Māori and the strong desire that Māori must be involved in Council's decision-making. The draft strategy lists various actions needed over time to: deepen our understanding of the state of our freshwater; provide a clearer picture of future land use options, water demand and impacts of climate change; to adopt smarter and more strategic, locally appropriate approaches to water allocation, achieve improved water quality and sustainable use of land and water resources, as well as meaningful engagement with Māori and strong enduring partnerships.

Several of the Statutory Acknowledgments included specify mentions of various water bodies including:

- Arapaoa, Otamatea, Oruawharo, Wairoa, and Whakakei rivers as well as Kaipara and Mangawhai harbours and lakes within Pouto stewardship area and Te Uri o Hau Kaitiakitanga o Te Wai (Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002) (Te Arawhiti - the Office of Maori Crown Relations, 2002)
- Mangawhai harbour (Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012) (Ministry of Justice and Hapu Members, 2012)

¹ Informal advice received from MfE is that councils must take a more nuanced approach and not limit engagement to iwi or hapū authorities, but also include whanau, Te Ture Whenua trusts and incorporations.

² E.g., RMA s.33, s.34, s.36B; and Mana Whakahono a Rohe.

³ I.e., in relation to natural inland wetlands, rivers and fish passage.

- Awanui and Whangatane rivers, and Waikaramu, Rotorua, Heather, and Ngatu lakes (Ngai Takoto Claims Settlement Act 2015) (Ministry of Justice and Hapu Members, 2015)
- Awaroa, Awanui, and Takahue rivers, and Wairoa Stream, Herekino, Hokianga and Whangape harbours. The importance of rivers for mahinga kai is specifically recognised including species: tuna, karawaka, inanga and watercress (Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Act 2015) (Ministry of Justice and Hapu Members, 2015)

Through engagement with its Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) and Te Taitokerau Māori and Council working party (TTMAC), Council members have sought advice from tangata whenua representatives as to the extent to which they wish to be involved in both the overall strategy as to how council will implement the NPS-FM and specifically in relation to developing the freshwater quality plan change. The feedback and advice received was to set up a Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TW-WAG)⁴ as the main vehicle to lead development of the freshwater plan change component of the NPS-FM; and MTAG and TTMAC continue to be involved in the development of council's overall approach⁵.

TW-WAG will collaborate with council in developing the proposed plan change as well as commissioning targeted research on issues of relevance to tangata whenua (e.g., Māori values assessment).

Council will continue to engage with Iwi leaders through the Iwi and Local Government Chief Executives Forum (ILGACE) and its Wai Māori Group, and Council's Māori relationship team will continue to engage with MTAG and TTMAC on matters relating to decision-making, representation and Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWaR). Issues relating to water ownership and rights is a matter still being discussed by tangata whenua and the Crown and how such issues are addressed is yet to be determined.

Broader engagement with tangata whenua will be part of each relevant process, e.g., through submissions and further submissions in plan change processes based on advice from TW-WAG and TTMAC.

Giving effect to Te Mana o Te Wai is a complex and wide-ranging obligation involving numerous tasks over time. It involves specified tasks relating to development of plan changes and action plans, it includes freshwater accounting, monitoring, and reporting. Plan provisions in themselves do not achieve the concept of Te Mana o Te Wai.

Regulatory:

- Freshwater plan changes (RPS and PRP) – water quality and quantity
- With tangata whenua, investigate transfer of powers & functions, joint management agreements and MWaR and representation in council's decision-making⁶
- Consents application processing, enforcement & compliance of PRP rules and National Regulations (e.g. stock exclusion)

Non-regulatory:

- Action Plans/Farm Plans
- Improvement Programmes
- Awareness raising/outreach
- Capacity enhancement/Internships/Scholarships/Leverage funding & human resources
- Research/SoE monitoring and reporting

⁴ The Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group met for the first time in January 2021.

⁵ Te pae tawhiti Waimāori mo Te Taitokerau Northland Freshwater Strategy

⁶ Council has appointed three TTMAC members to its freshwater planning workshops, who are also on TW-WAG.

- Lobbying central Government

(the bullet points above are an extract from Giving Effect to Te Mana o Te Wai) (Ngata, Wai Maori: a Maori perspective on the freshwater debate, 2018)

Te Tai Tokerau Water Cosmologies

The prestigious status of water is deeply rooted in tangata whenua spirituality and metaphysical worldview. There are three origin sequences of the world for tangata whenua. The transition from darkness and nothingness to light and something; the separation of earth and sky; and the creation of the natural world. At each stage, water was a critical actor.

Genealogical charts express the organic processes of the beginning of time, such as that recorded by Reverend Maori Marsden whereby the beginning is described as the germination of a seed (Marsden, The woven universe: Selected Writings of Rev. Maori Marsden, 2003):

Te Pu - the shoot

Te More - the taproot

Te Weu - the laterals

Te Aka - the rhizome

Te Rea - the hair root

Ko Te Waonui - the great forest

Te Kune - the conception

Te Whe - the consciousness

Te Kore - the nothingness

Te Po - the night

Ki ngā tangata Māori na Rangi raua ko Papa - and to the people of the sky and earth

Ko tenei te timatanga o te Ao - this is the beginning of the world of light

It is without a doubt that creation required water as an essential supporter of life on earth. At the completion of the separation of Ranginui (sky father) and Papatuanuku (earth mother), Ranginui cried tears of love for Papatuanuku to help her to grow plant life to cover and protect her. (Ngata, Wai Maori. In: M. Joy, ed. Mountains to sea: Solving New Zealand's Freshwater Crisis, 2018)

Water is an expression of love between Ranginui and Papatuanuku. Te Ihorangi is The Sacred First Teardrop and the beginning of the hydrological cycle known to Māori. It was the union of Tāne te Waiora and Hinetūparimaunga, the goddess of mountains, that brought about Parawhenuamea, personification of freshwater on land. (Marsden, The woven universe: Selected Writings of Rev. Maori Marsden, 2003)

Water is a spiritual, living, intelligent being, which responds to people according to their energy and relationship to the water. Water has a memory of its own and changes its form according to the energy it encounters. Water is a superorganism – considered as different atua through the water cycle. (Best, 1924)

Figure 1 below is a chart we’ve put together compiling texts from multiple reports, studies, and literature (Calman, 2021) (Keane, 2006) (Best, 1924) (Marsden, God, man and universe: A Maori view, 2003) (Marsden, The woven universe: Selected Writings of Rev. Maori Marsden, 2003) (Ngata, Wai Maori. In: M. Joy, ed. Mountains to sea: Solving New Zealand’s Freshwater Crisis, 2018) (Phillips, n.d.) (Waimata school, n.d.):

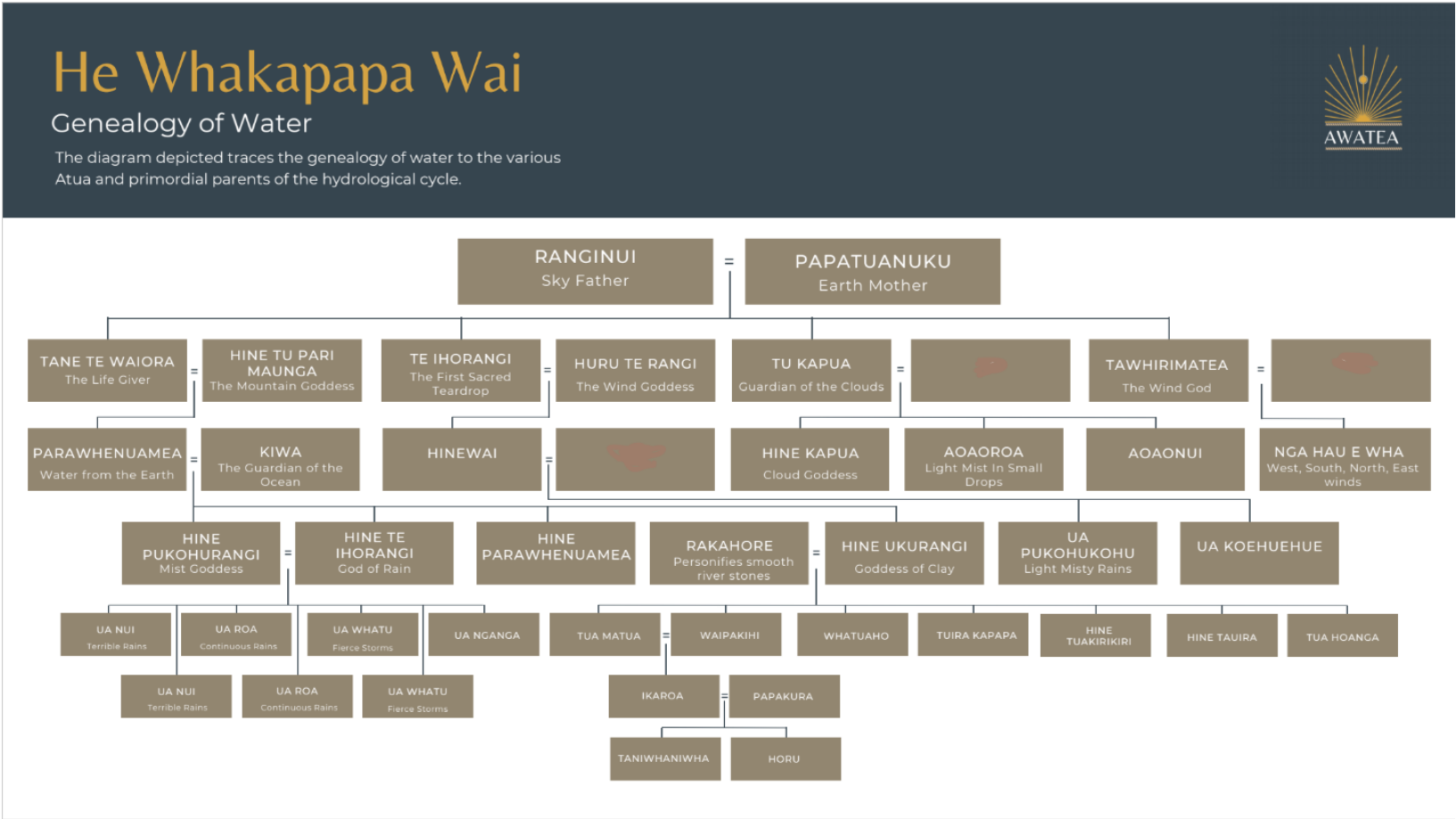


Figure 1: He Whakapapa Wai

Maru – Guardian of the Waters of the Three Heavenly Realms (Maru & the Heavens of Water, Sunshine & Wind)

Maru is the atua whom resides over these three heavens and is known as the guardian of water. He is called on to protect the people. These are the heavenly realms where the dynamic system of precipitation originates.

Below is a chart of the heavens as told by publications by A. W. Reed (Calman, 2021). Of the multiple heavens, the first three are of the most significance to tangata whenua in Te Tai Tokerau region as these heavens relate to water, sunshine & wind.

GREAT ATUA	NGA RANGI TUHAHA – THE HEAVENS	GUARDIAN	REALM OF
RANGINUI	9 WAIRUA	REHUA	NAHERANGI
	8 AUKUMEA	REHUA	SPIRITS
	7 AUTOIA	REHUA	HUMAN SOULS
	6 NGA ATUA	TAWHAKI	GODS
	5 NGA TAUIRA	TAWHAKI	SPIRITUAL BEINGS
	4 HAUORA	TAWHAKI TANE TE WAIORA	NEWBORN SPIRITS
	3 NGAROTO	MARU	LAKES – THE SPRAY SPLASHING OVER TO BECOME RAIN
	2 WAKAMARU	MARU	TAMANUITERA TE IHORANGI HURUTERANGI SUNSHINE & RAIN
	1 KIKORANGI	TOIMAU	TAWHIRIMATEA THE WINDS

Ngaroto – the 3rd Heaven

Ngaroto the third heaven is of Lakes. Where the spray splashes over to become rain. Although he is the overseer of the first three heavenly realms, Ngaroto is the heaven where Maru resides.

Wakamaru – the 2nd Heaven

Te Ihorangi (the first sacred raindrop) resides here with his wife Huruterangi (one of the goddesses of wind). They begat 12 children being the types of cold precipitation including ice, snow, frost, and hail. Te Ihorangi is also known to some as the father of tuna and other eels. Which are also believed to have come from this second heaven. (Calman, 2021) Tamanuitera also resides in this realm.

The following are potential further Atua who can also be explored in the following reports on environmental outcomes, states, and attributes:

- Hineteihorangi – goddess of precipitation
- Hinewai – goddess of light misty rain

- Hineteiwaiwa – procreation, the rhythms of life. This includes things like navigation, fishing, gardening etc.
- Ua nui – personifies terrible rain.
- Ua roa – is the personification of continuous rain.
- Ua whatu – personifies fierce storms.
- Ua nganga – the personification of hail.
- Uwhiuwhitaua – personifies showers.
- Tarariki – is the personification of persistent showers and cannot be mistaken for that of Uwhiuwhitaua.
- Makerewhatu – is the signal of thunder.

Te Ihorangi (the First Sacred Teardrop)

Te Ihorangi, the first sacred teardrop, is a mischief maker that forever seeks an opportunity to pull the plug on Tū-kapua in order to release rain. Whenever he succeeds the water returns in the form of tears which contains the love of Ranginui for Papatuanuku and returns to the guardianship of Hine-parawhenuamea. It was the union of Tāne-te-waiora and Hine-tū-pari-maunga, the goddess of mountain ranges; hence the streams seen descending from the great ranges, that brought about Parawhenuamea. She is the origin and personification of the waters of the earth. She also personifies the deluge or floods that flush out the para or silt from the land out into the ocean. (Best, 1924) (Ngata, Wai Maori: a Maori perspective on the freshwater debate, 2018)

Tamanui Te Ra – Sunshine or The Sun

The primary celestial being, Tamanui te Ra (known as Ra in many other Pacific islands) who's wives were Hine Takurua (the goddess of winter) and Hine Raumati (the goddess of summer). (Best, 1924) Hine Takurua resides in the ocean and is connected fishing. Hine Raumati dwells on the land and supports the growing of kai. Tangata whenua aligned to the seasonal configurations of the sun and the star family including solstice and equinox. Of particular significance are Takurua, Puanga, Pipiri, Rehua and many others for Te Tai Tokerau. Each of these celestial beings have tohu for tangata whenua (Best, 1924).

Kikorangi – the 1st Heaven

Tawhirimatea lives here. He assists Tu Kapua, guardian of the clouds in cloaking Ranginui with different colours and shapes every day.

Te whanau puhi or the wind children, including the four winds, also reside here. Paraweranui resembles the South wind. While Tahumakakanui is the West. Tahumawakenui is known to be the East wind whilst Te Marangai is the North. (Calman, 2021).

Tu Kapua – Guardian of the Clouds

The clouds are a sacred gift from Papatuanuku, the Earth Mother, to her husband Ranginui, the Sky Father. It is the duty of Tū-kapua and Tawhirimātea, the guardian of winds, to arrange that sacred cloak upon Ranginui. Each time we look skyward, the cloak takes on a different form and colour. This is carried out in the first and second heavens.

Te Hurihanga Wai & The Dynamic Hydrological Nature of Water

Kōrero tuku iho (stories that has been passed down through generations) and oral traditions provide us an insight into the creation of water from a Māori worldview. It is without a doubt that creation required water as an essential ingredient for life.

One kōrero, speaks of the first manifestation of water by Wainuiātea during a time when everything was water. Wainuiātea was the first wife of Ranginui (sky father), and from this union came the great expanse of water, the oceans, and the gathering of all waters. The tamariki of this union are said to include: Moananui (the great ocean), Moanaroa (the long ocean), Moanahakere (the gloomy ocean), Moanapotango (the dark ocean), Moana tu-i-te-wao (the oceans flowing towards the forest), Moana tu-i-te-repo (the oceans flowing towards wetlands).

Another kōrero speaks of Ranginui and his second union with Papatūānuku (Earth mother). This was at a time where Ranginui and Papatūānuku were locked in embrace, sandwiched together during the time of darkness – Te Pō. During this time these deities had many children, some accounts name over 70 children, and they lived between their parents in the dark. These children were unhappy with living in the gloomy, damp and dark, and hatched a plan to separate their parents. One of their sons Tāne Mahuta (Deity of the forest and birds), also known as Tāne te Waiora (Deity of the life giving waters) decided that he had had enough and pushed his parents apart, separating them, and thus creating the world we live in today, Te Ao Marama - the world of light. From these deities, water was given life.

At the completion of the separation, our tūpuna Ranginui and Papatuanuku wept for each other, they continue to do so every day. We acknowledge their weeping as Ngā roimata o ngā atua (the tears of Ranginui and Papatūānuku). From the sky father are the tears of rain – the tears of love for Papatuanuku to help her to grow plant life to cover and protect her. The tears from the earth mother are the weeping springs that come out of the land. The deities are joined in embrace on misty days when the water is felt by both. From their tears, they create and add to the vast waterways and oceans we have today. The water ways are known as the blood lines, the capillaries and veins of earth mother, with water land being toto or blood – the blood of Papatūānuku. On the land you will find wetlands – Papatūānuku's kidneys that filter out the contaminants. And it is no coincidence that we refer to a significant accumulation of water as a 'body of water', and that 70% of our bodies are made up of water.

That first sacred teardrop became the offspring of Rangi and Papa. He married Huru-te-rangi and together they begat twelve children, who personify different types of cold: snow, ice, frost, and hail. Maui called upon Te Ihorangi to aid him when he was assailed by fire after requesting fire knowledge from his grandmother Mahuika. He is also the parent of Tuna, the freshwater eel. In one tradition, the frost fish, river eel and conger eel are said to have sprung from Te Ihorangi and to have come down from the heavens to earth. (Best, 1924).

Figure 2 below provides one visual expression of Te Hurihanga Wai and connection between the atua and their realms. The following sections provide a summary of atua within Figure 2.

TE HURIHANGA WAI

The Hydrological Cycle

The hydrological cycle is an expression of love between the heavens and earth, and each stage is a critical component. The Atua who control these elements are in charge of condensation, evaporation, collection and precipitation.

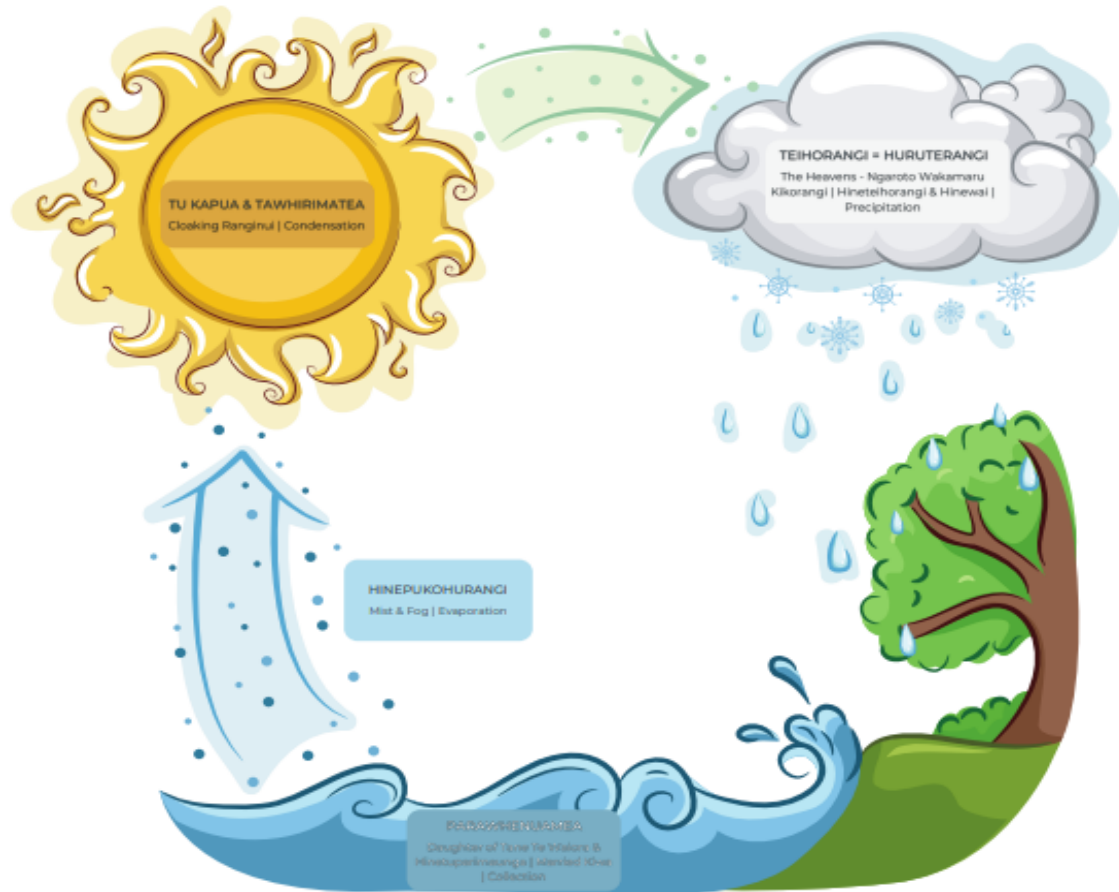


Figure 2: Te Hurihanga Wai / The Water Cycle

Tane Te Waiora – Tane the Light/Life-Giver

Tane te waiora, is water absorbed by the trees which feeds into the rivers. Tane te waiora married Hinetuparimaunga and they begat Parawhenuamea.

Parawhenuamea – Personification of Water that springs forth from the Earth

Parawhenuamea is the origin, personification, and parent of water on earth (including flooding). Parawhenuamea married Kiwa (the ocean) and begat Hinekohu.

Parawhenuamea is known as "the parent" of water, as shown in the following statement—"Na ko Parawhenuamea koia te matua o te wai." She was born of the Mountain Maid as most streams are. One recital shows her as the mother of Rakahore, who is the personified forms of rock. In the following line taken from a song we have the personified forms of mist, rain, and water: "Ka heke koe i a Hine-kohu, i a Hine-te-ihorangi, ka tau ana koe ko Hine-parawhenuamea." (Te Pae Tawhiti, 1991).

Parawhenuamea is the wife of Kiwa; guardian of the ocean, which is known as the great ocean of Kiwa, who personifies the ocean and estuaries. This is considered to be the shared domain where the couple meets (Heke, 2013; Williams, 2006). From their union, begat three daughters, Hine-kohu, Hine-te-ihorangi and Hine-parawhenuamea who represent other forms of water such as the rains and mists (Waka Huia, 2016; Heke, 2013). Parawhenuamea is a spiritual, living, intelligent being, which responds to people according to their energy and relationship to the water. Water has a memory of its own and changes its form according to the energy it encounters. In this respect we must remember that waterways are superorganisms - one river, with all its abundant species, living in harmony as one inter-connected as a whole.

Hinepūkohu / Hinekohu – Personifies Mist & Fog

Hinekohu is the mist and fog. She is the personification of Papatuanuku releasing evaporation that eventually reaches the house of Tū-kapua, who is the guardian of clouds.

Hine Te Repo – Wetlands & Swamps

Hine Te Repo is the personification of all wetlands and swamps and everything that inhabits these areas.

Hinewai – The Goddess of Light Misty Rain

The female personification of light misty rain is Hinewai. Light rain was described as: uapukohukohu – misty rain, ua koehuehu – light mist falling in small drops, uwhiuwhi taua – a shower, tarariki – persistent showers. Everything has its male and female element. Lacking one element means nothing could survive as they depend on each other to acquire form, vitality, and growth. (Best, 1924) (Keane, 2006)

Hine Te Etoeto – The Goddess of Evaporation

Hine-te Etoeto is the personification of evaporation - representing when water becomes a gas or vapour from its liquid form, that is, when water is heated, it evaporates and rises into the atmosphere as molecules of water vapour. Once water evaporates, it also helps to form clouds. Evaporation is the primary pathway whereby water moves from the liquid state back into the water cycle as atmospheric water gas or vapour. Hine-te Etoeto expresses the importance of her mauri in our water cycle, her mana in forming vapour from water, her ora to provide continuity for wai creation. Hine-te Etoeto is connected to her sister Hinepūkohu, both work together as an expression of the

tears of Papatūānuku which bubble up from the earth in the form of freshwater springs, rise and are warmed by the sun sitting within Ranginui and lingers as sighs of sadness as the soft mist or clouds that hang over her valleys.

Tangaroa – Guardian of the Sea

Related to fish and tides. And one of many Guardians of the ocean.

Tane Mahuta – Separator of Heaven & Earth/God of the Forest

“Kaua e wareware, kia tuhono ra ano te matua, te whaea, te tuakana me te teina, a Ranginui, Papa-tu-a-nuku, Tawhirimatea ratou ko Tangaroa, katahi ano ka hua te wai. Koina te mana o te wai, ehara na te Atua Māori kotahi noa iho. I timata te tapu o te wai i te wehenga o Ranginui raua ko Papatūānuku. Ka hua ake te wai i nga roimata o Ranginui ki tana hoa rangātira e takoto tahanga ana i raro iho i a ia. Ka ruia te whenua ki ana roimata ka hora ki te whenua katoa, waipuke rawa hei huna i a ia. Ko tona matenga, u, huha hoki anake i ihu puta ki runga ake i te wai. Ki aua wahi ka tupu te tini o Tane, tae noa ki te aitanga a Tiki, ki te moana ko te tini o Tangaroa. I hua katoa ai enei tini i te whakapapa mai i a wai. Koia e tapu nei te wai”. (Members, 2008)

Hineahuone – the “First Woman Created from Clay”

Water is also explicit in the origin story of Hineahuone, the first human woman, who was shaped by Tane Mahuta and gifted elements from each of the gods. Tumatauenga (the god of war) gave her stomach. Tawhirimatea (the god of wind) her lungs. Tangaroa the water to flow through her body... and ours.

(the explanations above were extracted from multiple documents, including Iwi and Hapu Environmental Management Plans and Literature. (Calman, 2021) (Best, 1924))

He Tirohanga Matakite – Long Term Visions

The inter-relationship of indigenous peoples with water, along with the inter-acting relationships of birds, plants, water, and insects is a deep understanding of system dynamics and is common amongst indigenous customary law. Practises of environmental management are multi-species focussed with a particular concern for riparian habitat known to ensure the wellbeing of Tangaroa. Wetland water levels are managed locally. Decisions are made communally on their protection by communities surrounding the wetlands. Traditional knowledge informs the actions taken to release and hold water according to the optimum health of the plant life, animal life such as eels and other fauna living within the wetlands.

Māori have the ability to 'commune' with water, to listen, smell, taste, and observe the waters and understand what each variation means. The wellbeing of Tangaroa demonstrates the ability to work together, to care for the riches of nature, to remember and retain the skills that the ancestors refined over thousands of years, and to honour responsibilities to Atua (the gods and spirits). All of these practices reward Māori with abundant kai (food), and that in turn increases mana.

Most names of waterways were imparted after great ancestors who were often the first to inhabit the area. Waterways illustrate the communities' identity and stories of origin. The formal way of introducing oneself as Māori begins with the name of our ancestral mountain and follows with the name of our ancestral waterway. The river is a symbol of life and our whanaungatanga. Water is not just an ingredient but an active participant in the making of life and the enjoyment of life. Water is 80% of all living things (Water Science School, 2019). Organisms absorb many essential nutrients from water. For all of these reasons, it is commonly known that Māori have an abhorrence for waste to be discharged directly to water (Simmonds, K., Austin, D., Madison, M uplifted from waternz.org.nz).

Ancient indigenous wisdom and shared ideologies across all indigenous peoples of the Pacific can influence our vision for Te Tai Tokerau⁷.

The expression of a long-term vision is required for the Freshwater Plan change. Long-term visions are usually short, comprising a few words or a sentence. The Ministry for the Environment requires that the vision meets time requirements of NPF-FM, similar time frame as Northland's vision, includes the word 'resilient' that incorporates a climate change element, and covers Te Mana o Te Wai (protecting the mauri of the water) and its hierarchy of obligations. (Ministry for the Environment, 2020). The following has been suggested by the Northland Regional Council:

"In 30 years' time, Northland's freshwater ecosystems are healthy and resilient, the mauri of the water is protected, and our clean and secure water supplies support thriving communities"

The Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group has considered several whakatauki and atua who encapsulate a tangata whenua vision for Te Tai Tokerau. For discussion purposes, they are as follows:

1. Kia whakanuia te mana o Te Ihorangi, the first sacred teardrop
2. Kia whakanuia te mana o Parawhenuamea me Kiwa
3. Kia whakanuia te mana o Maru, Atua of the Water Heavens.

⁷ Te Urewera is ancient and enduring, a fortress of nature, alive with history, its scenery is abundant with mystery, adventure, and remote beauty. Te Urewera is a place of spiritual value, with its own mana and mauri. Te Urewera has an identity in and of itself, inspiring people to commit to its care.

The Origins of Te Taitokerau

After the separation, during the third evolutionary period, Rata, son of Tawhaki, used the first adze to build a waka. Rata was the son of Hinetuahoanga, the Goddess of Sandstone. Thereafter we began the first settlements of the Pacific Islands of Te Moananui a Kiwa. Setting forth beyond horizons to discover tiny dots of islands amidst the largest ocean on earth, travelling back and forth again and again, meeting other thriving cultures in Africa, Asia, Turtle Island and beyond. Sharing food and knowledge and returning to settle in these islands. By 1500BC we had fully explored Te Moananui a Kiwa. First contact was made by Maui the great demi-god and navigator who named our island Te Ika a Maui. Hina was his companion goddess. When early European sailors entered the Pacific around 1600AD, 3000 years later, they noted that the Pacific was of one culture. The Polynesian triangle, known as the country of Polynesia, is made up of 10 countries of Pacific nations including Tokelau, Tuvalu, Rarotonga, Hawaii, Tahiti, Noumea, Niue, Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, Aotearoa, Rapanui, and French Polynesia with 1000 scattered islands over 10,000,000 square miles with one shared common language and spirituality.

Kupe, the great voyager is known by all of Polynesia as a great chief of Hawaiki who settled in the Polynesian islands. His mother was from Rarotonga. And his wife, Kuramarotini, was the guardian of Maui's fishhook which she kept in her home. She is known to have given instructions to Kupe. He landed around 500BC, his journey circumnavigating and settling around Aotearoa are well known by tangata whenua today. Shortly after he returned to Hawaiki. The whakatauki provided below is believed to be what Kupe explained to Nukutawhiti, his grandson, on how to return to the lands of Aotearoa:

"Waiho ki te taha katau o te ra, o te marama, o Kopu, rere ai" (At the break of light in the morning, hold your waka to the left of Kopu and set sail.)

Ruanui, kaihautu of Mamari was Nukutawhiti's brother-in-law. "Ko nga waka I mauria mai ai tenei ingoa I Hawaiki ko Ngatokimatawhaorua raua ko Mamari" This is the beginning of settlement by Ngāpuhi of Te Tai Tokerau 1500 years ago. All of the descendants of Ngāpuhi, descend from Rahiri, whose mother, Tauramoko, was a descendant of Nukutawhiti.

The Anatomy of Colonisation

Rangatiratanga

1642 – early Europeans first sight of many Pacific islands

1772 – Hongi Hika was born

1814 – Hongi travels to Sydney. At this time, missionaries and early settlers on trade ships in the BOI

1818 – Hongi's campaigns south. And trade in not only firearms and ammunition but also agricultural tools which allowed for the agricultural revolution of Ngāpuhi. They experimented with different crops and grew huge amounts for the markets.

1819 – Marsden recorded an increase in agriculture 10-fold.

1820 – The first plough was imported and spades by Hongi Hika. He visited England and bought back muskets.

1830s – Exporting goods to Australia and beyond

1835 – The signing of the He Whakaputanga document and the agreement to the common flag to be flown on international ships. Potatau te Wherowhero, The King of Tainui at this time, had agreed to put aside our differences and signed this declaration with us.

1840 – Te Tiriti o Waitangi was signed.

The Land Wars

1845 – 1846 – the Northern land wars – Kororareka, Ohāeawai, Ruapekapeka (11 March 1845 to 11 Jan 1846)

1856 – The NZER referred to Māori as landholders, farmers, graziers, seamen, shipowners, labourers, and artisans.

1852 – The NZ Constitution Act established the New Zealand government

1852 - 1872 – The Southern wars began. During this time Ngāpuhi sent warriors to the Southern tribes to help in warfare against the British.

Industrial Agriculture & Land Confiscations

1858 – The Wastelands Act 1858 allocated millions of hectares of land to settlers for farming and made 1000s of Māori refugees in their own country. This was the origin of colonial water management and the dream to make Aotearoa the new England. Contributing to today's water crises.

1865 – The Native Lands Act and the opening of the Māori Land Court establishing the legal fragmentation and theft of Māori land.

Police State

At the close of the Land Wars many soldiers set up police stations by court houses to enforce the new laws. These were stationed in Rawene, Whangārei, Tāmaki Makaurau, and other areas

1878 – Harbours Act was introduced

1898 – The Dog Tax war in Hokianga began

Since the Land Wars, tangata whenua of Te Taitokerau have called for the respect of their indigenous wisdom and ways of life. All Iwi and Hapū Environmental Management Plans refer to a vision of returning to living in harmony again with Mother Earth and the ability to pursue our spiritual aspirations in regard to our relationship to water.

Nga Uara - Values

Hierarchy 1 - Ecosystem Health & Threatened Species

Atuatanga – Honouring Atua as expressed in Te Hurihanga Wai - The Hydrological Cycle of Water

In all IHEMPs tangata whenua value their spiritual relationship and responsibilities to the Atua of water. They have distinct systems, customs, and beliefs regarding their relationship to the land and water. These lands hold stories, traditions and laws that have regulated the human and environmental relationship for 1000s of years. All IHEMPs have sought to place a Māori understanding of the world at the forefront and our responsibilities as tangata whenua.

As demonstrated through the many pūrākau, these atua have always had personalities to tangata whenua and the New Zealand government has now designated and recognised the need for protection through legal personality, including rights, powers, duties and liabilities (Te Urewera). We value how ecosystems function and the importance of aligning to the cycles of water through the understanding of water as an ancient intelligent being(s), which has both physical and spiritual elements. Water has memory, that responds to energy, karakia, whangai hau. The way we interact is with regard and with an ethic that the taonga (treasures)⁸ of nature will be returned with interest.

Wairuatanga - Spirituality

When Hineahuone was fashioned with earth and gifted elements of the Atua, a part of the heavens was also placed within her. This is why Māori believe so deeply in their spirituality because of their foundations are from the heavens and the universe. Spiritual principles include,

- kotahitanga (oneness & unity),
- The law of duality – the balance of the feminine and the masculine,
- the law of ngāhere - Strength in diversity, and multiplicity, and
- the law of whangai hau or returning the spirit to the Atua to ensure the return and the whangai hau is always given back with interest.

Wairuatanga is expressed in ceremonies beside springs and within rivers, it is celebrated in the songs, mantra & identity of the local peoples. Guided by our tohunga and healers. The relationship with waterways provides gifts for the health and wellbeing of both parties, including both sustenance and healing.

The Healing Properties of Water

The importance of water is reflected in the multitude of many names for water: Waiunu or Waimaori refers to drinking water; Waipukepuke is water that has been whipped by the wind to form peaks; Waihuka is frothy water; Manowai is water that has deep, strong undercurrents; Waiwhakaika refers to the specific ceremonial waters for the embedding of knowledge; Waiariki refers to healing or curative waters, often hot springs. At the other end of the scale, we have Waiparu, clouded waters; Waipiro, odorous waters; Waikino, polluted waters; Waikawa, rancid, slow-moving waters; and Waimate, stagnant, dead or death-inducing waters, to name a few.

⁸ As also guaranteed in Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Our ability to interact with these many forms of water appropriately depended upon our ability to 'commune' with the water, to listen, smell, taste and observe the waters and understand what each variation meant. Water has intelligence, comprised of its nature and the multitude of life forms within it that respond to various stimuli. Water communicates its needs to us, and our comprehension depends entirely upon the intimacy of our relationship with it. The maintenance of this relationship sits at the heart of kaitiakitanga – our principle of care and protection.

The relationship with waterways provides gifts for the health and wellbeing of both parties, including both sustenance and healing.

Traditional knowledge of the lunar and solar cycles which impact on water have been developed over many generations. It is well known amongst Māori that the maximum impact of planetary energy affects the water and ourselves. Traditionally planting and gathering food aligned to this maramataka and there are many versions in existence still followed today. Ceremonial times of prayer, fasting and advancing the inner journey are held during first quarter on the day named Hune, on full moons and new moons, to balance ourselves. The moon enhances energy, if you are peaceful, you will become more peaceful.

Kaitiakitanga – Guardianship and Protection

Water communicates its needs for us, and our comprehension depends entirely upon the intimacy of our relationship with it. The maintenance of this relationship sits at the heart of kaitiakitanga (principle of care and protection) (Ngata, T. Te Wai Māori uplifted from <https://thespinoff.co.nz/atea/06-11-2018/wai-maori-a-maori-perspective-on-the-freshwater-debate>). Kaitiakitanga is based on traditional Māori world views and includes the conservation, replenishment, and sustainability of the environment (sciencelearn.org.nz). Kaitiakitanga is integrated with the spiritual, cultural, and social life of tangata whenua; is holistic across land and sea; includes people as a descendant and integral part of the environment; is locally defined and exercised; does not focus on ownership, but on authority and responsibility; kaitiakitanga, a sacred obligation to protect Papatuanuku; and is concerned with both sustainability of the environment and the utilization of its benefits. (environmentguide.org.nz).

Traditionally, kaitiaki were known as plant life and animal life. Birds were kaitiaki who brought messages from the natural world. Trees were considered to be kaitiaki of mother earth, holding her intact and sheltering all of the life around them. But in a modern context, and particularly since the 1991 Resource Management Act, Māori have taken on the role as a need to manage the health of the environment more actively from an indigenous perspective. Whilst not yet fully supported by government, Māori have embraced this responsibility and have expressed their rights to guardianship throughout the country. In practicing kaitiakitanga individuals may have specific roles, these are all exercised in terms of a collective responsibility determined through whakapapa (genealogy) and tikanga (custom). Collective decisions to take action to improve the wellbeing of waterways are made during community meetings held at marae, the central ceremonial gathering place of the community. Local knowledge is shared and discussed at length and when decisions are made, they are validated by closing prayers and a feast of the food of the local waterways and cultivations. Their care for water supports the sacred relationship to traditional crop varieties, wild foods, medicinal plants and other taonga.

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Ngapuhi Kowhaorau. Ngapuhi Taniwharau

This whakatauki (*Ngapuhi Kowhaorau. Ngapuhi Taniwharau*) refers to the diversity of Ngāpuhi and relates to the many hapū within Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi. This was often used to describe the northern people. One interpretation of Nga Puhi kowhao rau is Nga Puhi of a hundred caves. This is a reference to the taniwha who live in caves

and great chiefs are referred to as taniwha. Therefore, there were hundreds of great chiefs in Nga Puhi and when it is applied it is generally to highlight the fierce independence that each chief and hapū adhered to.

Taniwha are the supernatural guardians who protect the oceans, rivers, lakes and caves. Their forms and characteristics can vary from all types of things. For example; humans, dragons, and serpents. Others were often perceived as things like reptilians and sometimes logs floating along the river. They hid in lairs of caves, dangerous waterways, and pools were always to be avoided. They were often called on for things like strength protection and courage. The many Taniwha of Te Tai Tokerau shaped the cultural landscape of the region. Some came with waka. Listed below are their stories.

Pokopoko

The great dragon of the Kaipara was Pokopoko (apparently a deified or taniwha-fied hero of olden days) who dwelt in a cave under a half-tide rock at the western head of the Kaipara River, close to which the white man's steamers pass. Not far away is Shelly Beach, a native settlement, and in its vicinity are the vestiges of a cliff on which once stood the great Okāka Pa. This was Pokopoko's hunting-ground. Here he was wont to assemble his army of sea-monsters, of gamboling taniwha and marakihau; they would gather here and perform their singular evolutions before the dread cavernous eyes of their sea-lord. And he would place his sacred brand on their backs, a mark in kokowai (red ochre), and the wonderful inspection parade of the Māori Tritons would be dismissed. The only taniwha, say the Northerners, who would not bow before Pokopoko and submit to the sea-god's earmark were Niua and Arai-te-uru, who now dwell under the Heads of Hokianga Harbour. Possibly the sea-creatures of Pokopoko's marine parade were a school of blackfish, or of porpoises, or a herd of the vanished sea-lions, which would readily become taniwha to any Māori of a reasonably imaginative mind. <http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-CowYest-t1-body-d1-d18-d3.html>

Seven generations ago Pokopoko destroyed the Okaka Pa and all its inhabitants. A tohunga named Mawe, who cherished a grudge against the Ngāti Whātua people of the Kaipara, journeyed here from the Bay of Islands and invoked the assistance of the Lord of the Taniwha. He performed his makutu ceremonies and repeated his incantations and called upon Pokopoko to rise and destroy the Pa which stood on the cliff top. And the monster, responding, roused himself in his salt-sea cave, hung with waving masses of kelp. He raised his voice like the rolling of thunder, and burrowed under the cliff face, and the winds and the waves came at Pokopoko's call, and lightnings flashed and thunder crashed, and in the turmoil of the elements the Pa collapsed, the hill crumbled, tottered, and crashed down into the furious surf, carrying with it the people and their dwellings. All perished, and what a feast was Pokopoko's when Okāka fell!

Āraiteuru

Āraiteuru travelled from Hawaiki, the mystical homeland of many Māori tribes. Some accounts have Āraiteuru traveling before the waka, Mamari, and other accounts say that she escorted the waka Mamari on its voyage to its new home. Another source claims that Kupe, a famous traveller, left Āraiteuru who was one of his pets, to guard the harbour as the south head.

In whichever manner Āraiteuru arrived at the new island, she made her home in the area which is known today as the Hokianga Harbour. She arrived at her new home pregnant, and she gave birth very shortly after her voyage. She had eleven taniwha sons, all of whom turned out to be rather competitive in nature. Her eldest, Waihou, boasted that he could burrow farther than any of the others. Upon hearing his claim, she asked all her children to go and see the country in which they lived, burrowing as far as they could. Then, they were to report what they had seen. Each of her sons made a journey, but not all of them returned to tell the tale. However, they each left behind essential aspects of the Hokianga Harbour and surrounding geography as part of their borrowing quests.

Today, Āraiteuru lives in a cave to the south of Hokianga Harbour, where any passer-by can see the heavy surf breaking across the bar. She is the guardian taniwha of the region, companioned with another taniwha named Niua / Niwa / Hiwa, who lives to the north of the harbour. Locals make sure not to bother or anger Āraiteuru, for she has

been known to raise storms or even wreck traveling water vessels on the bar over her cavern in response to provocation. The sons of Āraiteuru featured in this story are listed in the following:

- Mangamuka
- Motukauri
- Ohopa
- Omanaia
- Orira
- Utakura
- Waihou
- Waima
- Wairere / Waireira
- Wairupe
- Whirinaki

Niua/Niwa/Hiwa

According to local legend, the north and south heads of the Hokianga Harbour were once giant taniwha. These Taniwha were Āraiteuru and Niua, who became the guardians of the entrance to the Hokianga harbour, where they materialise in many forms to this day, including rocks and waves. Their job is to lash out with their powerful tails and stir the waters into such frenzy that invading waka would be swamped and rendered helpless in the sea. Stated below is a whakatauki or proverb from Ngāpuhi:

"Kotahi ki reira ki Āraiteuru, kotahi ki reira kotahi ki Niua, ā homai he toa, he kaha e aua taniwha ki Ngāpuhi – One there is Āraiteuru, another there is Niua; may those taniwha bring courage and strength to Ngāpuhi". – Tāhuhu Kōrero (2008)

Takauere

Historical accounts tell of Kareariki, an ancestress of the local Māori, who discovered the hot springs in the late 1600s. Kareariki later killed some of her female slaves who thereupon became taniwha in a nearby lake, collectively taking the form of a kauri log known to this day by the name Takauere.

The springs, streams, rivers, and lakes are all a part of his body; Lake Omapere being his heart and belly, Ngawha his eye and head, with his major limbs being the Waitangi River to the east and the Utakura and Waima rivers to the west. The numerous springs throughout the north are regarded also as indications of his presence. The Utakura and Orukiruki waters find their way to the Hokianga and the Waipapa waters find their way to Waitangi – and wherever the waters flow, the relationship of tangata to whenua and of tangata to tangata is implicit. Thus the presence of Takauere unifies nga hapū of Ngāpuhi-nui-tonu.

Parawetā

Parawetā is an important taniwha and kaitiaki for ngā iwi o Muriwhenua, especially around the of the west coast of te hiku o te ika. According to kōrero tuku iho, Ngāti Ruanui onboard the Mamari waka brought wetā with them on their journey to Aotearoa. One of the kaitiaki onboard, Karu-tahi, took a liking to the wetā and looked after them on the journey. As the Māmari arrived near Te Oneroa a Tohe, the people onboard started to clean the waka, and started to throw the droppings from the wetā overboard. Unbeknown to Karutahi, the wetā also ended up in the ocean. Karutahi was full of rage once he released what had happen and he jumped into the ocean full of rage. He cursed the people on the waka and turned himself into a taniwha "Parawetā" (wetā excrement) forever patrols the western seaboard and the waterways flowing along Te Oneroa a Tōhe (90 Mile Beach) including Wairoa, Waimimiha & Tāngonge. Within the Wairoa Parawetā is said to reside at certain times at Te Puta o Paraweta, a lair located on the rivers bend. Parawetā is said to return the bodies of those drowned at sea, but not before taking one of their eyes.

Ngāti Hine Pukepukerau, He Puke He Rangatira, He Puke He Taniwha - Tuna Paea

A long time ago there were no rivers near Otiria. Further up the valley, there was only a lake and near this deep murky lake, lived a hapū. One day the chief and his warriors decided to go eeling in the lake. It was a marvellous day for it, and they were catching multitudes of eels. The chief reclined in his waka and dangled his foot in the cool waters. Unknown to him, beneath the murky waters lay Tunapaea, an enormous eel, who had come from Hokianga and who was beginning to feel hungry. Suddenly from the depths of the lake rose Tunapaea, and with one almighty chomp, he bit the chief's leg off and quickly returned to the bottom of the lake to finish his meal.

The chief cried out in pain and the warriors rushed to his aide. The warriors quickly returned the chief to their marae to get help. The entire hapū had vowed to capture this great tuna. Meanwhile Tunapaea began to worry that the warriors would return to hunt and kill him. So that night he began to plan his escape and early the next morning he lifted his enormous body out of the lake and began forming the Orauta River. He dragged himself across the land to Maungarangi, here he rested and as he did, he formed a swamp. He rose the next day and travelled towards Tuhipa. There stood Tuhipa, Tuhipa the strong, Tuhipa the proud. Tunapaea spoke to Tuhipa.

"Move aside o tall one!"

"Kahore" was the reply from Tuhipa.

"Move aside o proud one or we will do battle!" Said Tunapaea.

"Kahore" was the reply again from Tuhipa.

Tunapaea tried to move around Tuhipa, but Tuhipa was too quick and cut him off. Tunapaea tried to trick Tuhipa; he dodged to the other side. But again, Tunapaea was too quick, cutting him off. Tunapaea was now angry, he bit into the side of Tuhipa, Tuhipa was enraged, and he started hurling huge rocks at Tunapaea. His aim was true, and he bombarded Tunapaea. Tunapaea turned away in pain. But Tuhipa continued his volley of rocks and Tunapaea fell off the cliff. Where he landed, a lake was formed and even today the splashes he made can be seen when the sun shines and rainbows appear (known as Te Rere Aniwanianiwa). Tunapaea was now injured and very fatigued, as he continued his journey. So, he laid down to rest his head (this resting place is now call Taiakiaki). Tunapaea was so fatigued he no longer knew what he was doing, causing him to fall into Taikirau (the stream near Pokapu which comes from Motatau). Tunapaea went back to Taiakiaki. Tereawatea was formed as he struggled to get back across the valley. Once again becoming fatigued he lay in the river causing the water of the bank to back up and another waterfall was formed where the railway bridge is now. Tunapaea went down Waipuna, helped by the water which pushed him down. This is how the Kawakawa River was formed. He continued down to Taumarere and out to sea.

Maramataka

This collates to the cycles of the moon and celestial beings including, Tamanui te Ra. It is also connected to the local environment of tangata whenua who guide their way of daily life and through the cycles which produce abundant nutritious foods. The Maramataka also connects to seasonal indicators of all types of climatic events, from the migrating of birds, fish and whales to the flowering of certain trees, to the position and appearance of celestial beings.

Hine Te Iwa controlled the rhythms of life related to gathering food, hunting, medicine, weaving, wananga, navigation, guided by the phases of the moon, configuration of the stars and seasonal weather patterns of Tawhirimatea.

Hierarchy 2 | Human Health

"He huahua te kai? A he wai te kai" "Are preserved pigeons the chief's food? No. It is water" – Ngāti Rehia IHEMP 2014

All-natural water has value and sustains some form of life. Water is a sacred resource to Ngāti Hine, to be given the highest level of protection.

Water, in all its many forms – rain, springs, wetlands, streams, lakes, estuaries and the sea itself – is central to our existence as Ngāti Hine. It is used to feed kaumatua, sustain, transport, cleanse and purify all those that inhabit our ecosystems including people.

Social - Significant puna are named, some are tapu, some associated with pa, and some are associated with gardens. Ngāti Hine history, strength, and mana stems from water – waterways are a sacred resource and a taonga. There is no aspect of water ignored.

Mahinga kai – areas and locations where food or any sort is gathered, grown, or hunted, including forests, swamps, lakes, rivers, cultivatable soils, etc. "Some of the food we eat out of our waterways are, Torewai – freshwater pipi, Watercress, Mussels (Gradual decline), Mohi (whitebait), Kewai – freshwater crayfish, Short jaw Kokopu (At Risk), Tunatuna (juvenile eels), Tuna kuwharuwharu - Longfin eel (Chronically Threatened so not so much is eaten at the moment), etc." (Shortland, 2012, p. 28)

The Ngāti Hine diet is comprised of many animals that make their home in or around water. Fish, shellfish, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and insects are all resources Ngāti Hine use for sustenance. Wetlands also supply plants of cultural significance like harakeke, raupo, toetoe for weaving, kuta for carving and to make tools and other plants used to make traditional medicines.

Water itself is the primary component of many Ngāti Hine medicines. Ngāti Hine utilize it for a number of health benefits including, drinking water, hot and cold compresses, showers, short "dunks", long baths for detoxifying, foot baths, hand baths, herb & medicated baths, packs, sponging, steams and teas with infused herbs and/or perspiration inducing. Some of these are carried out or administered in rivers or beside springs but many are prepared in the home where the waiora is taken to.

Early laws were known as Kupe's laws, which included; Whanaungatanga, Mana, Tapu, utu, muru and kaitiakitanga;

- WHANAUNGATANGA – Relationships, whakapapa, the glue holding the world together, the centrality of kinship.
- TIKANGA – The behavioural guidelines for living and interacting with others.
- AHUWHENUA & HUA PARAKORE – Traditional livelihoods and occupations, creating abundance, of the highest order particularly those related to food and medicine. The favoured livelihoods as referred to above were as landholders, farmers, graziers, seamen, shipowners, labourers, and artisans. The use of rivers and estuaries for travel, and trade was extremely important.
- MANA & MAURI – Status, honour, and life essence.
- TAPU – Sacred prohibition – Rahui (temporary prohibition, restricting access to taonga)
- UTU & MURU – The law of return, reciprocity, and fines for breaches (tool?)
- RANGATIRATANGA – Te Tiriti, ahika, mana whenua mana moana – Kiwa, Puhikaiairiki etc
- MANAAKITANGA – Understanding our sustainable cultural foodscapes. The ability to foster others with seafood, vegetables nutritious and pleasing.

Ngapuhi Taniwha Rau | Environmental Outcomes

Water Quality Plan Change – Values & Objectives

The table below compares the suggested Freshwater Values and Environmental Outcomes with the Iwi Planning Documents lodged with the Northland Regional Council.

Giving Effect to Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai	Nga Uara - Freshwater Values	Objectives (Environmental Outcomes) ⁹	IHEMPS – 18 lodged with council almost 30 years ago Extracts which will be articulated further in the Rules section
<p>1 Mana Atua, Mana Whenua</p> <p>Ecosystem health</p> <p>The ecosystem of water from a tangata whenua perspective is a dynamic system of inter-related living spiritual higher beings. It</p>	<p>ATUATANGA</p> <p>We hold sacred the law of utu, of return, reciprocity, balance, harmony and equilibrium. The need to ensure the water cycle ever flows. That the rain falls from Ranginui and is revered as coming from the heavens, caught by Tane Mahuta who feeds Hine Te Repo, the goddess of the wetlands, who then flows to the ocean.</p> <p>The need to close the water cycle – water must be seen and managed in an integrated holistic way as per its cycle (Ngātiwai)</p>	<p>The acknowledgement, protection and restoration of the mauri of the Atua including taonga species</p> <p>The divine water cycle in its entirety is respected and supported:</p> <p>The three sisters who are all forms of water.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hine Te Ihorangi – rain (Hinewai – light misty rain – supports fungi) 2. Hine Kohu – rising mist, estuaries, greets rangi and papa at first light and bridges their separation. Low clouds, mist or fog. She is also of the kapua family. 3. Hine Parawhenuamea – water on earth <p>THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOIL, WATER & STONE</p> <p>Rakahore – smooth river stones</p> <p>Hineukurangi – clay...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hinetuakirikiri – gravel 2. Hinetuahoanga – sandstone 3. Hinetauira – flint 	<p>Patuharakeke (incl years) calls for stringent and enforceable controls on the following activities given the risk to water quality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensive rural land use 2. Subdivision and development adjacent to waterways; and 3. Discharge to land activities associated with industry <p>They also call for all aquifers to be protected from contamination and over-allocation and that all puna and repo are protected from inappropriate use and development.</p> <p>Ngātiwai in 2007 articulated 39 methods for water management (refer appendix)</p> <p>Whakatakoto Kaupapa mo te Hapu o Ngāti Kuta ki re rawhiti 5th Edition calls for water quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high quality of water for food sources extracted from our waterways will be kept in a consumable state at all times • A high quality environment for all freshwater and marine wildlife and that all waterways are maintained and sustained at all times • A high quality suitable for human recreational purposes is to be maintained. <p>Others included the following:</p>

⁹ High-level generic objectives based on a 'Northland' FMU. Covers all water bodies (rivers, lakes, groundwater, wetlands). Used Proposed Regional Plan objectives for water quality and quantity and indigenous ecosystems and biodiversity as a start point. Includes water quality and water quantity. Considers the concept of integrated management. Considers climate change.

<p>includes the entire water cycle from a cosmological view and the atua reside not only on earth but also in the celestial space.</p>		<p>Hine Te Repo – wetlands</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oceanic climatic cycles of Kiwa are understood and supported the embodiment of his relationship with his hoa rangatira is that the freshwater flows out into estuaries and into the oceans and influences freshwater species. Hinemoana and Tawhirimatea <p>Makerewhatu – heavy rain sign of thunder: normal part of northland ecosystem, tuna heke, rejuvenates aquifers, tane te waiora, Uapukohukohu – misty rain Uakoehuehu – light mist falling in small drops Uwhiuwhi taua – showers Tarariki – persistent showers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The role of Tane te Waiora and the forest are supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to hold water in the soil and refresh aquifers. Soil needs vegetation to hold humidity. (Ngātiwai) • No hierarchical values will be placed on water (Ngātiwai) • The prohibition of draining of swamps, discharging human remains and untreated sewage into waterways (Ngātiwai) • Water conservation must take a holistic view and have a focus on soil. • Deeper values for water as a living entity with rights inform governance and entrenched in local decision making can be actioned as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ownership of water and the role of local communities shall be articulated in local water policies and regulations. ○ Engagement processes/frameworks with iwi/hapū that encourage meaningful relationships with councils are required. Respect for indigenous environmental governance and decision making structures, including what Free Prior Informed Consent is to a community and how traditional knowledge is protected, is essential for the future management of Aotearoa. Decision-making, management and use of water, management and use of cultural resources, achieving the right governance arrangements, co-management of freshwater incl. mahinga kai, kaimoana, māhinga mātaitai sites (standards, quality, condition) and the maintenance of water bodies (and access to) for customary practice and use. • Support for climate change adaptation through traditional knowledge, innovations and practises, should be considered. • Provide for activities which embody the customary laws of the territory could be adopted as policy. These include: the remapping and reversion to native names of places and organisms, providing for hands on community interventions and restoration; intergenerational conservation and observation practices with youth and elders of different genders at culturally important sites, etc. Protecting/sustaining/enhancing habitats, ecosystems and species (e.g., taonga fish spp., tuna, shellfish, plants, birds, significant or iconic species etc.), mahinga kai. Water quality – Provide meaning and definitions around mauri (setting cultural standards, limits, thresholds, benchmarks) based upon indigenous practice but will help other forms of decision making.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, freshwater research, Māori led projects, recognition and use of traditional knowledge. • Ensure that other dimensions to life are respected other than just physical and chemical properties but the wider spiritual values of water too. • Indigenous techniques - Micro irrigation, wetland water quantity management, riparian planting, etc. • The role of rural Māori women requires investigation, value and enhancement. • The price of sanitation and water services must be affordable for all without compromising the ability to pay for other essential necessities guaranteed by human rights such as food, housing and health care. • Community and micro - irrigation requires agency support and financial institutions support • Conversion to indigenous agroecological and organic farming can turn the tide on the extreme pollution suffered by water today. <p>Newell¹⁰ - Common goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exercise of rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over water, including use of mātauranga Māori, rahui and other cultural management tools - Recognition of and provision for relationships of hapū and iwi with their culture and traditions - Protection and enhancement of mauri for future generations - Protection and enhancement of water bodies and riparian margins to ensure that productivity of coastal waters and ocean is sustained - Joint development of integrated catchment management strategies - Joint management agreements for management and protection of water bodies and wetlands under s.36B of RMA - Resourcing to support active participation of tangata whenua in resource management processes
	WAIRUATANGA	<p>The spiritual connection of water is revered and restored through</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The increase in waioira designations 	

¹⁰ Newell (2021) 'Giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai – reweaving the korowai' unpublished.

		<p>2. The increase in cultural practises related to ceremony, tohi, whangai hau, and utu</p> <p>Utu – the law of return, reciprocity, balance, equilibrium, the maintenance of balance, gift exchange</p> <p>Whangai Hau – hau is the spirit of the gift. Mauri can be the physical talisman etc, the basis that nature is a gift and her sacredness requires whangai hau for her abundance.</p>	
	KAITIAKITANGA	Kaitiakitanga is restored and taniwha are respected and monitored.	Ngātiwai and particular policy around protecting taniwha.2007
	<p>MARAMATAKA</p> <p>Traditional knowledge of the lunar and solar cycles which impact on water have been developed over many generations. It is well known amongst Māori that the maximum impact of planetary energy affects the water and ourselves. Traditionally planting and gathering food aligned to this maramataka and there are many versions in existence still followed today. Ceremonial times of prayer, fasting and advancing the inner journey are held during first quarter on the day</p>	<p>The respect and understanding of the role of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the moon, 2. celestial beings 3. Tamanuitera, 4. Hine Takurua 5. Hine Raumati seasonal cycles are observed <p>Makerewhatu – heavy rain sign of thunder: normal part of northland ecosystem, tuna heke, rejuvenates aquifers, tane te waioara,</p> <p>Uapukohukohu – misty rain</p> <p>Uakoehuehu – light mist falling in small drops</p> <p>Uwhiuwhi taua – showers</p> <p>Tarariki – persistent showers</p>	

	named Hune, on full moons and new moons, to balance ourselves. The moon enhances energy, if you are peaceful, you will become more peaceful.		
	<p>NRC:</p> <p>Ecosystem health (Compulsory): This refers to the extent to which an FMU or part of an FMU supports an ecosystem appropriate to the type of water body (for example, river, lake, wetland, or aquifer). There are 5 biophysical components that contribute to freshwater ecosystem health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water quality -Water quantity -Habitat -Aquatic life -Ecological processes <p>There are biocultural components of freshwater health, and they are Threatened species (Compulsory)</p>	<p>NRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the mauri, life-supporting capacity, ecosystem processes and indigenous biodiversity (including threatened species) of freshwater bodies, and their habitats are safeguarded and improved where needed • freshwater ecosystems are healthy and resilient to climate change • prevent the introduction of new freshwater pests into Northland, and reduce the spread of existing pests and eliminate where feasible • there is no further loss of natural inland wetland and river extent • water quality is at least maintained, and improved where it does not meet river, lake, groundwater, or wetland national or regional water quality standards and guidelines • the taking, use, damming and diversion of water is managed so that the natural variations in water levels and flows (including flushing flows) are maintained • water quality and use does not adversely impact on receiving environments 	
	NRC - Wai tapu Wai tapu represent the places in an FMU or part	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Te Mana o te Wai Objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

	of an FMU where rituals and ceremonies are performed, or where there is special significance to tangata whenua.		
Hierarchy (b) human health Mana Tangata	Whanaungatanga Tikanga Ahuwhenua & Hua Parakore Tapu Utu & Muru Mana & Rangatiratanga Manaakitanga	<p>Relationships whakapapa, the glue holding the world together, the centrality of kinship across cultural landscapes of Te Tai Tokerau</p> <p>Ancestral practises of behavioural guidelines for living and interacting with others are adhered to.</p> <p>Traditional livelihoods and occupations, creating abundance, of the highest order particularly those related to food and medicine. The favoured livelihoods as referred to above were as landholders, farmers, graziers, seamen, shipowners, labourers, and artisans. The use of rivers and estuaries for travel, and trade was extremely important. Increase in nature positive production – ngahere food and medicine forests, maara encapsulating indigenous agroecology. Advancement of equitable livelihoods particularly of indigenous peoples. Building resilience to vulnerabilities (tools, sharing resources, and kaitiakitanga methods through wananga. Hua para kore</p> <p>Sacred prohibition – rahui (temporary prohibition, restricting access to taonga)</p> <p>The law of return, reciprocity and fines for breaches (tool?)</p> <p>Status honour, Te Tiriti, ahika, mana whenua mana moana – kiwa, puhikaiairiki etc</p>	<p>Mahinga kai - high water content foods are the most important for subtropical diet.</p> <p>Engagement!!</p>

		<p>Understanding our sustainable cultural foodscapes. The ability to foster others with seafood, vegetables nutritious and pleasing. Ensure access to safe, nutritious and healing water and food</p> <p>Supporting efforts to restore traditional foodways Understanding our cultural foodscapes Shift to sustainable consumptive patterns aligning with the lunar calendar and traditional methods of Customary Sustainable Use</p> <p>Food sovereignty indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to, security for and integrity of traditional lands, territories, natural resources, sacred sites and ceremonial areas used for traditional food production, harvesting and/or gathering and related cultural and ceremonial purposes • Abundance, scarcity and/or treats to traditional seeds, plant foods and medicines, and food animals as well as cultural practices associated with their protection and survival • Use and transmission of methods, knowledge, language, ceremonies, dances, prayers, oral histories, stories, and songs related to traditional foods and subsistence practices, and the continued use of traditional foods in the daily diet as well as in relevant cultural/ceremonial practices • Capacity by Ips for adaptability, resilience and/or restoration of traditional food use and production in response to changing conditions including migration, displacement, urbanisation, and environmental changes • Ability of Ips to exercise and implement their rights including self-determination and FPIC as 	
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		well as their self-government structures, to promote and defend their food sovereignty and related aspects of their development	
Hierarchy (c) other including economic	NRC - Animal drinking water Irrigation, cultivation, and production of food and beverages Commercial and industrial use Hydro-electric power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water available for animals, food production, commercial use and hydro-electric power is reliable and of a suitable quality 	
	NRC - Natural form and character The FMU or part of the FMU has particular natural qualities that people value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the significant values of outstanding freshwater bodies and the natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins are protected and improved where degraded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Other Outcomes

Other outcomes identified by tangata whenua of Te Tai Tokerau through their planning documents or through the report by Volkerling, are:

- Need to hold water in the soil and refresh aquifers. Soil needs vegetation to hold humidity. (Ngātiwai)
- No hierarchical values will be placed on water (Ngātiwai)
- The need to close the water cycle – water must be seen and managed in an integrated holistic way as per its cycle (Ngātiwai)
- The prohibition of draining of swamps, discharging human remains and untreated sewage into waterways (Ngātiwai)
- Mahinga kai - high water content foods are the most important for subtropical diet.
- Water conservation must take a holistic view and have a focus on soil
- Deeper values for water as a living entity with rights inform governance and entrenched in local decision making can be actioned as follows:
- Ownership of water and the role of local communities shall be articulated in local water policies and regulations.
- Engagement processes/frameworks with iwi/hapū that encourage meaningful relationships with councils are required. Respect for indigenous environmental governance and decision-making structures, including what Free Prior Informed Consent is to a community and how traditional knowledge is protected, is essential

for the future management of Aotearoa. Decision-making, management and use of water, management and use of cultural resources, achieving the right governance arrangements, co-management of freshwater incl. mahinga kai, kaimoana, māhinga mātaitai sites (standards, quality, condition) and the maintenance of water bodies (and access to) for customary practice and use.

- Support for climate change adaptation through traditional knowledge, innovations, and practises, should be considered.
- Provide for activities which embody the customary laws of the territory could be adopted as policy. These include the remapping and reversion to native names of places and organisms, providing for hands on community interventions and restoration, intergenerational conservation and observation practices with youth and elders of different genders at culturally important sites, etc. Protecting/sustaining/enhancing habitats, ecosystems, and species (e.g., taonga fish spp., tuna, shellfish, plants, birds, significant or iconic species etc.), mahinga kai. Water quality – Provide meaning and definitions around mauri (setting cultural standards, limits, thresholds, benchmarks) based upon indigenous practice but will help other forms of decision making.
- Research, freshwater research, Māori led projects, recognition and use of traditional knowledge.
- Ensure that other dimensions to life are respected other than just physical and chemical properties but the wider spiritual values of water too.
- Indigenous techniques - Micro irrigation, wetland water quantity management, riparian planting, etc.
- The role of rural Māori women requires investigation, value, and enhancement.
- The price of sanitation and water services must be affordable for all without compromising the ability to pay for other essential necessities guaranteed by human rights such as food, housing, and health care.
- Community and micro - irrigation requires agency support and financial institutions support
- Conversion to indigenous agroecological and organic farming can turn the tide on the extreme pollution suffered by water today.
- Exercise of rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over water, including use of mātauranga Māori, rahui and other cultural management tools
- Recognition of and provision for relationships of hapū and iwi with their culture and traditions
- Protection and enhancement of mauri for future generations
- Protection and enhancement of water bodies and riparian margins to ensure that productivity of coastal waters and ocean is sustained
- Joint development of integrated catchment management strategies
- Joint management agreements for management and protection of water bodies and wetlands under s.36B of RMA
- Resourcing to support active participation of tangata whenua in resource management processes

Whakatakoto Kaupapa mo te Hapu o Ngāti Kuta ki re rawhiti 5th Edition calls for water quality:

- The high quality of water for food sources extracted from our waterways will be kept in a consumable state at all times
- A high-quality environment for all freshwater and marine wildlife and that all waterways are maintained and sustained at all times
- A high quality suitable for human recreational purposes is to be maintained.

Patuharakeke calls for stringent and enforceable controls on the following activities given the risk to water quality:

- Intensive rural land use
- Subdivision and development adjacent to waterways; and
- Discharge to land activities associated with industry

They also call for all aquifers to be protected from contamination and over-allocation and that all puna and repo are protected from inappropriate use and development.

Ngātiwai in 2007 articulated 39 methods for water management (refer directly to doc) and particular policy around protecting taniwha.

TW-WAG Attribute States & Criteria

The Current State of Te Mana O Te Wai in Te Taitokerau

The recent IPCC report states that our region will experience more droughts and fires.

Nationally, our lowland rivers, lakes and wetlands are in a poor state and declining¹¹. Half of our waterways (by length) exceed nitrate/nitrogen guidelines. 76% of our native fish and more than 26% of assessed freshwater invertebrates were threatened with or at risk of extinction (2017) and the once common native fish NZ Grayling went extinct (between 2013-17). Introduced fish species made up over 80% of fish species¹². Culturally significant taonga species which are threatened with or at risk of extinction include: four of five whitebait species, lamprey, longfin eel, Stokell's smelt, South Island freshwater crayfish and two of three freshwater mussels. Almost a third of assessed native freshwater plants were threatened or at risk (20% being "nationally critical") and one native chickweed became extinct (between 2013-17). 66% of native birds were classed as threatened or at risk in 2016, and eleven freshwater birds are extinct¹³.

About one third of our original native forest remains and approximately 90% of New Zealand's wetland habitats, particularly swamps, have been drained since human settlement, and at least 214 individual wetlands (1,247 ha) were lost between 2001 and 2016, and 60% of remaining wetlands are moderately to severely degraded. Of the 7% of lakes greater than 1ha which are monitored¹⁴, 36% were in a "poor" condition, 31% in a "moderate" condition and 34% in "excellent" or "high" ecological condition. Of the 573 river sites monitored between 2008-17 using macroinvertebrate community index (MCI), 38% had worsening trends, 37% indeterminate trends and 26% showed improvement.

Of New Zealand's rivers, 94% of river lengths (urban land-cover), 76% (pastoral), 27% (exotic forest) and 5% (native vegetation) were not suitable for activities such as swimming (2013-17). In terms of our aquifers, of the 364 sites where untreated groundwater is monitored, 68% failed to meet drinking water standards.

The impact of climate change is predicted to exacerbate these trends, having "far reaching consequences for the health and distribution of species and ecosystems", extreme weather events "likely to increase pollution, erosion and sedimentation in our waterways" and more frequent and intense droughts "likely to increase the demand for water to irrigate land and increase competition for this resource".

In addition to the state of our waterbodies, academics also note that "regional authority processes are most often dominated by well-resourced and funded agricultural industry lobby groups, and then independent scientific advice and submissions from environmental care groups weakened to the point where ecosystem health is not protected" (Joy & Canning, 2020). Concern has also been expressed over changing 'baselines', with MCI indices being used as an example¹⁵.

¹¹ See for example Joy M and Canning A (2020) Shifting baselines and political expediency in New Zealand's freshwater management Marine and Freshwater Research October 2020, and MfE and Stats NZ (2020) New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series: Our freshwater 2020 <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmental-reporting/our-freshwater-2020>

¹² Observed at 925 river sites between 1999-2018 (MfE & NZ Stats, 2020)

¹³ MfE and Stats NZ (2020) *ibid*.

¹⁴ Only 295 lakes out of 3,820 lakes greater than 1ha are monitored using a submerged plant index (SPI) which is a measure of ecological health.

¹⁵ Water quality based on MCI scores below 100 has changed from being considered as "grossly polluted" to "fair" in national environmental reporting and policy thresholds as noted by Joy & Canning (2020).

Land, Air, Water Aotearoa (LAWA) annual study¹⁶ in 2020 reported, as expected, that water quality was worst in urban waterways and that a large percentage of rivers in rural catchments are under pressure, and that the sites with the best water quality were surrounded by native bush. The report found that at a national level there had been no improvements in overall state (E.coli, MCI, ammonia toxicity and DRP) in the last 10 years, despite the increase in efforts (such as riparian planting) to improve water quality, reflecting the time needed for impacts of such efforts to be felt.

MfE¹⁷ has identified vulnerable catchments in Te Taitokerau including: the Awaroa, Kaiwaka, Topuni, Waiora, Waipu, Wairau rivers; Kai iwi, Muriwai, Nukuroa, Te Ope, Ureti streams; and Awakino, Awatehe, Owairangi, Stony, Tara, Tauhara, Te Mateotetawa creeks.

Water quality analysis and modelling¹⁸ for Te Taitokerau found that of the 67 sites regularly monitored by council:

Ammonia and nitrate toxicity - when compared against New Zealand's national water quality standards (NPS-FM 2020), the majority of water quality monitoring sites in Northland are in the A and B band

Dissolved reactive phosphorus (DRP) - 30% of sites are in the A and B bands, 37% in band C and 33% in band D. Too much nitrogen and phosphorus along with other factors such as warm water temperatures and high light levels, can stimulate excessive periphyton and plant growth with detrimental effects on freshwater ecosystem health. However, excessive periphyton and plant growth does not appear to be a widespread problem in Northlands River systems, most likely a result of low nitrogen concentrations and streams that are frequently flushed out during high rainfall events.

For suspended sediment (water clarity is the indicator), 70% of the sites are in the A and B bands with the remainder in bands C (14%) and D (16%) (below the bottom line).

MCI - most of the water quality monitoring sites (50% or greater) are in the D band for these aquatic invertebrate indices.

E. coli - only 2 sites were in the A or B band and both were in native forest. 40% of the sites were in the C or D band and 57% were in the E band. *E. coli* concentrations tend to be higher in the erosion-prone areas of Northland that are in agricultural land-use and in low-lying poorly drained areas such as floodplains.

In terms of climate change, the national trend over time¹⁹ is increasing temperatures (2016 was 1°C hotter than in 1909) and there is 95% confidence level that this trend will continue. Recent studies show we are following the track of the "worst case scenarios"²⁰.

NIWA's recent assessment of climate change vulnerability of ten taonga freshwater species²¹ found that seven have 'high' or 'very high' vulnerability, with only yellow-eye mullet having 'low' vulnerability, with existing multiple pressures such as habitat loss and decreasing population sizes and range being associated with higher extinction risk.

Whilst there have been improvements in freshwater policy in recent years, research shows that there is a "freshwater policy implementation gap whereby jurisdictions struggle to move from policy development to on-the-ground action" (Kirk et al, 2020)²². Multiple actors being involved in policy development while "potentially holding different values and perceptions" and the considerable time taken make for a complicated process. Key barriers to implementing freshwater policy include: 'long chains of

¹⁶ The LAWA River Water Quality National Picture Summary (2020) https://www.lawa.org.nz/explore-data/river-quality?utm_source=Media+Mailing+List&utm_campaign=063ad77eda-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_09_24_09_16&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_2e5a9f54b5-063ad77eda-213828685

¹⁷ As part of the Freshwater Improvement Fund allocations <https://data.mfe.govt.nz/layer/53523-vulnerable-catchments/data/>

¹⁸ NIWA and LW&S (2020) draft reports prepared for Northland Regional Council yet to be finalised.

¹⁹ http://infoshare.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/environment/environmental-reporting-series/environmental-indicators/Home/Atmosphere-and-climate/temperature-time-series.aspx

²⁰ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/jan/25/global-ice-loss-accelerating-at-record-rate-study-finds>

²¹ NIWA (2020) Climate change vulnerability Assessment of selected taonga freshwater species Technical Report. Te Wai Māori Trust. https://waiMāori.Māori.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/2020073CH_Report_FINAL_15April-Technical-Report.pdf

²² Kirk, N. et al (2020) *Exploring the barriers to freshwater policy implementation in New Zealand*. Australasian Journal of Water Resources <https://doi.org/10.1080/13241583.2020.1800332>

command' (i.e. between the policy decision makers and the 'on the ground' implementers there can be 'veto points'). Collaborative approaches during policy development are identified as one way of overcoming such implementation barriers. Lack of resources to keep pace with changes in national level policy (on multiple competing issues including biodiversity, planning standards, etc) leads to decisions being made on what to prioritise – "overlapping national policies create confusion with competing local priorities". Lack of human and financial resources to implement policy is also a key challenge, with costs not being equally geographically distributed (for example large difference in costs for fencing on flat versus hill country) and lack of human capacity (both within councils but also tangata whenua and community organisations). Other barriers include mismatch between local issues and national priorities, lack of human and financial capacity, and competing and sometimes conflicting national policy.

The following are potential further atua who can also be explored in following reports:

- Rangianiwaniwa – Rainbows.
- Whatitiri – Thunder.
- Hikohiko te uira – Lightning.

Attribute States²³

Values	Objectives	Performance Measures/Tools	Management variables
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship and protection		
Mauri	Restoration standards defined	Vitality	Flows, stock exclusion, pest management, nutrient management, clarity, habitat & catchment restoration, groundwater
Mahinga kai		Abundance/condition of cultural resources	

The freshwater management categories identified in this study are:

- crystal clear water;
- fish stocks – including existing and former stocks – an abundance of these stocks is dependent on healthy habitats;
- tuna – which have many issues in common with other fish stocks but some specific issues;
- repo – drainage, restoration, access to resources for food and weaving, nursery habitats;
- safe swimming, safe fishing, safe drinking water.

In the Ngāti Hine Pukepukerau catchment management programme report from 2015, they state these key attribute states:

Key Attributes

Ruawai/Puru Tuna – Underground Wetlands

Also referred to as “ruawai”, puru tuna are underground wetlands that are the homes of eels. Eels use underground wetlands to migrate and hibernate in. The locations of puru tuna are fiercely protected by Ngāti Hine families as some rely on them for sustenance outside of the koroma migratory period. Perhaps due to the secretive nature of puru tuna there is very little published in New Zealand regarding them. They are extremely vulnerable ecosystems which once destroyed cannot be restored. They are located throughout Ngāti Hine and can be located by experts who maintain knowledge of them. The indicators for underground wetlands include but are not limited to:

- Ground movement
- Signs early in the morning or at night
- Internal view
- Fungi and bacteria, snails, insects, crustaceans, beetles, weta, spiders, harvestmen, centipedes, and glow worms, etc.

²³ Primarily based on compulsory attributes in the NPS-FM 2020 and additional attributes in the Proposed Regional Plan or considered important for Northland

²¹ Attribute state based on the most recent data available

- Internal temperature
- Volume of water inside puru tuna
- Earthworks

Hine Te Repo – Swamps & Wetlands

Repo are communally owned areas. “Our association with repo (swamps) is well known and recognized. The repo has a very special spiritual quality as well as its cultural and traditional significance. Such links could be an abode of a taniwha, a burial place, or a place utilized for its resources. Repo contain kai (tuna, kēwai, taro, and watercress), dyes (paru –black mud which is used for dying flax) and weaving materials (raupo, harakeke, kōrari, kuta).” Once utilised for the trading of muka for fibre and to make raupo bread; repo are now mostly used for storing koroma (a type of long-fin eel) outside of the migratory months. Ngāti Hine knowledge of how to store tuna for an entire year until the next tunawhakaheke (migration of sexually mature eels to the Pacific) is a significant practice that must be maintained to ensure culture and livelihoods.

Koroma

Repo are wetlands high in nutrients and when healthy they can sustain our koroma held in boxes for an entire year until the next customary harvest during the annual migration. Some of the primary Indicators for Koroma include:

- Flow sufficient to store koroma
- Quality sufficient for elvers
- Passage for elvers and sexually mature migrants
- Adequate food Also refer to Nga Kete Tangariki report for more info on monitoring eels.

Pupu Harakeke

Pupu harakeke are of great importance as a medicine and indicator of ecosystem health and is considered to be vulnerable to environmental toxins and pollutants. The primary indicator for Pupu Harakeke is:

- Abundance, diversity, and health

Poraka

The research team expressed a concern for a lack of presence of frogs in and around waterways particularly as these are known to be a primary indicator of pollutants. The primary Indicators for Poraka are listed below:

- Abundance, diversity, and health
- Spatial extent Repo

Tunatuna

Tunatuna Juvenile eels or tunatuna are an indicator of the diversity of tuna in a catchment. Priority Indicator for Tunatuna:

- Finding an abundance within certain areas of the repo
- Status and trends
- Spatial extend
- Threats

Kahikatea Swamp & Forest

Kahikatea forest trees such as kahikatea, pukatea, and cabbage trees (ti kouka). The main primary indicators for Kahikatea consist of:

- Spatial extent
- Water flow
- Abundance and health

Waiora

Primary Indicators of Waiora:

- Water clarity
- Abundance, diversity, and health of vulnerable species such as pungaweriweri, kokopu, tangariki and mussels

Water itself is subjected to different rankings based on its source and related activities. This also determines what Ngāti Hine will see as a suitable use for it. Waiora is the purest form of water; it is the spiritual and physical expression of Ranginui's (sky father) long desire to be re-united with Papatuanuku. Waiora is known as healing water. Traditional water could only remain pure without being mixed and was protected by ritual prayer. Traditionally waiora had the potential to give life, sustain wellbeing, and counteract evil.

Waiora is healing water that has touched the deities and imbues the healing power on those who connect with it. Wai has the function of imbuing mauri (life essence) and mana, of committing any one thing or person to a sacred purpose, of consecrating places, objects, and people. It can transition you from the restrictive spiritual state of tapu to the common state of noa, and back again. Wai is present at the most sacred rites of passage – that of birth, and that of death. Waiora transmits purity and holiness, it also transfers, transports, and transforms impurities. In the process of obtaining spiritual purity, Māori have a regular practise of pure or cleansing ceremonies which require immersion in river water.

Water responds to your mauri (life energy) substance. Vibrations change the molecular structure of water, in the form of touch, thought, emotion, sound, prayer/mantra, and meditative presence. Water is a medium of consciousness. How we treat water changes the way in which the water interacts with us. Water charges the wellbeing of

living beings. The reverberation of water, conducting within us and around us can change our mauri. With certain control over our energies, Māori believe that we can influence the memory of water and of our physical bodies immensely, to a point where everything about them can change.

Even within sacred water forms, distinctions existed for the use of wai tapu, which could be used for the cleansing of corpses, and waiora, which could be used for healing and giving life. Particularly for wāhine, as the carriers of the birth waters, wai is a potent reminder of the ability to give life and to oversee the transition to death. Water ceremonies include the use of water for infusing and imparting medicine through compresses, baths, steam, and other applications. Water is a known restorative tonic used to relieve pain, for minor burns, reducing fever, inducing perspiration, as a diuretic and an eliminative. Water is an antiseptic, a laxative, a stimulant, an anaesthetic, a sedative, antispasmodic, relieves thirst, is an emetic, and can raise body temperature.

WaiMaori

Waimaori water is used for drinking and does not have any particularly sacred associations. Waimaori is often used to describe water that is running, unrestrained, or to describe water that is clear or lucid. He wahanga ano o te awa hei tikinga wai inu, ko raro atu hei kōkōu, raro tata atu hei horoi kakahu, he wahanga ano o te taha awa hei horoi tupapaku. Primary Indicators for WaiMāori:

- Drinking water
- Water quality for teaching babies to swim
- Flow, depth, and clarity
- Abundance, diversity, and health of vulnerable freshwater species
- Riparian planting

Ngāti Hine kaumatua Kevin Prime referenced Pera Prime planting the waterways when she recovered cleared lands below:

- Access to, security for and integrity of traditional lands, territories, natural resources, sacred sites and ceremonial areas used for traditional food production, harvesting and/or gathering and related cultural and ceremonial purposes.
- Abundance, scarcity and/or treats to traditional seeds, plant foods and medicines, and food animals as well as cultural practices associated with their protection and survival.
- Use and transmission of methods, knowledge, language, ceremonies, dances, prayers, oral histories, stories, and songs related to traditional foods and subsistence practices, and the continued use of traditional foods in the daily diet as well as in relevant cultural/ceremonial practices
- Capacity by Ips for adaptability, resilience and/or restoration of traditional food use and production in response to changing conditions including migration, displacement, urbanisation, and environmental changes
- Ability of Ips to exercise and implement their rights including self-determination and FPIC as well as their self-government structures, to promote and defend their food sovereignty and related aspects of their development

Waipuke

Waipuke is water in flood. Flooding is a way of life for Ngāti Hine. Ngāti Hine communities such as Pipiwai, Matawaia, Motatau & at times Moerewa and Otiria, are often isolated from the rest of the world due to flooding at least once a year during the end of summer floods. At times flooding can last between two days and one week depending on the extent of rainfall and the community road system. This has contributed to the self-sustainability of communities. Flooding is an important climate for migratory tuna however the flow of water can be better managed by Ngāti Hine. Primary Indicators for Waipuke are listed:

- Flooding status and trends
- Whanau and community access to health and education services
- Sedimentation
- Mitigation techniques such as re-establishing swamps, bunding, swaling and terracing
- Impacts on whanau housing and marae, and infrastructure

Inside the Patuharakeke 2014 IHEMP they have stated that they request statutory authorities to:

- ensure that water quality standards in our rohe are set based on the elevated standard we want to achieve rather than establishing a minimum lower standard that we can degrade to. ii. ensure that when water quality issues arise, the source of the problem must be addressed rather than adopting "band aid" solutions (e.g. find new ways to treat water, mangrove removal in estuaries as opposed to addressing sedimentation and pollution in the upper catchment etc). iii. promote and provide incentives for the rehabilitation, enhancement and protection of waterbodies and margins; iv. ensure that appropriately sited, purpose-built wetlands are used for sewage systems. We object to the use of repo of any size being used for sewage systems.
- prohibit drainage of naturally wet areas or wetlands including draining adjacent land; vi. ensure that no chemical pesticides, fertilisers, or contaminants are used where they can potentially affect any waterbody; vii. ensure that no liquid waste (e.g. stormwater, sewage and farm effluent) is discharged into a waterbody; viii. ensure that unrestricted stock access to waterbodies is prevented and nitrogen caps are imposed on farms; ix. ensure that resource consents for works stipulate regular cultural health monitoring by resourced kaitiaki as part of compliance monitoring. Where data shows that there is an adverse effect on water quality then activities must cease; x. ensure that riparian margins are as wide as possible and planted in locally sourced indigenous plants; xi. ensure that when structures are placed in waterbodies, provision is made for indigenous migratory species; and xii. provide free riparian management plans for farms (NRC).

Water Quantity/Allocation e) PTB will advocate for appropriate water allocation strategies and request NRC ensure that water permits are granted for a maximum 15-year duration. In addition, permits must include consent conditions that take into account the following matters: i. the level of existing knowledge about the resource; ii. the risk to the resource; iii. the type of the activity supported by the take and use of water; and iv. justification for volume applied for. f) PTB will oppose the granting of water permits to take and use water from waterways where there is insufficient information about flows, including flow volume and variability (e.g. small tributaries). g) PTB will advocate for monitoring, reporting and effective and enforceable penalties for non-compliance, including revoking resource consents and enforced environmental remediation. h) The underlying land titles of which the Pukekauri Dam area is comprised (taken under Public Works and later declared surplus to requirement) be returned to Patuharakeke ownership promptly.

Tools for Assessing Impacts on Freshwater Values

Tangata whenua have been calling for the recognition and support for Mātauranga Māori in environmental monitoring and assessment tools. Patuharakeke identified the need for councils and agencies to support them to compile base line data and assess the state of freshwater resources, including but not limited to, cultural audits, GIS mapping of waterways and mahinga kai, cultural health index and the use of customary management tools for protecting freshwater values.

Cultural indicators designed and monitored by local communities give a more holistic outlook of wellbeing. Indicators have been developed throughout the county. The water allocation process does not account for the complexity of the relationship that iwi and hapū have with water and for this to be reflected in the policy and planning. Water must be set aside and allocated to Māori land and land returned as part of Treaty settlements. concerns about the impact of trading and the availability of water especially in terms of their Treaty settlements. Water allocation (water quantity limits) – response to increasing competition for the allocation of rights to water

An example of a customary law commonly found in Aotearoa is **Rahui** - a traditional Polynesian customary system of temporary prohibition on the use of an area or particular species, continue to be a common practise amongst Māori and should be supported by local and central government.

Wananga was also a consistent tool for water management. Wananga are an opportunity for the sharing of knowledge and the development of knowledge. They allow for tangata whenua to gain a full picture of the needs of their communities and the indicators of wellbeing that they are experiencing. There is a lack of accurate knowledge of the state of freshwater, water security and sovereignty. Kororareka Marae Hapu Environmental Management Plan 2009, identifies wananga as a tool, “advocate and participate in Kororareka Marae wananga initiatives that promote the sustainable management of the water resource in accordance with Ngapuhi nui tonu tikanga.”

Existing Models in Te Taitokerau

Existing model and location	Structure & agreement	Examples of co-governance
IKHMG – Kaipara Harbour	Agreement between iwi, Kaipara community, crown agencies, local government, and NGOs	Co-management and some co-planning established in 2005 to promote integrated management, kaitiakitanga and use of mātauranga Māori for monitoring
Waimamaku		
Nga Kaitiaki o Te Wai Māori		

Global Tools

The Convention on Biological Diversity, traditional knowledge, and customary use of biodiversity indicators are described as the following:

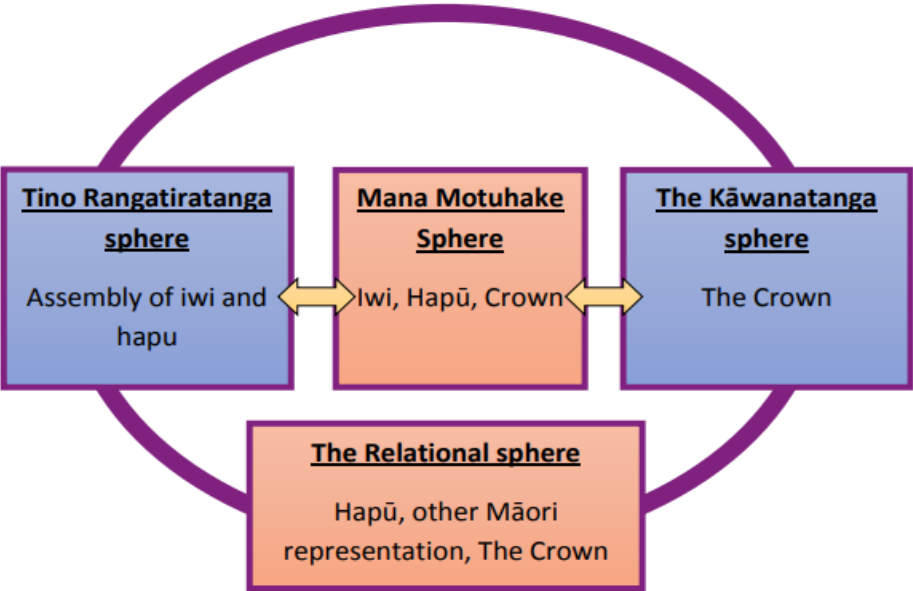
- Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages
- Status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities
- Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations
- The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy

Inside the NRC tangata whenua freshwater values report 2015, the key processes identified in this study are:

- Rāhui – a temporary or permanent restriction on use of a resource, can be targeted at a specific resource and/or species but can require broader restrictions. Rāhui is an expression of values such as mana and kaitiakitanga.
- Monitoring – includes use of tangata whenua indicators as well as participation in standard environmental monitoring. Monitoring is a practical expression of kaitiakitanga.
- Duration of water take consents – this concern arises from consideration of property rights which, in turn, are derived from the Treaty of Waitangi and from values such as mana and rangatiratanga.
- Appropriate disposal of wastewater – low-impact discharge to land is supported; and discharge to fresh water or the marine environment is opposed.
- Eco system indicators have always been a tool for assessment within Indigenous communities. In Te Ao Māori, we measure these things in many ways; We observe the Puru Tuna and its growth which indicates how cold or warm the Awa may be. Using the words Rohe – Awa in this context, instead of the use of the word catchment, to acknowledge whakapapa connections and allow diversity.
- The underground wetlands are also home to many species and help Repo and Koroma thrive. They also provide passage, nutrients, and health for the many species living within the Repo (Swamp).
- There was mention of someone speaking to a Hydrology person at the Mangawhai bridge project. This person stated that there is no more tele metrics being used throughout the Ngātihine area.
- In the Matike Mai report, they talk about spheres of influences. The relational sphere in the diagram from the Matike Mai report shows us that we are the medium.

Tools for Assessing Impacts

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SOURCE: Matike Mai - <https://nwo.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/MatikeMaiAotearoa25Jan16.pdf>

MANA	VALUES	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES	ATTRIBUTES	TOOLS
MANA ATUA	ATUATANGA	The protection and restoration of the mauri of the Atua. The protection and restoration of the water cycle and its entirety – Tane Te Waiora. The Oceanic cycles of Kiwa, Hinemoana and Tawhirimatea (highs, lows, trade winds) are respected and understood. The restoration of Taonga. By 2040 the restoration of all ecosystems	I PEHEA NGA MAUNGA, AWA, KOAWAAWA I PAOROORO AI? IN WHAT WAY DO THE RIVERS, STREAMS AND MOUNTAINS ECHO? WHATITIRI... NGĀTI HINE INDICATORS; Parawhenuamea – ensuring nature of prohibition of swap draining. Holds waitai in soil to refresh aquifers. Maunga and awa close the water cycle	Wananga Tohi Karakia Rongoa
	WAIRUATANGA	The protection and restoration of sacred places and ceremonial areas. The reverence for the healing powers of water The respect and restoration of Kaitiakitanga including Taniwha Kaitiaki.	Waiora, waiariki. Tena te wai no kokohuia, te inumia ra o te kokopu. Taniwha are seen across the natural landscape – Ngāti hine pukepukerau, takauere, tuna paea, aria te uru, pokopoko etc...	Whangai hau – spirit of the gift ensures return and abundance Kotahitanga
	MARAMATAKA	Respect and understanding of the rhythms of the heavens and earth – Tama nui te Ra, Hine Takurua, Hine Raumati ratou ko Te Marama. Shift to sustainable consumption patterns – lunar calendar/traditional methods of CSU	Nga whetu maraama – puanaga, piripi, takurua, hine ruihi – the quality of light at dawn waterways	reverence for the turning of cycles Karakia
MANA TANGATA	TIKANGA	The respect, understanding and reverence of ancestral practices The respect, acknowledgement and Understanding of the Law of balance, reciprocity and return - utu		Tapu Rahui Utu muru
	MANA			
	MANAAKITANGA	Ensure access to safe and nutritious water and food supplies (food sovereignty indicators: seed famine, access issues, pollution)		

	AHIKA/MANA WHENUA	By 2030 100% mana whenua water collectives managing ture whenua lands and waterways with adapted action plans By 2025 establishment of regional and mana whenua water entities.		
MANA MOTUHAKE	AHU WHENUA	The respect and understanding of the value of occupations of the highest order Increase in natures positive production (ngahere food and medicine forests. Indigenous agroecology) Advance equitable livelihoods particularly indigenous minorities and rural people By 2050, zero pollution. Waiora and wai Māori; kia papapounamu te moana, indigenous agroecology, soil restoration, closed water cycle and wetlands	He kai kei aku ringa He kakano ahau I ruia mai I rangiatea	Te tiriti Māori water collectives Adapt action plans
	HUA PARAKORE	Safe and nutritious food and water supplies. supporting efforts to restore traditional foodways Understanding our cultural foodscapes		
	RANGATIRATANGA	Building resilience to vulnerabilities – tools, sharing resources, kaitiaki methods, wananga and collective knowledge sharing.		

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TITLE: **Proposal to have a formal meeting in June**

From: Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 12 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to propose that the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) virtual workshop scheduled for 9 June 2022 be changed to a formal TTMAC meeting.

This has been proposed for the following reasons:

- Impact of Covid-19 has hampered progress and considered discussions on significant agenda items, and this will provide another formal opportunity for TTMAC members to meet kānohi ki te kānohi (in person) to progress important work in detail. For example the Te Tiriti Partnership and Implementation Plan, Freshwater Framework, Te Tiriti Health Check and to provide recommendations to council in a timely and efficient manner.
- Impact of proposed local government legislative reforms and increased workload on iwi and hapū representatives to participate and provide feedback/advice on these matters

It is proposed that dates for subsequent TTMAC meetings remain the same and are noted as below:
are:

Thursday	Venue
14 July	Formal meeting
11 August	Workshop
8 September	Formal meeting
13 October	Workshop (TBC – dependent dependant on local body elections)
10 November	Formal meeting (TBC – dependant on new council's governance statement)
8 December	Workshop (TBC – dependant on new council's governance statement)

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Proposal to have a formal meeting in June' by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and dated 5 May 2022, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

Nil.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE: Tangata Whenua Environmental Monitoring Fund - Draft allocation policy

From: Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and
Group Manager/s: Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services, on 12 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Council has a fund of \$20,000 a year to support environmental monitoring by tāngata whenua. The fund is intended to support tāngata whenua to undertake their own monitoring, however it is often underutilised and there is limited guidance for staff on how this fund should be allocated. A policy to guide allocation of the fund would clarify this situation for staff and tāngata whenua alike.

At the 9 December 2021 meeting the working party approved liaison between the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) and staff to develop a policy to guide decisions on allocating the fund. A draft policy has been developed with advice from MTAG and is **attached** for consideration by the Working Party.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Tangata Whenua Environmental Monitoring Fund - Draft allocation policy' by Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and dated 2 May 2022, be received.
2. That the Working Party endorse the Attached draft allocation policy.

Tuhinga/Background

At its 9 December 2021 meeting the working party approved liaison between the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) and staff to work on better providing for tāngata whenua involvement in councils environmental monitoring programme. While it was acknowledged that this is a large piece of work that will take time, there are smaller projects that can be progressed in the short-term including, development of a policy to guide decisions on allocating the councils tāngata whenua environmental monitoring fund. This annual fund of \$20,000 is intended to support tāngata whenua to undertake their own monitoring, however, it has been underutilised in the past and there is little guidance for staff on how decisions are to be made.

Staff have worked with MTAG to develop a policy to guide allocation decisions for this fund. This will provide clarity as to the scope and purpose of the fund and provide consistency in decision making. The draft allocation policy is **Attached** for consideration by the Working Party. It includes guidance on the scope of the fund, application and funding criteria with a focus on the cultural and physical health of fresh and coastal waters, climate change and building capacity of tāngata whenua – this was largely informed by elements of Te Tai Tokerau Māori and Council Working Party strategic intent relating to capacity and capability, water/marine and climate change.

Staff would appreciate any feedback on the draft policy by the working party.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Tangata whenua environmental monitoring fund - draft allocation policy  

Tāngata whenua Environmental Monitoring Fund – Allocation Policy

Introduction

Tāngata whenua have a strong connection to, and deep knowledge of, the environment in their rohe. This knowledge of mātauranga Māori can assist Council perform its environmental management functions and complement Council's monitoring programmes. Sharing environmental information and expertise between tāngata whenua and council also improves the knowledge base of both and will assist in protecting and restoring the Mauri of fresh and coastal waters and adapting to climate change.

Council currently allocates \$20,000 a year to assist tāngata whenua to undertake environmental monitoring within Te Tai Tokerau. The purpose of the fund is to:

- support tāngata whenua to undertake monitoring activity
- increase the skills and capacity of tāngata whenua to undertake monitoring
- share knowledge and information so both tāngata whenua and council can better understand and manage changes in the environment
- support progress on objectives of the Te Tai Tokerau Māori and Council Working Party strategic intent relating to capacity and capability, water/marine and climate change.

Scope of the funding

The fund is to support environmental monitoring by tāngata whenua and to complement monitoring activities in projects or programmes that council and tāngata whenua are partners in. The scope includes:

1. monitoring by tāngata whenua to understand the cultural and physical health of fresh and coastal waterbodies (and associated ecosystems) and / or the impacts of climate change on fresh or coastal waterways
2. development of indicators or methods for assessing the 'cultural health' of fresh and coastal waters and assessing the impacts of climate change
3. assisting in the review or development of parts of iwi or hapū environmental management plans related to the above
4. training and capacity building for tāngata whenua to undertake environmental monitoring related to the above.

The fund is not intended to support monitoring:

- that is the primary responsibility or function of another council or agency
- that is outside the boundaries of Northland Regional Council jurisdiction.

Application criteria

Funding will only be granted where:

- i. The applicant is an established legal tāngata whenua entity such as a marae committee, Hapū trust, Iwi Authority, or a consultant contracted to act on the entity's behalf
- ii. The monitoring proposed relates to the matters listed under 1-4 above.
- iii. Monitoring data is to be made available to NRC unless there are particular sensitivities associated with some or all of the information gathered (details of which are to be identified in the application).

Application details (See Attachment 1: application form)

1. The name of the applicant and contact details
2. Bank account details and GST number (if GST registered).

3. Evidence of endorsement from the relevant marae or tāngata whenua entity (such as minutes of relevant meetings or a supporting letter from representatives of a marae committee, hapū or iwi).
4. A description of the aims of the monitoring and expected benefits / uses it will provide and how it meets assessment criteria 1-5 below.
5. The amount of funding sought and indicative payment schedule.
6. A description of:
 - the aspects to be monitored,
 - the methods used to collect and record the information gathered,
 - maps of the proposed sites to be monitored
 - the frequency and duration of the monitoring
 - A description of how the information is to be collated and reported.
7. Any proposed restrictions on use, distribution, release or publication of the data by NRC (including any requirements relating to attribution, references and acknowledgement of intellectual property).

Assessment criteria:

Applications are assessed on the extent to which they will achieve one or more of the following:

1. Improved understanding of the cultural and physical health of fresh and coastal waterbodies (and associated ecosystems) and / or the impacts of climate change on fresh or coastal waterways
2. development of indicators or methods for assessing the 'cultural health' of fresh and coastal waters and assessing the impacts of climate change
3. assist in the review or development of parts of iwi or hapu environmental management plans related to the above
4. training and capacity building for tāngata whenua to undertake environmental monitoring related to the above
5. provide data to complement NRC environmental monitoring and assist NRC and tāngata whenua to manage natural and physical resources in Te Tai Tokerau.

Decisions

Funding applications will be considered and decided upon by a panel of the Group Manager – Governance and Engagement, the Māori Relationships Manager and Monitoring Manager. If an application is successful, a funding agreement will be drafted. This will outline the terms and conditions of the funding, a payment schedule and details of reporting information – it should also identify any constraints on use of the data by NRC and any attribution / acknowledgements of the source if required.

Attachment 1 – application form

1. Applicant:

2. Contact details:

Phone:

Email:

Address:

3. Bank account details and GST number (if GST registered).

Account:

GST number (if any):

4. Evidence of endorsement from the relevant marae or tāngata whenua entity:

5. Amount of funding sought (excluding GST):

Indicative payment schedule:

6. A description of:

- the aspects to be monitored:
- the methods used to collect and record the information gathered:
- A map of the proposed sites to be monitored:
- The frequency of the monitoring:
- Completion date:
- A description of how the information is to be collated and reported.

7. A description of the aims of the monitoring and expected benefits / uses the monitoring will provide (please see assessment criteria):

8. Intellectual property and attribution:

Please outline any proposed restrictions on use, distribution, release or publication of the data by NRC (including any requirements relating to attribution, references and acknowledgement of intellectual property):

Note: It is the Grantee's responsibility to ensure all works (no matter who is undertaking them) are carried out in compliance with current health and safety legislation.

TITLE: Te Mana o te Wai Funding

From: Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager

Authorised by Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s: Services, on 03 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Council has allocated \$250,000 per year ongoing, starting from next financial year (1 July 2022), for implementing Te Mana o Te Wai. Advice is sought from Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on how this funding should be spent.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Te Mana o te Wai Funding' by Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager and dated 29 April 2022, be received.
2. That Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party endorse the allocation of the \$250,000 of councils Te Mana o Te Wai funding as follows:
 - a. The priorities for the first three years (22/23, 23/24 and 24/25) be:
 - i. 1st priority – Supporting tangata whenua participation in the freshwater planning process
 - ii. 2nd priority – Developing a mātauranga Māori freshwater monitoring framework
 - iii. 3rd priority –
 - (1) Implementing the mātauranga Māori freshwater monitoring framework, and
 - (2) Investigating the use of mechanisms available under the Resource Management Act 1991 to involve tangata whenua in freshwater management (such as using transfer of functions and joint management agreements)
3. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse the following next steps to confirm specific allocations:
 - a. Step 1: Confirm the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group's workplan and the programme for tangata whenua engagement on the Freshwater plan change (this will provide clarity on the funding required for the 1st priority - Supporting tangata whenua involvement in the freshwater planning process)
 - b. Step 2: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party to provide advice to council on developing a mātauranga Māori freshwater monitoring framework.
 - c. Step 3: Council to confirm the process and funding for the development of the mātauranga Māori freshwater monitoring framework.
 - d. Step 4: Staff to seek advice from Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party early 2023 on the detailed allocation of the 23/24 funding.
4. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse MTAG to work with staff to develop a scope of work to develop a mātauranga Māori freshwater monitoring framework to be presented to the September TTMAC meeting for advice.

Tuhinga/Background

In 2020 central government released its National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM).

It requires freshwater to be managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai¹, including by

- involving tangata whenua,
- prioritising the health and wellbeing of water bodies, then the essential needs of people, followed by other uses,
- enabling the application of mātauranga Māori, to the management of freshwater, and
- investigating use of transfer of powers, joint management agreements and mana whakahono a rohe.

Council has allocated \$250,000 a year ongoing starting in the next financial year (starting 1 July 2022) as part of its commitment to implement Te Mana o Te Wai. The funding is to support tangata whenua in freshwater management. No decisions have been made about how the funding will be allocated, except for advancing \$111,000 from next year's budget to assist the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) in their work on the freshwater plan change² this current financial year.

Council would like advice from TTMAC on how the Te Mana o Te Wai funding should be allocated.

The initial thinking is:

- To set a three-year workplan, with expenditure reviewed annually (to be recommended by TTMAC and approved by Council)
- Set the priorities (which are based on the direction in the NPS-FM) for the first three years as follows:
 - 1st priority – Supporting tangata whenua participation in the freshwater planning process (principally providing funding for TWWAG's work and supporting tangata whenua participation in the planning process)
 - 2nd priority – Developing a mātauranga Māori freshwater monitoring framework, which could include:
 - How mātauranga Māori is used for monitoring progress towards freshwater target attributes states and environmental outcomes in the freshwater plan change
 - Supporting kaitiaki to undertake their own freshwater monitoring mahi
 - Involving tangata whenua in the development of council freshwater monitoring programmes (e.g. wetlands, threatened species, and sediment)
 - 3rd priority:
 - Implementing the mātauranga Māori freshwater monitoring framework – allocation of funds to tangata whenua to undertake freshwater monitoring
 - Investigating the transfer of functions, joint management agreements etc (monitoring may be included in Māori monitoring framework)

¹ Refer clauses 3.2 and 3.3 of the NPS-FM.

² Approved by council at their 23 March 2022 meeting

- Based on these priorities, the proposed general estimated allocation would be as follows:

	22/23	23/24	24/25
Supporting tangata whenua in the freshwater planning process*	\$150k (\$111k already allocated + additional estimated \$39k)	\$50k	\$50k
Developing a Freshwater Mātauranga Māori monitoring framework	\$100K	\$0	\$0
Implementing the Mātauranga Māori freshwater monitoring framework	\$0	\$150k	\$150k
Investigate transfer of functions, JMAs etc	\$0	\$50k	\$50k

*There is already budget for Māori involvement in freshwater water planning i.e. not all being funded out of TMOTW funding.

If TTMAC are comfortable with this initial thinking, then the recommended next steps are as follows:

- Firm up the funding for the first year (22/23) for supporting tangata whenua in the freshwater planning process (the first priority). This will depend on TWWAG's 22/23 workplan and the programme for tangata whenua engagement on the plan change – both of which have yet to be confirmed and will be brought to TTMAC for endorsement (estimate July TTMAC meeting).
- Once the quantum of funding for supporting tangata whenua in the freshwater planning process is confirmed, this will determine how much is available within the 22/23 financial year for developing the mātauranga Māori freshwater monitoring framework (second priority). This will then be brought back to TTMAC for recommendations on how this work should progress (estimate September TTMAC meeting).
- Staff will come back to TTMAC early 2023 to seek advice on the detailed allocation of the 23/24 funding.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE: Economic development workshop report and actions

From: Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 12 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The focus of the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party's (TTMAC) regional workshop held on 14 April was the TTMAC Strategic Intent Ngā Whaingā for economic development:

- **Whai Rawa:** Restore and boost tangata whenua self-reliance and self-determination.
- **Whai Mana:** Maximise economic opportunities for tangata whenua.
- **Whai Oranga:** Economic growth is compatible with the protection and enhancement of ecological, spiritual and cultural values of tangata whenua.

The workshop opened with guest speaker, Willie Te Aho, Te Whānau ā Apanui Hapū Chair, who spoke on Te Whānau ā Apanui Vision, Aspirations and Strategic Issues and emphasised the importance of economic development initiatives ensuring the sustainability and wellbeing of the environment first and foremost. Willie outlined aspirations and options for power sharing that recognised the mana of the hapū. He discussed the challenges experienced by hapū in their relationship with local and central government and the importance of being able to assert tinorangatiranga in the development of land, building of housing and working with partners to leverage of their asset base and investments. As such Te Whānau Apanui and hapū have seen significant investment in housing and whānau, have been able to purchase/own their homes and build an economic base that has employed their own workforce, and secured central government funding to achieve this.

Discussion followed raising important issues about asset base and the need for council to consider how hapū can build capability to manage their own resources, support kaitiaki and whānau that are currently living on their whenua, what economic data/research is available through councils to understand what this means for hapū in Te Taitokerau.

In attendance for the second item was Northland Inc Chair and director, Nicole Anderson and board member, Kris MacDonald who provided a verbal update on the progress of the development of a regional economic development strategy and a recognition that key stakeholders need to be represented in the steering group that is being formed to deliver on the vision and aspirations of Te Taitokerau, Northland: [Te Ōhanga Rautaki Whānui o Te Tai Tokerau | Northland-inc - Northland, New Zealand \(northlandnz.com\)](https://www.northlandnz.com).

Co-Chair for the Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TW-WAG), Dave Milner, was the final presenter. He provided an update on membership, the Terms of Reference and other mahi that TW-WAG are progressing under a tight timeline around engagement of iwi/hapū on the Freshwater Plan Change.

Actions for follow up included:

- Staff to consider how they can inform a discussion at next TTMAC formal meeting.
- Request a follow up presentation from Northland Inc re Regional Economic Development Strategy – Northland Inc representatives will provide an update at this meeting.
- TW-WAG Stage 1 report to be provided to the next TTMAC formal meeting.
- Membership of TW-WAG to be discussed at the next TTMAC formal meeting.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Economic development workshop report and actions' by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and dated 7 May 2022, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

Nil.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE: Local government review

From: Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager

Authorised by Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s: Services, on 05 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

This item is an update to the “Local government review” item presented to the March Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) meeting. It provides an overview of the meeting with the Future for local Government review panel and outlines the next steps

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report ‘Local government review’ by Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager and dated 29 April 2022, be received.
2. That if the date for making a submission on the draft report of the Future for Local Government review panel does not align with a Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party meeting, then the tangata whenua representative members of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse members _____ to provide input into council’s submission.

Tuhinga/Background

On 23 April 2021 the Minister of Local Government (the Minister) established a Review into the Future for Local Government (the review). The review is to consider, report and make recommendations on this matter to the Minister. The review is led by an independent review panel made up of five members from a range of backgrounds and experience. More information about the Government’s process can be found here at <https://www.futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz/>. Staff have presented items on the review at the December 2021 and March 2022 TTMAC meetings. Members will recall that members Pita Tipene, Rowan Tautari, Mike Kake and Julianne Chetham were endorsed by the tangata whenua members of TTMAC to attend the council meeting with the review panel on 5 April 2022.

The meeting was held with two of the five panel members (Antione Coffin and Gael Surgenor). The meeting consisted of a presentation by councillors and the four tangata whenua members of TTMAC, followed by discussion. The presentation focussed on five key messages:

1. *The natural environment te Taiao must be a cornerstone purpose of local government - as much as community wellbeing is.*
2. *We support the continued journey to embed a true Te Tiriti Partnership.*
3. *Transformational outcomes need to be locally designed and driven – it will not be one-size-fits-all across Aotearoa.*
4. *Optimising how central government (e.g. Department of Conservation) interacts with local government and operates in the regions should be a key focus of the review.*
5. *That the scale of local government enables meaningful partnerships and connections with Taitokerau communities and our environment.*

The presentation included as summary of outcomes of the tangata whenua perspectives interview work lead by Makarena Dalton (Barker and Associates).

A follow-up letter was sent to the panel, elaborating on the points made in the meeting, and included a copy of the tangata whenua perspectives interviews report.

Next steps

In the March item, it was noted that staff would start working in April with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) on a plan for developing a tangata whenua and council collective view on the future form of local government.

Council has been reviewing workload across the organisation. It has decided that the most efficient and effective approach is to pause on developing any further work on the future form of local government until the review panel releases their draft report for submission in September this year.

It is anticipated that council will seek the views of TTMAC to inform councils submission on the draft report (though this has yet to be discussed with council). Tangata whenua members may wish to provide some advice to council on how they should have input into a council submission, noting that September will be the last meeting date for TTMAC within this council triennium. Tangata whenua members may, for example, want to consider delegating input into the submission to MTAG or the four members that were involved in the presentation to the review panel, should the date for making a submission not align with the September TTMAC meeting.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE: Local government elections 2022

From: Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and Kim Peita, Maori Relationships Manager

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on 12 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

This report provides an update on Māori constituencies for councils including Māori wards and number of seats pertaining to Kaipara District Council, Far North District Council, Whangarei District Council and Northland Regional Council. It also provides an update on the regional communications campaign, more specifically the proposed Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) campaign, and a summary of work being done by other councils to engage, support and provide accessible and relevant information for iwi, hapū, youth to stand, enrol and vote in the local government elections.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Local government elections 2022' by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and Kim Peita, Maori Relationships Manager and dated 3 May 2022, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

Local government in Te Taitokerau is entering a new era following the decision by all four Northland councils to establish Māori constituencies/wards. As a result, each council was required to undertake a representation review in 2021 to determine the new arrangements to be put in place for the next local government elections in October 2022. These arrangements have now been finalised confirming the following Māori constituencies/wards for each council:

- Whangarei District Council has a district wide Whangarei District Māori Ward represented by two Māori councillors.
- Kaipara District Council has a district wide Te Moananui o Kaipara Māori Ward represented by one Māori councillor.
- Far North Council has a district wide Nga Tai o Tokerau Māori Ward represented by four Māori councillors.
- Northland Regional Council has a region wide Te Raki Māori Constituency represented by two Māori councillors.

Across Northland region there are a total of nine Maori seats across four wards. The key dates are outlined below:

- Fri 15 July 2022: Nominations open/roll open for inspection
- Fri 12 August 2022: Nominations close (12 noon)/ roll closes
- Fri 16 September 2022 – Wed 21 September 2022: Delivery of voting documents
- Sat 8 October 2022: Election Day
- Thurs 13 October 2022 – Wed 19 October 2022 (or as soon as practicable): Declaration of result/public notice of results.

Two regional working groups have been formed to co-ordinate 2022 election matters in Northland:

- **Northland 2022 Local Government Elections Working Group (Elections WG):** this group is made of the governance leads/managers and/or project managers from each council, the Electoral Commission Registrar, and the Electoral Officer. The purpose of this working group is to have oversight over all elections processes and communications strategies for Northland, and better co-ordinate activities occurring at each council. This group started meeting in October 2021 and will meet once per month till the end of 2022. Gavin Dawson, KDC Governance Advisor, is the co-ordinator of this working group.
- **Regional Communications Working Group (Communications WG):** this group is made of a communication department representative from each council, the Electoral Commission Registrar, and the Elections WG Co-ordinator. The purpose of this working group is to develop and propose the regional communications and engagement strategy, which is agreed with the Elections WG. This group started meeting in November 2021 and will meet once per month till the end of 2022 (prior to an Elections WG meeting). Natasha Stubbing, NRC Marketing and Engagement Manager, is the co-ordinator of this working group.

TTMAC Campaign

In council's commitment to support Māori seats \$20,000 was allocated in 2021/2022 for the provision of resource, support and information for iwi and hapū to engage in the local government election processes. This directly aligns with the TTMAC strategic intent and whaingā "Māori representation – Tangata Whenua are equitably represented in all council decisions and operations."

Accordingly, a Māori media campaign has been designed with advice being provided by TTMAC tangata whenua representatives and staff. External consultants have been engaged to provide a more nuanced approach with targeted messages for a kaupapa Māori approach including building collateral pertaining to standing for council, enrolment and voting in local government elections. It aims to build a better understanding of the Māori and general roll so that iwi and hapū can determine make up of new constituencies, nomination processes etc.

The following actions are currently in progress:

- Engagement and brief provided to Māori radio stations (Te Hiku, Ngātihine, Tautoko) to promote the local government elections and relevance for iwi and hapū in terms of Maori representation ability to influence decisions in local government.
- Engagement of youth leaders/champions to present information at hui/marae, on radio, on social media and in te reo Māori.
- Provision of information for iwi and hapū hui on request to facilitate a kānohi ki te kānohi grass roots community approach on marae and in more isolated rural communities.
- Regional local elections website updated regularly going live June with TTMAC initiatives.
- Online webinar with TTMAC representatives facilitated by youth champions.
- Kete of resources developed and shared end May with iwi, hapū and promoted via appropriate communications platforms.

Regional Communications Campaign

The four Northland councils are working together to run a joint marketing and promotional campaign. A key part of the 2022 elections campaign needs to focus on providing information about what the new Māori constituencies/wards mean and ensuring people understand how they can participate in the elections process as both candidates and voters.

As this is the first time that Te Taitokerau Northland have had Māori wards and constituencies, it is important that mana i te whenua as change makers have a voice and are able to lead and engage in local election process.

The campaign has three key phases – Enrol, Stand and Vote and is a multi-channelled, campaign across several months. The campaign will launch in Mid-June. A website, currently under development, will be used as a key tool in the campaign and act as a central hub of information for the Northland local elections.

The key objectives of the campaign are to:

- Information provision for mana i te whenua about Māori seats (wards/constituency) within a local government context
- Engage all Northlanders and encourage a diverse range of people to stand as candidates
- Activate the community and mana i te whenua to participate in the local body elections:
 - To stand as candidates
 - To enrol, with an emphasis on youth and Māori to increase their representation as voters, as councillors, as participants in the local government elections
 - Getting people to vote
- Increase voter turn-out at local elections in October to at least 50% of eligible voters.

The communications subgroup is committed to working closely with the Māori Engagement teams. “Kia Tu Mai Māori Mā” is a kaupapa proposed and shared by Dr Wiki Walker, WDC and is the call to action for all and will be the key message across the regional campaign. It is important that council respect the intent of “Kia Tu Mai Māori Mā”.

Kaipara District Council

Mana Whenua Quarterly Hui held on 8 February to update Te Roroa and Te Uri o Hau on the Regional Communications Working Groups that have been formed to deliver the elections and related communications strategies. Agreement that there needs to be a strong focus on how Maori Wards work, who can stand and vote, and raising awareness of the importance of local government in our communities. Each council has undertaken to work with their Iwi/Mana Whenua partners and networks to begin the campaign goals and awareness of Maori Wards and the elections in general.

Far North District Council

Local elections have been given top priority and approach is to have relevant and meaningful engagement with Māori, youth, and rural isolated communities that are hard to reach (lack of access to technological resources). “Our door is open” policy, and we will be making ourselves available throughout the district. They have deployed a Project Manager Local Government Elections 2022-Democracy Services to support iwi and hapū engagement in this specific area.

Whāngarei District Council

It is intended to hold hui on marae inviting key speakers that have experience as Māori ward councillors from other iwi to share their insights and knowledge of being councillors, what it took to stand and their respective campaigns. Provision of relevant information will be available, and collateral being developed that has been offered to other councils to share with iwi and hapū by WDC communications team.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE: Reports from other working party and groups

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

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 12 May 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to present records of actions from council's other working party meetings that have occurred since the last Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) meeting. It is also an opportunity for working party Chairs and TTMAC members on working parties to provide a verbal update and answer any questions that may arise.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Reports from other working party and groups' by Sally Bowron, Strategy, Governance and Engagement Team Admin/PA and dated 30 March 2022, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

Māori Technical Advisory Group

TTMAC representatives: Juliane Chetham , Georgina Connelly, Nora Rameka, William Sullivan, Janelle Beazley, Mira Norris, Rowan Tautari

The Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) meet regularly on the first Thursday of each month to address mahi referred to them by Te Taitokerau Māori and Council working Party. At the 7 April meeting the following topics were discussed:

- MTAG work tracker
- Appointment of Māori Practitioner to assist with the Review of Regional Policy Statement
- Māori Practitioner for Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONL) mapping in the Coastal Marine Area
- Tāngata whenua monitoring fund – draft allocation policy
- Draft Freshwater Framework.

Following discussion, MTAG agreed to the following actions:

- Staff to incorporate the feedback provided and bring a revised work tracker to the next MTAG meeting
- Strategic Policy Specialist to circulate the Draft Freshwater Framework to MTAG members for their feedback
- Strategic Policy Specialist to circulate the tracked changes version of the Tāngata Whenua Environmental Monitoring Fund – Draft Allocation Policy to MTAG members for their feedback before it goes to the next TTMAC formal meeting
- Staff to go back to both parties putting forward a proposal for the ONL mapping to see if they can reduce the scale and cost of their proposed methodology
- Add the Kaitiaki Collective (Alyx Pivac) as a possible Māori consultant to assist MTAG in providing input into the five yearly review of the Regional Policy Statement
- Bring the GIS consultant to the May MTAG meeting to demonstrate the mahi being done.

Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party, Chair Jack Crow

TTMAC representatives: Julianne Chetham, Georgina Connelly, Barb Elboz, Nora Rameka

The Biodiversity and Biosecurity Working Party met on Wednesday 23 February 2022. The topics for discussion included:

- Presentation on the “kiwi Coast” programme delivered by Ngaire Sullivan and Andrew mentor
- Presentation on about uncontrolled dogs on far north beaches from concerned member of the public- Mr Troy Churton
- Updates given on lake Karaka, Predator free 2050, Feral deer and Kauri protection
- Biosecurity Climate change strategy
- Biodiversity Strategy update
- Biodiversity and Biosecurity work program

Following discussion, the Biodiversity and Biosecurity Working Party provided advice on the following next steps:

- The Chair noted that the climate change strategy was funded in year two of the LTP and that there was a need to scope the engagement process and consider requesting unbudgeted expenditure to begin work this financial year.
- Kiwi Coast Presentation – the presentation was received with interest and information noted, support was given to prepare an item for future council workshop as per the item recommendation.
- Biodiversity Strategy update – The recommendation to delay the development of a regional biodiversity strategy until further progress is made with the national guidance and in the interim develop an internal NRC biodiversity strategy was supported by the working party.
- Uncontrolled dogs on beaches- The working party supported writing to the FNDC encouraging the council to undertake an early review of the dog control bylaws to address the concerns of uncontrolled dogs on beaches. The working party also requested staff to enquire with the kaitiaki ranger programme on more presence on summer patrols at beaches, particularly Taupo bay and investigate dog training workshops provided for by Kiwi Coast.

Water and Land Working Party (Chair: Cr Justin Blaikie)

TTMAC representatives: Janelle Beazley, Mira Norris, Alan Riwaka, Georgina Connelly, Waimarie Kingi

The Water and Land Working Party met on Tuesday 1 March 2022. The topics for discussion included:

- Land Management Work Program – current and future
- Soil Conservation Strategy
- Update on SHaRP
- Update on Waima Waitai Waioira
- Natural Resources Monitoring Work programme – current and future

- SOE Reporting and Communications Framework
- Sediment Monitoring Review
- Natural Resources Monitoring progress against KPIs YTD

Following discussion, the Water and Land Working Party provided advice on the following next steps:

- A progress report of the soil conservation strategy development to be submitted at the next Water and Land Working Party meeting – Land Management Programme Manager.
- A progress update on the Waima Waitai Waiora project to be reported at the next Water and Land Working Party meeting – Land Management Programme Manager.
- That the air quality report is to be shared with the TTMAC members – Natural Resources Science Manager.

Climate Change Working Party (Chair: Cr. Amy Macdonald)

TTMAC representatives: Nora Rameka, Rihari Dargaville, Rowan Tautari, Thomas Hohaia

The Working Party met on 23 February 2022. The topics for discussion included:

- Recruitment update and introduction of new staff
- Progress Year 1 of Ngā Taumata o Te Moana
- Electric vehicle survey report summary
- Funding Business Cases for Pilot Adaptation Projects (Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy) at District Councils
- New vessel update
- EV - Bus update

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

- Year 2 project #38: There is potentially an opportunity for NRC to work with DOC together in the peatland and wetland carbon storage space.
- Future plans for our EV network needs to be embedded with our Northland council transport teams, working groups and agencies
- Calvin Thomas, General Manager Northland Transportation alliance (NTA) to be invited to next working party to give further information regarding the strategic advances that the NTA are working towards for carbon reductions, more broadly in the transport sector.

Planning and Regulatory Working Party (Chair: Cr Joce Yeoman)

TTMAC representatives: Juliane Chetham, Mira Norris, Rowan Tautari, William Sullivan

The Working Party met on Tuesday 1 March 2022. The topics for discussion included:

- Regulatory Services Work Report
- Planning & Policy Work Programme
- Proposed Regional Plan Appeals Update

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

- Staff to liaise with Cr Blaikie regarding how to feed into planning process and how best to connect the takiwā of the southern Hokianga with council's water plan change.

- Process update to be included through the next TTMAC panui re TWWAG timeframes and how this will include consultation.
 - Confirm communications to contractors / landowners once all relevant rules are settled.
-

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE: Chief Executive Officer's report to April 2022 council meeting

From: Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer, on 1 April 2022

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The Chief Executive Officer's monthly report to council provides a summary of work across council that isn't included elsewhere in the council agenda. The most recent report is attached for members information so they can get a broad view of activity across council.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Chief Executive Officer's report to April 2022 council meeting' by Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer and dated 7 May 2022, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

Nil

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Chief Executive's report to council [↓](#) 

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TITLE: Chief Executive's Report to Council

From: Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer, on 21 April 2022

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Chief Executive's Report to Council' by Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer and dated 1 April 2022, be received.

8.3.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Resilient River Communities Newsletter – April 2022

The full article can be found at this link: <https://www.resilientrivers.nz/news/building-bridges-into-the-future>



Building bridges into the future

Pamela-Anne Ngohe Simon's role in the Ōtiria Spillway Project has been one of quiet perseverance. Ngohe Simon sits on the Taumārere Flood Management Working Group board and has been a fierce advocate of the project to help protect the townships of Ōtiria and Morewa in Northland. "Ōtiria suffers a phenomenal amount of flooding, every time it floods, we suffer". [read more >>](#)

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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 Opua Boat Yard in Walls Bay, Ōpua	A memo from the council has been provided to the Court advising of progress to date with appeals, and that agreement has been reached with the applicant on a set of draft conditions to satisfy the appeal. The council awaits further direction from the Court on this appeal.
Consent decision appeal	Irrigation of avocado orchards and horticulture crops	Additional expert conferencing for hydrogeologists and planners has taken place. Final rebuttal evidence due 8 April 2022. Court Hearing still scheduled to commence on 9 May 2022.

8.3.3 CORPORATE SERVICES

Fraud Declaration

I am not aware of any fraud nor am I investigating any incidence or suspected incidence of fraud at this time.

Council Property Update

Kaipara Service Centre Practical Completion is expected later this month and the opening ceremony is fixed for 29 April 2022. KDC and NRC will move in over the month of May and KDC's lease commences 1 June 2022.

The NIWA Kingfish RAS site works have been focused on progressing the fish tanks and RAS tanks, the majority of the eight fish tanks are now cast. Despite the project having incurred additional Covid-19 related costs and delays, the project remains on budget and is only a few weeks behind the target delivery date. The website used to publicly promote the kingfish production project has information on the science and the environmental benefits of land based aquaculture. We are also developing a fact sheet. See <https://niwa.co.nz/aquaculture/our-services/our-facilities#goals>

NIWA Kingfish tanks progressing



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Enterprise System update

	Status	Notes
Timeline		After working through timeline challenges with the vendor, this is now back to green
Budget		Tracking under budget
Quality		After working through implementation approach challenges with the vendor, this is now back to green

Key:

	Tracking according to plan
	There are challenges, but they can be addressed at project level
	There are issues that cannot be resolved at project level, need help from the project governance group

8.3.4 REGULATORY SERVICES

Consents in Process

During March 2022, a total of 82 Decisions were issued. These decisions comprised:

- Moorings 5
- Coastal Permits 11
- Land Discharge Permits 9
- Land Use Consents 25
- Water Permits 14
- Bore Consents 18

The processing timeframes for the March 2022 consents ranged from:

- 179 to 7 calendar days, with the median time being 29 days;
- 110 to 5 working days, with the median time being 20 days.

Sixty-eight applications were received in March 2022.

Of the 120 applications in progress at the end of March 2022:

- 29 were received more than 12 months ago;
Reasons for being more than 12 months old:
 - Awaiting additional information (including CIAs) 12
 - Consultation with affected parties/stakeholders 4
 - On-hold pending new rules becoming operative 6
 - Other 7
- 16 were received between 6 and 12 months ago (most awaiting further information from the applicant);
- 76 less than 6 months.

Appointment of Hearing Commissioners

No commissioners were appointed in March 2022.

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

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

- Applications Publicly/Limited Notified During Previous Month 0
- Progress on Applications Previously Notified 5
- Hearings and Decisions 0
- Appeals/Objections 2

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

The results of compliance monitoring for the period 1 – 31 March 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	31	26	1	1	0	3
Bore Consent	28	26	2	0	0	0
Coastal Discharge	21	13	3	4	1	0
Coastal Permit	90	71	12	1	0	6
Land Discharge	101	80	6	5	0	10
Land Use Consent	64	55	1	3	0	5
Water Discharge	66	49	8	3	5	1
Water Permit	59	52	4	2	0	1
Water Take	139	67	30	39	0	3
Total	599	439	67	58	6	29
Percentage		73.3%	11.2%	9.7%	1.0%	4.8%
Year to date	4734	3488	578	329	62	277
Percentage		73.7%	12.2%	6.9%	1.3%	5.9%

Coastal

There were ongoing inspections of, and reporting on, coastal permits in the Far North District. The coastal compliance officers have also been supporting the Water Quality Field Operations Team in shellfish surveys and estuary monitoring work.

Compliance monitoring for all marinas has been completed. Marine farm compliance monitoring has commenced with aerial inspections completed for the Kaipara and Bay of Islands areas. Annual sediment compliance monitoring has been undertaken for Mangōnui Mill Bay. Enforcement action was undertaken against Russell Boating Club and in relation to the Tutukaka Slipway.

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

- *Contaminated Land Management*

Six incidents involving the discharge of hazardous substances and 18 enquiries regarding contaminated land were received and responded to. 693kg of hazardous waste was disposed of at the amnesty day, and six sites were added to the Selected Land-Use Register. There are now 1,288 sites recorded on the register.

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• *Municipal Wastewater Treatments Plants*

WWTP/Consent Status	Issues (April 2022)	Enforcement Action/Response
Far North District		
Ahipara Expires 2033	Ongoing non-compliance with bacteriological consent limits	<u>Under AN</u> FNDC investigating land disposal options
Hihi Expires 2022	No recent issues	None currently
Kāeo Expires 2022	No recent issues	None currently
Kaikohe Expires 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 Expires 30 November 2021	No recent issues	<u>Under AN</u> (reticulation overflows) Issues will be addressed in replacement consent
Kawakawa Expires 2036	No recent issues	None currently
Kerikeri Expires 2036	No obvious issues from new plant (commissioned in December 2020)	<u>Under AN</u>
Kohukohu Expired 2016 (replacement consent application on hold)	Occasional issues with bacteriological conditions of consent	None currently
Opononi & Ōmāpere 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	No recent issues	None currently
Rāwene Expires 2023	System overdue for de-sludging	Infringement notices issued in February 2022 in relation to a discharge from the reticulation
Russell Expires 2024	Occasional non-compliances with E. coli consent limit post UV	<u>Under AN</u> Infringement notices issued January 2022
Taipā Expires 2029	No recent issues	None currently
Whatuwhiwhi Expires 2025	Elevated TSS levels (consent limit may be unnecessarily restrictive)	FNDC to seek consent variation to address TSS levels – however this is not a priority
Whangarei District		
Hikurangi Expires 2025	Intermittent issues with plant performance	None currently Plant performance being reviewed to identify improvements

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WWTP/Consent Status	Issues (April 2022)	Enforcement Action/Response
Ngunguru Expires 2035	No recent issues	None currently
Ōākura Expires 2025	Occasional spikes in E. coli	None currently
Portland Expires 2024	No recent issues	None currently
Ruakākā Expires 2046	No recent issues	None currently
Tutukaka Expires 2024	No recent issues	None currently
Waiōtira Expires 2030	No recent issues	None currently
Waipū Expires 2030	No recent issues	None currently
Whāngārei City Expires 2022	Odour issues	Abatement notice issued requiring actions to be implemented to mitigate the odour emanating from the treatment plant
Kaipara District		
Dargaville Expires 2022	Non-compliances with WQ discharge volume consent limits	<u>Under AN</u>
Glinks Gully Expires 2024	No recent issues	None currently
Kaiwaka Expires 2022	No recent issues	None currently
Mangawhai Expires 2042	Odour complaints and occasional exceedances of TDS consent limit	<u>Under AN</u>
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 February which resulted in a significant environmental impact.

ENFORCEMENT

Abatement Notices, Infringement Notices and Formal Warnings

The following is a summary of the abatement and infringement notices issued:

Action Type	Number
Abatement Notice	15
Infringement Notice	3

Other Enforcement

- *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. The Court

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has allocated new hearing dates to 25 – 27 May 2022. Witnesses have confirmed their availability.

- *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. Following reports that were received confirming that the farm owner was not able to enter plea and provide instructions, the judge has made the following two decisions:

1. The farm owner is unfit to stand trial.
2. Based on the NRC's summary of facts, the farm owner caused acts that formed the basis of all four offences. Those offences are very serious. The psychologist will provide a final report by 16 May 2022.

The court adjourned the case to 2 June 2022 with the farm owner to attend.

- *Vessel occupying CMA & removal of asbestos from CMA – Town Basin, Whangārei*

The Court has issued an enforcement order on 8 April 2022 against the individual responsible for the vessel requiring him to cease occupying the coastal marine with the vessel in a manner that contravenes Rule C.1.2.1. of the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland - Appeals Version October 2021. The enforcement order proceeding for the costs is on hold while the parties are in the process of negotiating a settlement of the costs claim.

- *Earthworks & 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 2020. During a court appearance via Teams in March 2022, defendants' lawyers have requested more time to consider disclosure, provide advice, get instructions and discuss with NRC. Court has adjourned the case to 2 June 2022 with pleas having to be entered on that day.

8.3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

LAND MANAGEMENT

Sustainable Hill Country and Regional Priorities

Milestones	Status
Soil conservation Plans	To date, 50 (37%) of 136 soil conservation plans have been completed in 2021-2022. Nine are in progress. We will not meet our soil conservation plan KPI's for the SHaRP programme and are engaging with MPI around the reasons for this and seeking agreement on a way forward. A full report was provided to the February Land and Water Working Party.

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BIODIVERSITY

FIF Dune Lakes Project

Objective	Status
Aquatic weed control	<p>Resource consent was lodged to add Lake Karaka to the hornwort control programme. Karaka is currently experiencing an algal bloom, and pre-monitoring Lake Submerged Plant Index (LakeSPI) has been postponed until cooler weather in April.</p> <p>A contract was signed with Skywork to carry out Aquathol treatment of five lakes. Several Covid and weather-related postponements meant that the operations were finally undertaken in the last week of March. Follow-up accidental by-kill and water quality monitoring was carried out 48 hours later with no by-kill found and water quality parameters within guidelines. However, subsequent monitoring has revealed wetland non target vegetation by-kill. Both regulatory bodies have been notified – NRC and EPA. Further investigations are ongoing. While it is anticipated that vegetation will naturally regenerate, a remediation plan will be developed if required. Staff will continue to monitor this situation and provide ongoing updates.</p> <p>One lake was dropped due to a rain event filling the lake and establishing an outflow to the beach. Treatment will be done once the flow closes off.</p>

Lakes Ecological Survey / Monitoring

Permission was granted from mana whenua and other landowners around the rohe to access 26 lakes during the 10-day lakes ecological monitoring however, NIWA divers were stood down due to Worksafe requirements around COVID-19 and the survey was cancelled. Plans are underway to get at least some of the lakes monitored before year end.

CoastCare

Dune vegetation annual monitoring is almost complete, continued with the Uretiti transects measured in March. Eleven sites have been monitored this year and the data can be found on the [Coastal Monitoring Database](#). The only remaining site to be surveyed this year is Waipū Cove which will be measured in May with Renew School who helped set up this site last year.

NRC Biodiversity and Natural Resources staff, Patuhareke Te Taiao Environment Unit and volunteers from Bream Bay Coastal Care Trust, met in March to check the lizard shelters which were placed in the dunes at Ruakākā and Waipū Cove late last year. Native copper and shore skinks were present, as well as exotic plague skinks. Several katipō spiders were also found in the shelters. A permit was obtained to allow us to catch, handle and release lizards for the purpose of identification.



Shore skink found in shelter in Ruakākā dunes

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Wetlands

Wetland Condition Index (WCI) monitoring of approximately 30 wetlands is continuing, with a further four properties visited this month and results and recommendation letters sent to landowners.

Terrestrial

An interim report on the biodiversity values of council's Mount Tiger Plantation Forest (also known as Taika) was presented to the Property and Investments Committee. The survey covered vegetation, fauna, stream and culvert and pest surveys and involved ground survey, spotlighting for lizards and installation of listening devices for kiwi and bats. Staff from several teams alongside a mana whenua representative assisted. Taika contains five native forest enclaves totaling 160ha and two wetlands, which are contiguous with large tracts of native forest on neighboring properties, some of which are under the care of Kiwi Coast. A fuller biodiversity plan with recommendations will be completed in May.

The forest was found to be home to many rare species including long-tailed bats, kiwi, kaka, elegant gecko, long-finned eel, velvet worm and many nationally and regionally threatened plant species. Five out of seven stream sites surveyed have good water quality and high macro-invertebrate scores. A survey of the six culverts found that four require minor improvements to allow fish passage. Weeds and pests were recorded, and recommendations will be made around management of these in the final report, especially to prevent the spread of some environmental weeds which are still in the initial stages of invasion. The forest is closed to the public, but the survey team saw widespread evidence of recreational use including established bike and tracks through kauri areas, which is of concern because of the risk of kauri disease spread.

Mt Tiger Survey / Biodiversity plan

Working from home enabled the field programme to go ahead without distractions, which was a positive outcome. Staff stayed connected and motivated with a common purpose and sharing of knowledge in the field increased capability across this and other teams. A positive outcome for our staff and their wellbeing.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Water Quality Operations

- All routine monitoring programmes were completed, despite significant disruptions relating to COVID-19 and current staff shortages. All samples were required to be delivered to Wellsford or Auckland due to courier reliability issues.
- Saltwater wedge site scoping visits were undertaken as part of a wider inanga spawning project led by Mountains to Sea Trust. Multiple surveys will be undertaken at each site over the coming months.

Natural Resources Science

Air quality and carbon emission

- A report titled "Whangārei and Kaitāia Airshed Investigation: Phase 2 – Target Locations for Air Quality Monitoring Sites" from Pattle Delamore Partners (PDP) has been received. The main objective of this report was to identify potential hotspots suitable for NESAQ PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} monitoring within the Whangārei and Kaitāia airsheds. The report recommended possible monitoring locations based on factors such as the density of solid fuel home heating devices, topography of the area, wintertime meteorology, emission from industry and traffic and dispersion modelling (Whangārei airshed only). Recommended monitoring locations are;
- For the Kaitāia airshed, approximately 200 meters northwest from the NRC office in Kaitāia.
- For Whangārei, anywhere most central location within Whangārei airshed. The reason behind this is in the wintertime low wind speed occurs in similar frequency from all directions. Mairtown

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is recommended as a priority because council already has a monitor there and data for last two years can be utilised for future data analysis.

- Tikipunga south and Morningside are also suitable locations as the model predicted high PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentration in these locations.

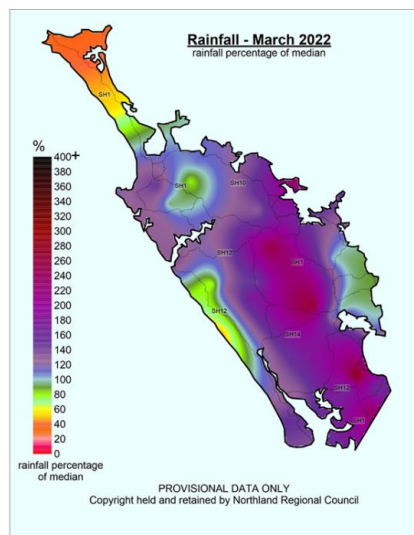
Freshwater quality

- The NEMS (National Environmental and Monitoring Standards) for planktonic cyanobacteria sampling protocol is being developed. The NEMS planktonic cyanobacteria protocol will mainly focus on lakes and rivers to assist in implementing the NPS-FM attributes related to cyanobacteria. The first draft of this NEMS protocol (NIWA Algae expert Karl Safi as lead technical writer) is currently being reviewed by the NEMS working group.
- Feedback has been provided, together with the Policy and Planning team, to the draft MfE Guidelines for Freshwater Accounting Framework. The report is an update to the MfE 2015 guidance document for the design, preparation and operation of an integrated freshwater quality and quantity accounting system to give effect to the NPS-FM (2020) requirements and Te Mana o te Wai.

Hydrology

Rainfall

- A wet month for the bulk of the region, particularly those areas impacted by the thunderstorm activity on 21 March. Rainfall intensity during this weather event was extreme, with records broken for 1 hour rainfall intensity in Northland (123.2mm at NIWA Maungatāpere gauge, and 112mm at NRC Waihoihoi at Brynderwyn Gauge).

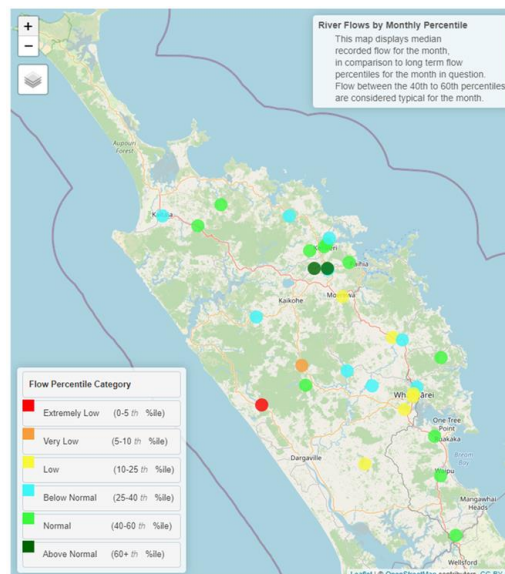


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Rivers

- Median flow for the month of March was “Normal” to “Below Normal” at most recorders. Median flow through the month at the Kaihu River on the west was “Extremely Low” as this area has been sheltered from North Easterly weather events.



Groundwater

"Normal" to "Above Normal" throughout the region.

POLICY AND PLANNING

Freshwater Plan Change

- The Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group met on 18 March. The group continued to move ahead with its workplan and agreed the scope of work for a Request for Proposals (RFP) for consultancy services to support the group to develop its recommendations and plan content for Māori freshwater values. Tenders closed on 4 April and the selection process is underway.
- The Primary Sector Liaison Group meet on 15 March 2022. A presentation was given on the GIS FMU viewer river water quality data and on NRC's Freshwater Plan Change Framework. The PSLG are continuing to provide feedback on the framework.
- An external review of NRC's Freshwater programme has been completed. Awaiting feedback from the review panel. Once received, a workshop will be scheduled to discuss panel recommendations.
- Staff participated in Te Paatu ki Kauhanga Trust's stakeholder wananga for their hapu-based freshwater project funded by MfE under Te Mana o Te Wai. The Peria hapū river project provides opportunities for council to support the hapū including in the planning and policy space, to learn lessons from the project that can help inform the freshwater plan change, and that might provide a model for other hapū, complementary to other iwi and hapū Te Mana o Te Wai projects funded in Te Taitokerau.

Proposed Regional Plan Appeals

- Topic 16 (Livestock exclusion) - decision released 11 February 2022. Next step is for council to circulate final wording of provisions to all appeal parties and for finalised wording to be submitted to the Court for a final decision.
- Topic 14 (Marine protected areas / Fishing controls) - this topic is still awaiting the Court decision following the August 2021 hearing. In the interim, the Court has directed parties to continue to work towards resolving outstanding matters and report the outcome of 'substantive discussion'. On 29 March the Minister for Oceans and Fisheries, as part of periodic fishery review, announced indefinite closure of the recreational and commercial scallop fishing starting 1 April and extending from Ahipara to Cape Rodney (SCA1 Scallop fishery). This includes areas in the Bay of

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Islands where marine protection is sought under Topic 14 to protect sensitive benthic habitats from bottom contact fishing disturbance (including scallop dredging). A tikanga led process, including hui and wānanga in March and another planned in April. Some commercial fishing (including rock lobster and trawling) has voluntarily ceased, to reduce fishing pressure during this continued process.

- Topic 15 (Mangroves) - following the November 2021 High Court decision that the NES-F applies to “natural wetlands” in the Coastal Marine Area (CMA), Council and other parties reported their updated positions to the Environment Court on 18 February. The court has scheduled a 2-day hearing 4-5 May for legal submissions, so that the hearing can be closed, and a judgement made.
- Topic 17 (Outstanding Natural Landscapes (ONLs) in the CMA - the Court has approved council’s proposed process for undertaking the mapping of ONLs in the CMA which was submitted at the end of last year. Council has sought proposals from potential consultants to assist with facilitation of tangata whenua input to the process.
- Other matters - there are several other minor appeal points that staff continue to work towards resolution with parties. We reported progress on appeals to the Court on 17 March, and the next reporting date is 29 April.

Wetland Mapping Project

As previously reported, this project will comprehensively map wetlands in Northland and help implement the government's freshwater reforms.

The development of an engagement plan and contract finalization continues. Papers providing updates and seeking feedback will continue to TTMAC and Planning and Regulatory Working Party meetings.

Ministry for the Environment Consultation - Transforming Recycling

The Ministry for the Environment is consulting on proposed amendments to how waste is collected and recycled in New Zealand. The proposal has three key elements:

- Part 1: Container Return Scheme
- Part 2: Improvements to household kerbside recycling
- Part 3: Separation of business food waste

These three proposals are part of a long-term shift toward a circular economy, where packaging is made of materials that maintain their value and are easier to recycle. Greater quantities and cleaner streams of material will be recovered for recycling.

While NRC has submitted on other aspects of the Government's waste reforms, this proposal largely falls within the duties and functions of district councils. Staff have recommended that NRC do not provide feedback on the Transforming Recycling discussion document.

Consultation closes 8 May 2022.

Submission on Sand Mining Resource Consents at Pakiri

No formal advice of a hearing date has been received. Indications are it will be sometime in June.

8.3.6 BIOSECURITY

WILD ANIMAL CONTROL

Feral deer

- *Manganui river margins:* Contractors working in the Manganui River area found and destroyed two large hinds on a property on Webb road.
- *Unauthorised deer farm:* An old farm that had been left with six deer upon change of ownership had been found with an estimated 30 deer which have bred from the remaining stock. The landowner was given four weeks to destock and has to date removed 21 animals. Contractors

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have now removed the majority of animals remaining with an estimated three left. These will be hunted in the coming weeks.

- A letter requesting the Director General of DOC respond to councils request for powers under the wild animal control act to be delegated to council officers was sent and staff are awaiting a reply. These powers will greatly enhance council officers' ability to cull feral deer on private land where landowners refuse entry.

FRESHWATER

Check, Clean, Dry (CCD) advocacy programme

Events were attended as part of the summer advocacy programme included:

- *Kai Iwi Lakes Open Day, 19 March:* The Check, Clean, Dry advocate (In collaboration with Whitebait Connections and Experiencing Marine Reserves) ran a stall promoting freshwater hygiene. Activities included conducting a survey (with a prezzy card prize draw as incentive) and the provision of collateral. The stall attracted a large crowd.
- *Parihaka Trail Run, Whangārei Falls, 27 March:* New combined messaging involving awareness of *Phytophthora agathidicida* and Check, Clean, Dry was designed in collaboration with the council Marketing and Engagement team. This material was sent to participants encouraging them to arrive with clean footwear. The use of sterigene mats and footwear detergent was also encouraged at the event.



A prezzy card prize draw was used to encourage participation in the Check, Clean, Dry survey at the Kai Iwi Lakes Open Day.

Freshwater pest fish surveillance monitoring workshop

Council and the Department of Conservation staff were involved in delivery of a week long pest fish surveillance monitoring workshop. The workshop taught both theory and practical aspects of pest fishing to Department of Conservation and Kaitiaki Rangers.



Netting technique at the pest fish surveillance workshop.

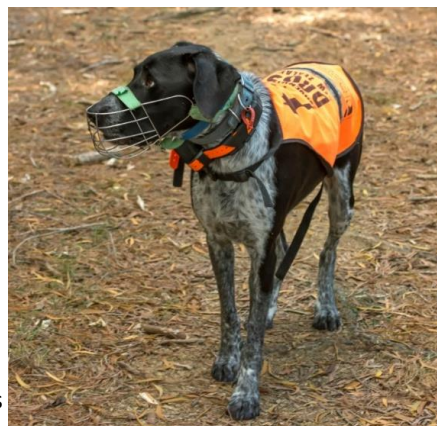
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PARTNERSHIPS

Northland Regional Council – Kiwi Coast partnership

- *Kiwi surveys and monitoring:* The Far North Co-ordinator and her kiwi dog Yagi have been assisting Northland projects with kiwi surveys and monitoring. Projects supported in March included Pukenui, Tutukaka, Kerikeri Peninsula, and Purerua Peninsula.
- *Kiwi chick rescue:* Specialised assistance has been provided with the rescue, rehabilitation, and release of injured kiwi chicks – the full story can be found here: <https://kiwicoast.org.nz/northland-kiwi-chicks-2nd-batch-report/>
- Kiwi Coast are proud to work with council to establish the Kiwi Coast Outstanding Group or Project Award as part of the 2022 Northland Regional Council Environmental Awards.

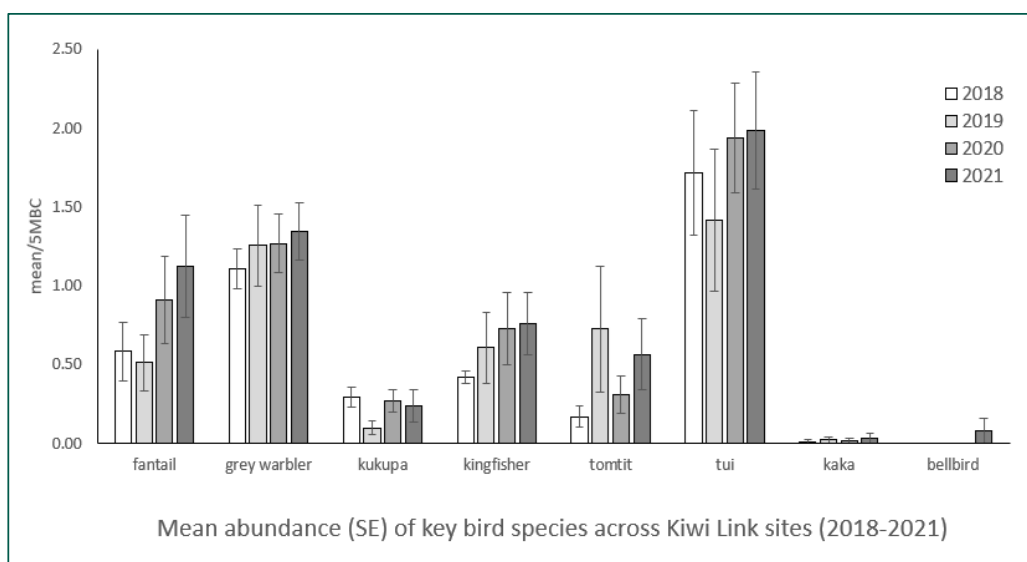


Yagi the kiwi dog.

Kiwi Link High Value Area

NorthTec analysis of the 2021 Five Minute Bird Count data has been completed with pleasing results. The mean species richness per site has increased from 2.67 ± 0.35 in 2018 to 3.58 ± 0.34 in 2021. An extract from the official summary is given below:

“It is pleasing to see the upward trend in bird abundance continue for the Kiwi Link project. Remarkably, there has been an increase in the mean number of species detected each year since counts began in 2018. Of particular note is the recording of bellbird for the first time during the Kiwi Link Five Minute Bird Counts by Harris Rd Landcare, who also recorded kākā in their area for the first time. Together these results suggest the hard work by the communities in controlling pests is achieving the desired results of not only increased birdsong, but an increase in bird species. Further monitoring will hopefully continue to demonstrate these upward trends.”



2021 Five Minute Bird Count data in Kiwi Link High Value Area

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Whangārei Heads High Value Area

- *Kiwi chick saved by local family:* Another kiwi chick rescue, this time in McLeod Bay when a local family found a chick near the road. They called for assistance and the chick was found to have a heavy tick load. He was treated, and later released back into a specially dug burrow.

Meka, the kiwi chick rescued from the roadside by a McLeod Bay family.



- *Weed control:* After four days a moth plant skip bin provided at the Pārua Bay Community Centre was a quarter full, taking thousands of pods out of the ecosystem.

Moth plant pods collected in the Pārua Bay Community Centre skip bin.



Piroa Brynderwyn High Value Area

The high value area has launched a website www.pbl.org.nz/. The new website and the trust's Facebook page are proving useful in attracting more volunteers to the project.

Western Northland

The Opara-Wharekawa Kiwi Protection Community Pest Control Area has been signed off for five years of funding. The Opara-Wharekawa peninsula is home to a remnant population of Northland brown kiwi, one of the last functioning kiwi populations on the Hokianga harbour. Mustelid trapping has been occurring at the end of the peninsula by the residents of the Opara Ecological Estate subdivision and this has provided important protection to kiwi within that area. However, kiwi are also present outside of the subdivision area and residents of the wider Opara-Wharekawa peninsula are passionate about establishing a trapping network and maintaining good dog control so that kiwi are protected across the landscape so that their numbers can increase.

Mid North High Value Area

- *Community support:* The number of groups continues to grow with 50 now operating in the high value area (up from just 23 groups four years ago).
- *Positive feedback from Department of Conservation, Bay of Islands:* A letter has been received from the Bay of Islands' Operations Manager recognising the work of the Mid North Kiwi Coast to help save the North Island brown kiwi. The group's efforts have resulted in significantly improving the threat status from "At Risk – Declining" to "Not Threatened".
- *Pest Free Puruerua:* The programme is on track and delivering to its Jobs for Nature key performance indicators. Trappers are working over the majority of properties from Kāpiro to Puruerua (16,000 ha) checking >2,200 traps (plus bait stations) every two weeks. The offshore Puruerua Islands have had four rounds of checks with rats the main pest found. The islands contain grey faced petrel, little blue penguins, and flax snails.

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- *Goat cull:* A helicopter goat cull has removed over 200 feral goats. During the operation, the crew observed ten kiwi from the craft.

Pest Free Peninsulas Hukatere Community Pest Control Area

A plan for the Pest Free Peninsulas Hukatere Community Pest Control Area has been completed with NRC's Dargaville staff facilitating. This 2000 ha area includes 18 lifestyle properties and nine farms at Matakōhe and the Tinopai Peninsula, including a 39 ha coastal bush and a 1 ha of bush at the Kauri Museum.

PREDATOR FREE

Predator Free Whangārei

- *Live capture trials:* Council approval was obtained to proceed with the next phase of the programme and begin possum removal at scale. After sending communications to the community, trial of leghold live capture traps has begun and has already successfully caught two possums.
- *GIS application:* A new GIS application has been developed for the field team which will show device type and status in real time (rather than overnight).
- *Live capture hub:* The final live capture hub has been installed at Reotahi maunga.

Predator Free Pēwhairangi Whānui (Bay of Islands)

Eradication plans for the three peninsula (Rākaumangamanga, Russell and Purerua) are all at draft stage now and are being critiqued by the land care groups and mana whenua.

More work has occurred bringing mana whenua and the existing land care groups together to work through what effective partnering will involve.

MARINE BIOSECURITY

Hull surveillance

Between 4 March and 8 April, the Hull Surveillance Programme surveyed 109 vessels. Unfavourable marine weather conditions over this period resulted in reduced vessel traffic with marinas reporting movements in/out of their facilities being quiet. Contractors surveyed 3 vessels on anchor over this period, all had clean hulls that were compliant with the Marine Pathway Plan. There was one incident of *Sabella spallanzanii* (Mediterranean fanworm), two incidents of *Styela clava* (clubbed tunicate) and eight incidents of *Eudistoma elongatum* (Australian droplet tunicate) found on vessel hulls. With exception of the single incident of Mediterranean fanworm these detections were in harbours where these species are already known to have established populations. Marine biosecurity staff work with these vessel owners to ensure that these species are not spread further. One vessel was detected with one juvenile Mediterranean fanworm in Tutukaka harbour (which has no known infestation). However, the risk this posed to the surrounding environment, is negligible and the individual fanworm was treated via diver removal, the vessel owner informed, and warned to be extra vigilant in the future.

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Table 1: Hull Surveillance Programme Results to 6 April 2022

2021/2022 Hull Surveillance Programme Results	Total this month	Total YTD
Pathways Plan Compliance		
Number of vessels surveyed this month	109	1,520
% Pathways Plan Compliance (all vessels) *	53.3	53.6
Vessels found with Marine Pests		
<i>Sabella spallanzanii</i> (fanworm)	1	41
<i>Styela clava</i> (clubbed tunicate)	2	45
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> (Japanese kelp)	0	0
<i>Eudistoma elongatum</i> (Australian droplet tunicate)	8	28
<i>Pyura doppelgangera</i> (sea squirt)	0	0

* This is the percentage of vessels surveyed that complied with the acceptable level of 'light fouling' as defined in the Marine Pathway Plan. Note, actual compliance is higher given these vessels are not moving from one designated place to another.

Experiencing Marine Reserves community snorkel days

The final council sponsored snorkel day was held on 12 March at Maunganui / Deep Water Cove with 30 participants and Experiencing Marine Reserves staff attending. Participants commented on the "epic" diversity of the species present, protected by a rāhui implemented by Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha ki Te Rāwhiti since 2009. This event was a great way to complete the contract between council and Experiencing Marine Reserves, with over 300 participants attended five events supported by Marine biosecurity staff. Both parties agree that this was a highly successful partnership and hope to continue working together in the future.



Participants of the annual Maunganui / Deep Water Cove snorkel day hosted by Experiencing Marine Reserves and Fish Forever (with support by council).

Mediterranean fanworm dissection at Whangarei Girls High School

Staff from marine biosecurity visited two classes of year 11 students studying marine and forensic science at Whangarei Girls High School this month. Students and staff participated in the dissection of Mediterranean fanworm (*Sabella spallanzanii*) to evaluate the reproductive development of the fanworms. These sessions have become a regular occurrence for this class and was said to be one of the highlights for students.

Charybdis Trapping in Ngunguru

Marine biosecurity staff have been working with representatives from the haukāinga of Te Waiariki on a pilot study for trapping *Charybdis japonica* (Asian paddle crab) in the Ngunguru estuary. Local children attending Ngunguru School plan to get involved in the trapping efforts in term two this year. The project will use traditional trapping methods coupled with newer eDNA monitoring tools to verify efforts and monitor the health of their taonga. This project aims to empower the community to manage this pest species within their local environment.

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PEST PLANTS

Community weed action

- *Mt Taika weed survey*: This survey (part of biodiversity monitoring of the area for ongoing management) continues to find more species and sites.
- *March event – Ngunguru Ford Road Landcare*: A team of seven weed warriors from Kiwi Link and S.W.A.T Tutukaka (Specialist Weed Assistance) helped Ngunguru Ford Road Landcare tackle wild ginger spreading from through the Ngunguru River Scenic Reserve. Large areas of infestation were treated.



*Volunteers at the March event in
Ngunguru River Scenic Reserve*



*Wild ginger spreading through the reserve
was the primary focus on the event.*

Eradication Plants

- *Firethorn*: This eradication plant has been in fruit this month, so has been easy to identify from the road. Five potential sites were identified, three were confirmed as firethorn incursions, one a misidentification upon closer examination, and one still to be investigated.
- *Batwing passionflower*: Whangaroa search and control has resumed with all residential properties in the initial search area completed. Large adult plants have been found further north than before by about 300 m. The Department of Conservation reserve search is now getting underway.
- *Evergreen buckthorn*: Searches of Sandy Bay have turned up less plants than previously. Planning is now underway for a survey further up the coast.



*A large batwing passionflower plant found growing out
a conservatory window in a Whangaroa residence.*

Progressive containment plants

- *Manchurian wild rice*: After a busy month treating Manchurian wild rice, contractors have finished the first round of treatment of land based sites. Treatment has now started on aquatic sites.
- *Pultenaea*: Contractors have completed works at Maranui and other bush blocks. Ongoing maintenance is required with a seed bank present.

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- *Mile-a-minute*: A mail out at Baylys Beach had resulted in five new potential sites being reported.

Sustained control plants

Staff continue to work through numerous requests for advice around control and enforcement of boundary rules.

8.3.7 GOVERNANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

Highlights

- Koha Policy has been reviewed and endorsed by the Executive Leadership Team. Thanks to combined support of the staff involved.
- 'Tū I Te Ora' Scholarship grants were offered by NRC. Applications were shortlisted to 15, and this month 8 scholarships in total were given to people undertaking study across the environmental field. 4 of these were specifically to Māori from Te Taitokerau
- Follow-up visit was successful with a return to Tuhirangi Marae, Waimā. Tohunga/Mātauranga Māori expert Rereata Makiha has relayed feedback as to the professional manner of the team, how helpful the information has been so far and is looking forward to the next steps to consider how to protect sacred sites and communities from further flooding impacts.
- Continuation of current relations from previous Month - Ngāti Toro, Te Parawhau, Ngāti Torehina, Ngāti Kuta are in progress to develop their IHEMPs and future applications.
- The team is currently developing a presentation for staff that outline the work in key areas such as Te Whāriki (people) IHEMP (processes) and the Treaty Health-check (platforms). These engagements will support and inform suitable guidance within the work across the organization
- The Omicron outbreak has driven the need to adapt and review the current delivery of The Te Whāriki training. Hence the reason we have engaged the services of Moea Armstrong to deliver an online Te Tiriti workshop.
- The team are involved with planning and guiding the official opening of the new Kaipara Service Centre building this month. Work includes liaising with and being guided by local Iwi and Hapu leaders. Actions include confirm steps of tikanga for ceremony process. Establish who will deliver the meaning of the newly carved pari, supports for Chair and CE for their respected speeches and work with the property and communications team to confirm and design the invitations.
- The GIS Mapping project is progressing well, and Dianne Zucchetto has created a Māori Engagement Contacts Tool. The tool currently contains only iwi areas of interest, marae and indicative hapu. We will build on it to add the iHEMPs and IRIS contacts.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Investment and Growth Reserve – Projects Report

Project	Update	Future developments/ reporting
REL	REL put into liquidation by IRD. This has no impact on council's position which is with Maher Jammal and not the company. Repayment proposal being prepared by Jammal's lawyers.	Expect to receive document early April.
Extension 350	Participated in evaluation group meeting. Quarter 3 invoice paid.	

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Other Work Undertaken

- **Joint Regional Economic Development Committee (JREDC)** – The Joint Committee meeting and quarterly workshop with Northland Inc took place on 11 March. Items on the agenda included Northland Inc's draft SOI 2022-25, discussion on regional reach, and the preparation of the economic development strategy.
- **TTMAC Working Party Economic Development Workshop** – worked with the Māori engagement team on the agenda for the Workshop which will take place on 14 April.
- **Northland Economic Quarterly (NEQ)** – March issue prepared, distributed and available online at <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/01snxsdf/economic-quarterly-issue-33-march-2022.pdf>. The annual section reports on economic growth data for the year ended March 2021 while the spotlight section examines some of the impacts of the latest Covid-19 restrictions on Northland's economy. The NEQ is available through council's eNewsletter service, sign-up at: www.nrc.govt.nz/enewsletters
- **Regional Projects Reserve** – An updated draft of the criteria and procedures for the allocation of funding from this Reserve was presented to council workshop.
- **Te Tai Tokerau Water Trust (TTWT)** – The Trust updated council on the work that has been completed and / or is in progress, timelines for completion and opportunities for support.
- **KiwiRail** – Organised meeting between Kiwirail, NRC, Northland Inc and WDC to discuss the detailed business case being prepared for the Marsden Point rail spur and an update on the Kauri to Otiria line. The update was followed by a presentation delivered by KiwiRail to the Northland Strategic Planning Workshop on 29 March.
- **CLUES scenarios and costings** – Delivered a presentation to council on the costing analysis conducted on the freshwater management mitigation options modelled by NIWA.

ONLINE CHANNELS

Most popular content: A video by Auckland Blues and Northland Taniwha rugby player Tom Robinson made for the Maritime - Nobody's stronger than Tangaroa campaign. The video was posted to Tom's Instagram and our Facebook and Instagram. Through organic sharing and paid advertising, the video reached 34,567 people, received 27,315 views, and was engaged with 1,377 times. This was the first time we worked alongside a social media 'influencer', and it was great to get such a positive result. Check out the video [here](#).

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

Key Performance Indicators	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
WEB					
# Visits to the NRC website	33,100	34,526	41,600	34,400	35,900
E-payments made	20	18	7	16	14
# subscription customers (cumulative)	1,273	NA*	1,263	1,385	1,378

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Key Performance Indicators	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
SOCIAL MEDIA (CUMULATIVE)					
# Twitter followers	1,564	1,564	1,567	1,566	1,564
# NRC Facebook fans	10,507	10,469	10,510	10,600	10,600
# NRC Overall Facebook Reach	57,300	244,777	157,700	207,200	189,900
# NRC Engaged Daily Users	2,093	4,821	2,755	4,807	8,442
# CDEM Facebook fans	25,800	26,120	26,117	26,200	26,300
# CDEM Overall Facebook Reach	236,900	NA*	214,100	171,100	103,300
# CDEM Engaged Daily Users	30,600	NA*	26,600	19,500	5,564
# Instagram followers	1,450	NA*	1,488	1,506	1,520

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

ENVIROSCHOOLS / EDUCATION

WaiFencing skills course held

On 10 and 11 March, Enviroschools WaiFencing courses were held on Donagh Farm, near Waiotira. Due to Covid protocols, we ran a rolling-schools event where students attended in separate school groups at different times of the day. Schools able to participate included: Dargaville High, Renew School, Tauraroa Area School and Whangarei Boys' High. Land Management provided a presentation on why fencing off waterways is important and CanTrain NZ tutors taught skills in fence construction, temporary electrics, repairs and tool identification and maintenance.

Enviroschools projects

Ruawai College has embarked on a long-term project regarding the water quality of the Northern Wairoa River and the Kaipara Harbour, and surrounding land use. The school has linked up with local farmers and the Kaipara Moana Remediation programme.

Totara North School students are deepening their understanding of the interconnectedness of humans and the environment by creating a biodiversity timeline, including species introductions and local history.

Enviroschools communities facilitated

Despite Covid-19, during March Enviroschools Facilitators safely held specific interactions with 56 school and early childhood communities.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Scholarships

Judging took place at the end of March with a panel consisting of the Community Engagement Manager, Kai Arahī Tikanga Māori, the Eastern Coast Land Manager and Janelle Beazley. The panel were impressed by the range of applications and are currently in the final stage of selection stages. All applicants will be contacted within the next few weeks to learn the outcome of their application. Once announced, you can find out more about the recipients [here](#).

Environmental awards

Promotion continues for our environmental awards. This year we have introduced a new category: youth environmental leader and have partnered with Kiwi Coast to offer a special award for an outstanding group or project. The deadline for entries has been extended to 20 April.

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Annual plan consultation

Our annual plan consultation is being supported by a social media campaign as well as print ads and EDMs to stakeholders.

Citylink Whangārei Facebook page

The Community Engagement team supported the Transport team in launching the Citylink Whangārei Facebook page. This was launched on March 26th and as of April 8th now has 146 followers.

Communications

Communications issued in March included our quarterly e-newsletter and newspaper spread, [Our Northland](#), our [From Hill to Harbour e-newsletter](#), the TTMAC pānui, [Ngā karere o Taitokerau](#) as well as 4 media releases covering the following topics:

- Heads up of tsunami testing
- Annual plan consultation
- Half price bus trips
- Extension to deadline for environmental awards

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION (LGOIMA) REQUESTS

Total LGOIMAs	March 2020 to April 2021	March 2021 to April 2022
	17	11
Number of LGOIMAs not responded to within 20 working days		0

CUSTOMER SERVICES

Telephone inbound call statistics & enquiries

	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022
Call volume via Customer Services	2049	2003	2254
Average wait time	5.2 secs	5.1 secs	7.6 secs

Customer service calls have increased in number. 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

Following a period of decreased activity during the summer period, the inwards mail has increased again.

	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022
Mail processed	679	683	851

Satisfaction monitoring

All complaints were attended to.

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Feedback cards, compliments, and complaints

Complaints received	Total
March 2022	
Service provided by a specific person/people	
• City Link buses	1
• Hydrology	1
• Total Mobility	1
Total complaints recorded	3

8.3.8 COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

TRANSPORT

REGIONAL TRANSPORT PLANNING

Waka Kotahi continues to advise all councils that the limited amount of national funding assistance for approved programmes and projects that are included in the National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) remains a serious concern. With the continuation of COVID-19 related restrictions, which resulted in reduced travel, funding sourced from Fuel Excise Tax and Road User Charges may potentially be insufficient to cover transport related infrastructure and service requirements. The Regional Transport Committee held its first workshop followed by the full committee meeting on 5 April 2022. The workshop enabled open discussion of relevant topics, and the format of the workshop followed by the meeting of the committee will continue moving forward. These meetings were followed by the Joint WDC - NRC Public Transport Working Party and updates were provided on the NRC CityLink, Bream Bay Link and Hikurangi Link bus services and WDC bus infrastructure and planned projects.

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 February 2022 (revenue ex GST)	Actual	Budget	Variance	Year/Date Actual	Year/Date Budgeted	Variance
CityLink Passengers	25,248	26,429	-1,181	174,589	208,666	34,077
CityLink Revenue	\$30,872	\$34,093	-\$3,221	\$222,598	\$269,179	\$46,581
Mid North Link Passengers	165	144	21	1,103	1,248	-145
Mid North Link Revenue	\$591	\$720	-\$129	\$3,336	\$6,240	-\$2,904
Hokianga Link Passengers	93	72	21	594	618	-24
Hokianga Link Revenue	\$477	\$501	-\$24	\$3,239	\$4,299	\$1,060

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Bus Link stats for February 2022 (revenue ex GST)	Actual	Budget	Variance	Year/Date Actual	Year/Date Budgeted	Variance
Far North Link Passengers	229	368	-139	1,797	2,999	-1,202
Far North Link Revenue	\$481	\$931	-\$450	\$4,469	\$7,587	-\$ 3,118
Bream Bay Link Passengers	27	24	3	336	204	132
Bream Bay Link Revenue	\$204	\$86	\$118	\$2,187	\$734	\$1,453
Hikurangi Link Passengers	22	24	-2	163	192	-29
Hikurangi Link Revenue	\$57	\$63	-\$6	\$383	\$532	-149

Please note that the Actual Farebox Revenue depicted in the above table, does not include the national subsidy paid out for loss of farebox revenue due to COVID-19. This subsidy is calculated by deducting actual passengers carried from passenger numbers entered in the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021/2024 funding application. This difference is then multiplied by fares charged. Both the Mid NorthLink and Hokianga Link Services show a positive variance to budget for passengers carried and a negative variance to budget for farebox revenue. This is due to more SuperGold Card holders using these services at a reduced fare.

The Whangārei Heads trial service discontinued operation on 29 January 2022 due to continued low patronage.

All other services remain operating at full schedules. However, COVID-19 still is the major contributor for passenger numbers remaining low.

National Bus Driver Shortage

This continues to be an issue in all regions. Whilst none of the NRC contracted services have been adversely affected, the planned additional services for Whangārei students have yet to commence due to a driver shortage. Staff continue to work with the operator on this matter.

Half Price Fares

The government's 50% fare reduction initiative will commence on 1 April 2022 and run to 30 June 2022.

The following criteria are applicable:

1. Fares will be recovered based on "Actual Fares" taken. I.e., NRC take \$100 half fares, Waka Kotahi reimburse NRC the other \$100.
2. Implementation and communication costs will be covered by Waka Kotahi.
3. Funding for this initiative is provided from outside the National Land Transport Programme.

The Government has indicated that should this fare reduction prove successful by increasing the number of people on public transport, it may consider extending the time period.

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Whangārei District Council announced they would offer free parking from 14 March 2022 to 25 April 2022 within the Whangārei business district, which overlaps the start of the 50% reduction in bus fares.

Rose Street Bus Terminus Upgrade

The first phase of the Rose Street Bus Terminus upgrade commenced on 2 March 2022 and is expected to be completed by May 2022.

This work centres around upgrading the bus traffic flow, existing bus bays, installation of new shelters and pedestrian crossings. It will also allow for space to accommodate additional buses when required.

The upgrade of the existing building, which includes passenger seating, office accommodation and public toilets, is not being undertaken during this phase. The planned date for the second phase of this work is yet unknown but is included currently in year five of the Whangārei District Council Long-Term Plan.

During this phase of the upgrades, the buses are using Vine Street, which has temporary bus bays, bus stop signage and timetables installed.

Total Mobility (TM)

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

	Total Clients	Monthly Actual Expend	Monthly Budgeted Expend	Monthly Variance	Year/Date Actual Expend	Year/Date Budgeted Expend	Annual Variance
February 2022	1,233	\$16,372	\$25,000	-\$8,628	\$133,901	\$150,000	-\$16,099

Total Mobility Scheme – 50% discounted fares

During March, Northland Transportation Alliance (NTA) staff were part of a national project team tasked to roll out the Government's public transport initiative of 50% discount off the client's portion of fares on the Total Mobility Scheme. This started on Friday 1 April 2022 and will run through to 30 June 2022.

The Government will be covering the discounted portion of the fare. There will be no financial risk to the Northland Regional Council.

ROAD SAFETY UPDATE

Comparisons of road safety statistics, fatalities are lower in the period in 2022 compared to the same period in 2021.

Road Trauma Update

Road Fatalities Statistics for the period 1 January 2021 – 5 April 2021

Fatalities Jan – April 2021	Far North	Whangārei	Kaipara	Northland	National
Local roads	1	1	1	3	51
State highways	4	1	1	6	40
TOTAL	5	2	2	9	91

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Road Fatalities Statistics for the period 1 January 2022 – 5 April 2022

Fatalities Jan - April 2022	Far North	Whangārei	Kaipara	Northland	National
Local roads	0	1	0	1	51
State highways	2	1	2	5	42
TOTAL	2	2	2	6	93

Motorcycle Safety - Ride Forever (R4E) Rider Training Update

- R4E – 2020/2021 – 186 riders completed the three courses
- R4E – 2021/2022 – 129 riders have completed courses to date:
 - Bronze Course – 59
 - Silver Course – 40
 - Gold Course – 30

Northland Road Safety Forum & Northland Freight Group Meetings Postponed

Both the Road Safety Forum and Freight Group quarterly meetings have again been postponed pending national and Northland Regional Council changes to COVID-19 rules regarding in person meetings.

Driver Reviver/Fatigue Stops

The northbound Driver Reviver Stop is still scheduled for Easter, **Thursday 14 April 2022 taking into consideration the COVID-19 situation at the time.**

Waka Kotahi Road Safety Promotion/Media themes for March 2022

Road safety promotional and media related themes for March 2022 continued to concentrate around:

- Speed
- Alcohol/drugs
- Seatbelts
- Young drivers
- Motorcyclists
- Cyclists
- Fatigue and distractions

At the local level, Northland also produces radio, print and other social media messaging to promote road safety specific to Northland, and to compliment the Governments 'Road to Zero' and 'Safe System Approach' road safety initiatives.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Minister for Emergency Management hosted a meeting in late March with the Northland Mayors, Chair of the NRC, and Chief Executives from each council to discuss and consider proposed changes to the Emergency Management legislation. Including clarifying roles and responsibilities of territorial authorities and CDEM Groups. This was an opportunity for good discussion and feedback on the proposal in the new bill. The Minister also indicated that the timeline for the bill has been extended by at least six months. This extension was as a direct result of feedback that raised concerns about the pace of the proposed bill and changes.

The Deputy Chief Executive of NEMA, Gary Knowles met with the FNDC Chief Executive, Blair King and the CDEM Emergency Manager in early April. The purpose of the meeting was to meet with the new FNDC CEO and establish an understanding of his CDEM expectations.

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Gary Knowles also met with the CDEM Office personnel and the CEG Chair, to discuss and understand local and regional arrangements and to provide an overview of NEMA work programmes.

The CDEM group office has been advised by Radio NZ that they are decommissioning and removing the transmission site at Waipapakauri in Northland. RNZ has been working with the group to advise affected people of the change and outline how to access alternative platforms and channels.

The CDEM Group Office has been impacted by sick leave from COVID-19, other health matters and two recent resignations and at times the team has been at less than 50% of its usual work force capacity. As of 7 April, the CDEM team had three vacancies, one will be filled with the role of Welfare Specialist on 19 April, the Communications Specialist is anticipated to be filled by mid-May, and the timeline regarding filling the Response Specialists role will be slightly longer. Workload remains high with additional demands from NEMA and others on an ad hoc basis.

MARITIME

Incidents

There were 21 incidents logged in March, mostly illegal anchoring, speeding offences and accidents.

Two derelict abandoned vessels were removed from Whangaroa Harbour and disposed by staff. Another two were removed from Whangārei Harbour. NRC staff saved a sinking vessel in time, on a mooring by pumping out the vessel, an internal fitting had failed.

The entrance buoy to Houhora Harbour was reported out of position and relocated by the Waikare. A fishing charter vessel rolled during a storm on 20/21 March, near North Cape with tragic loss of life. Initial rescue of survivors and incident response was carried out by police and emergency services. The first attempt to salvage the wreckage was unsuccessful, when the vessel flipped whilst under tow and sank off Henderson Bay. Maritime staff, the NRC vessel Waikare and a salvage team of six divers were contracted by the insurance company to recover the vessel, which was brought ashore in Houhora. After inspection by the Transport Accident Investigation Commission and Maritime NZ the vessel was dismantled. No oil pollution resulted.

Shipping

A scheduled Port and Harbour Safety Code review was postponed due to COVID-19, as was the annual NZ Marine Pilots conference.

General

The final design of the replacement vessel for the Waikare has commenced. Key aspects will be a high-performance hull for optimised fuel consumption.

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RIVERS AND NATURAL HAZARDS

RIVERS

Long Term Plan Projects

Rivers	Comments
Awanui	<p>Work on the Northern Floodway Benching is progressing well (40% complete). The Kaitaia Rugby Club Floodway Benching, Matthew's Park & Switzer Spillway contracts are underway and currently 25% and 40% complete respectively. Expectation that some sections will be completed next earthworks season.</p> <p>Work to improve channel capacity through Primary School/A&P showgrounds reach now complete with improvements to A&P parking areas very well received by the A&P Society.</p> <p>Quarry Road & SH10 Bridges improved flow designs have been completed, but material costs and availability have slowed progress.</p> <p>Flood wall designs well underway and procurement for Milky Way expected to commence shortly. These works can be undertaken through the winter period.</p>
Otiria/Moerewa	Stage 1 work is now underway, however there is a 3-week delay because of Contractor Staff with COVID-19.
Kerikeri	Waipapa Industrial Estate Flood Mitigation project is underway approximately 25% completed.

NATURAL HAZARDS

Work Streams	Status	Comments
Whangārei (CBD) River Catchment Flood Model	68% complete	<p>Upgrade of the hydraulic model catchment(s) including new structures, updated LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) and sea level rise values and recalibration. Specific river/stream structures inspections have been completed over the last month.</p> <p>Following discussions with WDC (Whangārei District Council), Ewaters (consultants on the project) will now also be engaged to include the CBD stormwater network as part of the same package (variation).</p> <p>WDC will be funding the additional costs, approximately \$90,000, related to the additional tasks. Our aim is to complete the project, including the additional tasks, before the end June 2022.</p>
Website Natural Hazards Portal	90% complete	<p>Morphum Environmental has been engaged to develop the portal with support and input from colleagues across various departments.</p> <p>The third phase of the development of the portal is ongoing, e.g., landing page, flooding and Te Ao Māori aspects, story maps, property viewer and sea level rise viewer.</p> <p>It is our vision to 'go public' by the end of June 2022. Prior to that we will be presenting this to our Councilors, and other appropriate platforms, for feedback. Simultaneously it is our intention to share this with our District Council colleagues before going live.</p>

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Work Streams	Status	Comments
Raupo Drainage Scheme – Coastal Flood Hazard Analysis & Mitigation Options	80% complete	<p>We have engaged Water Technology (WT) to do detailed hydraulic modelling from all perspectives, i.e., catchment, river and most importantly coastal. 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 have been completed. First draft ‘results’ have been reviewed by the project team. Further analysis and ‘flood event scenarios’ are underway with results expected at the end of April. The project is on target to be completed by the end of June 2022.</p> <p>This project will support the pilot project under the Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (TTCAS) in which scoping, and planning process is underway; early engagement has commenced with KDC.</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	Implementation Ongoing	<p>Progress is ongoing. New staff are contacting various teams within Council to discuss roles, responsibilities, work programmed and reporting as it relates to each action. We are undertaking a ‘stocktake’ of each of the 46 actions, aiming to build a system to drive progress and report on change.</p> <p>The next work programme update will be presented to the Climate Change Working Party meeting on 25 May 2022.</p> <p>The new Manager: Climate Change Manager started on 23 February and the new Zero Carbon Transition Advisor started full time on 4 April 2022.</p>

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Work Streams	Status	Comments
Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (TTCAS)	Final Draft 95% complete - awaiting formal adoption from all four Councils.	Joint Strategy endorsed by JCCAC. All four Councils are aiming to formally adopt the final Strategy by end of April. FNDC adopted the Joint Strategy on 7 April. Paper for adoption of Joint Strategy by NRC is scheduled to go to council for 26 April meeting. 7.8
Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (TTCAS) - Programme Implementation	Implementation Ongoing	There are 46 'priority actions' listed in the Joint Strategy. Coordinating and reporting on these actions will happen through the JCCAC and CATT. Actions 29, 30 (Coastal Adaptation Programme): Council has made funding available, up to a maximum of \$45,000 each, for the three district councils to support the undertaking of Coastal Adaptation Planning at their initial sites. Funding is made available through a business case application and comes from the NRC Climate Change budget. KDC submitted the business case for Raupo/Ruawai and was awarded the funds. WDC have also submitted a business case and have had funding approved. FNDC are not yet able to apply for funds but are working toward.
Deep South National Science Challenge (Deep South NSC) research project Project name: <i>"Developing an inclusive, empowering and coordinated adaptation framework in Te Tai Tokerau – Collaborative Governance for Climate Adaptation"</i> This project directly supports and is aligned with the TTCAS.	Awaiting funding decision from Deep South	Following a joint application between GNS and Climate Adaptation Te Taitokerau (CATT) \$32,640 funding was made available as 'grant in aid' to undertake engagement activities to support development of a final proposal. Those activities have not yet started. Up to \$400K of new funding has been offered by the Deep South NSC over two years (2022-2024 FY). A fully costed final proposal is required by Deep South NSC to access the funding and has been submitted. A decision on the final quantum of funding is due 12 May. Project, contract, reporting and financial management are all being administered by GNS Science. The project has two key pou (1) self-directed adaptation for tangata whenua, (2) improved governance mechanisms for the delivery of adaptation actions. This project is supported by the development of a new framework for decision-making for local government based on Te Ao Māori - sponsored by Whangārei

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Work Streams	Status	Comments
		District Council (on behalf of the CATT). This project is ongoing.

NORTHLAND WIDE LIDAR SURVEY

Work Streams	Status	Comments
Regional LiDAR Survey	In progress	QA/QC checks complete and liaising with LiDAR contractor (RPS) and LINZ to finalise delivery and final payment within 1 st Quarter.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil