

AGENDA

Council
Monday 31 July 2023 at 10.15am

Northland Regional Council Agenda

Meeting to be held in the Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei
on Monday 31 July 2023, commencing at 10.15am

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

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1.0 NGĀ MAHI WHAKAPAI / HOUSEKEEPING	
<i>Key Health and Safety points to note:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>If the fire alarm goes off – exit down the stairwell to the assembly point which is the visitor carpark.</i>• <i>Earthquakes – drop, cover and hold</i>• <i>Visitors please make sure you have signed in at reception, and that you sign out when you leave. Please wear your name sticker.</i>• <i>The toilets are on the opposite side of the stairwell.</i>• <i>Please adhere to the recommended Covid alert guidance that applies.</i>	
2.0 KARAKIA TIMATANGA – TAUĀKI Ā ROTO / OPENING KARAKIA	
3.0 NGĀ WHAKAPĀHA / APOLOGIES	
4.0 NGĀ WHAKAPUAKANGA / DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	
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9.5	Funding Recommendation	
9.6	Council's Property Sale Process	

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

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

Haumie hui e
TĀIKI E!

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

Bring forth unity
Tis Done!

TITLE: Confirmation of Minutes - 27 June 2023
From: Meloney Tupou, Maori Governance and Engagement Support Admin
Authorised by: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist, on 20 July 2023

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the minutes of the council meeting held on 27 June 2023 be confirmed as a true and correct record and that these be duly authenticated with the Chair's electronic signature.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Council Minutes - 27 June 2023 [↓](#) 

Council Meeting
27 June 2023

Northland Regional Council Minutes

Meeting held in the Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei
on Tuesday 27 June 2023, commencing at 10.15am

Tuhinga/Present:

Chairperson, Tui Shortland

Councillors:

John Blackwell

Joe Carr

Jack Crow

Geoff Crawford

Peter-Lucas Jones

Amy Macdonald (*Via audio visual link*)

Marty Robinson

Rick Stolwerk

I Tae Mai/In Attendance:

Full Meeting

Independent Financial Advisor

Independent Risk Advisor

Tāhūhū Rangapū - Chief Executive Officer

Pou Taumatua - GM Corporate Services

Pou Whakaritenga - GM Regulatory Services

Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement

Pou Tiaki Pūtaiao – GM Biosecurity

Pou Tiaki Taiao – GM Environmental Services

Pou Tiaki Hapori - GM Community Resilience

Human Resources Manager

Translator

Governance Specialist

Part Meeting

Regional Harbourmaster

Management Accountant

Assistant Management Accountant

Financial Accountant

Corporate Planner/Legal Advisor

Policy Specialist

Financial Planning and Reporting Officer

The Chair declared the meeting open at 10.21am and proceedings commenced with the Tauāki ā roto by full council.

Ngā whakapāha/Apologies (Item 1.0)

There were no apologies.

Council Meeting
27 June 2023

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

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

Confirmation of Extraordinary Council Meeting Minutes 16 May 2023 and Council Minutes 23 May 2023. (Item 5.1)

Report from Meloney Tupou, Māori Governance and Engagement Support Admin

Moved (Stolwerk/Robinson)

That the minutes of the extraordinary council meeting held on 16 May 2023 and the council meeting held on 23 May 2023, be confirmed as a true and correct record and that these be duly authenticated with the Chair's electronic signature.

Carried

Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 5.2)

Report from Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Moved (Carr/Robinson)

That the action sheet be received.

Carried

Financial Report to 31 May 2023 (Item 6.1)

Report from Taka Skipwith, Financial Accountant

Moved (Stolwerk/Craw)

That the report 'Financial Report to 31 May 2023' by Taka Skipwith, Financial Accountant and dated 12 June 2023, be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note: For the month of May:

- *The Long Term Fund had made a loss of \$39k and the Short Term Fund had made a loss of \$31k.*
- *The \$70k loss across council's managed funds portfolio resulted in an unfavourable variance of \$673k (compared to the \$603k reported).*
- *The associated impact on the net (cost)/surplus after transfers from/(to) reserves was a favourable variance of \$1.922m (compared to the \$1.948m reported).*
- *There were three pre-determined carry forwards; being tree removal, fishing controls and transfer of the unspent E-Fund to the Land Management Reserve which totalled approximately \$1.25m, and a \$228k climate change contractual commitment that would be funded from the year end surplus reported to council in August.*

Secretarial Note: Item 7.3 'Adoption of Mahere-ā-Tau 2023/24 | Annual Plan 2023/24' and Item 7.4 'Adoption of User Fees and Charges Policy 2023/24' were addressed prior to Item 7.1 'Rates for the year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024' in accordance with legal advice.

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Rates for the year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 (Item 7.1)

Report from Casey Mitchell, Management Accountant; Shivam Shivam, Planning and Reporting Officer and Kim Harvey, Assistant Management Accountant

Moved (Carr/Blackwell)

1. That the report 'Rates for the year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 by Casey Mitchell, Management Accountant; Shivam Shivam, Planning and Reporting Officer and Kim Harvey, Assistant Management Accountant and dated 28 April 2023, be received.

Carried

It was further moved (Craw/Stolwerk)

2. That council notes that it has had regard to section 100T of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and confirms that its analysis of Section 100T of the Biosecurity Act 1993, as included in the Long Term Plan 2021-2031, remains appropriate in relation to setting the Pest Management Rate for 2023-2024.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Detail on each of council's reserves and their purpose to be provided as part of the Long Term Plan process (including the total reserve funds accumulated from rates).

It was further moved (Stolwerk/Jones)

3. That the Northland Regional Council resolves to set the following rates under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) for the financial year commencing 1 July 2023 and ending 30 June 2024:

a. Targeted council services rate

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. The rate is calculated on the total projected capital value, as determined by the certificate of projected valuation of each constituent district in the Northland region. An additional \$1.73 (including GST) per each rateable separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit is to be assessed across the Whangārei constituency to provide funding for the ongoing maintenance of the Hātea River Channel. The rate is differentiated by location in the Northland region and assessed as a fixed amount per each rateable separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the Far North and Whangārei Districts, and on each rateable rating unit (RU) in the Kaipara district. The rate is set as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District	\$159.04 per SUIP
Kaipara District	\$186.25 per RU
Whangārei District	\$180.61 per SUIP

The Whangārei District targeted council services rate amount of \$159.04 (including GST) per SUIP **includes** funding for the Hātea River Channel amount of \$1.73 (including GST).

b. Targeted land and freshwater management rate

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. The rate is assessed on the land value of each rateable rating unit in the region. The rate is set per dollar of land value. The rate per dollar of land value is different for each constituent district because the rate is allocated based on projected land value, as provided for in section 131 of the LGRA. The rate is set as follows:

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	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District	\$0.0002510 per dollar of land value
Kaipara District	\$0.0003699 per dollar of land value
Whangārei District	\$0.0002802 per dollar of land value

c. Targeted pest management rate

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. The rate is calculated on the total projected capital value, as determined by the certificate of projected valuation of each constituent district in the Northland region. The rate is a fixed amount, differentiated by location in the Northland region. The rate will be assessed on each rateable separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the Far North and Whangārei Districts, and each rateable rating unit (RU) in the Kaipara District. The rate is set as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District	\$78.29 per SUIP
Kaipara District	\$91.68 per RU
Whangārei District	\$88.06 per SUIP

d. Targeted flood infrastructure rate

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. The rate is a fixed amount assessed on each rateable separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the Far North and Whangārei Districts, and each rateable rating unit (RU) in the Kaipara District. The rate is set as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District	\$36.56 per SUIP
Kaipara District	\$36.56 per RU
Whangārei District	\$36.56 per SUIP

e. Targeted emergency and hazard management rate

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. The rate is calculated on the total projected capital value, as determined by the certificate of projected valuation of each constituent district in the Northland region. The rate is a fixed amount, differentiated by location in the Northland region. The rate will be assessed on each rateable separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the Far North and Whangārei Districts, and each rateable rating unit (RU) in the Kaipara District. The rate is set as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District	\$44.90 per SUIP
Kaipara District	\$52.58 per RU
Whangārei District	\$50.50 per SUIP

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f. Targeted emergency services rate

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. The rate is a fixed amount assessed on each rateable separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the Far North and Whangārei Districts, and each rateable rating unit (RU) in the Kaipara District. The rate is set as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District	\$11.44 per SUIP
Kaipara District	\$11.44 per RU
Whangārei District	\$11.44 per SUIP

g. Targeted regional sporting facilities rate.

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. The rate is a fixed amount assessed on each rateable separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the Far North and Whangārei Districts, and each rateable rating unit (RU) in the Kaipara District. The rate is set as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District	\$16.37 per SUIP
Kaipara District	\$16.37 per RU
Whangārei District	\$16.37 per SUIP

h. Targeted regional economic development rate.

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. This rate is assessed on the land value of each rateable rating unit in the region. The rate is set per dollar of land value. The rate per dollar of land value is different for each constituent district because the rate is allocated based on projected land value, as provided for in section 131 of the LGRA. The rate is set as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District	\$0.0000194 per dollar of land value
Kaipara District	\$0.0000282 per dollar of land value
Whangārei District	\$0.0000214 per dollar of land value

i. Targeted Whangārei transport rate

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. The rate is a fixed amount assessed on each rateable separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (SUIP) in the Whangārei District. The rate is set as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Whangārei District	\$43.17 per SUIP

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j. Targeted Far North transport rate

A targeted rate as authorised by the LGRA. The rate is a fixed amount assessed on each rateable separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (SUIP) in the Far North District. The rate is set as follows:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Far North District	\$8.68 per SUIP

k. Targeted Awanui River management rate

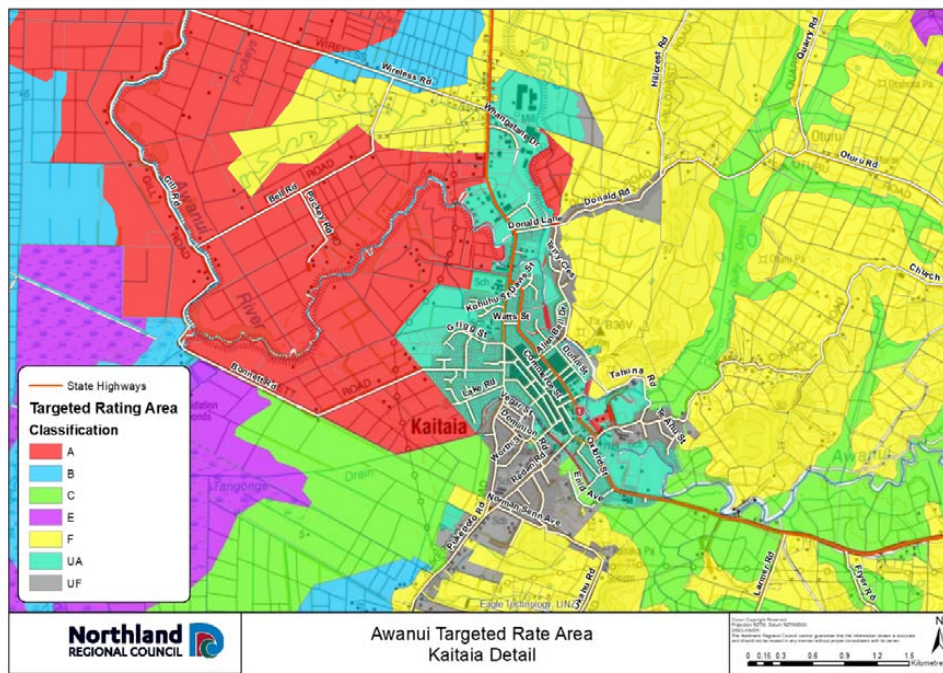
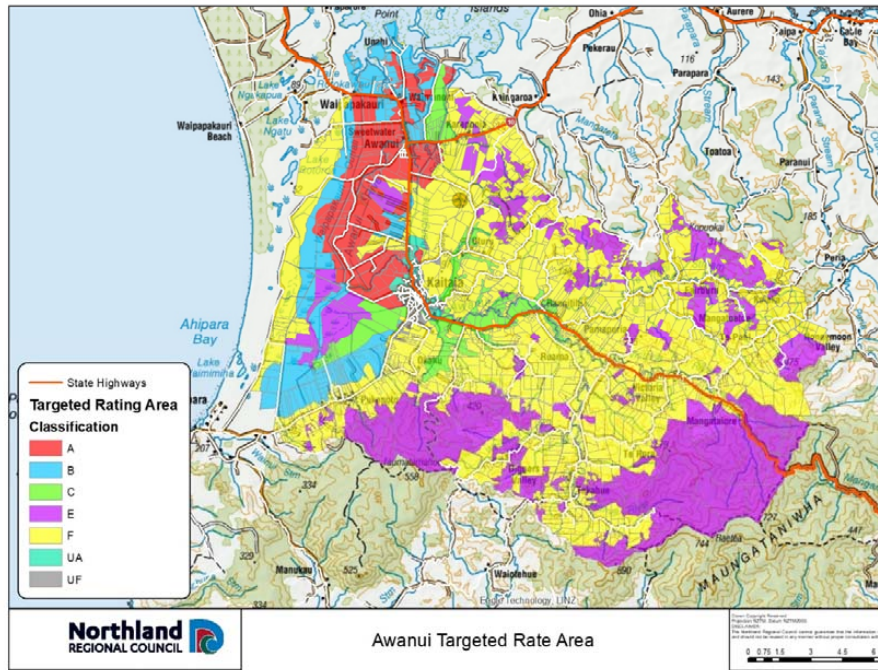
A targeted rate set under the LGRA, set differentially by location and area of benefit as defined in the Awanui River Flood Management Plan, and as defined in the following table:

The rate is set differentially as follows:

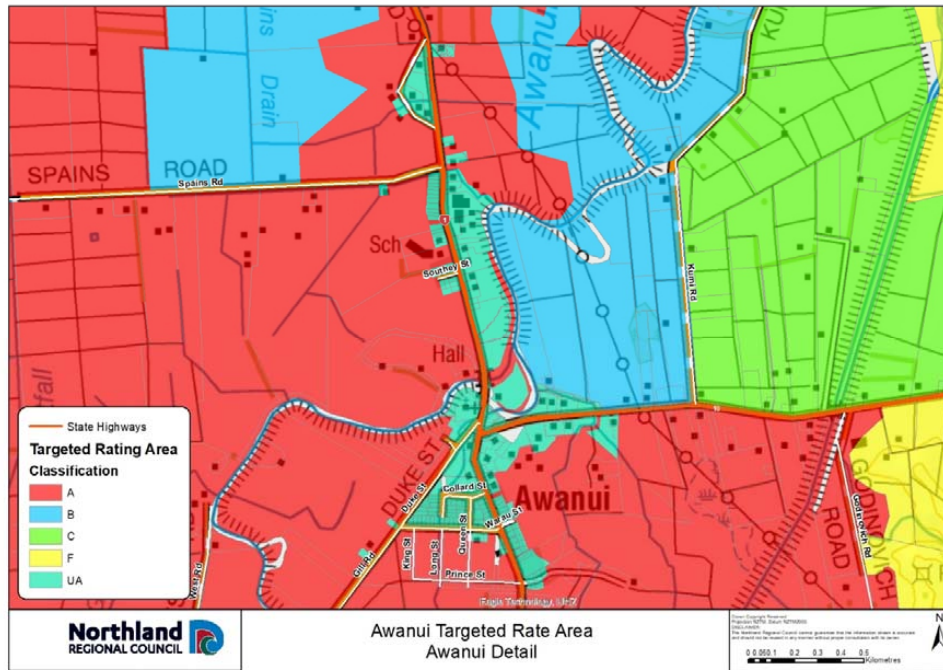
Category	Description	Rate including GST
UA	Urban rate class UA (floodplain location) \$262.50 direct benefit plus \$25.83 indirect benefit per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (SUIP).	\$288.33 per SUIP
UA	Urban rate class UA – commercial differential.	\$864.99 per SUIP
UF	Urban rate classes UF (higher ground) \$25.83 direct benefit plus \$25.83 indirect benefit per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.	\$51.66 per SUIP
UF	Urban rate class UF – commercial differential.	\$154.98 per SUIP
Rural	Rural rate differentiated by class, \$10.67 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (SUIP) of indirect benefit plus a rate per hectare for each of the following classes of land in the defined Kaitaia flood rating district as illustrated in the following maps and table.	\$10.67 per SUIP
Class	Description	Rate including GST
A & B	High benefit: rural land which receives high benefit from the Awanui scheme works due to reduced river flooding risk and/or reduced duration of flooding and/or coastal flooding – all rateable land other than in the commercial differential.	\$21.84 per hectare
	A & B commercial differential	\$65.52 per hectare
C	Moderate benefit: land floods less frequently and water clears quickly – all rateable land other than in the commercial differential.	\$9.98 per hectare
	C commercial differential	\$29.94 per hectare
F	Contributes runoff waters and increases the need for flood protection - all rateable land other than in the commercial differential.	\$0.71 per hectare
	F commercial differential	\$2.13 per hectare

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The rating classifications are illustrated in the following maps:



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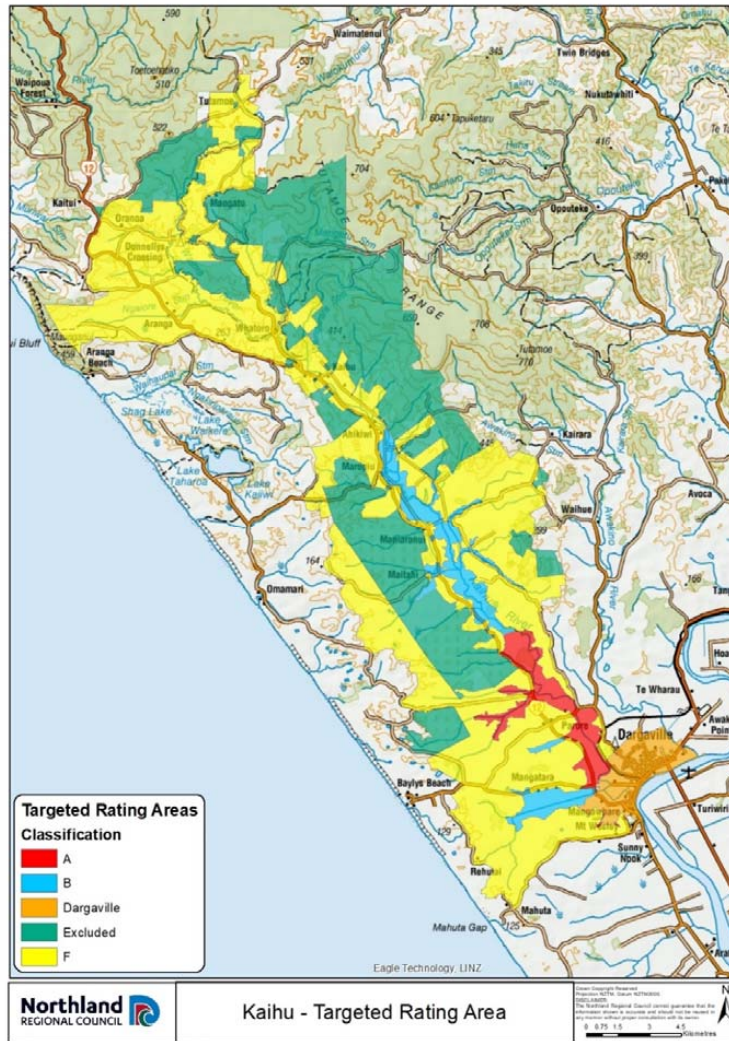
I. Targeted Kaihū River management rate

A targeted rate set under the LGRA, and set differentially by location and area of benefit as defined in the following table:

Class	Description	Rate <u>Including GST</u>
A	Land on the floodplain and side valleys downstream of Rotu Bottleneck.	\$23.13 per hectare
B	Land on the floodplain and tributary side valleys between Ahikiwi and the Rotu Bottleneck and in the Mangatara Drain catchment upstream of SH12.	\$11.39 per hectare
F	Land within the Kaihū River rating area not falling within Class A and Class B.	\$1.60 per hectare
Urban Contribution – A contribution from the Kaipara District Council instead of a separate rate per property:		\$5,015 per annum

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The rating classifications are illustrated in the following map:

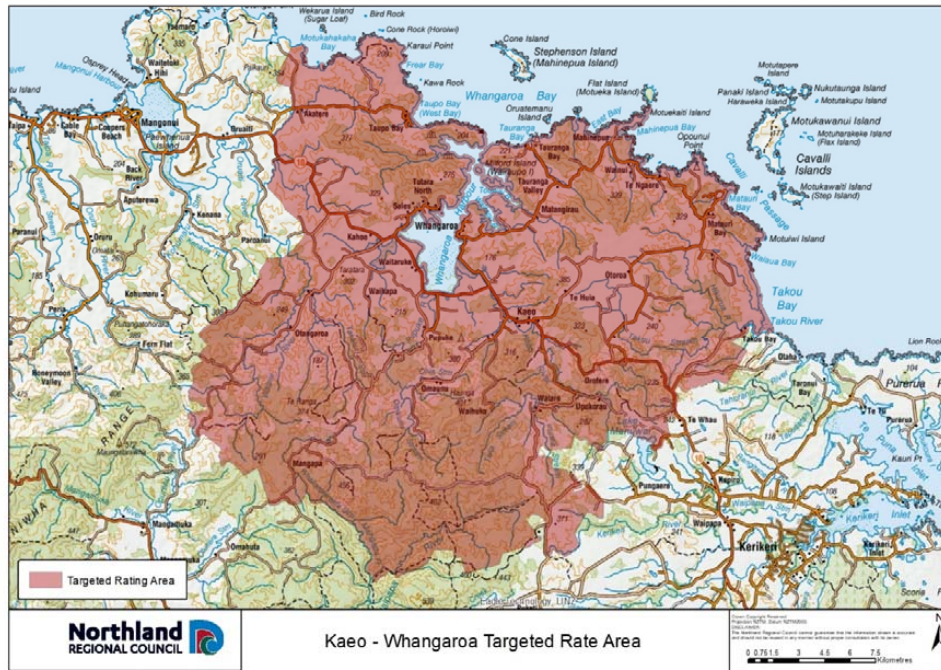


I. Targeted Kaeo-Whangaroa rivers management rate

A targeted rate set under the LGRA, set on a uniform basis in respect of each rateable separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit falling within the former Whangaroa Ward rating rolls of 100-199, as illustrated in the map below:

	<u>Including GST</u>
Former Whangaroa Ward	\$55.39 per SUIP

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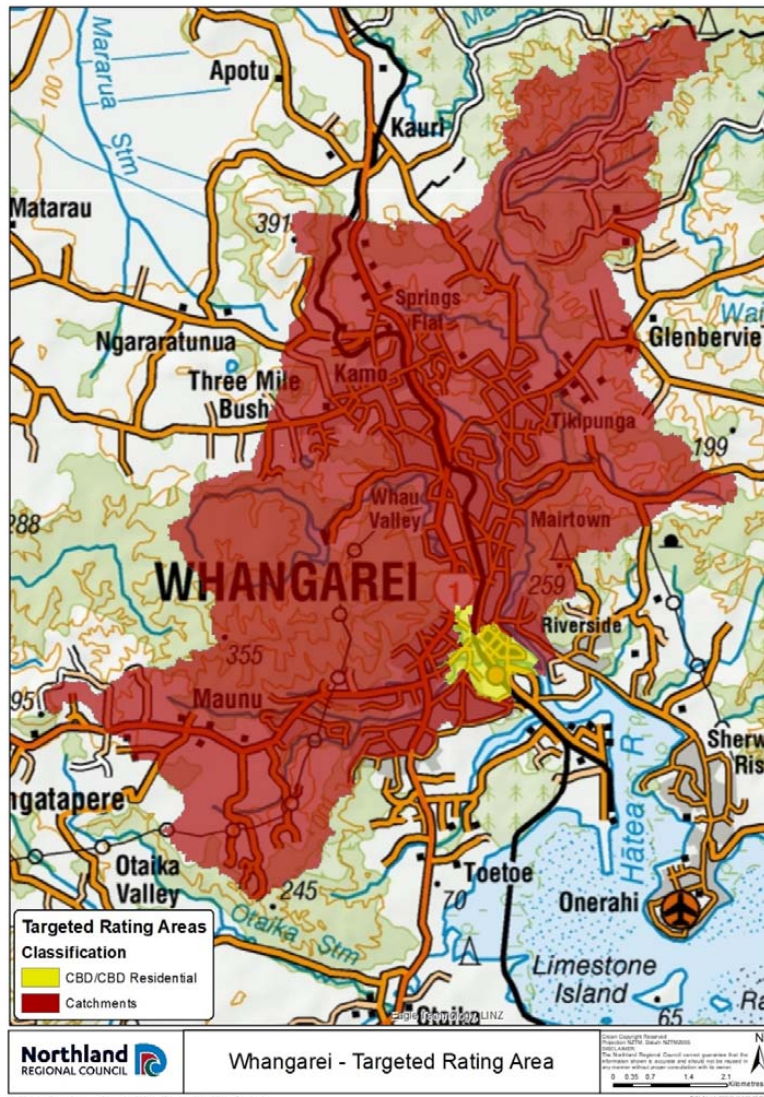


m. Targeted Whangārei urban rivers management rate

A targeted rate set under the LGRA and assessed on all rateable properties defined by reference to the differential categories and differentiated by location (illustrated in the map below) and, for some categories, land use. It is set as a fixed amount per each rateable separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit, as follows:

Category		<u>Including GST</u>
1	Commercial properties located in the Whangārei Central Business District flood area:	\$338.46 per SUIP
2	Residential properties located in the Whangārei Central Business District flood area:	\$176.43 per SUIP
3	Properties located in the contributing water catchment area (including properties falling in the Waiarohia, Raumanga, Kirikiri and Hātea River Catchments):	\$41.42 per SUIP

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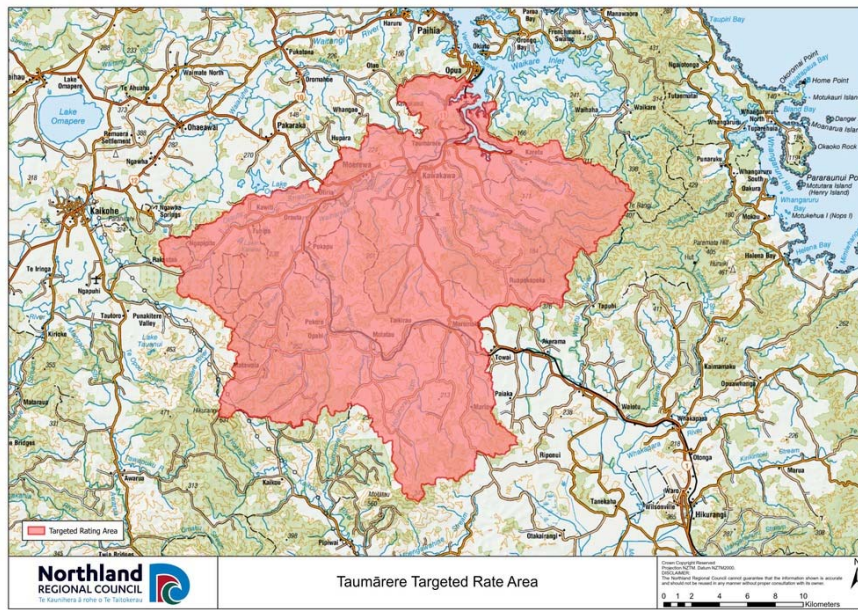
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n. Targeted Taumāreere rivers management rate

A targeted rate set under the LGRA, set on a uniform basis in respect of each rateable separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit falling within the Tamāreere, as illustrated in the map below:

Including GST

Taumāreere \$60.64 per SUIP



4. That the Northland Regional Council resolves the following with respect to payment dates for rates and the penalty regime:

Far North District constituency:

The Northland Regional Council resolves that all rates within the Far North District constituency are payable in four equal instalments, on the following dates:

Instalment	Due date for payment
Instalment 1	21 August 2023
Instalment 2	20 November 2023
Instalment 3	20 February 2024
Instalment 4	20 May 2024

The Northland Regional Council resolves to add the following penalties to unpaid Far North District constituency rates:

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- In accordance with section 58(1)(a) of the LGRA, a penalty of ten percent (10%) will be added to any portion of each instalment of Far North District constituency rates assessed in the 2023/24 financial year that is unpaid on or by the respective due date for payment as stated above. These penalties will be added on the following dates:

Instalment	Date penalty will be added
Instalment 1	28 August 2023
Instalment 2	27 November 2023
Instalment 3	27 February 2024
Instalment 4	27 May 2024

Kaipara District constituency:

The Northland Regional Council resolves that all rates within the Kaipara District constituency are payable in four equal instalments, on the following dates:

Instalment	Due date for payment
Instalment 1	20 August 2023
Instalment 2	20 November 2023
Instalment 3	20 February 2024
Instalment 4	20 May 2024

The Northland Regional Council resolves to add the following penalties to unpaid Kaipara District constituency rates:

- In accordance with section 58(1) (a) of the LGRA, a penalty of ten percent (10%) of so much of each instalment of the Kaipara District constituency rates assessed in the 2023/24 financial year that are unpaid after the relevant due date for each instalment will be added on the relevant penalty date for each instalment stated below, except where a ratepayer has entered into an arrangement by way of direct debit authority, and honours that arrangement. These penalties will be added on the following dates:

Instalment	Date penalty will be added
Instalment 1	21 August 2023
Instalment 2	21 November 2023
Instalment 3	21 February 2024
Instalment 4	21 May 2024

- In accordance with section 58(1)(b) of the LGRA, a penalty of ten per cent (10%) of the amount of all Kaipara District constituency rates (including any penalties) from any previous financial years that are unpaid on 4 July 2023 will be added on 6 July 2023.
- In accordance with section 58(1)(c) of the LGRA, a penalty of ten per cent (10%) of the amount of all Kaipara District constituency rates to which a penalty has been added under the point immediately above and which remain unpaid on 08 January 2024 will be added on 09 January 2024.

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Whangārei District constituency:

The Northland Regional Council resolves that all rates within the Whangārei District constituency are payable in four equal instalments, on the following dates:

Instalment	Due date for payment
Instalment 1	20 August 2023
Instalment 2	20 November 2023
Instalment 3	20 February 2024
Instalment 4	20 May 2024

The Northland Regional Council resolves to add the following penalties to unpaid Whangārei District constituency rates:

- In accordance with section 58(1)(a) of the LGA, a penalty of ten percent (10%) will be added to any portion of each instalment of Whangārei District constituency rates assessed in the 2023/24 financial year that is unpaid on or by the respective due date for payment as stated above. These penalties will be added on the following dates:

Instalment	Date penalty will be added
Instalment 1	23 August 2023
Instalment 2	22 November 2023
Instalment 3	22 February 2024
Instalment 4	22 May 2024

- In accordance with section 58(1)(b) of the LGRA, a penalty of ten per cent (10%) will be added to any Whangārei District constituency rates (including any penalties) from any financial year prior to 1 July 2023 that still remain unpaid as at 4 July 2023. This penalty will be added on 6 September 2023.

The district councils have advised that their rates adoption dates are as follows:

- Far North District Council – 30 June 2023
- Kaipara District Council – 28 June 2023
- Whangārei District Council – 29 June 2023.

Should their collection and/or penalty dates change through the rate setting process we will need to amend our resolution accordingly.

Carried

(In putting the motion the Chair called for an expression of opinion by a show of hands, the result being Councillors Craw, Macdonald, Robinson, Shortland and Stolwerk in favour of the motion and Councillors Blackwell, Carr and Crawford against the motion. Councillor Jones abstained from voting).

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Consideration and adoption of guidance on the remission of rates for Māori freehold land under development in the Far North District. (Item 7.2)

Report from Casey Mitchell, Management Accountant and Kyla Carlier, Corporate Strategy Manager

Moved (Robinson/Stolwerk)

1. That the report 'Consideration and adoption of the policies on the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land pertaining to the Far North district' by Casey Mitchell, Management Accountant and dated 12 June 2023, be received.
2. That the council supports and approves the addition of guidance documentation to the suite of policies on the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land pertaining to the Far North district, as they are relevant to the Northland Regional Council, effective from 1 July 2023 (included as the attachment pertaining to Item 7.2 of the 27 June 2023 council meeting agenda).
3. That council authorise Bruce Howse, Group Manager - Corporate Excellence, to make any necessary minor drafting, typographical, or presentation corrections to the rating policies prior to them being published on councils website.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Item 7.3 'Adoption of Mahere-ā-Tau 2023/24 | Annual Plan 2023/24' and Item 7.4 'Adoption of User Fees and Charges Policy 2023/24' were addressed prior to Item 7.1 'Rates for the year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024' in accordance with legal advice.

Adoption of Mahere-ā-Tau 2023/24 | Annual Plan 2023/24 (Item 7.3)

Report from Robyn Broadhurst, Corporate Planning Specialist

Moved (Carr/Craw)

1. That the report 'Adoption of Mahere-ā-Tau 2023/24 | Annual Plan 2023/24' by Robyn Broadhurst, Corporate Planning Specialist and dated 23 May 2023, be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note:

- *In accordance with the Local Government Act 2022, the Annual Plan must be adopted by 30 June 2023 in order for the district councils to strike the rates on behalf of the regional council.*
- *The content of the Annual Plan reflected the decisions made by council at the Annual Plan Deliberations on 16 May 2023.*

It was further moved (Craw/Carr)

2. That in accordance with section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002, the council adopts the Annual Plan 2023/24 (included at Attachment 1 pertaining to Item 7.3 of the 27 June 2023 council agenda).

Carried

Council Meeting
27 June 2023

(In putting the motion the Chair called for an expression of opinion by a show of hands, the result being Councillors Crow, Macdonald, Robinson, Shortland and Stolwerk in favour of the motion and Councillors Blackwell, Carr, Crawford and Jones against the motion.

It was further moved (Stolwerk/Robinson)

3. That council authorises Bruce Howse, Group Manager – Corporate Services to make any necessary minor drafting, typographical, rounding, or presentation corrections to the Annual Plan 2023/24 prior to final publication of the document.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Subsequent to adoption of the annual plan, a minor typographical/presentation error was noted on the last page of the final document. This error was corrected in all hardcopies and online copies of the document, under delegation set out by resolution 3 of agenda item 7.3. The correction included altering the dollar value for 'Rates Indicator' on page 60 from \$558,868.68 to \$558.87 and the 'Debt Benchmark' percentage from 0% to -43%.

Adoption of User Fees and Charges Policy 2023/24 (Item 7.4)

Report from Nicola Hartwell, Legal Advisor (Corporate Policy Specialist) and Kyla Carlier, Corporate Strategy Manager

Moved (Stolwerk/Craw)

1. That the report 'Adoption of User Fees and Charges Policy 2023/24' by Nicola Hartwell, Legal Advisor (Corporate Policy Specialist) and Kyla Carlier, Corporate Strategy Manager and dated 30 May 2023, be received.
2. That council sets and adopts the User Fees and Charges 2023/24 (included as Attachment 1 pertaining to Item 7.4 of the 27 June 2023 council meeting agenda).
3. That council authorises Group Manager – Corporate Services to make any necessary minor drafting, typographical, rounding, or presentation corrections to the User Fees and Charges 2023/24 prior to final publication of the document.

Carried

(Councillors Carr and Crawford voted against the motion)

Council appointees to Marsden Maritime Holdings (MMH) Board Nomination Committee (Item 7.5)

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

Moved (Stolwerk/Macdonald)

1. That the report 'Council appointees to MMH Board Nomination Committee' by Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services and dated 2 June 2023, be received.
2. That Chair Shortland, Cr Jones and Cr Stolwerk are appointed as members to the MMH Board Nomination Committee (BNC).
3. That Chair Shortland be appointed as the Chair of the MMH BNC.
4. That Deputy Chair Crow be appointed as a backup member of the BNC, should any of those other council members appointed to the BNC not be able to participate in the recruitment process.

Carried

Council Meeting
27 June 2023

Harbour Remediation Business Case (Item 7.6)

Report from Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao

Moved (Carr/Robinson)

1. That the report 'Harbour Remediation Business Case' by Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao and dated 8 June 2023, be received.
2. That council confirm that the \$300,000 funding allocated for a Harbour Remediation Business Case (as per resolution 2 of item 7.4 of the 26 April 2022 council meeting) is used to develop a business case for the remediation of the Hokianga Harbour.
3. That a strategic case is prepared in general accordance with the scope set out in this report and presented to the Natural Resources Working Party for endorsement before commencing the full business case.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Given that the project would require a 'substantial commitment' from council, there would be a staged approach to developing the business case for the remediation of the Hokianga Harbour. The first step was to develop an initial strategic business case to understand the problems to be addressed and the benefits to be achieved, including an assessment of risks and uncertainties.

Chair's Report to Council (Item 8.1)

Report from Tui Shortland, Chair

Moved (Shortland/Carr)

That the report 'Chair's Report to Council' by Tui Shortland, Chair and dated 29 May 2023, be received.

Carried

Chief Executive's Report to Council (Item 8.2)

Report from Jonathan Gibbard, Tāhūhū Rangapū - Chief Executive Officer

Moved (Carr/Blackwell)

That the report 'Chief Executive's Report to Council' by Jonathan Gibbard, Tāhūhū Rangapū - Chief Executive Officer and dated 29 May 2023, be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note:

- Although council's poplar and willow nursery had suffered damage from the recent severe weather events, to date production had been maintained.
- Appreciation was extended to staff involved in resolving the remaining appeals on the Proposed Regional Plan, with the plan soon to become fully operative.
- The Kaipara Moana Remediation Pou Tātaki to provide an update to the Natural Resources Working Party.
- Negotiations were continuing with the provider of the Enterprise System, with a formal decision to be made by council in August.

Council Meeting
27 June 2023

Receipt of Committee Minutes (Item 9.1)

Report from Meloney Tupou, Māori Governance and Engagement Support Admin

Moved (Carr/Jones)

That the unconfirmed minutes of the:

- Joint Regional Economic Development Committee – 20 April 2023
- Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board – 28 April 2023
- Joint Regional Economic Development Committee - 18 May 2023
- Investment and Property Subcommittee – 31 May 2023
- Audit and Risk Subcommittee – 31 May 2023
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Group – 6 June 2023

be received.

Carried

Secretarial Note:

- An update on the Financial Strategy to be provided at the next Investment and Property Subcommittee meeting.
- Attention was drawn to the importance of working closely with the local community regarding any speed signage erected for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe / Ninety Mile Beach.

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

Moved (Robinson/Blackwell)

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

Item No.	Item Issue	Reasons/Grounds
10.1	Confirmation of Confidential Minutes - 23 May 2023	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, as stated in the open section of the meeting.
10.2	Receipt of Confidential Committee Minutes	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, as stated in the open section of the meeting .
10.3	Human Resources Report - May 2023	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons s7(2)(a).

Council Meeting
27 June 2023

10.4	SIPO Review	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage s7(2)(j).
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3. That the Independent Advisors be permitted to stay during business with the public excluded.

Carried

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 12.41pm.

Unconfirmed Minutes

TITLE: **Receipt of Action Sheet**
From: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist
Authorised by: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist, on 20 July 2023

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

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

Nga mahi tutohutia / Recommendation

That the action sheet be received.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Council Action Sheet - July 2023 [↓](#) 

Council Actions as at 20/07/2023

Id	Meeting	Target Date	Description	Request Details	Most Recent Comment
6841	Council 27/06/2023	11/07/23	Kaipara Moana Remediation Update	The Kaipara Moana Remediation Pou Tātaki to provide an update to the Natural Resources, Working Party.	COMPLETE. Will be included on an upcoming Natural Resources Working Party agenda.
6842	Council 27/06/2023	11/07/23	Financial Strategy Update	An update on the Financial Strategy to be provided at the next Investment and Property, Subcommittee meeting.	COMPLETE. The Financial Strategy, and any updates to this, will be presented to full council as part of the LTP workshops.

TITLE: Adoption of the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland

From: Michael Payne, Policy Specialist

Authorised by Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao, on 24 July 2023
Group Manager/s:

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive Summary

In April 2019 council made decisions on the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland (the Proposed Plan). A number of appeals were lodged with the Environment Court on the council decisions by 23 appellants who sought amendments to the Proposed Plan. All appeals on the Proposed Plan have now been resolved and the Environment Court has closed its file.

The next step in the plan-making process is for council to consider adopting the Proposed Plan, with amendments directed by the Environment Court and refer any provisions relating to the management of the coast to the Minister of Conservation for approval¹.

Staff recommend referring provisions for the use of vehicles on beaches and provisions for Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas to the Minister ahead of other coastal provisions. Separating out these provisions will enable a determination by the Minister to be expedited and, hopefully, made operative before summer.

It is desirable to have rules for these activities in place before summer. Advice from the Department of Conservation indicates this is unlikely to occur if all coastal provisions of the Proposed Plan are referred as one large bundle.

Recommendations

1. THAT the report 'Adoption of the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland' by Michael Payne, Policy Specialist and dated 12 July 2023, be received.
2. THAT council adopts the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland in part and affixes the seal of council to those parts as set out in Attachment 1.
3. THAT those parts of the Proposed Plan adopted and subject to the council seal be referred to the Minister of Conservation for approval in accordance with Clause 18(3) Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act.
4. THAT council notes:
 - a) that the Minister of Conservation has a function requiring the Minister to approve the Proposed Regional Coastal Plans or parts of regional plans that relate to the coast, in accordance with Clause 19 Schedule 1, Resource Management Act 1991; and
 - b) that approval by the Minister will follow the council's adoption of the Proposed Regional Plan provisions set out in Attachment 1 and may include requirements from the Minister for the provisions to be amended.

¹Resource Management Act, Section 18 of Schedule 1 requires regional councils to refer Regional Coastal Plans to the Minister of Conservation for approval.

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Adopt the entire Proposed Plan and refer all Coastal Provisions to the Minister of Conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-coastal rules will be operative sooner. (These rules are already treated as operative) • All coastal provisions will become operative at one time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal provisions of the Proposed Plan are unlikely to be operative this year. • Uncertainty around the enforceability of new rules for Vehicles on Beaches • Most policies will not be operative until after Ministerial approval.
2	Adopt the Proposed Plan in part and refer a small package of provisions to the Minister for early approval. Adopt the remaining plan provisions in late 2023 and refer remaining coastal provisions to the Minister (likely early 2024).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New rules for Vehicles on Beaches and • Non-coastal rules will be operative this year, albeit a month or so later than Option 1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of coastal provisions are unlikely to be operative this year. • Multiple operative dates for coastal provisions. Slightly higher cost in terms of public notices and staff time. • Most policies will not be operative until after Ministerial approval.
3	Do not adopt the Proposed Plan	No known advantages.	The plan would not become formally operative, meaning ongoing uncertainty around the application of provisions and complexity for plan users and for consenting decisions.

The staff's recommended option is option 2.

Considerations

1. Climate impact

The adoption of the Proposed Plan in part will have no known negative impacts on climate change or the ability of council to respond to climate change. Given the provisions to be made operative provide protection for sensitive parts of the coastal environment, there are likely to be some minor benefits in terms of climate resilience.

2. Environmental impact

The Proposed Plan becoming operative in part is considered to have a positive impact on the environment through the application and implementation of the relevant provisions which protect areas from adverse effects. There are not considered to be any material risk to the environment as a result of the decision to make the proposed plan operative in part given the remaining elements of the plan will be made operative comparatively soon – these provisions are also beyond challenge and, therefore, have significant weight in decision making.

3. Māori impact statement

The elements of the Proposed Plan that would become operative early (provisions relating to vehicles on beaches and Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas) have been of particular interest to those Māori who have been involved in appeals resolution processes. Those elements of the Proposed Plan becoming operative will provide greater certainty for those parties that those plan provisions can be applied, and implementation of the plan progressed.

4. Financial implications

The costs associated with approving the Proposed Plan are accounted for in council's Long-Term Plan. The regulatory regime is already in place and has been for several years. Costs required to implement the plan are included in both the Annual Plan and Long-Term Plan; further funding may be required as implementation proceeds.

5. Implementation issues

Staff charged with implementation of Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas have expressed a strong preference for these rules to be fully operative before the summer season. While the rules currently have legal effect² there is greater certainty around their legal strength once they are full operative.

If these rules are not approved by the Minister of Conservation before the summer enforcement over the busy summer period is likely to be restricted to education rather than utilising the full range of enforcement tools.

For that reason, staff recommend adopting the Proposed Plan in part and seeking early ministerial approval for any parts of the Proposed Plan we would like to be operative for summer.

6. Significance and engagement

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

7. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

There are no significant policy or legislative risks associated with the decision to make the proposed plan operative in part and the recommendation is consistent with the requirements of the process set out in Schedule 1 RMA. The minor delay in making the proposed plan operative in full is considered low risk given plan rules are now beyond challenge and are deemed operative under section 86F of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

² Section 86F of the Resource Management Act 1991

Tuhinga | Background

The Proposed Plan was publicly notified by council in September 2017 following the process set out in Schedule 1 of the RMA. Over 400 submissions and further submissions were received by council.

A panel of independent Hearing Commissioners was appointed by council to conduct a formal hearing process, to hear and decide on submissions on the Proposed Plan. Over 23 days of hearings between August and October 2018 the Hearing Panel heard from 73 submitters. The Hearing Panel made a number of recommendations, which were presented to and adopted by council at their meeting on 16 April 2019.

The amendments to the rules in the Decisions Version of the Proposed Plan took legal effect from the date of public notification, 31 July 2019³. Those provisions replaced those in place since notification of the Proposed Plan (31 July 2015) in accordance with section 86B of the RMA.

Any person who made a submission or further submission on the PNRP was able to appeal on a provision or a matter in the decision if they had referred to that matter in their submission or further submission. Thirty appeals were lodged with the Environment Court and 45 parties joined the appeals through section 274 of the RMA. The Minister of Conservation was involved in a large number of those appeals.

Environment Court assisted mediation and direct engagement took place throughout the later part of 2019 through to June 2023. Mediation proceedings were significantly impacted by COVID-19.

The vast majority of appeal points were resolved by agreement between the parties without the need of an Environment Court hearing. In all, eleven Environment Court Hearings and one High Court Hearing were required. The final consent order was received on 28 June 2023, followed by a memorandum from the Court confirming that all appeals had been resolved.

The Court made a point of thanking parties on their indefatigable efforts to resolve these matters in the face of covid restraints, policy and regulatory change, as well as thanking NRC Counsel and staff for assisting the court and for their efforts to advance these matters.

As such all appeals have now been resolved and all consent orders issued by the Court. The rules are, therefore, deemed operative under Section 86F of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The current version of the Proposed Plan shows all changes to the provisions since the Decisions Version as a result of consent orders, clause 16 amendments and/or additions/changes required by a national direction.

However, in technical terms the Proposed Plan will not be fully operative until a number of steps have been completed. This includes council adopting the objectives, policies and rules relating to the coast under clause 18 of the First Schedule to the RMA and then referring that part of the Proposed Plan to the Minister of Conservation under clause 19 of the First Schedule to the RMA for approval (the Minister has some discretion to require council to make amendments to coastal provisions).

It is recommended that the Proposed Plan be adopted in part by council and council affixing its Seal to those parts of the Proposed Plan set out in Attachment 1. This is because if the Proposed Plan were to be adopted in full it would be unlikely the Minister of Conservation would be able to provide approval this year – meaning uncertainty around the enforceability of new rules for Vehicles on Beaches and Te Ha o Tangaroa Protection Areas that is considered beneficial for implementation before summer.

³ Section 86B of the Resource Management Act 1991


Council also needs to approve the part of the PNRP that is not part of the Regional Coastal Plan under Clause 17 of the First Schedule to the RMA and set the date it will become operative under Clause 20 of the First Schedule to the RMA. Council is required to publicly notify the date on which it will become operative – at least five working days before the date on which it becomes operative.

Adoption of this Plan represents a significant milestone in the development of a combined regional plan which began with the preparation of a draft in 2015 and represents considerable effort by councillors, the public, the Environment Court, counsel, and NRC staff.

Next steps

- Adopt the Proposed Plan in part, as detailed in Attachment 1. Refer those provisions to the Minister of Conservation for approval.
- In late 2023:
 - adopt and apply the council Seal to those parts of the Proposed Plan that are not related to the coast. Publicly notify non-coastal parts of the Proposed Plan alongside the provisions in Attachment 1 of this paper, following Ministerial Approval.
 - adopt the remaining coastal provisions, apply the council Seal and refer these provisions to the Minister of Conservation for approval.
- Early 2024 - make the Regional Plan for Northland operative in full by publicly notify remaining coastal provisions.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Regional Plan - Operative in Part - July 2023 [↓](#) 



Regional Plan for Northland (operative in part)

July 2023

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Karakia

He karakia ki ngā atua

A prayer to Māori gods

Ko Rangi

There is Rangi

Ko Papa

There is Papa

Ka puta

Then the birth

Ko Rongo

Of Rongo

Ko Tāne Māhuta

Of Tāne Māhuta

Ko Tangaroa

Of Tangaroa

Ko Tūmatauenga

Of Tūmatauenga

Ko Haumietiketike

Of Haumietiketike

Ko Tāwhirimātea

Of Tāwhirimātea

Ko Rūamoko

Of Rūamoko

Tokona te Rangi ki runga

Separate the sky above

Te Papa ki raro

And the land below

Ka puta te Ira Tāngata

Humanity is born

Ki te Whai Ao

Into the physical world

Ki te Ao Mārama

The world of light

E rongo whakairia ake ki runga

Let peace be raised back above

Tūturu whakamaua kia tina! Tina!

Bind us together

Haumi e, hui e! Tāiki e!

Let it be so.

Whakataukī

Toitū te marae a Tane mahuta

If the land is well

Toitū te marae a Tangaroa

If the sea is well

Toitū te tāngata

The people will thrive

Mihi

Ka hoki ki te tīmatanga, ko te pū, ko te weu, ko te more, ko te aka.

E takoto mai ngā atua nei ko Ranginui ko Papatūānuku, kei waenganui tonu ā rāua tamariki e noho ana, e Whakaora tonu ana. Tēnei te hono hei tūhono i a tātou, kia tūhono, kia tūtaki, kia whiti te noho tahi e, Tihei mauri ora!

Ō tātou mate tuatini, i takoto mai ai i roto i te kōpū o te whenua, e tika ana kia poroporoaki ki a rātou. Āpiti hono, tātai hono, te hunga mate ki te whenua; āpiti hono, tātai hono ko te whenua ki te hunga ora.

E ngā iwi, e ngā mana, ka huri ngā mihi ki a koutou.

Ko te mahere-a-rohe mō Te Tai Tokerau (te Mahere) i whakaputaina e te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Te Taitokerau i runga i te Ture Whakahaere Rauemi 1991 (te RMA). He pokapū a-rohe, he hau, he whenua, he wai, he mahere takutai.

Ko tēnei whakataukī e tautoko ana i te hiahia o tenei mahere “Tiakina te taiao, tiakina te iwi e”.

Te tiaki i ngā āhuetanga katoa o te tāngata me te taiao kia āhei ai te tokorua te puāwai tahi mō ake tonu atu.

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tatou katoa.

We return to the beginning, where life itself began, and, like the development cycle of a plant, earth transformed itself into various stages of evolution.

Papatūānuku and Ranginui lay together with their children, and today continue to dwell and sustain all people. This relationship joins people and the land, it binds us, and it joins us so that our co-existence will flourish. Long live this life force!

Our many deceased who lie in the belly of the land, it is right that they be appropriately eulogised. Let the deceased then be united with the earth below. So, too, let us, the living, be united with the land above.

All peoples, all authorities, our acknowledgement goes out to you.

The Proposed Regional Plan for Northland (the Plan) was issued by Northland Regional Council in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA). It is a combined regional air, land, water and coastal plan.

This proverb supports the intent of the plan “Sustaining our environment, sustaining our people”.

Through looking after the needs of the environment and people, the two will continue to flourish and sustain each other forever.

Greetings to you, greetings to us all.

C Rules | Ngā ture

C.1.5 Dredging, disturbance and disposal

C.1.5.1 Conditional use of vehicles on the foreshore or seabed – permitted activity

The use of a vehicle on the foreshore or seabed and any associated disturbance of the foreshore and seabed is a permitted activity, provided that apart from emergency services vehicles providing an emergency response⁹:

- 1) vehicle access to the foreshore is only via [authorised](#) or existing lawful vehicle access points; and
- 2) there is no disturbance of, or damage to, indigenous or migratory bird nesting or roosting sites; and
- 3) there is no disturbance of, or damage to, a mapped [Historic Heritage Area](#) (refer [I Maps | Ngā mahere matawhenua](#)); and
- 4) there is no disturbance of, or damage to, a mapped Site or Area of Significance to tāngata whenua (refer [I Maps | Ngā mahere matawhenua](#)); and
- 5) vehicles do not drive over pipi or cockle beds except where necessary for the use, maintenance, repair or removal of infrastructure, and do not damage or destroy other shellfish beds¹⁰; and
- 6) vehicles do not drive over saltmarsh, saltmeadow, saltmeadow turfs, seagrass meadows¹¹, mangroves or mangrove aerial roots (pneumatophores) and do not damage or destroy other [indigenous vegetation](#); and
- 7) vehicles do not drive on the foreshore or seabed within a mapped vehicle exclusion zone (refer [I Maps | Ngā mahere matawhenua](#)) unless the activity is for one or more of the following listed activities:
 - a) access to property where the only access is via the coastal marine area, or
 - b) the launching or retrieval of [vessels](#) at the closest practicable point¹² along the foreshore from the vehicle access, or
 - c) the use, maintenance, repair or removal of an [authorised structure](#) (including [hard protection structures](#), [aids to navigation structures](#) and infrastructure structures), or
 - d) conservation and reserve management activities undertaken by, or formally on behalf of, the Department of Conservation or local authority in accordance with its statutory functions, or
 - e) environmental monitoring or data collection undertaken by consent holders, the Regional Council, district councils, universities and research institutes (such as NIWA), or their authorised agents, or
 - f) kaitiakitanga monitoring in accordance with Mātauranga Māori, or
 - g) access to customary marine title group where the only access is via the coastal marine area, or

⁹ Including, but not limited to, surf lifesaving operations, law enforcement operations and works undertaken by a local authority or network utility operator (in relation to any project or work that is approved as a requiring authority) for the purpose of emergency works as defined by sections 330 or 330B of the Resource Management Act 1991.

¹⁰ This rule does not apply to the use of vehicles in the harvesting of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe (GLM9) mussel spat off Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe (90 Mile Beach).

¹¹ For the purposes of condition 6, a “seagrass meadow” is a contiguous area of seagrass of 10m² or more.

¹² The “closest practicable point” will require an assessment of each vehicle access point and the nearest area of reasonable access to the foreshore or coastal water. It is not anticipated to involve using vehicles to travel hundreds of metres to the “best” or preferred area.

- h) attending to a rescue of stranded marine mammals, or
- i) burial of dead animals or marine mammals (including the customary processing of carcasses before burial) by the Department of Conservation, tangata whenua, local authority or their delegated agents, or
- j) clearance of pipe outlets, artificial water courses and tidal stream mouths, or
- k) removal or recovery of wrecked vessels, or
- l) dune and coastal restoration, enhancement and maintenance projects undertaken by a registered coast care group or group authorised by the territorial authority, or
- m) access for people with mobility disabilities (while displaying a mobility card) to the closest practicable point along the foreshore from the vehicle access, or
- n) surf lifesaving operations and law enforcement operations, and
- o) the activity complies with [C.1.8 Coastal works general conditions](#), with the exception of [C.1.8\(5\)](#).

Note: District councils may also have bylaws that control (including prohibiting) the use of vehicles on beaches as well as dunes. The taking and using of vehicles within reserves is also regulated (including prohibited) under the Northland Reserves Bylaws 2007. Compliance with [C.1.5.1 Conditional use of vehicles on the foreshore or seabed – permitted activity](#) does not remove the need to comply with all relevant bylaw provisions.

For the avoidance of doubt this rule covers the following RMA activities:

- Disturbance of any foreshore or seabed by a vehicle or an activity not the subject of any other rule in this Plan (s12(1)).
- The use of vehicles on the foreshore or seabed (s12(3)).

C.1.5.2 Activities that disturb the foreshore and seabed – permitted activity

The disturbance of the foreshore and seabed by any activity not the subject of any other rule in this Plan, are permitted activities, provided:

- 1) there is no disturbance of, or damage to, saltmarsh, saltmeadow turfs, mangroves, seagrass meadows and there is no damage or destruction of other [indigenous vegetation](#) or shellfish beds, and
- 2) the activities do not involve the exclusive occupation of space in the coastal marine area, and
- 3) there is no disturbance of, or damage to, indigenous or migratory bird nesting or roosting sites,
- 4) there is no disturbance of, or damage to, a mapped Site or Area of Significance to tāngata whenua (refer [I Maps | Ngā mahere matawhenua](#)), and
- 5) there is no disturbance of, or damage to, a mapped [Historic Heritage Area](#) (refer [I Maps | Ngā mahere matawhenua](#)), and
- 6) the activity complies with [C.1.8 Coastal works general conditions](#).

Note: This rule does not apply to disturbance of the seabed or foreshore arising from the lawful harvesting of any plant or animal.

For the avoidance of doubt this rule covers the following RMA activities:

- Disturbance of any foreshore or seabed by an activity not the subject of any other rule in this Plan (s12(1)).

C.1.10 Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas

Notes:

- 1) *The rules in this section do not apply to aquaculture activities (refer [C.1.3 Aquaculture](#))*
- 2) *Further regulations apply under the Fisheries Act 1996 in relation to kina / sea urchin harvest and mussel re-seeding.*
- 3) *By operation of s 10(d) Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, these rules do not prevent customary (non-commercial) fishing provided for in regulations made in accordance with Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 or regulations 50-52 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013.*

C.1.10.1 Temporary or permanent minor damage or destruction or removal of fish, aquatic life or seaweed in a Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Area – permitted activities

The following activities in a Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Area involving the temporary or permanent damage or destruction or removal of fish, aquatic life or seaweed are permitted activities, subject to any other applicable rules:

- 1) Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas: Rākaumangamanga Rāhui Tapu; Mimiwhangata Rāhui Tapu; and Ngā Au o Morunga Mai Rākaumangamanga Protection Area
 - a) Kina / sea urchin harvest (or kina / sea urchin management);
 - b) mussel re-seeding;
 - c) resource consent monitoring undertaken in accordance with resource consent conditions;
 - d) marine biosecurity incursion investigation and/or response;
 - e) wildlife rescue;
 - f) monitoring and enforcement carried out by a regulatory agency;
 - g) mooring, anchoring and hauling small vessels ashore;
 - h) scientific research, conservation activities and monitoring undertaken by, under the supervision of, or on behalf of, the following entities:
 - a hapū or iwi;
 - Crown research institutes;
 - Recognised Māori research entities;
 - Tertiary education providers;
 - Regional Councils;
 - Department of Conservation;
 - Ministry for Primary Industries;
 - an incorporated society having as one of its objectives the scientific study of marine life or natural history, or the study of mātauranga Māori.
- 2) In Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Area: Ngā Au o Morunga Mai Rākaumangamanga Protection Area (in addition to those listed in 1) above):
 - a) any activity involving the temporary or permanent damage or destruction or removal of fish, aquatic life or seaweed that is not a prohibited activity in [C.1.10 Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas](#) of this Plan.

For the avoidance of doubt this rule covers the following RMA activities:

- Damage, destruction or disturbance of the foreshore or seabed (s12(1)).
- Use of the coastal marine area (s12(3)).

C.1.10.2 Temporary or permanent damage or destruction or removal of fish, aquatic life or seaweed in a Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Area - prohibited activities

The following activities in a Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Area involving the temporary or permanent damage or destruction or removal of fish, aquatic life or seaweed are prohibited activities:

- 1) In Rākaumangamanga and Mimiwhangata Rāhui Tapu areas:
 - a) any activity that is not a permitted activity in [C.1.10.1 Temporary or permanent minor damage or destruction or removal of fish, aquatic life or seaweed in a Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Area – permitted activities](#) of this Plan.
- 2) In Ngā Au o Morunga Mai Rākaumangamanga Protection Area:
 - a) bottom trawling;
 - b) bottom pair trawling;
 - c) Danish seining; or
 - d) purse seining.

For the avoidance of doubt this rule covers the following RMA activities:

- Damage, destruction or disturbance of the foreshore or seabed (s12(1)).
- Use of the coastal marine area (s12(3)).

D Policies | Ngā kaupapa

D.2 General

D.2.21 Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas – manage adverse effects

In Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas:

- 1) avoid adverse effects of activities on the identified characteristics, qualities and values of Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas: Rākaumangamanga Rāhui Tapu and Mimiwhangata Rāhui Tapu;
- 2) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of activities on the identified characteristics, qualities and values of Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Area: Ngā Au o Morunga Mai Rākaumangamanga Protection Area; and
- 3) encourage and support initiatives from tāngata whenua and the community generally for the restoration or enhancement of marine areas of cultural, ecological and natural character significance.

F Objectives | Ngā whāinga

F.1.16 Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas

Protect from inappropriate use, disturbance, and development the characteristics, qualities and values that make up Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas.

H Apendices | Āpitihanga

H.11 Schedule of Characteristics, qualities and values - Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas

Rākaumangamanga Rāhui Tapu and Ngā Au o Morunga Mai Rākaumangamanga Protection Area

Ngati Kuta and Patukeha Hapū of Te Rawhiti are the two resident hapū of the areas identified as Rākaumangamanga Rāhui Tapu and Ngā Au o Morunga Mai Rākaumangamanga Protection Area. Their rohe moana under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 is from Tapeka to Cape Wikipiki, across to Motukokako (and all the islands in-between) down to Taupirinui and out the 200-mile economic exclusion zone. There are other hapū who also have an interest in this rohe moana as tāngata whenua.

Ngati Kuta and Patukeha are fisher people by tradition. By tradition all Māori lived inside nature. They saw themselves as another part of nature and studied the natural world to understand its dynamics. They describe the characteristics, values and qualities as follows:

Taonga species are symbols of the sea and their way of life and were not fished by the hapū. Our Taonga – Kaitiaki species are:

- **Papahu / Dolphin:** represents the souls of our people lost at sea. They live in the spirit of the dolphin and are a protector from harm.
- **Ururoa / Hammerhead Shark:** they represent the fighting spirit of Māori to endure.
- **Pakarua / Stingray:** traverse the inner harbours of Bay of Islands and coastal waters to other harbours, thereby connecting our coastal hapū.

“Fishing activities which catch our taonga species (as target or bycatch) or damage their habitat or reduce their food supply, are diminishing our wairua (spiritual world). Culturally it continues to be important not to fish our taonga species. We want them to be protected to restore the mauri of our moana.

Therefore, indiscriminate bulk harvesting methods that catch Pakarua / stingrays, papahu / dolphins and ururoa / hammerhead sharks must stop in our rohe moana”.

Rākaumangamanga Rāhui Tapu

Characteristics, Values and Qualities	Existing or Potential Adverse Effects
Cultural	
“In Te Ao Māori everything is interconnected. The hapū have always known the Maunganui Bay-Kohangaatara Point area to be a critical part of the interlinked ecosystems of the Bay of Islands and waters beyond.	“Overfishing. The traditional fishery was empty and resulted in the mauri of Maunganui Bay becoming so depleted by overfishing that the hapū placed a rāhui on it. An example of Maunganui Bay’s critical part of an interlinked ecosystem is kingfish, which

Characteristics, Values and Qualities	Existing or Potential Adverse Effects
<p>Maunganui Bay is a focus and symbol of the hapū’s heritage and connection to the Bay of Islands. It is seen as symbolising their presence the cultural connection for their people. Above Maunganui Bay is the pinnacle Rakau-mungamunga which is a waypoint of the Polynesian triangle which the navigators used to search for as they neared Aotearoa. Mountains are used by Māori to mark and define territory and, here, Rākaumungamunga was a key part of the hapū maps. This was a place where chiefs were baptised, and recited karakia before their forays. From Maunganui Bay they would go out and return through the hole in Motukokako saying their karakia. Voyagers, and later resident Māori utilised Maunganui Bay and Ohututea Bay next to it which has a freshwater spring through a cave”.</p> <p>Note: Clarification regarding cultural values may be available in hapū management plans, which should be consulted for further information.</p>	<p>spawn at Brampton Reef, the juveniles then migrating down through the Veronica Channel to the Waikare inlet. As they grow bigger they migrate back out to Maunganui Bay and Cape Brett, where the currents and upwellings bring nutrients to feed many schooling species in “work ups” that the adult kingfish feed on. So, Maunganui Bay is an important part of the lifecycle of the kingfish.</p> <p>But that cycle has been broken as a result of overfishing at certain stages, and their food sources also being overfished, or the habitats they need at various stages being degraded and not supporting them”.</p>
Ecology of Maunganui Bay	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats include shallow reef, reef edge and soft bottom habitats. • Maunganui Bay contains rare and unusual species resulting from the Bay’s relatively sheltered waters close to Cape Brett which intercepts the East Auckland current (which • carries turtles, tropical fish and invertebrates). These include: green turtle, Indo-Pacific sergeant, oblong sunfish, striated frogfish, Spanish lobster, blue knifefish, golden-ribbon grouper, snake eel, banded coral shrimp, striped angler fish, yellow-banded perch (subtidal caves). Other unusual species include: crested weedfish, giant boarfish • High reef fish diversity (off Cape Brett is the second highest in Northland). • Feeding area for bottlenose dolphin and orca • Rich invertebrate cover on the sunken Canterbury frigate including: feather star, variety of bryozoans and sponges • Regenerating populations of reef fish after ten years of a no-take regime under a rāhui including for snapper (which can be either resident or migratory) but providing for kina harvest. • Safe place for pelagic fish species including northern kahawai, kingfish, trevally, tunas, koheru • Sufficient current at headlands/islands to maintain a primarily resident population of blue maomao • Contains examples of urchin barrens reverting algal forest cover 	<p>Up until around 2010 green lipped mussel beds were extensive around Moturahurahu (except on the south side) and in the outer sections of Karerarera and Whapūkapirau Bays. Over the last decade green-lipped mussel beds have been removed sequentially throughout the eastern Bay of Islands.</p>

Characteristics, Values and Qualities	Existing or Potential Adverse Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains a variety of arches and caves. In some of these low light levels enable organisms and communities to survive in shallow water (eg. variety of bryozoans and other encrusting fauna) 	
Ecology of the remainder of the area – outside Maunganui Bay	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several special or unusual areas including a deep cave (south of Whakapae Bay), a shallow cave in outer Oke Bay (eastern side), and two small arches in Karewarewa Bay. The deep cave south of Whakapae Bay is up to 8.5m deep and has a break-through arch at one end. It includes jewel anemones, encrusting sponges, orange golf ball sponges and white branching bryozoans. Just to the west of Kahangaatara Point there is a high north-west facing arch with water depths of 2-7m. The northern wall cover includes jewel anemones, long tusk bryozoans, branching white bryozoans, encrusting sponges, orange golf ball sponges and Ancorina sponges The algal communities, which are significantly depleted in the Oke Bay-Moturahurahu area, some areas would be enhanced if the main predators, especially large snapper (Tamure) and rock lobster (Koura), of urchins could recover sufficiently to allow the regrowth of tall algal forests or kelp The shallow reefs in Karerarerera and Whapūkapirau Bays contain notable areas of tall coralline turfs which until 2018 also contained relatively abundant green-lipped mussels (kutai) <p><i>Note: Refer also to the relevant Regional Plan Assessment Sheets for Significant Ecological Areas, Significant Bird Areas and Significant Marine Mammal and Seabird Areas.</i></p>	
Natural Character	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maunganui Bay is part of a unit of ONC extending to and around Cape Brett. The remainder of the area in the proposed Rakaumangamanga Rāhui Tapu has been mapped as being of HNC. Ecological communities are more natural than those immediately outside of this area. Larger snapper and rock lobster than exist outside of Maunganui Bay. Fish populations (eg. snapper) have a more natural age structure and population density than exist outside of Maunganui Bay. Areas of rocky urchin barrens reverting to the more natural state of a tall brown algal forest in Maunganui Bay. 	<p>For Maunganui Bay, where fishing is prohibited except for kina harvesting,) there is a risk that the current temporary restrictions under S186A of the Fisheries Act will not be renewed. If this happens the gains over the last ten years of no fishing would likely be quickly lost.</p> <p>This would lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a decrease in snapper and rock lobster abundance and size ecological communities becoming less natural increase in the extent of urchin barrens <p>decrease in other fish species that are attractive to line and/or spear fishing</p>

Characteristics, Values and Qualities	Existing or Potential Adverse Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high water quality and clarity • natural hydrology and geomorphology • catchment of primarily regenerating and mature indigenous forest • Absence of structures except for the sunken frigate (from which all pests were removed before sinking) and several buoys to prevent anchoring damage to the fragile benthic communities now covering the surface of the sunken frigate • Natural sounds predominate except during summer busy periods 	

Ngā Au o Morunga Mai Rākaumangamanga Protection Area

Characteristics, Values and Qualities	Existing or Potential Adverse Effects
Cultural	
<p>“The whole marine environment has always been part of the Māori way of life. It was a food cupboard for all Māori, and they would manage it and control it and look after it according to the seasons. There were many species which were important as food, and also as taonga, that had complex interactions and were managed holistically.</p> <p>In Te Ao Māori everything is interconnected. Pelagic ecosystems are a significant part of the marine environment for the hapū. The pelagic “work-ups” exemplify Te Ao Māori and are essential to support healthy mauri and wairua in the hapūs’ moana.</p> <p>When the fish are schooling, the birds are flocking as well. Bird colonies need the “work-ups” created by the large pelagic fish, as they bring the small fish species, krill and other invertebrates to the surface for the birds to feed on. The currents and upwellings bring the nutrients and plankton, and then within the work-up everything is feeding on everything else.</p> <p>The tourist economy in the Bay of Islands is built on its natural character. While part of the tourism and lifestyle is recreational fishing, most people go out there to look feel and touch rather fish. People expect to see the natural character in all its glory, including a living sea.</p> <p>Hapū strongly believe that biodiversity needs to be maintained at a level that it can sustain that sort of interaction with the public. The marine ecosystems are a very important part of what people come to see and enjoy.”</p>	<p>“The cycle of the pelagic species has been broken”.</p>

Characteristics, Values and Qualities	Existing or Potential Adverse Effects
<p>Note: Clarification regarding cultural values may be available in hapū management plans, which should be consulted for further information.</p>	
Ecology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area covers a diversity of habitats, ecological communities and ecological values • The area of highest biodiversity value is the area around Cape Brett- Motukokako. Cape Brett intercepts the East Auckland current (which carries turtles, tropical fish and invertebrates from warmer waters). • There are a number of rare and unusual species including: green turtle, mado, Spanish lobster, blue knifefish, golden-ribbon grouper, snake eel, banded coral shrimp, yellow-banded perch (subtidal caves) • One or more seals are usually present • There are a range of unusual habitats including a large deep cave, and a large arch which commercial powered catamarans regularly travel through (“the widely advertised trip to the “Hole in the Rock”). The arch and cave (in Motukokako) both have diverse and beautiful encrusting flora and fauna including diverse bryozoans, sponges, and anemones. The fish species in the cave include pink maomao, golden snapper and mado and yellow-banded perch. • These species are not commonly seen elsewhere on the mainland. • There can be extensive schools of pelagic and demersal fish including combinations of blue maomao, pink maomao, sweep, blue mackerel, trevally, kahawai, kingfish, blue knifefish, parore, koheru. Such schools are unmatched anywhere between Cape Wiwiki and Taupirinui and beyond • High reef fish diversity (off Cape Brett is the second highest in Northland) • The entire area is an important feeding area for bottlenose dolphin • The entire area is within a globally Important Bird Area (IBA). It is an important feeding and breeding area for a number of seabird species a number of which are both threatened and at risk. • A number of these at risk and threatened seabird species are reliant on the presence of workups of fish schools, especially during the breeding season for feeding. 	<p>Risks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excessive harvesting of fish, changing fish population abundance and sizes • changing pelagic and demersal fish behaviour by intensive fishing activity • damaging harvesting methods for soft bottom ecosystems • damaging harvesting methods in areas containing coral species • change in shallow rocky reefs (urchin barren increase) resulting from urchin increases as they respond to reductions in their predators

Characteristics, Values and Qualities	Existing or Potential Adverse Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various coral species are found in this area, including species that are extremely long-lived. <p>Note: Refer also to the relevant Regional Plan Assessment Sheets for Significant Ecological Areas, Significant Bird Areas and Significant Marine Mammal and Seabird Area</p>	
Natural Character	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an area of mapped ONC that extends from Maunganui Bay to an area immediately around Cape Brett. Adjoining this to the west is a larger area of HNC extending to Cape Wiwiki and south to an area north of Tapeka Point. There is a small inshore unit of ONC from Cape Brett to the entrance of Whangamumu Harbour. This has steep bathymetry and high levels of exposure which increases resilience to urchin browsing effects. The water quality is very high compared to natural state, minimal vessel traffic and little or no anchoring. There is a high degree of resilience to non-natural sounds and a visual experience of outstanding natural character Elsewhere the area contains offshore reefs and soft sediment ranked as having HNC 	Some sediment from the inner Bay of Islands travels around Cape Brett to at least Whangamumu Bay (although not into the ONC area immediately south of Cape Brett)

Mimiwhangata Rāhui Tapu and Ngā Au o Morunga Mai Rākaumangamanga Protection Area

Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas	
<p>Tāngata Whenua - Statement of values by Te Uri o Hikihiki</p>	<p>A Taumata Kaumātua (congress of elders) called Te Au o Morunga of Te Uri o Hikihiki gathered customary knowledge of the rohe moana of Ngatiwai along the currents on the horizon (Te Au o Morunga) that links the resident hapu, Te Uri o Hikihiki to the home of their tupuna in Hawaiki. They sought protection of the Te Au o Morunga and Mimiwhangata areas in their customary area.</p> <p>Te Uri o Hikihiki use the word Mauri rather than kaitiaki. With a focus on four Mauri that are sensitive to changes in the marine ecosystem:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tūkaiaia (mollymawk) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He au here Toroa whai mai ra ki au' "The current on the horizon links me to the Albatross, follow Me" (Patere o Ngatiwai (Saying of Ngatiwai) Tūkaiaia is a small albatross and is seen along the Northland coast feeding with other seabirds, fish and dolphins. They still breed at Manawatāwhi, on the Three Kings Islands north-west of Te Rerenga wairua (Cape Reinga). 2) Tuatara <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuatara live on rat-free islands in Tai Tokerau and the Hauraki Gulf and share burrows with nesting seabirds. They live up to 100 years old and have been in Aotearoa for 200 million years. 3) Whai Repo (electric ray)

	<p>Whai Repo lives on the sandy sea floor of Tai Tokerau and the Hauraki Gulf. They feed on fish, which they stun with a 50-volt electric current.</p> <p>4) Tautahi (white pointer)</p> <p><i>“He rei ngā niho, he paraoa ngā kauae”</i></p> <p>To wear the tooth of a great fish, you must have the jaw to hold it, and the knowledge that accompanies it. This top predator lives in these areas, but they are moving between Aotearoa, New Caledonia and Australia regularly. They feed on fish and seals, and occasionally feed on dolphins and small whales. Female tautahi come into Pārengarenga and Kaipara Harbours, and shallow coastal waters to give birth.</p> <p>Our Mauri are a point of reference to tell the whakapapa and creation story that gives us our identity as Ngātiwai. The origin of these species denotes our role within Te moana nui and that gives us our rights of succession and responsibilities within Te moana nui. A Ngātiwai whakatauki that demonstrates our connection to both land and sea states <i>“Ngātiwai ka tu ki uta, Ngātiwai ka noho ki te moana”</i>. The literal translation means, “Ngātiwai stands on the shore, but Ngātiwai lives on the sea”. From a metaphorical perspective, “we are the guardians of the incoming and outgoing tides”.</p> <p>The controls on fishing and other activities below avoid damage to our Mauri, their habitats, and the marine environment in which they live.</p>
Mimiwhangata Rāhui Tapu	
<p>Cultural Values - Statement of values by Te Uri O Hikihiki</p>	<p><i>“Ka te tangi a Tūkaiaia, kei te moana, ko Ngātiwai kei te moana e haere ana, ka tangi a Tūkaiaia kei tuawhenua, ko Ngātiwai kei tuawhenua e haere ana”</i> Ko tēnei whakatauki, mo te iwi o Ngātiwai, he uri nō ngā tūpuna maha i noho ki te taha moana, i mōhio rātou, ki ngā tauranga, ngā tapu, me ngā mātaimai o tēnei wāhi. Koiānei te take, te kōrero i runga ake nei, “ko Ngātiwai” he tamariki nō te moana. O rātou taniwha he ika, he mango, he whai, he kaahu, he tuatara. Ki ahau nei, kia kaha tātou ki te tiaki a tātou kai moana, ahakoa he aha, nā te mea kei te ngaro haere, hore kau e tino nui ana ngā kai mātatai inaiānei, kaua e tūkinotia. Kei memeha, kei ngaro. Ki tōku nei whakaaro, me whakatū he “Rāhui Tapu”, mo ngā tau rua tekau, rua tekau ma rima ranei, kia tupu ai he rimurimu hei whangai i ngā ika, ngā koura, ngā kina pāua me ērā atu kai mātaimai o te moana. Hei aha? Hei whāngai i o tātou uri kei te tupu ake. He moemoeā tēnei, mo tātou e Ngātiwai. Nā reirā, e ngā uri, me haere atu tātou ki te tautoko i te kaupapa i raro i ngā manaakitanga maha ā to tātou nei Matua-i-te-Rangi.</p> <p><i>“When the Mollymawk cries out at sea, Ngātiwai tribe is on the move at sea. When the Mollymawk cries over the land, Ngātiwai move inland.</i></p> <p>We are children of the sea. We need to take care of our sea food, no matter what they are, because they are becoming very scarce or near to extinction, because of the shortage of food for them. Even rare species of fish are gradually disappearing. I, myself feel that there should be a ban, a Rāhui Tapu placed for at least twenty to twenty-five years, to allow the seaweed to regenerate so the rare species of fish, crayfish, kina, pāua etc. will return and grow, for our future generations to come. This is a desire, a dream for us Ngātiwai. Let us go forth together to support this great project under the guiding influence of our Creator”</p> <p><i>(Houpeke Piripi, Kaumatua of Ngātiwai Iwi and the hapū of Te Uri O Hikihiki. November 12, 2003)</i></p>

	<p>Our Kaumātua have selected Mimiwhāngata as a protected marine area, as it has relatively healthy marine life that could recover quickly. Although it is somewhat limited by recreational fishing that is allowed.</p> <p>Mimiwhangata is an important focus for Ngātiwai, and it has been under customary management for hundreds of years. Under the Northland Regional Plan we look forward to working with NRC to exercise kaitiakitanga to restore the mauri, under the Resource Management Act.</p> <p>From sharing knowledge about the marine life at Mimiwhāngata and its customary management, the kaumātua and scientists have recognised that this special place needed special protection for its role in showing people what healthy marine ecosystems can be like and that with appropriate management it is possible to restore their mauri.</p> <p>Mimiwhāngata is a unique area of Tai Tokerau; due to the wide range of habitats and the relative low level of exploitation there. It was one of the last areas on the Tai Tokerau coast where coastal Hapū, Marae and Whānau actively managed the kaimoana according to tikanga.</p> <p>A large number of species of fish have been found there. They are largely reef fish, with the pelagic species (kingfish, kahawai, koheru, trevally and snapper) moving up and down the coast and at times taking up residence on the reefs between Mimiwhāngata and Motukokako, and further south.</p> <p>They also include a range of subtropical species, including foxfish, combfish and tropical surgeonfish, rare species – such as ivory coral, red-lined bubble shell, callianassid shrimp, spotted black grouper, sharp-nosed puffer and sabretooth blenny. This aspect of Mimiwhāngata is similar to other 'special' places in the outer coast such as Tawhitirahi (Poor Knights Islands), which are bathed in the warm offshore East Auckland (North-west Pacific) current. This current brings subtropical species to northern waters and provides suitable habitat for their establishment. A number of these subtropical species eg. manta ray, whale shark and turtles are being seen further south in the outer Hauraki Gulf with climate change. Te Au o Morunga is named for this "Current on the Horizon".</p>
<p>Ecology</p>	<p>Since the 1950s Mimiwhangata's marine environment has been extensively fished. The Kaumatua of Te Au o Morunga witnessed a significant decline in both the abundance and size of fish and shellfish, from the 1950s until the 1980s. Recreational fishing under marine park fisheries regulations did not halt this decline. (No commercial fishing was allowed in the Marine Park.) Traditional knowledge held by Te Uri o Hikihiki covers a much longer time span and tells of a far greater degree of biodiversity decline.</p> <p>Mimiwhangata Rāhui Tapu extends approximately five kilometres offshore and includes significant areas of reef and soft-bottom habitat beyond the current one kilometre Marine Park boundary. The boundaries attempt to include all the major habitats at Mimiwhangata in protected area. This includes the sand areas to the north and south of the main deep reef.</p> <p>These soft-bottom habitats have a very different range of invertebrate communities, as compared to the reef habitats, and are also important feeding areas for large mobile predatory species. It is important to include these soft-bottom and sand areas around reef edges, as many marine organisms periodically move out from reef habitats to these sand areas. These boundaries will allow for maximum protection of biodiversity, and for organisms to move freely between habitats at different stages of their life cycle, benefiting from full protection.</p>

Mimiwhangata has an extensive historical scientific record of its marine area, spanning the years 1972 to 1986. In 1971 the eastern shore of Rimariki Island had a fish community of unmatched richness in New Zealand, with many species of wrasse (Sandagers parrotfish, spotties, red pigfish, green, orange and banded parrotfish), black angelfish, leatherjackets, red moki, kelpfish, marblefish and a high density of grandfather hapuku. Recent studies (from 2001 to 2004) indicate no real recovery of species abundance since the surveys of the 1970s and 1980s and include some notable declines in abundance of certain species. Packhorse crayfish are now uncommon with no large individuals seen in recent years. Red crayfish numbers have not recovered with few large animals. Despite the Marine Park being introduced, fish abundance has not improved since the mid-1970s' surveys.

Comparisons of fish abundance inside the Mimiwhangata Marine Park with reference sites outside the Park and with Marine Reserves in similar habitats such as Pakiri (Leigh/Cape Rodney to Okakari Point), support the view that fish abundance in the Marine Park remains depressed by continued recreational fishing. A major habitat change has occurred at Mimiwhangata where kelp forests have been dramatically reduced. This is a fundamental change, as the forests are so productive and important as nursery areas for many marine species. Kelp forest decline and the expansion of "kina barrens" are effects now known to be largely influenced by the removal of predators of kina from the reef systems. At Mimiwhangata, large snapper and crayfish are the significant predators of kina. In natural balance, the snapper keep kina numbers in check and their impact on the kelp. If the current rate of kelp forest decline were to continue, the shallow reef areas would become a sea-desert compared to its natural state.

The marine environment is a mosaic of different habitats; beach, sand flats, kelp forest, rocky shore or sponge garden, and each plays its own part in keeping the whole marine environment healthy. Each habitat is home to a different set of plants and animals. For example, cockles and tuatua thrive on sandy beaches while paua and mussels live in rocky places that are washed by ocean waves. These different habitats often work together. Estuaries and shallow rocky reefs serve as nursery habitats for many species of ocean fish. Most marine animals use more than one habitat during their lives, making each habitat important for survival.

Mimiwhangata has a special environment. In the 1970s, scientific studies revealed that Mimiwhangata contained examples of almost every shallow marine habitat on Northland's eastern coast. Recent studies have examined the deeper areas offshore. These deep reefs off Rimariki Island extend 3.5 kilometres to the east and are up to 100 metres deep. The centre of this reef area is highly broken, with gulleys, crevices and protruding rock in excess of 5 metres high. At 33-37 metres in depth, the reef community makes a dramatic transition to a community dominated by filter feeding invertebrates. Beyond this depth, the kelp forests of the shallow reef areas no longer grow due to lack of light. Soft corals and sponges dominate this deep reef invertebrate community.

In biological terms, this deep reef habitat is very rich in both diversity and abundance. Known as "high-relief deep reefs", the contour of this habitat is especially complex, consisting of gulleys and pinnacles averaging three metres or more in height. The physical complexity of this reef system (and the passing currents) increases the diversity and abundance of the reef. Surrounding it are large areas of low-relief reef and patch reef areas, where reefs are broken by

	<p>sand and cobble bottom. This reef system is representative of northeast coast near-shore reef systems, to a depth of 100 metres.</p>
<p>The natural character of the land adjoining the Mimiwhangata Rāhui Tapu are ONC and HNC areas</p>	<p>(Note that none of the Outstanding or High Natural Character Areas in the Northland RPS south of Motukokako (Cape Brett) cover any of the Coastal Marine Area.)</p> <p>Paparahi Point 16/42, 43, 44 Steep headland and coastal faces with mixed broadleaved forest with pohutukawa and totara; mixed broadleaved shrubland; introduced grasses & shrubland. Unfenced. Coastal headlands & faces with pohutukawa treeland; introduced grasses & native shrubs. Several steep rocky islets. Mixed broadleaved shrubland with low pohutukawa forest</p> <p>Mimiwhangata 16/18, 29, 35, 36, 38 Coastal cliffs and adjoining native forest areas on hill slopes. Pohutukawa forest & treeland, mixed broadleaved shrubland with flax, kanuka dominant shrubland</p> <p>Headlands, hill faces and slopes with totara-mixed broadleaved forest (with puriri, taraire & pohutukawa); and kanuka dominant shrubland & forest. Campsite largely excluded. Small raupo- Baumea wetland. Unit includes beach & small area of rock platform and a small islet.</p> <p>Rimariki Is 16/30, 31, 32, 33 Larger island with steep NE cliffs and some recent slips. Pohutukawa forest, mixed broadleaved shrubland, coastal tussocks, coastal astelia.</p> <p>Rocky island. Pohutukawa and mixed broadleaved low forest and shrubland. Lower faces with coastal tussocks and prostrate mixed broadleaved shrubland. Series islets to east & north</p> <p>Tauranga Kawau Pt 16/01 - Steep coastal faces and cliffs and hill slopes with mixed broadleaved forest (pohutukawa) and kanuka dominant shrubland and low forest with some totara. Several large slips. Main access ways and houses largely excluded. Some wilding pine poisoning. Unit excludes pine block.</p> <p>Te Au o Morunga</p> <p>This is the outer part of the customary area of Te Uri o Hikihiki that extends out into the ocean beyond the 12 nm limit of the regional plan. This outer area has significant areas of high relief and low relief reefs, that also occur in the Mimiwhangata Rāhui Tapu. Between the reefs are sandy seabed areas which are habitat for the whai repo (electric ray) and one of the Ngatiwai Mauri. These reef areas and sandy seabed are sensitive to <u>damage from</u> bottom trawling.</p> <p>This area of high biodiversity covers a diversity of habitats, ecological communities and ecological values that extend from Rākaumangamanga (Cape Brett) to Tawhitirahi (Poor Knights Islands). Rākaumangamanga, Mimiwhangata and Tawhitirahi all intercept the tropical East Auckland current (which carries turtles, tropical fish and invertebrates from warmer waters).</p> <p>Schooling fish attract large numbers of seabirds, gannets, albatross species, petrels, shearwaters, gulls and terns. Whales, dolphins and large pelagic fish bring the small fish species, krill and other invertebrates to the surface for the birds to feed on. The currents and upwellings bring the nutrients and plankton, and then within the “work-up” everything is feeding on everything else.</p> <p>The nutrients from the feeding seabirds is then brought back to their breeding and roosting grounds along the coast. This guano enriches the soils, invertebrate communities, coastal vegetation. Top-order predators such as the</p>

	<p>tuatara share the seabird burrows and feed on weta, lizards and dead seabirds in these enriched soils.</p> <p>There are a number of rare and unusual species including: whale shark, manta ray, green turtle, mado, Spanish lobster, blue knifefish, golden-ribbon grouper, snake eel, banded coral shrimp, yellow-banded perch (subtidal caves)</p> <p>There can be extensive schools of pelagic and demersal fish including combinations of blue maomao, pink maomao, sweep, blue mackerel, trevally, kahawai, kingfish, blue knifefish, parore, koheru.</p>
<p>The natural character of the land adjoining the Te Au o Morunga Protection Area are ONC and HNC areas</p>	<p>(Note that none of the Outstanding or High Natural Character Areas in the Northland RPS cover only a small part of the Coastal Marine Area aof this Te Mana o Tangaroa Protection Area.)</p> <p>Cape Brett 00/02 Marine subtidal unit with little intertidal zone. Extreme level of exposure and natural disturbance regime. Only part of mainland New Zealand swept by the subtropical East Auckland current on a regular basis. Creates very high level of diversity of marine life, including rare tropical vagrants. Strong tidal currents generated by the Cape Brett peninsular concentrate marine plankton, planktivorous fish and predatory fish and birds in high abundance. Fishing pressure can be high for relatively short periods of calmer conditions, but the pelagic basis of the fishery facilitates relatively quick recovery.</p> <p>Cape Brett 13/06 Steep cliffs along the shore with taller hills inland. Kanuka dominant shrubland & forest - tallest in upper gullies. Some mixed broadleaved species including northern rata. Very occasional pine. In more sheltered valleys the mixed broadleaved species include pohutukawa & puriri. Near the water margins there are grasses & flaxes. Unit runs to the Brett predator fence.</p> <p>Whangamumu, Whangamumu Peninsula & Whangamumu South 13/12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 14/08 16, 19</p> <p>Whangaruru 15/03, 09, 11, 61, 69- Steep hill slopes with mixed broadleaved forest, kanuka dominant shrubland & forest. Includes a wetland on west (margin with farm). Excludes introduced trees on western margin</p>
<p>Ecology</p>	<p>Refer to the relevant Regional Plan Assessment Sheets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant Ecological Areas • Significant Bird Areas • Significant Marine Mammal and Seabird Areas

I Maps | Ngā mahere matawhenua

Regional Plan for Northland maps are available in a GIS viewer, which is linked below. The map layers are described in the following tables.

View the maps in a GIS viewer:

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/your-council/about-us/council-projects/new-regional-plan/regional-plan-maps/>

Coastal

Where the extent of a mapped layer in the coastal marine area coincides with the 'Indicative mean high water springs line', the mapped layer must be interpreted as extending up to actual mean high water springs – see following examples:

Example of mapped layer coinciding with Indicative mean high water springs line:



Example of mapped layer not coinciding with Indicative mean high water springs line:



Map layer	Description
<i>Vehicle exclusion zone</i>	<p>This map layer defines locations where vehicle use on the foreshore or seabed is not permitted. The mapping is based on areas where significant values are at risk of harm by vehicle use, including:</p> <p>a) Significant Ecological Areas, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> indigenous taxa that are listed as threatened or at risk in the New Zealand Threat Classification System; areas of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna, that are significant using the assessment criteria in <i>Appendix 5 of the Regional Policy Statement for Northland</i>; and areas set aside for full or partial protection of indigenous biodiversity under other legislation. <p>b) Outside of Significant Ecological Areas, areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant habitats of indigenous biodiversity under Policy 11 of the NZCPS;

Map layer	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • threatened and at risk indigenous bird species that regularly use coastal areas or are in high numbers; and • important shellfish beds. <p>Vehicles must not drive on the foreshore or seabed within a mapped vehicle exclusion zone, unless the activity is for one of the exceptions set out in C.1.5.1 Conditional use of vehicles on the foreshore or seabed – permitted activity</p> <p>The map layer applies to the strip from mean high water springs to 50 metres seaward of mean high water springs.</p> <p>The vehicle exclusion zone mapping is based on the following reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kerr, V: Ecological impacts of vehicles on intertidal habitats within coastal ecological significant areas, April 2023;</i> • <i>Kerr, V: Hokianga Harbour – ecological considerations of vehicles on beaches, April 2023;</i> • <i>Boffa Miskell: Pukehe Beach – ecological values, November 2022; and</i> • <i>Northland Regional Council Vehicle Exclusion Zone – mapping methodology report, September 2022.</i>
<p><i>Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas:</i> <i>Rakaumangamanga Rāhui Tapu, Mimiwhangata Rāhui Tapu and Ngā Au o Morunga Mai Rakaumangamanga Protection Area</i></p>	<p>These areas are overlays within identified Significant Ecological Areas, Significant Bird Areas, Significant Marine Mammal and Seabird Areas, Sites and areas of significance to tāngata whenua or Outstanding or High Natural Character areas. The areas have been identified as being particularly vulnerable to environmental or cultural degradation such that specific protection is justified, focused on avoiding adverse effects arising from extraction of flora and fauna, and disturbance of the seabed.</p> <p>Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Areas are broken down into sub-areas which have different combinations of characteristics, qualities and values and appropriate levels of protection from activities that may permanently or temporarily damage these characteristics, qualities and values – (see the Te Hā o Tangaroa Protection Area Schedules).</p>

P 0800 002 004
E info@nrc.govt.nz
W www.nrc.govt.nz

Northland
REGIONAL COUNCIL 
Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau

TITLE: NRC representation on the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group

From: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist

Authorised by Group Manager: Louisa Gritt, Group Manager - Community Resilience, on 20 July 2023

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

The Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group is a Joint Standing Committee comprising the Mayor or Chairperson (or their delegated representative) of Northland's four councils. Each council also appoints an alternate representative.

Currently NRC's appointed member on CDEM is the Deputy Chair of council, Jack Crow, with Councillor Stolwerk as its alternative representative.

As the term has progressed and councillors appointments and portfolios have become fully operative it has become apparent that the Deputy Chair's workload is significant. In a move to ease the pressure on this position, formal approval is sought from council to swap its CDEM representatives with Councillor Stolwerk becoming NRC's appointed member on the committee and the Deputy Chair of council, Jack Crow becoming the alternate member.

It is important to note that during the 2019 – 2022 triennium Councillor Stolwerk was not only NRC's appointed representative but also the Chair of CDEM and will bring a wealth of experience regarding CDEM and emergency management in its entirety.

Recommendations:

1. That the report 'NRC representation on the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group' by Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist and dated 30 June 2023, be received.
 2. That Councillor Stolwerk replace the Deputy Chair of Council, Jack Crow, as the NRC member on the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group and Councillor Crow subsequently be appointed NRC's alternate member on the committee.
 3. That the members of the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group be notified of the change to NRC's representation on the committee.
-

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Amend the NRC representation on the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group as proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensures NRC continues to be well represented on the committee.• Removes a portfolio from the Deputy Chair of council who already has a high workload.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None apparent.

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
2	Do not amend the NRC representation on the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group as proposed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None apparent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misses an opportunity to alleviate the high workload of the Deputy Chair of council.

The staff's recommended option is Option 1.

Considerations

1. Climate Impact

This is an administrative matter and does not have a direct climate impact.

2. Environmental Impact

This is an administrative matter and does not have a direct environmental impact.

3. Community views

This is an administrative matter on which there are no known community views.

4. Māori impact statement

This is an administrative matter that does not directly impact on Māori.

5. Financial implications

There are no financial implications identifiable from this decision.

6. Implementation issues

There are no implementation issues identifiable from this decision.

7. Significance and engagement

This is an administrative matter which when assessed against council's Significance and Engagement Policy is deemed to be of low significance.

8. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

The proposed amendment ensures that NRC continues to be well represented on the committee given competing commitments could potentially compromise the attendance of its current member, being the Deputy Chair of Council.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Health and safety report

From: Tamsin Sutherland, Health and Safety Advisor and Beryl Steele, Human Resources Manager

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Group Manager Corporate Services, on 19 July 2023

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

This report is to inform the Council of the activity in Health and Safety for the period April-June 2023, including comments for the 2022/23 financial year.

A summary of the report includes:

- A Health and Safety Advisor has been in post for 8 months of this financial year.
 - Several work programmes to address risk have been implemented, but resourcing remains a constraint to complete the health and safety work programme.
 - The annual stress survey was completed, and the recommendations from this report have been considered by the Executive Leadership Team, the Health and Safety Committee and the Wellbeing group.
 - Overall numbers of incidents/hazards or near misses is trending down. This reflects what appears to be an annual pattern of fewer incidents in the winter months.
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Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Health and safety report' by Tamsin Sutherland, Health and Safety Advisor and Beryl Steele, Human Resources Manager and dated 18 July 2023, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

1. Health and safety performance

A summary of health and safety performance for the period July 2022 – June 2023 is shown in Table 1 below.

- The planned review of health and safety systems is taking place in a somewhat piecemeal fashion. A strategic approach would be helpful. A strategy review is planned, using a similar approach to that adopted in the HR strategy refresh. The outcome will help to identify priority areas for action.
 - High priority systems have been targeted, with reviews of some high risk operational matters completed through small focus groups of staff, H&S Representatives and the Health and Safety Advisor. Staff engagement is key to the development of effective new processes. The topics reviewed to date include working in the road corridor, on site risk assessment, firearms, diving; working with contractors is ongoing.
 - Working with contractors remains a high risk for Council. The processes around working with contractors are complex and staff training is needed for those who manage contractors. This training has been created and piloted in house. This will be rolled out to all staff who manage contractors over the next 12 months.
-

- An external ‘snapshot’ assessment of health and safety maturity was conducted in March and reported to council in the last quarter. The priorities identified in this report are being actioned.
- Health and safety inductions for new staff have been amended to address overwhelm on day 1. The number of inductions completed within 2 working days of starting has improved, but is still not 100% due to some staff not being able to meet appointment times. Health and safety induction to safe working practices within field teams needs some formalisation.
- The lead indicators used for reporting have not always been readily measured, eg the number of contractors onboarded successfully, this is not a percentage and gives no indication of the number who are not. The Executive Leadership Team are working through measurable lead indicators that will reflect health and safety priorities for NRC moving forward.
- Council has achieved 55% of the planned health monitoring for the financial year period. A further 51% of staff have attended for work-risk related vaccinations within this period (hepatitis and tetanus). Staff requested that they make their own appointments with the provider, however, this appears to have created a drop in uptake for health monitoring. The health monitoring service provider is under review, there are few options available in Northland.

Table 1: Health and safety performance lead and lag indicators July 2022 – June 2023

2022-2023 Financial Year	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	FY Total
Audit/Investigation corrective actions identified	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	3	17
Workplace Inspections completed	6	1	0	0	6	3		2	5	3	0	1	23
Number of speed events	5	16	15	15	17	26	15	24	12	8	12	5	145
Number of vehicle events	0	0	3	3	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	13
Number of contractor events	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	7
H&S trainings completed (external)	19	28	3	14	35	53	0	4	52	10	26	4	208
New workers H&S inducted within first two days of starting	67%	33%	60%	0%	92%	100%	67%	80%	100%	67%	67%	100%	50%
Health monitoring vaccine programmes completed													106
Health monitoring programmes completed													41
Incident Investigations	9	28	26	21	32	37	27	39	28	19	23	10	247
										Outstanding from previous FY	Current/under way	Completed in last 3 months	FY Total
										0	22	50	225

2. Risk management

As of the end of the financial year, there are 97 risks listed in the NRC Health and Safety risk register. Table 2 below shows the top ten risks for the organisation, identified by their residual risk score. Residual risk scores are calculated after appropriate controls are put in place, and assumes all controls are implemented. The score ranks from 25 (extremely high risk) to 1 (negligible risk).

Risk updates

- Working with small animal kill traps, scuba diving, motor vehicles, working with trailers and Flyger Road Nursery are new risks in the top ten.
- A review of the use of small animal traps identified these had not been risk rated. There are a number of biological and physical hazards that remain significant even when best practice is implemented.
- Scuba diving has not been an in-house activity in recent years. The Caulerpa response has increased the need for our staff to use their diving capability in house. These staff have previously worked under other contractors’ risk management control programmes. The new

Diving SOP provides best practice methods for in house diving to be managed with experienced and certificated staff.

- Motor vehicle property damage accounts for 7% of all reported incidents. Speeding has been addressed with a change in the policy on management of speeding incidents, and is trending down. Working in and around vehicles remains a significant risk to staff. This includes a number of incidents relating to the use of trailers, insecure loads. Further training for staff is in progress.
- Flyger Road nursery set up is not fully compliant for the onsite chemical handling and storage. A safety shower is needed in proximity to the chemicals handled on site. Chemical storage on site is challenging due to the likelihood of overnight theft. Longer term solutions to provide safe and secure storage are being sought.
- Extended workload stress was identified by staff in the survey at a slightly higher reported rate than last year. Workload, IT systems and family issues were identified as the primary stressors. This reflects a trend across New Zealand.

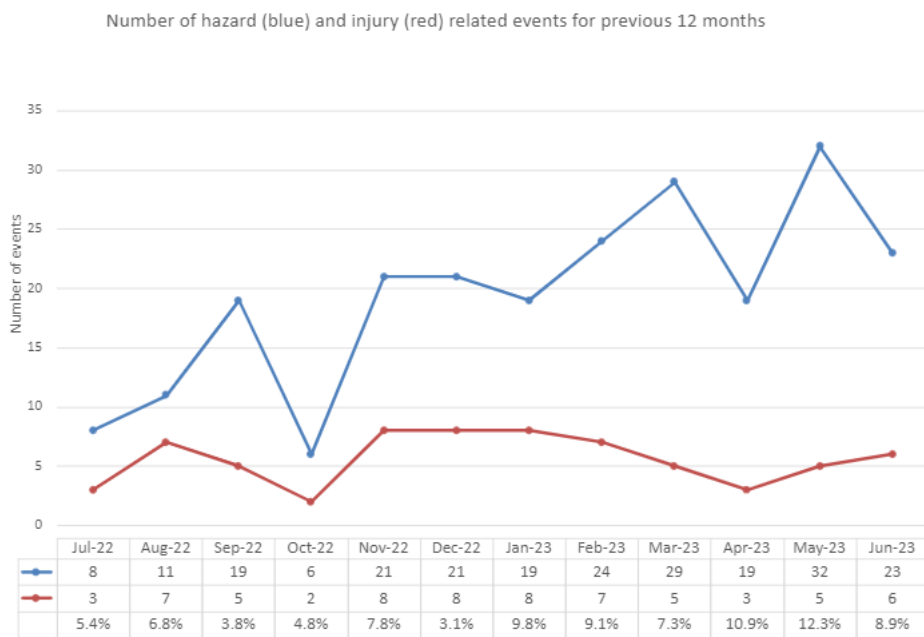
Table 2: Top ten health and safety residual risks as at 30 June 2023

	Risk	Residual risk score
1	Working with contractors	16
2	Extended workload/stress	12
3	Working with small animal kill traps	10
4	Scuba diving	10
5	Using trailers/securing loads	10
6	Dealing with aggressive people – psychological harm	10
7	Driving motor vehicles	10
8	Workplace bullying	9
9	Covid 19 pandemic	9
10	Flyger Road Nursery site provision	9

3. Injuries, incidents and hazards

247 events were reported in the July 2022-June 2023 period. Figure 1 below shows the number of injury/incident related events, as compared to hazard related events, for each month. Table 3 shows the reported events by a risk profile year on year to show any trends.

Figure 1: Number of injury/incident related events, as compared to hazard related events, by month.



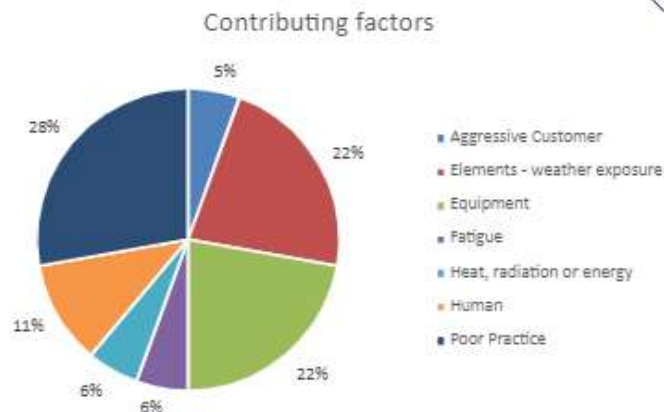
Anecdotally, there is significant under reporting of incidents and near misses, however this is impossible to quantify. The change in computer systems has increased barriers to reporting of incidents/injuries and near misses.

Table 3: Reported events by risk profile

Number of events reported by level of risk					
Period	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe	Total
2020	35	41	49	0	125
2021	28	58	47	0	133
2022	16	122	35	0	173
2023	11	227	59	0	297

Figure 2 shows the associated factors with the incidents logged. Poor practice is the primary cause identified in 28% of incidents, with equipment and weather conditions both implicated in 22% of incidents.

Figure 2: primary contributing factor identified in incident/accident reporting



Reporting a breakdown of incidents/near misses by Group to each Group Manager has been implemented in the last quarter of this year, to promote discussion of health and safety within each operational group of council.

Events reported

Incidents, hazards and near misses are assigned a 'risk description'. Figures 3 and 4 below show the events by risk description for the last quarter of the 2023 year – Figure 3, and for the full year – Figure 4.

Vehicle speeding events continued to dominate the incidents this year, largely through events logged as incidents in ERoad. In March 2023 the new speed provisions were added into the Vehicle Policy. It would appear that these provisions around the management of speeding are having the intended effect and beginning to change driver behaviour.

Figure 3: Incidents, hazards and near misses by risk description for April – June 2023, final quarter of 2023 year

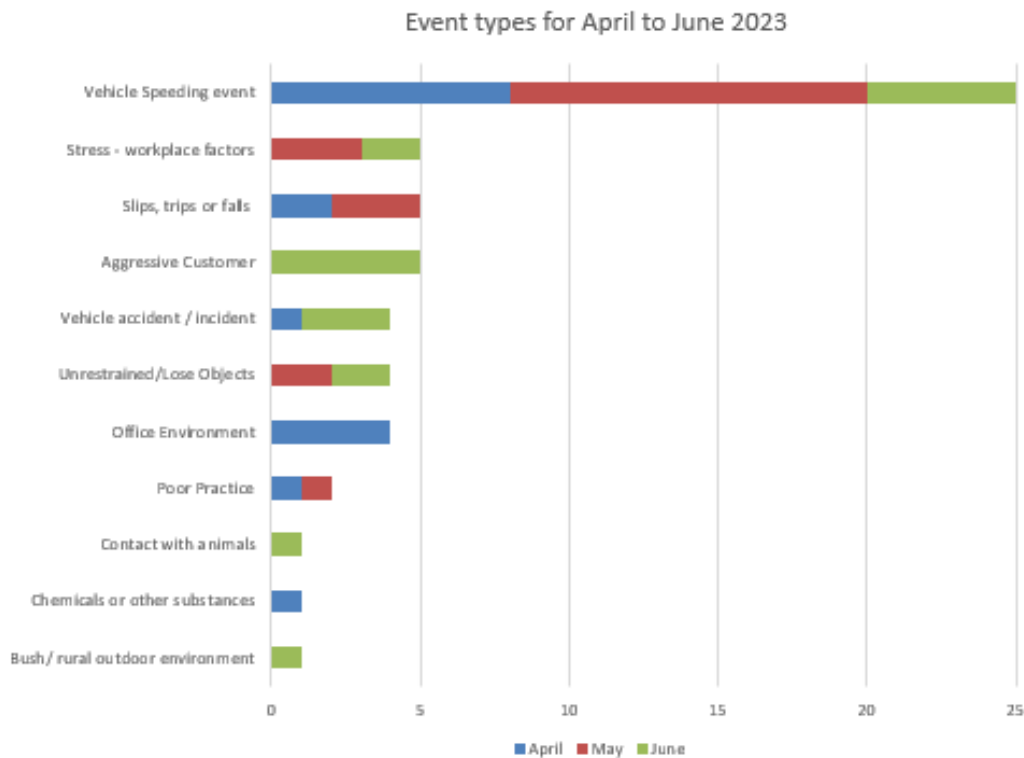
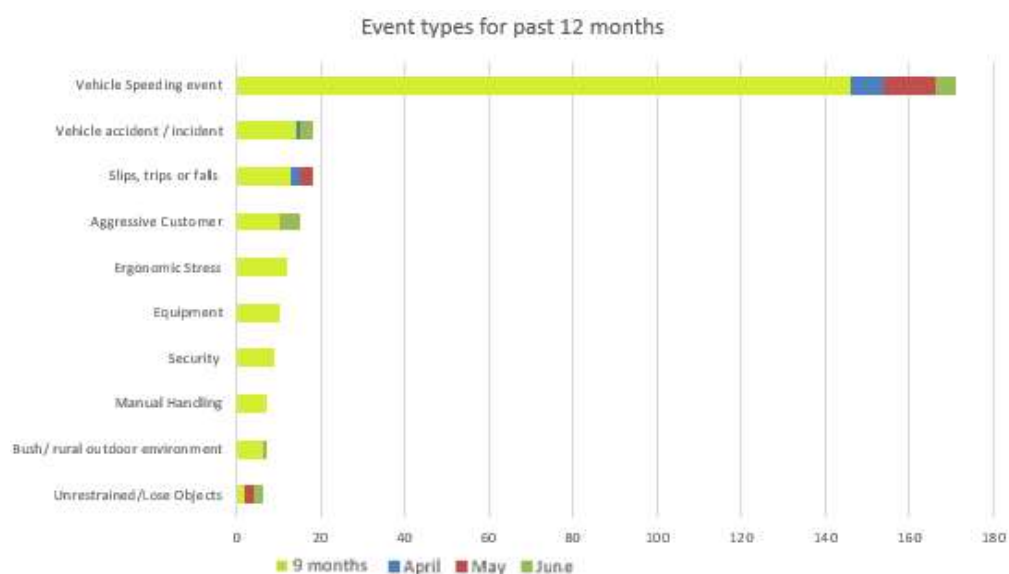


Figure 4: Incidents, hazards and near misses by risk description for 2023 year



Events of interest

The following events are taken from the April – June 2023 quarter.

- A culvert subsided during the excavation of pipe route across a bridge at Flyger Road. The digger slid into the culvert below the bridge, there were no injuries and limited damage to the digger. Ground saturation contributed to this, which has been addressed by work to improve culvert flow across the site.
- A number of encounters with aggressive landowners. In one instance staff were not supported by police in the execution of a warrant and were left feeling vulnerable and anxious about their enforcement activity.
- Slips, trips and falls remain a significant risk for staff in a variety of environments – on vessels, slipways, and in the bush. Several near misses were reported, and one incident resulted in an injury to a member of staff.
- A lone female member of staff was walking to a trap line run in Raumanga and made to feel very unsafe by three men in a vehicle kerb crawling beside her and shouting at her. This trap line has been relocated to prevent this recurring.

4. End of financial year review

Table 4 below shows a breakdown of the numbers of reported injury/incident and hazard events, compared to previous financial years. The tracking of speeding events revealed a concerning number of events, which has been targeted with a new policy, which appears to be addressing this issue.

Table 4: Injury/incident and hazard events reported by type for past 6 years.

Period	Injury/incident related									Hazard related				
	LTI	ACC W	DPI	MTI	FTI	INMT	INC	WS	Speeding	Near Miss	HAZ	SEC	PD	
2018	8	4	28	0	2	0	19	0		7	45	2	0	
2019	1	10	45	2	2	0	10	0		12	9	4	0	
2020	2	8	7	0	14	3	29	0		29	23	3	4	
2021	2	2	15	9	15	7	22	1		22	25	2	11	
2022	1	1	6	7	8	1	23	1	68	19	28	0	10	
2023	2	5	14	6	6	4	30	1	170	17	17	12	19	

Table Key

LTI – lost time injury

ACC W – ACC work related injury

DPI – discomfort, pain or injury (ergonomic harm)

FTI – first aid treatment injury

INMT – injury no medical treatment

INC - incident

WS – worksafe notifiable incident

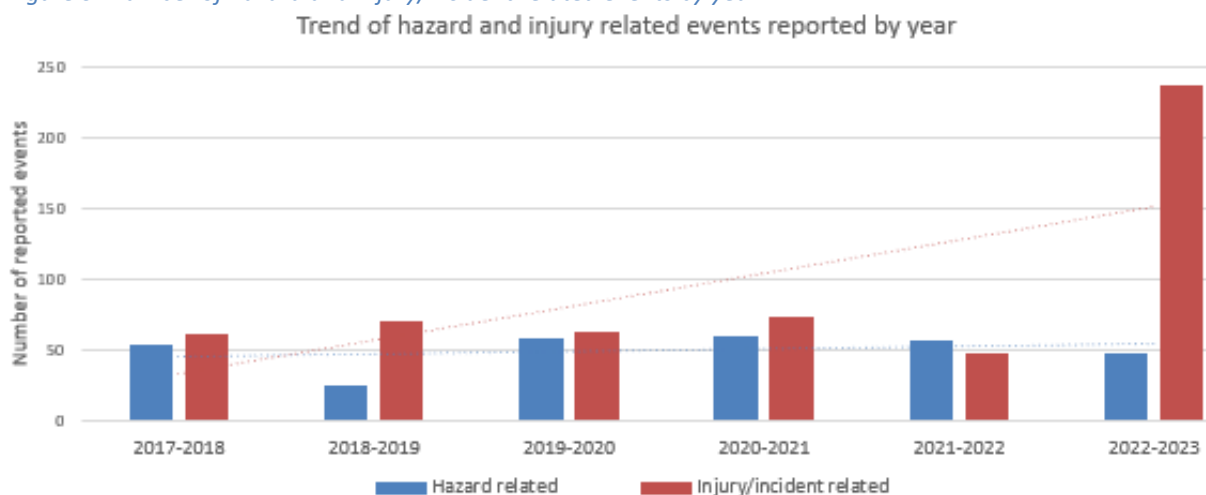
HAZ - hazard

SEC – security event

PD – property damage

Figure 5 shows the relationship between hazard events and injury/incident events for the July 2022 to June 2023 period, as compared to previous years. The trend lines show an increase in the number of hazard related events, this is very exaggerated by the reclassification of the speeding events as hazards from August 2022. However, hazard reporting (proactive) being higher than incident reporting (reactive) is aspirational, as this suggests a growth in health and safety culture.

Figure 5: Number of hazard and injury/incident related events by year



5. Health and safety work programme

The Health and Safety Committee drafted 6 key targets for health and safety in July 2021. These have not been reviewed within this financial year due to resourcing constraints. The six key outcomes identified in this programme remain relevant.

- Annual health monitoring to be undertaken – there are two service providers available to NRC for this service. The NRC service provider was changed in January 2023, the lack of options for these services poses some challenges.
- Near misses and incidents and triaged within 48 hours – this relies on prompt reporting of the incidents and is not always achieved.
- Work related stress and mental health factors are identified and managed – the stress survey revealed a slight increase in workplace stress since the last survey. NRC are

investigating ways to support staff wellbeing, this matter has been reported to Council separately in the past quarter.

- The organisation supports wellbeing – the Wellbeing Group is highly regarded within council. An additional wellbeing support is a new subscription service, which has been given to all staff to provide mental wellbeing tools.
- Our leaders actively model and encourage H&S excellence – health and safety training is booked for ELT to ensure that they are able to actively promote H&S
- All our people understand they are responsible for their own H&S – 208 external training course places were completed to upskill staff in skill related H&S topics.

6. Legislative changes

In June 2023 the Health and Safety at Work (Health & Safety Representatives and Committees) Amendment Act was passed in parliament. This provides for better representation of workers within the workforce, and does not require any changes for NRC as the new provisions are already met.

Case law continues to be established in the health and safety arena with WorkSafe seeking to ensure that all PCBUs share responsibility for safety. The prosecution of Thames Coromandel District Council in March 2023, in relation to their failure to complete due diligence in the use of contracted services, is relevant to NRC.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Chair's Report to Council

From: Tui Shortland, Chair

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 24 July 2023

Purpose of Report

This report is to receive information from the Chair on strategic issues, meetings/events attended, and correspondence sent for the month of June 2023.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Chair's Report to Council' by Tui Shortland, Chair and dated 11 July 2023, be received.

Meetings/events attended

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

- Cyclone Gabrielle Recovery Governance Group Hui
- Meeting with Hon Michael Wood, Minister of Transport re Community Connect
- All Staff hui
- Caulerpa governance / management meeting
- Te Ara Kopuni o Ngati Hine mandate hui
- Joint Regional Economic Development Meeting
- Marsden Maritime Holdings meeting
- Ocean Flyer, Northport & Northland Inc Partnership Event
- Ribbon Cutting Ceremony for the new WDC Civic Centre - Te Iwitahi Manihera
- Te Uri o Hikihiki Ki Whangaruru committee and NRC Marine protection Hui
- Future for Local Government meetings with the Independent Review Panel
- Waka Hourua Agreement signing ceremony Northland Inc & Whariki
- Meeting with Hon Kelvin Davis on cyclone recovery and resilience work
- Kiwirail hui Motatau Marae
- Met with Mayor Sam Broughton – Selwyn District Council
- Informal Communications with:
 - Peter Scott, Chair Environment Canterbury
 - Rachel Keedwell, Chair Horisons & Deputy Chair Regional Sector Group
 - Mayor Vince Coccurullo
 - Bonita Bigham, Chair Te Maruata
 - Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

Correspondence

During June 2023 I received the following correspondence:

Date	Addressed To	Subject
16 June	Mayor Vince Coccurullo	Transportation Resilience for Northland
27 June	Mariameno Kapa-Kingi and Bree Davis	Threat posed to the Whangaroa Harbour by the Caulerpa brachypus seaweed
30 June	Hon James Shaw	Announcement on the importance of protecting indigenous biodiversity and support measures for councils, Māori and landowners
30 June	Hon David Parker	Improving affordability of public transport in New Zealand

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Chief Executive’s Report to Council

From: Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Authorised by Bruce Howse, Pou Taumatua – Deputy Chief Executive Officer, on 24 July
Group Manager/s: 2023

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report ‘Chief Executive’s Report to Council’ by Bruce Howse, Deputy Chief Executive Officer and dated 6 July 2023, be received.

7.3.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Otiria/Moerewa Flood Mitigation Spillway and Bridge

After a slow May due to wet weather, June picked up in productivity onsite with a fair number of good weather days.

Abutment D has been de-boxed and work on backfilling has started.

A length of subsoil drain was laid around its base to direct any water away from the structure and towards the direction of the spillway.

The backfill is being placed using a digger with the compaction near the abutment is complete. Piers B and C have had all the steelwork and boxing completed and were poured on Friday 23 June.

With the concrete cured, they have been de-boxed, and are now ready along with Abutment D, for beam placement. Abutment A boxing has begun and should be completed shortly with the concrete pour to follow. The gabions will be installed and will run from Abutment A to the Abutment under the existing bridge. Beam placement is scheduled for 22 July.



View looking West from Abutment D



Abutment D concreted and backfilled



Abutment A looking East to Piers B and C



Detailed design for Ngapipito Road. New realignment to avoid memorial totara and harakeke.

The final landowner agreement has been agreed upon with all shareholders of the Māori Freehold Land. The local Te Rito marae has nominated a whanau member to work with KCL to oversee their work on Ngapipito Road.

Ngapipito Road realignment is starting in the first week of July, with a two-lane temporary road to be constructed so work on the box culverts can happen off-line. This is to save money on traffic management.

Sustainable Hill Country and Regional Priorities

The 4-year SHaRP project concluded in June this year. The project engaged with landowners to treat Highly Erodible Land (HEL). Despite a pandemic, cyclones, staff turnover and Government changes to Farm Environment Plans, the delivery of SHaRP was a resounding success either meeting or exceeding all land treatment targets. Some of these targets were delivered cheaper than budgeted, providing an opportunity to deliver additional pieces of work such as erosion susceptibility mapping and a poplar and willow monitoring programme at no additional cost.

The following is a snapshot of some of the deliverables:

- 62 fencing projects totalling 78km of fencing retired 539ha of HEL (171% of target achieved).
- 32 projects planted 383,936 trees, creating 230ha of new forest (104% of target achieved).
- 19,313 poplar and willow trees supplied for erosion control in pasture (102% of target achieved).
- 391 Farm Plans prepared covering 98,117ha (74% of target achieved).
- Land management staff collaborated with industry and community groups to attend 22 events, with 14 of those as key presenters.
- Developed a comprehensive literature review and new erosion susceptibility mapping to support a soil conservation strategy.
- Poplar timber research to generate market opportunities for trees planted for soil conservation that are coming to the end of their useful life. The findings have been published in the New Zealand Journal of Forestry Science indicating the high standard of the research.

Key learnings from SHaRP have been incorporated into the new Hill Country Erosion Fund project that started in July described below.

Waikare II Build

The Waikare II build has reached a further stage with the cabin now installed. Engine work is progressing with fitting out the new Scania engines (see photo). These are both 405kw engines complying with the latest provisions of the marine pollution regulations, MARPOL Annex VI.



Annex VI establishes Limits on NO_x emissions from marine diesel engines with a power output of more than 130 kW.

7.3.2 CORPORATE SERVICES

Finance

The Finance team are currently working towards completing the 2022/23 year-end draft accounts for audit review, hence there is no financial report included in the July 2023 council agenda. These draft annual accounts will be presented to council at a workshop in August. Deloitte will be onsite from 21 August until early September completing their review of the final accounts, which are set to be given audit clearance and be adopted by council at the council meeting on 26 September 2023. A verbal update on the year end externally managed fund performance will be provided at the meeting based on the Eriksens Global June 2023 report.

Fraud Declaration

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

Enterprise Update

	Status	Notes
Timeline	Red	The Accounts Receivables functionality proposed by Infor is not fit for purpose. Redesign of the solution is required, similarly to what is currently being built for WDC. Redesign functionality will not be available until September/October 2023, with implementation proposed to commence thereafter. The need for a project reset has been escalated to Infor senior management. Working out various implementation options and replanning is still in progress.
Budget	Red	Reset of the project will incur additional costs, exceeding the approved budget. Working through financial and commercial implications with Infor is still in progress.
Quality	Red	Quality issue with Accounts Receivables, resulting in the need to reset the project to ensure a quality solution will be delivered that is fit for purpose.
Key:		
	Green	Tracking according to plan
	Yellow	There are challenges, but they can be addressed at project level
	Red	There are issues that cannot be resolved at project level, need help from the project governance group

Property

The Property Team have made an offer to purchase the buildings of a leasehold property in Whangārei's CBD in order to freehold it into council ownership.

An engineer has visited the proposed Waipapa Service Centre site and is undertaking a site infrastructure assessment for stormwater and wastewater, a traffic assessment and providing an initial plan for the infrastructure. Initial reports confirm that the site is able to house a building for council's field officers and is likely to be large enough to have surplus space for leasing.

7.3.3 REGULATORY SERVICES

Current Legal Proceedings

Department	Description	Status
Consent decision appeal	Irrigation of avocado orchards and horticulture crops	Parties provided the Court with a memo detailing the remaining points of difference and a set of revised consent conditions on 30 June 2023. Awaiting Court instructions for judicial teleconference with the Judge.

Consents in Process

During June 2023, a total of 60 Decisions were issued. These decisions comprised:

- Moorings 1
- Coastal Permits 26
- Air Discharge Permits 1
- Land Discharge Permits 6
- Water Discharge Permits 2
- Land Use Consents 19
- Water Takes 2
- Bore Consents 3

The processing timeframes for the June 2023 consents ranged from:

- 309 to 23 calendar days, with the median time being 49 days;
- 198 to 15 working days, with the median time being 28 days.

Twenty-one applications were received in June 2023.

Of the 105 applications in progress at the end of June 2023:

- 37 were received more than 12 months ago;
 - Reasons for being more than 12 months old:
 - Awaiting additional information (including CIAs) 19
 - Consultation with affected parties/stakeholders 7
 - On-hold pending new rules becoming operative 3
 - Other 8
- 19 were received between 6 and 12 months ago (most awaiting further information from the applicant);

- 49 less than 6 months.

Appointment of Hearing Commissioners

The following commissioners were appointed in June 2023 for one consent hearing:

- Mr Greg Hill, Mr Hugh Leersnyder and Ms Jade Wikaira for consents associated with the Port Expansion project at Marsden Point. The hearing is scheduled for October 2023.

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

The current level of notified application processing activities at the end of June 2023 is *(by number)*:

- Progress on Applications Previously Notified 5
- Hearings and Decisions 3
- Appeals/Objections 1

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

The results of compliance monitoring for the period 1-30 June 2023 (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	33	29	0	1	0	3
Bore Consent	2	2	0	0	0	0
Coastal Air Discharge	1	0	0	1	0	0
Coastal Discharge	31	18	12	1	0	0
Coastal Permit	36	28	2	0	0	6
FDE - Discharge permit	2	0	0	0	0	2
Land Discharge	132	67	17	4	3	41
Land Use Consent	144	78	4	1	0	61
Water Discharge	88	48	13	14	2	11
Water Permit	137	57	4	2	1	73
Water Take	148	73	41	6	0	28
Total	754	400	93	30	6	225
Percentage		53.1%	12.3%	4.0%	0.8%	29.8%
Year to date	7135	4612	776	584	92	1071
Percentage		64.6%	10.9%	8.2%	1.3%	15.0%

Coastal

Mangrove removal and capital dredging works on the new Okara Marina development have been delayed while the consent holder finalises mangrove removal and disposal methodology. A site assessment and monitoring visit was undertaken to the dredge spoil disposal site, Bell Block, Kissing Point.

Site visits were undertaken to Culham Engineering, Doug’s Opuā Boatyard, Bay of Islands Marina Boatyard (Opuā) and Paihia Maritime Properties (Paihia waterfront entertainment complex).


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











• *Contaminated Land Management*

Eleven incidents involving the discharge of hazardous substances and 12 enquiries regarding contaminated land were received and responded to. 130 kilogrammes of hazardous waste were disposed of at the amnesty days and one site was added to the Selected Land-Use Register.

• *Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*

WWTP/Consent Status	Compliance for last 12 months	Enforcement Action/Response
Ahipara Expires 2033	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance ■ Significant non-compliance 	<p><u>Under ANs</u> (reissued in September 2022).</p> <p>Infringement notice issued in September 2022.</p> <p>Upgrade pending.</p>
Russell Expires 2024	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance ■ Significant non-compliance 	<u>Under AN.</u>
Whatuwhiwhi Expires 2025	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	None currently.
Dargaville Expires 2043	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	<p><u>Under AN.</u></p> <p>Issues addressed in replacement consent.</p>
Rāwene Expires 31/8/2023 (replacement consent application received)	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	None currently.
Kaikohe Expired 2021 (replacement consent application being processed)	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	<p>None currently.</p> <p>Issues will be addressed in replacement consent.</p>
Maungaturoto Expires 2032	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	<u>Under AN</u>
Kaitiāia Expired 2021 (replacement consent being processed)	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	<p><u>Under AN</u> (for reticulation overflows).</p> <p>Issues will be addressed in replacement consent.</p>

<p>Hikurangi Expires 2025</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>Improvements to plant performance currently underway.</p>
<p>Kaiwaka Expired 31/10/2022 (replacement consent being processed)</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>None currently. Issues will be addressed in replacement consent.</p>
<p>Taipā Expires 2029</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Kawakawa Expires 2036</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Paihia Expires 2034</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Kaeo Expired 31/10/2022 (replacement consent being processed)</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Glinks Gully Expires 2024</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Rangiputa Expires 2032</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Opononi & Omāpere Expired 2019 (replacement consent in hearing process)</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p><u>Under AN.</u> Any issues will be addressed in replacement consent.</p>
<p>Te Kopuru Expires 2044</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>KDC investigating options for improvement.</p>
<p>Hihi Expired 30/11/2022 (replacement consent being processed)</p>	 <p> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance </p>	<p>None currently.</p>

<p>Mangawhai Expires 2042</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	<p><u>Under AN.</u> Wastewater being dosed with odour control chemicals. Irrigation storage dam requires repairs - works underway to address.</p>
<p>Whangārei City Expired 30/4/2022 (replacement consent conditions being finalised)</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	<p><u>Under AN</u> for odour from plant. Issues will be addressed in replacement consent.</p>
<p>Ruakākā Expires 2046</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Tutukaka Expires 2024</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Kohukohu Expired 2016 (replacement consent application on hold)</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance ■ Moderate non-compliance 	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Waiōtira Expires 2030</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance 	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Waipū Expires 2030</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance 	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Oakura Expires 2025</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance 	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Kerikeri Expires 2036</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance 	<p>None currently.</p>
<p>Portland Expires 2024</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Full compliance ■ Low risk non-compliance 	<p>None currently.</p>

<p>Ngunguru Expires 2035</p>		None currently.
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Environmental Incidents

No environmental incidents were closed in June that resulted in a significant environmental impact.

ENFORCEMENT

Abatement Notices, Infringement Notices and Formal Warnings

The following table gives the total numbers of abatement and infringement notices issued:

Action Type	Number
Abatement Notice	28
Infringement Notice	11

Other Enforcement

- Breach of enforcement orders – Kaitaia**
On 28 June 2022, NRC commenced prosecution against an individual for the breach of enforcement orders. The enforcement orders included remedial work on a contaminated land which also required a resource consent. On 18 October 2022, the defendant pledged guilty. On 6 December 2022, NRC granted a resource consent for the remedial work. Since January 2023, the sentencing has been adjourned several times to allow the defendant time to complete the remedial work. However, due to heavy rainfalls, the ground conditions haven't been suitable for the work. On the last Court appearance on 27 June 2023, the judge adjourned the case to 11 September 2023 and asked for update to be filed preferably in joint memorandum by 1 September 2023.
- Earthworks and vegetation clearance within a wetland – Teal Bay**
Charges were laid in the Whangarei District Court on 7 December 2021 against four parties for offences relating to earthworks and vegetation clearance in a natural wetland, and discharge of sediment into the coastal marine area. On 18 April 2023, three defendants pleaded 'not guilty' to all charges and elected trial by jury. Court adjourned their matter to 27 June 2023 for a case review hearing and directed that memorandum from prosecutor be filed by 16 June 2023. In a case review hearing on 27 June 2023, the judge set up 11 September 2023 as a date for the first jury trial call over. The Crown prosecutor will formally take over the case at the first jury trial call over on 11 September 2023.
- Farm dairy effluent - Hikurangi**
Charges were laid in Whangarei District Court against four defendants for the illegal discharge of farm wastewater that occurred in November 2021. A meeting between NRC and the defendants was held on 21 February 2023. On 18 April 2023, all defendants were self-represented. They entered 'not guilty' pleas to all charges and elected trial by jury. In a case review hearing on 27 June 2023, two of the defendants were now represented by counsel. Court adjourned the case for another case review hearing on 11 September 2023.
- Discharge of contaminated water to stormwater - Whangarei**
Charges were laid in Whangarei District Court against one defendant for offences relating to the discharge of contaminated water to stormwater network that occurred in September 2021. On

24 January 2023, the defendant pleaded guilty to one charge. NRC and the defendant are discussing issues in the summary of facts. An expert conference will be held to solve the points of difference. The further adjournment was granted to allow the parties more time to discuss the summary of facts. Court asked for a joint memorandum to be filed by 13 July 2023 to advise whether a disputed facts hearing is required.

- **Burning of tyres – Kaiwaka**

Charges were laid in Whangarei District Court against an individual for the burning of tyres and burying the remains in January 2022. On 24 January 2023, the defendant pleaded guilty to all three charges. NRC filed a sentencing submission to the District Court on 30 March 2023. On 18 April 2023, parties appeared before Court for sentencing. There was some disagreement between the judge and NRC on the starting point of the discharge to air offence. Sentencing hearing was held on 27 June 2023, the judge reserved his decision and advised that it will be released in due course.

- **Unauthorised earthworks and discharges of sediment – Russell**

On 1 November 2022, twelve charges were laid against an individual for offences relating to unauthorised earthworks, streamworks and discharges of sediment. The offences first became known on 2 December 2021. On 18 April 2023, the defendant entered 'not guilty' pleas to all charges. Court adjourned to case review hearing on 27 June 2023. On 9 June 2023, counsel for the defendant provided a report from an ecologist. NRC has asked our ecologist (expert witness) to review the report. Court granted adjournment to case review hearing on 11 September 2023, so the parties have time to discuss.

7.3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

LAND MANAGEMENT

Whangārei urban awa project

Staff have completed the third year of the project and have 6 more months left. The annual work plan for year 4 is in the process of being approved the remaining budget for this is mostly from MfE and landowners, with a minimal amount coming from the Environment Fund. The year three report will be submitted to MfE this month with 5.4km of fencing completed, mostly in the Otaika catchment. We had 5600m² of riparian margin planted with 4537 plants. Year 4 requires 1.8km more fencing and 4000 more plants. We are likely to exceed this target significantly based on the proposed applications.

Environment Fund

The Environment Fund programme for the 2022-23 financial year has all been completed. Final reconciliation has been completed, but the weather and ground conditions definitely had a strong influence on the ability of landowners to complete their projects.

The **Cyclone relief funding** has received one eligible application, which is currently in process. There is another landowner who has requested a site visit to discuss the possibility of applying for the fund. Discussions about whether they will apply or not are ongoing.

The new **Tangata Whenua and Community fund** criteria and processes are not completely set up yet, however one application was used to trial the process. Whitebait Connection was granted just under \$40,000 to run seven 2-day SHMAK training sessions with marae, hapū and community groups across the region (not including the Kaipara catchment). These were all completed successfully, except for one which will be run in the Utukura area once weather conditions allow.

Feedback from the Whitebait Connection staff: *“All the groups we have worked with have had different levels of existing knowledge coming into the training events but all found it really valuable particularly having a day of theory before the practical implementation. They all were very appreciative of the training and getting a kit to get out and do monitoring after. Thanks for the funding!”*

Hill Country Erosion Fund 2023-2027. Funding targeting highly erodible land (HEL)

Agreement has been signed by MPI and NRC. Criteria and process development is well underway. First KPI is 10ha of native planting to take place in July/August 2023. Two applications covering 8.8 ha have been approved and a third for 1.2ha is being progressed.

BIODIVERSITY

Freshwater Improvement Project – Dune Lakes

Milestones	Status
Hornwort control	Vegetation survey completed at Lake Karaka to assess the effectiveness of hornwort control. Only 3 small strands of hornwort were found in the lake which is very promising. However, due to low visibility the survey will be repeated in spring or summer to give confidence around the decision about the need for follow up control in late summer.
Final report	The FIF Year 6 Quarter 3 and Annual Report and the FIF Project Closure Report was submitted to and approved by the MFE Analyst. Final invoice of \$76,593.01 for the quarter, plus a carry forward of unspent budget of \$33,648.15 approved and an invoice sent to MFE. The carry forward budget is to be spent on hornwort control and Māori Partnerships is to be completed by June 2024. This \$33,648.15 is part of the co-funding matched by NRC.

CoastCare

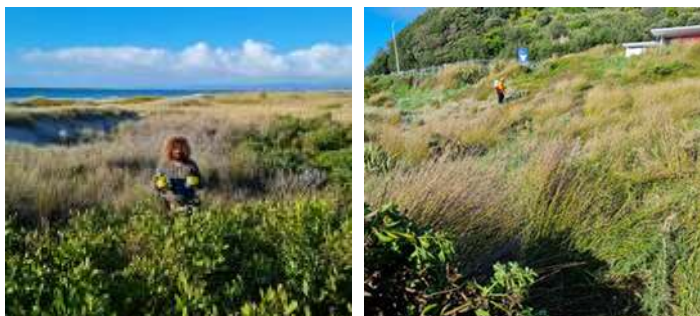
Spinifex and pīngao grown for CoastCare was delivered to our Flyger Road nursery, where our plants are stored until they are taken to sites around Northland to be planted out. The plants were grown from seed collected from sites by CoastCare groups, hapū and staff, between Mangawhai and Ahipara, and will be returned to the areas they came from. Planting has started and will continue for the next two months. Contractors undertook dune weed control work at Ruakākā, Waipu Cove, Langs Beach, Mangawhai Heads and Taipa.



Photo: Plants arriving at Flyger Road



Photo: Tern Point Recreation and Conservation Society planting day on Mangawhai Sandspit



Photos: Drill and fill of coastal wattle at Ruakākā (left) and target spraying weeds in back dune area at Mangawhai Heads (right).

Wetlands

Advice on gumland mapping was given prior to the recent completion of wetland mapping project and a programme for further verification and ground-truthing will be developed. Three landowners have received wetland advice including for Waitangi wetland, Hurupaki school and an FNDC subdivision. Several compliance site visits were also completed.

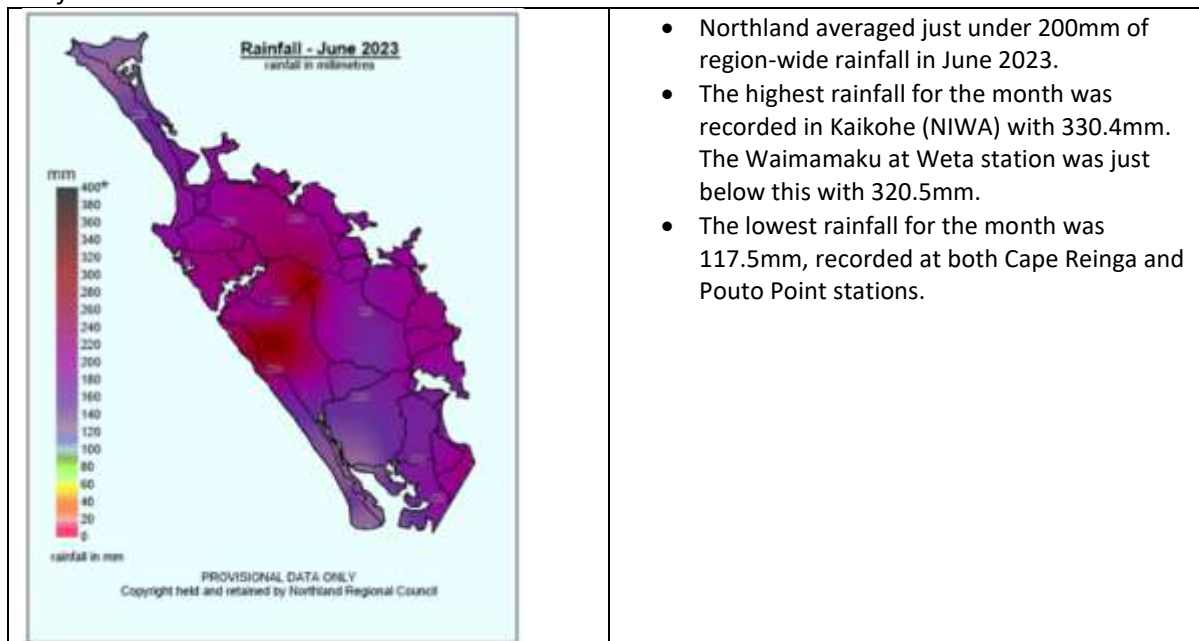
Threatened species

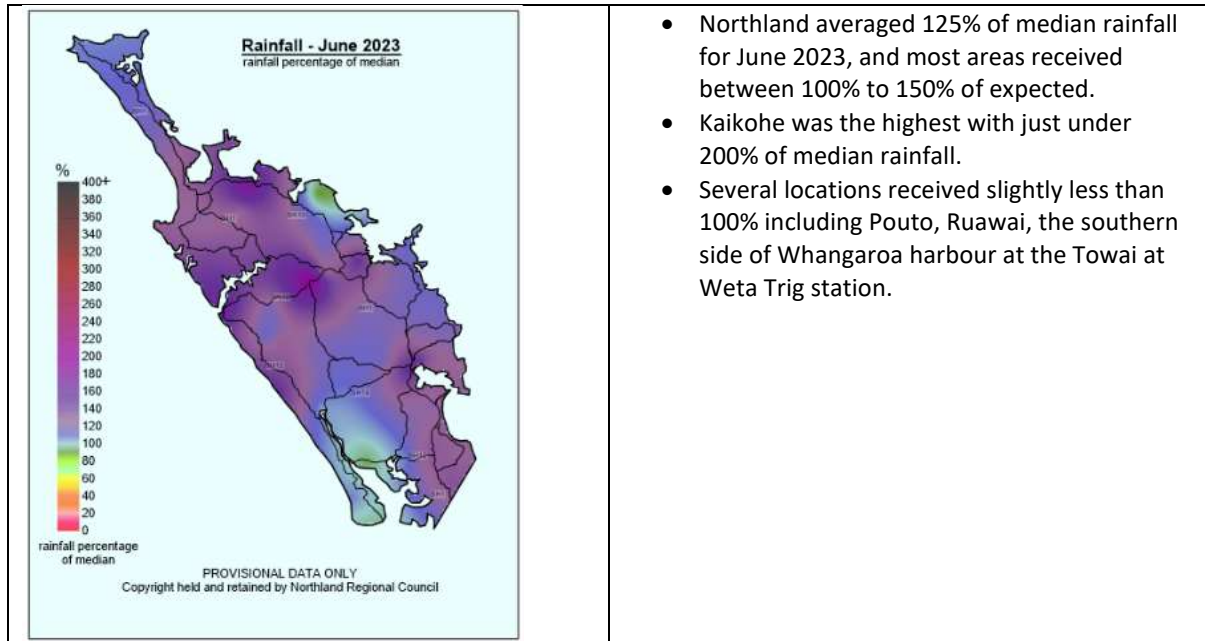
Several hui were undertaken with DOC, Auckland Council, and the Biodiversity sub-SIG to develop a collaborative Northland-wide matuku-hūrepo (Australasian bittern) survey programme. A Northland specific vascular plant list with threat/conservation status and detailed notes has been completed.

NATURAL RESOURCES

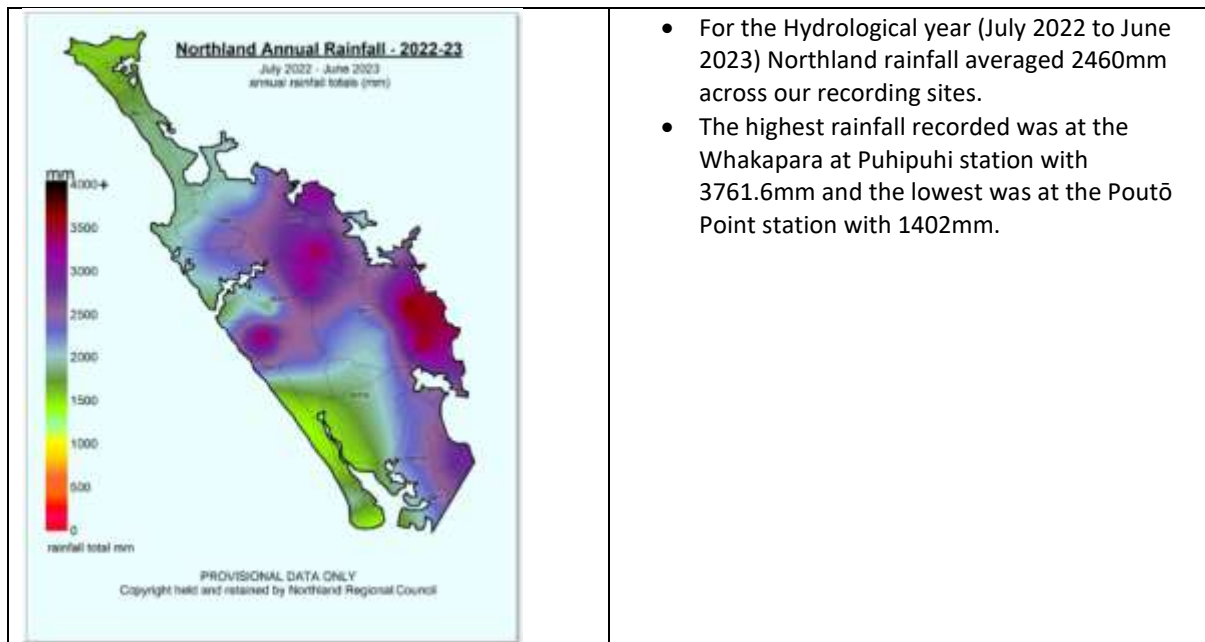
Hydrology

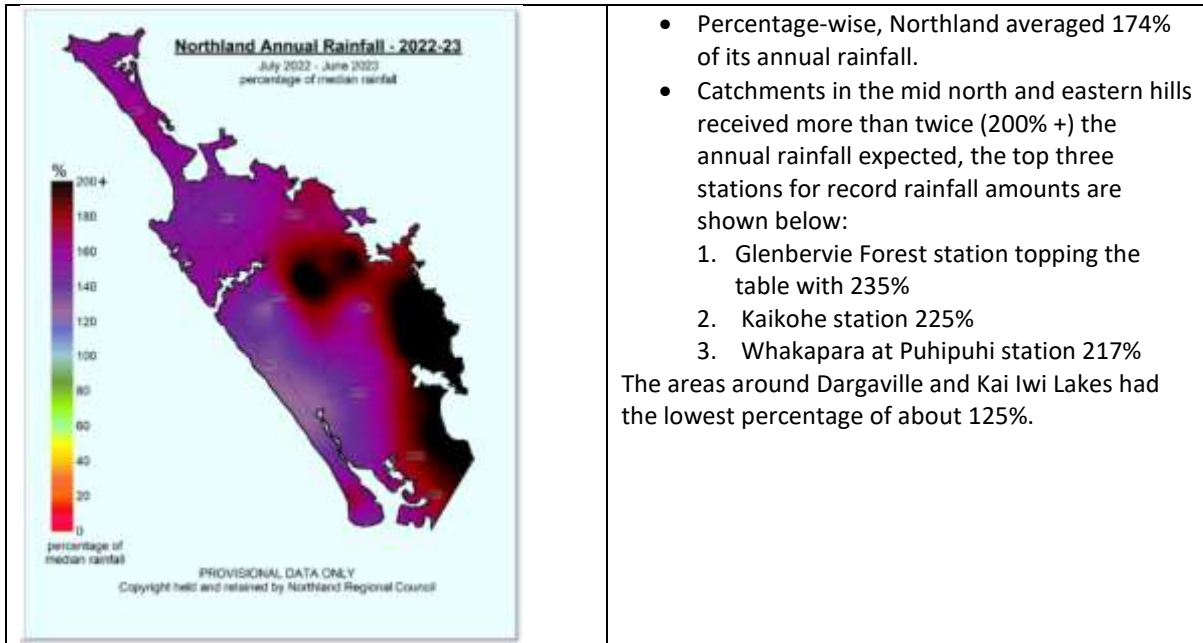
Rainfall



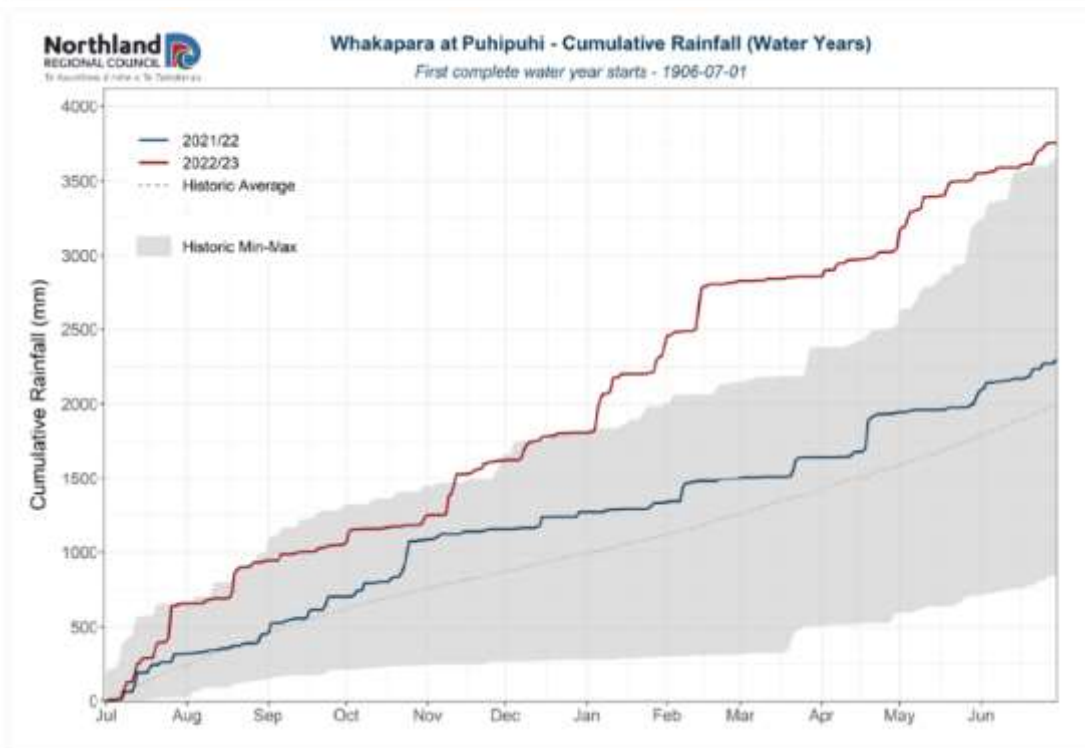
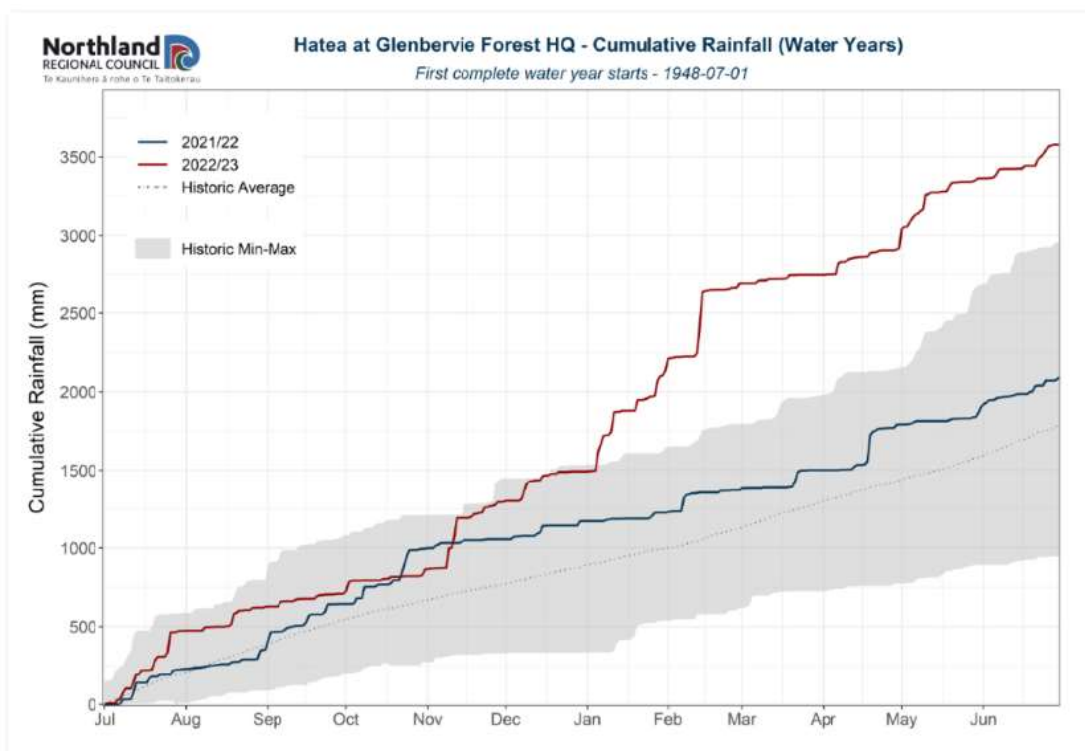


The 2022-2023 Rainfall Year





Cumulative Rainfall Graphs

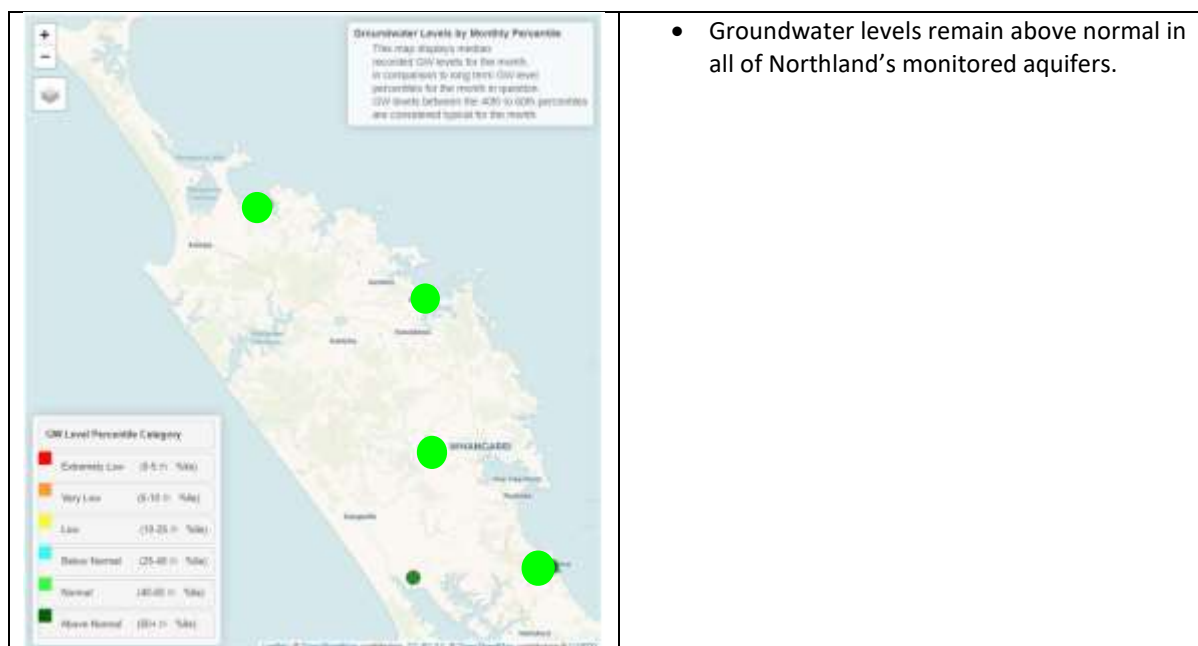


- The rainfall accumulation graphs show both the Hatea at Glenberrie Forest HQ station (75 years record) and Whakapara at Puhipuhi station (117 years record) have exceeded the highest ever recorded annual hydrological year totals.
- All recorder sites indicate the last 12 months to be the wettest, or close to the wettest, in their respective records.

River Flows

- River flows were normal to above normal throughout Northland's catchments in June.

Groundwater



Natural Resources Data

- The Data Automation tool is now live and available in production environment on the Orbica Platform.
- Enhancements are being added to the Data Hub so environmental data is more accessible during extreme weather events, including alerts and warning features.
- The LAWA Annual Water Refresh 2023 is underway and will be finalised by World Rivers Day on Sunday 24 September.

Natural Resources Science

Air quality



PM₁₀ monitor installed in Tikipunga

Air quality (PM₁₀) monitoring started in the beginning of the winter 2023. This monitoring is targeted to capture emissions from wood burners in Tikipunga. Census 2018 data shows that Tikipunga has one of the highest densities of wood burners in Whangārei. The main purpose of this monitoring is to compare results between Robert Street, Mairtown and Tikipunga this winter. The outcome of this monitoring will be useful in identifying a suitable location for a permanent air monitoring station in the Whangārei airshed.

Water Quality Field Operations

A telemetered water quality buoy was installed in Lake Taharoa to further our understanding of the health of the lake, supported by the reserve board and tangata whenua. The buoy collects temperature, dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll a, and turbidity readings every 15 minutes. The buoy extends our capacity beyond the current monthly sampling and continuous dissolved oxygen sensor deployment.

POLICY AND PLANNING

Proposed Regional Plan Appeals

All appeals to the Environment Court on the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland have been resolved and council can proceed with adoption of the plan – a final step is to seek approval from the Minister of Conservation for the coastal components of the plan.

Freshwater Plan Change

The series of workshops with council and the three TTMAC representatives continues and is nearing completion – it is anticipated that council approval to undertake consultation on the draft plan change will be sought at the council meeting in September 2023. Public consultation would then follow in October – December with the feedback received being used to inform development of the Proposed Freshwater Plan change which will be notified mid-late 2024.

District Council Plan Changes

The Whangarei District Council has notified Plan Change 1 to the district plan, which proposes new provisions and maps for the management of natural hazard risk (it includes coastal and river flood hazard mapping commissioned by NRC). Submissions on the plan change close 4pm Friday 28 July 2023 (a council submission can be lodged by staff under delegated authority). Plan change 1 is available on the district council website: <https://www.wdc.govt.nz/Services/Planning/District-Plan-changes/Current-plan-changes/PC1>

National Initiatives

National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB)

The government has released the NPS-IB which comes into force on will come into force on 4 August 2023. The NPS-IB has been a long time in development with several rounds of consultation over the years – key elements of the NPS-IB include (among other things):

- Apply one set of criteria for councils to identify significant natural areas to maintain consistency,
- requires councils to identify significant natural areas in the next five years,
- requires all regional councils to have a regional biodiversity strategy.

The NPS-IB and supporting material is available here: <https://environment.govt.nz/news/more-consistent-protection-for-native-wildlife/>

Biodiversity credit system

The government is seeking feedback on the need for and the design of a biodiversity credit system – the aim of the system is to provide financial support for landholders to protect, maintain and restore indigenous biodiversity. The discussion document is available here:

<https://consult.environment.govt.nz/biodiversity/nz-biodiversity-credit-system/>

Staff have yet to assess the proposals. Submissions close 7 November 2023 and staff plan to discuss the credit system at the August Biodiversity and Biosecurity Working Party meeting.

National direction on process heat

The National Policy Statement for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat (NPS) comes into force on 27 July 2023. The objective of the NPS is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by managing the discharge to air from the production of heat for industrial processes. The NPS sets out the policy framework to guide decisions on resource consents required under the National Environmental Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat (NES) which also comes into force on 27 July 2023. The NES sets out nationally consistent rules for specific greenhouse gas emitting activities from industrial process heat and requirements for granting resource consents and consent conditions. The NPS and NES will over time phase out coal used in process heat and restrict installation of new low – medium temperature coal burning for industrial

process heat. The NPS and NES are available here: <https://environment.govt.nz/news/new-rules-for-industrial-heat-emissions/>

Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)

The Government is seeking feedback on proposals to manage afforestation by redesigning the permanent forest category in the ETS. This follows consultation last year on proposals to restrict permanent exotic forests entering the ETS which received significant interest. The discussion document outlines options for:

- which types of forests should be allowed into the permanent forest category,
- How transition forests should be managed (forests that transition from exotic to native),
- the management and compliance, monitoring and enforcement regime for permanent forests.

The discussion document is available here: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/57448>

Submission close 11 August 2023. Staff have yet to fully assess the proposals.

7.3.5 BIOSECURITY

WILD ANIMAL CONTROL

Feral Pigs

Staff have responded to concerns that a landowner has been releasing and feeding wild pigs on land near Waipū. The pigs have been damaging nearby properties and sixteen were captured and humanely destroyed. Fourteen were caught in a new-style pig trap with flexible sides that is proving to be very efficient in dealing with large mobs. The trap is monitored by a remote location camera that sends a picture of pigs eating the prefeed and this provides a cue for staff to set the trap ready for capture.

This trap will run for another week at this current location before it is relocated to support a combined operation with hapū who have had an influx of feral pigs in scrubland at the back of Ngāiotonga.



Deer Response

We are in the final stages of a deer farm escape response near the Waitangi Forest. Eleven deer have been destroyed and no further sign has been found. This was a breeding herd with a stag, hinds and young at foot. A final survey will include ground hunters completing grid searches with indicating dogs to give full confidence that there are no further deer in the forest. To date, 37 pigs have also been shot at the incursion location which have been coming from the forestry blocks to the deer farm. These pigs had been damaging farm fences and highlights the need for pig control.

A remaining red hind that escaped from a farm in Hikurangi has been proving elusive. The team has finally received permission to access surrounding land and survey work will continue.

Te Tai Tokerau Wild Deer Eradication Strategy

The first working group meeting planned for this month was delayed due to the Caulerpa response in Omākiwi Cove. The meeting has now been set for the beginning of July.

In the meantime, the team has been focusing on ensuring active coordination and collaboration between DOC and NRC and held an advanced training session with DOC staff involved in the Northland deer program. The training focused on the use of the deer, field maps app that will be used for all operational activities and deer farm inspections providing a single source of data for programme.

FRESHWATER PESTS

Despite June traditionally being a quieter month for pest fish operations, the team had several projects underway with planning for the 2023-2024 year and supporting the development of a Northland Fish Passage Action Plan.

As part of the new site-led pestfish surveillance and response programme for our high-value dune lakes, the team held a wananga at Lake Kai iwi with kaimahi from Te Roroa and Kaipara District Council rangers. The plans will be developed in partnership with hapū/Iwi and other key stakeholders such as DOC, Fish and Game and the local council.



Picture 1: A demonstration of NRCs new floating fish feeder camera surveillance setup

Picture 2: Demonstrating the lake bathymetry mapping app used to support the development of the plan by identifying the best location for deployment of tools (middle)

The public reported seeing Koi carp in the Kaka Street drain by Mitre10. This is a historical site and has been difficult to confirm in the past. A small-scale netting operation was carried out and the fish in question were all confirmed to be goldfish. The status of this site has been changed to koi “not detectable”. Given the public nature of the site, there was keen interest from the individuals and the



Kaka Street drain (Mitre10) where goldfish were captured using a single 50mm gill net. Note the black and orange coloured fish which is easily mistaken for Koi carp. All fish are without the characteristic koi barbels (whiskers)

businesses in the area and the team took the opportunity to talk about pestfish in Tai Tokerau and why it's important to responsibly rehome or dispose of your fish tank water in a responsible way.

KAURI PROTECTION

Despite the wet weather, progress is being made on a number of fronts within the Kauri Protection team. We are strengthening and building new relationships throughout Te Tai Tokerau and getting the message out regarding kauri hygiene practices whilst also improving infrastructure necessary to keep kauri safe. We have met with other territorial authorities across kaurilands and with Tiakina Kauri and Te Papa Atawhai to improve relationships and develop best practice standards in kauri protection.

Education and Engagement

The team has been working with Project Pest Control to provide necessary hygiene equipment at training days at Kiwi North and Lonsdale Park, as well incorporating kauri hygiene messaging into their curriculum. This is vital work as the students attending these courses are the future of conservation work within the region and will be able to take this awareness of kauri hygiene into their future mahi. Hygiene kits were provided to each school for future events and training.

Monthly meetings are held with Ngā Puhī Kaitiaki Kauri to discuss future collaborations, particularly around education. We have also made contact with Ngāti Rehia to discuss support available from NRC. We are continuing to build on relationships in Te Hiku and with Te Rarawa – in particular, the Warawara Kaitiaki Komiti. The Pawarenga Boar Hunt was a huge success with large numbers of vectors of kauri dieback culled and hygiene kits provided to participants. There is room here for building on this success at future events.

We also provided advice to members of the Biodiversity team on appropriate mitigation measures for accessing the Whangamumu track.

Contractors/Projects

Biospatial is providing surveillance services using remote sensing to identify kauri. This technology can also provide valuable information on kauri canopy health and will provide a greater understanding of the distribution of kauri and the disease within Te Tai Tokerau.



Photo above- a slide from the aerial survey and the pink areas show ridges where kauri are growing

The Rāwhiti Kauri Grove Track upgrade is progressing well with pre-start inductions for contractors completed and works beginning in October when the weather improves. The Kauri Mountain track upgrade is complete. Ongoing weather conditions have slowed down work on the Hatea River Track,

which was damaged by washouts during Cyclone Gabrielle. Work is progressing and a new Mk111 Hygiene Station is set to be installed.

The Pawarenga hygiene station installation work is ongoing with some delays due to the wet weather. Pipe work will be installed to establish a water supply by the end of the month. This will be a huge asset to this isolated community and allow for improved kauri hygiene for those accessing the ngahere. This work has been done in collaboration with the Warawara Kaitiaki Komiti and Te Rarawa. Work is ongoing to build contractor capacity and understanding of hygiene requirements to ensure projects are completed in a timely manner and to a high standard.

PARTNERSHIPS

Biofunds

Northland Regional Council – Kiwi Coast partnership

The Kiwi Coast (KC) continues to run their 'Know Your Dog' workshops to help people become more responsible dog owners. Workshops were held in Kerikeri, Matapouri, and at the National Kiwi Hui in Taranaki.

Great feedback was received from the Regional Pest Management Workshop survey – by all accounts, this was the best event yet. Kiwi call counting has finished, and the KC is now helping other agencies to analyse data. Finally, a new landcare group, the Broadwood Trap and Track project, started in the Far North with a trapping workshop (see photo on right).



Above: Trapping workshop to kick off the Broadwood Trap and Track project.



One of the four kakariki seen in Owhiwa Landcare

High Value Area (HVA) and Community Pest Control Area (CPCA) Highlights

Kiwi Link HVA

The Kiwi call count monitoring across the 15,000ha of the Kiwi Link was completed, mainly using acoustic recording devices. These devices had a high failure rate, which means that some sites will be resurveyed out of the official DOC listening guidelines.

Unfortunately, one of the kiwi released by Taheke Landcare was found dead in the Ngunguru Forest Block. A post-mortem showed the kiwi had suffered a brutal and fatal dog attack. The dog responsible has not yet been apprehended.

Four red-crowned kakariki were also spotted within the Owhiwa Landcare area. These small native parrots are seldom seen on the mainland, so the observation has provided a great motivational boost to all those involved in Kiwi Link to keep their great work going (see photo left).

Whangārei Heads HVA

Analysis of kiwi call count data has estimated the 2023 adult kiwi population for the Whangārei Heads is 1,115, which is very similar to 2022 (1,130). In terms of the number of calls, 136 hours of listening at 18 sites recorded 1,189 calls at a call rate of 8.8 calls/hour. This is down from 10.8 calls/hour last year.

Following presentations on GIS tools the 'Weed wananga' run by NRC, the Weed Action Native Habitat Restoration Trust (WANHRT) has been meeting with EcoNet, a community organisation that has developed software to help support community conservation activity and weed-focused work, in particular. WANHRT are now beginning a trial of the two software tools on offer to see how useful they could be for the work they are doing on weeds with communities.

WANHRT also hosted a stall at the 'Volunteering Northland Volunteer Fair' on 24 June, the first in-person volunteering event in Whangārei. WANHRT gave a short presentation at the start of the day, created posters showing their volunteers at work, ran a small activity, and spoke with many attendees. They felt the event was very successful, allowing WANHRT to tell their story and engage with potential volunteers, weed-concerned citizens, and the other participating community groups. NRC staff also supported the Onerahi weed group (part of Tiakina Whangārei) to attend the fair.

Tutukākā HVA

A busy month across this HVA; although, the wet weather has limited trap clearing, and as a result mustelid/cat captures were a bit low. However, the 1080 operation at Riverlands is progressing well and infrastructure is hopefully going to be installed in July with the operation to follow shortly after. The weed team has held three community events and reached out to Ngati Takari to see how they can work alongside the hapū.

Kiwi listening was completed at all sites, with a few sites recording 20-35 calls per hour. The five kiwi with transmitters have all been monitored this month and appear to be behaving as would be expected.

The Specialist Weed Assistance Team (S.W.A.T) continued their restoration project at one of their target reserves, Shoebridge reserve, in Ngunguru planting in an area the volunteers have been clearing of weeds over successive "Weedy Wednesdays".



'S.W.A.T' volunteers replanting at the Shoebridge Road reserve, Ngunguru

Piroa Brynderwyn HVA

Piroa Conservation Trust have partnered with Conservation Coast for the Mangawhai Predator Control Zone, providing traps, training, and advice in their combined areas. The Conservation Trust works in Pākiri, Tomarata and Te Ārai and PCT undertakes predator control from Mangawhai north to Bream Bay. Collectively the PCT and Conservation Trust will be protecting Biodiversity by undertaking predator control over 40,000ha!

Western Northland

The concept of a community-led Waipoua High Value Area (HVA) is progressing. The governance or decision-making bodies of the existing CPCA's have agreed to their involvement in a community-led

HVA model. This includes Te Roroa. It is important to note here that the strategic vision and direction for the Waipoua Forest is Te Roroa-led and decision making about what happens as a partnership between Te Roroa and Department of Conservation. The HVA model would sit underneath this as one way to operationally contribute towards achieving pest control goals in their rohe by supporting the mahi on the iwi and private land surrounding the Waipoua. Over the coming financial year, the focus will be on creating a fit-for-purpose HVA structure that further strengthens the existing relationships and collaboration in this area.

Tiakina Whangārei – Urban Pest Control

Another busy month completing tasks for the end of the financial year. This included conducting the urban bird surveys as part of the outcome monitoring program, planning for the next financial year, and several public engagement events. Public events included two school visits (WGHS, Hurunui College), and a PF Kamo trap giveaway (see photo below). The urban stream rat project has started up again, and the c. 70 ha of bait station infrastructure install was completed in Coronation Reserve.



Above: Pest Free Kamo trap giveaway on 10 June

PREDATOR FREE

Predator Free Whangārei

The work completed by the field team in May to install additional bait stations on Reotahi Maunga progressed to the installation of brodifacoum toxin. Follow-up servicing over the last three weeks shows a high toxin take, indicating high rat and / or possum interaction. There has been a strong involvement from Reotahi residents with 95% of all landowners hosting a bait station or trap and playing a valuable role in the elimination project.

A group of experienced community members came together in June to agree a safe and effective methodology for the involvement of possum indicator dogs at Whangārei Heads with a great outcome of support for the initiative. A certified dog and handler are available to start work over the next few months.

The “Report a Possum” Facebook initiative has created great community involvement with many keen community members reporting seeing or hearing possums in their neighborhood. Innovative citizen science has followed with some landowners given possum DNA sampling kits and traps to help the Predator Free kaupapa. Local land care groups have also been connected into possum hot spots.

Team members were able to help NRC colleagues at the annual Project Pest Control programme at Barge Park, as well as continuing the growth of future environmental kaimahi at Whangārei Heads and Parua Bay Schools. Senior students and teachers have taken over the running of their “Guardians on the Lookout” programmes and are now trapping their own school backyards. A great progression from initial camera monitoring work.



Project Pest Control: Barge Park

In an exciting move to introduce new technology, 23 self-reporting VHR Trail Cameras will be trialed that remove the need for a person to individually collect data cards and images from each camera. Images will be relayed wirelessly to a phone or computer freeing up a lot of field time for other duties. A prototype thermal camera will also be trialed with the capability of artificial intelligence species identification with greater accuracy than existing trail cameras.

Both cameras offer the potential to significantly reduce labour costs and field staff time.



Setting up a self-reporting VHR camera

Predator Free Pēwhairangi Whānui (Bay of Islands)

An ArcGIS mapping and data platform is being rolled out to the three Predator Free peninsular projects to record devices being used, capture landowner data and to track results. Trappers from Rakaumangamanga, Kiwi Coast and Russell Landcare Trust attended a workshop in Russell facilitated by Ethos GIS limited prior to the platform going live.

Filming started for the Pewhairangi Predator Free promotional video and featured PF2050 Ltd CEO and Pewhairangi Whanui Project Lead in cameo performances, supported by Te Rawhiti 3B2 Ahu Whenua Trust.

Predator Free Russell

Russell Landcare Trust continues to implement their Elimination Plan and achieve very good results with indications of low rat numbers – only a few being caught weekly. These results have been achieved by the increased intensification of their trap and bait station network as the project moves from a suppression to an elimination focus.

The Trust has a strong local profile through actions such as a recent initiative to help kiwi survival by painting kiwi signs on the road to alert motorists.

Predator Free Purerua - Mataroa

Kaumtua and kuia representing Ngāti Torēhina have provided tīkanga and guidance for the delivery of the project in the eastern zones. This guidance and support is also ongoing as part of the wider Pewhairangi Whanui kaupapa.

The eastern zones Elimination Plan is completed, and Kiwi Coast has commenced installation of additional traps and bait stations across the peninsular to increase the current density of devices and move to an elimination focus. Possums, stoats, and cats are the target pests, and possum numbers already show low levels across the eastern blocks. Ngāti Torehina kuia and kaumatua have provided valuable tikanga input into **Ngāti Rehia - Predator Free, Te Ahutai**

“Ko te Ahurei Taiao, He tupu hāpai, Kia tau te wā”

Their future for nature requires a unique, spiritual, and uplifting action.

Ngāti Rehia kaumatua and management staff lead an uplifting and meaningful wananga to name the project and capture the essence of the kaupapa. Te Ahutai derives from *Ahu* which embodies uniqueness and uplifting creativity and connection with nature, and *Taiao* which heroes the subject at hand, and the importance of restoring the health of the whenua, ngāhere, and people.

An experienced trapper (Ngāti Rehia whakapapa) has been employed to assist with delivery of the western zone enhanced suppression mahi and will work alongside recently appointed Predator Free Taiao Lead on community engagement.

Predator Free Rakaumangamanga

The Implementation Plan design and budgets have been completed by Te Rawhiti 3B2 Ahu Whenua Trust, NRC and Boffa Miskell and now has support in principle by Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha hapu. Progress to implementation has been delayed with the outbreak of the marine pest *Caulerpa* which has involved many of the hapu team who are also leading the mahi.

MARINE BIOSECURITY

Hull surveillance

Table 1: Hull Surveillance Programme Results to 30 June 2023

Hull Surveillance Programme Results	Total this period	Total YTD
Pathways Plan Compliance if Moving*		
Number of vessels surveyed this period	66	2037
% Pathways Plan Compliance if Moving (all vessels) *	24.2	55%
Vessels found with Marine Pests		
<i>Sabella spallanzanii</i> (fanworm)	16	60
<i>Styela clava</i> (clubbed tunicate)	1	4
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> (Japanese kelp)	0	0

<i>Eudistoma elongatum</i> (Australian droplet tunicate)	0	71
<i>Pyura doppelganger</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 not all these vessels will move from one designated place to another.*

On 09 and 10 June contractors surveyed 66 hulls withing Marsden Cove Marina to complete the hull surveillance season for 2022 to 2023. This season, 2037 vessels were inspected throughout the region from Houhora to Mangawhai. Compliance was at an all-time high, with over 50% of the fleet complying with the regional rules of having acceptable light biofouling before moving between different areas/harbours in Northland (light fouling: 1 – 5 % of visible hull surface covered by macrofouling or filamentous algae. Usually, remaining area covered in slime with some barnacles). The number of vessels found with Mediterranean fanworm and Australian droplet tunicate were also lower compared to last year. This change in trends highlights the impact hull surveillance in Northland and other regions in the upper North Island can have on boating behaviours.

Caulerpa Update

Envirolink

Scientists from the Cawthron Institute visited marine biosecurity staff to present their network model of both commercial and recreational vessel movements and anchoring events around areas infested with exotic Caulerpa. This model will be used to identify areas that have high numbers of anchoring vessels (the primary mechanism for spreading exotic Caulerpa) and therefore should be considered high priority for on-going surveillance.

Various hui

Marine biosecurity staff have attended various hui and workshops regarding the exotic Caulerpa response. Staff have worked with multiple agencies, including local contractors, hapū and central government, to discuss and evaluate different methods and avenues with the intention to eliminate exotic Caulerpa locally in Northland.

Operational Work

Marine biosecurity staff were made aware of a small patch (~1m square) of Exotic caulerpa outside of the CAN, towards the Rawhiti boat ramp, found during NIWA dive surveillance. The patch was surrounded by smaller fragments of Exotic caulerpa upon further surveillance by NRC marine biosecurity divers and contractors. Because this small patch was outside the CAN, an eradication attempt has been made using a double-pronged approach of benthic mats and a small amount of chlorination. Benthic mats work to shade the algae from sunlight needed for photosynthesis, and chlorination works via osmotic shock to the organism. The chlorine tablets are placed underneath the benthic mats to contain the chemicals to the affected area. These techniques were employed on the main patch found, whereas some of the fragments were treated differently, as they would have been difficult to patch without disturbing. Small fragments were treated very cautiously to avoid further fragmentation, using similar techniques to those employed in California where small patches have been eradicated. A plastic bag with a small amount of chlorine was carefully placed over the fragment, and then sealed to ensure encapsulation within the chlorinated water, then disposed of on the vessel.

Multiple days of dive effort on this patch ensured the area was thoroughly checked over, with fewer fragments found after each day. This small patch eradication attempt is ongoing, with the benthic mats being left on the patch temporarily to ensure effective treatment.



NRC marine biosecurity officer treating exotic Caulerpa in the Bay of Islands (photo credit Brett Sutton, MEFS)

PEST PLANTS

(Pest plants partnerships activity included above)

Low incidence programmes

After thorough property searches and grid searching in bush areas the likely source of the infestation of batwing passion flower at the Nook, Whangārei Heads, has been identified and initial control undertaken. Further grid search work is planned to delimit the infestation area. Extensive grid search work for batwing was also undertaken in the Kohumarū management area.

New site reports were confirmed for a Mickey mouse plant (*Ochna serrulata*) in Kerikeri, and a Firethorn (*Pyracantha angustifolia*) site in the Mangakahia area. Further delimitation of these sites is still required.

Manchurian wild rice contract work was completed for the season. Despite terrible weather conditions throughout the season, approximately 85% of sites received two treatments. Wet ground conditions preventing access was the main barrier for the sites that were only able to be treated once. Where practical the Manchurian wild rice officer will be attempting to access smaller sites on foot to undertake treatments.

Mile a minute (*Dipogon lignosus*) control was undertaken at Motukiore Island and on the roadside site near Bayl's beach, utilising traffic control.

Staff met on site with landowners in the Progressive containment area for *Pultenaea daphnoides* to discuss the management plan and determine contractor and volunteer management areas. This is in preparation for late winter treatment to beat spring seeding.

Sustained control programme

A meeting was held with Kiwi Rail representatives to discuss the draft weed management plan they have submitted, and the next steps toward meeting their requirements under the Regional Pest and Marine Pathways Management Plan. Staff are reviewing and providing comment on this plan.

Work under the National Wilding Conifer Programme was completed for the year, including work at Te Paki. This included two trainees from Ngāti Kuri working alongside contractors to develop skills for wilding control on their whenua in future. The trainees have been learning how to identify wildings by species, safely drill and fill larger trees, and manually cutting/pulling smaller trees and seedlings. These trainees have also been put through the necessary H&S training including Growsafe. Over the past few months this team have eradicated over 3,000 wilding pines in a 400 hectare control area around the Dune lake, 'Lake Ngakeketa'.

A full weed workshop was run with NorthTec for 16 students from Whangārei and Kawakawa, and seven mini weed workshops were run at Matarau Primary School as part of the EnviroSchools Enviroday initiative. Seventy kids and some whanau participated in the day. Workshops were hosted by NRC staff branching across a number of teams including sustainability, land management, pest plant biosecurity.



Above: Some of the excited participants at EnviroSchools Enviroday initiative at Matarau primary

7.3.6 GOVERNANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

Wānanga Waiora Tangaroa-a-roto

The Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) recommended Northland Regional Council support the facilitation of a one to two-day Te Wānanga Waiora – Te Taitokerau Freshwater Symposium. TWWAG observed that central and local governments are increasingly requiring tangata whenua involvement in freshwater management and decision-making. The objective of Te Wānanga Waiora is to bring together tangata whenua, government agencies and various organisations to inform and raise awareness of water-related reforms, implementation work programmes and policy developments.

In partnership with Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) iwi and hapū members, Whangaroa Taiao Ltd and Kaitiaki the main intent was:

- To provide an opportunity for kaitiaki to share their mātauranga and the work they are doing in the taiao.
- To provide a forum for opportunities for kaitiaki to set the agenda and share their aspirations and challenges.
- To support iwi and hapū awareness and understanding of all the water-related changes happening, including Essential Freshwater policy, Waters reform, Water Services, RMA Reforms, and climate change.
- To provide a forum driven by tangata whenua to set the agenda that discusses all relevant freshwater issues.
- To provide tangata whenua with an opportunity to share their experiences and stories on what is required from them to fulfil their role in freshwater management and decision-making.
- For council and ministries to take the opportunity to listen and learn about how mātauranga Māori science is being applied in a real and meaningful way.

The programme included a number of presentations from across the region and is a demonstration of the plethora of knowledge and kaupapa-driven projects that are being developed and delivered by kaitiaki and hapū of Te Taitokerau.

A summary report with evaluations and outcomes achieved will be presented in partnership with Whangaroa Taiao Ltd and the Project Steering Group at the next TTMAC formal meeting with recommendations for their consideration.

WANANGA WAIORA
MAURI MĀTAURANGA MANA I TE WAI

12 July 2023 Tangaroa-a-roto
9:00 AM - 4:30 PM
Waikaha Conference Centre, Copthorne Waitangi

Karakia & Mihi Whakatao
Albie Aplata, Ngatikawa Taituha
Opening Address
Pita Tipene (Te Taitokerau Māori & Council Co-Chair)
Tui Shortland (Chair, NRC)
Mariameno Kapa-Kingi (Te Kahu o Taonui & Waipuna ā Rangil)
Delaraine Armstrong (Co-Chair Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group)

01	Ngāti Rahiri Ngāti Kawa Waitangi Catchment	10.00 - 10.30 a.m.
02	Whangaroa Kaitiaki	10.30 - 11.00 a.m.
03	Shaquille Shortland Waikiri - Floating Gardens	11.00 - 11.30 a.m.
04	Te Aupouri Niki Conrad - Wai Kaitiaki	11.30 - 12.00 a.m.
05	Tirairaka Ngātihine & Ngā Kaitiaki o Ngā Wai Māori	12.00 - 12.30 p.m.
06	Ngātikahu Trudy Allen, Mona Edwards & Jaroz Popata	12.30 - 1.00 p.m.
	Wā Kai	1.00 - 1.30 p.m.
07	Hokianga Matua Rereata Makina	1.30 - 2.00 p.m.
08	Hokianga Wastewater Dallas King (Hearing Commissioner)	2.00 - 2.30 p.m.
09	Lake Ōmāpere Trust	2.30 - 3.00 p.m.
10	Agencies (MFE, Commerce Commission, DIA, Taumata Arowai) Matt de Boer - Climate Resilience Specialist	3.00 - 4.00 p.m.
11	Closing Comments Pita Tipene & Matua Tohe Achby	4.00 - 4.15 p.m.
	Paramanawa	4.15 - 4.30 p.m.
	Karakia Whakamutunga	4.30 p.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Investment and Growth Reserve – Projects Report

Project	Update	Future developments/ reporting
Grow Northland	Received quarterly report for the period ending 31 March.	Expecting a quarterly report for the period ending 31 June by the end of July 2023.
Tuputupu Grow Northland	Letter to Northland Inc confirming funding allocation from the IGR was provided.	Pending request for first payment. Financial and reporting requirements to be met before first payment is made.

Other Work Undertaken

Joint Regional Economic Development Committee (JREDC) – Meeting of JREDC held on 15 June.

Tuputupu Grow Northland Initiative – Prepared letter to Northland Inc confirming funding allocation to support the initiative.

Te Rerenga (regional economic development strategy) – Participated in various meetings of the Northland Inc Project Team and assisted with facilitation of council workshop (16 June) and provided feedback and economic insights (strategy economic indicators) as and when required.

Freshwater Management Plan – Continued supporting the Policy and Planning Team with the costings of the rules. Further investigation conducted regarding virtual fencing costs for Council workshop. Participated in Freshwater Economics discussion along with local government economists from across the country.

Northland Economic Quarterly (NEQ) – Prepared Issue 38 of the NEQ newsletter. This, along with past issues, can be found on our website: <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/economicquarterly>

Ngawha Innovation and Enterprise Centre – Allocation of funding was approved as per the Underwrite Commitment Agreement between NRC and Northland Inc.

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Campaigns - Community Connect

On 18 May the Government announced changes to public transport fares, to be introduced on 1 July. Children under 12 would travel free, young people 12-24 for half price and Community Service Card holders for half price. On 1 June the Ministry for Social Development sent a letter to all 40,000 Community Service Card holders in Te Taitokerau informing them they would be eligible for a discount.

We put together a full online and offline campaign in the limited timescale available, utilising the CityLink and BusLink brands, as the information was different for Bee Card services (CityLink) and non-Bee Card (BusLink). We utilised the full breadth of campaign channels in order to reach our diverse audience, including: Media release, radio ads, print ads in four titles around the region, with a QR code directing customers to the appropriate website, posters, information in school newsletters, flyers available at NRC office and bus operators throughout the region and Rose Street bus station, a digital billboard in central Whangārei, Bus Back, websites fully updated (NRC, CityLink, BusLink) and a social media campaign on FB and Instagram.

The campaign was delivered two weeks in advance of the concession start date of 1 July and runs throughout July. Anecdotal feedback from Transport indicates that it has been successful to date, with a low level of callers (phone/in person) with issues. A full campaign review will be held at the end of July/beginning of August.



Whakamānawa ā Taiao – Environmental Awards

Entries for the awards closed on the 18 June and judging begin shortly after. The full list of finalists is available here <https://awards.nrc.govt.nz/2023-finalists/>. The winners of the nine categories, the special awards, and Te Tohu Matua Supreme Award will be announced at the awards ceremony on Friday 21 July.

Supporting the organisation

- Caulerpa response – we have continued to provide support for our internal team and are continuing to work with MPI's communication and engagement team.
- Biosecurity – we have supported the team with preparations for the upcoming NETS conference.
- Incursions team – we have worked with the wild deer team on their communication activities as part of their TAD project.
- Climate action – promoting the July King Tides and encouraging people to be citizen scientists. We have also been working with the climate action team and organisers of the Climate Action Tai Tokerau conference which is scheduled for 7-9 September in Whangārei.

Media liaison

In total, six Northland Regional Council media releases were created and distributed to media throughout Northland during June. Topics included:

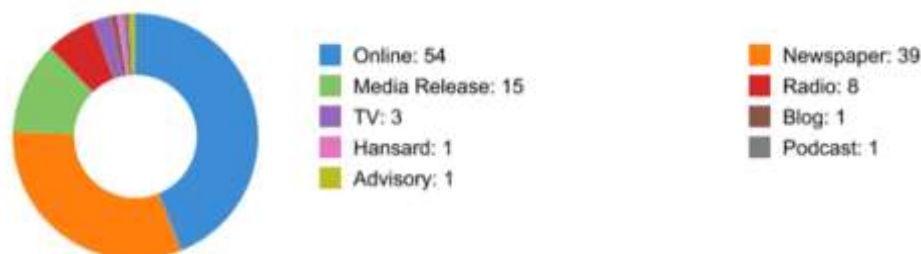
- Adoption of Annual Plan
- \$300,000 to develop Hokianga Harbour remediation business case
- Changes to public transport fares
- \$1.7M funding for erosion control
- Controlled Area Notice 'step in right direction' (Caulerpa response)
- Another call for entries for Whakamānawa ā Taiao – Environmental Awards

A number of media enquiries were also received and responded to. Combined, this activity helped generate 123 items mentioning Northland Regional Council as reported by media monitoring agency Fuseworks.

Top five sources of Northland coverage were:

1. Northern Advocate (30)
2. Northland Age (9)
3. Whakaata Maori (7)
4. NZ Herald (7)
5. Radio New Zealand (5)

Content types were split as follows:



Digital engagement

Most popular content on Facebook: A media release on NRC to invest \$300,000 for the development of a business case for the remediation of the Hokianga Harbour. Sentiment of the engagement was mostly positive, noting the desire to ensure the local community has an active involvement.

- Reach: 10,704
- Engagement: 1,867
- Engagement rate: 17.4%

**Engagement – number of people who ‘reacted’, clicked, commented or shared the post.*

**Engagement rate – how engaged people are with NRC content. Industry benchmark = 1% - 5%.*

[Taumata Taiohi \(Platform of the Youth\)](#) is a new education pānui sharing sustainable mahi taking place all over Te Taitokerau. Celebrating the wins, big and small - together we are making a difference. The eNewsletter is targeted at schools and their communities, kura, kaiako and whānau.

- Number of subscribers: 200
- Number of recipients who opened the eNewsletter: 71 (35.1%)

Among other activity, social media promotion included:

- Rāhui/Controlled Area Notice in the Bay of Islands
- Bus fare changes to CityLink and BusLink services
- Highlighting CoastCare mahi
- Whakamanāwa ā Taiao – Environmental Awards applications.

Paid ad campaigns

Calling for entries and nominations into the Whakamanāwa ā Taiao – Environmental Awards.

Campaign period	Impressions	Reach	Clicks to awards application page	Applications received
24 May – 6 July	154,871	13,124	9000	34

Top three website pages:

- [Kaeo Webcam](#)
- [Online maps](#)
- [New Regional Plan](#)

Key Performance Indicators	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apl-23	May-23	*Jun-23
WEB					
# Visits to the NRC website	69,011	42,100	59,091	68,736	24,293
E-payments made	11	17	10	12	9
# subscribed web alerts (cumulative)	1,313	1,409	1,404	1,395	1,380
# subscribed to eNewsletters (cumulative)	5,494	5,476	5,480	5,516	5,499
SOCIAL MEDIA (CUMULATIVE)					
# NRC Facebook followers	11,508	11,555	11,588	11,672	11,688
# NRC Overall Facebook Reach	131,700	180,753	744,935* *	165,869	91,938
# NRC Engaged Daily Users	12,839	16,553	126,498	19,631	9,021
# CDEM Facebook fans	30,047	35,079	35,175	35,583	35,611
# CDEM Overall Facebook Reach	1,178,767	232,013	115,618	235,164	45,396
# CDEM Engaged Daily Users	254,655	24,789	8,670	21,648	2,169
# Instagram followers	1,643	1,657	1,658	1,665	1,666
# LinkedIn followers	2,265	2,306	2,361	2,420	2,445
# Twitter followers	1,640	1,635	1,634	1,641	1,639

*June figures were collated on 28 June and are not for the usual 30 time period

**This spike reflects the performance of our Annual Plan paid advertising.

Enviroschools / Education

Kiapara Wai Fencing assessment day held

An NCEA-based WaiFencing skills workshop was held in Paparoa on Mataroa Station (a KMR farm). 40 students from Dargaville High, Otamatea High and Ruawai College and their accompanying teachers took part in skill building in fence construction, temporary electric fencing and fence repair.

A KMR staff member gave a presentation on the importance of fencing off waterways and local fencing contractors joined Can Train NZ in providing tuition. The associated assessment course will take place on 9 August.



Temporary electric fencing – powering up, testing voltage and finding faults



Battening – first time we've dealt with deer fencing

Project Pest Control skills courses held – Whangārei and Far North

Two NCEA-based Project Pest Control skills courses were held at Kiwi North, Whangārei and one at Lonsdale Park, near Kaeo. Students, and their teachers, were immersed in multiple-animal pest trapping, possum skinning and machine plucking, plus biology and environmental and economic impact knowledge.

80 students attended in Whangārei from: Dargaville High, Kamo High, Otamatea High, Taurarora Area School, Tikipunga High, TKKM o Hokianga, Whangārei Boys' High and Whangārei Girls' High schools. 50 students attended in the Far North from: Bay of Islands College, Kaikohe Christian School, Northland College, Taipa Area School and Te Rangi Aniwaniwa.

Predator Free Whangārei assisted in trapping tuition and innovations along with DoC Livestock, Conservation Canines and our Biosecurity Partnerships and Kauri Protection team members.



NRC Biosecurity team member – demonstrates how to humanely dispatch a possum.



Taipa Area School trappers use raised leg hold traps to avoid catching non-target species like kiwi.

Two more Enviroschools achieve silver status

BestStart Pipiwai Kindy and Te Kamo Kindergarten held successful Enviroschools Silver sharing and decision-making sessions and are planning associated celebrations with their communities. BestStart is the first of our early childhood centres – as opposed to Northland Kindergarten Association kindergartens - to become a Silver Enviroschool.

Silver Enviroschools are maintaining multiple sustainability actions, developing new projects and involving more people in their community.

Facilitating Enviroschools communities

During June, Enviroschools Facilitators visited or held specific online interactions with 60 enviroschools communities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION (LGOIMA) REQUESTS

Total LGOIMAs	June 2022	June 2023
	12	32
Number of LGOIMAs not responded to within 20 working days		0

CUSTOMER SERVICES

Telephone inbound call statistics and enquiries

	April	May	June
Call volume via Customer Services	1404	2178	1762
Average wait time	9.4secs	9.2secs	10.2secs
Calls answered in under 30 seconds	1326	2065	1668

Telephone call volume over the last three years

	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Call volume via Customer Services	30566	23669	21863

Mailroom email processing performance

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Mail processed	667	837	751

Mail volume over the last 2 years

	2021 - 2022	2022-2023
Mail processed	9427	8908

Satisfaction monitoring

Feedback cards, compliments, and complaints

Compliments received	Total
Consents	1
Total compliments recorded	1

Complaints received	Total
No complaints recorded for the month of June	0
Total complaints recorded	0

7.3.7 COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

TRANSPORT

Regional Transport Committee

Regional Transport Committee meetings were held on Tuesday 13 of June and reconvened on Monday 19 June 2023.

Discussions were centred around the need for a well-connected, safe, fit for purpose, and resilient transport network.

The elected representatives were advised that the review of the Regional Land Transport Plan for Northland 2021/2027 (RLTP) cannot be completed until the release of the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2024/2027 (GPS) which has been delayed.

Passenger Transport Administration

Please note the figures contained in the table below relate to fair box revenue and passengers carried.

Bus Link stats for June 2023 (revenue ex GST)	Actual	Budget	Variance	Year/Date Actual	Year/Date Budgeted	Variance
CityLink Passengers	30,919	28,886	2,033	349,755	324,208	25,527
CityLink Revenue	\$40,130	\$37,263	\$2,867	\$452,776	\$418,228	\$33,421
Mid North Link Passengers	336	180	156	3,296	2,080	1,216
Mid North Link Revenue	\$746	\$798	-\$52	\$8,751	\$9,222	-\$471
Hokianga Link Passengers	40	54	-14	511	624	-113
Hokianga Link Revenue	\$351	\$376	-\$25	\$4,149	\$4,341	-\$192
Far North Link Passengers	451	366	85	4,604	4,374	230
Far North Link Revenue	\$1,237	\$1,024	\$212	\$11,498	\$12,247	-\$729
Bream Bay Link Passengers	58	30	28	679	312	367
Bream Bay Link Revenue	\$422	\$216	\$206	\$4,757	\$2,246	\$2,510
Hikurangi Link Passengers	26	30	-4	205	312	-107
Hikurangi Link Revenue	\$77	\$78	-\$1	\$507	\$813	-\$306

Government National Public Transport Concessions Scheme

Staff worked closely with the transport operators and Waka Kotahi in the implementation of the new fare concessions scheme which went live Saturday 1st July 2023. The Community engagement team assisted the transport team with a communications plan to let the public know about the fare changes. These changes centre on: -

- Community Service Card holders
Community Connect is a central government funded concession that provides discounted fares on public transport for Community Services Card (CSC) holders.
For more information on CC: <https://citylinkwhangarei.co.nz/community-connect/>
- Half Price Fares and Free Travel
These concessions will make public transport cheaper for families with children and young people and are consist of: -
 - Free travel for 5 – 12 year-olds
 - Half price fares for 13 – 24 year olds.
 - Continuation of 75% subsidy of Total Mobility fares

For more information: <https://citylinkwhangarei.co.nz/children-and-young-people/>

Total Mobility Scheme (TM)

	Total Clients	Monthly Actual Expend	Monthly Budgeted Expend	Monthly Variance	Year / Date Actual Expend	Year / Date Budgeted Expend	Annual Variance
Whangārei							
May 2023	1368	\$40,795	\$25,000	\$15,795	\$347,270	\$275,000	\$72,270
Far North							
May 2023	189	\$1,641	\$5,800	\$4,159	\$13,974	\$63,800	\$49,826

Total Mobility growth in Whangārei

The Total Mobility Scheme continues to grow in Whangarei with an average of 10 to 15 clients being signed up every week. This has placed pressure on the available funding; staff are working closely with the Whangarei District Council and Waka Kotahi to ensure sufficient funding assistance to provide an uninterrupted service in the 2023/2024 financial year.

Total Mobility Far North

Staff continue to investigate suitable providers for this scheme.

Total Mobility National Meeting – Wednesday 21st June

Staff organised and chaired the national Total Mobility (TM) meeting held in Wellington during the month.

TM coordinators from around New Zealand attended, along with representatives from Waka Kotahi and the Ministry of Transport (MoT).

Agenda items included: -

- Review of the TM Scheme by the MoT.
- Increase in TM clients and the resultant pressure on budgets and overspends caused by the reduction in fares.
- Discussion around a request for Memorandum of Understanding from Waka Kotahi covering the continued subsidisation following the permanent introduction of the 75% discount.
- Issues relating to the Ridewise electronic ticketing system.
- Proposed increase in fees per lift for TM wheelchair transport operators from \$10 to \$15.
- Accessibility Action Plan and Community Transport Forums.

Road Safety Update – Year to date figures 2023

Fatalities	Far North	Whangārei	Kaipara	Northland	National
Local roads	3	3	0	6	77
State highways	5	6	4	15	95
TOTAL	8	9	4	21	172

The 21 deaths on Northland's roads are broken down as follows:

Drivers	Passengers	Motorcyclists	Cyclists	Pedestrians
14	4	2	0	1

The breakdown of ages regarding the 21 fatalities are as follows:

< 14 years	15 – 19 years	20 – 24 years	25 – 39 years	40 – 59 years	60+ years
0	1	1	9	4	6

The table below depicts the previous 10-year period, 2013 to 2022 regional fatality numbers.

With six months remaining in the year and some high-risk months ahead the potential final number of deaths and serious injuries is a major concern.

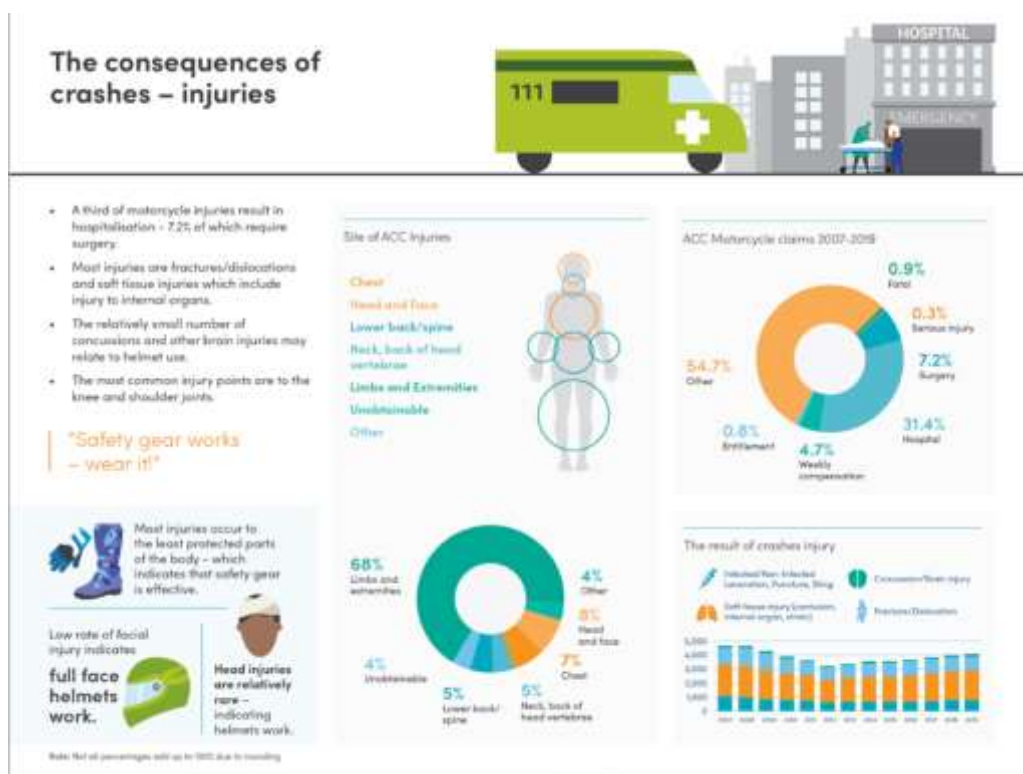
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
21	18	22	27	41	34	28	28	33	36

Ride Forever (R4E) Rider Training Financial Year 2022/2023 - Update

- 2019/2020 – 240 riders completed the Bronze/Silver/Gold courses.
- 2020/2021 – 186 riders completed the Bronze/Silver/Gold courses.
- 2021/2022 – 182 riders completed the Bronze/Silver/Gold courses.
- 2022/2023 Year to date – 205
 - Bronze Course – 80
 - Silver Course – 59
 - Gold Course – 66

Motorcycle Safety

ACC are proactive partners in working together supporting motorcycle safety. The attached dashboard graphic highlights the national situation.



Waka Kotahi and NZ Police Road Safety Promotion/Media Themes – June 2023

This has centred predominantly around Alcohol and Distractions.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Cyclone Gabriele Recovery

- DPMC have provided \$660 000 in funding to support Recovery from Cyclone Gabrielle. This will cover one dedicated role to assist communities with marae preparedness, and one project admin/project coordination role, to cover Recovery administrative tasks, and assist the wider CDEM team with increased workload following Cyclone Gabrielle.

- The Ngā Manga Atawhai / trees and power project received the first tranche of funding of nearly \$1 million, from MPI. The remaining funding required is included in the regional list of Recovery costings, due with DPMC on 30 June.
- The Reference Group for Ngā Manga Atawhai, comprising Te Kahu O Taonui, NorthPower, Top Energy, NTA, Waka Kotahi, the Regional and District Councils, MSD, and MPI, has been finalised, with their first meeting on 4 July. NRC are providing legal support in drafting the whole-of-project MOU.
- An EOI has been submitted to MPI's Isolated Rural Communities Recovery Fund for \$287 320, to cover two roles for six months, focussed on the support for new and existing Community Response Groups, and for business continuity planning training for farmers and landholders.
- We have worked with the Local Recovery Managers of the District Councils to prepare a list of region-wide costings for submission to DPMC. Triage process begins 3 July, with DPMC to contact relevant Councils and other agencies in August.

Emergency Management Bill

The Emergency Management Bill replaces the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (the **2002 Act**). This Bill builds on the 2002 Act and retains the existing functions and powers it provides for managing emergencies at local, regional, and national levels. The first reading of the bill occurred on 28 June.

The Bill makes changes to improve the performance of the emergency management system and modernise the current legislative and regulatory framework. It establishes a more flexible regulatory framework for setting standards and managing the emergency management system across the 4 stages of risk reduction, readiness, response, and recovery (known as the 4 Rs).

The Government is committed to ensuring New Zealand's emergency management system is geared towards inclusive, community-led responses to emergency events, as well as continuing work with iwi and Māori in emergency management. The emergency management system needs changes so that:

- communities are better prepared to respond to and recover from emergencies
- iwi and Māori participation is recognised, enabled, and valued
- the impacts of emergencies on people, the economy, and the environment are reduced
- the emergency management system is well coordinated, high-performing, and enjoys widespread trust and confidence.

The Bill includes provisions addressing recommendations from the 2017 Technical Advisory Group's (the **TAG's**) Ministerial Review into how New Zealand responds to natural disasters and other emergencies. It also addresses matters raised in the Government's response to the TAG's review.

The following links provide further information on the bill -

The Bill <https://legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2023/0225/latest/whole.html>

Fact sheet <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/emergency-management-bill/2023-06-EM-Bill-Factsheet-about-the-Bill.pdf>

Submissions on the proposed bill will be made in due course.

Tsunami Inundation Modelling

In late June EQC offered to fund updated modelling for Tsunami Inundation for the Northland region. A contract has been signed and delivery of the updated modelling is expected in 2024. This modelling is at a higher level of refinement than modelling last carried out in 2016 and will provide more refined inundation zones. EQC are funding the \$150,000 project.

Activations and warnings

Although there have been several weather watches and warnings over the past month none of these events have required any CDEM response.

MARITIME

Area	Incidents	AtoN	Accident	Mooring Incident	Debris
Bay of Islands (BOI)	1		1		
Kerikeri Inlet	1			1	
Bream Bay Coast	1				1
Mangawhai Harbour	1	1			
Houhora Harbour	1	1			
Whangārei	1		1		
Totals	6	2	2	1	1

June was a quiet month for incidents, despite rain, the weather was relatively settled with no extreme events impacting numbers.

Staff have been busy working on scheduled aids to navigation maintenance, 8 beacons in Whangarei have been repainted this month and the Mussel Rock beacon in the Kaipara Harbour has been replaced with a new beacon.

The team have been supporting biosecurity in the Caulerpa response Bay of Islands and made up 5 buoys that will be deployed to mark the boundary subject to new legal restrictions under the Controlled Area Notice (CAN). Staff also attended to speak a yacht owner who had unknowingly anchored in the restricted area, the owner was advised of the new restrictions and how to effectively clean his anchor warp and chain to safely move out of the area. The dive team were also provided with vessel support during initial searches.

RIVERS

Awanui Flood Scheme Upgrade (Kanoa Flood Resilience Project):

The team was successful in negotiating a one-year extension from the Board of Kanoa (MBIE) until June 2024 for the completion of the \$15.1 Million 9-year upgrade programme. The Shovel Ready Funding required this programme be condensed into a 3-year accelerated programme which the team has been executing. Excessive rain has slowed the progress for the last 2 work seasons and has been particularly impactful this year.

Works on the go:

- **Lower Whangatane/SH10** – 35% complete. Site is battened down for winter.
- **Northern Benching and Stopbanks** – 95% complete. Sites 16, 18, 19, 20 and 22 are complete and close to fully reinstated. Remaining site 26 has commenced and is predominantly roading, so less weather sensitive.
- **Matthew's Park** – 100% complete. UAV as-builts undertaken for final claim processing.

- **Rongopai Rock Revetment** – Additional work to protect unstable bend at Spillway 6. Approximately 80% complete. Site is battened down for winter. Supplementary high-level spillway 100% complete. NRC assisted with Te Paatu planting day on 09 June to plant along the riverbank adjacent to recently completed works (see below pics).
- **SH1 Waikuruki Bridge** – 60% complete. Establishment complete and rock import and placement well underway. Work will proceed with caution as continued elevated rainfall will impact work within the channel. Site is battened down for winter.
- **Floodwalls** – Tendering was extended due to contractor queries. Evaluation and award pending.
- **Donald Rd Bridge** – Procurement process commenced. This work can be undertaken during the winter period.
- **Quarry Rd Bridge** – Detailed design initiated.
- **Planting Day** – NRC assisted with Hapu led community planting day (Oturu Marae) on 26 June, along the riverbank adjacent to recently completed works (see below pics). Many native plants were placed, and the event was considered a great success.



Lower Whangatane Spillway (35% complete) – Looking South.



SH1/ Waikuruki Bridge (65% complete) – Looking South.





LET'S PLANT A SEED FOR THE FUTURE
COMMUNITY PLANTING DAY

Calling all nature enthusiasts, environmentalists, and tree huggers!
JOIN US FOR OUR COMMUNITY PLANTING DAY!

Get your hands dirty and make a real difference! No green thumbs required – just bring along appropriate footwear, high-vis, a spade and gloves (if possible) and a passion for a greener world!

DATE	JUNE 26TH	LOCATION	BEHIND KAITAIA GYMNASTICS CENTRE, 8A CHURCH ROAD, KAITAIA.
TIME	10^{AM} – 12^{PM}		

SPONSORSHIPS PROVIDED



CLIMATE ACTION AND NATURAL HAZARDS

Regional Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

A project has been initiated with AECOM to develop a Regional GHG Inventory for Te Tai Tokerau. The project is going to be delivered as a collaboration between climate change staff at Northland Regional Council, Whangarei District Council, Kaipara District Council and Far North District Council and will be used by all four councils.

Ngā Taumata o Te Moana: our strategy for tackling climate change states the following “Council aims to take a leading role in helping reduce Te Tai Tokerau’s emissions. To successfully transition to an equitable, thriving zero-carbon society, we must collaborate with others. It’s important that we use our existing relationships to develop strong partnerships with tangata whenua, drive multi-sector coordination to encourage bold emissions reductions and maximise opportunities across all economic sectors in Te Tai Tokerau.”

Development of a regional GHG inventory will establish a critical foundation for targeting and influencing bold transformational action on emissions reduction and carbon removal within Te Taitokerau. The inventory and associated report are due end of September 2023.

Ōhaeawai Primary School Visit

Getting out of the office and engaging with youth is so uplifting and a wonderful reminder that there is hope amongst the climate chaos. It was a privilege to be asked to be interviewed by a small group of girls at Ōhaeawai Primary as part of their entry into a climate action video contest.



CEP Conference

The annual Carbon and Energy Professionals conference was held in Wellington on 27-28 June with the theme being “Our Resilient Future”. There was a big focus on resilient infrastructure, enabling more renewable energy generation, the need for bold leadership and commitment to climate goals to drive action. The highlight was an address by Rod Carr, Chair of the Climate Change Commission who urged that we need to change the narrative around taking climate action “from obligation to opportunity” and that our lives and our livelihoods depend on it.

Tāngata Whenua Climate Adaptation Fund (TWCAF)

Grants have been made from the Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plans and climate change adaptation planning fund to update or develop new IHEMP with a climate change component. The consideration of climate change in IHEMP provides a strong (statutory) foundation for hapori led action to adapt and build resilience to climate change.

Grants of \$20,000 were made to:

- Ahipara Takiwā - Roma Marae, Wainui Marae, Korou Kore Marae.
- Te Roroa Whatu Ora and Manawhenua Trusts
- Environs Holdings - Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust
- Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board
- Whatitiri Māori Reserves Trust

A further round of funding from the TWCAF is planned for later this year. This tranche will continue to enable flax-roots planning (including IHEMPs), foster action to support tāngata whenua to lead their own climate adaptation planning processes but will also seek to build community resilience.

Water Resilience Fund

As part of climate resilience storytelling, videos showcasing the success of the Water Resilience Fund (WRF) will be filmed in July. This will showcase the strength of partnership with two recipient hapori. The WRF is now entering its third year of allocations, providing much needed support to rural communities experiencing water hardship – including support for communities post-Cyclone Gabrielle.

The 2023/24 tranche of funding commenced in July with allocations to build water resilience in Waima, Tautoro and Utakura. Ngāti Hine also commence the first tranche of their funding for installations in the Pīpīwai/Kaikou, Motatau, Waiomio, Matawaia, Orauta/Ngāpīpito hapori.



Flood Adaptation Strategy

Initial outputs of the regional approach to flood adaptation have been produced. Staff are now reviewing the draft report and beginning integration of its approach into the 2024 Long-Term Plan. The Strategy takes a holistic approach to flood risk management by recognising that structural defences need to work alongside other actions such as appropriate land use planning, community adaptation planning, CDEM readiness, response and recovery arrangements, catchment management and science capability.



Whangarei District Natural Hazard Plan Change

Staff are currently reviewing the natural hazards plan change currently out for consultation from Whangarei District Council. This plan change relies heavily on NRC's hazard maps (via the Natural Hazards Portal) and the minimum expectations set through our Regional Policy Statement. Submissions close 28 July.

Community Adaptation Plans

The region's first Community Adaptation Plan (CAP) project is progressing well in Ruawai. NRC staff are supporting the Ruawai Adaptive Pathways Community Panel to work on a plan to prepare for, and respond to increasing coastal hazards, flood hazards and sea level rise.

The Panel have been busy defining community values and objectives, which will be presented to Kaipara District Council later in July. They are now looking at the Ruawai community's tolerance for

the risks associated with changing sea levels and flood hazards. A survey was undertaken in March that gave direction on what values the community saw as most significant.

Alongside this process, a kaupapa Māori group has been set up. Te Ara Huringa Āhuarangi Mō Te Taiao rōpu, are also working on the Ruawai Adaptive Pathways as a pilot project for climate adaptation with the Kaipara District Council. A hui is being held on 24 July at Naumai Marae to discuss marae adaptation plans to enable hapū to plan, prepare and respond to increasing coastal hazards, flooding and sea level rise.

7.3.8 KAIPARA MOANA REMEDIATION

New Kaipara partnership

On 1 July, KMR launched an on-farm extension pilot with Kaipara Agri Solutions and Kaipara Farm Vets in Dargaville, Ruawai, Te Kōpuru and nearby areas in Northland. The collaboration draws on the trusted relationships between vets and landowners, and the technical expertise of Kaipara Agri Solutions, to reduce on-farm sediment losses. The partnership will unlock KMR funding for participating farmers to fence off and plant near waterways and on eroding hillsides.

Navigator Projects

KMR is developing around 20 'Navigator' projects across the Kaipara Moana catchment. Led by local landowners, these flagship sites will demonstrate larger-scale or innovative sediment reduction projects and share know-how with others in the community.

Two Northland Navigator projects have been recently confirmed, with more to follow:

- A large-scale wetland restoration project on a 480-hectare dairy farm on a mix of rolling Te Kōpuru sand hills and Kaipara flats in the Northern Wairoa sub-catchment. On the farm's steeper areas and wetlands, the Navigator project will significantly extend protection of the wetlands on the property, restoring habitat for the rare matuku hūrepo (bittern) and a native orchid.
- A Tangowahine Catchment group will provide Field Advisor services to the Tangowahine catchment to bring the community together behind a common purpose and coordinated action to reduce on-farm sediment losses. The project will include engagement and coordination with primary sector agencies and levy bodies to better support interested landowners (e.g. Beef+Lamb NZ, DOC and forestry companies).

Ōturei marae to host next governance meeting

On Monday 24 July, Ōturei marae will be hosting the Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Joint Committee (governance) and KMR team. The pōwhiri will begin at 9.30am sharp, with a Haukāinga session from 10.45am to hear about local KMR projects and issues. The Joint Committee Hui are now held on marae, alternating with online briefings to reduce carbon emissions and travel time.

Supporting Freshwater Farm Plans

We are working with both Northland Regional Council and Auckland Council to understand the requirements for the forthcoming Freshwater Farm Plans and support their development and roll-out. KMR is seeking a consistent, catchment-wide approach wherever possible, in order to best support the goals of both Councils while ensuring a manageable, practical and cost-effective approach to using KMR investment to support landowners to take action in line with forthcoming regulatory settings.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: **Receipt of Committee Minutes**

From: Meloney Tupou, Maori Governance and Engagement Support Admin

Authorised by: Chris Taylor, Governance Specialist, on 24 July 2023


Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the unconfirmed minutes of the:

- Regional Transport Committee – 13 June 2023
 - Joint Regional Economic Development Committee – 15 June 2023 and
 - Regional Transport Committee – 19 June 2023.
- be received.
-

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Regional Transport Committee [↓](#) 

Attachment 2: Joint Regional Economic Development Committee [↓](#) 

Attachment 3: Regional Transport Committee Minutes [↓](#) 

Regional Transport Committee
13 June 2023

Regional Transport Committee Minutes

Meeting held in the NRC, Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei
on Tuesday 13 June 2023, commencing at 11.00am - 12.30pm

Tuhinga/Present:

Chairperson, Chairperson, NRC, Joe Carr
Deputy Chairperson, Councillor John Blackwell
FNDC Councillor, Steve McNally
WDC Councillor, Simon Reid
KDC Councillor, Ash Nayyar
Waka Kotahi Director Regional Relationships, Steve Mutton

I Tae Mai/In Attendance:

Full Meeting

NRC Tāhūhū Rangapū - Chief Executive Officer, Jonathan Gibbard
NRC Acting Group Manager - Community Resilience, Jim Lyle
NRC Policy Specialist, Michael Payne
NRC Secretariat, Erica Wade
NTA General Manager, Calvin Thomas
NTA Transport Manager, Chris Powell
NTA Representative, Bernard Petersen
NTA Representative, Ian Crayton Brown (*online*)
NTA Representative, Jeff Devine
NTA Representative, Nicole Korach
NTA Representative, Nick Marshall
NTA Representative, Kayla Gunson
FNDC Councillor, Ann Court
FNDC Group Manager – Infrastructure & Asset management Andy Finch
NZ Police, Stephanie Hudson
Waka Kotahi, Martin Taylor (*online*)
KiwiRail Representative, Eric Hennephof

Part Meeting

WDC Councillor, Phil Halse (*arrived 11.57am*)

The Chair declared the meeting open at 11.00am.

Karakia Whakamutunga

Cr. Carr

Regional Transport Committee
13 June 2023

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Moved Blackwell/ Nayyar

That the apologies from FNDC Councillor Tamati Rakena for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Nga whakapuakanga/Declarations of Conflicts of Interest (Item 3.0)

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

Confirmation of Minutes - 4 April 2023 (Item 4.1)

Report from Erica Wade, Personal Assistant - General Manager Community Resilience

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

Moved (Nayyar / Blackwell)

That the minutes of the Regional Transport Committee meeting held on 4 April 2023, be confirmed as a true and correct record and that these be duly authenticated with the Chair's electronic signature.

Carried

Regional Land Transport Plan 2021/2027 - National Funding Assistance Uptake Report (Item 5.1)

Report from Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Regional Land Transport Plan 2021/2027 - National Funding Assistance Uptake Report' by Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance and dated 22 May 2023, be received.

Moved (Nayyar / Blackwell)

Secretarial note: Resolution was made to adjourn this item and have it left on the table for a re-convened hybrid meeting which is to be held at NRC Water Street and via MS Team on Monday 19 June at 10am. A copy of the Excel spreadsheet is to be distributed via email to committee members and posted to those wanting a hard copy.

Carried

Regional Transport Committee
13 June 2023

Draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2024 - Presentation by Ministry of Transport. (Item 6.1)

Report from Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2024 - Presentation by Ministry of Transport.' by Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance and dated 23 May 2023, be received.

Secretarial note: Item was withdrawn by Ministry of Transport due to delays in release of GPS. A MS Teams update meeting will be arranged to discuss the draft GPS once released.

District Council Drainage Activities (Item 6.2)

Report from Bernard Petersen, Maintenance & Operations Manager - NTA

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

Moved: (Blackwell / McNally)

That the report 'District Council Drainage Activities' by Bernard Petersen, Maintenance & Operations Manager - NTA and dated 22 May 2023, be received.

Carried

Secretarial note: A number of workshops are to be had to further discuss RLTP, contracts and our priorities.

Further discussion was had around drainage and water tables. Waka Kotahi recognises this issue around drainage and is favourable for it to be a real focus and are wanting to work with councils to resolve these issues – certainly needs investment.

Northland Road Safety - Road to Zero update (Item 6.3)

Report from Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

Moved (Mutton / McNally)

That the report 'Northland Road Safety - Road to Zero update' by Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance and dated 23 May 2023, be received.

Carried

Secretarial note: There have been seven more deaths- in Northland since this report was written with the majority caused by RIDS (Restraints, Impaired, Drugs, Speed).

Regional Transport Committee
13 June 2023

Draft Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-2027 Three Year Review - Progress Report (Item 6.4)

Report from Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

Moved (Nayyar / McNally)

That the report 'Draft Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-2027 Three Year Review – Progress Report' by Chris Powell, Transport Manager – Northland Transportation Alliance and dated 23 May 2023, be received.

Carried

Secretarial note: A reminder to the group that the RLTP is an application for funding, not a guarantee of funding.

Actions

1. Chris will resend the draft RLTP document to the committee members for any final suggested amendments. As of today there has been no suggestions of change.
2. Chris and Calvin will set up a timeline and workshops to keep this piece of work progressing.

Secretarial note: Eric Hennephof presented the Northland Rail Programme update.

Moved (Blackwell / Nayyar)

That the report 'Northland Rail Programme' by KiwiRail dated May 2023, be received.

Carried

Waka Kotahi Activity Update (Item 6.5)

Report from Steve Mutton, NZTA - Director Regional Relationships, Te Tai Tokerau me Tāmaki Makaurau

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

Moved (McNally / Nayyar)

That the report 'Waka Kotahi Activity Update' by Steve Mutton, NZTA - Director Regional Relationships, Te Tai Tokerau me Tāmaki Makaurau and dated 22 May 2023, be received.

Carried

Secretarial note: Waka Kotahi and KiwiRail have and will continue to discuss options on how to best work together.

Actions:

1. Due to the links not working in the report, Steve Mutton will resend the video clips to the committee.

Regional Transport Committee
13 June 2023

Committee Member Priorities and Updates (Item 6.6)

Report from Calvin Thomas, Northland Transport Alliance Manager

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

Moved (Nayyar / Mutton)

1. That the report 'Committee Member Priorities and Updates' by Calvin Thomas, Northland Transport Alliance Manager and Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance and dated 23 May 2023, be received and
2. The supplementary verbal updates provided by Regional Transport Committee members be received.

Carried

2023 Budget - Transportation announcements (Item 6.7)

Report from Calvin Thomas, Northland Transport Alliance Manager

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

Moved (Nayyar / Blackwell)

That the report '2023 Budget - Transportation announcements' by Calvin Thomas, Northland Transport Alliance Manager and dated 8 June 2023, be received.

Carried

Action:

1. At the adjourned meeting on Monday 19 June, discuss what is needed to complete a submission to floodproof Northlands roading network.

Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 7.1)

Report from Erica Wade, Personal Assistant - General Manager Community Resilience

Nga mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

Moved McNally / Nayyar

That the action sheet be received.

Carried

Action:

1. Add State Highway resilience onto the action sheet. Need to prepare a case for flood proofing all of the northland road network, not only State Highways.

Karakia Whakamutunga

Calvin Thomas

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 12.47pm

Joint Regional Economic Development Committee
15 June 2023

Joint Regional Economic Development Committee Minutes

Meeting held via audio and visual
on Thursday 15 June 2023, commencing at 9.00am

Tuhinga/Present:

FNDC Councillor Chair, John Vujcich
FNDC Councillor Penetaui Kleskovic
NRC Chair Tui Shortland (arrived at 9:10am)
NRC Councillor Marty Robinson
KDC Mayor Craig Jepson
KDC Councillor Jonathan Larsen

I Tae Mai/In Attendance:

Full Meeting
NRC Economist
NRC Economic Policy Advisor
NRC Pou Manawhakahaere – GM Governance and Engagement
NRC Kaiāwhina Tari Māori Relationships
KDC Chief Executive Officer
Northland Inc Chair
Northland Inc Chief Executive Officer
Northland Inc Executive Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
Northland Inc Director x2
Northland Inc Head of Regional Plans and Engagement
Northland Inc Head of Destination and Communications
Northland Inc General Manager, Investment and Infrastructure
FNDC Manager, Strategy and Policy
KDC General Manager – Engagement and Transformation

The Chair declared the meeting open at 9.05am.

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

Nil

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Moved (Jepson/Vujcich)

That the apology from Tui Shortland be received.

Carried

Joint Regional Economic Development Committee
15 June 2023

Confirmation of Minutes - 18 May 2023 (Item 4.1)

Report from Meloney Tupou, Māori Governance and Engagement Support Admin

Moved (Kleskovic/Jepson)

That the minutes of the Joint Regional Economic Development Committee meeting held on 18 May 2023, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried

Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 5.1)

Report from Emmanouela Galanou, Economic Policy Advisor and Darryl Jones, Economist

Moved (Vujcich/Jepson)

That the action sheet be received.

Carried

Due to a last minute change of agenda, time does not allow for all reports to be discussed, and therefore:

- Investment and Growth reserve evaluation report to be presented either at the July or September meeting.
- Cyclone Gabrielle Business Recovery Grant report to be presented at the July meeting.
- The committee would like to reschedule the trip to the Ngāwhā Innovation and Enterprise Park on a future date.

Secretarial Note: NRC (Chair) Shortland joined the meeting at 9:10am.

Investment and Growth Reserve: Enabling Investment - Allocation of funding for Tuputupu initiative (Item 6.1)

Report from Emmanouela Galanou, Economic Policy Advisor and Darryl Jones, Economist

Moved (Robinson/Vujcich)

1. That the report 'Investment and Growth Reserve: Enabling Investment - Allocation of funding for Tuputupu initiative' by Emmanouela Galanou, Economic Policy Advisor and Darryl Jones, Economist and dated 2 June 2023, be received.

Carried

Moved (Vujcich/Robinson)

2. That \$150,000 (plus GST) be allocated as Enabling Investment funding from the Investment and Growth Reserve to Northland Inc Limited for the 2023/24 financial year to support the implementation phase of the Tuputupu Grow Northland Initiative.
3. That in making this allocation of funding to Northland Inc, the Joint Committee note that this support does not constitute a long-term commitment to the funding of the Tuputupu Grow Northland Initiative beyond June 2024.
4. That Northland Inc provide quarter reports for the periods ending 30 September 2023, 30 December 2023, 31 March 2024 and 30 June 2024 detailing the work achieved in relation to the key functions of the programme as set out in the Delivery Framework section of the Tuputupu Grow Northland Initiative document dated April 2023.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Clarification was provided that while NRC provide the secretariat support for the Joint Committee, the papers are prepared in consultation with staff from FNDC and KDC.

Joint Regional Economic Development Committee
15 June 2023

Te Rerenga: Te Taitokerau Northland Regional Economic Development Strategy - Engagement Document (Item 6.2)

Report from Emmanouela Galanou, Economic Policy Advisor and Darryl Jones, Economist

Moved (Robinson/Penetai)

That the report 'Te Rerenga: Te Taitokerau Northland Regional Economic Development Strategy - Engagement Document' by Emmanouela Galanou, Economic Policy Advisor and Darryl Jones, Economist and dated 7 June 2023, be received.

Carried

Kaupapa ā Roto/Business with Public Excluded (Item 7.0)

Moved (Penetaui/Vujcich)

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

Item No.	Item Issue	Reasons/Grounds
7.1	Confirmation of Confidential Minutes - 18 May 2023	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, as stated in the open section of the meeting -.

Carried

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 10.02 karakia whakamutunga by councillor Penetaui Kleskovic.

Regional Transport Committee
19 June 2023

Regional Transport Committee Minutes

Meeting held in the Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei
and virtually via MSTeams
on Monday 19 June 2023, commencing at 10.00am

Tuhinga/Present:

Chairperson, Chairperson, NRC, Joe Carr
Deputy Chairperson, Councillor John Blackwell
FNDC Councillor Steve McNally
WDC Councillor Simon Reid
KDC Councillor Ash Nayyar
Waka Kotahi Director Regional Relationships Steve Mutton (*online*)

I Tae Mai/In Attendance:

Full Meeting
NRC Tāhūhū Rangapū - Chief Executive Officer, Jonathan Gibbard
NRC Group Manager - Community Resilience, Louisa Gritt
NRC Policy Specialist, Michael Payne (*online*)
NRC Secretariat, Erica Wade
NTA General Manager, Calvin Thomas
NTA Transport Manager, Chris Powell
NTA Representative, Kayla Gunson (*online*)
KDC CE, Jason Marris (*left 11.37am*)
WDC CE, Simon Weston (*left 11.00am*)

Moved (McNally / Nayyar)

The Chair declared the meeting open at 10.00am and adjourned until 10.07am

Carried

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Moved (Nayyar / Blackwell)

That the apologies from Councillor Ann Court, KDC CE Jason Marris, NZ Police Representative Ann-Marie Fitchett for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Regional Transport Committee
19 June 2023

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.

Regional Land Transport Plan 2021/2027 - National Funding Assistance Uptake Report (Item 4.1)

Report from Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

Moved (Nayyar / Blackwell)

That the report 'Regional Land Transport Plan 2021/2027 - National Funding Assistance Uptake Report' by Chris Powell, Transport Manager - Northland Transportation Alliance and dated 15 June 2023, be received.

Carried

Moved (McNally / Nayyar)

Recommendation: RTC supports and advocates for change that improves Northlands road conditions through maintaining and improving roads that are

1. Safe and fit for purpose road surfaces
2. Sufficient funding capable of delivery
3. With clear prioritisation of core maintenance of roading

Carried

Secretarial note: Progress on the emergency works is recorded in fortnightly progress reports that are sent to RTC members. The scale of emergency works means it will not be all completed in the next two months and will be carried forward to the 2023/24 financial year.

Discussion around the GPS and how the government dictates what the money is to be spent on. The RTC would like to lobby the local ministers and ensure Northland's priorities are on drainage and water tabling highways and rural roads.

NTA are holding workshops with each District Council to get feedback and clarity on what their focus/priorities are on.

Maintenance Contracts awarded in 2018 are between individual councils, not between contractors and the NTA. Contracts do need revisiting which is the purpose of the upcoming workshops with the three District Councils.

Discussion around peer review of the maintenance contracts took place.

Action:

1. RTC members to lobby local ministers and ensure GPS funding is focusing on Northland's priorities which include drainage and water tabling highways and rural roads.
2. Waka Kotahi to present to the next RTC meeting on the costings they have on priority areas and to provide information on the resilience weak points on State Highways.
3. Louisa, Calvin and Jono will discuss ways to pull information regarding identified areas where the need for strengthening resilience is identified.
4. Calvin to circulate the draft pitch to ministers outlining Northlands priorities this week and will circulate to members for feedback.
5. Calvin to circulate to the RTC the collective feedback from the regional workshops
6. Jono will seek legal advice on the roll and function of NRC and RTC and will feedback to the RTC.

Regional Transport Committee
19 June 2023

Request to Vary the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-27 - Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (Item 5.1)

Report from Steve Mutton, NZTA - Director Regional Relationships, Te Tai Tokerau me Tāmaki Makaurau

Recommendation(s)

Moved (Nayyar / Reid)

1. That the report 'Request to Vary the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-27 - Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency' by Steve Mutton, NZTA - Director Regional Relationships, Te Tai Tokerau me Tāmaki Makaurau and dated 15 June 2023, be received.
2. That the Regional Transport Committee approve the request for a variation to the Northland Land Transport Plan for the inclusion of the Whangarei to Dome Valley Resilience Strategic Response activity.
3. That the Regional Transport Committee approve the request for work to be completed under Work Category 004 Programme Business Case Phase at 100% Funding Assistance Rate.
4. That the Regional Transport Committee approve the request that further work is expected to come out of the initial activity that is being completed at pace.

Carried

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 12.16.pm

TITLE: Working Party Updates and Chairpersons' Briefings

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

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: date 24 July 2023

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

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

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (co-Chairs: Cr Marty Robinson and Pita Tipene, Ngāti Hine)

The Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party met on 8 June 2023. The topics for discussion included:

- Alternate Co-Chair for non-elected members
- Adoption of Annual Plan 2023/24
- Working group for Tāiki ē and Long Term Plan workshops
- Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group - membership update
- Upcoming Wānanga Waiora (12 July)
- TTMAC regional marae-based hui hosted by Kahukuraariki Trust at Ōtangaroa Marae.
- Tāiki ē Action (9) - Regulatory Framework and Resource Consents Process
- The climate crisis: our approach
- Flood Adaptation Strategy.

Following discussion, the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) provided advice on the following next steps:

- That Georgina Curtis-Connelly act as non-elected members Co-Chair (proxy) in the event that Co-Chair Pita Tipene is unavailable to Co-Chair a meeting.
- That the 'Tāiki ē Working Group' be re-established to work through the remaining Whaingā of the TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040, (Climate Crisis, Economic Development and Marine/Water) and make recommendations for inclusion in Tāiki ē; and that the eight-member group be comprised of equal numbers of councillors and iwi/hapū members, with consultants Barker Associates to facilitate.
- That Rowan Tautari, Julianne Chetham and Mira Norris be confirmed as TTMAC representatives on the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG).
- That Sheila Taylor be a TTMAC representative for TWWAG as the TTMAC proxy for Patuharakeke given that Julianne may not be able to attend all the TWWAG workshops.
- That Celia Witehira be considered as a TTMAC representative for TWWAG.
- That TTMAC's recommendation that the TWWAG Terms of Reference be amended to remove the minimum membership requirement and reduce the quorum to four (including one TTMAC representative) be taken to council.

- That a working group comprising previous Māori Technical Advisory Group members and Kaitiaki Millan Ruka be established to provide Māori technical advice and guidance regarding the review of the regulatory framework and resource consents process.
 - That a further paper regarding the Flood Adaptation Strategy be brought to TTMAC's next formal meeting.
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Whangārei Public Transport Working Party (Chair: Cr Jack Crow)

The Whangārei Public Transport Working Party met on 13 June 2023. The topics for discussion included:

- Whangarei CityLink, Bream Bay, Hikurangi Bus Services and Total Mobility - Update 9
- Update on Kamo bus lanes to include progress report and proposed start date.

Following discussion, the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) provided advice on the following next steps:

- Chris Powell and Cr. Stolwerk will discuss the possibility of extending the Bream Bay link to One Tree Point.
- Chris Powell will draft a letter to Ritchies giving a timeframe for return of the MoU and for their plan regarding the driver shortage in Northland; letter to be signed by Jonathan Gibbard.
- The Construction of the bus lanes are to start in August 2023. Funding is to be spent by Financial year ending 2024, with the idea to put any remaining funds into more lanes.

TITLE: Business with the Public Excluded

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to recommend that the public be excluded from the proceedings of this meeting to consider the confidential matters detailed below for the reasons given.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendations

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

Item No.	Item Issue	Reasons/Grounds
9.1	Confirmation of Confidential Minutes - 27 June 2023	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, as stated in the open section of the meeting -.
9.2	Receipt of Confidential Committee Minutes	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, as stated in the open section of the meeting -.
9.3	Human Resources Report - June 2023	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons s7(2)(a).
9.4	Update to the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO) - Introduction of the Fisher Institutional NZ Cash Fund into the Short Term Investment Fund	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage s7(2)(j).
9.5	Funding Recommendation	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to enable council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities s7(2)(h).
9.6	Council's Property Sale Process	The public conduct of the proceedings would be likely to result in disclosure of information, the withholding of which is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information s7(2)(b)(ii), the withholding of which is necessary to enable council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities s7(2)(h) and the withholding of which is necessary to enable council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) s7(2)(i).

3. That the Independent Financial Advisors be permitted to stay during business with the public excluded.

Considerations

1. Options

Not applicable. This is an administrative procedure.

2. Significance and Engagement

This is a procedural matter required by law. Hence when assessed against council policy is deemed to be of low significance.

3. Policy and Legislative Compliance

The report complies with the provisions to exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting as detailed in sections 47 and 48 of the Local Government Official Information Act 1987.

4. Other Considerations

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