

# **AGENDA**

## **RĀRANGI TAKE**

### **Huihuinga O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau**

**Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
Thursday 12 March 2020 at 11.00am - 3.30pm**

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

Meeting to be held in the Council Chamber  
36 Water Street, Whangārei  
on Thursday 12 March 2020, commencing at 11.00am - 3.30pm

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

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

Co-Chair, Marty Robinson  
Co-Chair, to be appointed at the meeting

Councillor John Bain	Councillor Justin Blaikie	Councillor Jack Craw
Councillor Colin Kitchen	Councillor Amy Macdonald	Councillor Penny Smart
Councillor Rick Stolwerk	Councillor Joce Yeoman	Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Julianne Chetham
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Georgina Connelly	Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, Michelle Elboz	Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri, Victor Goldsmith
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua, Alan Riwaka	Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Janelle Beazley	Ngātiwai Trust Board, Hadyn Edmonds
Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Mira Norris	Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Nora Rameka	Te Rūnanga O Whaingaroa, Toa Faneva
Te Whakapiko Hapū, Rowan Tautari	Hokianga o Ngā Hapū Whānau, Rudy Taylor	Te Roroa, (representative TBC)
Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa, Rihari Dargaville	Ngāti Tara, Victor Holloway	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine (representative TBC)
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Takato, (representative TBC)	Te Rūnanga A Iwi O Ngāti Kahu ki Whangaroa,	Ngāti Kuri Trust Board

### **KARAKIA / WHAKATAU**

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**TITLE:**        **Record of Actions – 12 September 2019**

**ID:**            A1290214

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

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### **Whakarāpopoto/Executive summary**

The purpose of this report is to present the Record of Actions of the last meeting (attached) held on 12 September 2019 to be received by the meeting.

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### **Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga**

Attachment 1: Record of actions from 12 September 2019 [↓](#) 

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### **Authorised by Group Manager**

**Name:**        Jonathan Gibbard

**Title:**         Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

**Date:**         5 March 2020



Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
12 September 2019

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

Meeting held in the Council Chamber  
36 Water Street, Whangārei  
on Thursday 12 September 2019, commencing at 11am

### **Tuhinga (Present):**

Co-Chair, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, Pita Tipene  
Co-Chair, Councillor Paul Dimery  
Councillor Mike Finlayson  
Councillor Bill Shepherd  
Councillor Penny Smart  
Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Julianne Chetham  
Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, Michelle Elboz  
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Mike Kake  
Ngātiwai Trust Board, Henry Murphy  
Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Mira Norris  
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Nora Rameka  
Te Whakapiko Hapū, Rowan Tautari  
Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Kuri/Te Hiku O Te Ika Marae Trust, Bundy Waitai  
Ngāti Tara, Victor Holloway

### **I Tae Mai (In Attendance):**

#### **Huihuinga i te katoa (Full Meeting)**

NRC Chief Executive  
Deputy GM - Governance and Engagement  
Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori – Māori Relationships Manager  
Kaiarahi – Tikanga Māori  
Strategy Policy and Planning Manager  
PA/Team Admin Strategy Governance and Engagement

#### **Huihuinga i te wahanga (Part Meeting)**

Marketing and Engagement Manager  
Policy Specialist  
Strategic Policy Specialist  
Natural Hazards Advisor

The meeting commenced at 11.10am.

*Secretarial Note: Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party and Māori Technical Advisory Group are abbreviated as TTMAC and MTAG respectively throughout this Record of Actions.*

### **Karakia / Whakatau**

ID: A1246434

1

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
12 September 2019

The opening karakia and mihi by members Munro, Waitai and Tipene were held at the beginning of the non-elected members caucus session.

### **Ngā Whakapahā/Apologies (Item 1.0)**

Councillor Joce Yeoman  
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Georgina Connelly  
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpui, Fred Sadler  
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Malcolm Welsh

### **Nga whakapuakanga (Declarations of Conflicts of Interest) (Item 2.0)**

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

### **Record of Actions – 11 July 2019 (Item 3.1)**

Confirmed as an accurate record.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Presentation: Northland Inc (Item 3.2)**

**Presented by:** Chair and Chief Executive of Northland Inc (NINC). The presentation covered NINC's key focus areas: appointment of CEO update, business planning, Māori economic development, regional visibility, Action Plan refresh, alternative funding streams. The following kōrero with members explored how NINC could support and lift Māori economic development, NINC's interaction with other agencies, what a Ngāpuhi settlement may mean for Taitokerau, demographic changes, NRC funding of NINC, planning considerations around Māori land development, the impact of the Provincial Growth Fund, the vulnerability of Māori in sunset jobs, and digital strategies.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Presentation: Tane Whakapiripiri project (Item 3.3)**

**Presented by:** Julianne Chetham and Jason Cooper presented on the Tane Whakapiripiri project, an analysis of the capacity of ngā hapū o Whangārei to engage with local government in relation to environmental protection and management. The report identified five interconnected themes critical to the lifting of capacity – resourcing, representation, relationships, legislation and hapū mātauranga – and recommendations to prioritise and lift hapū capacity. The next step will be a think tank on the work steps needed to make the recommendations happen and how NRC may be involved.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Presentation: Te Puni Kōkiri Whenua Māori Programme (Item 3.4)**

Apologies were given by Te Puni Kōkiri, who were unable to present on the day.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
12 September 2019

### **Continuity of Māori Technical Advisory Group (Item 3.5)**

**Presented by:** Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Maori – Maori Relationships Manager. This paper sought support from TTMAC for the Māori Technical Advisory Group to continue over the recess period between the outgoing council and establishment of the new governance structure.

**Agreed action points:**

- Staff to put a paper to the 17 September council meeting asking that MTAG not be discharged following the October 2019 triennial local government elections, and that council resolve to reconvene MTAG for up to five meetings.

### **MTAG: Update on Mana Whakahono a Rohe (Item 3.6)**

**Presented by:** Strategy Policy and Planning Manager. TTMAC endorsement was sought to make minor amendments to the draft Hapū Mana Whakahono a Rohe and then present it formally to the new council (2019-2022 triennium).

**Agreed action points:**

- That the Māori Technical Advisory Group assist council staff with finalising the draft Hapū Mana Whakahono a Rohe and that it go to the new council with a recommendation that the multiparty agreement be adopted as the basis for which to enter into Mana Whakahono a Rohe with hapū.

### **TTMAC review and membership (Item 3.7)**

**Presented by:** Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Maori – Maori Relationships Manager. Staff sought TTMAC's advice on the composition of TTMAC, including but not limited to, appointment, reconfirmation, and how iwi and hapū are mandated, which could be provided to the new council (2019 – 2022 triennium) for their consideration. Other feedback about aspects, such as the terms of reference, was also sought.

**Agreed action points:**

- That the Māori Technical Advisory Group consider and provide advice about the membership of TTMAC, and any other aspects, to the incoming council for their consideration as they decide on the governance structure.

### **Funding for Scholarships and for Iwi and Hapū Environmental Management Plans (Item 3.8)**

**Presented by:** Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Maori – Maori Relationships Manager. Four inaugural 'Tū i te ora Scholarship', worth \$3000 each, are being offered by the council. Applications open on 16 September 2019. Two scholarships are earmarked to build Māori capacity within Te Taitokerau.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Water Storage and Use Project (Item 3.9)**

**Presented by:** Project Development Manager, Northland Water Storage and Use Project. Māori members will welcome the project's positive outcomes for future generations. They opposed, however, the process, the constraining factors of which, created shortcomings, particularly around engagement and consultation.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
12 September 2019

### **Update: Inter-regional marine pest management discussion document (Item 3.10)**

**Presented by:** Strategic Policy Specialist. The paper was taken as read.

**Agreed action points:**

- That staff and MTAG work together on the identification of a preferred option for marine pest management.

### **Update: Climate Change (Item 3.11)**

**Presented by:** The Strategic Policy Specialist and Natural Hazards Advisor presented on climate change predictions, their possible impact on Tai Tokerau and council's response. Discussion focused around how Māori can own and be central to the kaupapa around their cultural assets (a hui in itself).

**Agreed action points:**

- That how Māori might be engaged in climate change adaptation be considered by MTAG.

### **Reviewing Freshwater Quantity Limits for Fully Allocated Water Bodies (Item 3.12)**

**Presented by:** Strategic Policy Specialist. The presentation provided a brief overview of the project to review freshwater quantity limits for fully allocated water bodies. Sensitivities around water were noted, and the need for a robust process for the review.

**Agreed action points:**

- That staff work with MTAG to develop recommendations on how tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the assessment of freshwater quantity limits for fully allocated water bodies.

### **Appeals to the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland (Item 3.13)**

**Presented by:** Strategic Policy Specialist. The paper was taken as read.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Report: Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party marae-based hui (Item 3.14)**

Report confirmed as an accurate record of the August marae-based regional hui for 2019, hosted by Ngāti Kuri at Waioara Marae.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Working Party Updates (Item 3.15)**

Paper taken as read.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Conclusion**

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
12 September 2019

**The meeting concluded at 3.30pm.**

UNCONFIRMED

**TITLE:** Appointment of Co-Chair  
**ID:** A1290207  
**From:** Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Council met on 19 November 2019 and confirmed its new governance structure, which included the re-establishment of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) and continuance of its Co-Chair arrangement to govern TTMAC.

In re-establishing TTMAC, council resolved to retain the Co-Chair structure and has appointed Councillor Robinson as the elected member to act as Co-Chair. Council now seeks a nomination from Taitokerau Māori for a non-elected member as the associate Co-Chair.

As such, TTMAC needs to consider and nominate a non-elected Co-Chair and proxy, with nominations being recommended to the next full council meeting for endorsement.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report "Appointment of Co-Chair" by Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Honongā Māori, dated 28 February, be received.
2. That TTMAC Māori members nominate \_\_\_\_\_ to be appointed as Co-Chair and that \_\_\_\_\_ be appointed as Co-Chair Proxy.

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### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard  
**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement  
**Date:** 5 March 2020

**TITLE: TTMAC Working Party Revised Terms of Reference**

**ID:** A1290223

**From:** Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

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**Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary**

On the 19 November 2019, Council met and confirmed its new governance structure. The new structure included the re-establishment of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) and the continuance of its co-chair governance arrangement.

This paper seeks feedback and endorsement from TTMAC on its revised Terms of References to be recommended to the next full council meeting for approval.

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**Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions**

1. That the report “TTMAC Working Party Revised Terms of Reference” by Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori, dated 28 February, be received.
2. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) endorse the revised Terms of Reference (including any agreed amendments).
3. That TTMAC recommend to council:
  - a) to maintain the bimonthly formal meetings and marae-based hui  
OR
  - b) to move to quarterly formal meetings and increase the number of marae-based hui.
4. That TTMAC recommend to council:
  - a) to maintain only providing meeting fees and mileage for those non-elected Māori members who are hosting the marae-based hui  
OR
  - a) to move to providing meeting fees and mileage for all non-elected Māori members who attend marae-based hui.
5. That council staff present the endorsed Terms of Reference and any associated amendments to the Appointed Members Allowance Policy to council for approval at the next full council meeting.

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**Tuhinga/Background**

In late 2019, meetings of TTMAC, Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) and council were held, to ensure the new Council were well informed prior to confirming its new governance structure. After considering this feedback, council resolved to:

1. Re-establish TTMAC as a working party
2. Re confirm a co-chair arrangement
3. Confirm that all nine councillors be members of TTMAC
4. Confirm that TTMAC non-elected members will have equal representation on other council working parties.

Other matters that were discussed but not formally resolved by council included:

1. Whether to continue to have bimonthly formal and marae-based hui or to change to quarterly formal meetings and thus enable more marae-based hui
2. Confirming that all TTMAC members are welcome to attend marae-based hui and that all members, whether they're the host member or not, will be eligible for travel allowance and meeting allowance to attend those hui.

These two matters were not formally resolved by council but rather set down for further discussion and direction from TTMAC non-elected Maori members.

Note that, should TTMAC confirm their desire for all TTMAC members to be reimbursed for their attendance at regional marae-based workshops, then associated amendments will be required to council's Appointed Members Allowance Policy to give effect to this request.

The revised Terms of Reference (TOR) is attached for members review. The key amendment to the TOR is to the membership section, with amendments reflecting the new approach to ensuring geographic representation of iwi and hapū members.

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### Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Revised Terms of Reference [↓](#) 

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### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard  
**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement  
**Date:** 5 March 2020





# Te Taitokerau Māori- Kaunihera Ropu Mahi Tahi

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
Ngā Kupu Pānga | Terms of Reference 2019-2022 Triennium

**Date:** 17 February 2020

**Author:** Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori | Māori Relationships Manager

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# 1. Kupu whakataki | Background

There are specific legislative obligations for Local Government to:

- Take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and;
- To maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision making processes.

Recognising this, in the previous two triennium, council established a formal working party of council as one means to achieve this.

This Terms of Reference recognises that this agreement is not intended to be a legally binding document, but rather a document that encourages and supports a long-term relationship between Northland Regional Council and Māori of Taitokerau.

It also recognises that although two distinct partners, each bringing their own particular perspective to the table, that Māori and council may share some common aspirations in regards to the environmental, social, cultural and economic future of our shared region.

This agreement also appreciates that it will be through goodwill and cooperation that trust will develop and therefore a relationship based on mutual respect.

# 2. Ngā rōpū | The Parties

This agreement is between Māori of Taitokerau and Northland Regional Council.

## **Taitokerau Māori**

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

## **The statement of intent in regard to these for Māori is:**

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

## **Northland Regional Council**

The Northland Regional Council (council) is the regional authority with responsibilities defined in the Local Government Act 2002, which provide for its obligations to Māori under the Treaty of Waitangi.

# 3. Te Kaupapa | Mission Statement

## He tumu herenga waka | The anchorage of canoes

This whakatauki is a metaphor that represents:

- a forum that emphasises and advocates the Māori world view
- means by which to integrate the Māori perspective into processes and policy

- a stable platform for whānau, hapū and iwi to connect and communicate with
- a safe haven for open and forthright discussion
- provides strong leadership in consultation with Māori communities.

## 4. Te Pae Tawhiti | Vision Statement

He waka hourua, eke noa | A re-adzed voyaging canoe upon which everyone may embark

This whakatauki is a metaphor that represents:

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

## 5. Vision, mission and areas of focus (Long Term Plan 2018-28)

Our Northland – together we thrive. Working together to create a healthy environment, strong economy and resilient communities.

This working party will contribute directly to the following areas of focus:

- Continuous improvement in water quality and security of supply
- Enhancement of indigenous biodiversity and biosecurity
- Enduring relationships with tangata whenua.

## 6. Ngā tikanga | Values

The following engagement principles will guide the committee in the pursuit of its purpose:

- he kanohi Māori – application of the Māori World View
- mahi tahi – increased collaboration
- me whakatau mā roto i te kōrero – a willingness to talk things through
- kaitiakitanga – dedicated stewardship
- ngākau pono – being true to the cause.

## 7. Ngā whainga | Purpose

To advance a model of Māori engagement that supports environmental and economic priorities across the region:



- Monitor and advise on council's compliance to its obligations to Māori under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991 (assurance and compliance function)
- Provide advice to council on topics referred to it by council
- To develop pathways (and processes) that will achieve lasting and meaningful relationships between Māori and council
- To ensure the views of Māori are taken into account in the exercise of council functions
- To provide access to specialist Māori technical advice via the Māori Technical Advisory Group.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party members can provide advice based only on information presented. Council acknowledges that iwi and hapū representative members' advice does not usurp the mana of iwi and hapū of Taitokerau to make decisions and representations to council on issues of importance to them.

## 8. Ngā tāngata | Membership

**The working party will comprise up to 30 members in total consisting of:**

Nine elected members (councillors) and twenty-one appointed iwi and hapū members from Taitokerau Māori.

The twenty-one appointed iwi and hapū members from Taitokerau Māori, as a priority, are to be made up from:

One member from each of the nine Iwi Authorities:

- Ngāti Kuri Trust Board
- Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Takoto
- Te Rūnanga-a-Iwi O Ngāti Kahu
- Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa
- Te Rūnanga O Whāingaroa
- Te Rūnanga A Iwi O Ngāpuhi
- Ngātiwai Trust Board
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua.

Nominations received from iwi or hapū not currently represented on the working party will be presented to council for ratification following consultation with the working party Co-Chairs. Such nominations must be accompanied with documentation, to the satisfaction of the Co-Chairs, that the nominee has formally been mandated by iwi or hapū to represent them on the working party.

The following procedure will be followed once working party membership reaches 30 and a nomination is received from iwi or hapū not currently represented on the working party:

1. Priority will be provided for one member from each group, as indicated above
2. The working party will seek to achieve as wide and even representation as possible
3. Those groups with two representatives on the working party will need to reduce their representation to one
4. Once full representation is achieved from all priority groups listed above, then new membership is only available by attrition.

Tangata whenua can provide a proxy nomination to act on behalf of absent members.

It is to be noted that these terms of reference, as they pertain to membership, are subject to change as the working party evolves.

## 9. Hurahia me whakapi | Removal and replacement of members

Each member (as noted in (8) above) will undertake its own selection and mandating process to identify its representative and proxy for the working party.

When selecting its representative, members are encouraged to consider gender equality, and the range of skills and experience required for the working party to adequately perform their role.

Changes to a member's representation needs to be formally notified to council. As, however, the member already has a position on the working party, a change in representative does not require council endorsement. For clarity, (8) above relates to new members seeking to join the working party.

Membership of the group shall cease if a member:

- resigns, or
- fails to attend at least three consecutive meetings over the period of one year without tabling an apology or a request for leave of absence.

A member can be removed from the working party by council, following receipt of a recommendation passed by 75% of members of the working party present and voting, under exceptional circumstances where the behaviour of the member is considered detrimental to the effective operation of the working party.

If a member resigns or is removed from the group, the working party will work to fill any vacancies as soon as possible.

## 10. Ngā heamana | Co-Chair's

Provision has been made for this working party to have a Co-Chair arrangement. The following process will be undertaken to fill the position of Co-Chairs.

Council will appointment one elected member (and proxy) as their representative to act as Co-Chair. The non-elected members of the working party will appoint a Co-Chair (and proxy), from the non-elected members. Both recommendations are to be endorsed by council.

At least one Co-Chair must be present at the formal meetings and marae-based hui of the working party.

Besides chairing meetings, the Co-Chairs (or proxy) will be responsible for:

- attending agenda preview meetings and reviewing working party actions prior to circulation
- be available to vet prospective applications for membership onto the working party
- assist in mediation if and when required, in the first instance.

## 11. Te wahanga | Term of appointment

The standard term of appointment will be three years – consistent with the term of local and territorial authorities – in this case, the 2019-2022 local body triennium. The term of appointment can be less than three years if a member:

- resigns
- misses three consecutive meetings, or
- the working party is disbanded.

A member can be appointed for a second term should their representative entity re-endorse their selection and representative nomination.

## 12. Whakamahinga | Operation

Council's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the senior manager responsible for this working party and shall attend all meetings and hui in this capacity.

The CEO or such person as he may from time to time appoint, and other council staff designated by him, will be responsible for the maintenance and servicing of the working party (provision of venue, minute-taking, catering).

Support of the committee extends to council's controlled organisation, Northland Inc through the CEO and staff.

## 13. Arataki tangata | Member induction

All new members joining the working party will receive an induction pack which will include the Terms of Reference, relevant policies and procedures and information outlining the council's function and processes.

## 14. Papā o te pānga | Conflict of interest

Members will be asked to complete a conflict of interest form at the beginning of each year they sit on the group. A conflict of interest log will be maintained by the officer responsible for liaising with the group.

## 15. Hokohitanga o ngā hui | Frequency of meetings

The working party will meet up to a maximum of 10 times a year. These will alternate between a formal meeting of the working party which will be held at the council's office in Whangārei and workshops at marae focusing on local issues (i.e. up to five formal meeting and five marae based workshops.)

While any working party member is welcome to attend the marae based workshops, these workshops will not constitute a formal working party meeting and therefore no working party actions can be agreed. Working party members attending council approved regional hui are eligible for meeting fee allowances.

When the full working party meets at the Whangārei office of the regional council a meeting room will be made available before or after the meeting of the working party in order for the Māori members of the working party to meet.

## 16. Kotangitanga | Quorum

The following quorum will apply:

- At least a third of the elected members (councillors), and
- At least a third of non-elected members.

This ratio will apply to those seats that are currently filled and not include vacant positions.

## 17. Utunga | Payment

Payments for non-elected members of the working party (tangata whenua) for meeting attendance and mileage will be in accordance with the councils 'Appointed Members Allowance Policy' and in accordance with this Terms of Reference.

Payments include

- meeting allowance for meetings of the working party
- Mileage (one claim per vehicle)
- Attendance at other working parties, as endorsed by council.

## 18. Whakapai ngā tautohe | Conflict resolution

Should conflict occur, the Co-Chairs and the working party will be responsible for working together to resolve the conflict in the first instance. If the conflict persists, the council will only intervene at the request of the majority of the working party members.

## 19. Pūrongo | Reporting - accountability



The working party, through the Co-Chairs will provide a summary report to the council following each meeting.

Working party members are expected to report back to and liaise regularly with their respective communities – providing information to their constituents and seeking their feedback.

Officers of council will be responsible for promoting the working party and any initiatives developed (once considered and approved by council), to the wider public through a range of media including print and radio promotion, the council's website and social media.

## 20. Arotakenga | Review

The Terms of Reference will subsequently be reviewed as required. All changes to the Terms of Reference will be subject to the approval of Northland Regional Council through a recommendation made by the working party.

## 21. Tuku mana | Delegations

The working part has no delegated authority from council.

## Appendix

### TTMAC Iwi/Hapū geographic representation



**Northland Regional Council**

**P** 0800 002 004

**E** [info@nrc.govt.nz](mailto:info@nrc.govt.nz)

**W** [www.nrc.govt.nz](http://www.nrc.govt.nz)



**TITLE:**       **Schedule for formal meetings and regional marae-based workshop**

**ID:**           A1290200

**From:**       Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

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### Whakarāpopoto/Executive summary

At council's 19 November 2019 meeting, it was resolved to re-establish Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC). The purpose of this report is to confirm the location and hosts (and back-up hosts) for the five regional marae-based workshop for 2020. Should no hosts be identified at this meeting, council will direct staff to seek and confirm marae venues on behalf of TTMAC.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report "Schedule for formal meetings and regional marae-based workshop" by Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori, dated 28 February, be received.
2. That the regional marae-based workshop are as follows:

Date	Regional host	Host Marae	Location
9 April <i>Back up:</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
11 June <i>Back up:</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
13 August <i>Back up:</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
8 October <i>Back up:</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
10 December <i>Back up:</i>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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### Tuhinga/Background

Below is the procedure established in previous triennium for hosting TTMAC regional marae-based hui:

1. Through a formal TTMAC meeting, members are asked to register their interest to host a regional marae workshop and nominate a marae venue for where the workshop will be held.
2. The nominating TTMAC members hosting the hui will communicate with whānau and wider hapū from the rohe to invite them to attend the hui and to seek feedback on what they would like to discuss and or any agenda items for the workshop (these matters should relate to council's key activities).
3. Once a draft agenda is completed by the host member/s and discussed with the working party chairs, the agenda will be provided to council staff at least two weeks prior the meeting to:

- Ensure TTMAC is aware of the issues and has the ability to provide a response, seek further information, and ensure appropriate staff are able to attend; and
  - To provide the agenda to all working party members in advance of the marae workshop.
4. Any follow up required from the workshop, may be provided by staff or through the working parties formal meeting (depending on the nature of the matter).
  5. Advertising and catering of the marae-based workshops will be the responsibility of the host committee member (costs will be covered by council).

For reference, the full schedule of formal meetings for 2020 is provided below.

Date	Venue
Thursday, 12 March	Council Chambers
Thursday, 9 April	Regional marae-based hui
Thursday, 14 May	Council Chambers
Thursday, 11 June	Regional marae-based hui
Thursday, 9 July	Council Chambers
Thursday, 13 August	Regional marae-based hui
Thursday, 10 September	Council Chambers
Thursday, 8 October	Regional marae-based hui
Thursday, 12 November	Council Chambers
Thursday, 10 December	Regional marae-based hui

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#### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard

**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

**Date:** 5 March 2020

**TITLE: Re-establishment of the Māori Technical Advisory Group**

**ID:** A1291548

**From:** Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

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**Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary**

This agenda item seeks endorsement and support from TTMAC, to re-establish the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) and to review its membership for the 2019-2022 local government triennium.

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**Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions**

1. That the report “Re-establishment of the Māori Technical Advisory Group” by Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori, dated 28 February, be received.
  2. That TTMAC confirm the re-establishment of the Māori Technical Advisory Group
  3. That the following nine non-elected Māori members of TTMAC will form MTAG:
    1. \_\_\_\_\_
    2. \_\_\_\_\_
    3. \_\_\_\_\_
    4. \_\_\_\_\_
    5. \_\_\_\_\_
    6. \_\_\_\_\_
    7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 

**Tuhinga/Background**

The Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) enhances Māori participation in council to better inform council work programmes, policies and procedures.  
The previous membership of MTAG was as follows:

Member	Affiliation
Juliane Chetham	Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board
Georgina Connelly	Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust
Patu Hohepa	Hokianga o Ngā Hapū Whānau
Nora Rameka	Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia
Kipa Munro	Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia
Henry Murphy	Ngātiwai Trust Board
Mira Norris	Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust
Fred Sadler	Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpui
Rowan Tautari	Te Whakapiko Hapū
Bundy Waitai	Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Kuri/Te Hiku O Te Ika Marae Trust

During the prior three-year term of TTMAC, the MTAG contributed to the:

- development of Mana Whakahono A Rohe
- development of resource consent processes, including more consistent protocol relating to cultural impact assessments
- inter-regional marine pest management project
- review of the Resource Management Act
- reviewing the freshwater quantity limits for fully allocated water bodies, and
- implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater requirements for setting water quality objectives and limits.

It is expected that, through TTMAC, MTAG will contribute to the following:

- implementation of Mana Whakahono A Rohe
- ongoing development of resource consent processes
- inter-regional marine pest management project
- reviewing the freshwater quantity limits for fully allocated water bodies
- implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater requirements for setting water quality objectives and limits
- developing the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, and
- other strategic priorities as identified by TTMAC.

MTAG was initially established as a seven-member group. However, by the end of the last triennium, it rose to ten members. It's recommended, from an efficiency and effectiveness perspective, that TTMAC reconsider MTAG returning to a seven-member group.

In appointing replacement members, TTMAC should recall the primary criteria for appointment is that members have the technical knowledge and experience to provide detailed advice into these plans and processes. A secondary consideration was to, as best as possible, provide for regional coverage within the seven-member group and availability of members to attend meetings.

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#### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard  
**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement  
**Date:** 5 March 2020

**TITLE:** Non-elected member council working party nominations

**ID:** A1290194

**From:** Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

At council's 19 November 2019 meeting, it was resolved to re-establish Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) as a working party of council. Council also resolved to strengthen TTMAC representation on the following council working parties, by appointing equal membership of non-elected members (of TTMAC) to councillors:

- Water and Land Working Party
- Climate Change Working Party
- Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party
- Planning and Regulatory Working Party.

Council invites the non-elected members of TTMAC to consider nominating non-elected members onto each of the four working parties.

If no decision can be reached at this March meeting, the invitation will remain open and seats remain unfilled.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report "Non-elected member council working party nominations" by Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori, dated 28 February, be received.
2. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party non-elected members nominate:
  - a. Five TTMAC non-elected members onto the Water and Land Working Party
    - (i) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (v) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Four TTMAC non-elected members onto the Climate Change Working Party:
    - (i) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Four TTMAC non-elected members onto the Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party:
    - (i) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (iii) \_\_\_\_\_



- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Four TTMAC non-elected members onto the Planning and Regulatory Working Party:
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
4. That council staff present these nominations and endorsements to council for approval at the next full council meeting.
- 

### **Tuhinga/Background**

In the 2016-2019 triennium, non-elected Māori membership on council's Pest Management Working Party, Natural Resources Working Party and Planning Working Party was limited to one representative per working party. TTMAC non-elected Māori members have consistently sought equal membership of councillors and non-elected Māori TTMAC members on these working parties.

As a part of council's 2019-2022 triennium governance structure review, council considered this further and sought to provide equal representation to reflect the value that Māori representation brings to the working party discussions and to strengthen the partnership between council and Taitokerau Māori.

Below are the working parties for 2019-2022 where TTMAC non-elected member representation is sought.

#### **Water and Land Working Party**

Chair: Cr J Blaikie  
Members: Cr J Craw, A Macdonald, M Robinson, and J Yeoman  
Māori Representation: Five non-elected members of TTMAC working party  
Ex officio: Cr P Smart

#### **Climate Change Working Party**

Chair: Cr A Macdonald  
Members: Cr J Craw, M Robinson, and R Stolwerk  
Māori Representation: Four non-elected members of TTMAC working party  
Ex officio: Cr P Smart

#### **Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party**

Chair: Cr J Craw  
Members: Cr J Blaikie, M Robinson, and J Yeoman  
Māori Representation: Four non-elected members of TTMAC working party  
Ex officio: Cr P Smart

#### **Planning and Regulatory Working Party**


Chair: Cr J Yeoman  
Members: Cr J Blaikie, A Macdonald, and C Kitchen  
Māori Representation: Four non-elected members of TTMAC working party  
Ex officio: Cr P Smart

Similar to TTMAC, these working parties do not have any delegated decision-making powers. Rather, the purpose of these working parties is to consider and define issues or areas of work, identify options and make recommendations to council (see Working Party Terms of Reference 2019 – 2022 Triennium attached).

In considering TTMAC representation on these working parties, it should be noted that these working parties often meet at short notice and for a short period of time (e.g. 1 – 2 hrs). TTMAC representative's ability to attend these workshops should therefore be considered as part of nomination considerations.

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### Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Working Party Terms of Reference 2019 - 2022 Triennium (*separately circulated*) 

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### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard  
**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement  
**Date:** 5 March 2020

**TITLE:** Presentation: Drought response

**ID:** A1290211

**From:** Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this presentation will be to update TTMAC on the response to the drought in Taitokerau and the role of the Civil Defence Emergency Management team.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the presentation on drought response by Civil Defence Emergency Management, be received.

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### Tuhinga/Background

#### Northland's drought response

Northland's regional response to the worsening dry conditions is an absolute priority for the regional council which is supporting district councils in their efforts to manage the situation.

As part of our drought response, our hydrology team is stepping-up its monitoring to gauge flow rates in critical rivers and streams. This vital information is provided to district councils to help them make decisions about their public water supplies.

We analyse district councils' daily water use to help us make our own important decisions, such as issuing 'water shortage directions'. These allow district councils to legally keep taking the most urgently-needed water but impose extra requirements to ensure it lasts as long as possible.

We're also taking part in a multi-council campaign to raise awareness of Northland's exceptionally dry weather and the need for both locals and visitors to heed water restrictions.

In addition, the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group is working with all four councils, emergency services, Northland DHB, the Rural Support Trust, welfare agencies, Government departments and other stakeholders to co-ordinate a region-wide response to the effects of the drought.

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### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard

**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

**Date:** 5 March 2020

**TITLE:** Joint Climate Change Adaptation Governance Committee

**ID:** A1290638

**From:** Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The impacts of climate change pose significant risks to Northland's environment and community well-being. Local government has a number of functions related to reducing the impacts of climate change (adaptation) under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002. It is essential that councils, communities and iwi/hapū work collaboratively to ensure an effective, efficient and equitable response to the impacts of climate change.

Both the Chief Executives Forum and Mayoral Forum have identified the formation of a joint standing committee of the Far North, Whangārei, Kaipara and Northland Regional councils with iwi/hapū membership as a potential option for providing governance oversight for Taitokerau.

TTMAC views and feedback is sought to guide the development of an effective collaborative governance oversight structure for Taitokerau.

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### Recommendations

1. That the report 'Joint Climate Change Adaptation Governance Committee' by Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and dated 26 February 2020, be received.
2. That TTMAC provide their views on the formation of a joint standing committee to provide governance oversight of council climate change adaptation activity.
3. That, if formation of such a joint standing committee is supported by TTMAC, that TTMAC nominates one representative onto the committee and identifies one alternative/proxy representative.

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### Tuhinga/Background

Climate change is likely to pose the most significant risks to Northland's communities and environment in the coming decades. Our region has an extensive coastline that is home to numerous communities, a large amount of infrastructure and highly valued cultural and ecological sites – many of which are vulnerable to sea level rise to name just one threat. The impact of a drying climate on the regions water supplies, our primary production sector and unique ecology are other examples of where Northland is likely to be vulnerable.

Local government plays a key role to support our communities to adapt to these impacts through functions relating to the management of natural hazards and the subdivision, use and development of land under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the provision of infrastructure and services to promote community well-being under the Local Government Act 2002. Climate change adaptation is a complex and uncertain area which is likely to evolve over time as government agencies and our communities come to grips with the implications. It is therefore essential that Northland acts collaboratively to plan how we adapt to these threats to ensure an effective, efficient and coordinated approach is adopted across Taitokerau.

It is also important that an ongoing governance structure is established that will provide for consistent and coordinated adaptation actions that recognise issues, concerns and interests of Maori. Both the Chief Executives Forum (3 February 2020) and Mayoral Forum (24 February 2020) have posed the establishment of a joint standing committee made up of councillors from all four councils and iwi / hapū members as a possible option to provide governance oversight of local

government adaptation activity. The formation of joint council standing committees is provided for in the Local Government Act 2002 (Clause 30 and 30A Schedule 7).

It is suggested that the committee, if established, would focus on climate change adaptation as this is predominantly where local government functions lie, rather than reducing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), which is primarily a central government role.

A key function of the committee would be oversight of the work undertaken by the Taitokerau Climate Change Adaptation Group - a joint working group of district and regional council staff tasked with developing a climate change adaptation strategy for Taitokerau. This group is in the early stages of developing the strategy and has been working with the Maori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG). The committee would also have a key role in communicating the importance of climate change adaption in Taitokerau.

While the concept does not propose that the committee have delegated decision making powers (at this stage at least), it would have significant value in ensuring a coordinated and equitable approach to adaptation planning and implementation in Taitokerau. It would also ensure each council and Māori were informed and able to have input into climate change adaptation activity by local government.

A potential structure could see the joint committee having equal representation by elected councillors and iwi/hapū – a total of eight members, with four representatives from councils and four from iwi/hapū. At this stage it's suggested that each council engage with iwi and hapū within their jurisdiction to identify one representative (and a proxy).

Advice is sought from TTMAC on the concept of a joint standing governance committee and the potential membership structure outlined above.

If the concept is supported, TTMAC may wish to identify a representative (and proxy) as the Northland Regional Council nomination, should councils proceed with establishing the Climate Change Joint Committee of council.

Alternatively, TTMAC may wish to share alternative ideas/structures for providing governance input and oversight into local government climate change adaptation planning.

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### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard  
**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement  
**Date:** 5 March 2020

**TITLE:** Mātauranga Māori

**ID:** A1290209

**From:** Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this agenda item is to establish a process by which council can seek advice and guidance from TTMAC as to how Mātauranga Māori can be valued, and a framework developed to influence council decision making processes and support a consistent approach across council to engage with hapū and iwi. This will provide clarity and transparency across council processes and decisions, and the necessary robustness to respond in a consistent manner to hapū and iwi engagement and participation in supporting Mātauranga Māori.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report “Mātauranga Māori” by Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori, dated 28 February, be received.
2. That TTMAC endorse that the development of a Mātauranga Māori Monitoring Framework be tasked to MTAG for scoping and reporting back to TTMAC before end of June 2020.

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### Tuhinga/Background

The Northland Regional Council (NRC) is currently involved in several projects where Mātauranga Māori is integrated as a key component including:

- Freshwater Improvement Fund – Northern Wairoa
- Freshwater Improvement Fund – Dune Lakes Enviro schools programme.

While existing Freshwater Improvement Fund projects provide opportunities to develop and trial the implementation of Mātauranga Māori in Northland, these are not guided by any overarching framework or consistent understanding of NRC’s role and how this work will be integrated into NRC processes or supported/rolled out at a regional scale.

Other known non-council lead Mātauranga Māori projects include:

- Freshwater Improvement Fund – Waipoua catchment – Te Roroa
- Freshwater Improvement Fund – Primes
- Te Hiku Lakes – MfE funded Te Mana o te Wai project
- Te Kawa Waioa – Waimā Waitai Waioa project
- Tane Whakapiripiri Project – Nga Hapū o Whangārei.

There are a number of other initiatives including citizen science/Mātauranga Māori projects around monitoring of water quality and freshwater ecosystem assessments. Several initiatives are already on going despite having an overarching consistent approach to dealing with such demand.

### Legislative and policy setting

The Operative Regional Policy Statement for Northland, Policy 8.1.3 – Use of Mātauranga Māori – states:

*The regional and district councils shall provide opportunities for the use and incorporation of Mātauranga Māori into decision making, management, implementation, and monitoring of natural and physical resources under the Resource Management Act 1991.*

Method 8.1.8 – Funding and assistance – states:

*The regional council will support tangata whenua if they choose to develop and implement a regional Mātauranga Māori based environmental monitoring framework by:*

- a) Providing information and advice during the development of the monitoring framework;*
- b) Providing training to assist tangata whenua to promote and implement the monitoring framework on an ongoing basis; and*
- c) Incorporating the results and recommendations of tangata whenua monitoring in councils monitoring reports.*

In addition, Policy CB1(aa)(v) of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) requires each regional council to develop a monitoring plan that “establishes methods for monitoring the extent to which the values identified under Policy CA2(b) are being provided for in freshwater management units. These methods must at least include: Mātauranga Māori”.

### **Objective**

To date, NRC has not progressed these policies or methods and seeks advice and support from TTMAC to develop a consistent approach to supporting the development of Mātauranga Māori at a regional scale. Specifically, this workstream will seek to:

- define high level organisational aspirations and vision to ensure a consistent approach is adopted to supporting Mātauranga Māori at a regional scale, and
- develop a framework to guide council when engaging with iwi and hapū.

### **Defining the framework**

#### **1. Mātauranga Māori**

*Mātauranga Māori, or simply ‘Mātauranga’, has come to refer to Māori knowledge, ways of knowing and knowledge generation practices, and it is a broad system that encompasses time, space, place and discipline. [...] Mātauranga is thus a knowledge-generating system, not just the knowledge itself. [...] Mātauranga Māori encompasses all branches of Māori knowledge, past, present and still developing (Mead 2003); thus it includes, but is not limited to, traditional Māori knowledge. Mātauranga is a system into which values are overtly interwoven. Mātauranga is the theory behind tikanga Māori (values, practices, rituals), the ‘procedural knowledge, which is the practice of ideas, beliefs and knowledge of Mātauranga Māori’ (Duncan & Rewi 2018). As such it has echoes of the Data-Information-Knowledge-Understanding-Wisdom hierarchy. Just as ‘Western knowledge’ is wide, broad-ranging, encompassing of philosophy, religion and ethics, and historically and culturally inflected; so too is Mātauranga Māori. (Mercier 2018).*

#### **2. National initiatives – Kaipapa Māori Freshwater Assessments**

The Northland Regional Council (NRC) took part in a collective regional council review of kaupapa Māori tools, frameworks and methods available and used by local government across Aotearoa. (Brett Cockeram from Greater Wellington Regional Council and a significant input from the Māori engagement team from Bay of Plenty Regional Council are leading this project.) The overview identified 13 tools, frameworks and methods with a range of common indicators covering five key areas, i.e. meta-physical aspects, cultural and social aspects, species information, mahinga kai aspects, and ecology, water quality and habitat aspects. This indicated that monitoring plans including Mātauranga Māori need to cover a broad range of matters so that they meet iwi and hapū aspirations and understandings of criteria for environmental monitoring. The next step from this review will include defining high level

principles of incorporating Mātauranga Māori in monitoring plans for the purpose of managing freshwater resources so that some consistency is achieved around the approach(es) adopted by each local government body across Aotearoa.

3. Key considerations

Findings from the national review of kaupapa Māori tools and through the implementation of existing initiatives within Northland have highlighted key considerations for the development of an NRC framework around Mātauranga Māori:

- Mātauranga Māori needs to be undertaken by Māori for Māori
- Mātauranga Māori will by its nature differ between iwi and hapū according to their particular values and concerns
- iwi and hapū may not have resources to undertake the monitoring – additional support and capacity within councils may be required
- Mātauranga Māori will provide a valuable addition to existing assessments of catchment-scale water quality and quantity data. Some of the information collected from iwi and hapū may include sensitive data which needs to be protected
- iwi and hapū are willing to share key data/information to influence change within council, i.e. regional plan and policies
- identify NRC needs from a Mātauranga Māori perspective for the purpose of meeting NPS-FM requirements and understanding how this can meaningfully complement freshwater ecosystem assessments
- any framework must clearly articulate NRC approach and position around deliverables from any Mātauranga Māori programme so that both council and iwi/hapū have a clear and common understanding prior to entering into any arrangements.

Feedback from TTMAC is sought to guide the development of a council Mātauranga Māori Framework. This framework will help guide council and ensure a consistent regional scale approach is adopted when partnering with iwi and hapū to support the implementation of Mātauranga Māori throughout council.

It is recommended that this detailed work be delegated to MTAG and that further recommendations from MTAG are brought back to TTMAC for ratification before being presented to council for adoption in June 2020.

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**Authorised by Group Manager**

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard  
**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement  
**Date:** 5 March 2020



**TITLE:** Hapū Mana Whakahono a Rohe

**ID:** A1290210

**From:** Auriolē Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWR) is a tool in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to formalise the way tangata whenua participate in RMA processes and decision making (such as resource consent processing and development of RMA plans).

The RMA requires local authorities to enter into discussions to prepare a MWR if instigated by an iwi authority. However, it is up to council's discretion whether to enter into a MWR with hapū (should hapū wish to).

Since December 2017, council and Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) have been working together to consider the feasibility of a hapū-based MWR. The output of that work is a single multi-hapū MWR.

Council has adopted the attached MWR as the basis for a single multi-hapū agreement.

The proposed next step is to approach hapū who have taken an active interest in having a MWR with council. Council has taken the approach of signing with known interested hapū as an opportunity to test and refine the process of implementation with those that have identified this as a priority. This approach was endorsed by TTMAC (12 September 2019).

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Hapū Mana Whakahono a Rohe' by Auriolē Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori and dated 25 February 2020, be received.
2. That TTMAC provide advice on the process of working with interested hapū to enter into a MWR.
3. That TTMAC hapū representatives identify if their hapū are interested in entering into a MWR with council.

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### Tuhinga/Background

Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWR) is a tool under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) aimed at providing an opportunity for tangata whenua to form a relationship with local authorities. The purpose of a MWR is:

- a) *To provide a mechanism for iwi authorities and local authorities to discuss, agree and record ways in which tangata whenua may, through their iwi authorities, participate in resource management and decision-making processes under the RMA*
- b) *Assist local authorities to comply with their statutory duties under this Act...*

(Section 58M, RMA)

MWR's were introduced into the RMA in 2017 as a result of the Crown wanting to emphasise the importance of tangata whenua involvement in RMA processes.

A MWR can be instigated by iwi authorities, hapū or council. If it is instigated by an iwi authority, then council must enter discussions. However, if a hapū instigates a MWR with council then it is at council's discretion whether to enter discussions.

In December 2017 council resolved to only enter discussions on a MWR with iwi authorities. At the time, council raised several concerns with engaging with hapū for the purpose of establishing a MWR, these being:

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

Council endorsed the multi- hapū MWR at its February 2020 council meeting, subject to securing the necessary funding through the 2020/21 Annual Plan consultation process. The multi- hapū MWR proposed three new initiatives that could not be covered by existing council budgets. Council is therefore seeking public support to increase rates to cover these new areas of expenditure with include:

- \$20,000 to assist hapū participation in significant resource consent applications
- \$2,000 for RMA training, and
- \$8,000 for tangata whenua training ("making good decisions" course).

Should the draft Annual Plan 2020-2021 be adopted, budget will be available from 1 July 2020.

While council would like to start discussions with hapū who would like to enter into the multi- hapū MWR with council, council will not be able to formally sign the agreement until 1 July (assuming additional funding is secured).

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### Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

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

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### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard  
**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement  
**Date:** 5 March 2020

# Hapū Mana Whakahono ā Rohe

## Definitions:

“The hapū” – means an individual hapū signatory

## 1. Karakia

Ko Rangi e tū iho nei  
Ko Papa e whakaahuarangi nei  
Ka puta ko ngā atua Māori  
Ko Tuu  
Ko Rongo  
Ko Tāne  
Ko Haumietiketike  
Ko Tangaroa  
Ko Tāwhiri  
Ka puta te ira tangata ki te whei ao ki te ao mārama  
Ka tuhi ki runga, ka rarapa ki raro  
Whakairia ake rā e Rongo ki runga kia tina, TINA  
Whano, whano haramai te toki  
Haumie, hui e  
Tāiki e

## 2. Whakatauaki

Kei te whānau te manawhenua  
Kei te hapū te kaitiakitanga  
Kei te iwi te whakaae

### 3. Mihi

Ka whati te tii

Ka wana te tii

Ka rito te tii

He mihi mōteatea ki ngā hunga wairua

Kua tānikohia e rātou te kahu tapu, e ngā mate haere, haere, whakaoti atu rā

Āpiti hono tātai hono, te hunga wairua ki te whenua

Āpiti hono tātai hono, ko te whenua ki te hunga ora

Ngā reo korokī me te reo korohī

E ngā mana

E ngā reo

E ngā rau rangatira mā

Mauri tū, mauri tau, mauri ora

### 4. Te tuāpapa o te whakaaetanga | Agreement foundations

#### 4.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi

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

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

#### 4.2 Te Pae Tawhiti | Vision

*“He waka hourua, eke noa” - “A double hulled canoe embarking on a voyage of unity”*

This whakatauki is a metaphor that represents:

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

#### 4.3 Kaupapa | Context

Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe is a binding statutory arrangement that provides for a structured relationship under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) between tangata whenua and councils.

The intent of Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe is to improve working relationships between Tangata Whenua and Councils, and to enhance Māori participation in RMA decision-making processes, acknowledging that statutorily RMA decision making resides with councils.

Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe does not replace the legal requirements for Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe between the Northland Regional Council and Iwi authorities.

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

#### 4.4 Ngā Roopū | Parties

Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe is between the Northland Regional Council and the following hapū:

- <signatory x >, date of signing: <add date> - refer Schedule 1 for the statement by <add hapū>
- <signatory y>, date of signing: <add date> - refer Schedule 2 for the statement by <add hapū>

#### 4.5 Te tauākī whanaungatanga o Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Tai Tokerau | Relationship statement – Northland Regional Council

The Northland Regional Council is committed to fostering healthy relationships and connections with hapū, leading to better quality outcomes including:

Supporting hapū mātauranga, expectations and aspirations.

- A greater understanding of one another's expectations and aspirations.
- Providing more clarity about priority areas of concern for hapū
- Increased opportunities to support hapū led projects and to establish shared projects/joint ventures
- Improved processes based on an understanding of one another's priorities, expectations and available resources.
- More efficient use of Council and hapū resources.

Healthy relationships are based on positive experiences, improving trust and confidence. The Northland Regional Council sees Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe as a significant step in the development of these hapū-council relationships.

#### 4.6 Ngā tikanga o te whanaungatanga | Relationship principles

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

- working together in good faith and in a spirit of co-operation
- communicating with each other in an open, transparent, and honest manner
- recognising and acknowledging the benefit of working together by sharing each other's respective vision, aspirations and expertise
- the Treaty of Waitangi Principles<sup>1</sup>

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

## 5. He Whakaaetanga | Agreement

The Northland Regional Council and the hapū agree:

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

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

## 6. Te mahere tauākī ā rohe | Regional plan and regional policy statement - processes and participation

Regional plans and regional policy statements are the primary regulatory tools in the Northland Regional Council's tool box for managing the use of natural and physical resources in Northland

Regional policy statements provide an overview of the significant resource management issues of the region and objectives, policies and methods to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the region. It includes direction on tangata whenua participation in decision making plan development, consents and monitoring.

The Regional Plan includes objectives, policies and rules for the following matters:

- Soil conservation
- Water quality and quantity
- Aquatic ecosystems
- Biodiversity
- Natural hazards
- Discharge of contaminants
- Allocation of natural resources
- Assessing impact on tangata whenua values.

### 6.1 Te mahere tiakina taiao ā hapū | Hapū Environmental Management Plans (HEMPs)

#### 6.1.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

Hapū Environmental Management Plans (HEMPs) may include:

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

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

#### 6.1.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Provide a contestable fund of at least \$20,000 per year as a fund to assist Tangata Whenua to develop or review their environmental management plans <sup>2</sup>.
- Set criteria for applications to the fund.
- If the hapū has lodged a HEMP with the Northland Regional Council:
  - When preparing a plan change<sup>3</sup>, the Northland Regional Council will provide the hapū with a written assessment of how the HEMP was taken into account in a draft plan change, and will provide at least 20 working days for the hapū to provide written comment back to the Northland Regional Council on the assessment and the draft plan change.
  - Record in the Section 32 report for all plan changes how relevant HEMPs have been taken into account when preparing or changing a policy statement or plan (as required by sections 61 and 66, RMA), and will report on any comments made by the hapū on the draft plan change in relation to the HEMP.
  - The Northland Regional Council will, in all resource consent decision documents for activities within the rohe of the hapū, record the HEMP and will provide a summary of how the HEMP was considered.

The hapū will:

- If applying to the contestable fund, demonstrate how the application meets the criteria.
- Provide the Northland Regional Council with a copy of any draft HEMP the hapū develops (and intends to lodge with the Northland Regional Council) and allow the Northland Regional Council at least 20 working days to provide comment.
- Provide the Northland Regional Council with an electronic copy of any HEMP they produce and want to be taken into account in resource management decisions.
- Provide evidence of endorsement from the hapū of any HEMP they provide to the Northland Regional Council.
- Agree to the Northland Regional Council recording on its website an electronic copy of any HEMP provided to the Northland Regional Council and a map showing the geographic extent of the HEMP.

## 6.2 Te mana i te whenua | Identifying sites or areas of significance (SOS)

### 6.2.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

The Regional Plan includes:

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

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

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> The funding is not limited to signatory hapū. It is a contestable fund open to tangata whenua of Taitokerau.

<sup>3</sup> "Plan change" includes variations, changes to the regional plan or regional policy statement, and a new regional plan or regional policy statement.



### 6.2.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

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

The hapū will:

- Give at least 40 working days notice of any request by the hapū for GIS assistance to map SOS. This will allow time for the Northland Regional Council to plan the work around other commitments.
- Ensure that any SOS provided to the council for inclusion in the Regional Plan includes:
  - Documentation to demonstrate how the SOS meets the criteria in the Regional Plan (Policy D.1.5)
  - A map of the SOS
  - A worksheet for the SOS consistent with the worksheet used for existing SOS in the Regional Plan.
- Provide the Northland Regional Council a minimum of 20 working days for the opportunity to comment on the draft documentation supporting a SOS before it is formally lodged with the Northland Regional Council.
- When submitting a proposed SOS to be included in the Regional Plan, provide at least one contact who will be available to talk with people who may be impacted by the SOS.
- Put forward an expert on the SOS who will be available to provide advice (at no cost to the Northland Regional Council) on the SOS e.g. at a hearing or preparing evidence for the Environment Court.

## 6.3 Te tauākī kaupapa here matua | Policy statement and plan-change prioritisation

### 6.3.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

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

### 6.3.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

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

The hapū will:



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

## **6.4 Te mātanga o ngā mahere tauākī me te kaupapa here | Consultation when preparing or change of a proposed policy statement or plan**

### **6.4.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background**

There are many benefits to consultation with Tangata Whenua including:

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

The Treaty of Waitangi provides for the exercise of Kawanatanga, while actively protecting Tino Rangatiratanga of Tangata Whenua in respect of their natural, physical and spiritual resources. When acting under the RMA councils and Tangata Whenua must take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (s8). Similar obligations are imposed on councils under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

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

### **6.4.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement**

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

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

The hapū will:

- Provide any comments on the draft Tangata Whenua consultation plan to the Northland Regional Council no later than 20 working days after receipt.

## 6.5 Te tira mahere tauākī, me te kaupapa here | Regional plan and policy statement hearing panel

### 6.5.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

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

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

### 6.5.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Maintain a set of criteria to be used when appointing an independent Māori commissioner (e.g. a commissioner with an understanding of Te Ao Māori/ Māori concepts and values associated with natural and physical resources, knowledge of tikanga Māori and a process for identifying conflict of interests).
- When preparing or reviewing the criteria to be used when appointing a Māori commissioner, invite the hapū to provide their views on the criteria.
- If the Northland Regional Council chooses to appoint a Māori commissioner:
  - The hapū will be invited to nominate one candidate.
  - The Northland Regional Council will assess all the candidates (including those nominated by the hapū) against the criteria.
  - The Northland Regional Council will inform the hapū of the selection of the successful candidate.
- If the Northland Regional Council intends to not appoint a Māori commissioner, then the Northland Regional Council will communicate this to the hapū including the reasons.

The hapū will:

- If nominating a candidate for a Māori values commissioner, include an assessment of the candidate against the criteria.

## 6.6 Te tira mahere tauākī, me kaupapa here - Regional plan and policy statement hearings

### 6.6.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

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

The RMA requires that when a hearing is held, tikanga Māori must be recognised where appropriate, and evidence can be written or spoken in Māori<sup>4</sup>.

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

### 6.6.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will, for any regional plan or regional policy statement hearing:

- Ask the hapū whether the hearings (or part of) should be held on a marae, and if so, which marae.
- Consider the advice from hapū when making a decision as to when and if part or all of a hearing will be heard on a marae and which marae.

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<sup>4</sup> Section 39.

The hapū will, if proposing a particular marae for a hearing:

- Outline the reasons why all or part of a hearing should be heard on the marae.
- Take into account the submitters (e.g. the number of submitters likely to attend if part of the hearing is on the marae, the geographic spread of the submitters and the costs to submitters of attending the hearing).
- Set out any particular tikanga that should be observed (e.g. because of the subject matter, people involved, or location).

## 7. Aronga angitū | Monitoring opportunities

### 7.1 Te mauri ā taiao me te aronga o ngā Mātauranga Māori | State of the environment and Mātauranga Māori monitoring

#### 7.1.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

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

The use of Mātauranga Māori is a key opportunity for greater recognition of the role of hapū in the management of natural and physical resources. Opportunities for hapū to operationalise Mātauranga Māori in contemporary environmental monitoring allows them to realise a number of aspirations including fulfilling their obligations as kaitiaki and providing for the retention and transfer of traditional knowledge to successive generations. When hapū are leading these discussions they can ensure that Mātauranga Māori is protected from misuse and misappropriation.

#### 7.1.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Upon request of the hapū, meet with the hapū to discuss:
  - The state of the environment monitoring (current and planned) in their rohe
  - Any aspirations the hapū has to undertake state of the environment monitoring on council's behalf
  - The potential to accompany council officers when they undertake state of the environment monitoring
  - Any aspirations the hapū has for council support of mātauranga Māori based environmental monitoring, including:
    - Financial support
    - Input into the design of any council supported regional Mātauranga Māori based environmental monitoring framework
    - Providing information and advice to assist hapū with their mātauranga Māori based environmental monitoring
    - Providing training to hapū
    - Incorporating the results and recommendations of hapū monitoring in council's monitoring reports.
- Ensure the Northland Regional Council's Group Manager responsible for state of the environment monitoring attends the meeting.
- Provide a written response to the matters discussed at the meeting, no later than 30 working days after the meeting.

Note: To be clear - the Northland Regional Council is not committing to deliver on any of the monitoring matters the hapū wishes to discuss.

- Should the Northland Regional Council decide to support a regional Mātauranga Māori-based environmental monitoring framework, it will ensure the hapū have opportunities to have input into its development and implementation.

## 7.2 Te aronga o ngā whakaaetanga rawa taiao | Resource consent monitoring

### 7.2.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

The Northland Regional Council must monitor compliance with resource consent conditions and their impact on the environment. There is the ability to involve hapū in resource consent monitoring including (for example) undertaking monitoring on council's behalf or accompanying council officers to monitor compliance. However, for this to happen there are issues that would need to be worked through, including capacity, health and safety requirements and legal issues of delegating authority to undertake council's monitoring functions.

### 7.2.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Upon request of the hapū, meet with the hapū to discuss the potential for people nominated by the hapū to be involved in monitoring compliance with resource consent conditions. This could include undertaking monitoring on council's behalf or accompanying council officers to monitor compliance.
- Ensure the Northland Regional Council's Group Manager responsible for resource consent monitoring attends the meeting.
- Provide a written response to the request no later than 30 working days after the meeting.

The hapū will:

- provide a report to the Northland Regional Council at least 10 working days prior to the meeting with the Northland Regional Council, which outlines:
  - The proposal.
  - The reasons for the proposal.
  - If the proposal includes undertaking resource consent compliance monitoring on council's behalf, it must include an outline of capability and capacity to undertake the monitoring and what the benefits would be for undertaking the monitoring (instead of council staff).

## 7.3 Arotake o te mahere tauākī, kauapapa here | Review of the regional plan and regional policy statement

### 7.3.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

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

### 7.3.2 Te whakaaetanga | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Fund an independent<sup>5</sup> planner with expertise in Māori perspectives to undertake a review of the Regional Plan and Regional Policy Statement when required by the RMA. The scope of the

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<sup>5</sup> Independent from the Northland Regional Council.

independent planner's review will be to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the document being reviewed to implement Tangata Whenua aspirations.

- Invite the hapū to nominate one candidate for the independent planner's role.
- Assess all the candidates (there may a range of candidates e.g. nominated by other hapū or iwi organisations).
- Appoint the independent planner.
- Inform the hapū of the selection of the successful candidate and the reasons for that decision.
- Invite the hapū to a hui to discuss the document being reviewed. The outcomes from the hui will be recorded as part of the independent planner's review.
- Ask the hapū to provide any written comments they may have on the document being reviewed. The hapū will have up to 30 working days to provide written comments from the date of the invitation for written comments.
- The independent planners review will include an assessment of the hui outcomes, HEMPs, and any other relevant information that may inform tangata whenua perspectives of the document being reviewed (e.g. settlement legislation).
- The draft report from the independent planner will be circulated to hapū who will have 20 working days to provide comments. The independent planner will consider the comments in finalising the report.

## 8. Te whakataunga me ōna hua | Decision making and other opportunities

### 8.1 Te tuku mana - Delegation of functions, powers or duties

#### 8.1.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

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

#### 8.1.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

Northland Regional Council will:

- Upon request, meet with the hapū to discuss the delegation of any of the Northland Regional Council's RMA functions, powers or duties to the hapū (in accordance with section 34A of the RMA). The meeting will include the Northland Regional Council's chief executive officer and chair.
- Provide a written response to the delegation request no later than 30 working days after the meeting.

The hapū will:

- Prior to the meeting with the Northland Regional Council, provide a report which outlines:
  - The proposed function, power or duty to be delegated and any conditions of the delegation
  - The costs and benefits of exercising the proposed delegation compared to the Northland Regional Council exercising the functions, powers or duty
  - The capability and capacity of the hapū to exercise the delegation



## 8.2 Te tira whakaaetanga rawa taiao me te kaupapa here - Resource consent hearing panels

### 8.2.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

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

### 8.2.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Maintain a list of preferred independent Māori commissioners<sup>6</sup>.
- Consider a nomination from the hapū to be added to the list of preferred independent Māori commissioners.
- Provide a written decision on whether the nominee will be added to the list of preferred independent Māori commissioners within 40 working days of receiving the nomination. If the decision is to decline the nomination, the written decision will outline the reasons why.
- Decide whether a Māori commissioner is appointed to the hearing panel for notified resource consent application. If a Māori commissioner is to be appointed, it will be from the list, unless there is good reason not to (e.g. due to unavailability or potential conflict of interest).
- If requested by the hapū, provide a written response within 20 working days of receiving the request outlining the reasons for its decision, for a notified resource consent application, to:
  - Include a Māori commissioner on the hearing panel.
  - Select a particular Māori commissioner.

The hapū will:

- If it wishes, nominate a Māori commissioner to be appointed to the list. The person nominated must, as a minimum, have a current Ministry for the Environment hearing commissioner's accreditation.
- As part of the nomination, provide a written report outlining why the person is nominated and what skills and/or expertise they have.

## 8.3 Te huarahi whakaaetanga rawa taiao - Resource consent application processing

### 8.3.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background

The Northland Regional Council has the responsibility to process and make decisions on resource consent applications. Hapū can be involved in various ways including engagement with applicants prior to applications being lodged, receiving copies of resource consent applications within their rohe, or being an 'affected party' and making submissions on notified consents.

### 8.3.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement

#### Circulation of resource consent applications

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Encourage resource consent applicants to talk with hapū if the application is within the rohe of the hapū.

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<sup>6</sup>Commissioners with an understanding of Te Ao Māori/ Māori concepts and values associated with natural and physical resources, knowledge of tikanga Māori and a process for identifying conflict of interests

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

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

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

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

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Maintain a fund of \$20,000 per year<sup>7</sup> to assist hapū with funding their participation in significant resource consent applications (e.g. notified applications)<sup>8</sup>.
- Set the criteria for the fund, including that it can only be used for providing evidence of cultural impacts and it cannot be used to support an appeal against a council resource consent decision.
- Make the decision on whether to fund a hapū application.

The hapū will:

- When applying to the fund, demonstrate how the application meets the criteria.

## **8.4 Akoranga - Training**

### **8.4.1 Ngā mahi o mua | Background**

An important way to increase the capability of hapū to participate in resource management is to provide training. The number of Māori RMA technicians that have had any formal training is limited, and they are often expected to provide expert advice on a variety of complex planning and technical issues across a range of specialist areas.

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

### **8.4.2 Te Whakaaetanga | The agreement**

#### **Resource Management Act Training**

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Host a minimum of two and a maximum of four hui or wananga a year to provide training to hapū about the RMA and RMA processes.

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<sup>7</sup> This is in addition to the fund supporting the review and preparation of HEMPs

<sup>8</sup> The funding is not limited to signatory hapū. It is a contestable fund open to tangata whenua of Taitokerau.

- Provide up to \$500 to support hosting each hui or wananga and make available staff to give presentations.
- Ask the hapū their views on venue, dates and the details of the hui or wananga.

#### **Hearing Commissioner Accreditation**

The Northland Regional Council will:

- Maintain a contestable fund to cover the course costs<sup>9</sup> of three (3) Tangata Whenua per year to attend a Ministry for the Environment's "Making Good Decisions" course (the courses to achieve certification to be a commissioner under the RMA)<sup>10</sup>.
- Set criteria for the fund which will include eligibility and accountability criteria (e.g. must attend the full course and demonstrate capability to pass the course).
- Refuse to fund any nominee if they do not adequately meet the criteria as determined by the Northland Regional Council.
- Upon request, discuss how the Northland Regional Council may be able to provide successful candidates assistance or support in their preparation for the course.

The hapū will:

- Include the reasons why the person wants to do the course and demonstrate that they have the capability to pass the course in a nomination to receive funding from the contestable fund.

## 9. Ngā raru huna | Conflicts of interest

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

A conflict of interest is where a person's position could be used to unfairly gain benefit for another interest.

Any council staff making a decision relating to the implementation of Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe will abide by council policies for managing conflicts of interest.

Any councillor making a decision relating to the implementation of Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe will abide by the council's Code of Conduct.

The risk of conflicts of interest arising for the hapū implementing Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe is considered very low. The Northland Regional Council is the decision maker for actions where there may otherwise be such a risk (such as allocation of funding). However, if the Northland Regional Council is of the view that there is an undue risk of a person representing the hapū or a person receiving any benefit arising from the implementation of Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe having a conflict of interest, the Northland Regional Council may ask for evidence of endorsement from the hapū of the person. The Northland Regional Council may withhold from implementing the relevant action until the Northland Regional Council is satisfied with the evidence of the endorsement.

A conflict of interest does not arise for a person representing the hapū or receiving any benefit arising from the implementation of Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe merely because they are a member of the hapū.

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<sup>9</sup> \$2,148 excl gst per person as at January 2019.

<sup>10</sup> The funding is not limited to signatory hapū. It is a contestable fund open to tangata whenua of Taitokerau.



## 10. Ka tau te raru | Dispute resolution

Should a dispute arise about the implementation of Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, the hapū and the Northland Regional Council undertake to work together in good faith to resolve the dispute.

If the dispute cannot be resolved, the following steps will be taken:

- a) Any dispute may be referred to mediation in which an independent mediator will facilitate a negotiation between the hapū and the Northland Regional Council between the Parties. Mediation may be initiated by either party by notice in writing to the other party and must identify the dispute which is proposed for mediation.
- b) Upon receiving notice of the mediation, the other party will set out their position in relation to the dispute or disagreement in writing no later than 20 working days after receiving the notice.
- c) A suitable representative from the hapū and the Northland Regional Council with authority to resolve the dispute must attend the mediation.
- d) The mediation is to occur between 40 and 60 working days after the notice of mediation is received.
- e) The parties will agree on a suitable person to act as a mediator, or alternatively will request the Arbitrators and Mediators Institute of New Zealand Inc to appoint a mediator.
- f) If the dispute is not resolved by mediation, then it shall remain unresolved, and neither party is obliged to carry out any action relating to the dispute.
- g) Each party to pay for their own costs for the mediation, except the Northland Regional Council will pay for the mediator.

## 11. Arotake | Review

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

### 11.1.1 Agreed review process

- a) The first review will start no later than three months following the five year anniversary of the first hapū signing Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (hereon referred to as the review start date).
- b) The Northland Regional Council will undertake a review which will include (but is not limited to)
  - An analysis of the extent the obligations and commitments of have been met.
  - An assessment of whether the obligations and commitments are still effective and remain fit for purpose.
  - A recommendation on what changes (if any) should be made to Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe. This may include the termination of Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe either in its entirety or with individual hapū.
- c) The Northland Regional Council will provide a written copy of its review to the hapū. This must be provided to the hapū no later than 60 working days after the review start date.
- d) The hapū will undertake their own review and provide a written copy of it no later than 100 working days after the review start date.
- e) The Northland Regional Council will organise a hui at a geographically central marae to discuss the reviews:

- i. The hui will be held between no later than 140 working days after the review start date. The hui will be facilitated by an independent facilitator<sup>11</sup>.
  - ii. The hui will be with all the hapū.
  - iii. The Northland Regional Council will appoint the facilitator and will aim to appoint someone with experience in tikanga, Māori perspectives and the RMA.
  - iv. The Northland Regional Council will cover the costs of hosting the hui (but not the costs of the hapū attendance) and the independent facilitator.
  - v. The chief executive officer and the chair of the Northland Regional Council will attend the hui.
  - vi. The equivalent of the chief executive officer and/or chair of each hapū will attend the hui.
  - vii. A key objective of the hui will be to get a clear understanding of the respective views of the parties, including matters of agreement and disagreement.
  - viii. At the end of the hui, the outcomes will be recorded and each party will confirm that it is an accurate record.
- f) The record of the outcomes will be reported to the Northland Regional Council at a full council meeting and the governance body for the hapū. Direction from council will also be sought on the next steps, with the objective of reaching agreement between the Northland Regional Council and the hapū - but recognising that this may not be possible.

## 12. Ngā tīnihanga | Amendments

Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe may be amended at any time with the agreement (in writing) of the hapū and the Northland Regional Council.

## 13. Whakamutua | Termination

Te Mana Whakahono ā Rohe shall conclude six years from the date of signing, unless otherwise agreed by the hapū and the Northland Regional Council.

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<sup>11</sup> The facilitator is a dispute resolution practitioner who helps the parties reach their own resolution in mediation, but does not decide the outcome. The facilitator must be impartial and independent, fairly and objectively listen to the areas of disagreement and help the parties to identify common ground and areas where agreement can be reached.

## Schedule 1 – Statement of <Add hapū name>

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

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

## Schedule 2 – Statement of <Add hapū name>

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

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

**TITLE:** Tū i te Ora Scholarships

**ID:** A1290208

**From:** Cathy Erstich, Community Engagement Manager and Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this item is to update TTMAC on the inaugural Tū i te Ora Scholarships and to request TTMAC nominate one appointed member to the Tū i te Ora Scholarships selection panel.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report of “Tū i te Ora Scholarships” by Cathy Erstich, Community Engagement Manager and Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager, dated 28 February, be received.
2. That TTMAC nominate a non-elected member to the Tū i te Ora Scholarships selection panel who is available on Tuesday 24 March.

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### Tuhinga/Background

Northland Regional Council’s new Tū i te Ora Scholarship was set up to recognise and support students to undertake study, research or training that aligns with council’s areas of focus and mission of ‘working together to create a healthy environment, strong economy and resilient communities.

There are four scholarships available, each worth \$3,000, of which two are dedicated to Māori (who whakapapa to Te Taitokerau). The application period closed 14 February 2020 with 72 applications being received. Of these, 54 (75%) of applicants identified as Māori of Te Taitokerau.

The scholarship aims to build Māori capacity within Te Taitokerau and provide opportunities for further education, as well as provide a springboard for future environmental leaders and champions.

Eligibility criteria:

- Are NZ citizens or permanent resident
- Reside in, have family that reside in or have whakapapa (a genealogical connection) to, Taitokerau
- Are enrolled (or have an intention to enrol) in a recognised tertiary course of study that directly relates to activities that council delivers
- Are studying at an undergraduate or higher qualification level.

To assist in determining the recipients of the four scholarships, council is establishing a scholarship selection panel. We are now seeking TTMAC to nominate one non-elected Māori member who is available to join the Tū i te Ora Scholarship selection panel on Tuesday 24 March to identify the successful applicants.

Should TTMAC confirm one appointed member to the selection panel, that member is able to claim a meeting fee allowance and mileage for their participation on 24 March.

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**Authorised by Group Manager**

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard

**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

**Date:** 5 March 2020

**TITLE: Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards 2020**

**ID:** A1290216

**From:** Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager

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**Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary**

Right across our region amazing work is happening in our communities to protect and enhance our unique environment. To recognise this, Northland Regional Council (NRC) established an awards programme in 2019.

The NRC Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards are about recognising the people and organisations spearheading this amazing work. With the awards providing a chance to highlight and celebrate the incredible contributions that Northlanders are making to help our environment thrive. This year's awards evening will be held on Thursday 28 May 2020 at Turners Events Centre in Kerikeri.

There are eight categories to cover the broad range of environmental enhancement projects and activities happening in Taitokerau. Te Tohu Matua - Supreme Award will also be presented for the most outstanding overall entry.

This paper seeks a nomination from Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) for a TTMAC member to be one of the independent members of the judging panel and to ask members to encourage nominations.

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**Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions**

1. That the report 'Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards 2020' by Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager dated 25 February, be received.
2. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party nominate a member to be a member of the judging panel.
3. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party members encourage nominations to the Northland Regional Council Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards.

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**Tuhinga/Background**

Caring for Northland's unique environment and many communities is a huge job. While this is a function of Northland Regional Council, it's not something we can do alone.

Fortunately, there are lots of individuals, groups, schools, whānau, hapū, iwi and businesses all around Taitokerau that are committed to making a real difference.

Northlanders are getting rid of pests and helping native life flourish. Waterways and wetlands are being planted and soil conservation practices implemented are improving the way land is managed.

While council is investing in biodiversity and biosecurity and working from the hills to harbours to ensure our environment is in a good state for future generations, it's done alongside these dedicated people who are also investing time and energy, now and for the future.

**2020 Award categories**

The following categories are representative of the broad scope of this amazing work.

**Environmental action in the community:**

This award recognises individuals or groups who are working collaboratively within their community to protect and improve Northland's environment.

**Environmental action in pest management:**

This award recognises individuals or groups who are committed to projects and activities that support pest management in Northland.

**Environmental action in education:**

This award recognises those in the education sector that are driving learning and action to bring about change on environmental issues. The award is specific to schools, kura Māori, early childhood centres or tertiary institutions, and can include the whole school, groups or individuals.

**Environmental action in water quality improvement:**

This award recognises those who are taking action to protect and enhance water quality and biodiversity values within water bodies in Northland.

**Environmental action in industry:**

This award recognises businesses (individual or collective) that demonstrate sustainable practices which contribute to the sustainable development of natural resources in Northland.

**Environmental leadership:**

This award recognises an individual or group whose leadership, support of others and willingness to share ideas and resources is making a significant contribution to Northland's environment.

**Environmental innovation:**

This award recognises those who have demonstrated innovation in protecting, restoring or enhancing Northland's environment.

**Kaitiakitanga:**

This award recognises the unique relationship tangata whenua have with natural and physical resources in accordance with tikanga Māori, and is open to whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori organisations.

**Te Tohu Matua - Supreme Award:** This award will be given for the most outstanding achievement from the eight category winners.

## **Judging awards**

A judging panel will be responsible for deciding the final winners. Northland Regional Council staff will shortlist the entries and make recommendations to the judging panel.

The judging panel consists of a combination of internal and external judges. Following on from the success and support of the 2019 awards, we are seeking support again from TTMAC for a TTMAC member to be the independent Māori judge for these awards.

## **Encouraging nominations**

A copy of the 'Guide to entering' can be found at <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/your-council/work-with-us/funding-and-awards/environmental-awards/>.

We encourage you to forward the link to your networks and ask them to nominate their community kaitiaki and environmental champions.

This recommendation is now before TTMAC for its consideration.

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**Authorised by Group Manager**

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard

**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

**Date:** 5 March 2020



**TITLE: TTMAC representation on Te Maruata**

**ID:** A1290212

**From:** Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

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### **Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary**

The purpose of this agenda item is to identify two Māori non-elected representatives from TTMAC for 'Te Maruata' (a sub-committee of the National Council of Local Government New Zealand).

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### **Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions**

1. That the report "TTMAC representation on Te Maruata" by Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori, dated 28 February, be received.
2. That TTMAC nominate and endorse the following two Māori non-elected representatives for Te Maruata on behalf of council.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Tuhinga/Background**

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires councils to consider and promote the current and future wellbeing of communities. It also introduced new responsibilities and opportunities for engagement and cooperation between councils and Māori.

In December 2019, Councillors supported and asked that two TTMAC nominees be identified and confirmed as nominees for Te Maruata. Councillors also supported this inclusion in the upcoming LTP budget initiatives.

The role of Te Maruata is to:

- promoting increased representation of Māori as elected members of local government;
- enhancing Māori participation in local government processes;
- providing support for councils in building strong relationships with iwi, hapū and Māori groups;
- providing Māori input on development of future policies or legislation relating to local government; and
- fostering and supporting a network of Māori elected members and staff of local government for the purpose of sharing information, challenges and aspirations relevant to kaupapa Māori.

If successful, this will result in attendance at two Te Maruata Hui per year and an obligation to inform both TTMAC and Te Maruata of issues and priorities for Te Taitokerau. All costs including flights, accommodation, registration, allowances and mileage will be covered by council.

### **Te Maruata Hui July 2020**

Te Maruata is holding its fifth annual pre-conference Hui for Māori in local government on Wednesday 15 July 2020, in Blenheim (venue TBC).

The hui is an opportunity for Māori elected and appointed members, and members of Te Pae Urungi (the Māori staff network), to share whānaungatanga, hear kōrero from invited guests, discuss

matters of common interest and to plan for the future. Te Maruata's Roopu Whakahaere will also provide an update on its work programme and priorities and seek feedback from the hui.

The hui is also an opportunity for Māori elected and appointed members to maximise their participation, increase their awareness of issues of regional and national significance and build their networks by staying on for the LGNZ conference which starts the next day. (Please note - separate registration is necessary for the conference, fees are payable so liaison with your respective Council is essential.)

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### Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Te Maruata Call for Nominations [↓](#) 

Attachment 2: Te Maruata Terms of Reference 2019 [↓](#) 

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### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard

**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

**Date:** 5 March 2020

## MEMORANDUM



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**Date:** 18 February 2020  
**To:** Mayors, Chairs, Chief Executives and Elected Members  
**From:** Malcolm Alexander  
**Subject:** Nominations for Te Maruata Roopu Whakahaere

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Tēnā koutou kātoa

The purpose of this memo is to call for nominations for Māori elected members and iwi appointees to governance roles to stand for Te Maruata Roopu Whakahaere.

Te Maruata Roopu Whakahaere is a sub-committee of the National Council of LGNZ. Its role is to promote increased representation of Māori as elected members of local government, enhance Māori participation in local government processes, provide support for councils in building strong relationships with iwi, hapū and Māori groups, and provide Māori input on development of future policies or legislation relating to local government. For more information refer to the Terms of Reference attached.

Roopu Whakahaere is to consist of eight members:

- Metro Sector (one representative);
- Rural and Provincial Sector (one representative);
- Regional Sector (one representative);
- YEM (one representative); and
- Members elected at large (four representatives).

All elected Māori councillors, community board and local board members, and Māori appointed to governance roles in Councils belonging to LGNZ, are eligible to be nominated.

Candidates for election need to be nominated by a council, mayor, chair, community or local board, or elected member or another iwi appointee, from councils belonging to LGNZ.

Nomination should be emailed to [Leanne.brockelbank@lgnz.co.nz](mailto:Leanne.brockelbank@lgnz.co.nz) no later than **5.00 pm on Friday 6 March 2020**.

Candidates for election should have:

- Availability to attend hui in Wellington or other locations from time to time.
- An understanding of and familiarity with relevant legislation.
- Appropriate experience/governance experience.
- Understanding of iwi/Māori organisational structures.
- Tikanga capacity.
- Policy analysis capability.
- Strong verbal and written communication skills.
- Advocacy and relationship building skills.
- Drive and proactivity.
- Commitment to building networks.
- Whanaungatanga.

Elections are to take place at Te Maruata's hui in Taranaki on 11 March, with the option for those who can't attend the hui to vote electronically in advance of the hui. A list of nominees will be available on Monday 9 March 2020.

Please contact me if you have any questions.



Malcolm Alexander  
Chief Executive  
Local Government New Zealand



September 2019

NC10-02

## Terms of Reference for Te Maruata Roopu Whakahaere

### Background

The 2008 Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting (AGM) passed the following remit:

That Local Government New Zealand:

1. **Agree** in principle to establish a group of Māori elected members to provide advice to the Local Government New Zealand National Council for the purposes of:
  - a) Promoting increased representation of Māori as elected members of local government;
  - b) Enhancing Māori participation in local government processes;
  - c) Providing support for councils in building strong relationships with iwi, hapū and Māori groups; and
  - d) Providing Māori input on development of future policies or legislation relating to local government.
2. **Agree** to establish and resource a working group comprising five Māori elected members of local authorities in New Zealand, selected by their peers, and the National Council portfolio holder for Council-Māori engagement, to bring a proposal to the Local Government New Zealand National Council that covers:
  - a) The recommended structure of the group (referred to in 1) and its relationship to the Local Government New Zealand National Council, that reflects the principles of partnership under the Treaty of Waitangi;
  - b) A draft group plan and budget for approval; and
  - c) A plan for establishment of the group in time for it to become operational by 1 July 2009.

National Council approved a proposal at its meeting of 27 March 2009 to establish Te Maruata Roopu Whakahaere. The resulting Terms of Reference for the Roopu Whakahaere are detailed in this document. The following sections address: principles of engagement; Roopu Whakahaere purpose; functions; membership and composition; relationships and accountability; working arrangements; budget and work plan.

At the 2017 National Council Strategy Day a fifth purpose for Te Maruata Roopu Whakahaere was agreed to, namely:

*“Whanaungatanga – foster and support networks for Māori across the local government sector to connect, share ideas and support each other.”*



## Terms of Reference for Te Maruata Roopu Whakahaere

### 1. Principles of engagement

In establishing Te Maruata Roopu Whakahaere, the remit requires consideration of the Treaty principle of partnership. As such it is proposed that the Roopu Whakahaere and Local Government New Zealand recognise, acknowledge, and operate in accordance with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the spirit of partnership as follows:

- The parties (the National Council and the Roopu Whakahaere) are required to act towards the other reasonably, honestly, and with the utmost good faith;
- The relationships and structures need to be adaptable to meet new circumstances;
- The courtesy of early consultation is a partnership responsibility;
- Building a meaningful relationship that both parties acknowledge, recognise and respect;
- Long-term commitment to the relationship at all levels; and
- Strengthening Local Government New Zealand through shared vision, strategy and goals while enhancing understanding of respective roles and responsibilities.

The National Council recognises that the principles of engagement outlined here are standard practice for all National Council Committees.

### 2. Roopu Whakahaere Purpose

The purpose of the Roopu Whakahaere is to provide advice to the Local Government New Zealand National Council for the purposes of:

- Promoting increased representation of Māori as elected members of local government;
- Enhancing Māori participation in local government processes;
- Providing support for councils in building strong relationships with iwi, hapū and Māori groups;
- Providing Māori input on development of future policies or legislation relating to local government; and
- Whanaunatanga – foster and support networks for Māori across the local government sector to connect, share ideas and support each other.

### 3. Functions

In order to achieve its purpose the Roopu Whakahaere will need to undertake a number of functions including:

- Providing advice to National Council on effective ways to achieve the five objectives (noted above);
- Developing, implementing, reviewing and monitoring projects set out in the Local Government New Zealand business plan;
- Initiating and promoting dialogue with National Council on matters of interest;
- Suggesting and conveying matters for the attention of National Council, and highlighting those matters that National Council should be informed about;



- Considering matters referred by National Council and providing a timely response;
- Supporting and giving advice to councils on how to engage with Māori; and
- Acting as a conduit and liaison between elected Māori councillors, councillors and National Council.

Rules E30-E40 of the Rules of the New Zealand Local Government Association, relating to National Council Committees, are also relevant to the functions of the Committee.

#### **4. Membership and composition**

##### **Eligibility to participate**

- All elected Māori councillors, community board members and local board members and Māori members of council co-governance bodies from councils belonging to Local Government New Zealand are eligible to be nominated for the Roopu Whakahaere; and
- All elected Māori councillors, community board members and local board members and Māori members of council co-governance bodies from councils belonging to Local Government New Zealand are eligible to vote for representatives to the Committee.

##### **Roopu Whakahaere composition**

Roopu Whakahaere composition is as follows:

- The Roopu Whakahaere will consist of eight eligible members;
- The Roopu Whakahaere will consist of one eligible member from each of the following three Local Government New Zealand sector groups: Metropolitan, Rural and Provincial, and Regional;
- The Roopu Whakahaere will consist of one young elected member, being an elected member of a council, community board or local board who was aged 40 or under on polling day;
- The four remaining members of the Roopu Whakahaere will be elected at large;
- the members will be elected by their peers (ie those outlined above as being eligible to vote);
- The Roopu Whakahaere will elect a Chair from among its membership;
- Should there be no member elected to a position (due to there being no Māori elected members in the sector group or young elected member grouping, or none who stands), one further call for nominations and a subsequent vote will be undertaken. Should this not result in a representative being elected then the Roopu Whakahaere may consider co-opting an eligible candidate to fill that seat;
- The power to co-opt is available to enable numbers to achieve a Roopu Whakahaere of seven and/or to add skilled expertise as required by the committee;
- A co-opted member shall not have voting rights; and
- The Chair of Te Maruata will be appointed to National Council upon having been elected by the Roopu Whakahaere, in accordance with Rule E1(a) of Local Government New Zealand's constitution.



#### **Nomination process**

- Candidates for election may be nominated by a council, mayor, chair, community or local board, or an elected member or member of a council co-governance body, from councils belonging to Local Government New Zealand.
- Nominations will need to be received by Local Government New Zealand on the approved form and by the due date.
- Nomination forms may specify criteria which candidates for election should satisfy.

#### **Selection process**

- Voting will be carried out by ballot, cast by eligible voters; and
- The ballot will be held in person, electronically or by post, as determined by Local Government New Zealand.

#### **Term of office**

- Members of the Roopu Whakahaere will be appointed for a three year term, coinciding with the local electoral cycle.

#### **Te Pae Urungi representation**

- Members of the Roopu Whakahaere may agree to invite a representative of Te Pae Urungi (the network of Māori council officers) to sit on the Roopu Whakahaere.
- Any Te Pae Urungi representative appointed to the Roopu Whakahaere does not have voting rights.

#### **Disestablishment of the Roopu Whakahaere**

- As the Roopu Whakahaere has been formed through a remit to the Local Government New Zealand AGM, it can only be disestablished through an AGM remit.

### **5. Relationships and Accountability**

It is proposed that relationships and accountabilities between the Roopu Whakahaere, National Council, and other key stakeholders be maintained through:

- Networking as required with zones and sectors, elected Māori councillors and other key groups (such as Māori MPs);
- Publicising the Roopu Whakahaere's work or initiatives through Local Government New Zealand publications and information sharing platforms as required;
- Transparent sharing of information between the parties;
- The outgoing Roopu Whakahaere will provide a report to National Council as soon as practicable at the conclusion of its term outlining its activities and any proposed review or changes to the Roopu Whakahaere;
- Local Government New Zealand will provide the Roopu Whakahaere with relevant information required by it to undertake its functions;





- Roopu Whakahaere members will need to be able to offer free and frank advice to the National Council (and vice versa) and maintain discretion about that advice in wider circles; and
- Maintaining connections with the National Council through participation at National Council meetings by Te Maruata's Chair, including providing any updates or reports as necessary.

## 6. Working arrangements

Local Government New Zealand is committed to ensuring that the Roopu Whakahaere provides a genuine forum for two-way communication and engagement and to adequately fund the Roopu Whakahaere to allow this to occur:

- The Roopu Whakahaere will have administrative support from Local Government New Zealand;
- Funding for the Roopu Whakahaere will cover meeting costs, travel, and some project funding;
- The first meeting date of each term will occur before the end of April in the year following the local government elections, and is to include an induction for Roopu Whakahaere members undertaken by Local Government New Zealand;
- Meeting dates will be set following consultation with Committee members;
- In line with Rule E35 of the Constitution, the Chair of the Roopu Whakahaere or the Chief Executive may convene a meeting for urgent business;
- The quorum will be set at Roopu Whakahaere membership divided by two plus one, ie five for a Roopu Whakahaere of eight members; and
- The Roopu Whakahaere can invite people with skills or qualifications to provide information and advice to the Roopu Whakahaere for specific purposes (within the limits set by the budget).

## 7. Budget

The Roopu Whakahaere will have a budget determined in consultation with Local Government New Zealand.

**TITLE:** Iwi and Hapū Environmental Plans

**ID:** A1290506

**From:** Arama Morunga, Cultural Advisor

---

### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this item is to update TTMAC on allocation of the 2019-2020 Iwi and Hapū Environmental Management Plan (IHEMP) fund and to provide an update on the 2020-2021 funding round.

#### 2019-2020 funding round

Council provides \$20,000 annual funding to assist iwi and hapū in the development or review of environmental management plans. Staff will provide a brief update on the funding and allocation process.

For the 2019-2020 IHEMP funding round, we received four applications, totalling \$58,000. These were received from:

- Tapuwae Inc
- Te Orewai
- Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa
- Te Pātu ki Kauhanga.

With funding requests exceeding the annual budget, three of the four applications were successful in securing funding.

#### 2020-2021 funding round

In March 2020 the registration process will start again for the allocation of the 2020-2021 financial year. This will be promoted via NRC communication channels. TTMAC members are encouraged to spread this opportunity through their networks also. The criteria for IHEMP Fund applications is attached and can be found at:

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/15135/ihemp-2019-application-criteria-pdf.pdf>

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report “Iwi and Hapū Environmental Plans” by Arama Morunga, Cultural Advisor, dated 28 February, be received.

---

### Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Planning Fund Application Criteria [↓](#) 

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### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard

**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement

**Date:** 5 March 2020



# Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Planning Fund Application Criteria

Document No. A1056116

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# Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plans

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## What is an Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plan?

An Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plan (IHEMP) is a term commonly applied to a resource management plan developed by an iwi, iwi authority or hapū. Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plans are often holistic documents that cover more than RMA matters. They may assume a variety of shapes and forms; from formal planning documents similar to council policy documents, to more informal statements of policies.

The Iwi/Hapū plans may contain information relating to specific cultural values, historical accounts, and descriptions of areas of interest. They describe resource management issues of importance to tangata whenua.

There are no statutory obligations for preparing these documents and Iwi/Hapū plans may vary widely in format and content. This allows for creative and innovative plan content.

## The importance of developing an Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plan

IHEMP's recognised by an Iwi Authority provide a mechanism for tangata whenua interests to be considered in regional council decision-making. There are specific legislative obligations that require the council to take IHEMPs into account.

The following examples from the Resource Management Act apply:

- Section 35A ... A local authority must keep and maintain ... a record of... planning documents recognised by each Iwi Authority and lodged...
- Section 61(2A)... when preparing or changing a regional policy statement council must take into account any relevant planning document...
- Section 66(2A) ... when preparing or changing a regional plan council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an Iwi Authority...
- Section 74(2A) ... A territorial authority when preparing a district plan must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an Iwi Authority...
- Section 104 (1)(c) ... when considering an application for a resource consent ... the consenting authority must have regard to any other matter the consent authority considers relevant... (the content of iwi plans is considered under this section)

## Funding for Iwi/Hapū environmental management planning documents

The Northland Regional Council has allocated \$20,000 / year for the development, review and updating of Iwi/Hapū environmental management plans. The maximum allocation for any one application for funding is \$10,000.

## Application criteria

The criteria for applications are as follows:

- a) Evidence of endorsement from the iwi or hapū the plan will be for;
- b) Funding will only be paid to an established legal entity such as a marae committee, iwi authority, hapū trust or consultants acting on behalf of the applicant.
- c) Evidence of endorsement from the relevant iwi authority;
- d) Applicants must agree to:
  - i. A copy of the final IHEMP being formally lodged with council;
  - ii. An electronic copy of the IHEMP being placed on council's website.
  - iii. The Northland Regional Council having the opportunity to review a draft version

## Application details

An online application form is accessible via council's website at: [www.nrc.govt.nz/iwiplans](http://www.nrc.govt.nz/iwiplans)

The following details will be required:

- a) Application type
- b) Contact information
- c) Contact details of key people involved
- d) Evidence of plan endorsement from the iwi or hapū the plan will be for
- e) Project description
- f) Plan development method and estimated cost
- g) How Iwi/ Hapū will contribute to the development of the plan
- h) Bank account details
- i) Official lodgement agreements.

## Staff assistance – developing Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management plans

Northland Regional Council planning and policy staff are available to help Iwi/Hapū develop or update their plans where necessary and appropriate. Staff will provide feedback on any planning issues and/or assess drafts of the document for the applicant to consider when completing the finalised IHEMP.

## Assessment of applications

Although each application will vary, it is expected the plans cover resource management components such as Iwi/Hapū history and background, kaitiakitanga, natural and physical resource areas, sites of special significance, and options for working with Northland Regional Council on future development plans.



Applications may consider how mana whenua and mana moana is held or claimed and how this has changed over time; who has authority to represent the Iwi/ Hapū on resource management issues; and how kaitiakitanga can be expressed within the constraints of the Resource Management Act.

The Kaiārahi Tikanga Māori will collate an assessment of applications for consideration. Following this, a recommendation will be made to the regional council's Kaiwhakahaere Honongā Māori and the Group Manager for approval. If an offer is made and accepted, a contract agreement will be drafted. This will outline the terms and conditions of the contract and will include details of any progress reports required.

## Receiving funding

Funding will be paid in instalments as detailed below:

- a) The first instalment will be a payment of 25% of the total amount allocated;
- b) The second instalment of a further 25% will be paid upon the receipt of a tax invoice and the completion of 'milestones'. The progress report/s will show these milestones;
- c) The final payment (50%) will be paid upon receipt of a tax invoice and the final planning document. In addition, the final instalment will not be released until the document has been assessed for compliance with the terms and conditions of the agreed outcomes;
- d) All payments shall be made by direct bank credit to the bank account nominated by the applicant. GST will only be paid if the applicant produces a GST registration number;
- e) The above arrangements may be varied at the discretion of the Group Manager.

## Council Consultation Process

In the event that the applicant wishes to vary the agreed milestones or deadlines, the contract may be re-negotiated with the approval of both parties.

## Lodging the Iwi/Hapū environmental management planning document

To ensure the IHEMP has statutory weighting under the Resource Management Act, the IHEMP must be recognised by the relevant Iwi Authority in accordance with section 74 (2A) and formally lodged with Northland Regional Council. A copy of the final IHEMP is to be lodged with council prior to the final payment being released.

## Acknowledgement

- a) Each completed IHEMP will be formally lodged and acknowledged by council;
- b) The IHEMP will be catalogued in the council library for staff reference purposes;
- c) Relevant staff at Northland Regional Council will receive notice of any new IHEMP;
- d) Recipients of funding agree to a copy of their IHEMP (either new, revised or updated) being loaded on to Northland Regional Council's website.

**TITLE:** Tane Whakapiripiri  
**ID:** A1290215  
**From:** Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori

---

### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this paper is to seek TTMAC endorsement for MTAG to investigate further the recommendations of Tane Whakapiripiri and how it can support and assist engagement with hapū across Te Taitokerau.

---

### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report “Tane Whakapiripiri” by Auriole Ruka, Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori, dated 28 February, be received.
2. TTMAC endorse MTAG to investigate further the recommendations of Tane Whakapiripiri and how it can support and assist engagement with hapū across Te Taitokerau.

---

### Tuhinga/Background

In September 2019, TTMAC member Juliane Chetham and Tane Whakapiripiri Project Lead Jason Cooper presented the Tane Whakapiripiri project and subsequent report to TTMAC.

The Tane Whakapiripiri project was an analysis of the capacity of nga hapū of Whangarei to engage with local government in relation to environmental protection and management.


The report identified five interconnected themes critical to prioritising and lifting hapū capacity:

- resourcing
- representation
- relationships
- legislation, and
- hapū mātauranga.

Council is now seeking recommendations from TTMAC on how to better align its existing work programmes with the outcomes of this report. The report itself is too large to include in this agenda so a copy of the presentation, presented by Juliane Chetham and Jason Cooper, is attached as a summary for your information.

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### Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Presentation on the Tane Whakapiripiri report [!\[\]\(f60b7a900783ac3fd531bfd9c111be6d\_img.jpg\)](#) 

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### Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard  
**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement  
**Date:** 5 March 2020



28/02/20

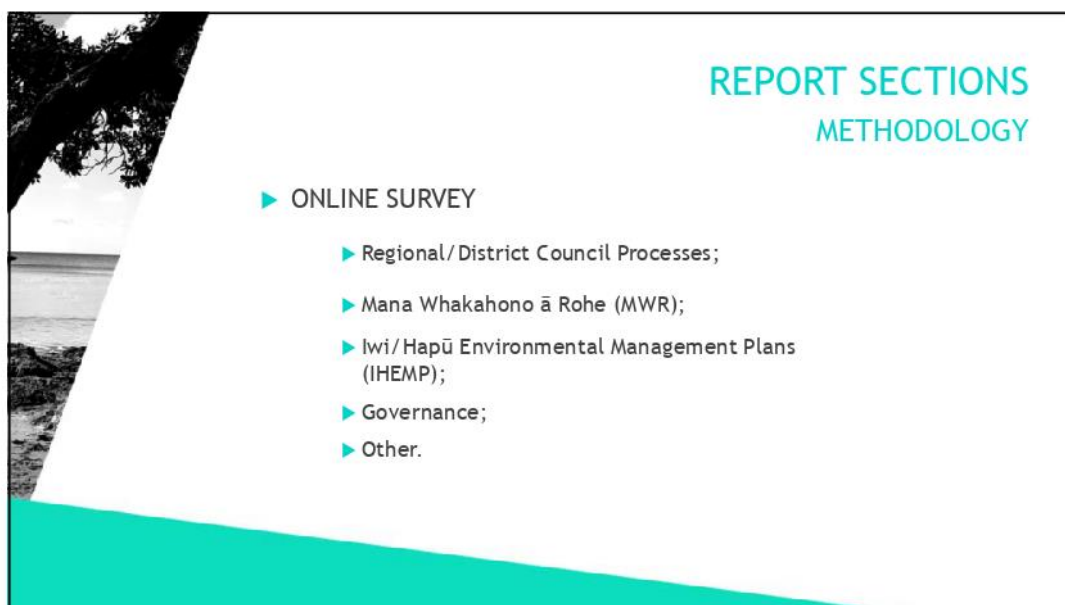


28/02/20



**REPORT SECTIONS**  
**METHODOLOGY**

- ▶ **DESKTOP STOCKTAKE**
  - ▶ Legislation;
  - ▶ Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plans (IHEMP);
  - ▶ Cultural Impact Assessments (CIA);
  - ▶ Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (MWR);
  - ▶ Models



**REPORT SECTIONS**  
**METHODOLOGY**

- ▶ **ONLINE SURVEY**
  - ▶ Regional/District Council Processes;
  - ▶ Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (MWR);
  - ▶ Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plans (IHEMP);
  - ▶ Governance;
  - ▶ Other.

28/02/20



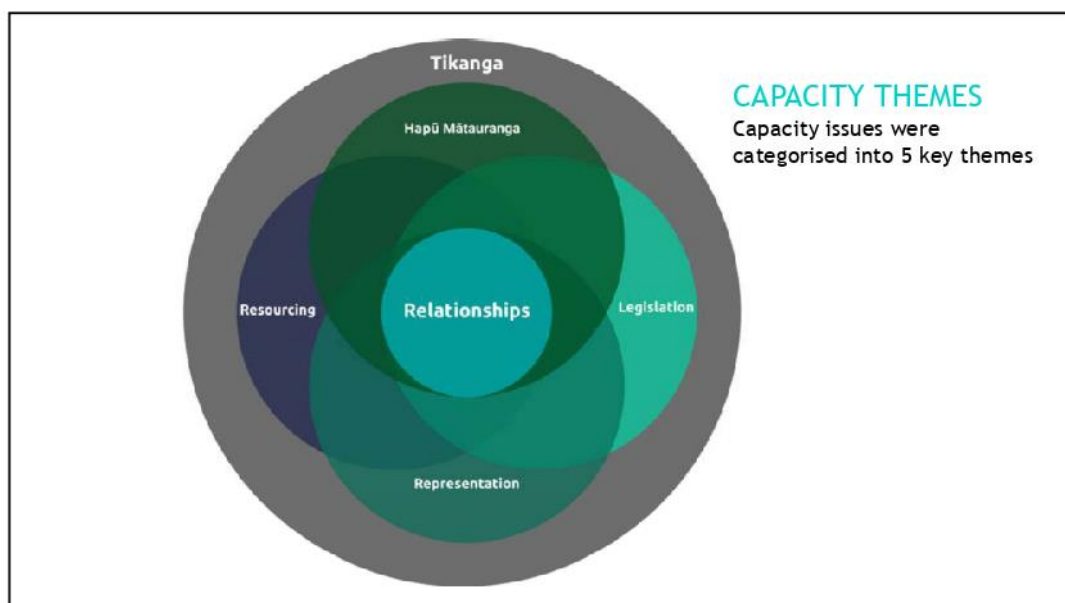
## REPORT SECTIONS

### METHODOLOGY

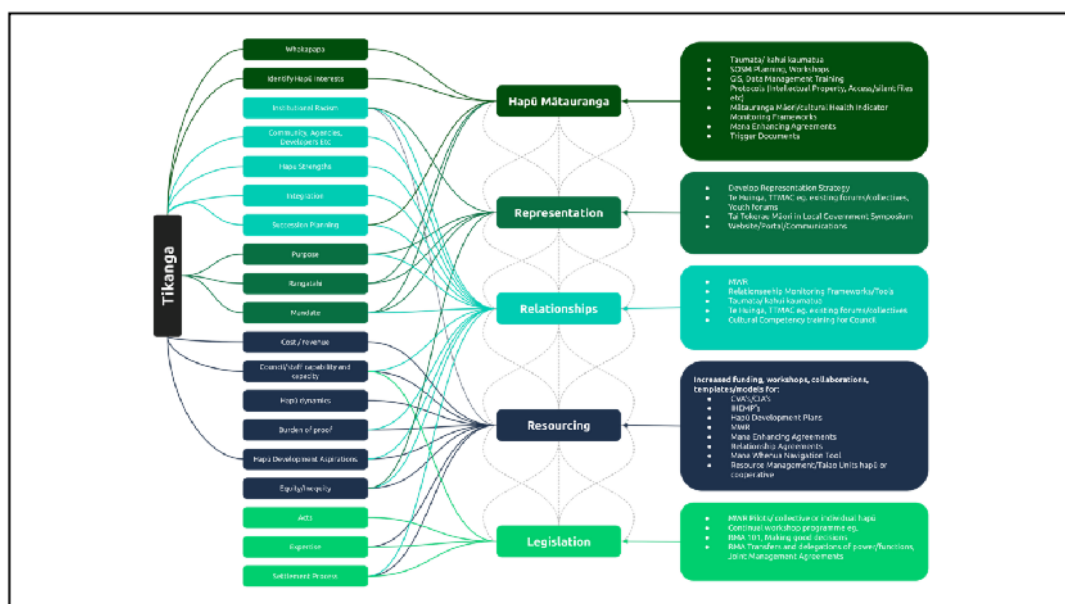
### WANANGA/HUI

10 hui held with Te Huinga, individual hapū, kaitiaki collectives and hui-a-hapū. Capacity Issues identified:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Funding &amp; Resourcing;</li> <li>▶ Relationship Agreements;</li> <li>▶ Succession Planning;</li> <li>▶ Communications;</li> <li>▶ Land/Whenua;</li> <li>▶ Legislation;</li> <li>▶ Representation;</li> <li>▶ Training;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Waahi Tapu;</li> <li>▶ Workload;</li> <li>▶ Consultation;</li> <li>▶ Institutional Racism;</li> <li>▶ Use of the term Mātauranga Māori in documents;</li> <li>▶ Hapū Relationships.</li> </ul>
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28/02/20



## REPORT SECTIONS

### FINDINGS

- ▶ In Aotearoa as a whole, little has changed since the Local Government Act 2002 and RMA were enacted as hapū capacity to engage in resource protection and management has not materially improved - main exception to this is where legislation has been passed
- ▶ Overall, Whangarei hapū are dissatisfied with local government responses to the environmental issues they consistently raise.
- ▶ Running parallel to this, local authorities must continue to lift their own capacity to genuinely foster Māori Capacity to participate in the RMA space.
- ▶ The five key themes identified are all interconnected and overlap in their influence on hapū capacity.
- ▶ A diverse range of Māori constructs are operating in Whangarei at varying levels of capacity. Both Te Huinga/Te Karearea and TTMAC have made positive advances in improving engagement for ngā hapū but authentic participation is yet to be achieved.

28/02/20



## REPORT SECTIONS RECOMMENDATIONS

A set of recommended approaches that traverse the five central themes are proposed including resourcing and coordination for the following;

- ▶ Ngā Hapū o Whangarei Technicians (kaitiaki) Pool/Roopu;
- ▶ Ngā Hapū o Whangarei Wananga/Workshop Schedule/Package;
- ▶ Ngā Hapū o Whangarei Online Toolkit/Portal.
- ▶ A kahui kaumatua/taumata representing Whangarei hapū is considered essential to support these outcomes.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

POTENTIAL STRATEGIES, TOOLS & MODELS	RESOURCING	RELATIONSHIPS	HAPU MATAURANGA	LEGISLATION	REPRESENTATION
Ngā hapū o Whangarei Technicians Pool/Roopu	+	+	+	+	+
RMA Engagement Wananga/Workshop schedule	+	+	+	+	+
Online Toolkit/Portal	+	+	+	+	+
Kahui Kaumatua/Taumata	+	+	+		+
Other pilots for consideration - Mana Whenua navigation tool, Database/Library of council records	+	+	+		

## ATMS

Draw separately and not  
effective short and term  
capacity growth

## REFERENCES

of Secure funding for weekly "happ' in clinic" of Druha where happy practitioners/are available to maintain and provide advice/counsel to happy members. In response to a concept application, council/clinic. Data define subcommittee

of Socio contribution in the above form WDC/NRL funding for happy practitioners (not including happy for duty planner. While while a council planner already regular pop in clinic to provide technical advice from a council perspective. In happy planning to make consensus, council planners and policy understanding, council processes and - case freedom improve their observations under

IA

NGA HAPU O WHANGAREI TECHNIJANS [KAITIAKI PODI/SODOPU] TABLE 4.2

RESOURCING	RELATIONSHIPS	HAPU MATURANGA	LEGISLATION	REPRESENTATION
Collaboration can move cost effective solutions	Costs shared	Partners on various levels appropriate	Partially possible access to expertise on RMA legislation	Often hoped expertise employed by representatives in RMA processes
Emphasis on evidence based/ research to inform	Supports rather than creates hope, experiential learning, mistakes	Succession planning	Opportunities for hapu to build, share knowledge and practice	
Open on co-terminus/unclear partnership	Opportunities for inter hapu collaboration on pure hapu issues			
Advancing technicians/ practitioners	Highly improve hapu council relationships, build trust			
High hapu capacity to achieve a goal, appropriate focus				

## AIMS: To provide education/training to upskill and update mid-level health workers, on a regular and ongoing basis.

the fact he did it.

Al: Winemore for and driven by  
hope

RMA/TOP Process Overview  
includes a table  
and includes narrative  
elements: case law

Consent Process: optional

Testing reg. HEMP: CIA, MWR,  
monitoring: future: Sales  
of Synthetic: Mapping  
Quality: Toxic: Health

Submissions: usually  
include: AP/TP: Submissions

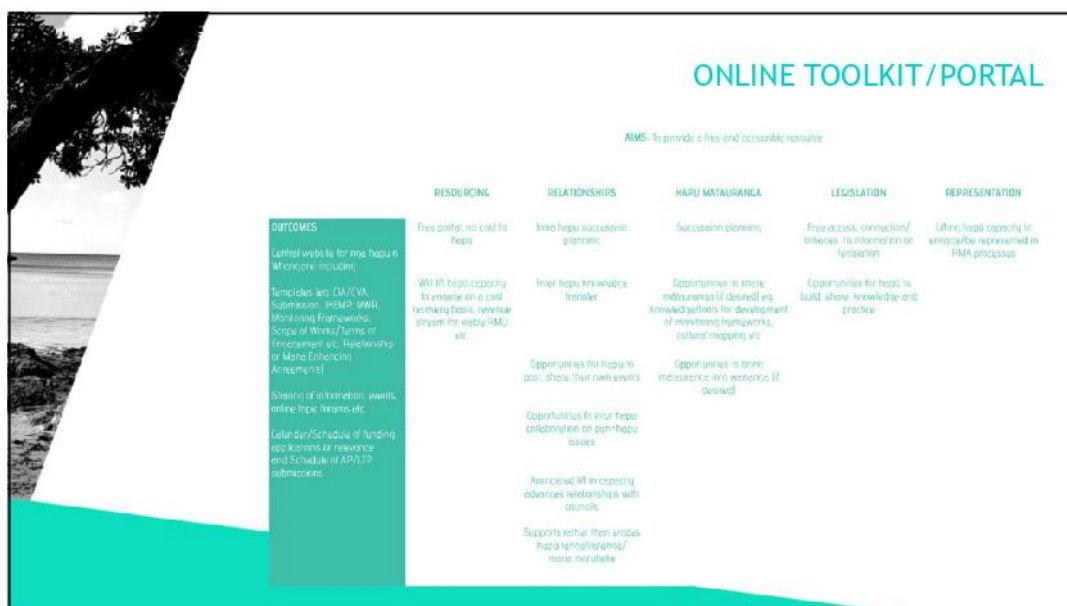
Proposals: from hope  
in specific issues to be  
workshopped as required

BI: Winemore for: covered by  
hope

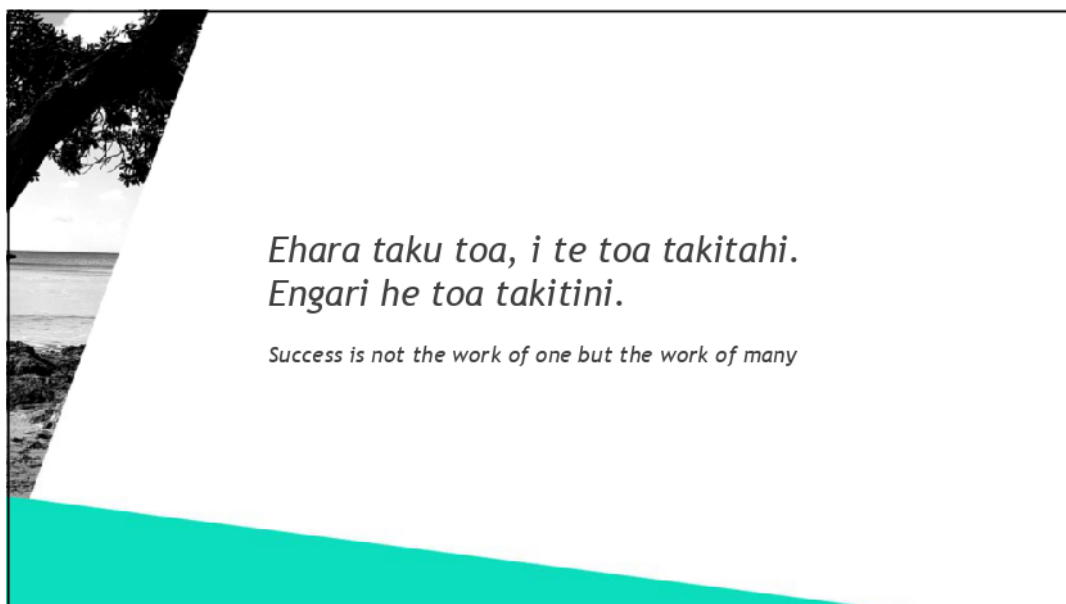
Cultural: compliance: machine  
values in HEMPs: CIA: etc.

RESOURCING	RELATIONSHIPS	MAPU MATERIALS	LEGISLATION	REPRESENTATION
Opportunities for collaboration exist at multiple levels across councils	Multi-councils (e.g. Council of Educational, build trust)	Discussion partners	Facilitate evidence creation in capacity on PMA legislation	Using local representatives to ensure values represented in PMA processes
WLF has capacity to develop an evidence base, research plans for wider PMA roll	Inter-councils (e.g. regional) cooperation	WMA/CI (Individuals/councils)	Opportunities for PMA to build, share, knowledge and practice	
	Opportunities for inter-council collaboration on particular issues	Opportunities to bring inter-councils into workstreams if aligned		
Supports sector (e.g. schools) to build evidence base, research plans for wider PMA roll				

28/02/20



28/02/20





**TITLE:** Update on Annual Plan 2020/2021 process

**ID:** A1290204

**From:** Kyla Carlier, Corporate Planning Manager

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Council are currently in the process of developing their annual plan for the 2020/21 financial year. This process includes public consultation to highlight any changes from what was previously approved in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 (LTP 2018).

This year extra resourcing is being sought to keep up the momentum of the LTP 2018, as well as gearing up for the next round of long term planning and work.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report "Update on Annual Plan 2020/2021 processence" by Kyla Carlier, Corporate Planning Manager, dated 28 February, be received.
2. That the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party members seek to promote this opportunity through their networks to encourage Māori to participate in this consultation process to inform and influence the council decision. before 27 March 2020.
3. That a follow up report be provided by the Corporate Planning Manager after adoption of the final Annual Plan 2020/21 in June.

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### Tuhinga/Background

In 2018 council adopted their Long Term Plan 2018-2028 (LTP 2018) which set out ambitious new programmes of work including pest management, looking after water and flood protection. The plan included ten years of budgets for this work.

The LTP 2018 was developed with input from the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party and its Māori Technical Advisory Group through a series of workshops which contributed to the development of the draft proposals. These then went through a comprehensive public consultation process before final decisions.

The first and second year following adoption of a long term plan requires the development of annual plans, which offer the opportunity to respond to real-time changes. The sequence of long term and annual plans is set out in **Diagram 1** below, with the year council are now planning for highlighted in yellow.

For the Annual Plan 2020/21 council are responding to pressures from increased requirements of central government and changes in climate and land use that require good management backed up by solid science. The annual plan proposes changes to make sure delivery of the third year of the LTP 2018 is on track, while also preparing for more long-term planning in 2021.

To deliver on the third year of the LTP 2018 this annual plan proposes new investment in:

- Engagement with communities
- Māori relationships
- Information technology and data management
- Supporting the prevention of low-incident pest plants
- Replacing the engines of the maritime vessel 'Ruawai'.

To prepare for the challenges of planning for the next ten years, this annual plan proposes:

- Expansion of the council-owned poplar nursery to ensure a future supply of poplar poles
- Investment in water quality and quantity science to provide high-quality data to aid decision making
- A climate change adaptation strategy to scope out the best way to approach this challenge.

The proposals add an extra \$1.4 million to council's operating budget and \$265,000 to capital spend. For rates this takes the proposed annual increase from 4% to 8.6%, adding an extra \$13.60 per household for a year-on-year average increase of just over \$30.

The annual plan proposals are set out in a consultation document, which is the basis of consultation on the plan. This document is **attached**, and is underpinned by supporting information on council's website [www.nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020](http://www.nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020)

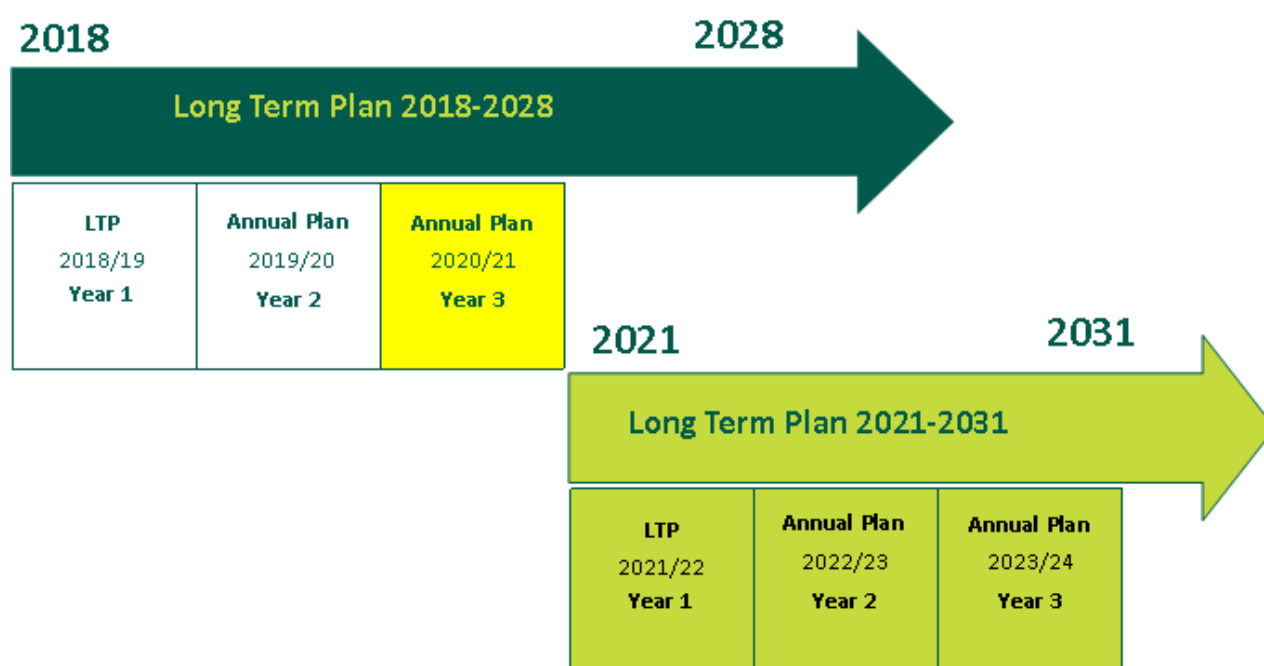
Consultation will run from 26 February – 27 March, with feedback invited online, via email, and hardcopy. While no hearings are planned, members of the community are invited to let staff know if they wish to talk to councillors about the annual plan proposals and a meeting can be arranged.

Council's annual consultation on user fees and charges is being run concurrently with the annual plan process, with feedback on these invited via the same channels. Information on changes to user fees and charges can also be found at [www.nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020](http://www.nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020)

The members of the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party are encouraged to promote this opportunity through their networks for Māori to participate in this consultation process to inform and influence the council decision.


Following the close of the feedback period on 27 March, staff will collate all feedback and provide this to council for their consideration during a deliberations meeting scheduled for 12 May. Final adoption of the Annual Plan 2020/21 is scheduled for 16 June 2020, after which a follow-up report will be presented to the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party.

**Diagram 1: Sequence of long term and annual planning**



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## Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Annual Plan 2020/21 Consultation Document [↓](#) 

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## Authorised by Group Manager

**Name:** Jonathan Gibbard  
**Title:** Group Manager - Strategy, Governance and Engagement  
**Date:** 5 March 2020

# Ka pai ki mua, ka pai ki muri



Our plans for the coming year 2020/21

*Annual Plan 2020/21  
consultation document*

**Northland**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL   
Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau



# Meet your locals » Tūtakitia i te iwi kāinga

The 2019 elections saw four new faces join Northland Regional Council. Your fresh new council are all set to make the big decisions about what council does, including weighing-up

community feedback on this Annual Plan, and deciding what the final outcome will be.



# Have your say » Kōrero mai

It's time to review the budget for the next financial year, to ensure that we're on track to deliver the third year of our Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

With planning for a brand new long term plan just around the corner in 2021, we need to ensure that we are planning ahead as well as checking that

we're able to keep up the momentum on the vital work already underway.

This work was made possible by the feedback and support of our communities and the community groups that we work alongside, and we want to check in with you as we make changes to our plans.

We want to hear from you! This document gives an overview of what we're proposing, and you'll find more detailed information on our website, where you can also provide your feedback.

*Let us know what you think by Friday 27 March, and help us plan for a thriving Northland.*

## Who pays for what? Have your say on our user fees

Council activities and services are paid for by a mix of rates, investment income, grants and subsidies, and user fees. Our user fees contribute about 8.3% to our overall budget, funding work where there's a direct benefit to a particular beneficiary, or where an activity creates a need for work.

We review our user fees every year. This year we're proposing some changes to better cover the costs of managing our maritime areas, looking to ensure a 'user-pays' approach for breaching pest rules, and are making some other tweaks to make things simpler.

## We're keen to hear what you think.

*To find out more about these changes, and to have your say, visit [nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020](https://nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020)*

***Ka pai ki mua, ka pai ki muri***

*The whakatauki on the cover acknowledges the strength and success that can be achieved with mutual support between council and communities.*



# Where we're headed » Ki tua o paeroa

Our Long Term Plan 2018–2028 really ramped up our efforts in three areas:

- » Improving the state of our precious water;
- » Boosting our support for local communities to manage pests and weeds, and help Northland become pest-free; and
- » Providing better flood protection to at-risk communities.

We're now planning for our last Annual Plan before our next Long Term Plan (which we'll start talking to you about later in the year). For this annual plan it means some changes are needed to keep up the momentum and gear up for change ahead.

## What's in a plan?

*Every three years we do a long term plan, which sets our big priorities for the next 10 years, and how we're going to pay for it. In between years we do annual plans, that provide adjustment of the budget for that year.*



# Proposed changes » Whakarerekētia

Our Long Term Plan 2018-2028 introduced a step-change in council's work. Keeping up the momentum to deliver this work while also responding to grant funding opportunities requires some extra support.

We're proposing new investment in the way that we engage with our communities (\$44,700) and

support our relationships with Māori (\$142,700); changes to information technology and data management (\$592,000); extra support for pest plant prevention (\$110,000) and for our hydrology team (\$73,700); and we're replacing the engines of the maritime vessel 'Ruawai' (\$35,000).

We're also looking to future-proof in recognition of the challenges we will

be facing in our next long term plan, with the expansion of the council-owned poplar nursery (\$78,000), investment in water quality and quantity science to provide high-quality data to aid future decision making (\$435,000), and a climate change adaptation strategy (\$105,000) to scope out the best way to approach this challenge.

## What it means for rates

We're continually working to achieve the best value for money, striving to provide the best service to you while keeping rates as low as possible. We take into account increased rates income resulting from regional growth when we're considering new spend, as well as our investment income which subsidises our activities.

The proposals presented here comprise both operating and capital spend – the operational spends are those

that we need to fund from rates income if we're going to complete them.

Our total rates were budgeted in the Long Term Plan to go up 4% in the 2020/21 year. We're proposing to increase this by 4.6% for a total increase of 8.6%. This extra 4.6% works out to an average of \$13.60 per household, for a year-on-year average increase of just over \$30, taking the average estimated rates bill for the year to around \$390.

## Want to know more?

*For more detail on these proposed changes and rate increases, check out our supporting information document at [nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020](https://nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020).*

Our proposals add an extra \$1.4M to our operating budget for the year, bringing it to \$54M in total. It would also add \$265,000 to our capital spend for a total of \$12.4M.





## **E auraki ana koe ki te kōrero?**

*If you have any feedback we'd love to hear from you by 27 March 2020.*

**[www.nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020](http://www.nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020)**

*Here you'll find more detail, like our Supporting Information Document for the Annual Plan, and a document setting out our proposed user fees and charges for the coming year.*

### **Want to talk to a councillor about this plan?**

Call us on 0800 002 004 by Friday 13 March, and we'll tee something up.

**P** 0800 002 004    **W** [nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020](http://nrc.govt.nz/annualplan2020)    **E** [info@nrc.govt.nz](mailto:info@nrc.govt.nz)

**Northland**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL   
Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau