# Huihuinga O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Thursday 10 March 2022 at 11.00am





# Rārangi Take O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau

(Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Agenda)

Meeting to be held remotely via audio visual (Zoom) on Thursday 10 March 2022, commencing at 11.00am

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

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

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

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

# **TTMAC** representatives on other working parties

# Māori Technical Advisory Group

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

# Planning and Regulatory Working Party

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

# Water and Land Working Party

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

# **Climate Change Working Party**

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

# **Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party**

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

# Joint Climate Change Adaptation Governance Committee

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

# Local Government Elections subgroup

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

# Strategic (Priorities) Intent subgroup 2021

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

# Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group

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

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

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

\*These are TTMAC regional workshops.

# Commonly used terms and abbreviations

Appointed member – one of the (up to) twenty-one	MBIE – Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment
appointed iwi and hapū members from Te Taitokerau	MFE - Ministry for the Environment
tāngata whenua. Members are appointed in accordance	MOT - Ministry of Transport
with the Terms of Reference. In addition to appointed	MPI - Ministry for Primary Industries
members there are nine elected members (councillors)	MTAG - Māori Technical Advisory Group (a sub-group
AP - Annual Plan	of TTMAC)
TTMAC caucus – is comprised of appointed (tāngata	NES - National Environmental Standards
whenua) members	NINC - Northland Inc. Limited
CEO - Chief Executive Officer	NIWA - National Institute of Water and Atmosphere
CPCA - Community Pest Control Areas	NPS - National Policy Statement
<b>DOC</b> - Department of Conservation	NPS-FM - National Policy Statement for Freshwater
FNDC - Far North District Council	Management
<b>GIS</b> - Geographic Information System	RMA - Resource Management Act 1991
HEMP - Hapū Environmental Management Plan	RP – Regional Plan
IEMP - Iwi Environmental Management Plan	TAG - Technical Advisory Group
ILGACE - Iwi and Local Government Chief Executives Forum	<b>TKoT –</b> Te Kahu o Taonui
KDC - Kaipara District Council	TTMAC - Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working
LAWA – Land, Air, Water Aotearoa	Party
LEA - Local Electoral Act 2001	TTNEAP – Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Action Plan
LGA - Local Government Act 2002	TOR - Terms of Reference
LGNZ - Local Government New Zealand	TPK - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Maori Development)
LIDAR – Light detection and ranging	TWWAG – Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group
LTP - Long Term Plan	WDC - Whangarei District Council

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# TITLE: Record of Actions – 9 December 2021

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

Authorised byAuriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, onGroup Manager/s:2 March 2022

# Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to present the Record of Actions of the last meeting (attached) held on 9 December 2021 for review by the meeting.

# Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Unconfirmed Record of Actions from 9 December TTMAC meeting 🗓 🛣

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

Meeting held via audio visual link (Zoom) on Thursday 9 December 2021, commencing at 11.00am - 3.00pm

# Tuhinga (Present):

Co-Chair, Marty Robinson Co-Chair, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, Pita Tipene Councillor Justin Blaikie
Councillor Jack Craw
Councillor Colin Kitchen
Councillor Amy Macdonald
Councillor Penny Smart
Councillor Rick Stolwerk
Councillor Joce Yeoman
Councillor Terry Archer
Ngātiwai Trust Board, William Sullivan
Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Juliane Chetham
Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Mira Norris
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Janelle Beazley
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Nora Rameka
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Georgina Connelly
Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Taka Hapū Iwi Trust, Waimarie Kingi
Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau, Lynette Wharerau
Te Whakapiko Hapū, Rowan Tautari

# I Tae Mai (In Attendance):

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

Pou Manawhakahaere – GM Governance and Engagement Kaiārahi Tikanga Māori Kaiārahi Kaupapa Maori PA/Team Admin, Governance and Engagement

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

Chief Executive Officer Pou Tiaki Taiao - GM Environmental Services Policy and Planning Manager Strategic Policy Specialist Kaiārahi Tikanga Māori Governance Support Specialist Marketing and Engagement Manager Policy Specialist Biodiversity Manager Economic Policy Advisor Economist Policy Specialist Acting CEO, Northland Inc

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Kaiwhakahaere – GM Māori, Northland Inc

The formal meeting commenced at 11.05am.

# Karakia / Whakatau

Co-Chair Pita Tipene provided the opening karakia for the meeting in the tangata whenua members caucus session prior to the meeting, with the mihi from Kaiarahi Tikanga Maori, Robert Nathan.

# Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

## Ngā Whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa, Rihari Dargaville Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, Michelle Elboz Ngāti Tara, Victor Holloway Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua, Alan Riwaka Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri, Niki Conrad Te Roroa, Thomas Hohaia Te Rūnanga O Whāingaroa, Hoki Tua Ngāti Hau, Mike Kake

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

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

## Record of Actions – 14 October 2021 (Item 4.1)

It was agreed that the Record of Actions was an accurate reflection of the meeting. An amendment was made, however, to the third action for Item 4.9 by omitting the words "tāngata whenua" to read "If time does not allow for the draft to be discussed at a MTAG meeting, the draft submission shall be circulated to all tāngata whenua TTMAC members by email for comment."

Agreed action points: Nil.

# Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 4.2)

The Action Sheet was received.

Agreed action points: Nil.

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

The Strategic Intent is a long-term aspirational document. The next steps are for it to be workshopped with council (February 2022) and then taken to a council meeting.

#### Agreed action points:

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For staff to workshop the Strategic Intent with council early in 2022, and then take it to a formal council meeting.

# Health Check update (Item 4.4)

The Kaiāwhina Kaupapa Māori presented an update on the status of the 2021 Treaty Health Check. Key points included the reasons for and funding of the Treaty Health Check through the Long-Term Plan, why the Te Arawhiti framework was selected, and the amended draft process and timeline was included in the report for endorsement. Jane Kelsey was put forward as a possible independent assessor for the Health Check, or speaker at a future workshop.

## Agreed action points:

- That the amended 2021/22 Treaty Health Check process/timeline endorsed by members goes to council for their consideration
- That staff to continue to work with the Māori Technical Advisory Group to provide direction and advice as provided in the paper's process and timeline utilising the Te Arawhiti Māori Crown relations capability framework.

# Meeting schedule for 2022 (Item 4.5)

The meeting dates for Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party for 2022 were approved. The dates follow the existing schedule of meeting the second Thursday of each month, with no meeting in January. With local body elections being held in October, there will be a hiatus after September while elections take place and the governance structure is agreed to by the new council.

## Agreed action points:

The 2022 meeting dates for Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party are:

- 10 February (workshop)
- 10 March (formal meeting)
- 14 April (workshop)
- 12 May (formal meeting)
- 9 June (workshop)
- 14 July (formal meeting)
- 11 August (workshop)
- 8 September (formal meeting)
- 13 October dependent on local body election date
- November dependent on new council's governance statement
- December dependent on new council's governance statement.

# Regional marae-based hui (Item 4.6)

Members received the report about the 18 November virtual hui and discussed the merits of replacing bi-monthly regional marae-based hui with virtual hui focused on the priorities (Ngā Whainga) in TTMAC's Strategic Intent 2021-2040. It was agreed that virtual hui make it easier for members and external speakers to attend and that, while covid-19 makes planning regional hui difficult, to utilise virtual hui. Ongoing, a marae's connectivity is to be considered when hosting hui.

#### Agreed action points:

 That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party's regional marae-based hui are replaced with workshops based on the Ngā Whainga in TTMAC's Strategic Intent 2021-2040 as follows:

Date	Ngā Whainga
10 February 2022	Māori representation
14 April 2022	Regional Economic Development
	Strategy roll-out and implementation
9 June 2022	To be advised
11 August 2022	To be advised

- That a virtual workshop in place of a regional hui be held on Thursday, 10 February 2021.
- That invitations be extended to Kaipara District Council and Far North District Council, as equal shareholders in Northland Inc, for the 14 April workshop on regional economic development.

# Tangata whenua and council environmental monitoring (Item 4.7)

The report from the Strategic Policy Specialist provided an overview of the policy context for tāngata whenua involvement in council's environmental monitoring programme. Key points discussed included the need for the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) to be adequately resourced for the mahi requested of them, MTAG's appreciation of staffs' work to support their mahi, to include consent/compliance monitoring in the scope, the need for a Te Ao Māori and mātauranga Māori framework, that the issue is bigger than \$20,000 funding and feeds into wider kaupapa such as freshwater, and transitional steps towards devolution of functions and Hōkai Nuku model.

## Agreed action points:

- That staff engage with the Māori Technical Advisory Group in development of policy and procedures to achieve better tāngata whenua engagement and participation in council's environmental monitoring activities and in how council can support tāngata whenua environmental and consent/compliance monitoring mahi.
- That the working party be kept updated with progress and the draft policy and procedures be brought back to the working party for endorsement and recommendation to council for adoption.

# Local government review (Item 4.8)

The Policy and Planning Manager updated members on central government's process for reviewing local government, outlining council's initial approach to the local government review, and seeking members feedback on how they would like to be involved and on some initial proposed work. Ideally the council wish to give central government a collective view from Māori and council for how local government should look in Taitokerau for the next 40 years. During kōrero reassurance was sought about the role and relationship to Te Kahu o Taonui, emphasisng that the voice of TTMAC was not to be subsumed by others. The unreasonable timelines from central government were also noted.

#### Agreed action points:

- That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party's (TTMAC) tangata whenua members work with council with the aim of forming a collective view on the future form of local government for Northland.
- That the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) work with staff to develop a plan for how council and tangata whenua TTMAC members can work together to achieve the action point above.
- That an independent consultant be commissioned to undertake an initial series of interviews with tangata whenua leaders on their perspectives of a future local government for Northland.
- That MTAG recommend a list of tangata whenua to be interviewed (via email given the tight timeframe).
- That the Memorandum of Understanding with Te Kahu o Taonui be recirculated to TTMAC members.

# Local government elections 2022 (Item 4.9)

The Marketing and Engagement Manager provided an update on the plan for a joint Northland electoral campaign for the 2022 local government elections and sought members input and ideas into the development of a joint campaign, with a focus on how to encourage Māori to enrol, stand and vote in the upcoming local elections.

## Agreed action points:

That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) nominates members Kake, Rameka and Tipene to provide input and ideas into the development of a joint campaign, with a focus on how we can encourage Māori to enrol, stand and vote in the upcoming local elections.

# **Coastal Occupation Charging (Item 4.10)**

Members received the report. It included the Coastal Occupation Charging Discussion Document which had been updated in light of feedback from the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) who had been asked to provide advice on the design of a potential coastal occupation charging regime for Northland and recommendations on how to reflect Māori values and aspirations in a discussion document. The Policy Specialist answered wide-ranging questions from what structures the policy would cover to how revenue would be allocated, and what other councils were doing.

## Agreed action points:

That staff work with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) members to develop the section on 'tangata whenua perspective on coastal occupation charging', and that when completed the Coastal Occupation Charging Discussion Document - November 2021 go to council for their consideration.

## Secretarial Note:

- Staff to follow up with the member for Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Taka Hapū Iwi Trust regarding a mooring zone in the Ngunguru River which is a customary pipi-gathering area.
- The meeting adjourned at 1.20pm and reconvened at 1.45pm.
- A new item was tabled and addressed following Item 4.10, "Resource management system reform feedback on government proposals (Item 4.10A)".

# Resource management system reform – feedback on government proposals (Item 4.10A)

The Strategic Policy Specialist provided a verbal report advising that, in late November, the government released a discussion document setting out further proposals on the reform of the resource management system entitled *"Our future resource management system - materials for discussion"*. The government seeks feedback on the proposals by 28 February 2022. This timeframe does not allow the matter to be discussed at a Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) formal meeting so the collaborative process agreed to at TTMAC's 14 October meeting is to be followed.

# Agreed action points:

That the process for the feedback on the proposed resource management system reform be:

- Staff to develop draft feedback, circulate to and discuss with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) in late January 2022
- The draft to be workshopped with council in early February
- Timeframe allowing, return the draft to TTMAC for further feedback before going to the February council meeting
- The approved feedback to be lodged with the Ministry by 28 February 2022.

# Mapping - guidance for council (Item 4.11)

Members received this report subject to further work being done to flesh out some of the issues raised in the paper and discussion, such as intellectual property rights, privacy around aerial photography, and impact on rangatiratanga. This was to be done with reference to the Strategic Intent of "working together for the wellbeing of the environment". An updated report to be provided to a future meeting.

# Agreed action points:

• Updated paper to be presented back to the working party.

# Development of a Biodiversity Strategy for Taitokerau (Item 4.12)

The Policy Specialist outlined the purpose of a regional biodiversity strategy, the development of which had been supported at a Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party which requested that TTMAC advice be sought on the development process and engagement with tāngata whenua. After kōrero about its statutory standing and effect of the impending National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB), members were supportive of the staff engaging with the Māori Technical Advisory Group on this mahi.

## Agreed action points:

That staff engage with the Māori Technical Advisory Group to co-design a process to develop the Taitokerau Biodiversity Strategy.

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# Economic development - Update on activities of relevance to TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040 (Item 4.13)

Northland Regional Council's Economist, Northland Inc's Acting Chief Executive Officer and GM-Māori presented an update which focused on the impact of covid-19 restrictions, Northland Inc's move to joint ownership with the Kaipara and Far North district councils, opportunities around the Taitokerau Northland Destination Management Plan, the Statement of Intent, and projects such as digital connectivity, Te Tai Tokerau Water Trust, kingfish RAS, and Extension 350. TTMAC's feedback was sought on how they would like to provide direction on economic development activities of interest. Key points raised in the kōrero also included membership of the Joint Regional Economic Development Committee and funding of Northland Inc.

**Agreed action points:** Nil. Note that TTMAC's April virtual workshop will have a focus on regional economic development.

# Reports from other working parties and groups (Item 4.14)

The paper was taken as read. Brief verbal updates were provided. Clr Craw, Chair of the Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party noted, in particular, the large biosecurity operational plan. Clr Macdonald, Chair of the Climate Change Working Party, noted Victoria Harwood's appointment as the new Poutiaki Hapori – GM Community Resilience. Nora Rameka, one of three TTMAC representatives on the Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group noted that TWWAG would like to continue building their relationship with TTMAC, having found the whanaungatanga at the November TTMAC workshop beneficial.

Agreed action points: Nil.

# Chief Executive Officer's report to November council meeting (Item 4.15)

Report taken as read. The representative for Ngāti Hine queried observed that the environmental characterisation of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme seemed misleading as the catchment work moved into a Treaty Settlement process, which will run parallel but slower.

Agreed action points: Nil.

# Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 3.21pm.

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# TITLE: Receipt of Action Sheet

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

Authorised byAuriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, onGroup Manager/s:2 March 2022

# Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

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

# Nga mahi tutohutia / Recommendation

That the action sheet be received.

# Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Action sheet 🕹 🛣

## Outstanding Actions as at 15/11/2021

Meeting date	ltem/Issue	TTMAC action	Responsible staff	Status	Notes
12/03/20	Mātauranga Māori Framework	To scope the development of a Mātauranga Māori Framework and report back to TTMAC.	MTAG	In progress	MTAG's feedback to TTMAC is that Mātauranga Māori is led by Māori. Instead, staff are to progress developing a staff engagement toolkit for how council engages with Māori.
					Staff are currently progressing work on specific policies and strategies that address our engagement with Māori and the activities we undertake. For example, the Health Check and environmental monitoring (items 4.4 and 4.7 in the Dec 2021 agenda, which have been referred to MTAG).
11/02/21	Hapū Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWR) new signatories	That staff engage with members from Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust and Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau	Staff	In progress	MWRs were signed with Patuharakeke and Ngāti Rehia in December 2020. Discussions have commenced with Te Parawhau and Te Hikutu, and a date for signing was confirmed with Te
		regarding signing the multi-hapū-based MWR.			Uri o Hau for 11 November but which will be rescheduled to 2022 due to Covid-19 restrictions.
11/02/21	Hapū Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWR) review	Staff to bring a review of implementation issues to TTMAC in about six months' time.	Staff	In progress	Implementation plan is in progress and will be reported to TTMAC's April 2022 meeting.
08/04/21	Key focus areas – Workshop (Strategic Intent)	At the 8 April TTMAC meeting it was agreed to convene a planning workshop in May to outline key objectives and priorities for the six agreed strategic priorities, starting with a sub-group to co-design how the larger TTMAC planning workshop will be facilitated.	Council/Staff	In progress	TTMAC endorsed the amended Strategic Intent document at the 12 August TTMAC meeting. Council considered the Strategic Intent in an October workshop at their Treaty Noho on 30 Nov/1 Dec, in its wider context of Treaty vs Te Tiriti and He Whakaputanga. Next steps are detailed in Item 4.7 in this agenda.
12/8/21	Treaty of Waitangi / Tiriti o Waitangi - Health Check (Item 4.5)	That the 2021/22 Te Tiriti Health Check framework and process endorsed by TTMAC non-elected members go to council for their consideration (references to Treaty are to be read consistently as Te Tiriti).	Staff	In progress	See Item 4.11 in this agenda for a progress update.

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## Outstanding Actions as at 15/11/2021

Meeting date	ltem/Issue	TTMAC action	Responsible staff	Status	Notes
12/8/21	Coastal Occupation Charging (Item 4.6)	That council engage the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) to jointly develop a Draft Discussion Document on coastal occupation charging with staff and make recommendations to TTMAC on how to best incorporate Māori values and aspirations into the Discussion Document.	MTAG	Completed	At TTMAC's December 2021 meeting, members endorsed MTAG's recommended amendments to the draft Discussion Documents and for MTAG to develop a tāngata whenua section in the document to provide perspective. MTAG reviewed and approved the tāngata whenua section at their March 2022 meeting. The next step is for the document to go to council for their consideration.
12/08/21	Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) mahi	Topics/mahi that MTAG has been assigned from TTMAC.	MTAG	In progress	Item 4.14 on this agenda provides an update on the mahi MTAG have been doing.
14/10/21	Draft NRC Freshwater Framework	That staff engage with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) in development of the draft framework and keep TTMAC updated on progress with the draft framework.	MTAG	In progress	Item 4.6 on this agenda provides a progress update on development of a Draft Freshwater Framework that outlines the council's goals, priorities, and approaches for freshwater management over the next 10 years.
14/10/21	Review of the Regional Policy Statement	That guidance be sought from MTAG on whether the proposed process was appropriate, selection of a consultant and how the consultant would work with MTAG.	MTAG	Complete	At the 4 November 2021 MTAG meeting, members recommended, in terms of process, that a similar approach to that used for the Strategic Intent with a subgroup of TTMAC be used. This was taken to the Planning and Regulatory Working Party, which approved MTAG's proposed process. The next step is to prepare draft brief for the consultant who'll work with MTAG and take it to MTAG for review.
14/10/21	Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party representation on Water and Land Working Party	That a paper be taken to the November council meeting recommending that Waimarie Kingi be appointed onto the Water and Land Working Party as the replacement member for Victor Holloway council's Water and Land Working Party.	Staff	Completed	A paper was taken to the December council meeting which endorsed the appointment of Waimarie Kingi as TTMAC representative to the Water and Land Working Party.

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#### Outstanding Actions as at 15/11/2021

Meeting date	ltem/Issue	TTMAC action	Responsible staff	Status	Notes
9/12/22	Environmental monitoring policy	That staff engage with the MTAG in development of policy and procedures to achieve better tāngata whenua engagement and participation in council's environmental monitoring activities and in how council can support tāngata whenua environmental and consent/compliance monitoring mahi. TTMAC to be provided with progress reports and the draft policy brought back to TTMAC for endorsement and recommendation for council adoption.	MTAG	In progress	On the March MTAG agenda for discussion.
9/12/22	Local government review	MTAG work with staff to develop a plan for how council and tangata whenua TTMAC members can work together to achieve a collective view on the future form of local government for Northland.	MTAG	In progress	See Item 4.10 in the agenda.
9/12/22	Local government elections	Members Kake, Rameka and Tipene to provide input and ideas into the development of a joint Taitokerau local elections campaign, with a focus on how we can encourage Māori to enrol, stand and vote in the upcoming local elections.	Staff and TTMAC local elections roopu	In progress	A meeting was held on 22 February to get some direction from the TTMAC local elections roopu. See Item 4.8 in the agenda.
9/12/22	Resource management system reform	Circulate the draft submission to TTMAC for their feedback and discuss with MTAG, time allowing. Submission to be lodged on 28 February.	TTMAC/ MTAG	Complete	MTAG members feedback was incorporated into the draft and approved at the 22 Feb council meeting.
9/12/22	Mapping – guidance for council	Staff flesh out some of the issues and present the paper back to TTMAC.	Staff	In progress	
9/12/22	Development of a Biodiversity Policy for Taitokerau	Staff to engage with the MTAG to co-design a process to develop the Taitokerau Biodiversity Strategy.	MTAG	In progress	On MTAG's agenda for March meeting.

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# Te Taitokerau Māori and council working party Strategic Intent 2021-2040 -

**Te Kaupapa** Mission

# He iwi tahi tātou kia ora ai te taiao

Kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga work together for the wellbeing of the environment

# **Te Pae Tawhiti** Vision 2040

**He whenua haumoko** Land that is bountiful

**He wai mā** Water that is pure and healthy

**He iwi whai ora** People that are flourishing

# Capacity and capability

Ngā Whainga - Desired Goals

- I **Capability**: Tangata whenua are sustained to give effect to their aspirations in council decisions and operations.
- 2 **Capacity**: Tangata whenua are adequately resourced to participate in council decisions and operations.
- **3 Partnership**: Tangata whenua and council work in a Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnership to achieve their shared goals.

# Māori representation

Ngā Whainga - Desired Goals

- **4 Te Tiriti o Waitangi:** Is upheld and embraced.
- 5 Decision Making: Tangata whenua are equitably represented in all council decisions and operations.
- 6 **Resourcing:** Tangata whenua are equitably resourced to contribute to council decisions and operations.

# Water/marine

# Ngā Whainga - Desired Goals

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

# Climate crisis

# Ngā Whainga - Desired Goals

- **10 Te Ao Māori:** Ensure Te Ao Māori is inherent in mahi relating to climate crisis and its impacts.
- **11 Advocacy:** Ensure tangata whenua have a strong voice in the development of climate crisis policy.
- 12 Implementation: Provide support and resources to tangata whenua to prepare for and address the effects of climate crisis.

# Economic development

Ngā Whainga - Desired Goals

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

Ngā Tikanga



Titiro ki ngā taumata o te moana - Always remain strategic in our approach/intent/view Mahi tahi tutuki noa - Identifying opportunities, increased collaboration and completion of projects Me whakatau mā roto i te kōrero - Resolution through conversation

Kaitiakitanga - Dedicated stewardship by tangata whenua of Te Taitokerau

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

# TITLE: Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group - Terms of Reference and Remuneration

From:	Alison Newell, Policy Specialist
Authorised by	Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s:	Services, on 24 February 2022

# Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this item is to seek Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party's (TTMAC) endorsement for the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group's (TW-WAG) Terms of Reference (ToR).

The ToR has had further revisions proposed since it was presented to TTMAC in April 2021. Changes have been made to clarify the relationship between TW-WAG and TTMAC (i.e., that TW-WAG reporting to council is via TTMAC), and to specify the role of TTMAC members on TW-WAG. Other changes proposed include the removal of the clauses relating to media and withholding tax.

Further changes are also proposed, to give effect to a proposal from council staff to amend how TW-WAG members are remunerated which better reflects the technical/advisory function of the group and which is supported by TW-WAG.

# Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

- 1. That the report 'Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Terms of Reference and Remuneration' by Alison Newell, Policy Specialist and dated 21 February 2022, be received.
- 2. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse the Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group Terms of Reference (Attachment 1) to council for adoption.

# Tuhinga/Background

The ToR for TW-WAG has been through various revisions to better refine and clarify the role of the group, and address issues arising over the past year. The ToR are now ready to be presented to council for adoption, subject to TTMAC's endorsement.

# **ToR Changes**

Attachment 1 shows the proposed amendments to:

- clarify TW-WAG as an advisory group reporting via TTMAC to council, and the role of the TTMAC members on TW-WAG
- remove the clauses relating to media (to match the approach for other Working Parties) and withholding tax (unnecessary as governed by separate legislation and not controlled by council)
- the remuneration approach for TW-WAG (see below for details).

TW-WAG considered the proposed amendments to the ToR on 18 February and endorsed them, subject to endorsement from TTMAC and council approval.

# **TW-WAG Remuneration Proposal**

TW-WAG members are currently being remunerated via a hybrid of meeting allowance claims for participation in formal TW-WAG meetings plus invoices for additional work being undertaken

outside of those meetings (e.g., via individual contracts for monthly workshops, co-ordination, zui). This hybrid mix has proved frustrating for both TW-WAG members and council and has resulted in confusion, additional financial and administrative effort, and delays in payment of TW-WAG members. Council staff have proposed a more efficient and effective approach to remuneration for TW-WAG members that better reflects the technical and advisory nature of the group moving forwards.

This would see each TW-WAG member having an individualised Short Form Agreement contract specifying a maximum number of hours (@ \$70/hr) to cover their input until September 2022, by task/activity (e.g., preparation and participation in TW-WAG meetings) and invoice on a monthly based on hours spent that month (up to the maximum specified in the contract) and no longer needing to claim a separate meeting allowance.

Any professional services that TW-WAG identify as needed to support their work such as supporting research and analysis would be via separate contract allocated pursuant to council's procurement policy, with quotes being required from external providers in all instances.

# Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Attachment 1 Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Terms of Reference 🗓 🖾

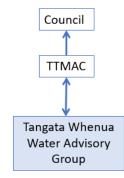
# Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group – Terms of Reference

## 1. Kupu whakataki | Background

The National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) came into force on 3 September 2020. It sets out new obligations that the Northland Regional Council (council) must give effect to in regard to freshwater management, including "... actively involving tangata whenua (to the extent they wish to be involved) ...".

Council with the support and recommendations from the Tai Tokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) has set up the Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TW-WAG) to provide tāngata whenua analysis, feedback and advice on the development of the plan change to give effect to the water quality planning requirements of the NPS-FM. Council acknowledges that:

- the TW-WAG will not be the only way council engages with tangata whenua about freshwater as the TW-WAG does not have a mandate to speak for all tangata whenua, Iwi, Hapū or whanau on their rights and interests in freshwater policy and regulation.
- TW-WAG will not be the only way in which council engages with Māori about freshwater generally, or the freshwater quality plan change specifically, as other public consultation and community engagement processes are planned including engagement with whānau, marae, Hapū, iwi authorities, as well as public feedback on the draft proposed plan change, and publicly notified calls for submissions and further submissions on the proposed plan change as prescribed by the Resource Management Act.
- The TW-WAG will include tangata whenua from various Iwi, Hapū, marae and whanau from throughout te Tai Tokerau, and recognises that the tangata whenua perspective varies and differs between different whanau, marae, Hapū, and Iwi.



TW-WAG does not hold decision-making powers on council policy and decisions will remain with council as appropriate<sup>1</sup>.

Recommendations from TW-WAG will be provided to TTMAC for their information and endorsement (where appropriate) and to facilitate open and transparent communication. <u>TTMAC will then provide the TWWAG</u> recommendations to Council once endorsed. <u>TWWAG recommendations will also be provided to council for decision making</u>. <u>TTMAC will not have any power of veto over or right to amend the recommendations from TW-WAG but retains the right to provide its feedback to council on TW-WAG recommendations.</u>

# 2. Te Kaupapa | Scope

TW-WAG has the following functions:

- provides key analysis for the proposed freshwater quality plan change to implement aspects of the National Policy Statement Freshwater Management 2020 from the perspective of tangata whenua o Te Tai Tokerau;
- provides recommendations to council from tangata whenua perspectives on the freshwater quality plan change development for Te Tai Tokerau;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Council has invited the TTMAC representatives appointed to TW-WAG to participate in their decision-making workshops in regards the freshwater plan change.

- commissions research with a particular focus on, but not limited to Kaupapa Māori research as required<sup>2</sup>; and
- develops recommendations to council on engagement with the wider Māori community on the proposed freshwater quality plan change

to support catalysing change in NRC's perspective and understanding of the mauri and mana o te wai, as foundational to all the mahi NRC does, to inform/change policy, implementation and delivery of that mahi, and provide reporting back to the Advisory Group on the resulting outcomes from its advice or recommendations.

Nothing in this Terms of Reference shall diminish the rights, interests and responsibilities of iwi, hapū, whanau to exercise their rangatiratanga over those matters of importance to them, as set out in He Whakaputanga and Te Tiriti o Waitangi and/or is confirmed in Iwi Settlement legislation.

# 3. Ngā Ture | Values

TW-WAG will be guided by the following principles including:

- Kia whakatōmuri te haere whakamua learn from the lessons of the past and the wisdom of those who have gone before us
- Titiro ki ngā taumata o te moana takiri ko te ata Always remain strategic in our approach/intent/view;
- Mahi Tahi Tutuki noa increased collaboration and completion of work;
- Me whakatau mā roto i te korero a willingness to work in collaboration;
- Kaitiakitanga dedicated stewardship of tāngata whenua of Te Tai Tokerau;
- Ngākau pono being true to the purpose of the partnership;
- Korero awhi Enabling all tangata whenua voices to be heard including whanau, hapū or lwi if they wish to contribute to any discussions; and
- Ko au te wai ko te wai ko au Our greatest obligation is to that which gives us life. To uphold Te Mana o te Wai and to acknowledge, protect and enhance the mauri of wai.

## 4. Ngā whainga | Objectives

TW-WAG will focus on the recognition of and provision for tangata whenua rights, interests and responsibilities in relation to the freshwater quality plan change guided by the Treaty of Waitangi and tikanga Māori<sup>3</sup>, including but not limited to:

a) Te Mana o te Wai<sup>4</sup> is the foundation for the mahi we do. Te Mana o te Wai is a concept that refers to the fundamental importance of water and recognises that protecting the health of freshwater protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. It protects the mauri of the wai. Te Mana o te Wai is about restoring and preserving the balance between the water, the wider environment, and the community.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Council funding is available for TW-WAG to allocate for undertaking or commissioning work associated with Māori values or other research relevant to the freshwater quality plan change of \$30,000 (2020-21 financial year) and \$45,000 (2021-22 financial year). This budget is also to cover secretarial support independent of council (refer clause 7b).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Council acknowledges that TW-WAG members can provide advice, but this does not usurp the mana of iwi and hapū to make decisions and representations to council on issues of importance to them.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Te Mana o Te Wai as defined in clause 1.3 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020: Ministry for the Environment, August 2020, Wellington available from

https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/national-policy-statement-for-freshwater-management-2020.pdf

- b) Determine how Te Mana o te Wai applies to water bodies and freshwater ecosystems in the region.
- c) Identifying the complexity of tangata whenua values through attributes and narratives in freshwater, assessing the likely consequences (impacts) on tangata whenua values of potential water management options, including criteria and indicators to ensure the future impacts on these values can be monitored.
- d) Develop baseline data of Tangata Whenua values on the relative Freshwater Management Unit (FMU).
- e) Define the criteria and indicators to ensure the future impacts on these values can be monitored.
- f) Define how Te Mana o te Wai applies to water bodies and freshwater ecosystems in Te Taitokerau from tangata whenua perspectives including, but not limited to, regional objective(s) describing how freshwater management in Te Taitokerau will give effect to Te Mana o te Wai and defining a range of local approaches.
- g) TW-WAG identify case studies to apply and test the above.

#### Deliverables

- h) Recommendations from a tangata whenua perspective on the following to be included in the draft proposed plan change:
  - long-term vision(s)
  - values
  - environmental outcomes for each value (objectives)
  - attributes for each value and set baseline states for those attributes
  - target attribute states and criteria to support achieving the environmental outcomes
  - monitoring sites relating to Māori freshwater values
  - rules and action plans
  - other matters raised in the course of these proceedings as agreed by TW-WAG and Council.
  - i) Propose means of engaging with tangata whenua on the draft proposed plan change.

TW-WAG will provide a series of reports as the work progresses.

#### 5. Ngā mema | Membership

TW-WAG will comprise a minimum of twelve and up to fifteen members in total consisting of:

- Three tangata whenua appointed members of Te Taitokerau Maori and Council (TTMAC) to represent TTMAC as a whole; and
- Up to twelve tangata whenua individuals from Te Taitokerau selected by the appointed selection panel<sup>5</sup> based on the desired individual and collective criteria and expertise (see Appendix 1).

All TW-WAG members have the following roles and responsibilities:

 Make every effort to attend each meeting and report anticipated absences to the council secretariat;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The Selection Panel appointed by council constituted two councillors and two tangata whenua representatives from TTMAC.

- Prepare adequately prior to each meeting and participate actively in meetings, contributing to actions when agreed;
- Bring matters of significance to the attention of TW-WAG and use Kaupapa Māori and sustainable environmental perspectives to undertake analysis or prepare advice as required;
- Maintain a broad knowledge of the issues and interests that relate to TW-WAG, not regarding themselves as representatives or advocates for particular sectors or interests.

## 6. Ngā mema tangohia | Removal and replacement of members

Membership of TW-WAG shall cease if a member:

- Resigns in writing; or
- Council receives a request from TW-WAG passed by 75% of members under exceptional circumstances where the behaviour of the member is considered detrimental to the effective operation of the group.
- Where a member fails to attend three consecutive meetings without giving their apologies prior to the meeting they will be requested to confirm whether they remain committed to being a member of TW-WAG and if not will be requested to step down in order for a replacement to be found as necessary. If that member is also a TTMAC representative, a replacement from within TTMAC will be sought in the first instance.

If any member resigns or is removed from TW-WAG, reducing the membership of the group to below twelve, all efforts will be made by council to fill the vacancy as soon as possible.

#### 7. Tūranga | Roles

#### a. Ngā Heamana | Co-Chairs

Provision has been made for TW-WAG to have co-Chairs. The following process will be undertaken to fill the positions of co-Chair.

The members of TW-WAG will appoint the co-Chairs from the members. One of the co-Chairs must be present at the meetings of the group.

The co-Chairs will be responsible for:

- alternating meeting Chair responsibilities;
- setting and previewing meeting agendas and reviewing TW-WAG actions prior to circulation;
- agreeing a work plan overseeing the progression of work in conjunction with council staff;
- reporting regularly, through council staff, to TTMAC-and council; and
- representing TW-WAG in any meetings with council or other stakeholders as required.

The appointment of co-Chairs will be for a one-year period initially.

#### b. Secretariat

Council will provide secretarial support to TW-WAG to:

- Assist the Co-Chairs to prepare formal meeting agendas;
- Record minutes and action points;
- Circulate meeting information packs (agenda, minutes, presentations and reports as required);

- Procure research, reports and guest speakers on behalf of TW-WAG as required;
- Book catering and venues as required; and
- Administer expenditure requests, member remuneration and reimbursement as required.

TW-WAG will also appoint and resource an independent secretariat to undertake the following duties:

- Take "in caucus" and informal meeting minutes;
- Co-ordinate and streamline in caucus actions and communications;
- Work alongside the NRC Secretariat for streamlined documentation transfer and communication to the TW-WAG members; and
- \_\_\_\_Any other matters required by the TW-WAG.

## c. TMMAC members on TW-WAG (and council workshops)

The role of the TTMAC members on TW-WAG is to:

- Champion TW-WAG's recommendations to TTMAC;
- Champion TTMAC's recommendations to council;
- Provide a wider strategic view to TW-WAG;
- Identify relationships/connections with other TTMAC workstreams; and
- Represent the views/values of TTMAC at TW-WAG.

Their role is not to:

- Represent the views of or speak on behalf of all hapū/iwi of Te Taitokerau; or
- <u>Represent the views of the hapū/iwi that have mandated the member's representation on</u> <u>TTMAC.</u>

#### 8. Pāpāho | Media

Any media statements or releases from TW-WAG will not reflect the position of council unless previously agreed. Where council intends to release any media statement or press release which refers to or relates to the work of TW-WAG, council will seek comment and feedback from TW-WAG co-Chairs beforehand. TW-WAG may choose to appoint a spokesperson for the group as the main point of contact for media enquiries. TW-WAG shall be responsible for its own media communications and may seek feedback or comment from council prior to release.

## 9.8. Te Wahanga | Term of appointment

The term of appointment will be from December 2020 until such time as council publicly notifies its proposed freshwater quality plan change. The term of appointment can be less if a member:

- Resigns; or
- Misses three consecutive meetings or is requested to leave (see 6. above), or
- TW-WAG is disbanded.

The life-span TW-WAG may be extended at the discretion of council, and all members invited to continue with a revised Terms of Reference as appropriate.

## 10.9. Whakamahinga | Operation

Date: 154 December 202127 January 18 February 2022

Council's Pou Tiaki Taiao Group Manager Environmental Services is the senior manager responsible for TW-WAG and shall attend all formal meetings and hui in this capacity or such person as he/she may appoint to represent him/her.

The Group Manager, or such person, will jointly agree to appoint, and other council staff designated by him/her, will be responsible for the maintenance and servicing of TW-WAG formal meetings (such as provision of venue and ZOOM link, minute-taking, catering).

For informal meetings or caucus prior to formal TW-WAG meetings, council staff will not participate unless requested to do so by TW-WAG co-Chair(s), in which case they will participate as 'ex-officio' observers. Secretarial support for any 'informal' TW-WAG meetings and caucus prior to formal TW-WAG meetings will be provided independently of council staff and resourced from the TW-WAG allocated budget. Both secretarial support persons will liaise closely to ensure smooth operation of the TW-WAG.

# **<u>11.10.</u>** Papā o te pānga | Declaration of interest

Members will be asked to declare any interest when they join TW-WAG and at any time during the term if new interest arises. A declaration of interest log will be maintained by the Secretariat support responsible for liaising with the group and members are asked to declare a potential interest at each meeting. This is particularly relevant in the procurement of research or other advice.

Members of the group will not use any internal knowledge resulting from their participation in TW-WAG as a means to gain commercial advantage.

## 12.11. Ngā hui | Meetings

TW-WAG will meet regularly as per the schedule below. Most meetings will be held at the council's office in Whangārei and by ZOOM, and some meetings will be hosted elsewhere for field workshops. The frequency and number of meetings may be reviewed, and this Terms of Reference amended as appropriate.

Meeting #/month	Draft Agenda	Comments/Notes
1 / January 2021	Powhiri. Appointment of Chair, Terms of Reference and overall work plan for TW-WAG. Identification of background research and analysis needs.	Welcome. Discussion and agreement on ToR, project planning and timetable of tasks. Agreement on commissioning of work needed (to be done by TW- WAG members/external consultants, etc). Agreement on work plan for TW- WAG to notification of proposed plan change.
2 / March 2021	Define Te Mana o Te Wai in Te Tai Tokerau Defining the Principles – Mana whakahaere, Kaitiakitanga, Manaakitanga, Governance, Stewardship, Care and respect. Defining Māori freshwater values and developing a "Te Mana o te Wai" Māori assessment framework.	What does Te Mana o te Wai mean to tāngata whenua in a Te Taitokerau context? What do these principles mean to tāngata whenua in a Te Taitokerau context? Identification of freshwater values from tāngata whenua perspectives (mahinga kai and any others identified by TW-WAG) and tool(s)

## Indicative Meeting Schedule

# Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group Terms of Reference

		for assessing impacts on those values.
3 / April 2021	Long-term visions, values and	Define what these are from tangata
5770pm 2021	environmental outcomes.	whenua perspective.
4 / May 2021	Long-term visions, values and	Define what these are from tangata
4 / Widy 2021	environmental outcomes.	whenua perspective.
F / has 2024		· · ·
5 / June 2021	Target attribute states and criteria	Define what these are from tangata
<u> </u>	related to each outcome.	whenua perspective.
6 / August 2021	Action Plans, rules and methods to	Define the appropriate and effective
	achieve target attribute states.	methods (including rules and non-
		regulatory means) for each FMU.
7 / October 2021	Action Plans, rules and methods to	Define the appropriate and effective
	achieve target attribute states.	methods (including rules and non-
		regulatory means) for each FMU.
8 / December 2021	Draft text for proposed draft plan	Development of text relating to
	change on freshwater quality and	tāngata whenua provisions for
	section 32 report.	inclusion in draft proposed plan
		change.
9 / February 2022	Draft text for proposed draft plan	Development of text relating to
	change on freshwater quality and	tangata whenua provisions for
	section 32 report continued.	inclusion in draft proposed plan
	·	change.
10 / March 2022	Recommendations for engagement	Propose approach to enabling
	with tangata whenua on draft	tangata whenua input to the draft
	proposed plan change.	proposed plan change process.
<del>11 / April 2022</del>	Finalising draft proposed	Make recommendation(s) to Council
	freshwater quality plan change text	on draft proposed plan change
	and s.32 reports and	package to be released for public
	recommendations to Council from	consultation.
	TW-WAG.	
<del>12 / May 2022</del>	Finalising draft proposed	Make recommendation(s) to Council
	freshwater quality plan change text	on draft proposed plan change
	and s.32 reports and	package to be released for public
	recommendations to Council from	consultation.
	TW-WAG.	
<del>13 / August -</del>	Review of responses received on	Make recommendation(s) to Council
September 2022	draft proposed plan change during	on proposed plan change package to
<b></b>	public consultation and propose	be notified.
	revisions to text as appropriate.	
	revisions to text as appropriate.	I

The co-Chairs in consultation with the group may invite non-member individuals or groups to attend TW-WAG meetings.

In addition to the above meetings, eight monthly workshops are scheduled (February – September 2022).

# 13.12. Kotahitanga | Quorum

The quorum for a TW-WAG meeting will be half of the members, including at least 1 TTMAC representative.

# 14.13. He utu | Payment

Payments for members of TW-WAG for meeting attendance will be \$240 (members) or \$300 (cochairs), and mileage will be in accordance with the council's policies and in accordance with this Terms of Reference <u>up until December 2021</u>. From January 2022 onwards TWWAG members will be reimbursed for participation in workshops, other hui and monthly zui in accordance with individual contracts setting out a maximum number of hours @ \$70/hr. In addition, co-Chairs' will be reimbursed for time spent on liaison/project management and attendance at TTMAC workshops and meetings @ \$70/hr. Payments include: meeting allowance, <u>Council will also reimburse</u> mileage (one claim per vehicle) and travel time. (see Appendix 2 for more detail).

Additional payment may be made for specific research or work that TW-WAG may delegate to its members outside of preparing for and attending TW-WAG meetings (see Appendix 2).

# 15.14. Whakaoti raruraru | Conflict resolution

Should conflict occur, the co-Chairs and the TW-WAG members 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 TW-WAG members.

# 16.15. Ngā purongo | Reporting - accountability

TW-WAG, through the co-Chairs will provide a summary report to TTMAC following each meeting and be available to respond to any questions. TW-WAG, through the co-Chairs will provide reports to council following each meeting for decisions as appropriate.

# 17.16. Arotakenga | Review

The Terms of Reference may be reviewed as required. All significant changes to the Terms of Reference will be subject to the approval of council through a recommendation made by <u>TTMACTW-</u> WAG. Minor changes to the Terms of Reference will be approved by the TW-WAG Co-Chairs, NRC Policy & Planning Manager and NRC Pou Tiaki Taiao Group Manager Environmental Services.

## 18.17. Tuku mahi| Delegations

TW-WAG has no delegated authority from council.

## 19.18. Taumahatanga | Liability

The members of the TW-WAG will not be liable to the Council for any litigation costs, liabilities, expenses, or claims suffered or incurred by the Council (**Council Liability**) due to acts or omissions of the Council which rely, directly or indirectly, on the advice of the TW-WAG, unless the advice which gave rise to the Council Liability involved the dishonesty or wilful misconduct of the TW-WAG or any of its members.

## **20.19.** Taonga Hinengaro | Intellectual Property<sup>6</sup> and Sensitive Information

Mātauranga Māori is recognised by council as an evolving ancestral inheritance that is a taonga
protected under the Treaty of Waitangi and which services to maintain, enhance, transmit and
generate cultural identity within Māori communities. Council accepts that under tikanga Māori
(Māori law and ethics) Māori individuals and communities have conditional rights to use and access
mātauranga Māori, contingent upon their fulfilment of Kaitiakitanga (guardianship) obligations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This section has been taken from the Otago Polytechnic Intellectual Property Mātauranga Māori policy available at: <u>https://www.op.ac.nz/assets/Uploads/842d8c8dd3/MP1103-Intellectual-Property-Matauranga-Maori.pdf</u> and amended.

Date: 154 December 202127 January 18 February 2022

- Council recognises that mātauranga Māori introduced to the council remains subject to the Kaitiakitanga obligations and principles recognised by the originating community and/or individual(s).
- Council recognises that the use and development of mātauranga Māori is subject to the overriding
  principles and obligations of Kaitiakitanga, and subject to confirmation from the originating
  community and/or individual/s. Council will ensure that at all times, access to and use of
  intellectual property containing mātauranga Māori maintains and enhances the integrity of the
  mātauranga and the originating community and/or individual(s).
- Intellectual property created in the course of work or research that incorporates mātauranga Māori, or elements thereof, shall recognise that mātauranga Māori aspects shall remain under the ownership and kaitiaki relationship of the originating community and/or individual(s) and that any use of that mātauranga Māori in any council document is discussed beforehand and that appropriate acknowledgement of the originators of that knowledge is provided.
- Council recognises that mātauranga Māori is a significant component of Northland's heritage, and that sharing mātauranga Māori facilitates inter-cultural dialogue and understanding that is in the regional interest. However, council recognises that the originating Māori community and/or individual has the primary interest as kaitiaki over the mātauranga. Council will ensure that mātauranga Māori held by council will be stored and managed in a way that respects and enhances its cultural and spiritual integrity.
- TW-WAG recognises that council is subject to the local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) and that most information is therefore public information, including internal correspondence and documentation except where expressly covered by the Privacy Act 2020.

# Appendix 1 – Desired Membership Criteria

Individual membership criteria (desired):

- Tāngata whenua (whakapapa to tāngata whenua Te Taitokerau)
- Freshwater kaitiaki knowledge and/or experience
- An understanding of Te Ao Māori (the Māori world view)
- Knowledge of the Treaty of Waitangi and He Whakaputanga (Declaration of Independence 1835)

Collective membership criteria (desired):

- Diverse representation of member gender and age
- Balanced geographical affiliation/connections across Te Taitokerau
- A mix of people who have practical experience gained at a national, iwi, hapū, and/or whanau level
- At least one person with legal and/or policy development experience
- At least three people with on-the-ground freshwater Kaitiakitanga experience
- At least two people with experience in Maori land management
- At least one person should have project management experience
- At least 50% of the working group are competent with Te Reo me ona tikanga / kawa o Te Taitokerau (competence in Te Reo and Māori processes in Northland)

# Appendix 2 – Allowances and Remuneration

#### From December 2020 – December 2021

#### **Meeting Allowance**

The council will pay a maximum daily meeting (workshop) allowance of \$240 (member) or \$300 (cochairs) subject to the provisions of council's allowances policy. If a TW-WAG member attends two meetings (workshops) on the same day, the allowance may only be claimed once for that day.

For further information please see: <u>https://www.nrc.govt.nz/resource-library-summary/plans-and-policies/governance-documents/non-elected-members-allowances-policy/</u>

#### **Out of Meeting Remuneration**

There is a certain amount of meeting preparation and follow up support required from each member captured in the agreed meeting fee. Additional work over and above this expectation will be negotiated separately. This type of work may include (but not limited to); additional reading, specific research, planning and reporting back to the TW-WAG, NRC and other forums if necessary. All such work will be undertaken by specific contract and remuneration for such additional work is separate to the remuneration for meeting attendance.

In addition to the formal meetings identified (see clause 12.) contracts will be issued to TW-WAG members for monthly zui (2hrs/month) and nine workshops (half- and full-day) @ \$70/hr.

#### From January 2022 onwards

The council will contract all TWWAG members (@ \$70/hr) for participation in:

- Workshops (including preparation time)
- Monthly zui

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• Other hui/workshops of relevance that will help inform the work of TWWAG

up to a maximum number of hours (@ \$70/hr).

In addition, council will contract co-Chairs for participation in:

- Liaison/project management
- TTMAC meetings/workshops (including preparation time)

up to a maximum number of hours (@ \$70/hr).

All contracts will be approved by NRC Pou Tiaki Taiao Group Manager Environmental Services.

#### Other Research/Specific Work Required by TWWAG

The TW-WAG Co-Chairs, NRC Policy & Planning Manager and NRC Pou Tiaki Taiao Group Manager Environmental Services will jointly decide on the award of any contracts to provide work required by the TW-WAG. Council's Procurement Policy applies.

This represents a transparent and efficient process having representation of the TW-WAG that leads the kaupapa and NRC that holds financial and administrative responsibility for the contracts and budget.

#### Vehicle Mileage Claims

- 1. <u>A vV</u>ehicle mileage allowance may be claimed for a TW-WAG member's use of their own vehicle, including travel to and from the member's residence, if the travel is:
  - a) In the member's own vehicle; and
  - b) By the most direct route that is reasonable in the circumstances; and
  - c) Is to attend TW-WAG meetings.
- 2. The vehicle mileage allowance is payable to TW-WAG members at the following rates:
  - a) for a petrol or diesel vehicle:
    - (i) 79 cents per kilometre for the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel; and
    - (ii) 30 cents per kilometre after the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel.
  - b) for a petrol hybrid vehicle:
    - (i) 79 cents per kilometre for the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel; and
    - (ii) 19 cents per kilometre after the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel.
  - c) for an electric vehicle:
    - (i) 79 cents per kilometre for the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel; and
    - ii) 9 cents per kilometre after the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel.
- 3. Mileage claims must be made monthly.
- 4. A maximum of 500 km mileage claim per meeting applies.

#### Travel Time Allowance

- 1. Council will pay a travel time allowance to TW-WAG members for travel by a member, including travel to and from the member's residence, if the travel is:
  - a) to attend TW-WAG meetings; and

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- b) by the quickest form of transport reasonable in the circumstances; and
- c) by the most direct route that is reasonable in the circumstances
- 2. The allowance payable for each day is:
  - a) \$37.50 per hour; but
  - b) only for the travel for that day that exceeds 1 hour.
- However, if a member resides outside Northland region<sup>7</sup> and travels to the area to attend TW-WAG meetings, the member is only eligible for a travel time allowance in respect of eligible travel time:
  - a) after the member crosses the boundary of Northland region; and
  - b) after the first hour of eligible travel within Northland region.
- 4. The maximum amount of travel time allowance that a member may be paid for eligible travel in a 24-hour period is eight hours.
- 5. Travel time allowance claims must be made monthly.

#### Withholding Tax

- 1. Council is only required to deduct withholding tax from payments that it makes to TW-WAG members for any work or services that they perform.
- 2. Reimbursements that council pays to members for expenditure incurred as a TW-WAG member or any allowances that a member may receive from council are not subject to withholding tax.

For further information please see: <u>https://www.nrc.govt.nz/resource-library-summary/plans-and-policies/governance-documents/non-elected-members-allowances-policy/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Refer to regional boundary map available here: <u>https://www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/585d67aa95/North-Island-PNG.PNG</u> - Northland boundary is taken from 9.5km south of Kaiwaka on SH1.

	TITLE:	<b>Draft Freshwater</b>	'Framework'
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From:	Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services
Authorised by	Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental
Group Manager/s:	Services, on 24 February 2022

# Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

This report provides an update on progress on development of a Draft Freshwater Framework that outlines the council's goals, priorities, and approaches for freshwater management over the next 10 years. The draft framework reflects commitments in the 2021 Long Term Plan and key steps in delivering on central government direction in 'essential freshwater'.

The concept of a freshwater framework was presented to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party meeting of 14 October 2021. Recommended actions from that meeting were that MTAG be engaged on the draft and that a draft be presented to TTMAC prior to adoption by council. This has occurred and the draft framework is attached (**Attachment 1**).

The draft Freshwater Framework is tabled for TTMAC comments on the draft would be greatly appreciated.

# Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

- 1. That the report 'Draft Freshwater 'Framework'' by Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao Group Manager Environmental Services and dated 16 February 2022, be received.
- 2. That TTMAC provide any final comments on the Draft Freshwater Framework, and endorse the framework, prior to council adoption in March.

# Tuhinga/Background

The development of a draft framework setting out key freshwater issues for council and its goals, priorities and approaches to management freshwater started in mid-2020. TTMAC endorsed engagement between MTAG and staff in developing the draft and good progress was made. However, the release of the government's 'Essential freshwater' package changed the policy direction for freshwater significantly, meaning the draft was effectively put on hold.

'Essential freshwater' is a set of national instruments that direct how regional councils are to manage freshwater. It includes: the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020, Stock exclusion regulations 2020 and National Environmental Standards for Freshwater 2020. It introduced the concept of Te Mana o te Wai, stronger protection for wetlands and broader requirements to manage and improve water quality.

The freshwater central government policy 'landscape' has now settled somewhat, and council commitments and resourcing for freshwater management have been confirmed through the 2021 Long Term Plan. In mid-2021 the timing for restarting work on the Draft Freshwater framework was considered more appropriate and the concept was reintroduced to TTMAC on 14 October 2021. Recommended actions from the October 2021 meeting were that MTAG be engaged on the draft and that a draft be presented to TTMAC prior to adoption by council. A final draft framework has been developed and is attached (**Attachment 1**).

The Draft Framework is to be a public facing document setting out the significant freshwater management issues in Te Tai Tokerau and councils key goals, priorities and actions over the next 10 years. The goals, priorities and actions generally reflect council commitments in the 2021 Long Term Plan and government direction in 'essential freshwater'. It is not a 'regulatory' document (i.e. it has no rules of legal 'force') but will be useful for council to track it's progress on freshwater management and explain to the public what council plans to do over the next 10 years. It does not in itself implement requirements of essential freshwater but sets out the key steps that council will take to do so – in other words it is a 'roadmap' rather than actual implementation.

A draft was circulated to MTAG for feedback in early December 2021 – there was no feedback received at that time, however MTAG input into the pre-essential freshwater draft was significant and much of that feedback is retained in the current version **Attachment 1**.

A more user-friendly web version is being developed by the communications team but was unfortunately not available at the time of drafting this paper. It is staff intention that this will be available by the time of council adoption.

Staff would greatly appreciate any final feedback from TTMAC prior to adoption by council (ideally at the 23 March council meeting).

# Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Draft Freshwater Framework 🗓 🛣



# Caring for Northland's freshwater: our 10-year plan

Tiakina ngā Wai Māori o Te Tai Tokerau: Ko tō mātou mahere rautaki tekau tau te roa



Kei te tangi a Ranginui Kei te tangi a Papatūānuku Kei te rere ngā roimata Rere ki uta. Rere ki tai. Kei hea ngā Kaitiaki mō Te Mana o te Wai Te Mauri o te Wai? Whakarongo mai! Whakaoratia! Hei oranga wairua! Hei oranga tāngata! Hei oranga mō Aotearoa katoa

Our primordial sky father weeps As our earth mother mourns Their tears flowing forth manifest in the mountain waters that percolate down to the sea. Where-art the earthly protectors of the water's authority? The guardians of its essence? Pay heed to the abuses of our time and reinvigorate the water's power of life As sustenance for our spirit As wellbeing for our person And as health and prosperity for a vibrant New Zealand for all.

- Statement from Te Mana o te Wai | The health of our wai, the health of our nation



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# Protecting our freshwater |

## Kia manaakitia ō tātou Wai Māori

Freshwater is a taonga that we all need to protect. It supports all life and society, and underpins our unique natural environment, our health and well-being and our social and economic activity.

For generations people have been 'borrowing' unsustainably from the environment, creating a complex legacy of issues for our freshwater today.

As a regional council it is vital that we, alongside other partners, manage freshwater in an integrated and sustainable way – for now, for future generations, and for the environment.

We also need to provide for the mana (or authority) of water and its sacred relationship for the wellbeing of Māori.

We acknowledge there are huge changes happening for freshwater management in Aotearoa through the government's Essential Freshwater programme. A key part of Essential Freshwater is the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) which embeds the concept of Te Mana o te Wai in all freshwater planning and identifies four compulsory freshwater values (Ecosystem health, Human contact, Threatened species and Mahinga kai) that must be managed. It also sets out the process councils must use to implement the NPS-FM by the end of 2024.

It's not our intention to replicate or pre-empt the outcomes of that mahi in this document. The strands of this work are, however, woven throughout our plans which we'll review and adapt as needed.

In the meantime, we have a huge amount of work underway and planned to protect and improve freshwater in Te Taitokerau – this document maps out our pathway for the next 10 years as committed to in our Long Term Plan 2021-2031. It will be updated as freshwater planning progresses and after each long term plan to ensure it remains current.

# Council's role in managing water Ko te tūranga o te kaunihera i ngā mahi whakahaere wai

As a regional council, we're charged with managing freshwater but we don't do this alone. From the hills to our harbours, we work together with iwi and hapū, landowners, communities, and industry to care for and improve our water.

A huge amount of the work we do relates to managing water quality, water quantity and the health of ecosystems within freshwater bodies.

We monitor freshwater state and trends, develop policy and rules, and manage both consenting and compliance for discharges, land use and water takes. We also support a lot of mahi on the ground through our biodiversity, land management and biosecurity programmes.

Having meaningful relationships and partnerships with Maōri is critical to how we manage water in Te Taitokerau. It is entrenched in Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi and the legislation we operate under, and our commitment to strong relationships with Maōri is embedded as a strategic direction for council.

While there's plenty of work happening, we recognise that there is plenty more to do. This document explains where we're focussing our efforts and will help us keep on track as work we towards improving the state of Northland's freshwater.



# Recognising Māori perspectives | Kia ākuhakuhatia te tirohanga Māori

In Te Ao Maōri, one of the core values for how Maōri connect with the world is kaitiakitanga – protecting and preserving the environment for generations to come. Freshwater is considered a taonga, and Maōri are the kaitiaki (guardians) of the natural world including freshwater and the life it supports.

As kaitiaki, Māori are committed to working within communities and sharing mātauranga Māori (a deep knowledge based in the Māori world view) to inform the varying iwi and hapū needs for water across Te Taitokerau.

We recognise that there are fundamental differences between the Māori world view and how councils operate. We won't always agree on how best to get there, but we're committed to working in close partnership along the way – we all want clean, healthy water for Te Taitokerau.

We also acknowledge that Māori have a strong desire to be represented in decision-making on water which to date hasn't been fulfilled. There remain some significant water-related issues for Maōri, including ownership and allocation of water (which is a matter between Māori and the Crown) which haven't been resolved.

# Our interconnected water

# Ko ngā hononga wai

As water travels through the landscape of Te Taitokerau, it is affected by geology, land use, and soils.

Waterbodies of different types are also very much interconnected. Groundwater affects surface water (and vice versa), and the quality of freshwater affects coastal waters in harbours and estuaries.

In Te Ao Māori, the environment is viewed holistically – the moana, whenua, wai and tāngata are all from the same whakapapa.

### Rivers and streams - many and varied

Te Taitokerau has many rivers, stemming from over 1400 catchments (the area of land from which rainfall drains into a river).

Our rivers are mostly short and have highly variable flows which are more sensitive to water takes, especially during dry periods when demand for water is high. Most of our rivers flow into estuaries or harbours – these areas are more impacted by contaminants like sediment than the open coast.

### Dune lakes - precious gems

Dune lakes are rare and precious ecosystems on a global scale and Northland is home to more than 400 of them, including the iconic Kai Iwi Lakes.

While water quality and biodiversity are world-class in several of our dune lakes, many others are slowly degrading and need help to recover.

## Wetlands - kidneys of the earth

Northland's numerous wetlands support a wealth of indigenous habitats and wildlife, and act as 'buffers' or 'sponges' storing and releasing water in times of flood or drought. In the past, many people didn't recognise the true value of wetlands so huge numbers were converted to pasture or urban use.

Like kidneys, most wetlands act as giant filters, helping to soak up water and cleanse the system by breaking down nutrients and trapping sediment.

### Groundwater - what lies beneath

Groundwater is rainwater that has travelled through the soil to underground aquifers.

Our understanding of groundwater is still growing, and caution is needed so that extraction is sustainable and for coastal aquifers, demand does not lead to salt water intrusion. Ground water

and surface water are also often related, with groundwater feeding rivers, springs, lakes and wetlands which makes a holistic management approach important.

### Rainfall - an uneven resource

We get plenty of rain in Te Taitokerau (about 1600mm a year on average) but it doesn't always come when or where we want it.

Climate change predictions for our rainfall are that we'll see more extreme weather events – both large storm events, and more frequent and intense drought conditions. Changes in rainfall will affect how much water is available in rivers and aquifers.

More information on the state of freshwater in Te Taitokerau is available at:

- <u>https://www.nrc.govt.nz/environment/environmental-data/</u>
- Land Air Water Aotearoa (LAWA) https://www.lawa.org.nz/explore-data/northland-region/

# Challenges for managing freshwater

# Ko ngā wero whakahaere Wai Māori

### A legacy of land use: water quality

Our history of land development over generations (often actively encouraged by the government of the day) has had an enormous impact on water quality in Northland. While modern land use and development practices have improved, we are still dealing with the legacy of the past.

Soil loss through erosion is a significant issue in Northland due to the region's terrain and soil types. A history of deforestation means our valuable soils continue to be washed off our hillsides and pour into our waterways.

Sediment is the most widespread contaminant in Northland waterways and its many shallow harbours, smothering precious aquatic habitat and reducing water clarity.

Also, *E. Coli* levels indicates faecal contamination mostly from livestock (and in some cases wildfowl and human sources) is high in many of our waterways, particularly after rain. Nutrients are an issue in places like dune lakes which don't flush like rivers.

For Māori, this legacy of land development has damaged the mauri (life force) of water, affecting their ability to sustain their way of life and undermining the principle of kaitiakitanga.

Improving water quality in Northland is very much a marathon, not a sprint, and the journey is well underway. However, the impact of our activities today, both positive and negative, may take years to be reflected in our rivers, lakes, aquifers and wetlands.

### A fine balance: water quantity

Being able to use water is critical to everything we do. We drink it, swim in it, use it to produce food and are culturally connected to it. The productivity of our land and our wider economy depends on it.

Managing water quantity is about striking the right balance between water being taken and used, while ensuring enough remains to support healthy aquatic life, cultural values and recreational use. This is particularly important where there is high demand for water.

Water quantity also needs to be looked at as part of a bigger picture – it's intimately linked with water quality, and often surface water and groundwater are connected too.

Getting the balance right is not easy as there are often competing demands and values for water.

Further, most water takes rely on extraction from natural waterbodies (rather than collecting and storing water when it is plentiful), so reliability of supply is an issue in many areas, especially during dry years and where demand for water is high (areas of high allocation).

We get plenty of rain, but generally not when or where it's needed most, which is becoming increasingly challenging for our region's water reliability and can limit economic opportunities and resilience.

In many cases, traditional Māori water resources (such as puna/springs) have been impacted by changes to flows and levels in waterbodies, affecting the ability of Māori fulfil their obligations of kaitiakitanga.

## An ideological shift: Te Mana o te Wai

Central government has recognised the national significance of freshwater and Te Mana o te Wai through the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM).

The concept of Te Mana o te Wai is an ideological change in approach to freshwater management. It puts the health and wellbeing of waterways first, the health needs of people second and the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people third.

Fundamental to Te Mana o te Wai is actively involving tangata whenua in freshwater management and decision-making processes to the extent that they wish to be involved.

The NPS-FM also places emphasis on the application of matauranga Māori to freshwater management. In Te Taitokerau, the expression of matauranga Māori specific to wai, whenua and moana needs to be considered in the context of iwi and hapū structures.

# What we want to achieve

# Ko ā tātou whainga

To protect and restore the health and mauri of freshwater, we're working towards a number of outcomes. These are shaped by our legal obligations as a regional council, what our communities need and want, and the specific freshwater issues here in Northland.

The government's recent Essential Freshwater policies and regulations, and the concept of Te Mana o te Wai at the centre of it, will require changes across all our activities relating to water. A key tool will be a freshwater plan change which will set the vision and outcomes sought for freshwater and the rules and actions needed to deliver these.

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

This is one of longer term goals from our Long Term Plan which underpins everything we do. To move towards this goal we want to achieve the following over the next 10 years:

- Te Mana o te Wai is embedded across all of council's freshwater management activities
- Opportunities and capacity for Māori participation in decision making and implementation is improved.
- A new freshwater management plan is developed that sets aspirational outcomes for freshwater and its implementation is well underway.
- A risk based monitoring and compliance regime is applied and all community wastewater and stormwater discharges have up-to-date resource consents, and all conditions are met.
- An improved freshwater monitoring and accounting network is up and running, providing improved understanding and management of freshwater.
- A refocused landowner advice and grant funding scheme is in place, targeting highly erodible land and protecting our sensitive environments such as dune lakes, wetlands and estuaries.
- One-third of Northland's high-risk, erosion-prone land is under soil conservation management.
- Natural wetlands have been identified and protected, restoration and enhancement are proactively encouraged, and the area of wetlands is increasing.
- The reliability of water supplies continues to improve (especially drinking water) and Northland is more resilient to the effects of climate change and droughts through efficient use and storage of water.
- Aquatic ecosystems and habitats particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change are identified, and work continues to improve their resilience.
- Water quantity and quality limits are protecting waterbodies and their ecosystems, and providing for the health and wellbeing of communities.

# Strategic themes | Ko ngā Kaupapa rautaki

There are a number of strategic issues for managing freshwater over the next 10 years. We have grouped them into broad themes. These themes are used to categorise our actions over the next 10 years.

**Science and data** – our priorities and actions to better understand freshwater, including monitoring the state, trends, pressures and the effectiveness of any interventions taken to improve the health of our freshwater resources.

**Policy development** – the priorities and key steps for developing water related policy and rules and delivering on central government direction.

**Consenting, compliance monitoring and enforcement** – the priorities and approaches for ensuring compliance with rules and consent conditions.

**Non-regulatory programmes** – action 'on the ground' to improve the state and resilience of our water resources, including partnerships, advocacy and education.

Oversight of the above will be provided by the Council's Planning and Regulatory Working party, with regular reporting on progress with the non-regulatory workstreams to Councils Land and Water Working Party.



## Our actions Tā mātou mahi

Outcome	Science & data	Policy development	<b>Consents</b> , compliance monitoring & enforcement	Non-regulatory
Te Mana o te Wai is embedded across all of council's freshwater management activities Opportunities and capacity for Māori participation in decision making and implementation is improved.	<ul> <li>By late-2022 a policy is developed to better support tāngata whenua to participate in council's environmental monitoring programme</li> <li>By 2024 in collaboration with tāngata whenua, identify monitoring measures and matauranga Māori to assess cultural health of waterbodies and the condition of Māori values for water.</li> <li>Continue to provide funding for tāngata whenua environmental monitoring</li> <li>Tāngata whenua Kaitiaki continue to be supported.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Engage with the Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory group (TWWAG) and Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) in development of the freshwater plan change</li> <li>By 2024 the concept of Te Mana o te Wai and Māori values for water are included in the freshwater plan change.</li> <li>Tāngata whenua are involved in council decision making of the freshwater plan change.</li> <li>Continue to engage with the Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party in relation to freshwater operations (recognising this is a strategic area of focus for the group)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continue to improve outcomes for Māori in consent processes (including protocols for engagement by applicants and requirements for cultural impact assessments)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>In collaboration with tāngata whenua, matauranga Māori is applied in freshwater action plans and soil conservation programmes / freshwater improvement projects.</li> <li>Te Mana o te Wai informs development of freshwater action plans and freshwater improvement projects.</li> <li>Council continues to lobby for central government funding and support for freshwater improvement and water resilience projects in partnership with Māori</li> </ul>
A new freshwater management plan is developed that sets aspirational outcomes for freshwater and its	<ul> <li>Additional monitoring needed to implement the NPS FM is resourced and in progress by 2022.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Engage with tangata whenua and Primary Sector Liaison Groups in the development of the freshwater plan change</li> </ul>	Continue current monitoring compliance and enforcement activity with a particular focus on:	<ul> <li>By 2025, engage with tāngata whenua and communities to develop and implement action plans that target water</li> </ul>



Outcome	Science & data	Policy development	Consents, compliance monitoring & enforcement	Non-regulatory
implementation is well underway. A risk-based monitoring and compliance regime is applied and all community wastewater and stormwater discharges have up-to- date resource consents, and all conditions are met	<ul> <li>By 2022 the current / baseline state of NPS FM water quality attributes is identified for rivers and lakes.</li> <li>By 2022 water quality models are developed to assess the effectiveness of mitigations for key water quality measures (attributes).</li> <li>By early 2023 draft freshwater limits are identified for relevant NPS FM attributes</li> <li>Investigations are undertaken in response to deterioration of water quality</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(including identification of vision, values, outcomes, limits / targets and associated rules.</li> <li>The cost-effectiveness of management scenarios to address key contaminants is assessed.</li> <li>By 2022 undertake a 5yr review of the Regional Policy Statement (including freshwater related provisions)</li> <li>Release a Draft Freshwater Plan change for public feedback in early 2023 including rules / policy to achieve freshwater outcomes and target states over time.</li> <li>Publicly notify a proposed freshwater plan change by early 2024 that gives effect to the NPS-FM.</li> <li>By 2030 review the effectiveness and efficiency of regional plan provisions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>i. Consents for wastewater treatment plant and stormwater discharges</li> <li>ii. Farm dairy effluent disposal</li> <li>iii. High risk plantation forestry activities</li> <li>iv. Water takes in highly allocated catchments during low flow conditions.</li> <li>v. Wetland disturbance</li> <li>By 2022 a compliance monitoring and enforcement plan is developed to: <ol> <li>Improve compliance with wetland disturbance rules</li> <li>Prepare for enforcement of livestock exclusion rules, particularly in relation to swimming sites, municipal drinking water supply catchments and wetlands</li> <li>Assess and record compliance with Freshwater Farm Plan requirements</li> </ol> </li> <li>By mid-2022 a regime is in place to record information requirements of the NES Freshwater (including nitrogen fertiliser use, fish</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>quality improvements where freshwater outcomes / target states are not being met.</li> <li>By mid-2022 guidance is developed to provide advice to landowners on compliance with key water related regional plan / government provisions (such as stock exclusion, wetland, water takes and land disturbance rules).</li> <li>By 2024, guidance is provided on compliance with key rules in the freshwater plan change</li> </ul>

Outcome	Science & data	Policy development	Consents, compliance monitoring & enforcement	Non-regulatory
Outcome Water quantity and quality limits are protecting waterbodies and their ecosystems and providing for the health and wellbeing of communities. An improved freshwater and quantity monitoring and accounting network is up and running, providing improved understanding and management of freshwater	<ul> <li>Ongoing review of water quantity limits / allocation regimes in priority catchments with high allocation to ensure freshwater ecosystems are protected</li> <li>By 2022 the revised freshwater quality monitoring network is in place and can:         <ol> <li>Measure progress towards freshwater outcomes and target states</li> <li>Detect deterioration in water quality and when freshwater limits are not met.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>By 2024 freshwater objectives, water quality limits / targets and associated rules are included in the notified freshwater plan change</li> <li>Revised water quantity limits and allocation regimes (as needed) are set for priority areas of high</li> </ul>	· · · ·	<ul> <li>By late 2023 prioritised action plans are developed and implemented to reduce the effects of sediment and E.coli on swimming sites and public drinking water sources.</li> <li>Action plans are developed to respond to deterioration in water quality and are measures are in place to assess their effectiveness</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>ii. Measure effectiveness of interventions to improve water quality</li> <li>Investigations are initiated in areas where deterioration is detected.</li> <li>Continue to increase use of telemetry and remote sensing in the water quality and quantity monitoring network.</li> </ul>	allocation are included in the regional plan as needed.	<ul> <li>activity is prioritised in areas where deterioration in water quality is detected and / or limits and target states are not being met due to human activities.</li> <li>Appropriate enforcement action is taken to address non-compliance with water quality and quantity limits</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Information on indicative surface and groundwater allocation is publicly available to guide use and development.</li> </ul>

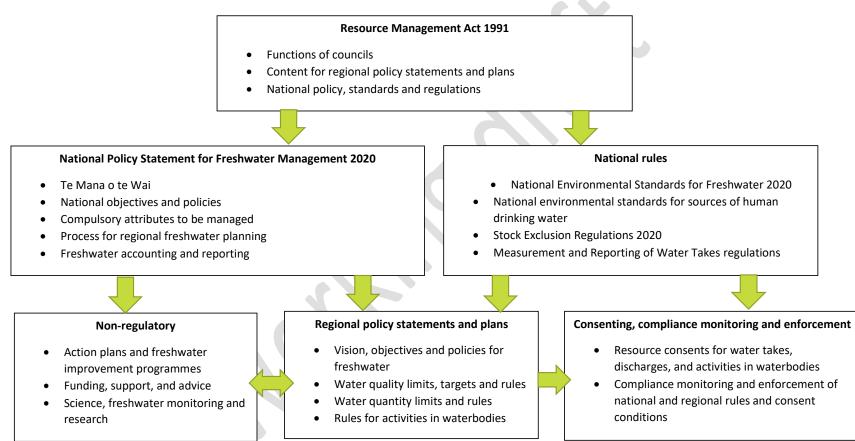
Outcome	Science & data	Policy development	Consents, compliance monitoring & enforcement	Non-regulatory
The reliability of water	<ul> <li>By 2024 water quality and quantity accounting tools are developed that reflect the freshwater attributes used in the freshwater plan change</li> <li>Results of freshwater monitoring and progress towards objectives / targets states is publicly reported</li> <li>Continue to monitor flows and</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes Regulations are actively enforced and data recorded and used in the accounting system.</li> </ul>	Continue to support
supplies continues to improve (especially drinking water) and Northland is more resilient to the effects of climate change and droughts through efficient use and storage of water.	<ul> <li>levels in water bodies to ensure water quantity limits are met.</li> <li>By late 2022 review the high flow harvest regime for rivers</li> <li>By 2022 a soil moisture deficit and drought warning system is in place.</li> <li>By late 2022 assess the ability of the existing monitoring network to monitor climate change</li> <li>By 2025 a regional water-balance model is developed to inform decision making</li> <li>Continue to use sentinel bores and develop groundwater models to predict aquifer responses to sea level rise and effects of extraction from coastal aquifers</li> <li>Ongoing investigation into water body specific allocation for areas of full or high allocation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Council advocates for adequate water supply infrastructure through district plan changes and resource consent applications</li> <li>Water body specific allocation regimes for areas of high / full allocation are included in the regional plan as needed.</li> <li>By 2024, include revised high flow harvest regime in the notified freshwater plan change.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continue to use water shortage directions to manage supply and use during low flow / dry conditions</li> <li>Apply water efficiency measures in consent conditions</li> <li>Require water metering as a condition of consent in accordance with national standards / regulations.</li> <li>For large water takes include review clauses and where appropriate require adaptive management in conditions of consent</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>improved water</li> <li>resilience through the</li> <li>water tank scheme and</li> <li>partnerships with</li> <li>central government and</li> <li>Māori</li> <li>Continue to support</li> <li>investigations into water</li> <li>availability / security of</li> <li>supply and water</li> <li>storage options.</li> <li>Continue to participate</li> <li>in Northland Councils</li> <li>Four Waters Advisory</li> <li>Group.</li> <li>Risk assessments</li> <li>identify public supplies</li> <li>with current and / or</li> <li>predicted low security of</li> <li>water supply that are</li> <li>vulnerable to climate</li> <li>change</li> <li>By 2025 source water</li> <li>protection plans are</li> </ul>

Outcome	Science & data	Policy development	<b>Consents,</b> compliance monitoring & enforcement	Non-regulatory
	<ul> <li>Continue to commission advice on the impacts of climate change on Northland's hydrology.</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>developed for priority drinking water catchments in conjunction with district councils, Māori ,water providers and catchment communities.</li> <li>Continue to provide advice on adequate water tank storage capacity for landowners.</li> <li>Continue to support and coordinate drought responses through Civil Defence and emergency management planning.</li> </ul>
Aquatic ecosystems and habitats particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change are identified, and we continue working to improve their resilience. Natural wetlands have been identified and protected, restoration and enhancement are proactively encouraged, and the area of wetlands is increasing.	<ul> <li>By early 2023 freshwater habitats of threatened species have been identified and indicators for monitoring threatened species are developed</li> <li>By mid-2023 a wetland SOE monitoring programme has been designed for Northland</li> <li>By late 2022 indicators of wetland condition are identified to assess and record wetland health.</li> <li>Identify pressures that are likely to worsen the impacts of climate change on aquatic ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>By 2024 significant ecological sites in fresh waterbodies are identified and protected in the proposed freshwater plan change</li> <li>By 2024 the freshwater plan change has been notified and includes limits and rules to protect aquatic ecosystems, freshwater biodiversity and wetlands.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continue to apply conditions of consent for in-stream structures to provide for fish passage</li> <li>Barriers to fish passage are identified and new in-stream structures are inventoried.</li> <li>By mid-2022 a compliance monitoring and enforcement plan is developed to:         <ol> <li>Improve compliance with wetland disturbance rules</li> <li>Improve compliance with the NES Freshwater and regional plan fish passage rules</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continue to implement and develop dune lake management plans</li> <li>Wetland restoration continues to be supported through grant funding</li> <li>By late 2022 an action plan is developed to identify barriers and improve fish passage</li> <li>By 2025, all natural inland wetlands &gt; 500m2 are mapped and a wetland inventory developed to record condition and extent</li> </ul>

Outcome	Science & data	Policy development	Consents, compliance monitoring & enforcement	Non-regulatory
	<ul> <li>By late 2022 water quality information is readily available to support development of freshwater farm plans</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>Opportunities for wetland creation / restoration are identified in freshwater action plans</li> <li>Continue to support landowners to improve water quality and aquatic biodiversity through grant funding</li> <li>Continue to lobby government to recognise and reward the carbon removals provided by wetlands.</li> </ul>
A refocused landowner advice and grant funding scheme is in place, targeting highly erodible land and protecting our sensitive environments such as dune lakes, wetlands and estuaries. One-third of Northland's high-risk, erosion-prone land is under soil conservation management.	<ul> <li>Continue to monitor sediment attributes and trends in river monitoring</li> <li>By late 2022, identify critical sources of sediment in Northland</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>By early 2023 review and revise as needed regional policies and rules relating to land disturbance and use of erosion prone land (and include in the draft freshwater plan change)</li> <li>By 2024 following consultation with tāngata whenua and communities propose freshwater outcomes, limits and targets for sediment reduction in the notified freshwater plan change</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continue to apply a risk-based approach to monitoring compliance with plantation forestry, stock exclusion rules and land disturbance activities.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continue to support the Kaipara Moana Restoration programme</li> <li>Lobby for further government funding for soil conservation in Northland</li> <li>By late-2022 develop a strategic soil conservation plan that:         <ol> <li>Identifies critical erosion sources</li> <li>Identifies mitigations / sediment reduction measures</li> <li>Identifies priorities for sediment mitigation efforts</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

Outcome	Science & data	Policy development	<b>Consents,</b> compliance monitoring & enforcement	Non-regulatory
				<ul> <li>Support community efforts to improve freshwater at a catchment scale through funding starting in mid- 2022</li> <li>Continue to develop partnerships with communities, landowners, Māori, agencies and industry groups to improve freshwater.</li> <li>Support the development and implementation of freshwater farm plans.</li> </ul>





### The freshwater plan change - timeline

The development of a freshwater plan change is a key element of councils action on freshwater – following consultation with tangata whenua and communities it will set out the vision, outcomes and targets for freshwater and the limits and rules to achieve them. The freshwater plan change must follow the process set out in the NPS-FM and be publicly notified by the end of 2024 – an indicative timeline is set out below.

2021 Establish advisory groups to assist in development of the freshwater plan change. 2021 – 2022 Develop the **draft** freshwater plan change Mid 2023 public consultation on the draft freshwater plan change Late 2023 consider feedback and revise Early 2024 **Publicly notify** the proposed freshwater plan change

Late 2024 / 2025 Hearings on the proposed freshwater plan change (s80A RMA process)

# Ko te pae tawhiti, whaia kia tata ko te pae tata, whakamaua kia tina, haumie, hui e, taiki e.

Seek out distant horizons and cherish those that we attain as one.

### **Northland Regional Council**

P 0800 002 004 E <u>info@nrc.govt.nz</u> W www.nrc.govt.nz



TITLE:	TTMAC Strategic Intent
From:	Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement
Authorised by Group Manager/s:	Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on 2 March 2022

#### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to update Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on the discussions staff have held with council over the last few months which has focused on council's commitment to a meaningful relationships with tangata whenua and the TTMAC Strategic Intent. This was aligned with the agreed actions from the last TTMAC meeting (9 December 2021) for staff to workshop the Strategic Intent with council early in 2022, and then take it to a formal council meeting.

Through these discussions in council workshops, council recognises that it needs to develop a council strategy that clearly sets out the extent of its commitment to a Tiriti based partnership with tangata whenua. The TTMAC Strategic Intent has provided valuable insight for council in regard to this and council are now of the view that there needs to be a process to develop its own intent and implementation plan. Council would like to do this work in partnership with TTMAC tangata whenua members. A key component of this work will be to develop an implementation plan to provide further detail on what can be achieved in a real and meaningful way in partnership with tangata whenua.

Council's proposal:

- 1. Council acknowledges and recognises the mana of the TTMAC Strategic Intent for the TTMAC kaupapa.
- 2. Council selects a group of councillors (3 5) to work alongside the same group of tangata whenua members who developed the Strategic Intent, to develop an overarching council strategy that sets out the extent of its commitment to a Tiriti based partnership.
- 3. The outcome will be a Council Strategic Intent and Implementation Plan. The subgroup's recommendations on both would then go to TTMAC for endorsement and council for adoption.
- 4. We propose commissioning consultants to assist the subgroup with the development of the implementation plan and review of the Strategic Intent.

Staff will make a presentation at the meeting to provide further detail on the proposal.

#### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

- 1. That the report 'TTMAC Strategic Intent' by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere GM Governance and Engagement and dated 24 February 2022, be received.
- 2. That the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) tangata whenua members endorse:
  - a. Setting up a subgroup to develop a council strategic intent and implementation plan with the objective of both being endorsed by TTMAC and adopted by council.
  - b. The subgroup making recommendations on the Council Strategic Intent and implementation plan and bringing back to TTMAC and council for consideration, with the objective of endorsement / adoption.
  - c. TTMAC tangata whenua members \_\_\_\_\_\_ to be on the subgroup

# d. Commissioning consultants to assist the subgroup with the development of the implementation plan and review of the Strategic Intent.

### Tuhinga/Background

Not applicable.

## Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE:	Local government review
From:	Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager and Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services
Authorised by Group Manager/s:	Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services, on 24 February 2022

#### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this item is to:

- Present the outcomes of the tangata whenua perspectives interview work and seek any additional comments from the tangata whenua members about what changes are needed for local government to reflect the aspirations of tangata whenua. Makarena Dalton (Barkers and Associates), who was commissioned to do the interviews, will give a presentation.
- Invite Te Taitokerau Māori and Council working Party (TTMAC) to endorse three TTMAC tangata whenua members to attend the councillors meeting with the Future for Local Government review panel on 5 April 2022.
- Note that staff will start working with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) on a plan for developing a TTMAC/council collective view on the future form of local government in April, after the completion of the tangata whenua perspectives interview work and the meeting with the review panel.

#### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

- 1. That the report 'Local government review' by Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager and Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao Group Manager Environmental Services and dated 16 February 2022, be received.
- 2. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party's (TTMAC) tangata whenua members endorse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_<up to three names> attending the council meeting with the Future for Local Government review panel meeting.

#### Tuhinga/Background

At the December 2021 TTMAC meeting, staff presented a paper that:

- Provided an overview of Government's process for reviewing local government. (More information about the Governments process can be found <u>here at https://www.futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz/</u>).
- Outlined council's proposed approach for developing its thinking on the future for local government in Taitokerau
- Sought tangata whenua members feedback on whether they would like to work with council to form a collective view on the future form of local government for Taitokerau
- Outlined an initial piece of work council proposed to do involving interviews of tangata whenua leaders at all levels, to get a broad picture of tangata whenua perspectives on the future of local government.

The feedback from the tangata whenua members was:

- They agreed to working with council with the aim of forming a collective view on the future form of local government for Taitokerau and that MTAG work with staff to develop a plan for this.
- They supported the tangata whenua leaders interview work.

The purpose of this item is:

- To present the outcomes of the tangata whenua leaders interview work and seek any additional comments from tangata whenua members.
- Invite three TTMAC tangata whenua members to attend the councillors meeting with the Future of Local Government review panel.
- Provide an update on forming a collective view on the future form of local government.

#### Tangata whenua perspectives of local government

Makarena Dalton (Barkers and Associates), who was commissioned to do the interviews, will give a presentation summarising the responses. TTMAC members will be invited to provide their views on the responses and what 'key shifts' local government needs to make to better reflect the aspirations of tangata whenua (including what local government can better do to develop a more authentic Te Tiriti o Waitangi based relationship).

#### Meeting with the Future of Local Government review panel

Council is scheduled to meet with the review panel on the 5 April, 2.00-4.00pm.

The review panel have set out what they think are the five 'key shifts' required for local governance to meet the needs of Aotearoa New Zealand (refer Attachment 1 for details). The review panel is keen to focus its meeting with council on these key shifts (e.g. is there anything missing) and what is needed to make the shifts. As well as Attachment 1, the review panel have put out a video outlining the five key shifts and the review panel aspirations for the council meetings. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eUswEBIlvNE

Councillors would like to invite 3 TTMAC tangata whenua members to join them in the meeting with the review panel. Council has yet to confirm how it will approach the meeting. However, it may be that they would like to invite TTMAC member(s) attending to speak about the changes needed for local government to better reflect the aspirations of tangata whenua, with a focus on aspects unique to Taitokerau.

#### Forming a collective view on the future form of local government

MTAG and staff have yet to do any work on a proposed plan for developing a collective view. It is expected this will start in April, after the completion of the tangata whenua perspectives interview work and the meeting with the review panel.

At the time of writing, staff were scheduled to present to the Iwi and Local Government Chief Executives (ILGACE) on 21 February asking whether they see value in working with council with the aim of better understanding each other's perspective, identifying common ground and where possible communicate a collective voice to government on the future of local government for Taitokerau.

### Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Council roadshow information pack - includes review panels proposed five 'key shifts'



Te Arotake i te Anamata mõ Ngā Kaunihera Review into the Future for Local Government

04 February 2022

# Council Roadshow Information Pack

For consultation – not government policy



Council Roadshow Information Pack

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Te Arotake i te Anamata mō Ngā Kaunihera Review into the Future for Local Government

# Introduction



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Council Roadshow Information Pack

#### Online roadshow: purpose and suggested format

This information pack expands on the topics we introduce in our recorded video presentation available <u>here</u>.

This written information will give you a deeper dive into the questions from the Review and provide an opportunity for councils to understand our current thinking as we move towards the draft report. It will help you prepare for your session with us in March or April 2022.

#### Purpose of the session

The purpose of the session is for us to hear *your* views about the five key shifts that we believe local government will need to make.

The shifts, which are detailed below, are:

- 1. Strengthened Local Democracy
- 2. Stronger Focus on Wellbeing
- 3. Authentic Relationship with Hapū/Iwi/Māori
- 4. Genuine Partnership between Central Government and Local Government
- 5. More Equitable Funding

We are interested in understanding your thoughts and ideas about what will be needed to make these shifts over time. We would like to know how your local context might influence the shifts, and to hear about or read any case studies or experience you have.

#### Suggested format

Our meeting with you is for two hours. You may wish to discuss all these shifts, or to focus on just one or two to allow a deeper conversation. It's up to you. This is not a one-size-fits-all approach; you can set an agenda that meets your needs.

Item	Time	Description
Introductions	10 minutes	Quick round-the-room introductions
Feedback from Council	60 minutes	An opportunity for your Council to lead the conversation
Q&A on feedback	40 minutes	A conversation between the Panel and your Council to ask further questions of each other
Close	10 minutes	A reflection on what's been heard and next steps

Example of a possible agenda

Council Roadshow Information Pack

You are welcome to send us a short briefing in advance to help us get to know your context. We are disappointed that we can't visit in person to experience what it is like at your place.



# Sharing our thinking



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Council Roadshow Information Pack

#### Why local government?

We started with the question "why local government?" to help focus our thinking on why local government is so critical to the fabric of society in Aotearoa New Zealand. This is our thinking.

Local government contributes to wellbeing in many ways, most visibly by creating and sustaining the environments in which people live, work, do business and connect with each other.

Effective local governance is essential to New Zealanders' lives and wellbeing. Local authorities play a critical role in the country's system of democracy, providing for people's voices to be heard in the leadership of their communities and the delivery of local services and assets.

Local government influences the places and homes we live in, the strength and cohesion of our communities, how we move from place to place, our health and safety, how prosperous we are, how we spend our time, the health of our democracy, the strength of Te Tiriti relationships, and our sense of shared identity.

The big issues facing New Zealand are all experienced at a local level. Inequity, climate change, employment and economic participation, housing, racism and discrimination, environmental harm, and challenges with physical and mental health and many other issues play out at local and sub-national levels, and solutions require local action. Ineffective local governance can create or exacerbate challenges.

Effective local governance can create the conditions in which communities prosper and thrive.



Some of the important roles local government plays in New Zealand

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Council Roadshow Information Pack

Local voice, knowledge and leadership

- Community voice and local democracy support trust, legitimacy, engagement between and across groups, and provide social cohesion.
- Proximity to the community provides local knowledge which is a strength and enabler for what works and innovation.
- Representatives are part of the community and it is easier to know who is accountable for local issues.

#### Connector and enabler of local decision-making

- Local leadership and anchor institution role.
- Supports local industry and new business activity to sustain business and employment in their community.
- Proximity to the community to grapple with local challenges.

#### Upholds values and protects rights

- Steward of assets and guardian for future generations.
- Upholds the rights and interests of citizens as provided for in the laws of New Zealand and Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Cares for the citizenry, connects the community and protects the environment.

#### Provides local services

- Ensures basic human services are available and accessible in each location.
- Provides great spaces and places.

#### Partner of central government and iwi/Māori

- Central government can't solve the complex challenges of the 21st century on its own.
- Navigator of the big issues communities face.
- Collaborate and partner with iwi, hapū and community organisations
- The part of government that sees how the silos of central government come together and impact citizens and communities.
- Supports central government on big issues such as civil defence and COVID-19 response.
- Advocates for local issues, brokers and provides resources and solutions with central government.
- Acts as a check/balance on central government from a local perspective.

#### Supports thriving people and communities

- Creates and supports local culture and identity in the community.
- Creates conditions for social, economic and environmental wellbeing.
- Enables communities to live the life they want to lead.

Council Roadshow Information Pack

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### **Key shifts**

In our interim report we outlined our priority questions. Since then we have been researching and discussing these questions, and we have identified five key shifts to local governance in the future that we believe will be required if the system is to meet the needs of Aotearoa New Zealand.

These shifts will take time to make and we are looking at what is required over the near term, medium term and long term time horizons. If you are not familiar with it already, you will find more information on the three horizons approach at the back on this document.

The five key shifts are:

#### 1. Strengthened Local Democracy

From low public trust and participation in local government to renewal of local democracy that builds a foundation for the future of a strengthened and inclusive local democracy

#### 2. Stronger Focus on Wellbeing

From traditional focus on infrastructure service delivery to a focus on the complex wellbeing challenges of the 21st century, including economic and social equity and climate change action

#### 3. Authentic Relationship with Hapū/lwi/Māori

From relationships that are variable in understanding and commitment to an authentic relationship that enables self-determination, shared authority and prosperity

#### 4. Genuine Partnership between Central Government and Local Government

From low trust and confidence in each other to genuine partners able to deliver wellbeing outcomes locally

#### 5. More Equitable Funding

From beneficiary-based funding principles to a funding system that equitably supports communities to thrive

#### **Strengthened Local Democracy**

#### The shift

From low public trust and participation in local government to renewal of local democracy that builds a foundation for the future of a strengthened and inclusive local democracy

#### What the system would look like

A governance system that is considered legitimate, where the process of democracy and the electoral system empower citizens, community and business to enable community outcomes to be achieved, embody indigenous principles, and are strong enough to address the complexities of the 21st century.

#### What it would achieve

- People understand how local government works, how they can participate and collaborate to make things work better and how they can be involved in local decision-making.
- Provide community-centered local government that is relational, supports innovation and learning, and is adaptable, where decisions are made as close to the community as possible.
- Provide for long-term, competent stewardship of people and place.
- Encourage people to want to get involved in the governance of their communities.

- Offer a mix of participatory, deliberative and representative democratic tools, and support multi-generational representation.
- Enable hybrid systems to complement elected members, including iwi/Māori and appointed experts.
- Develop systems that support and sustain governance representatives. Enable
  representation from minority groups e.g. create and resource clear pathways, provide
  ongoing support programmes and mentor new leaders.
- Explore electoral administrative systems, longer terms and voter eligibility criteria (e.g. younger voters).

#### **Stronger Focus on Wellbeing**

#### The shift

From traditional focus on infrastructure service delivery to a focus on the complex wellbeing challenges of the 21st century, including economic and social equity and climate change action

#### What the system would look like

Wellbeing is at the heart of everything council delivers, putting Papatūānuku and people at the heart of what we do. All policy decisions consider future generations and actively partner with iwi and community.

#### What it would achieve

Place is where wellbeing comes together and requires a coordinated approach from central and local government, communities, iwi, business and citizens to create thriving and strong people, places and communities.

- Local government is a broker, bridge builder, connector and supporter of ideas to support
  positive change in the community it serves, with a genuine focus on a coordinated approach
  to building social cohesion and wellbeing.
- Increasing central and local government collaborative efforts to focus on wellbeing, including health, housing, education, community safety, and economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing.
- Local government functions, roles and structures that reflect the appropriate level of subsidiarity and localism, while securing needed resources and economies of scale to ensure competent, sustainable and resilient entities/organisations.
- Supporting residents to change from being mostly passive recipients of services to active citizens as innovators, participators, and partners in achieving community wellbeing outcomes.

#### Authentic Relationship with Hapū/Iwi/Māori

#### The shift

From relationships that are variable in understanding and commitment to an authentic relationship that enables self-determination, shared authority and prosperity

#### What the system would look like

Local government has an authentic and effective relationship with Hapū/Iwi, embodying the intentions and principles of Te Tiriti, beyond representation at the governance table, to achieve equitable outcomes for Māori.

#### What it would achieve

Hapū/iwi have the ability/space to express tino rangatiratanga, and Māori citizens' voices, experiences and outcomes are equitable.

Local governance reflects the local context, with flexible approaches.

- Local government has a role in helping the stories of the past be told in order to move forward. Acknowledging the past is an important part of reconciliation along with learning about the history of place.
- Championing, and investing in, Te Ao Māori and tikanga in the way local government operates and what is valued.
- Acknowledging place and the opportunity for Hapū/iwi/Māori to be involved in decisionmaking, to be a decision maker and deliverer of services and activities (exercising tino rangatiratanga).
- Additional capacity for iwi/Māori to participate in local governance.

#### Genuine Partnership between Central Government and Local Government

#### The shift

From low trust and confidence in each other to genuine partners able to deliver wellbeing outcomes locally

#### What the system would look like

A citizen and community centred local government that provides an integrated community view aligned to support local and national objectives.

#### What it would achieve

A reset of relationships for central government and local government, which along with iwi creates mutual respect that underpins collaboration at national, regional and local levels, in order to deliver and fund essential services and regional/local priorities that enhance community wellbeing.

- Long-term vision and outcomes for Aotearoa New Zealand enabling partnership between central and local government.
- A governance model that operates as strong strategic partner with central government.
- Deliberate structure for partnerships between central and local government, iwi, business and communities.
- Transparent funding and accountability for service delivery and local priorities.

#### More Equitable Funding

#### The shift

From beneficiary-based funding principles to a funding system that equitably supports communities to thrive

#### What the system would look like

A stable revenue system that provides certainty of funding sources and enables central and local government to be effective partners and co-investors in community outcomes and priorities, with local government's funding policies supporting equity-based progressive taxation principles.

#### What it would achieve

The investment required to support community outcomes, needs and aspirations are funded equitably with national and local governments making appropriate contributions to community outcomes/priorities, with local government's funding system adopting more progressive taxation principles resulting in more equitable funding policies.

- Central and local government agree a fair basis for funding community outcomes, taking account of communities' ability to pay.
- Legislation and funding policies and practices support principles of equity/wellbeing.
- Making flexible general and special purpose financing tools available.

#### System changes to support the shifts

We recognise that a sustainable, agile and innovative system of local government is needed to give effect to the key shifts it requires.

We have yet to determine our preferred system and are interested in councils' views.

#### Key features of a future system

We consider the following features to be key in a sustainable and innovative future system:

- Enables place-based community involvement and participation.
- Entities that are sustainable and viable with sufficient resources and capability to meet future challenges and sufficient capacity to be a credible co-investor able respond to significant shocks and challenges.
- Leadership and culture that demonstrate a high degree of competence, are citizencentric and collaborative.
- A culture of innovation, risk-taking and creative thinking that encourages exploration of new, place-based solutions.
- A sector which utilises its collective strength, provides sector leadership and supports high performance, innovation and collaboration
- Centres of excellence for policy, systems development, leadership and training.

We welcome council feedback on this.



### Resources



#### The Three Horizons Framework

#### Context

Te Arotake i te Anamata mō Ngā Kaunihera has been using the Three Horizons Framework as a model to help us to think and plan for making change over a longer term.

Three Horizons was initially developed by Bill Sharpe for the International Futures Forum<sup>1</sup>. Since then, the Framework has been used in a variety of contexts, including the future of intelligent infrastructures in the UK, technological foresight in the IT industry, transformative innovation in the Scottish education system and rural community development.

The Three Horizons Framework is a foresight tool that can help us to structure our thinking about the future in ways that spark innovation. The Framework pulls us out of the 'here and now', to see opportunities for the future and make decisions that will stand the test of time.

It describes three possible futures, called 'horizons'.

Credit to Future Generations Wales for the figures below.

#### Figure 1

Horizon 1

- What does now look like? How we do things at the moment?
- This may look like the existing core business.

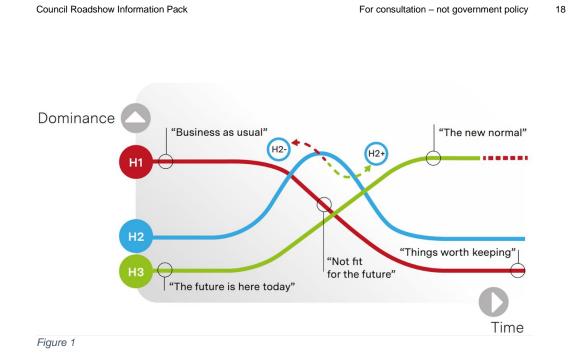
Horizon 3

- Can you imagine a brighter future? What's changing?
- The way we want things to work in the future. This is the vision. It may be that pockets of this way of working are already happening on the fringes.

Horizon 2

- How do we get to a brighter future from where we are now?
- The innovations that help make the shift from Horizon 1 to Horizon 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sharpe, B., A. Hodgson, G. Leicester, A. Lyon, and I. Fazey. 2016. <u>Three horizons: a pathways</u> <u>practice for transformation</u>. *Ecology and Society* 21(2):47.



#### Figure 2

H2+ innovations are those that genuinely move on from Horizon 1 and make Horizon 3 more likely.

H2- innovations are the 'sticking plasters' that either just prop up a failing Horizon 1 or get absorbed into it and end up losing all their innovative power.

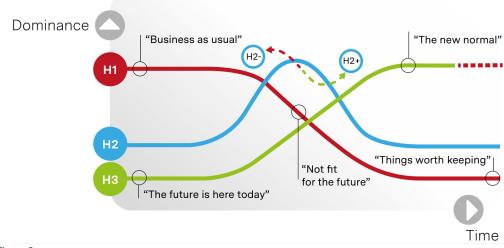
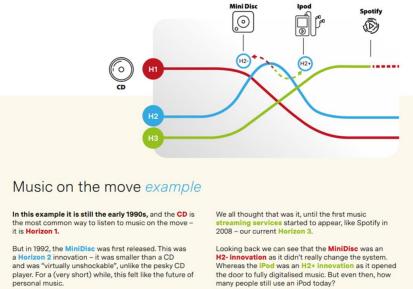


Figure 2

19

#### Example: Music on the move



But that feeling didn't last long because another Horizon 2 innovation, the IPod, was released in 2001. Suddenly music was fully digital and you could carry thousands of songs on a single unit. And who knows how long it will be before **Spotify** becomes another **Horizon 1**?

#### Example questions to explore the framework

#### Present concerns (H1)

Why do I think the current situation needs to change?

#### Future vision (H3)

What do I want to highlight as elements of the future I think we should be aiming for by 2050?

#### Inspirational practice (H3)

Where is the 2050 vision happening already? Identify one or two examples, from anywhere in the world, where the future vision is happening now, even in just a small way.

#### Innovations in play (H2)

What projects, ideas or initiatives are in play or in sight that aim to change the status quo?

What ideas do I want to pick out that I think are just sticking plasters (H2-) versus truly transformational ones (H2+)?

#### Additional Three Horizons Framework resources

<u>Three Horizons Framework - a quick introduction - YouTube</u> <u>Three Horizons Toolkit (futuregenerations.wales)</u> <u>Critical Transitions Report\_2021.indd (taituara.org.nz)</u> <u>Creating Intentional Futures. Three Horizons and Challenge Mapping | by Griffith University</u> <u>Yunus Centre | Y Impact | Medium</u>

#### **Further reading**

Below you will find range of reports, articles and links that have informed our thinking thus far.

Description	Link
Our research and report papers show the emerging thinking of the Panel and are publicly available to help stakeholders make well-informed suggestions around the future of local government.	Research and reports   Review into the Future for Local Government
The interim report (Ārewa ake te Kaupapa) sets out the broad direction and priority questions for the Review in order to support engagement about the future of local governance and democracy.	Ārewa ake te Kaupapa – Raising the platform (Executive Summary) (futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz)         Ārewa ake te Kaupapa – Raising the platform. (futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz)
The executive summary includes all the most important information from the interim report and is presented in a shorter format.	
lain Walker is the Executive Director of The newDemocracy Foundation in Australia. Their work includes producing a Handbook on Democracy Beyond Elections for the UN Democracy Fund and advisory contributions to the OECD.	Rethinking-Democracy-002.pdf (futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz)
ThinkPlace New Zealand have provided a report to the Panel of the Review into the Future for Local Government about how people are currently experiencing the local government-central government relationship in Aotearoa.	Microsoft Word - LGCG Relationship insights report FINAL.docx (futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz)
Peter Hodder and Girol Karacaoglu from Victoria University of Wellington School of Government ask the question: if the core objective of good governance is to	<u>Girol-Karacaoglu-Governing-for-Intergenerational-Wellbeing-</u> Dec21.pdf (futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz)

safeguard the wellbeing of current and future generations, how can governance systems be better attuned to reach these goals?	
Dr Mike Reid, contributing lecturer at Victoria University of Wellington School of Government, provided a paper to the Panel of the Review that discusses what makes an effective system of local government and governance.	Mike-Reid-LG-roles-and-functions.pdf (futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz)
Professor Ingrid Burkett, co- director of the Yunus Centre at Australia's Griffith University, shared her reflections on civic innovation and local government futures in this visual.	<u>Civic Innovation + Local Govt Futures</u> (futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz)
We asked young Kiwis what they would like from a future system of local governance in New Zealand. 16-year-old Chai Ruakere-Forbes and 17-year- old Malakai Latavao, of Taranaki, took on the challenge to respond to this question in a short video.	Do you see us? - YouTube
Victoria University of Wellington student, Emma Sidnam, expresses her feelings on representation in her poem <i>Nō</i> <i>Tāmaki Makaurau ahau</i> .	<u>Nō Tāmaki Makaurau ahau – Emma Sidnam - YouTube</u>

TITLE:	Local government election 2022 - Māori representation
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From: Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager

Authorised byAuriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, onGroup Manager/s:2 March 2022

#### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to update Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on the local government elections campaign across the region and propose an outline for a specific campaign that facilitates a direct and targeted approach for Māori.

Following on from initial presentations at TTMAC formal meeting held December 9, 2021, guidance was sought from a subgroup of TTMAC members on the most effective communication and engagement strategy to consider how we encourage Māori, particularly taitamariki Māori (youth) to participate in local elections.

#### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

- 1. That the report 'Local government election 2022 Māori representation' by Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager and dated 21 February 2022, be received.
- 2. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) provides feedback on and endorsement of the general approach to communications and engagement for local government election 2022 Māori representation.
- 3. That staff continue to work with the TTMAC subgroup Pita Tipene, Mike Kake, Nora Rameka and Māori Technical Advisory Group for specific details as to the campaign development.

#### Tuhinga/Background

At the previous elections, council and TTMAC supported a local government symposium in collaboration with the Local Electoral Commission, Te Puni Kokiri, Whangārei and Far North district councils and other key agencies. The symposium Te Tai Tokerau Māori Electoral Symposium was held at the Waitaha events centre at Copthorne Waitangi on Thursday 27 June 2019.

The concept of the symposium was mooted by Te Huinga and TTMAC for several years and was a particular focus after the 2017 representation review which considered Māori constituencies as part of the review. A working party was established: Fred Sadler, Pita Tipene, Bundy Waitai, Nora Rameka, Mike Kake, Maia Honetana (Juliane Chetham and Deborah Harding - Project Management).

The purpose of the symposium was to provide a forum focused on three main outcomes:

- Encouraging Tai Tokerau Māori to vote.
- Encouraging Tai Tokerau Māori to stand in local body elections.
- Exploring models of representation for Māori in local government sharing experiences and successes from other regions and how can Māori achieve systemic change.

The following mural created throughout the symposium encapsulates the main takeaways gained from the symposium:

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In 2020/21 as a result of Māori seats being voted in successfully by NRC and a consideration of the resource required to support Māori participation in the 2022 local government elections, an allocation of \$20,000 was identified to support a campaign that builds on the discussions by TTMAC since its inception in 2013 and the importance of Māori representation at the decision-making table.

As an important aspect of the wider regional campaign, staff presented a paper at the December 2021 TTMAC meeting that:

- Provided an overview of the Northland council's joint approach to the 2022 Local Government Elections
- Outlined key dates of the elections campaign and provided an update on the national campaign
- Sought to form a subgroup of TTMAC members to assist in the development of a communications and engagement approach to encourage better representation of Māori in local government aligned with the long term commitment of council and TTMAC tangata whenua members.

#### Local Government Elections 2022

It is important now more than ever that Māori as tangata whenua are enabled to have a voice and begin to see council as a key player in that change by engaging in the local election process. Following the last caucus meeting, NRC staff have met and presented to the subgroup key outcomes for and drafted a communications and engagement approach focused on Māori representation.

These outcomes have been identified as:

- Focus on building taitamariki Māori leadership to promote and lead an education campaign on local government elections
- Utilise Māori media expertise to reach and engage a wide Māori audience across Te Taitokerau
- Encourage Māori to stand in local government elections.

Therefore, the purpose of this item is to present the draft communications and engagement approach and seek any comments or feedback from TTMAC members.

To support the elections process, we're proposing a communications and engagement approach that:

- Helps people understand the elections process and what local government/councils are about. For example, providing clarity about what constituency people can stand in and help people understand about electoral rolls.
- Reinforces the importance of having the right representation around the council table.
- Encourages taitamariki to get involved in the process and in local government.
- Gives people from across the region an opportunity to learn more about standing.

Below is an overview of the proposed approach.

#### Information

Having good, clear information is critical to help explain the process and support the promotional activity. This can be used by TTMAC members to disseminate through their networks and support conversations they are having in the community.

We're proposing to develop and use:

- A kete of resources e.g. simple overview of the process, factsheet, Q&A handout
- Wananga/ webinar / Whakaaro to provide information and the ability for people to answer questions e.g. Taaiki E series from Waikato Tainui https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xfk7molNCXs
- Web information
- Media, TTMAC Pānui.

#### Promotion

Using a range of channels and mechanisms will ensure a good regional and demographic spread for our promotion, to ensure people have the opportunity to get involved if they want to. Ultimately we want to inform, engage, and activate the community.

We're proposing to:

- Develop strong, simple messaging, that resonates with our communities.
- Use a mix of Māori-focussed promotional channels (radio, digital etc) which have high engagement e.g. Radio Ngatihine, Te Hiku Media, Radio Tautoko FM
- Identify youth leaders from across the rohe and support them to lead the conversation using their networks and channels.
- Work with others in the community trying to achieve the same goals e.g., Electoral Commission.

#### Kanohi ki te kanohi – Face to face engagement

The ability to do face to face engagement in the current times is limited and people's willingness to participate due to covid-19 is low. The use of technology and digital platforms is a key tool in engaging and activating people. It also allows people the ability to participate in their own time and space helping to remove barriers.

#### Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

#### TITLE: TTMAC representatives for Review of the Regional Policy Statement

From:Ingrid Kuindersma, Policy PlannerAuthorised byJonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager EnvironmentalGroup Manager/s:Services, on 03 March 2022

#### Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

At the meeting on 14 October 2021, the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) was asked for guidance on the most appropriate way to involve tangata whenua in the five-yearly review of the Regional Policy Statement (RPS). The following action point was agreed at that meeting:

- That input from tangata whenua on the five-year efficiency and effectiveness review of the RPS be sought in three ways:
  - 1. Input from the MTAG on behalf of TTMAC
  - 2. Funding be provided for the engagement of a Maori practitioner/consultant to prepare a tangata whenua perspective report overseen by MTAG and that MTAG select the consultant
  - 3. TTMAC non-elected members be invited to nominate three members to sit alongside councillors during council workshops on the RPS review.

This action point was subsequently adopted at the Council meeting on 19 October 2021. The purpose of this item is to request that TTMAC determine the three non-elected members they would like to represent them at the workshops on the RPS review in accordance with item 3 above.

#### Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommended actions

- 1. That the report 'TTMAC representatives for Review of the Regional Policy Statement' by Ingrid Kuindersma, Policy Planner and dated 24 February 2022, be received.
- 2. That the tangata whenua members of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ to sit alongside councillors during council workshops on the review of the Regional Policy Statement.

#### Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

#### TITLE: Update on resource management system reform

From: Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist

Authorised byJonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager EnvironmentalGroup Manager/s:Services, on 03 March 2022

#### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

This report provides a brief update on progress by the government on resource management system reform. A presentation will be provided to the meeting.

#### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Update on resource management system reform' by Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and dated 1 March 2022, be received.

#### Tuhinga/Background

The government has started reform of the resource management system. The reforms are largely to:

- Better protect and where necessary restore the natural environment
- enable development within biophysical limits, improve housing supply / affordability and infrastructure
- give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and recognise te Mana o te Taiao
- adapt to climate change and risks from natural hazards and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- improve system efficiency and effectiveness while retaining appropriate local democratic input.

The government reform proposals are largely based on the findings of the 2020 Randerson Report and include three new Acts to replace the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA):

A Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA): this is to provide for land use and environmental regulation (essentially current RMA planning functions) and include an 'outcomes' focus, environmental limits and planning at a regional scale. It also includes a requirement to give effect to the principle of the Treaty of Waitangi.

A Strategic Planning Act (SPA): there is little detail on this as yet but it will long-term regional spatial strategies developed 'collaboratively' by a joint committee with representation from Māori, councils and central government.

A Climate Change Adaptation Act (CAA): again little detail as yet but the intent is to support responses to the effects of climate change.

To date the focus has been on the NBA and the role of regional spatial strategies. An exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environment Bill was released mid-2021 and a select committee reported back to government late 2021. The government signalled some responses to the select committee report in a recent discussion document – NRC submitted on this (the draft NRC submission was circulated to TTMAC members for feedback prior to being lodged). One of the key themes in the NRC

submission was the need to resource participation by Māori and to retain flexibility for local input in the system. A presentation summarising the reform proposals is **Attached**.

Natural and Built Environment and Strategic Planning Bills are intended to be introduced to Parliament this year. The Climate Change Adaptation Bill is to follow and the government intends all three pieces of law to be enacted this term. The introduction of the Bills provides an opportunity for submissions.

#### Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: RM system reform TTMAC 10 March 2022 🗓 🛣



Justin Murfitt – Strategic Policy Specialist 7 March 2022



## Resource management system reform

- Drivers for reform
- Overview of the reform 'package'
- Potential changes
- Timeline



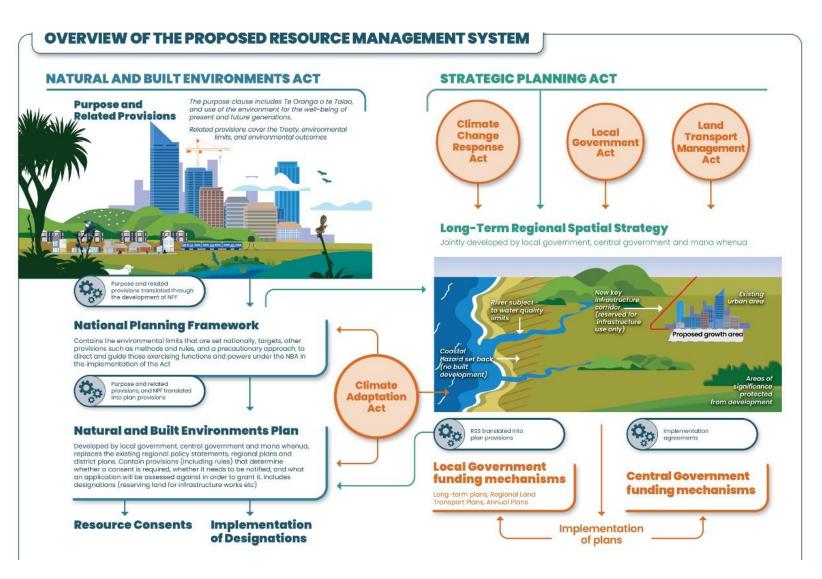
## The 'drivers' for reform

- Protect and where necessary restore the natural environment
- Enable development within biophysical limits, improve housing supply/affordability and infrastructure
- Give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and recognition of te ao Māori
- Adapt to climate change/risks from natural hazards and better mitigation of emissions
- Improve system efficiency/effectiveness while retaining appropriate local democratic input.

## The RM reform package

Based on 2020 Randerson review - RMA to be replaced with:

- Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA): provides for land use and environmental regulation
- Strategic Planning Act (SPA): long-term regional spatial strategies developed 'collaboratively'
- Climate Change Adaptation Act (CAA): support responses to the effects of climate change.

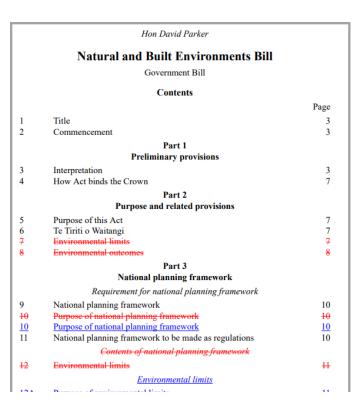


## Likely changes

- More government influence, direction and oversight
- Stronger roles for Māori in the system to give effect to TOW including national Māori 'entity'
- Resource use subject to environmental bottom-lines/targets
- One stop shop for national direction (NPF) simpler/clearer?
- Spatial planning a key tool (growth/infrastructure, climate change adaptation and emissions reduction and areas for protection)
- Increased focus on emissions reduction in planning
- Decision-making largely by joint committees
- May be reduced presses sects langer term

## **Reform timeline**

- Natural and Built Environments (NBA) and Strategic Planning (SPA) Bills to be introduced to Parliament this year (open for public submissions)
- Climate Change Adaptation Act to follow
- Government intends all 3 acts to be enacted this term.



## Natural and Built Environments Bill

- Recognise Te Mana o te Taiao, give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and stronger role for Māori
- Use/development to be within biophysical limits and adverse effects avoided, remedied or mitigated
- 16 'outcomes' for natural environment, urban development and infrastructure; climate change, Māori
- A national planning framework
- One combined district and regional plan per region developed by joint committee process (local government and Māori)
- A nationally consistent monitoring and reporting system.

## Strategic Planning Bill

#### Integration of all the legislation

- Long-term (30 years) 'multi-agency' regional spatial strategies
- NBA plans to be consistent with regional spatial strategies
- Regional spatial strategies prepared by joint committees (central government, council and Māori)
- Delivered through implementation plans (e.g. infrastructure provision)
- No Bill as yet so not a lot of detail on the 'mechanics'.

## **Climate Change Adaptation Bill**

#### Limited detail to date but drivers are:

- Lack of national direction and lack of clarity on roles
- Contentious issues and limited local planning tools (e.g. property rights v managed retreat)
- Issues for funding and financing adaptation
- Particular climate change risks for Māori
- Need for an 'all of system' approach (e.g. links between spatial strategies under the SPA, NBA plans and National Adaptation Plans).

# Any questions? Ngā Mihi - Thank you

TITLE:	Health checl	<b>update</b>
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From: Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

Authorised byAuriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, onGroup Manager/s:2 March 2022

#### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

This paper is to provide an update to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on the status of the 2021/22 Treaty Health Check (Health Check).

Staff will also make a presentation to TTMAC that will cover:

- the process to date,
- examples of what other councils have undertaken and
- the main providers of services that can support councils health check.

The recommendations below (and supporting dialogue) have been presented to ensure TTMAC are comfortable with the approach and direction of the Health Check, prior to phases four and five commencing (attachment 1: Health check timeline).

#### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

- 1. That the report 'Health check update' by Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori and dated 21 February 2022, be received.
- 2. That the non-elected members of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse:
  - a. the health check as a joint executive/governance initiative; and
  - b. the Te Arawhiti framework to underpin health check; and
  - c. Māori Technical Advisory Group's (MTAG) benchmarking as a starting position; and
  - d. The three members \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of MTAG to form health check advisory group (and funded from within existing budgets); and
  - e. Health Check advisory group to assist council staff in recommending to council an independent contractor to undertake the Health Check.

#### Tuhinga/Background

In late 2020, the non-elected members of TTMAC were asked to provide input and advice into the 2021-2031 long term planning process of council. This was achieved via a series of workshops with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG). Feedback (including a Te Tiriti Health Check) was presented to TTMAC who subsequently endorsed MTAG recommendations.

In late June 2021, council approved its Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2021-2031 which included on-going funding for a Health Check. Council recognises the importance of meeting its Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities and undertaking an independent review of how council is meeting these legislative responsibilities is an important part of ensuring these obligations are met.

In August 2021, the Health Check process and timeline was presented to TTMAC and was subsequently endorsed by the non-elected members of TTMAC. In December 2021 a revised timeline was presented to TTMAC and subsequently endorsed.

#### A. The health check as a joint executive/governance initiative

The health check and subsequent outputs/recommendations require consistent and sustained effort, particularly on the part of leadership. In the case of NRC, it is also believed that this holds true for governance. As opposed to working "in" the business of council, the project seeks to provide input into how council operates (working "on" the business). The health check is therefore an extension of council's long-term strategic direction as outlined in its Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031. In summary these are:

Vision:

• Our Northland - together we thrive | Tō tātou Taitokerau ka whai hua tātou.

Mission:

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

Our areas of focus:

- Healthy waters for the environment and our people
- Safe and effective transport networks connecting our region
- Resilient, adaptable communities in a changing climate
- Meaningful partnerships with tangata whenua
- Protected and flourishing native life
- A strong and sustainable economy.

The changes being sought require open and continual communication with staff and requires council to work with staff, Māori and the communities to make sure their approaches are appropriate and having the desired impact.

Staff are recommending that the health check continues as a joint executive/governance initiative.

#### B. Te Arawhiti framework

During the LTP process MTAG indicated early on, their preference to utilise the Te Arawhiti capability framework as the basis for developing the health check.

This recommendation seeks formal endorsement from TTMAC for the framework's inclusion in the health check approach.

#### C. Phase 2: Benchmarking and setting expectations

As per phase 2 of the health check timeline, MTAG (on behalf of TTMAC) were to provide initial direction and guidance by utilising the Te Arawhiti Māori Crown relations capability framework, MTAG to provide an initial evaluation as to:

- Where council are currently positioned (based on their knowledge of council)
- where they would like to see council in the next 1-5 years.

In late December 2021 MTAG met and undertook the benchmarking exercise. Below is a summary of MTAGS recommended initial benchmarking based on Te Arawhiti's capability framework's organisational capability component (attachment 2).

Capability Component	Competency Competency Level			ncy Level	
capability component	competency	Unfamiliar	Comfortable	Confident	Capable
Governance	Understanding of Māori Council relations (MCR) priorities		Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-25
	Relationsip management		Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-25
Relationships with Māori	Engagement, partnerships and empowerment		Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-25
	Procurement	]			Jun-22
Structural	Enabling structures	]	adhoc	Jun-23	Jun-25
Structural	Addressing institutional racism	$\mathbf{\Omega}$	Jun-22	Jun-24	Jun-25
	MCR relations capability planning	(WEARE HERE)			
Workforce capability	Leadership				Jun-25
workforce capability	Recruitment and retention				Jun-23
	Training and development		adhoc	Jun-23	Jun-25
E	Physical environment	]	towork	through as a c	olloctivo
Environment	Commitment to tikanga Māori	]	LO WORK	through as a c	ollective
	Policy processes	]		Dec-23	Jun-25
Policy and services	Service design and delivery			Dec-23	Jun-25
Policy and services	Evaluation				Jun-22
	Data and insights		Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-25

Constitution Commence	Competency	Competency Level				
Capability Component		Unfamiliar	Comfortable	Confident	Capable	
Governance	Understanding of Māori Council relations (MCR) priorities		Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 4	
	Relationsip management		Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 4	
Relationships with Māori	Engagement, partnerships and empowerment	1	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 4	
	Procurement	1			Priority 1	
Structural	Enabling structures	0	adhoc	Priority 2	Priority 4	
Structural	Addressing institutional racism		Priority 1	Priority 3	Priority 4	
	MCR relations capability planning	(WEARE HERE)	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	
Westfame and the	Leadership	V	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	
Workforce capability	Recruitment and retention				Priority 2	
	Training and development		adhoc	Priority 2	Priority 4	
<b>F</b>	Physical environment	1	to work through as a collective			
Environment	Commitment to tikanga Māori	to wor	to work	t through as a collective		
	Policy processes	]		Priority 2	Priority 4	
Deline and comises	Service design and delivery	-		Priority 2	Priority 4	
Policy and services	Evaluation				Priority 1	
	Data and insights		Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	

#### D. Role of MTAG going forward (Health check advisory group)

Just like there is a need for the health check to remain a joint executive/governance initiative, so too must there be buy-in and support from the non-elected members of TTMAC. Since mid-2020, this initiative has been driven and supported by three key members of MTAG. For continuity, efficiency and effectiveness it is recommended by staff that these three members of MTAG form a health check advisory group (funded from within existing budgets) that will support council throughout the remainder of the health check process.

The group will exist for the remainder of the current health check and will be funded from within existing budgets. An initial role of the group will be to assist council staff in recommending to council an independent contractor to undertake the health check.

#### Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Health check timeline 🕹 🛣

Attachment 2: Te Arawhiti capability framework organisational capbility component 🕹 🛣

#### Health check timeline

Phase	Detail	Example of detail that maybe included in this phase	Due
1.	Endorse process/timeline	TTMAC December working party meeting	Dec-21
2.	Agreeing the benchmark and setting expectations	<ul> <li>MTAG (on behalf of TTMAC) to provide initial direction and guidance by utilising the Te Arawhiti Māori Crown relations capability framework, MTAG to provide an initial evaluation as to:</li> <li>Where council are currently positioned (based on their knowledge of council)</li> <li>where they would like to see council in the next 1-5 years.</li> </ul>	Jan-22
3.	Approve process/timeline	Council meeting to review and approve the health check scope, process and timeline.	Feb-22
4.	Setting the scope	This phase will be informed by phase two and may be run in conjunction with phase five.	Feb-22
5.	Developing the health check approach	This will include amongst other things, developing key deliverables, who will need to be involved in the health check, who will undertake the health check on behalf of council and TTMAC. How independence will be achieved will also be developed during this phase. A review team will also need to be identified.	Feb-22
6.	Undertake health check	This stage will likely include staff, council and tangata whenua engagement as well as the independent assessor.	Apr-22

7.	Delivering results and recommendations	Health check results and recommendations to be delivered to TTMAC.	May-22
8.	Council deliberation workshop	This stage will likely include staff, council and tangata whenua engagement as well as the independent assessor.	Jun-22



#### Māori Crown Relations Capability Framework for the Public Service -Organisational Capability Component

#### Purpose of the Organisational Capability Component

- 1. The Organisational Capability Component (OCC) aims to support a significant culture change across the public service to position the public service to support the Māori Crown relationship.
- 2. Culture change is difficult to achieve. It requires consistent and sustained effort, particularly on the part of leadership, and multi-pronged interventions. The culture change being sought requires open and continual communication with staff and requires organisations to work with staff and Māori to make sure their approaches are appropriate and having the desired impact. Sometimes aspects of culture change can occur quickly, while others take years of investment and reinforcing. It will be important for agencies to adopt indicators of success, so they can know they are moving in the right direction.
- 3. It is also important to note that culture change can cause some people to be fearful or uncomfortable. These fears are real and need to be discussed and worked through. Where fear of change is widespread within an organisation, identifying and addressing it collectively may be key to achieving the desired culture change. Following discussions agencies need to be able to proactively respond to staff concerns. This could include, for example, being clear about how expectations will be reflected in performance, planning and other processes.
- 4. Ensuring organisational structure and systems align with the desired culture change is one mechanism to support the change.
- 5. The OCC details 6 areas where agencies can look to build organisational capability:
  - 5.1. Governance;
  - 5.2. Relationships with Māori;
  - 5.3. Structural considerations;
  - 5.4. Workforce capability;
  - 5.5. Environment; and
  - 5.6. Policy development and service delivery.
- 6. The 6 areas build on submissions in the 2018 public engagement process undertaken by the Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti, the scan of public service needs undertaken by Te Arawhiti and literature scans in relation to organisational culture change and institutional racism. Feedback on the OCC has been sought from a range of parties including senior Māori public services Commission, Leadership Development Centre and a number of external Māori representatives. We anticipate making changes to the OCC as agencies test it and as the Māori Crown relationship develops. We welcome feedback on how we can make it better.





- 7. The OCC also includes suggestions (Attachment A) on 4 areas where agencies or staff have asked for specific advice:
  - 7.1. how agencies can recruit more people with Māori Crown relations skills
  - 7.2. how to make workplace environments comfortable and supportive for Māori staff
  - 7.3. how to demonstrate a commitment to te ao Māori through an agency's physical environment
  - 7.4. how to demonstrate a commitment to tikanga Māori

#### How to use the Organisational Capability Component

- 8. The OCC is presented as a maturity model, detailing what it looks like for agencies to be unfamiliar, comfortable, confident and capable. As with the ICC, the levels comfortable, confident and capable are expected to build on each other. The 6 areas covered in the OCC are interrelated and need to be considered in a wholistic way.
- 9. The OCC presents ideas and options for agencies. It is intended to guide agency leaders to assess where their agency is, determine where they want it to be and plan for how they will get there. The OCC is not exhaustive. Actions agencies take need to be tailored to the needs, priorities and situation of the agencies. Agencies also need to take seriously comments and suggestions made by the Waitangi Tribunal and other external Māori commentators and organisations.
- 10. We encourage agencies to be ambitious and implement significant changes to achieve the intent of the OCC. While building general capability, agencies and Māori could, for example, decide parts of agency business where they want to be capable and implement more radical changes to get there.
- 11. The OCC is intended to be implemented within existing statutory frameworks. Where these constrain methods to build Māori Crown relations capability, we encourage agencies to work within them in innovative and creative ways.
- 12. If desired, Te Arawhiti staff are available to advise on, and attend, workshops with agencies.
- 13. Implementation of the OCC needs to align with other public service change initiatives, including the State Sector Act reforms, digital public services, the positive and safe workplaces work and work to embed common processes across agencies.



# Māori Crown Relations Organisational Capability

# **Organisational Capability Component**

Competency	Unfamiliar – little awareness of Māori Crown relationship or how to engage appropriately	Comfortable – knows basics, able to engage appropriately in a short term transactional setting	Confident – conducts self appropriately and with awareness of what it likely to be important to Māori	Capable – deep know *note the appropria
	Description of what unfamiliar looks like	Description of what comfortable looks like	Description of what confident looks like	Description
Governance				
Understanding of Māori Crown relations (MCR) priorities	<ul> <li>Limited understanding of importance of the Māori Crown relationship</li> <li>MCR considerations are not visible in agency accountability documents</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency has a good understanding of its current relationships with Māori, commitments to Māori, Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities and Māori Crown relationship-related legislative requirements</li> <li>The agency makes time to discuss and understand the impacts of its activities, and wider government activities, on the Māori Crown relationship</li> <li>The agency is open to new ways to approach issues</li> <li>MCR considerations are reflected in accountability documents</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency regularly applies a Treaty of Waitangi lens to its business (such as considering how the articles and principles of the Treaty of Waitangi apply to different parts of its business, how its business impacts rangatiratanga, and where there are opportunities to advance Treaty compliant approaches)</li> <li>MCR priorities and Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities are clearly visible in agency strategic and accountability documents</li> <li>The agency understands and has committed the resources needed to implement its MCR priorities</li> <li>There is clear accountability for who is expected to implement the agencies MCR priorities and what they are expected to achieve (key performance indicators)</li> <li>The agency actively looks for, and implements, ways to improve the Māori Crown relationship</li> <li>Māori input directly into the agency's decision making, governance and work planning</li> <li>The agency has a coherent evaluation framework to assess how well is it supporting the Māori Crown relationship</li> <li>The agency openly and proactively shares its learning about how best to build individual and organisational Māori Crown relationship capability with other agencies</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The age and w</li> <li>The age Māori</li> <li>The age its MC respondent</li> <li>The age include frame relation</li> <li>The age and on on Mā makes desire</li> <li>Accour conside compression</li> <li>Accour docundent</li> <li>Māori acts on Accour docundent</li> </ul>





- able to lead and advise others, has owledge in their subject area nese skills may only be relevant or riate for some agencies.

on of what capable looks like

- agency shares decision making, governance work planning with Māori
- agency is able to meaningfully draw on te ao ori frameworks to shape its business
- agency actively evaluates progress against ACR priorities and Treaty of Waitangi onsibilities
- agency is open to making radical changes, uding dismantling existing infrastructure and neworks, to achieve changed outcomes and tionships
- agency tracks a broad range of input, output outcome indicators of the impact of its work Aāori outcomes and opportunities, and kes changes to expedite the achievement of red outcomes
- ountability documents have MCR
- siderations woven through them in a prehensive way
- ountability and agency performance
- uments are accessible to, and used by, Māori ori consider that the agency understands and s on its MCR priorities

Organisational Capat Competency	Unfamiliar – little awareness of Māori Crown relationship or how to engage appropriately	Comfortable – knows basics, able to engage appropriately in a short term transactional setting	Confident – conducts self appropriately and with awareness of what it likely to be important to Māori	Capable – able to lead and advise others, has deep knowledge in their subject area *note these skills may only be relevant or appropriate for some agencies.
	Description of what unfamiliar looks like	Description of what comfortable looks like	Description of what confident looks like	Description of what capable looks like
<b>Relationships with Māor</b>	ri			
Relationship management	<ul> <li>Limited or no relationships with Māori and Māori organisations</li> <li>Other than standard services, points of contact (for Māori) are difficult to find or non-responsive</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency has a range of relationships with Māori and Māori organisations and knows how to seek new relationships when needed</li> <li>Formal Māori Crown relationship commitments are met</li> <li>Waitangi Tribunal or other litigation in relation to the Treaty or the Māori Crown relationship managed in a coordinated, constructive and positive way</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Strong, proactive and responsive relationships with Māori and Māori organisations inform and influence agency</li> <li>The agency works to resolve Treaty or the Māori Crown relationship issues proactively and without either party resorting to Waitangi Tribunal or other litigation</li> <li>The agency supports Māori to access data and other information the agency holds about Māori</li> <li>Relationships are managed at the appropriate levels and rangatira ki te rangatira relationships are upheld</li> <li>The agency has strong relationships with manawhenua</li> <li>Agency relationships with Māori are visible on a daily basis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency has a deep network of relationships with Māori and Māori organisations, which are maintained, managed and updated</li> <li>Maintaining relationships with Māori is highly valued and systems are in place to ensure continuity of personnel and knowledge</li> <li>Tikanga Māori guides agency relationships with Māori</li> <li>The agency regularly works with Māori to advance matters that are important or provide opportunities for Māori</li> </ul>
Engagement, partnerships and empowerment	<ul> <li>Limited or no engagement or partnerships with Māori</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency engages with Māori in accordance with Te Arawhiti Engagement Framework and Guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency engages with Māori early, as a matter of course and in a way that is well coordinated with other agencies and engagements</li> <li>Partnerships with Māori to develop policy, programmes and services are common and follow Te Arawhiti Partnership Principles</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency pro-actively looks for opportunities to enable and support rangatiratanga</li> <li>Genuine partnerships with Māori are effective and visible on a daily basis</li> </ul>
Procurement	<ul> <li>Limited or no consideration of how Māori enterprises take part in government procurement</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency has assessed its procurement processes, results and opportunities to ensure Māori enterprises are able to take part in government procurement</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency's procurement processes reflect potential downstream opportunities for Māori enterprises and service providers</li> <li>The agency actively seeks and responds to feedback from Māori enterprises and service providers to make sure agency systems and approaches work for them</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency involves Māori in procurement processes as a matter of course</li> <li>The agency receives consistently positive feedback from Māori enterprises and service providers</li> </ul>
Structural				
Enabling structures	<ul> <li>MCR leadership and advice is provided by a limited number of individuals within the agency or isn't provided at all</li> <li>High risk to loss of institutional knowledge.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>MCR leadership is actively developed and acknowledged across the agency</li> <li>A central team provides MCR advice and guidance to rest of agency</li> <li>An external Māori advisory body provides advice and guidance to agency</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>MCR leadership is visible in the senior leadership team</li> <li>All teams have MCR capability embedded within them with centralised MCR support in place</li> <li>There are high levels of MCR capability in teams that work on subject areas that are of significant interest to Māori</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>MCR leadership is distributed across all levels and are effective and confident role models for staff</li> <li>There are high levels of MCR capability across the agency, and at all levels</li> <li>Embedded succession planning and leadership</li> </ul>



Competency	Unfamiliar – little awareness of Māori Crown relationship or how to engage appropriately	Comfortable – knows basics, able to engage appropriately in a short term transactional setting	Confident – conducts self appropriately and with awareness of what it likely to be important to Māori	Capable – deep know *note the appropria
	Description of what unfamiliar looks like	Description of what comfortable looks like	Description of what confident looks like	Description
Addressing institutional racism	Description of what unfamiliar looks like         - Limited awareness of institutional racism/structural discrimination	<ul> <li>The agency accepts that institutional racism is an issue across the public service and can recognise structural discrimination</li> <li>The agency recognises that a one size fits all approach will not deliver racial equity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency has open conversations about power imbalances and the impacts of different policies and approaches on different ethnic groups</li> <li>Staff are active in identifying and addressing institutional racism/structural discrimination</li> <li>Agency processes and systems have been analysed to identify structural discrimination and bias</li> <li>Where needed, the agency sets and resources equity targets and has robust ways to measure progress towards equity</li> <li>Leadership at all levels demonstrates commitment to address structural discrimination</li> <li>The agency systematically considers ethnicity and racism in agency business, including in;         <ul> <li>policy, programme and service design</li> <li>its workforce and leadership profile</li> <li>procurement processes</li> </ul> </li> <li>The agency measures how structural discrimination affects outcomes and work environments</li> <li>Where appropriate, the agency requires evidence of cultural safety as part of qualification and accreditation processes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agentings programed discrimentation of the agenting outcon identifiered agencies</li> <li>The agenting agencies</li> <li>The agenting targetes long stares a racismentation outcon identifiered agencies</li> <li>The agenting targetes long stares are a racismentation of the agenting stares a racismentation of the agentiation of the agentiatintered of the agentiation of the agentiation of the agentiatin</li></ul>
Workforce capability				
Māori Crown relations capability planning	<ul> <li>Limited understanding of current and future MCR capability needs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency is aware of its current and future MCR capability requirements and mechanisms to build capability (including recruitment, upskilling, relationships with tertiary institutions and wananga and collaborative arrangements with other government agencies and with Māori organisations)</li> <li>The agency implements a range of mechanisms to build capability</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Current and future MCR capability priorities are well understood, actioned and tested</li> <li>MCR capability planning is reviewed on a regular basis, and revised according to need</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>MCR ca assess of accordi</li> <li>The age capabil to supp</li> <li>Māori a capabil</li> </ul>



e – able to lead and advise others, has nowledge in their subject area hese skills may only be relevant or riate for some agencies.

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agency has assessed its culture (the way gs have always been done) and all policies, grammes, services to identify structural rimination, and, regardless of the size of the e, has taken action to address

- agency conducts regular audits across ployment, procurement and real world comes to ensure institutional racism is ntified
- agency proactively works with other ncies to address structural discrimination agency identifies and implements specific yeted programmes where required to address standing structural discrimination ss-government processes and systems have n audited and revised to eliminate systemic sm and promote racial equity
- agency engages in ongoing self-reflection, ling themselves to account for addressing itutional racism
- R capability planning is actively reviewed to ess effectiveness and impact, and revised ording to need.
- agency is prepared for any changes to ability needs and has strategic relationships upport these
- ori agree the agency has appropriate ability

Competency	Unfamiliar – little awareness of Māori Crown relationship or how to engage appropriately	Comfortable – knows basics, able to engage appropriately in a short term transactional setting	Confident – conducts self appropriately and with awareness of what it likely to be important to Māori	Capable – able to lead and advise others, has deep knowledge in their subject area *note these skills may only be relevant or appropriate for some agencies.
	Description of what unfamiliar looks like	Description of what comfortable looks like	Description of what confident looks like	Description of what capable looks like
Leadership (formal)	- No formal MCR leadership expectations	<ul> <li>Senior leaders are aware of and have, or are developing, the skills required for them to support the Māori Crown relationship, in accordance with the Māori Leadership as Practice complement to the LSP (under development)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Māori are well represented in senior leadership roles and programmes are in place to cultivate and develop Māori leadership</li> <li>Māori staff are actively mentored and provided opportunities to move into leadership positions</li> <li>Senior leaders role model the skills and care required for them to support the Māori Crown relationship, in accordance with the Māori Leadership as Practice complement to the LSP (under development)</li> <li>Senior leaders are comfortable to talk about race and racism and their implications</li> <li>Senior leaders are open to new ways to approach issues and actively look for opportunities to take partnership and te ao Māori approaches to issues</li> <li>Senior leaders prioritise an environment where Māori perspectives, lived experiences and backgrounds are valued</li> <li>Staff feel they can raise race-related concerns about the organisation and its policies and approaches without experiencing negative</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Senior leaders have a high level of capability in skills required to support the Māori Crown relationship, in accordance with the Māori Leadership as Practice complement to the LSP (under development)</li> <li>Senior leaders demonstrate their complete commitment to long term change and racial equity work</li> <li>Māori have high representation in senior leadership roles</li> </ul>
Recruitment and retention	<ul> <li>No MCR in recruitment and induction processes</li> <li>High turnover of staff with MCR capability</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Jobs have been assessed to determine the desired level of MCR capability required</li> <li>Recruitment and induction processes set out MCR expectations for staff</li> <li>Moderate turnover of staff with MCR capability</li> <li>Current staff attract others with similar capability to work at agency</li> <li>Staff are appropriately recognised and remunerated for the MCR skills they bring, particularly those with high level tikanga Māori, te reo Māori and relationship skills</li> <li>The agency actively considers how it can attract and retain staff with MCR capability (see Attachment 1)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>consequences</li> <li>Recruitment processes demonstrate an understanding of the MCR skills required for specific roles</li> <li>Induction processes demonstrate the agency's commitment to the MCR expectations for staff</li> <li>Turnover of staff with MCR capability is low</li> <li>The agency attracts people with MCR capability to work at agency</li> <li>Staff engagement surveys include questions on staff inclusion and comfort, and are able to disaggregated to enable results to be interpreted on an ethnicity-basis</li> <li>Institutional knowledge is held and maintained</li> <li>Māori public servants feel comfortable and, if they desire, able to contribute, as Māori, in the agency (see Attachment 1)</li> <li>The agency undertakes regular audits to identify and address where employment disparities exist (such as in recruitment, remuneration and promotion)</li> <li>Māori (external and internal) are involved in recruitment decision making</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Succession planning is embedded to ensure the agency has continuity in its MCR capability</li> <li>Agency recruits and retains high performing, knowledgeable and experienced staff with MCR capability work</li> <li>The agency is well known outside the organisation as a great place for people with MCR capability to work</li> </ul>



Competency	Unfamiliar – little awareness of Māori Crown relationship or how to engage appropriately	Comfortable – knows basics, able to engage appropriately in a short term transactional setting	Confident – conducts self appropriately and with awareness of what it likely to be important to Māori	Capable – able to lead and advise others, has deep knowledge in their subject area *note these skills may only be relevant or appropriate for some agencies.
Training and development	<ul> <li>Description of what unfamiliar looks like</li> <li>No specific requirements for MCR capability outlined in job descriptions or PDPs</li> <li>MCR capability training and learning opportunities are available on an ad hoc basis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Description of what comfortable looks like</li> <li>Language planning is in place as per the Maihi Karauna</li> <li>Performance Development Plans outline MCR capability development requirements and approaches</li> <li>Training provided to ensure staff have base level understanding of: <ul> <li>why the Māori Crown relationship is important;</li> <li>racial equity, personal bias and the existence and impact of institutional racism;</li> <li>tikanga Māori;</li> <li>te reo Māori;</li> <li>te ao Māori and current Māori perspectives;</li> <li>New Zealand history and the Treaty of Waitangi</li> </ul> </li> <li>Wellington based staff spend time in the regions and vice versa</li> <li>Open to secondments etc when staff proactively identify opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Description of what confident looks like</li> <li>Māori staff are actively mentored and provided opportunities to enable them to undertake leadership positions</li> <li>Performance Development Plans have MCR capability development requirements articulated throughout all relevant sections and at all levels</li> <li>Development pathways are clearly articulated and promoted</li> <li>MCR capability training and learning opportunities provided in a structured and strategic manner</li> <li>The agency fosters a learning environment in which people are:         <ul> <li>encouraged and provided a range of opportunities to learn about te ao Māori and tauiwi worldviews</li> <li>encouraged to debrief after projects and share information on what worked and what can be done better</li> </ul> </li> <li>Training provided to support staff gain appropriate levels of te ao Māori skills for their jobs</li> <li>The agency assesses staff awareness of institutional racism/structural discrimination</li> <li>The organisation seeks out opportunities for staff to gain experience in te ao Māori, engaging and partnering with Māori and addressing institutional racism</li> <li>Secondments, internships and exchanges with iwi/Māori and other agencies are encouraged and supported by formal agreements and processes</li> <li>Staff are supported to undertake study or other activities that support their understanding of te ao Māori</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Description of what capable looks like</li> <li>MCR capability programmes are developed and tailored for individuals</li> <li>MCR capability is widely accepted as a standard set of skills expected across the agency</li> <li>Regular and flexible transfers of staff between agencies and iwi/Māori organisations take place to build capability for both parties</li> </ul>
Environment			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u></u>
Physical environment	- No visibility of te ao Māori in the workplace	<ul> <li>The agency's physical environment incorporates some recognition of te ao Māori (see Attachment 1)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency can comfortably and appropriately host manuhiri for a wide range of events (see Attachment 1)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency's physical environment provides a strong demonstration of the agency's commitment to te ao Māori (see Attachment 1)</li> <li>Mana whenua consider the agency's physical environment adds to the local environment</li> </ul>



Competency	Unfamiliar – little awareness of Māori Crown relationship or how to engage appropriately	Comfortable – knows basics, able to engage appropriately in a short term transactional setting	Confident – conducts self appropriately and with awareness of what it likely to be important to Māori	Capable - deep kno *note the appropria
	Description of what unfamiliar looks like	Description of what comfortable looks like	Description of what confident looks like	Description
Commitment to tikanga Māori	- No evident commitment to tikanga Māori	<ul> <li>Some evident commitment to tikanga Māori (see Attachment 1)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency has a clear commitment to tikanga Māori (see Attachment 1)</li> <li>Kaupapa Māori activities are prioritised and common</li> </ul>	- The ag accord 1) - Tikang develo
Policy and services				_
Policy processes	- Little or no Māori input into policy processes	<ul> <li>The agency implements the MCR Engagement Framework and Guidelines and the te ao Māori aspects of the Policy Quality Framework</li> <li>Communications strategies include specific MCR considerations and are tailored for Māori audiences where appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency rates highly in cross-government assessments for its incorporation of te ao Māori in policy processes, and is able to put te ao Māori at the centre of policy processes.</li> <li>The agency actively considers how it can uphold the Treaty of Waitangi in policy processes, including applying Cabinet Office Circular (5) 19</li> <li>Māori consider the agency engages with Māori appropriately</li> <li>The agency is open to innovative approaches and willing to take risks to advance issues that are important to Māori</li> <li>Data and insights used in analysis is the richest information possible and is used in ways that demonstrate an understanding of te ao Māori perspectives and critiques long-standing interpretations and beliefs</li> <li>The agency collects and diseminates information on good practice in other agencies</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Te ao proces</li> <li>The ag Treaty</li> <li>The ag in the</li> <li>The ag includ invest chang</li> <li>Māori proces</li> </ul>
Service design and delivery	<ul> <li>Limited or no consideration of Māori access to services in their design and delivery</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency considers how Māori can access its services and has clear and reliable points of contact for Māori</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency works with Māori to design services from an effectiveness for Māori perspective, and then considers how that model can work for others</li> <li>The agency reviews its services to ensure it provides the right services for Māori</li> <li>TPK, through its monitoring work, provides a positive assessment of the adequacy of the services for Māori</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agent to idea</li> <li>TPK, the additional terms of terms of</li></ul>



- able to lead and advise others, has nowledge in their subject area hese skills may only be relevant or riate for some agencies. ion of what capable looks like agency is able to undertake all business in ordance with tikanga Māori (see Attachment anga Māori is embedded into training and elopment ao Māori is embedded at the centre of policy cesses as a default agency is known for its ability to undertake aty of Waitangi analysis agency partners with, or empowers, Māori he policy process agency is open to making radical changes, uding challenging existing power structures, estments and frameworks, to achieve nged outcomes and uphold the Treaty ori have a high level of involvement in policy cesses across the agency and sector

agency partners with, or empowers, Māori dentify, design and deliver services , through its monitoring work, complements adequacy of the services for Māori

Competency	Unfamiliar – little awareness of Māori Crown relationship or how to engage appropriately	Comfortable – knows basics, able to engage appropriately in a short term transactional setting	Confident – conducts self appropriately and with awareness of what it likely to be important to Māori	Capable – deep knov *note the appropria
	Description of what unfamiliar looks like	Description of what comfortable looks like	Description of what confident looks like	Description
Evaluation	- Limited or no evaluations of effectiveness of agency work for Māori	<ul> <li>Impacts on Māori and the Māori Crown relationship are included in all evaluation processes as a matter of course</li> <li>Māori are able to easily access agency evaluations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency works with Māori to incorporate Māori views in evaluation design and processes</li> <li>Evaluations take a wholistic approach to the subject matter, considering issues across and between sectors</li> <li>Evaluations of agency work actively include assessments of people's experience of discrimination in accessing and interacting with the agency</li> </ul>	- Evalua with, N
Data and insights	<ul> <li>Little or no consideration of Māori perspectives on data and insights</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency ensures it consistently collects and disaggregates data that shows how its work impacts on Māori</li> <li>Māori are able to easily access agency data and insights</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The agency has data collection and management approaches that reflect the Indigenous Data Sovereignty principles</li> <li>Māori are involved in how the agency develops and interprets data and insights</li> <li>The agency supports the implementation of non- Western ways to gather evidence and feedback</li> </ul>	- The ag Māori : meanir organis



e – able to lead and advise others, has nowledge in their subject area hese skills may only be relevant or riate for some agencies.

# ion of what capable looks like

luation is undertaken by, or in partnership h, Māori

e agency is able to generate a wide range of ori specific data and insights that are aningful and useful for Māori and for the anisation

# Maori Crown Relations Capability Framework for the Public Service

Supporting ideas to:

- recruit more people with Māori Crown relations skills
- make workplace environments comfortable and supportive for Māori staff
- demonstrate a commitment to te ao Māori through an agency's physical environment
- demonstrate a commitment to tikanga Māori

#### 1) Recruit more people with Māori Crown relations skills

### a) Advertising

- i) use te reo Māori
- ii) state the importance of te ao Māori and other relevant knowledge
- iii) use Māori recruitment agencies
- iv) use Māori publications and media e.g. www. mahi.co.nz and the Māori media network
- v) share vacancies directly with Māori groups and networks
- vi) consider other non-standard recruitment approaches
- b) Job descriptions
  - i) clearly outline MCR capability requirements and expectations
  - ii) use te reo Māori or develop bilingual job descriptions
  - iii) develop job descriptions jointly with Māori
  - iv) Remove structural barriers wherever possible, such as qualification requirements, location requirements and previous government work experience requirements
- c) Interviews
  - i) invite whānau support
  - ii) follow appropriate tikanga Māori
  - iii) seek for representatives from Maori communities, organisations and/or iwi to be part of interview panels and recruitment decision making (and not just for Treaty of Waitangi questions, testing te reo and tikanga Māori capability or to whakatau applicants and whanau support)
- d) Contractual provisions
  - i) consider providing te reo allowances
  - ii) ensure MCR skills are recognised and valued within remuneration framework
  - iii) where staff agree or seek to perform roles outside of job descriptions (such as cultural support), provide for recognition through remuneration, TOIL or similar
  - iv) provide paid and unpaid leave for Māori staff to fulfil iwi, hapū and whānau responsibilities especially at governance and/or marae komiti levels
  - v) support staff to attend tangi
  - vi) provide housing and other support for staff who split their time between home and work

#### 2) Make workplace environments comfortable for Māori public servants

- a) Have an open conversation with Maori public servants to understand what would make the environment more comfortable and supportive and enable Māori public servants to succeed as Māori
- b) Recognise and ensure organisational approaches address the pervasive impact of internalised racism for Māori public servants
- c) Ensure Māori public servants are not expected to:

- i) represent the voice of all Māori
- ii) work as cultural experts, unless specifically stated in job descriptions iii) use their relationships within Maoridom to advance agency work
- d) Be receptive and open to suggestions from Māori public servants, particularly where the issue is of importance to Māori
- e) Ensure Māori public servants are not isolated and recognise when environments might be isolating. Māori may prefer to work with Māori. A good representation of Māori in senior leadership positions is likely to make the environment more comfortable for other Māori public servants
- Provide opportunities for Māori public servants at all levels to learn leadership and other skills in f) immersive and kaupapa Māori environments
- Demonstrate commitment leadership pathways for Māori public servants g)
- Support Māori public service networks h)
- Recognise that some Māori public servants work in the public service primarily to serve Māori i)
- i) Support Māori public servants to wear "multiple hats"
- Be flexible, particularly with travel that enables people to take opportunities to spend time with whānau k)
- Recognise that Maori public servants may have (or need to) relocate for work and offer support to 1) ensure this is as easy as possible
- m) Enable people to work remotely or be based close to their homes where possible
- n) Involve Maori public servants on issues and opportunities that relate to the agency's te ao Maori capability or that affect Māori
- o) Ensure all public servants manaaki manuhiri so this responsibility doesn't rest on Māori public servants

# 3) Demonstrate a commitment to te ao Māori through the physical environment

- a) Use bilingual signage for internal and external signs
- b) Rename work areas to te reo Māori names
- c) Work with manawhenua to place pou, waharoa or appropriate signage at main entrances
- d) Ensure a whānau friendly environment, which might include space for whānau and children to visit and eat
- Display taonga and toi Māori in visible and appropriate spaces e)
- f) Make provision for hosting manuhiri (e.g. suitable access, parking, chairs for kaumātua, dedicated space, well-resourced kitchen)
- Consider whether an agency, sector or collaborative marae or wharenui would be appropriate g)
- Consider how to recognise and build the regional presence of the agency h)
- Provide dedicated Māori spaces for hui and/or powhiri i)

#### 4) Demonstrate a commitment to tikanga Māori

- a) Consider how Māori values relate to the agency values
- b) Promote decision making process that are inclusive of Māori
- c) Use tikanga Māori in the office appropriately and as standard practice
- d) Ensure all staff are comfortable to use Māori greetings and have good pronunciation of te reo
- e) Speak te reo Māori
- Hold mihi whakatau for all new staff f)
- Provide regular opportunities for staff to learn and sing waiata g)
- h) Support participation in Te Konohete / kapa haka groups



- i) Ensure staff know karakia and use them appropriately
- j) Provide and encourage staff to attend te reo and tikanga training
- k) Ensure staff are able to freely access cultural advice and support
- I) Embed noho marae and wananga as learning methods
- m) Ensure Māori content is easily accessible on websites and in agency publications and materials
- n) Ensure points of contact/entry to access information and services are clear and accessible
- o) Support members of the public to conduct their business with the agency in te reo Māori

# ITEM: 4.11 Attachment 2

TITLE:	Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards 2022 and Tū i te Ora Scholarships
From:	Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager
Authorised by Group Manager:	Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on 2 March 2022

# Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

The purpose of this item is to:

- Update Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on the annual Tū i te ora Scholarships and Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards and to request TTMAC nominate an non-electedmember to participate in the judging panels for both awards, and to
- Ask members to encourage nominations for the 2022 Whakamānawa ā Taiao | Environmental Awards.

# **Recommended actions**

- That the report 'Whakamānawa ā Taiao | Environmental Awards 2021 and Tū i te Ora Scholarships' by Natasha Stubbing, Marketing and Engagement Manager, dated 23 February, be received.
- 2. That Te Taitokerau maori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) non-elected members nominate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Tū i te Ora Scholarships selection panel, which will convene the week of 21 March 2022.
- That TTMAC non-elected members nominate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards 2022 judging panel, which will convene the week of 26 April - 2 May 2022.
- 4. That TTMAC members encourage nominations to the Whakamānawa ā Taiao Environmental Awards 2022.

# Tuhinga/Background

#### Tū i e ora Scholarship

Northland Regional Council's  $T\bar{u}$  i te Ora scholarship recognises and supports students to undertake study, research or training that relates to council's environmental and regulatory functions – providing a springboard for future environmental leaders and champions, whilst contributing to council's vision 'Our Northland – together we thrive'.

This year we are offering eight scholarships valued at \$3000 each. Half of these are specifically aimed at building Māori capacity and environmental leadership within Te Taitokerau through recognising and supporting tauira Māori undertaking study aligned with the enhancement and kaitiakitanga of our Taiao (although more than four scholarships could go to Māori applicants).

The application period for the 2021/22 scholarships closed on 2 March 2022. This year we launched a new dedicated microsite to make it easier for applicants to get information and apply. Check out <a href="https://scholarships.nrc.govt.nz/">https://scholarships.nrc.govt.nz/</a>

# Selection panel

We are now seeking for TTMAC to nominate one non-elected member who is available to join the Tū i te ora Scholarship selection panel on the week of 21 March 2022 to identify the successful applicants. The selection panel will consist of a TTMAC member and three council staff, Kaiwhakahaere Honongā Māori, Eastern Coast Land Manager and a Community Engagement Manager. The selection process will require approximately three hours of the nominated member's time.

# Whakamānawa ā Taiao | Environmental Awards 2021

Applications are open for the fourth annual Northland Regional Council Whakamānawa ā Taiao – Environmental Awards which recognise the environmental work being carried out in Taitokerau.

Despite the challenges of recent times, people across Te Taitokerau continue their inspiring mahi, and we are committed to acknowledge and celebrate these selfless achievements.

There are eight categories: community, pest management, education, water quality improvement, leadership, Kaitiakitanga, climate change and industry. We also have Te Tohu Matua – the Supreme Award, which recognises the most outstanding entry overall.

This year we have a special award, the Kiwi Coast outstanding group or project award. The award recognises individuals or groups who are working collaboratively within their community to protect and improve Northland's environment.

Nominations and applications for the 2022 Whakamānawa ā Taiao - Environmental Awards close on Sunday 10 April. This year we launched a new micro-website for the awards which covers the entry criteria, award category details and videos of past winners. Check out the new website <a href="https://awards.nrc.govt.nz/">https://awards.nrc.govt.nz/</a>

It is intended this year's awards evening be held in the Kaipara or Whangārei on 26 May 2022. The exact location is still to be confirmed and the event will be subject to covid-19 restrictions.

# Judging panel

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.

We are seeking the support of TTMAC to nominate one non-elected member who is available to join the Whakamānawa ā Taiao judging panel during the week of 26 April - 2 May 2022 to identify the successful applicants. We're hoping to enlist the same panel of judges in the last two years consisting of a TTMAC member, Chris Jenkins (local environmental champion and a former Department of Conservation veteran) and two Northland Regional Council staff from biosecurity and regulatory services. The judging process will require approximately two-three hours of the nominated member's time. The TTMAC member is also invited and encouraged to attend the awards evening.

Note: At the time of writing this paper we are working through the details of adding a new category to the awards – 'Youth Environmental Leader'. We are finalising the specifics of the category including the name and criteria. Full information will be available on the website once it is finalised.

# Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE:	Wetland mapping
From:	James Griffin, Policy Specialist
Authorised by Group Manager/s:	Jonathan Gibbard, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services, on 24 February 2022

# Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

Under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-M) regional councils must map wetlands. To meet NPS-FM requirements council has started a Northland wetland mapping project in collaboration with the Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme (KMR). The project aims to fill gaps in existing council mapping.

In reflection of tangata whenua concerns about councils' mapping of the whenua and feedback on taking a case-by-case approach to mapping, this item seeks advice tāngata whenua members about how council should be approaching the wetland mapping process.

# Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Wetland mapping' by James Griffin, Policy Specialist - Biodiversity and dated 13 December 2021, be received.

# Tuhinga / Background

At the 9 December 2021 Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) meeting an item sought advice about how council should approach future mapping (4.11 "Mapping – guidance for council" by Ben Lee). The TTMAC tangata whenua members indicated potential for a case-by-case approach being appropriate given the wide range of matters that mapping can cover.

This item aims to outline the wetland mapping project and seek guidance from Māori representative members on our approach to wetland mapping.

The wetland mapping project started last year and mapping is due to be complete June 2023. The key objective is to fill gaps in existing council mapping in order to meet NPS-FM requirements to map wetlands. The mapping will bring a range of benefits including for freshwater management e.g. supporting Hapu/iwi groups in their Te Mana o Te Wai aspirations.

Staff seek advice about how council should be approaching the wetland mapping process from a tangata whenua perspective.

#### Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

# TITLE: Reports from other working parties and groups

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

Authorised byAuriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, onGroup Manager/s:2 March 2022

# Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

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

# Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Reports from other working parties and groups' by Sally Bowron, Strategy, Governance and Engagement Team Admin/PA and dated 24 February 2022, be received.

# Tuhinga/Background

# Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) (J Beazley, J Chetham, G Connelly, W Sullivan, M Norris, N Rameka, R Tautari)

The Māori Technical Advisory Group have met on 3 February and 3 March 2022. The topics for discussion included:

- Clarification about the ONLs cultural expert email
- Reviewing progress and priorities on the MTAG work plan
- Clarification that the internal email regarding recruitment for the Māori Relationships Manager and Northland Inc CEO was sent to TTMAC just for sharing with networks
- Feedback into Resource Management System Reform submission
- Coastal Occupation Charges Discussion Document
- Environmental monitoring policy
- Resource management system reform update
- Māori relationships GIS mapping of Te Taitokerau, including consideration of how that data might be protected and shared.

# Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) (Co-Chairs D Armstrong, D Milner) (A Riwaka, A Pivac, C Horsford, F Kemp, J Harrison, K Nikora-Kerr, M Ruka, N Rameka, R Tautari, T Brockbank, T Shortland, W Dalton)

Ms Armstrong and Mr Milner (Co-Chairs of TWWAG) will be in attendance to provide a verbal update on the work done by the group to date and to seek TTMAC guidance from members on the overall direction of the forthcoming work of the group.

The Water and Land Working Party met on 8 December 2021. The topics for discussion included:

- An overview was provided on Dung Beetle releases by New Zealand councils.
- Land Management Approach.

Following discussion, there was no action required.

# Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

# TITLE:Chief Executive Officer's report to February 2022 council<br/>meetingFrom:Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive OfficerAuthorised by<br/>Group Manager/s:Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer, on 20 January 2022

# Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Chief Executive Officer's report to February 2022 council meeting' by Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer and dated 21 February 2022, be received.

# Tuhinga/Background

Not applicable.

# Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Chief Executive Officer's report to February 2022 council meeting 🗓 🛣

ITEM:

TITLE:	Chief Executive's Report to Council
From:	Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer
Authorised by Group Manager/s:	Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer, on

#### Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

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

#### 8.3.1 HIGHLIGHTS

#### Whangarei Heads High Value Area

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

> Kotahi nestling in front of his father Chookie



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

#### **Experiencing Marine Reserves marine pest education events**

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



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

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

#### 8.3.2 CEO'S OFFICE

#### **Current Legal Proceedings**

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

#### 8.3.3 CORPORATE SERVICES

#### **Cyber Security**

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

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

#### **Fraud Declaration**

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

#### **Enterprise System Update**

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

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**ITEM: 4.15** 

Attachment 1

ITEM:

#### **Council Property Update**

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



Wall formwork progressing for the first two fish tanks.

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Council Meeting 22 February 2022		ITE
8.3.4 REGULATORY SERVICES		
Consents in Process		
During December 2021 and January comprised:	v 2022, a tota	l of 189 Decisions were issued. These decisions
December 2021 <i>(114)</i>		January 2022 (75)
Coastal Permits	44	Moorings
Land Discharge Permits	14	Coastal Permits
Land Use Consents	46	Air Discharge Permits
Water Permits	7	Land Discharge Permits
Bore Consents	3	Land Use Consents
		Water Permits
		Bore Consents
The processing timeframes for the I	December 20	21 consents ranged from:
• 724 to 6 calendar days, with the	e median tim	e being 41 days;
• 473 to 3 working days, with the	median time	e being 26 days.
The processing timeframes for the	lanuary 2022	consents ranged from:
• 469 to 6 calendar days, with the	e median tim	e being 64 days;
• 25 to 4 working days, with the r	nedian time	being 20 days.
Fifty-one applications were received	d in Decembe	er 2021.

Eighteen applications were received in January 2022.

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

25 were received more than 12 months ago; ٠

Reasons for being more than 12 months old:

-	Awaiting additional information (including CIAs)	11
_	Consultation with affected parties/stakeholders	3

- 5
- On-hold pending new rules becoming operative
- Other
- 13 were received between 6 and 12 months ago (most awaiting further information from the ٠ applicant);
- 64 less than 6 months.

#### **Appointment of Hearing Commissioners**

No commissioners were appointed in December 2021 and January 2022.

Consents Decisions and Progress on Notified Applications in Process, Objections and Appeals The current level of notified application processing activities at the end of January 2022 is

(by number):	
Applications Publicly/Limited Notified During Previous Month	
Progress on Applications Previously Notified	
Hearings and Decisions	

Appeals/Objections

ITEM:

#### COMPLIANCE MONITORING

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

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

#### Coastal

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

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

#### Farm dairy effluent (FDE) monitoring

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

#### **Consented farms (total 575)**

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

ITEM:

#### Non-consented farms (total 182)

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

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

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

This highlighted the following:

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

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

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

#### Contaminated Land Management

#### December 2021

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

January 2022

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

• Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants

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

ITEM:

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

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

#### **Environmental Incidents**

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

ITEM:

#### ENFORCEMENT

Abatement Notices, Infringement Notices and Formal Warnings

Action Type	Number
Abatement Notice	25
Infringement Notice	8

#### **Other Enforcement**

- Earthworks without erosion and sediment controls Tōtara North Charges were laid in the Kaitaia District Court on 20 July 2020 against an individual for earthworks undertaken without controls, and work within a watercourse and the riparian management zone. The defendant has pleaded not guilty. A hearing was scheduled for 22-24 June 2021 which did not proceed due to the defendant being ill. Information has now been provided regarding the medical condition of the defendant. The case has been adjourned for parties to discuss options.
- Open burning on industrial/trade property Whangārei
   Charges were laid in the Whangārei District Court on 27 November 2020 against an individual for open burning on industrial/trade premises; the burnt items also included prohibited items.
   There are two charges against the individual who pleaded not guilty on 30 April 2021. A case review hearing was completed on 22 June 2021. A hearing date was scheduled for 4 November 2021 which did not proceed and we are currently waiting for the Court to set a new date.

• Farm dairy effluent – Parapara

Charges were laid in the Kaitaia District Court on 6 May 2021 against a farm owner for offences which occurred in August 2020. There are four charges against the farm owner. The first court appearance was set down for 9 July 2021, which was adjourned until 25 August 2021 to allow the defence lawyer to consider the disclosure documentation. The judge at the hearing on the 17 January 2022 requested further information from the defence lawyer. The case has now been adjourned until 21 February 2022.

Vessel occupying CMA and removal of asbestos from CMA – Town Basin, Whangārei

An enforcement order was applied for on 23 November 2021 against an individual for occupying the coastal marine with a boat without consent, and for reimbursement of costs associated with work to remove and dispose of cladding material containing asbestos that had been deposited with the coastal marine area. A joint memorandum was filed on 22 December 2021 recording that the respondent agrees to the enforcement order requiring compliance with permitted activity Rule C.1.2.1 of the Proposed Regional Plan to legally moor the boat; and seeking further time to negotiate settlement of the costs claim. No response yet from the Court.

 Earthworks and vegetation clearance within a wetland – Teal Bay Charges were laid in the Whangarei District Court on 7 December 2021 against four parties for offences that occurred in December 2021. First appearance date is scheduled for 14 February 2022, an administrative adjournment will be sought to allow time for disclosure to be considered.

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#### 8.3.4 REGULATORY SERVICES

#### LAND MANAGEMENT

#### Sustainable Hill Country and Regional Priorities

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

#### Poplar and Willow nursery

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

#### Whangārei Urban Awa Project

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

Key points:

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

#### Waimā Waitai Waiora Partnership

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

#### BIODIVERSITY

#### **FIF Dune Lakes Project**

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

#### Coastcare

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

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

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and compared to the previous survey results at

<u>https://monitoring.coastalrestorationtrust.org.nz/survey-data/northland.</u> Alongside the transect data, drone footage will be used to measure dune topography and track changes over time.

See also report on dune fauna assessments in Natural Resources section.



Measuring a vegetation transect at Puwheke, Karikari Peninsula

#### Wetlands

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

#### Terrestrial

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

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

#### **Coastal/Water Quality Operations**

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

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#### **Natural Resources Science**

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

#### Air quality and carbon emission

No breach of National Environmental Standard for air quality (NESAQ) for  $PM_{10}$  has occurred in 2021.  $PM_{2.5}$  results were also within the proposed NESAQ limits.

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

- PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations at Whangārei airshed, Robert Street have improved between 2011 and 2020. The PM<sub>10</sub> concentration trend confirms the findings of PM<sub>10</sub> emission inventory produced by PDP (reported in October 2021). The emission inventory found that Whangārei's winter day PM<sub>10</sub> emission decreased approximately by 27 percent from 2006 to 2018. This is due to no new major PM<sub>10</sub> emission sources having been consented in that period in the airshed and two major consented industries (Ballance Fertiliser and Carter Holt Harvey mills) ceasing their operation during this period. Other factors such as the backyard burning rule implemented in 2008 and improved wood burners on new buildings, together with increased use of electrical heating appliances, may have also contributed towards the improving trend in PM<sub>10</sub> concentration.
- On one occasion between 2017 and 2020, the daily PM<sub>10</sub> concentration at Whangārei airshed was higher than the 2021 WHO air quality guidelines.
- Ninety five percent of New Zealand's PM<sub>2.5</sub> air monitoring sites, including Whangārei airshed recorded PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations above the 24-hour (15 μg/m<sup>3</sup>) and annual (5 μg/m<sup>3</sup>) 2021 WHO air quality guidelines.
- No similar trend was observed for PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations at Marsden Point airshed.

#### Coastal

Stormwater litter project

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

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Stormwater grate at Lower Dent Street carpark, in Whangārei.

#### **Freshwater ecology**

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

#### **Freshwater quality**

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

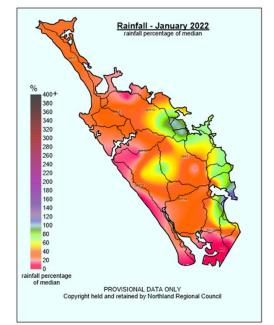
#### Natural Resources Data

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

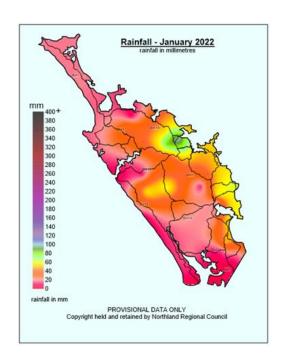
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# Hydrology

# Rainfall



- January rainfall averaged across the entire Northland region was about 43% of the normal expected.
- Much of the region was below 40%, with the least rainfall along the West Coast, the Southeast, and Northeast. Kai iwi recorded 5%, Pouto 10%, Hakaru 9% and Oruru 11%.
- The East Coast received more rain with 101% in Kerikeri, and 120% at Marsden Point.

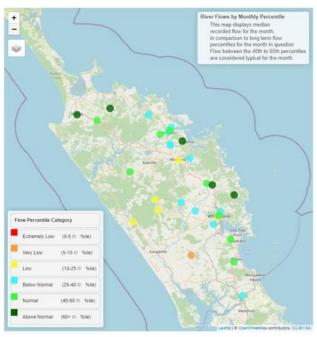


- Rainfall totals show the same pattern with a regional average of 33.6mm compared to the normal expected 79mm for the month
- Kai iwi and Pouto along the West Coast recorded the least with 4mm and 6.5m respectively.
- Thunderstorms brought more rain to the East with 101mm recorded in Kerikeri.

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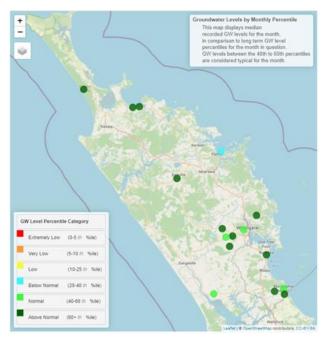
#### Council Meeting 22 February 2022





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

#### Groundwater



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

#### **Hydrology Projects**

• Hydrometric station hardware upgrades continue.

ITEM:

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

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

The full probability breakdown is:

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

#### POLICY AND PLANNING

#### **Proposed Regional Plan**

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

ITEM:

Occupation Charging Plan Change budget, where only a small amount of the \$80,000 budget is likely to be used this year.

#### **Freshwater Plan Change**

- An update of the freshwater plan change process and the revised date for notification (now April 2024) was presented to a Council Workshop on 14<sup>th</sup> December. Council is keen to see no further extension of the notification date. NRC has set some 'hard dates' to complete key pieces of work, to minimise the risk of further slippage in the freshwater plan change process.
- Staff will be presenting to council workshop in early March the draft plan change framework and the results of the modelling the effectiveness and costs of a range of water improvement interventions (e.g. fencing and riparian planting).
- The Primary Sector Liaison Group met on 25 January 2002. Members have provided feedback on the challenges and opportunities for the primary sector with regard to freshwater in Northland. The group has started providing feedback on the Visions/values/objectives component of the draft freshwater plan change framework.

#### National initiatives and advocacy

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

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

#### Discussion document on resource management system reform

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

#### Taumata Arowai

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

#### He Waka Eke Noa

He Waka Eke Noa is a partnership project between the agricultural sector, government and Māori to develop a framework to support farmers to measure, manage and reduce agricultural emissions (methane, nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide). The partnership has released a consultation document on options for pricing agricultural emissions targeted at farmers and growers. The options proposed include farm-level levies and a processor-level hybrid option – it also proposes recognizing on farm sequestration that is not rewarded in the ETS (e.g. shelterbelts / riparian planting). The default position if other options are not progressed is the agricultural sector entering the Emissions Trading Scheme (at the processor level). While feedback is sought by 1 March 2022, staff do not propose to lodge a submission on this consultation document due to competing consultation requirements having a higher priority and limited staff capacity. The consultation document is here: https://hewakaekenoa.nz/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Consultation-Document\_Final-1.pdf

#### **Submission on Sand Mining Resource Consents**

A council submission was lodged on two resource consent applications publicly notified by Auckland Council. The applications were made by McCallum Brothers Ltd for the continuation of sand mining activities off Pakiri Beach adjacent to the regional boundary at Mangawhai. The submission was neutral, seeking that full consideration be given to the significance of Mangawhai sandspit and

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ensuring that it is not adversely affected by the proposal. The submissions were acknowledged by Auckland Council, but a hearing date has not yet been set.

#### Mangawhai Central Limited

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

#### Wetland mapping project

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

#### 8.3.6 BIOSECURITY

#### INCURSIONS

#### Indian ringneck parakeet

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

#### WILD ANIMAL CONTROL

#### Russell sika response

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

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

#### Deer farm escapes

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

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

#### Unconsented deer farm activity

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

- *Manganui:* Council's deer response contractor discovered an unpermitted deer farm whilst doing night surveillance. Further investigation has found up to 30 untagged deer on a property in the Manganui catchment. Council is working with the Department of Conservation, Ministry for Primary Industries, OSPRI (Operational Solutions for Primary Industries) and the landowner to destock the farm.
- *Paparoa:* Acting on information received an unpermitted deer farm has been found in Paparoa. Council is working with the Department of Conservation and the Ministry for Primary Industries to determine how this farm was established and the deer registered on the National NAIT database without a permit to farm.

#### FRESHWATER

#### Check, Clean, Dry advocacy programme

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

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

#### Pest freshwater fish

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

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

The new fishing net decontamination tank.



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**ITEM: 4.15** 

Attachment 1

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Council Meeting 22 February 2022

### **KAURI PROTECTION**

### Soil sampling and training

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

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

#### Rongoā treatment

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

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



#### PARTNERSHIPS

#### Piroa Brynderwyn High Value Area

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

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

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

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

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

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### Tutukaka High Value Area

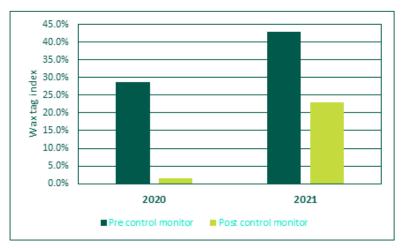
- *Predator control:* Cat and mustelid catches over December-January (69) have doubled from the previous two month period. The majority of the catch was taken in the Tutukaka Landcare Rayonnier projects.
- Myrtle rust: Rust has been found on fresh, new growth leaves of a young põhutukawa at Riverlands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

Myrtle rust on a young põhutukawa leaves at Riverlands.



### Kai Iwi Lakes

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



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

ITEM:

### Tānekaha Community Pest Control Area

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

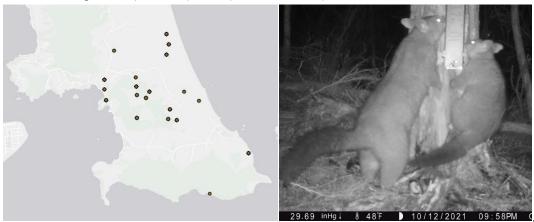
> The grandchildren of a Tānekaha Community Pest Control Area landowner get up close and personal with one of Allen's two chicks during microchipping.



### PREDATOR FREE

### Predator Free Whangārei

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



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

### Predator Free Pēwhairangi Whānui (Bay of Islands)

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

ITEM:

### MARINE BIOSECURITY

### Hull surveillance

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

#### Table 1: Hull Surveillance Programme Results to 28 January 2022

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

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

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

Contract divers detected fanworm on a large commercial barge while conducting biosecurity hull inspections in Houhora harbour in January 2022. Fanworm is not known to be established in the area. Given the size of the barge, environmental conditions, and the distance away from any facilities where the barge could be hauled it was agreed that the best method to mitigate risks in this instance was to have trained divers remove all individuals with the burden of cost being the responsibility of the barge company. A large six diver team attended the barge supervised by council marine biosecurity staff on the 27-28 January, removing approximately 550 individuals with an average size of approximately 120 mm. Council staff preformed histological analysis on a subset



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

of the individuals removed which revealed that a majority of the fanworm were within their first reproductive year and had not spawned yet. There was however a small number of individuals that had the potential to have existed on the barge for a number of years and as such spawning

ITEM:

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

### **PEST PLANTS**

### **Eradication plants**

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

#### Progressive containment and sustained control plants

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

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

### **Pest plant Biofunds**

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

#### 8.3.7 GOVERNANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

### MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

#### He Maimai Aroha

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

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

#### **Tangata Whenua Engagement**

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

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

ITEM:

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

### Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (MWaR)

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

### **Treaty Health Check**

An independent health check is underway and has been endorsed and supported by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and council. Utilising the Te Arawhiti Framework

https://www.tearawhiti.govt.nz/assets/Tools-and-Resources/Maori-Crown-Relations-Capability-Framework-Individual-Capability-Component.pdf council will undertake an independent review of areas that are identified as key priorities by the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) on behalf of TTMAC caucus, and other key stakeholders in our commitment to building meaningful relationships with tangata whenua.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### **Investment and Growth Reserve – Projects Report**

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

### Other Work Undertaken

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

ITEM:

- Land Use Mapping Drafting request for proposal (RFP) in conjuction with Science team.
- **CLUES Scenarios costings** Supporting Policy and Plannng team with water quality mitigation options costings.

## **ONLINE CHANNELS**

### Most popular content on Facebook:

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

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

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

### **ENVIROSCHOOLS / EDUCATION**

### **Dune Lakes Education Day**

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

### Bronze, Silver and Green-Gold Enviroschools

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

### Celebrations

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

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

### Enviroschools communities facilitated

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

### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

### Communications

Communications issued in December/January included our quarterly e-newsletter and newspaper spread, <u>Our Northland</u>, our <u>Coastcare e-newsletter</u>, rates brochure as well as 12 media releases covering the following topics:

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

## Campaigns

Several marketing campaigns were completed or are in progress:

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

## Scholarships

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

## COVID-19

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

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION (LGOIMA) REQUESTS

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

ITEM:

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## **CUSTOMER SERVICES**

### **Telephone inbound call statistics & enquiries**

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

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

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

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

## Mailroom email processing performance

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

	Nov 2021	Dec 2021	Jan 2022
Mail processed	904	810	679

### Satisfaction monitoring

All complaints were attended to.

### Feedback cards, compliments, and complaints

Compliments received					
December 2021 and January 2022					
Service provided by a specific person/people					
Monitoring	2				
<ul> <li>Melissa Larkin</li> <li>City Link</li> </ul>					
	1				
Total compliments recorded	4				

Complaints received	Total
December 2021 and January 2022	
Service provided by a specific person/people	
City Link buses	9
Maritime	1
Total complaints recorded	10

ITEM:

## 8.3.8 COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

## TRANSPORT

## PASSENGER TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION

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

Bus Link stats for November 2021	Actual	Budget	Variance	Year/Date	Year/Date	Variance
(revenue ex	, local	Budget	- and - and -	Actual	Budgeted	· ananec
GST)						
CityLink passengers						
carried	29,884	27,573	+2,311	114,954	137,918	-22,964
CityLink fares		-				
collected	\$32,906	\$35 <i>,</i> 337	-\$2,431	\$146,323	\$176,754	-\$30,431
Mid North Link						
passengers carried	144	156	-12	689	792	-103
Mid North Link						
fares collected	\$446	\$780	-334	\$1,851	\$3,960	-\$2,109
Hokianga Link						
passengers carried	94	78	+16	384	390	-6
Hokianga Link fares						
collected	\$513	\$543	-\$30	\$2,115	\$2,713	-\$598
Far North Link						
passengers carried	189	405	-216	1,179	1,978	-799
Far North Link						
fares collected	\$434	\$1,024	-\$590	\$3,182	\$5,004	-\$1,822
Bream Bay Link						
passengers carried	45	24	+21	197	126	+71
Bream Bay Link	4004	400	40.15	4	<u> </u>	4040
fares collected	\$301	\$86	+\$215	\$1,364	\$454	+\$910
Hikurangi Link						
passengers	20	24		70		26
carried	28	24	+4	78	114	-36
Hikurangi Link fares collected	ćzo	¢c2	1¢10	¢204	6220	¢125
	\$73	\$63	+\$10	\$204	\$329	-\$125
Whangarei Heads Link						
LINK passengers carried	11	24	-13	52	126	-74
Whangarei Heads	11	24	-13	52	120	-/4
Link fares collected	\$47	\$104	-\$57	\$225	\$548	-\$323
	γ <del>τ</del> /		-751	7225		-7525

Actual	Budget	Variance	Year/Date Actual	Year/Date Budgeted	Variance
21,264	22,420	-1,156	136,218	160,338	-24,120
\$22,912	\$28,733	-\$5,821	\$151,211	\$205,407	-\$54,196
	21,264	21,264 22,420	21,264 22,420 -1,156	Actual         Budget         Variance         Actual           21,264         22,420         -1,156         136,218	ActualBudgetVarianceActualBudgeted21,26422,420-1,156136,218160,338

ITEM:

					1	1
Mid North Link						
passengers carried	124	156	-32	813	948	-135
Mid North Link fares						
collected	\$413	\$780	-\$367	\$2,264	\$4,740	-\$2,476
Hokianga Link						
passengers carried	58	78	-20	442	468	-26
Hokianga Link fares						
collected	\$327	\$543	-\$216	\$2,442	\$3,255	-\$813
*Far North Link						
passengers carried	219	331	-112	1,398	2,309	-911
*Far North Link fares						
collected	\$443	\$837	-\$394	\$3 <i>,</i> 625	\$5,842	-\$2,217
Bream Bay Link						
passengers carried	53	30	+23	250	156	+94
Bream Bay Link fares						
collected	\$263	\$108	+\$155	\$1,627	\$561	+\$1,066
Hikurangi Link						
passengers carried	38	30	+8	116	144	-28
Hikurangi Link fares						
collected	\$57	\$78	-\$21	\$261	\$407	-\$146
Whangarei Heads						
Link						
passengers carried	9	30	-21	61	156	-95
Whangarei Heads						
Link fares collected	\$30	\$130	-\$100	\$254	\$678	-\$424

Council Meeting 22 February 2022

\*December 2021 statistics

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

- Bream Bay Link
- Hikurangi Link
- Whangārei Heads Link

### Passengers Carried

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

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

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

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

ITEM: 4.15 Attachment 1

Council Meeting 22 February 2022 ITEM:

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

### Far North Link

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

#### Whangārei Heads Link

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

### Farebox Revenue

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

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

#### CityLink Bus Service Whangārei

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

#### Rose Street Bus Terminus Update

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

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

#### Summer Beach Bus Services

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

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

#### CityLink Promotions

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

ITEM:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Total Mobility (TM)

## RideWise Two (RW2) Upgrade

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

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

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

## **National Total Mobility Card**

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

• To align with the drive toward a national bus ticketing system.

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

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

### Investigation into Incidents of Double Dipping

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

### National Driver Training

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

### **ROAD SAFETY UPDATE**

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

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

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

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

### Motorcycle Safety - Ride Forever (R4E) Rider Training Update

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

### **Driver Reviver/Fatigue Stops Cancelled**

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

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

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

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

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

**ITEM: 4.15** 

Attachment 1

ITEM:

### **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

### NATIONAL

## Legislation review

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

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

### COVID-19

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

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

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

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

### **National Tsunami Evacuation Map**

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

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

## REGIONAL

### Kaimaumau Fire

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

ITEM:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### MARITIME

### **Commercial Shipping**

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

### **Recreational Boating**

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

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

### General

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

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

ITEM:

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

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

### RIVERS AND NATURAL HAZARDS RIVERS

# Long Term Plan Projects

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

### NATURAL HAZARDS

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

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

## **CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE**

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

ITEM:

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

ITEM:

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

## NORTHLAND WIDE LIDAR SURVEY

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

## Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil