

# Huihuinga O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
Thursday 8 September 2022 at 10.00am - 3.00pm

# AGENDA

## RĀRANGI TAKE

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

Meeting to be held in the Council Chamber and via audio visual link (Zoom)  
36 Water Street, Whangārei  
on Thursday 8 September 2022, commencing at 11.00am - 3.00pm

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

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

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

Alan Riwaka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua  
Amy Macdonald, Councillor  
Colin Kitchen, Councillor  
Georgina Curtis-Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust  
Jack Crow, Councillor  
Janelle Beazley, Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi  
Joce Yeoman, Councillor  
Juliane Chetham, Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board  
Justin Blaikie, Councillor  
Lynette Wharerau, Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau  
Michelle Elboz, Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha  
Mike Kake, Ngāti Hau  
Mira Norris, Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust  
Mariameno Kapa Kingi, Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri  
Nora Rameka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia  
Pania Greaves, Ngāti Tara  
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 Curtis-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 Curtis-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**

Lynette Wharerau, Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau  
Mira Norris, Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust  
Rihari Dargaville, Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa  
Rowan Tautari, Te Whakapiko Hapū

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

Georgina Curtis-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  
Rowan Tautari, Te Whakapiko Hapū (proxy)

### **Local Government Elections subgroup**

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

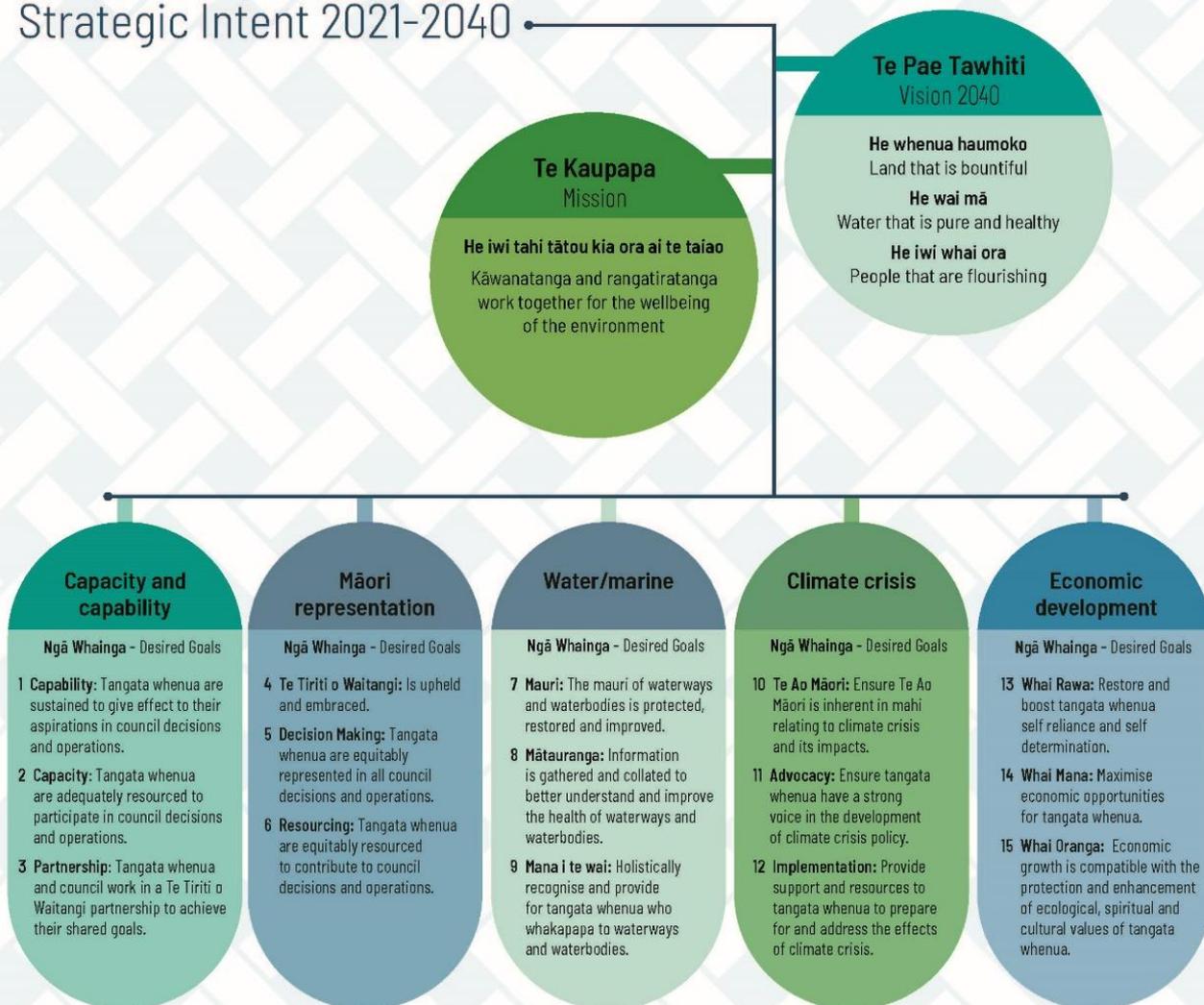
### **Strategic (Priorities) Intent subgroup 2021**

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

### **Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group**

Alan Riwaka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua  
Rowan Tautari, Te Whakapiko Hapū  
Lynette Wharerau, Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau

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



## Ngā Tikanga Values

- 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 Hobson in 1840 at the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Tangata whenua = whanau, hapu and iwi

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

TTMAC	MTAG	Water and Land WP	Planning & Regulatory WP	Climate Change WP	Biosecurity & Biodiversity WP
10 February* Workshop	3 February	1 March	1 March	23 February	23 February
10 March Meeting	3 March	3 May	3 May	25 May	25 May
14 April* Workshop	7 April	2 August	2 August	31 August	31 August
<del>12 May</del> 19 May Meeting	5 May	(1 November)	(1 November)	(30 November)	(30 November)
9 June* <del>Workshop</del> Meeting	2 June				
14 July Meeting	7 July				
11 August* <del>Workshop</del> Meeting	4 August				
8 September Meeting	1 September				
October Council recess	TBA 6 October				
November Council recess	November Council recess				
December TBA	December TBA				

### Commonly used terms and abbreviations

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

<b>RĪMITI (ITEM)</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1.0 NGĀ MAHI WHAKAPAI/HOUSEKEEPING</b>	
<b>2.0 NGĀ WHAKAPAHĀ/APOLOGIES</b>	
<b>3.0 NGA WHAKAPUAKANGA/DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST</b>	
<b>4.0 NGĀ RĪMITI (ITEMS)</b>	
4.1 Record of Actions – 11 August 2022	7
4.2 Receipt of Action Sheet	12
<b>WATER / MARINE</b>	
4.3 Wai - the big picture	17
4.4 Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework	32
4.5 Freshwater planning communications	37
4.6 Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Update	38
4.7 How Department of Internal Affairs engage with tangata whenua in regard to 3 Waters	39
<b>CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY</b>	
4.8 Te Tiriti Organisational Review (Te Tiriti Health Check)	40
4.9 Tāiki e Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan update	65
<b>MĀORI REPRESENTATION</b>	
4.10 TTMAC governance review and advice to incoming council	74
4.11 Local Elections Campaign 2022 Update	88
<b>REPORTS FOR NOTING</b>	
4.12 Reports from other working party and groups	110
4.13 Chief Executive’s Report to Council	120

**TITLE:** **Record of Actions – 11 August 2022**

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

**Authorised by** Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

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### **Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary**

The purpose of this report is to present the Record of Actions of the last meeting (attached) held on 11 August 2022 for review by the meeting.

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### **Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga**

Attachment 1: Unconfirmed record of actions from 11 August TTMAC meeting [↓](#) 

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
11 August 2022

## 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 11 August 2022, commencing at 11.00am - 2.00pm

### Tuhinga (Present):

Co-Chair, Marty Robinson  
Co-Chair, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, Pita Tipene  
Councillor Jack Crow  
Councillor Colin Kitchen  
Councillor Amy Macdonald  
Councillor Penny Smart  
Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board, Juliane Chetham  
Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha, Michelle Elboz  
Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Mira Norris  
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Whati Rameka *(Nora Rameka attended part meeting)*  
Te Whakapiko Hapū, Rowan Tautari  
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Janelle Beazley  
Te Roroa, Thomas Hohaia  
Ngāti Hau, Mike Kake  
Councillor Terry Archer  
Ngātiwai Trust Board, William Sullivan

### I Tae Mai (In Attendance):

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

Pou Manawhakahaere – GM Governance and Engagement  
Pou Tiaki Taiao - GM Environmental Services  
Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori – Māori Relationships Manager  
Kaiārahi Tikanga Māori  
PA/Team Admin, Governance and Engagement

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

Chief Executive Officer  
Policy and Planning Manager  
Policy Specialist  
Policy Specialist (Freshwater)  
Delaraine Armstrong, Co-Chair Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group  
Paul Beverley, Buddle Findlay  
Raheera Douglas, Whaia Legal

The meeting commenced at 11.00am.

### Karakia / Whakataua

Co-Chair Pita Tipene opened with karakia in the tāngata whenua members' caucus session prior to the formal meeting.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
11 August 2022

### **Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)**

#### **Ngā Whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)**

Councillor Justin Blaikie  
Councillor Rick Stolwerk  
Councillor Joce Yeoman  
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Georgina Connelly  
Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa, Rihari Dargaville  
Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri, Mariameno Kapa-Kingi  
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua, Alan Riwaka  
Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau, Lynette Wharerau  
Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Taka Hapū Iwi Trust, Waimarie Kingi

#### **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 July 2022 (Item 4.1)**

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

#### **Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 4.2)**

The action sheet was received.

#### **Te Tiriti Organisational Review (Health Check) (Item 4.3)**

Independent assessors, Buddle Findlay (Paul Beverley) and Whaia Legal (Raheera Douglas), held an NRC Te Tiriti organisational review workshop with Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party members (no staff were present). The kōrero from this and other workshops, kaitiaki interviews, a staff survey and a desktop review will form the basis of a draft report from the assessors. TTMAC, the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) and Executive Leadership Team will provide feedback on the draft report to ensure that the integrity and mana of the voices have been accurately captured, before it is presented to council's September meeting.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

*Secretarial Note: When staff re-joined the meeting after Item 4.3, the new Pou Tiaki Taiao - GM Environmental Services, Ruben Wylie was introduced. Ruben replaces Jonathan (Jono) Gibbard as Pou Tiaki Taiao. Jono has been appointed the new Chief Executive Officer and starts on 1 October 2022.*

#### **'Tāiki e' (NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan) (Item 4.4)**

Members received the report advising that council had formally adopted 'Tāiki e' (NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan) (Tāiki e) and took time to acknowledge the robust process and effort taken to reach this important milestone. They reflected on how the name *Tāiki e* encapsulates council's ongoing commitment to a Te Tiriti based partnership with tangata whenua and is an Implementation Plan which clearly outlines how council can deliver on its commitments under Te

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
11 August 2022

Tiriti o Waitangi. A key focus of the discussion was about how Tāiki E would transition from strategy to execution through the Long Term Plan process, the new council's induction, monitoring performance indicators and completion of the implementation plans for the remaining Ngā Whaingā in the TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021 – 2040 of Water/Marine, Climate Crisis and Economic Development.

**Agreed action points:**

- That staff update Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on the more detailed implementation planning being undertaken on Tāiki E and seek endorsement for it at TTMAC's September meeting.

**Hapū/Iwi Environmental Management Plans (HEMPs) (Item 4.5)**

Members received the report which advised that applications have opened for \$30,000 of contestable funding from 27 July to 7 September 2022. Further information about the fund, which provides financial and technical support for hapū and iwi doing their resource management plans, can be found at [Nga Whakamahere o Te Taiao - Iwi/Hapū Management Plans - Northland Regional Council \(nrc.govt.nz\)](https://www.nrc.govt.nz/whakamahere-o-te-taiao-iwi-hapu-management-plans-northland-regional-council). Member were encouraged to let their iwi and hapū know about the funding.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

*Secretarial Note: Item 4.8 was addressed following Item 4.5.*

**Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group update (Item 4.6)**

The Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) Co-Chair, Delaraine Armstrong, provided an update on TWWAG's Stage 2 mahi and highlighted some draft recommendations regarding tāngata whenua engagement on the Freshwater Plan Change (see Item 4.7A). One of these was holding a tāngata whenua-led Freshwater Symposium, to help provide integration and clarification for all the water-related changes that are happening, including 3 waters reform, climate change, essential freshwater and the freshwater plan change, and have it supported/resourced by different agencies and councils. TTMAC members supported this and having a water-focused workshop at the next TTMAC meeting. Other key discussion included TWWAG's upcoming wananga at Ngararatunua Marae with external tohunga, the need to provide different methods of engagement for different audiences, understanding overlapping pieces of work, and how TWWAG's advice will be implemented. TTMAC members acknowledged and thanked TWWAG for their mahi.

**Agreed action points:**

- That the next Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) meeting include a workshop explaining the different Freshwater related activities and changes for TTMAC members.

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party  
11 August 2022

### **Freshwater Plan - tangata whenua engagement (Item 4.7)**

*Secretarial Note: Item 4.7 was replaced by 4.7A, which was circulated as a supplementary item because the recommendations in the report were finalised after the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party agenda had been compiled for distribution.*

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group recommendations on Freshwater Plan Change engagement (Item 4.7A)**

Members received the report, noting it was useful to be provided with context around barriers to engagement as well as multiple ways to engage with different people. A key question was about what happened to the advice after it was endorsed by Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party and taken to council.

**Agreed action points:**

- Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorsed that the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) Stage 2 Engagement Recommendations on how to engage with tangata whenua on the Freshwater Plan Change be presented to council.

### **Reports from other working party and groups (Item 4.8)**

The report was received and taken as read. Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) members provided additional comments on the Te Tiriti organisational review and Regional Policy Statement mahi. Clr Craw provided highlights and acknowledgements to staff and members from the last Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party. Clr Macdonald noted that the [Aotearoa New Zealand's first national adaptation plan | Ministry for the Environment](#) had been released on 3 August 2022 and there was a specific publication for Māori: [Climate action for Māori | Ministry for the Environment](#). She also welcomed the newly appointed TTMAC representatives on the Climate Change Working Party.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Chief Executive's Report to Council (Item 4.9)**

The report was received and taken as read, with discussion about the transition for both the new Chief Executive, and for the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party when the new council is elected.

**Agreed action points:** Nil.

### **Whakamutunga (Conclusion)**

**The meeting concluded at 12.50pm.**

**TITLE:**                   **Receipt of Action Sheet**

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

**Authorised by**       Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on  
**Group Manager/s:**   1 September 2022

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### **Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary**

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

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### **Nga mahi tutohutia / Recommendation**

That the action sheet be received.

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### **Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga**

Attachment 1: Action sheet [↓](#) 

Outstanding Actions as at 26/08/2022

## TTMAC action sheet

Legend
Completed actions remain on the action sheet for a month and are then archived.
Items in progress
Items delayed, deferred

Meeting date	TTMAC action	Who	Timeframe	Notes	Ngā Whainga
11/02/21	Hapū Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWAR). Staff to engage with members from Te Parawhau, Te Uri o Hau and Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau re-signing the multi-hapū-based MWaR.	Staff	Ongoing	Delayed. Progressing MWaRs with Te Parawhau, Te Hikutu and Te Uri o Hau has been slower than anticipated due to capacity and Covid-19.	Capacity and Capability
11/02/21	Staff to bring a review of Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWAR) implementation issues to TTMAC in about six months' time.	Staff and MTAG	Sep 2022	Delayed. NRC is working through implementation plan and meeting regularly with hapū to focus on priorities however other mahi has taken priority to formalising a report for TTMAC.	Capacity and Capability
12/8/21	The 19 May 2021 LTP provided funding to carry out a 'health check' of council's Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations (references to Treaty are to be read consistently as Te Tiriti).	MTAG	Aug 2022 council meeting	Completed. Item 4.8 on this agenda provides the consultants draft report, as per the work programme and survey questions endorsed at 14 July 2022 TTMAC meeting. The Te Tiriti organisational review will be done annually.	Capacity and Capability
9/12/21	Local government review. MTAG work with staff to develop a plan for how council and tangata whenua TTMAC members can work together to achieve a collective view on the future form of local government for Northland.	MTAG and staff	Sep 2022	Paused. At the 19 May TTMAC meeting it was agreed that to pause this mahi until the Review Panel releases their draft report for submission in September 2022.	Māori Representation
9/12/21	Local government elections. Members Kake, Rameka and Tipene to provide input and ideas into the development of a joint Taitokerau local elections campaign, with a focus on how we can encourage Māori to enrol, stand and vote in the upcoming local elections.	Staff and TTMAC Local Elections subgroup	Oct 2022	Item 4.11 on this agenda provide an update on the local elections 2022 campaign.	Māori Representation

Outstanding Actions as at 26/08/2022

Meeting date	TTMAC action	Who	Timeframe	Notes	Ngā Whaingā
9/12/21	Mapping – guidance for council. Staff to flesh out some of the issues and present the paper back to TTMAC.	Staff	TBC	Item 4.3 on this agenda will provide a brief update regarding wetland mapping (under the National Policy statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM)).	Climate Crisis
9/12/21	Staff to engage with the MTAG to co-design a process to develop the Taitokerau Biodiversity Strategy.	MTAG	TBC	Paused. Members were emailed on 12 July 2022 asking for feedback on NRC’s draft submission on the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity exposure draft (NPS-IB). Staff are considering the next steps regarding the exposure draft of the NPS-IB.	Climate Crisis
10/3/22	TTMAC tāngata whenua members Mira Norris, Rowan Tautari and Juliane Chatham to sit alongside councillors during council workshops on the review of the Regional Policy Statement.	RPS subgroup and staff	TBA	Progressing. Barker and Associates have been engaged to work with MTAG and attended the 1 Sep MTAG meeting to discuss the scope of the review.	Māori Representation
10/3/22	Staff to provide an updated plan and progress report so MTAG can report progress in a meaningful way to the formal meeting.	Staff and MTAG	Aug 2022	Progressing. Work is ongoing on how to provide improved reporting of MTAG’s mahi and priorities. A further iteration of MTAG’s Work Tracker report was provided for feedback at MTAG’s September hui.	Capacity and Capability
19/5/22	Te Mana o te Wai Funding. That MTAG work with staff to develop a scope of work to develop a mātauranga Māori freshwater framework to be presented to the Sep TTMAC meeting for advice.	MTAG	Sep 2022 to TTMAC	See Item 4.4. MTAG endorsed a proposed scope and process for developing a Mātauranga Māori Freshwater framework to come to the September 2022 TTMAC meeting. They will have ongoing involvement in the development process.	Water/ Marine
19/5/22	Staff to come back to TTMAC with their suggestions on how TTMAC can engage with the Joint Regional Economic Development Committee (JREDC) at a future meeting this year	Staff	TBA	Delayed. This is subject to the Chair of JREDC raising it with the committee. Noting that current committee may not wish to make a commitment for the incoming committee members.	Economic Development
19/5/22	Staff to provide a presentation on the Investment Growth Reserve and Project Development Fund category (through Ninc) to a future TTMAC meeting.	Staff	TBC 2022	Deferred due to TTMAC agenda being over capacity for the September meeting. A paper will be brought to a future TTMAC meeting.	Economic Development
9/6/22	Northern Waters - Te Wai Ora Mai Tāmaki ki Te Rerenga Wairua . Invite Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) to present to the next TTMAC	GM Regulatory Services	Aug 2022	Completed. Item 4.7. DIA is attending TTMAC’s September meeting to present re tāngata whenua engagement and funding.	Water/ Marine

Outstanding Actions as at 26/08/2022

Meeting date	TTMAC action	Who	Timeframe	Notes	Ngā Whaingā
	meetings re involvement and resourcing of hapū re Entity A and 3 Waters.				
9/6/22	That Northern Waters provide a copy of their Terms of Reference as soon as possible to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party members.	GM Regulatory Services	July 2022	Paused. Awaiting a revised version of the Terms of Reference from Northern Waters.	Water/ Marine
9/6/22	TWWAG membership – that the recommendations of the Selection Panel be considered and endorsed to Council if appropriate at the next TTMAC meeting.	Staff	July TTMAC meeting	Completed. At the 14 July TTMAC meeting, Rihari Dargaville was confirmed as TTMAC replacement for Alan Riwaka, with Mira Norris as proxy. Nominations to replace Millan Ruka are going to the 27 September council meeting.	Water/ Marine
9/6/22	That the draft Te Ao Māori Decision-Making Framework be presented to a future TTMAC meeting.	Staff	TBC 2022	Deferred. The draft Framework is not yet ready for presenting to the September TTMAC meeting so will be deferred to a future meeting.	Climate Crisis
9/6/22	Review and create a communications plan with an accompanying policy document to present to TTMAC for their feedback, ensuring TTMAC's Strategic Intent is reflected.	Staff	TBC 2022	Deferred due to TTMAC agenda being over capacity for the September meeting. A paper will be brought to a future TTMAC meeting.	Māori Representation
14/7/22	Undertake a triennial survey of TTMAC iwi and hapū members. MTAG to analyse the results that will form the basis of a report to TTMAC for the main purpose of presenting to the incoming council.	Staff and MTAG	Sep TTMAC meeting	Completed. Item 4.10 on this agenda. The results of the online survey were considered by MTAG at their September meeting and form the basis of this report.	Māori Representation
11/08/22	Staff to seek TTMAC's endorsement on the more detailed implementation planning being undertaken on Tāiki E.	Staff	Sep TTMAC meeting	Completed. Item 4.9 on this agenda.	Capacity and Capability
11/08/22	That the next TTMAC meeting include a workshop explaining the different Freshwater related activities and changes for TTMAC members.	Staff	Sep TTMAC meeting	Completed. Items 4.3 – 4.7 on this agenda.	Water/ Marine

Outstanding Actions as at 26/08/2022

### Completed items – newest format

Meeting date	Item/Issue	TTMAC action	Who	Timeframe	Notes
12/03/20	Mātauranga Māori Framework	To scope the development of a Mātauranga Māori Framework and report back to TTMAC.	MTAG and staff	Ongoing	Completed 14 July 2022 MTAG's advice to TTMAC was mātauranga Māori is led by Māori. The approach is for staff to develop tools for how council engages with Māori, such as Te Tiriti Health Check, GIS and environmental monitoring.
12/08/21	Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) mahi	Mahi assigned to MTAG from TTMAC.	MTAG and staff	N/A	Completed An update on MTAG's mahi is provided in the "Reports from other working parties and groups" or reported in individual items as required. See also 10 March 2022 action re reporting of MTAG work priorities and progress.
14/10/21	Draft NRC Freshwater Framework	That staff engage with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) in development of the draft framework and keep TTMAC updated on progress with the draft framework.	MTAG and Strategic Policy Advisor	N/A	Completed At the 9 June TTMAC meeting, members endorsed council adoption of the Draft Freshwater Framework, which was developed with MTAG expertise.
19/5/2022	Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group and TTMAC attendance	Pou Tiaki Taiao - Group Manager Environmental Services to send a letter regarding TTMAC and TWWAG attendance to member Riwaka.	GM Environmental Services	N/A	Completed Contact has been made with member Riwaka who advised that other commitments meant he needed to step down from TWWAG.
9/6/2022	Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group - Stage 1 Report	Confirm that local government provisions regarding members contracting and pecuniary interests are being followed and the form of declarations of interest required by members is appropriate.	GM Environmental Services	N/A	Completed Current mechanisms, such as the usual reminder to declare conflicts at each meeting, are sufficient to manage appointed members contracting and pecuniary interests for TTMAC Working Party.
10/3/2022	Set up a Te Tiriti Partnerships subgroup of councillors and tangata whenua to develop a council strategic intent and implementation plan with the objective of both being endorsed by TTMAC and adopted by council.	Te Tiriti Partnerships group, staff and consultant	Aug 2022 council meeting	Completed. Item 4.4 on this agenda.	TTMAC endorsed <i>Tāiki e NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan</i> going to council for adoption at its 14 July meeting. It was adopted by council at its 26 July meeting.

**TITLE:** **Wai - the big picture**

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

**Authorised by** Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

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### **Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary**

At the last Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) meeting, members requested a presentation providing an overview of how all the current water related initiatives and reforms relate to each other with some commentary on how they may impact tangata whenua, and where the opportunities are for tangata whenua to be involved.

Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist will provide a presentation (as attached) at the meeting.

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

1. That the report and presentation 'Wai - the big picture' by Justin Murfitt, Strategic Policy Specialist and dated 29 August 2022, be received.
- 

### **Tuhinga/Background**

Not applicable.

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### **Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments**

Attachment 1: Presentation for Wai - the big picture [↓](#) 

# Wai – the big picture

## Government direction and reforms

Justin Murfitt 8 September 2022

# What are we going to cover?

1. Overview of Essential Freshwater and 3 Waters Reform
2. Essential Freshwater & NRC implementation
3. Three waters reform
4. How it all fits . . .



Version as at 1 March 2022



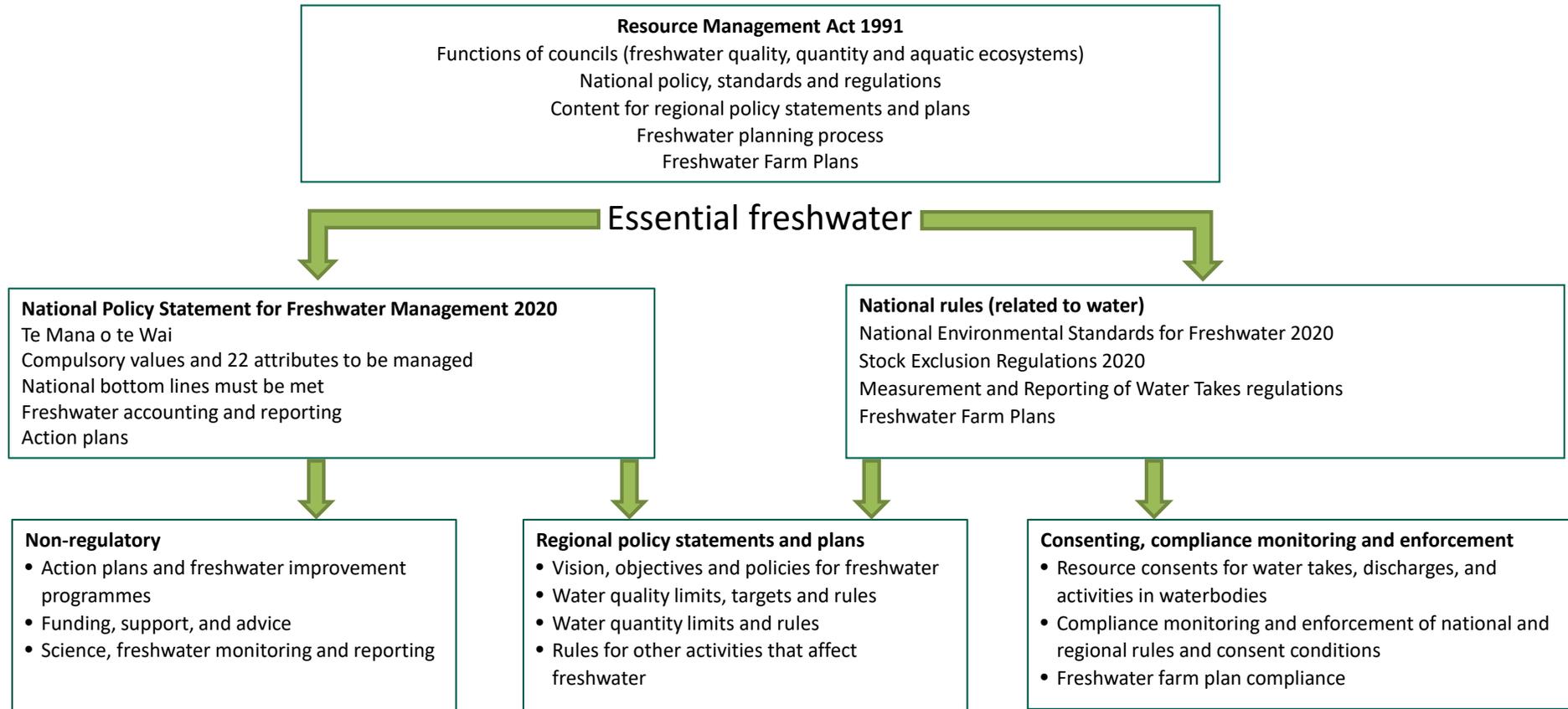
Water Services Act 2021

Public Act 2021 No 36  
Date of assent 4 October 2021  
Commencement see section 2

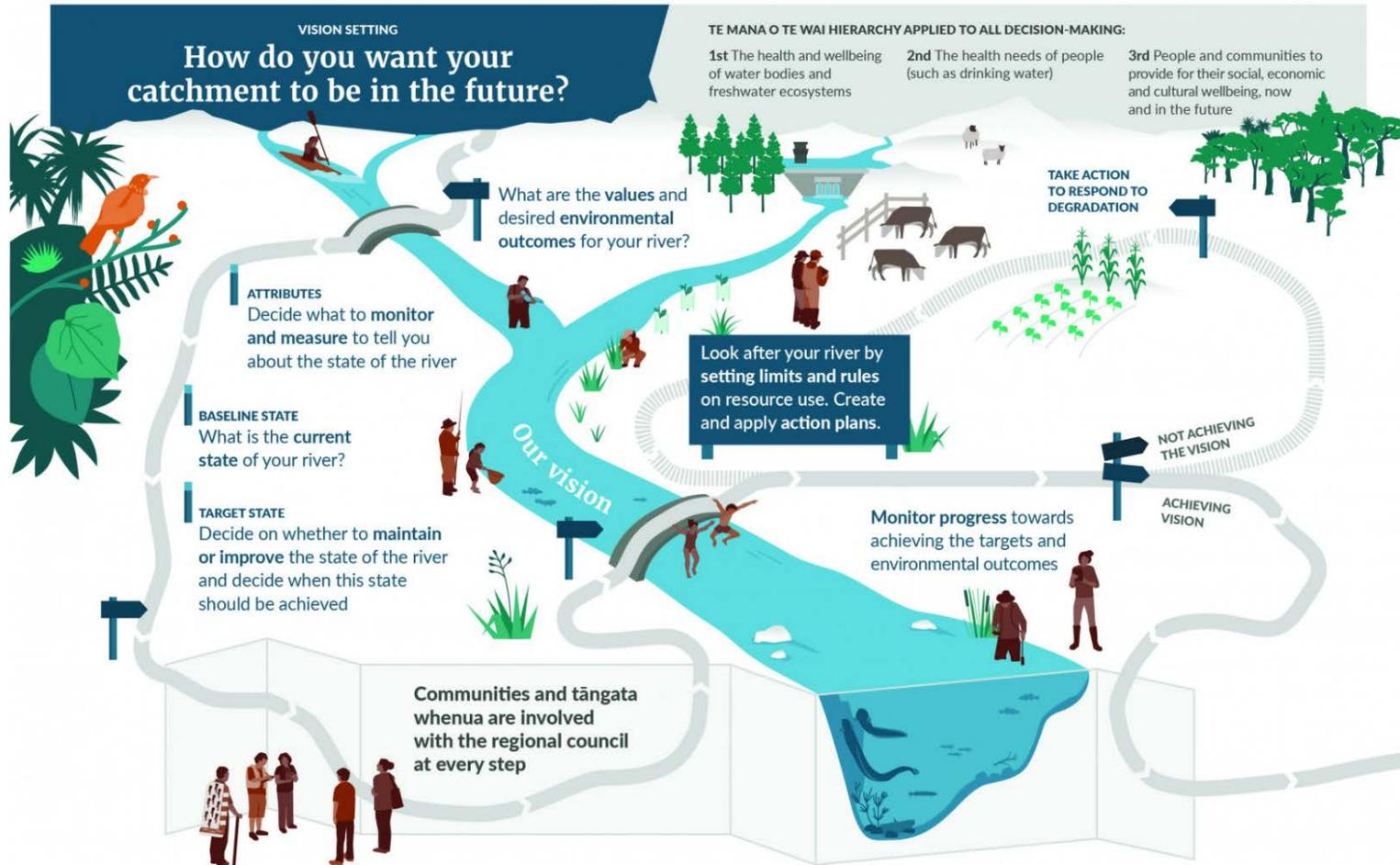
# Overview

Govt workstream	Essential Freshwater	Three waters reform
<b>What is it?</b>	Govt policy and national standards / rules	Water Services Act (WSA) and Water Services Entities Bill
<b>Purpose / focus</b>	<p>Aquatic ecosystem health / water quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halt degradation of waterbodies</li> <li>• Reverse past damage within a generation</li> </ul>	Improvement of water services / infrastructure - core focus on safe drinking water supplies
<b>Key changes / direction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embed Te Mana o Te Wai</li> <li>• Maintain or improve water quality &amp; aquatic ecosystem health</li> <li>• Establish national bottom lines / limits</li> <li>• Plan change process (end of 2024)</li> <li>• Monitoring and reporting</li> <li>• Exclude stock from certain lakes, rivers &amp; wetlands</li> <li>• Manage 'high-risk' farming activity</li> <li>• Protect wetlands / rivers</li> <li>• Mandatory FW Farm plans</li> </ul>	<p><b>Water Services Act</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give effect to Te Mana o te Wai</li> <li>• Establish Taumata Arowai (Crown entity - 3 waters oversight body / regulator)</li> <li>• Registration of drinking water supplies (all supplies that serve &gt;1 dwelling to register by late 2025)</li> <li>• Duties of suppliers (including safety/risk management)</li> <li>• Drinking water standards</li> <li>• Monitoring, compliance, enforcement and offences</li> </ul> <p><b>Water Services Entities Bill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish 4 water 'entities' across NZ to manage 3 waters infrastructure (Objectives, status, functions, governance)</li> <li>• Give effect to Treaty principles and Te Mana o te Wai</li> <li>• Role of regional representative groups, regional advisory panel &amp; boards</li> </ul>
<b>Lead agencies</b>	<p>Policy direction: MFE / MPI</p> <p>Delivery: Regional councils / Unitary authorities</p>	<p>Law / policy direction: DIA</p> <p>Delivery: Taumata Arowai and 4 Water 'entities' (once confirmed)</p>

# Essential freshwater



## National Objectives Framework for the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020



Find out more at [environment.govt.nz](https://environment.govt.nz)

# NRC implementation

## Freshwater plan change



## Tangata whenua participation

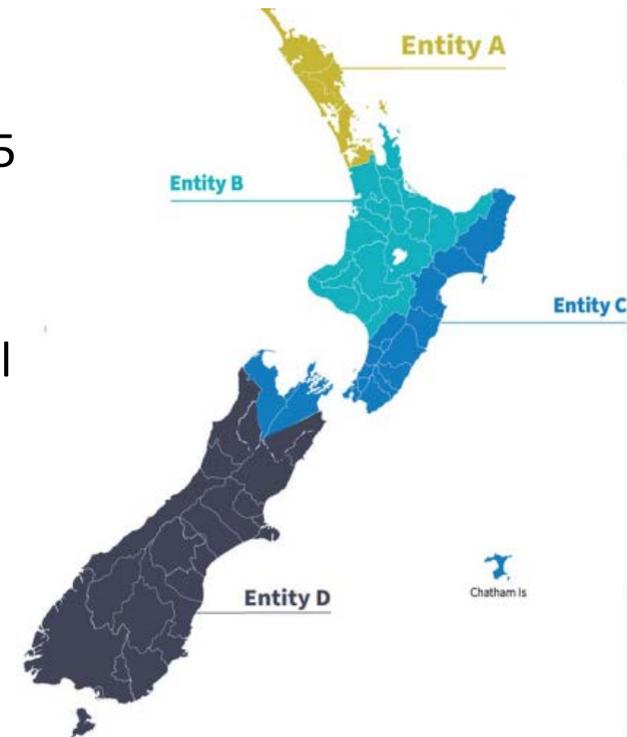
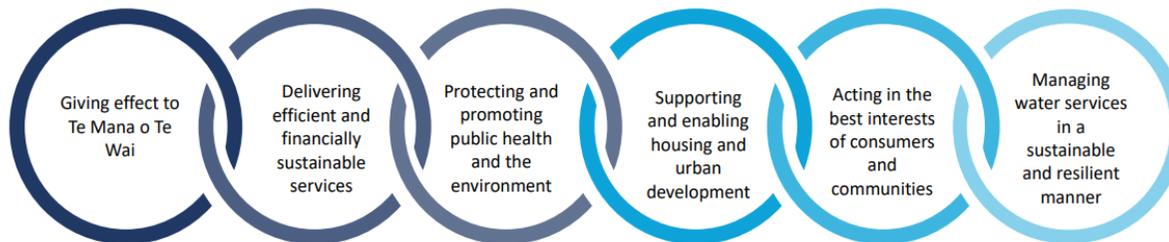
- TWWAG
- TTMAC
- Iwi authorities
- Wider tangata whenua engagement
- Feedback / submissions from Māori
- Tangata whenua rep on freshwater hearings panel

**Plus...** Action plans (to complement rules), Investigate use of transfers/delegations, JMA & MWHR, Application of mātauranga Māori, Fish passage action plan, Wetland mapping (underway)

# Three Waters reform

## The rationale for reform

- 67 councils managing water services (many very small)
- Under-investment / future costs (estimated at \$120bn-\$185 over 30-40yrs)
- Poor performance in some cases (e.g. Havelock North)
- Challenges (e.g. climate change, environmental and cultural impacts and urban growth)



# Three Waters reform

## Key features – Water services entities Bill

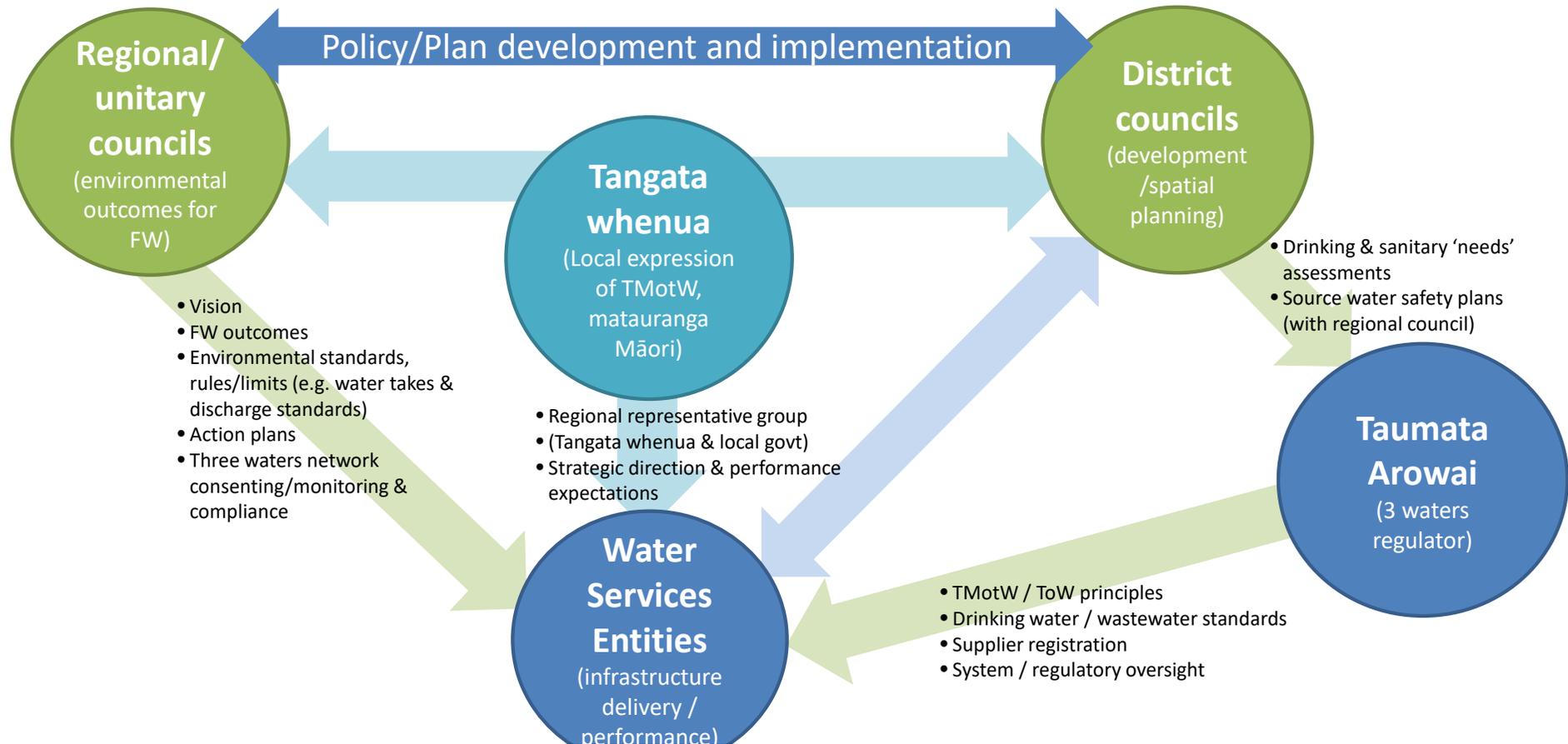
- 4 new publicly entities owned collectively by councils but financially separate (must develop a ‘constitution’ & consult on strategic direction, investment & charges)
- Role is to provide safe, reliable and efficient water services (excl flood works)
- Regional representative groups provide strategic direction, performance expectations and oversight (equal representation from local govt & mana whenua)
- Independent ‘competency’ based board – responsible for day-to-day governance, management / provision of water services
- Appointments/removals from the board made by appointment committee of the regional representative group
- Entity may also set up a regional advisory panel (to advise representative group on exercise its duties, functions, and powers)
- Entities (and other drinking water suppliers) subject to Taumata Arowai standards / compliance and reporting regime

# Three Waters reform

## Opportunities for Iwi/Māori – water services

- Statutory Recognition of the Treaty & Te Mana o te Wai
- Mana Whenua on regional representative groups for each entity (equal membership with LG)
- Entities to fund and support Mana Whenua participation
- Boards of entities to collectively have Treaty of Waitangi, mātauranga Māori, tikanga Māori and te ao Māori competence / expertise
- Regional advisory panel? (if Entity opts for one)
- Consumer ‘forum’ for community engagement with entity

# How it all fits



# Some points to ponder...

## Essential freshwater

- Meeting national bottom-lines will be a challenge – (e.g. landscape scale sediment & E.coli issues)  
- implications for use / development of Māori land?
- Access to water in highly allocated areas
- NPS-FM timeframes very tight for meaningful participation

## Water services

- Most marae / shared Papakainga drinking water supplies would need to register (and meet standards / reporting requirements)
- Ability for tangata whenua to influence water services entities (enabling the local voice)
- Representation on governance / advisory panels
- Entity 'accountability'
- Privatisation not completely off the table (75% of votes in public referendum)

## In general

- Capacity / resourcing for participation

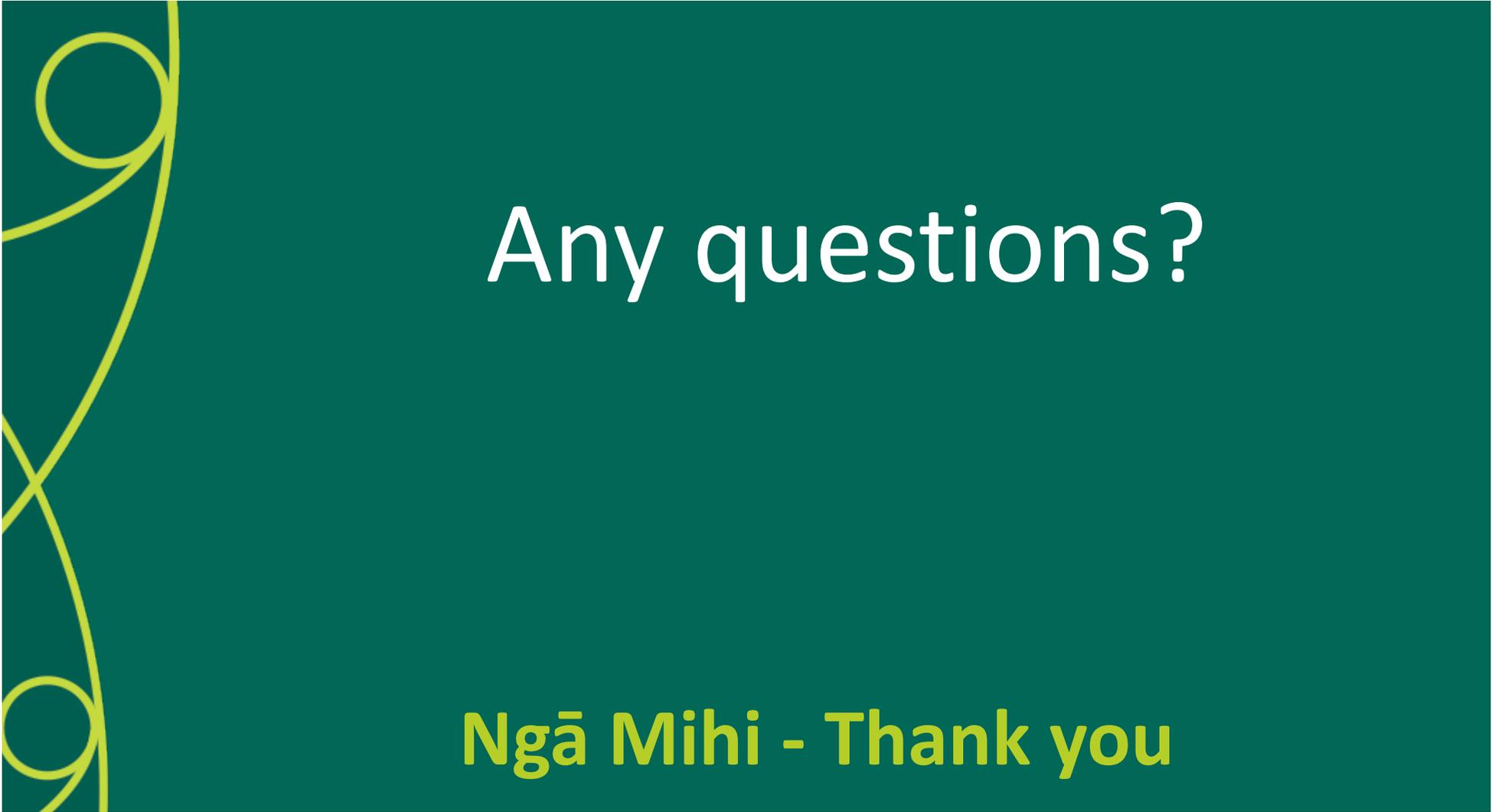
# Next steps . . .

## Essential freshwater

- Freshwater plan change (notify by Dec 2024) & ongoing implementation, monitoring and reporting on progress

## Three waters reform

- Water Services Entities Bill (Select Committee report – Nov 2022)
- Technical working groups advice (Planning & rural supplies)
- Another Bill late 2022 – service delivery, transfer of assets / functions to entities, entity powers and pricing / charging arrangements, consumer protections & consequential changes to other law (LGA, WSA etc)
- National Transition Unit established to facilitate move to new regime by 1 July 2024 (when entities take over from councils)
- Northern Waters group established to facilitate transition to Entity A



Any questions?

**Ngā Mihi - Thank you**



**Northland**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau

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

**TITLE:** **Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework**

**From:** Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager and Jason Donaghy, Natural Resources Monitoring Manager

**Authorised by** Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Council has committed to developing a Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework (the framework).

Council decided, based on the advice of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC):

- To allocate approximately \$100k for this financial year (from the \$250k/year Te Mana o te Wai fund) to the development of a Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework (the framework)<sup>1</sup>
- For Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) to prepare a proposed scope of work for the framework. This advice to be provided to TTMAC and then to council<sup>2</sup>.

Since council's decision to progress with the framework, TTMAC has endorsed *Tāiki e* - the NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan<sup>3</sup>.

MTAG met on 4 August to consider a proposed scope, taking into consideration three relevant actions in *Tāiki e* that overlap with the proposed scope. They are recommending to TTMAC that the framework implement actions 7, 8 and 9 of *Tāiki e* and also provide recommendations about the process for developing the framework.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework' by Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager and Jason Donaghy, Natural Resources Monitoring Manager and dated 11 August 2022, be received.
2. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) endorse the scope of the Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework to be:
  - a. involve tangata whenua in councils environmental monitoring (as set out in action 7, *Tāiki e*)
  - b. support tangata whenua with their freshwater monitoring (as set out in action 8, *Tāiki e*)
  - c. involve tangata whenua in compliance monitoring (as set out in action 9, *Tāiki e*)
  - d. support tangata whenua to undertake on-the-ground activities to improve te mana o te wai.
3. That TTMAC endorse the following process for developing the Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework:
  - a. Consultancy services are employed to assist with preparing the framework

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<sup>1</sup> Council meeting, 28 June 2022

<sup>2</sup> Council meeting, 28 June 2022 and TTMAC meeting 19 May 2022

<sup>3</sup> TTMAC 14 July meeting

- b. Staff work with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) to prepare the request for proposals for consultancy services before it is advertised.
- c. The award of the consultancy services be undertaken by a group consisting of three MTAG members (to be determined by the MTAG) and two senior council staff and in accordance with Council procurement procedures. The MTAG members to be paid a meeting allowance for the selection meeting(s).
- d. The endorsement and adoption process for the framework be as follows:
  - i. MTAG endorses it to TTMAC
  - ii. TTMAC endorses to council
  - iii. Council adopts.

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## Tuhinga/Background

### Introduction

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

It requires freshwater to be managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana of te Wai<sup>4</sup> (TMOTW), including by:

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

Council has allocated \$250,000 a year ongoing from this financial year (starting 1 July 2022) as part of its commitment to implement Te Mana o Te Wai.

Council decided (based on the advice of TTMAC):

- To allocate approximately \$100k (of the \$250k) to the development of a Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework (the framework)<sup>5</sup>
- For MTAG to prepare a proposed scope of work for the framework. This advice to be provided to TTMAC and then to council<sup>6</sup>.

In the conversations with TTMAC and council, it was suggested the framework could include:

- How mātauranga Māori is used for monitoring progress towards freshwater target attributes states and environmental outcomes in the freshwater plan change
- Supporting kaitiaki to undertake their own freshwater monitoring mahi
- Involving tangata whenua in the development of council freshwater monitoring programmes (e.g. wetlands, threatened species, and sediment)

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<sup>4</sup> Refer clauses 3.2 and 3.3 of the NPS-FM.

<sup>5</sup> Council meeting, 28 June 2022

<sup>6</sup> Council meeting, 28 June 2022 and TTMAC meeting 19 May 2022

- Supporting kaitiaki to undertake activities to improve te mana o te wai.

Since council's decision to progress with the framework, TTMAC has endorsed *Tāiki e* - the NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan<sup>7</sup>.

There are three relevant actions in *Tāiki e* that overlap with the indicated scope of the framework (bold added for emphasis):

7. *Taking into account the existing tools and models available, develop and fund a **culturally appropriate Council environmental monitoring programme** that:*
  - a. *addresses iwi and hapū interests and concerns in the monitoring of the environment;*
  - b. *includes the incorporation of mātauranga Māori, tikanga Māori and recognition of the role of Tangata Whenua as kaitiaki;*
  - c. *recognises and provides for any cultural monitoring tools endorsed by iwi and hapū;*
  - d. *is consistently implemented as a component of NRC environmental monitoring and reporting practices and processes; and*
  - e. *is reviewed and updated every 3 years for its effectiveness and efficiency.*
8. *Taking into account the existing tools and models available, develop and fund a culturally appropriate programme that **enables and supports tangata whenua to undertake their own freshwater monitoring aspirations** that:*
  - a. *addresses iwi and hapū interests and concerns in the monitoring of the environment;*
  - b. *includes the incorporation of mātauranga Māori, tikanga Māori and recognition of the role of Tangata Whenua as kaitiaki;*
  - c. *recognises and provides for any cultural monitoring tools endorsed by iwi and hapū;*
  - d. *is consistently recognised and incorporated where appropriate as a component of NRC environmental monitoring and reporting practices and processes; and*
  - e. *is reviewed and updated every 3 years for its effectiveness and efficiency.*
9. *Review, update and embed how NRC delivers its regulatory services to ensure regulatory activities (e.g., resource consents and **compliance monitoring**) **are undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner and seek to include iwi and hapū to the greatest extent possible, including by:***
  - ...
  - d. *Committing funding to consistently resource iwi and hapū for undertaking this work.*

## Scope

MTAG met on 4 August to consider the proposed scope. MTAG recommend that the framework implement the three *Tāiki e* actions (7, 8 and 9 as set out above).

Action 8 is focussed just on freshwater while actions 7 and 9 are not limited to freshwater. While the concept of the framework comes from a council response to the NPS for Freshwater Management, MTAG recommended that TTMAC support the framework being broader than freshwater to enable implementation of *Tāiki e* actions 7 and 9 in their entirety. Otherwise, it would mean the non-freshwater monitoring aspects of 7 and 9 would be addressed separately – which does not make sense from a holistic perspective.

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<sup>7</sup> TTMAC 14 July meeting

The three *Tāiki e* actions do not cover supporting kaitiaki freshwater restoration efforts. The direction from TTMAC was that the indicative scope be expanded to allow the \$250k/year TMOTW funding to be used for such activities. It is therefore proposed the framework also include a programme for how council will support tangata whenua to undertake on-the-ground activities (such as riparian planting) to improve te mana o te wai.

In summary, the recommended scope for the framework is a plan for how council will:

- involve tangata whenua in councils environmental monitoring (action 7, *Tāiki e*)
- support tangata whenua with their environmental monitoring (action 8, *Tāiki e*)
- involve tangata whenua in compliance monitoring (action 9, *Tāiki e*)
- support tangata whenua to undertake on-the-ground activities to improve te mana o te wai

### Process for preparing the framework

MTAG have not been explicitly asked by TTMAC to provide advice about the process for developing the framework. However, MTAG are of the view this advice would be of assistance.

MTAG recommend the following:

1. Consultancy services are used to assist with preparing the framework. As outlined, there is about \$100k available to prepare the framework.
2. That staff engage with MTAG to prepare the request for proposals for consultancy services before it is advertised.
3. The award to the preferred supplier be undertaken by a group consisting of three MTAG members representation and two senior council staff. This is likely to be 1 x meeting and MTAG members to be paid meeting allowance.
4. The endorsement and adoption process for the framework be as follows:
  - a. MTAG endorses it to TTMAC
  - b. TTMAC endorses to council
  - c. Council adopts.

### Key steps

The following are the key steps and indicative timeframes for developing the framework.

- MTAG recommendations to TTMAC – September '22
- TTMAC recommendations to Council – September '22
- Request for proposals for consultancy services – Early Nov '22
- Appoint consultant – December '22
- Draft framework - March '23
- Final Framework presented to MTAG for endorsement– April '23
- Framework presented to TTMAC for endorsement – May '23
- Framework presented to council for adoption – June '23.

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**Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments**

Nil

**TITLE:** Freshwater planning communications

**From:** Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager

**Authorised by** Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

At the last meeting Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) endorsed Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group's (TWWAG) advice on how council should be engaging with tangata whenua in the development of the Freshwater Plan. The advice included a range of ways for engaging with tangata whenua. Advice is sought from TTMAC on who council could approach to front a Māori perspective on freshwater management for e.g. radio interviews. Our thinking is the role would be someone who ideally:

- has a background of freshwater mātauranga,
- understands the broad policy landscape,
- is happy to advocate for tangata whenua to get involved in the Freshwater Plan development process, and
- whose views would be widely respected by tangata whenua.

The person would not be representing council or TTMAC views.

At the last meeting TTMAC also endorsed the idea of a tangata whenua regional freshwater symposium and wananga. Staff met with Ministry of the Environment senior officials on 24 August and they continue to support the proposal, but are strongly of the view that it should be tangata whenua led to ensure it best meets the needs of tangata whenua. The proposal is to establish a working group who would do the organising of the symposium and wananga. They would be contracted (paid) roles. Recommendations are sought from TTMAC for who to approach about being on the organising group.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Freshwater planning communications' by Ben Lee, Planning and Policy Manager and dated 25 August 2022, be received.
  2. That \_\_\_\_\_ is endorsed by Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) to front communications to highlight the importance of freshwater management and to encourage tangata whenua to get involved in the Freshwater Plan development process.
  3. That TTMAC endorse \_\_\_\_\_ to be on the working group to organise the proposed tangata whenua regional freshwater symposium and wananga.
- 

### Tuhinga/Background

Not applicable

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### Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

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

**From:** Alison Newell, Policy Specialist

**Authorised by** Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao – Group Manager Environmental Services, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

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**Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary**

The co-chairs of the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group will provide a verbal update on the group's progress since their last report to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party.

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**Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions**

1. That the report 'Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group Update' by Alison Newell, Policy Specialist and dated 25 August 2022, be received.

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**Tuhinga/Background**

Not applicable

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**Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments**

Nil

**TITLE:**                   **How Department of Internal Affairs engage with tangata whenua in regard to 3 Waters**

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

**Authorised by**        Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on  
**Group Manager/s:**   1 September 2022

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### **Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary**

The purpose of this paper is to introduce Hera Smith, Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), who will be attending to present and kōrero about how DIA engage with hapū and iwi regarding the 3 Waters programme.

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

1. That the report 'How Department of Internal Affairs engage with tangata whenua in regard to 3 Waters' by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and dated 29 August 2022, be received.

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### **Tuhinga/Background**

Not applicable.

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### **Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments**

Nil

**TITLE: Te Tiriti Organisational Review (Te Tiriti Health Check)**

**From:** Kim Peita, Maori Relationships Manager

**Authorised by** Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

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**Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary**

The purpose of this report is to present the latest work programme for the delivery of the council's Long-Term Plan independent Te Tiriti Health Check. At the time of writing this report all the planned workshops have been completed, the majority of the kaitiaki interviews have been held and the staff survey completed.

The first draft of the report was completed on 29 August 2022 and is now attached for Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) to provide further feedback for consideration. A series of presentations of the draft report has commenced as outlined in the table below. A final report will be taken to the formal council meeting on Tuesday 27 September.

Date	Action
Monday 29 August, 5pm	First draft report due to MTAG/key group
Thursday 1 September, 2.30 – 3.30pm [Paul, Cerridwen, Tai and Raheera all available]	MTAG meeting – to present draft report and receive any feedback
Friday 2 September	Draft report due to TTMAC and ELT
Either 5 or 6 September 8-9am [date TBC] [Paul, Cerridwen and Raheera available; Tai unavailable 5 September but available 6 September]	Meeting with TTMAC Co-Chairs, NRC Chair, and senior staff
Thursday 8 September 9 – 10am [Paul, Cerridwen, Tai and Raheera all available]	ELT meeting – to present draft report and receive any feedback
Thursday 8 September, 11am-1pm [Paul, Cerridwen, Tai and Raheera all available]	TTMAC – to present draft report to TTMAC (full) and receive final feedback before finalising paper to Council
Friday 9 September, 5pm	Draft report to be finalised for the 13 September Council workshop
Tuesday 13 September, 1-2pm [Paul, Cerridwen, Tai and Raheera all available]	Council workshop – to present final report and recommendations and receive any feedback
Thursday, 15 September time tbc	MTAG – to present final report and recommendations
Friday 16 September, 5pm	Final report to be finalised for the 27 September Council meeting
Tuesday 27 September, 1-2PM [Paul, Cerridwen, Tai and Raheera all available]	Council meeting – to present final report with recommendations

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Te Tiriti Organisational Review (Te Tiriti Health Check)' by Kim Peita, Maori Relationships Manager and dated 25 August 2022, be received.
2. That the draft be endorsed by Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) for recommendation to council for adoption at the September 27, 2022 council meeting (subject to any changes or amendments recommended by TTMAC for the independent assessors to consider).

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### Tuhinga/Background

Not applicable.

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### Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Draft report for discussion [↓](#) 

**TE TIRITI HEALTH CHECK REPORT**

**BY**

**WHĀIA LEGAL & BUDDLE FINDLAY**

**FOR**

**TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O TE TAITOKERAU / NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL**

**[DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR DISCUSSION 1 SEPTEMBER 2022]**

Draft 1 September 2022

## 1. PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Buddle Findlay and Whāia Legal, were engaged by Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Te Taitokerau / Northland Regional Council (**Council**) to undertake a Te Tiriti health check. The purpose of the Tiriti health check is to provide an independent assessment as to how the Council understands and implements its Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations in engaging with tangata whenua and mana whenua.

### Scope and Process

- 1.2 In March 2022, the Māori Technical Advisory Group (**MTAG**) provided initial direction by using the Te Arawhiti framework and identified the following six priority areas for the Tiriti health check:
- (a) Governance: Understanding of Māori council relations priorities;
  - (b) Relationships with Māori: Relationship management;
  - (c) Relationships with Māori: Engagement, partnerships and empowerment;
  - (d) Relationships with Māori: Procurement;
  - (e) Structural: Addressing institutional racism; and
  - (f) Policy and services: Evaluation.
- 1.3 As part of the work plan developed with the Council, we agreed on proposed questions for the workshops to address the six priority areas. However, it became clear during the course of the workshops, that to allow free and frank discussions between ourselves and participants and to gain the most insight from these workshops, these were better facilitated through broad scope questions and we could then focus on key issues and challenges / opportunities. The broad scope questions included the following:
- (a) What are the Council's strengths in working with Māori?
  - (b) What are the Council's strengths in working in a manner that is consistent with Te Tiriti and its principles?
  - (c) What can be improved?
- 1.4 The discussions naturally addressed Te Arawhiti's six priority areas, noting that some groups spoke to different aspects of the six priority areas.
- 1.5 In undertaking this assessment, we have:
- (a) followed the work plan and scope developed with the Council;
  - (b) focused on the six priority areas identified by the MTAG;
  - (c) used the Te Arawhiti framework to assess Council's performance in the six priority areas;
  - (d) reviewed Council documentation provided by the Council as relevant to the six priority areas;
  - (e) conducted workshops with (or received written feedback from) the following groups to obtain feedback on the Council's performance in the six priority areas:
    - (i) Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (**TTMAC**) and MTAG;
    - (ii) kaitiaki;

Draft 1 September 2022

- (iii) Council Executive Leadership Team; and
- (iv) Councillors and Council staff.
- (f) prepared [this draft] report summarising our findings and setting out our recommendations;
- (g) [presented the draft report to MTAG, ELT and TTMAC and considered any feedback; and]
- (h) [prepared a final report].

### Report Structure

- 1.6 To reflect the structure of our workshops, our report addresses:
- (a) **Part One:** Introduction.
  - (b) **Part Two:** Te Taitokerau context.
  - (c) **Part Three:** What is the current state of the relationship between Māori and the Council?
  - (d) **Part Four:** What is working well?
  - (e) **Part Five:** What are the challenges / opportunities?
  - (f) **Part Six:** Recommendations.
- 1.7 We have addressed the six priority areas, and the Te Arawhiti framework, in our conclusion and recommendations section.
- 1.8 We recognise and understand that the Tiriti health check, and this report, is just one part of the journey of the relationship between Council and Te Taitokerau Māori.

## 2. PART TWO: TE TAITOKERAU CONTEXT

- 2.1 In undertaking this Tiriti health check, it is important to understand the unique context of the area serviced by the Council. By unique context, we mean:
- (a) population structure and demographics;
  - (b) iwi and hapū rangatiratanga; and
  - (c) the history and relevance of He Whakaputanga and Te Tiriti o Waitangi together, and Treaty settlements.
- 2.2 We consider each of these elements below.

### Population structure and demographics

- 2.3 The 2018 census put the population count for the Northland region at over 179,000 people spread over an area of 12,500 km<sup>2</sup>. Of that 179,000 over 64,000 or 36 per cent of the population were Māori. Comparatively, the 2018 census found that Māori make up 16.5% of the total population of the country.

### Iwi and hapū rangatiratanga

- 2.4 Within the Northland region, there are a number of different collectives of iwi and hapū who held and continue to hold rangatiratanga.

Draft 1 September 2022

- 2.5 The Council has identified nine iwi whose Tākiwa fall, either partially or wholly, within the region. These are Te Aupōuri, Ngāti Kuri, Ngāti Kahu, Te Rarawa, Ngāi Takoto, Ngāti Kahu/Ngāpuhi ki Whaingaroa, Ngāpuhi, Ngātiwai and Ngati Whātua (according to data published by Te Puni Kōkiri).
- 2.6 Te Kahu o Taonui is a collective established 15 years ago to represent twelve iwi in Te Tai Tokerau. It has members from Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri, Te Rarawa, Ngai Takoto, Ngāti Kahu, Kahukuraariki, Whaingaroa, Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Hine, Ngāti Wai, Te Roroa and Ngāti Whātua. Te Kahu o Taonui engages with the Council, and the nine members of TTMAC represent iwi or hapū who are also represented on Te Kahu o Taonui.
- 2.7 In its report “He Whakaputanga me te Tiriti”, the Waitangi Tribunal recognised the rangatiratanga of hapū at the time of the signing of Te Tiriti. The Tribunal stated that:<sup>1</sup>
- They came from a world in which each hapū was autonomous and exercised power over its own territories, retaining that autonomy even when acting in alliance or concert with other hapū. The rangatira brought also their own individual experiences and concerns, based on the interests of their hapū...
- 2.8 Hapū autonomy remains an important and distinct feature of the Northland region to this day. The most recent communication between Council staff and hapū leaders identified more than 300 hapū.<sup>2</sup> A number of hapū actively engage with the Council on their own terms and to represent the interests of their hapū members in the rohe where they hold mana whenua.
- 2.9 Some iwi have entered into deeds of settlement and consequent settlement legislation with the Crown, others have not. Those who have settled have formal arrangements with the Council in accordance with their settlement legislation.

### He Whakaputanga and Te Tiriti

- 2.10 The unique context of hapū autonomy in Northland is intertwined with views on He Whakaputanga and Te Tiriti. By He Whakaputanga, rangatira from Te Taitokerau declared their own independence and the independence of their country, and asserted their own sovereignty, independent of any other purported law-making power. The Waitangi Tribunal acknowledged that historical accounts from the time support the position that He Whakaputanga was an assertion of sovereignty in accordance with Māori political understandings of the time, that is, when hapū were the main political unit.
- 2.11 While He Whakaputanga is not referenced in Te Tiriti, the two documents together are an essential statement on the sovereignty of Māori in Northland. The Waitangi Tribunal found that Northland rangatira did not cede sovereignty to the Crown at the time they signed Te Tiriti and Taitokerau Māori continue to maintain that they have not ceded their sovereignty to either central or local government.<sup>3</sup> That position of sovereignty as envisioned by the rangatira at the time He Whakaputanga was signed is something that Taitokerau Māori are still striving to achieve.
- 2.12 In our interviews with interested Māori parties, we heard how political and legal structures inherited under the colonial system have alienated Māori participation in governance. In particular, the local government system was designed to maintain English ideals of class structure. To that end, only

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<sup>1</sup> [reference]

<sup>2</sup> [reference]

<sup>3</sup> [reference]

Draft 1 September 2022

landowners could vote for a long period of time; women and Māori were excluded from participation in local government. This history of Māori exclusion has resulted in ongoing low participation from Māori.

- 2.13 We heard there needs to be a system change to enable the minority who have genuine passion for Māori empowerment to be effective. While Māori represent a high proportion of the population of Northland, the system has not been built to account for Māori participation nor for the isolation that occurs with rural communities.
- 2.14 While the Tiriti health check is limited to consideration of Te Tiriti, Buddle Findlay and Whāia Legal recognise the importance of He Whakaputanga as a formal statement of the sovereignty and unity of rangatira in Te Taitokerau. We also acknowledge its essential relevance to the unique context of Northland and have taken this into account in our assessment.

### **3. PART THREE: WHAT IS THE CURRENT STATE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MĀORI AND THE COUNCIL?**

3.1 This section provides an overview of:

- (a) the legislative context for the relationship between Māori and local government;
- (b) the existing governance / relationship structures between Māori and the Council; and
- (c) the existing strategic direction / frameworks for the relationship between Māori and the Council.

3.2 Our assessment of what is working well, and what the challenges and opportunities are, in the context of the existing relationship are addressed in sections 4 and 5 of this report.

#### **Legislative context**

3.3 There is no one coherent framework of statutory obligations for the relationship between Māori and local government. Rather, discrete statutory obligations have been developed on a statute-by-statute basis over many years, and they are framed in different ways depending on the statute in question.

3.4 There are different obligations that may apply to a council depending on the circumstances. For example, under the Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**) there are certain obligations that are relevant to a council in its regulatory capacity; and others when acting as an applicant for resource consent (eg when seeking consents for three waters infrastructure). The statutory obligations arise under a range of statutes, including:

- (a) local government legislation (such as the Local Government Act 2002);
- (b) planning and environmental legislation (such as the RMA);
- (c) Treaty settlement legislation;
- (d) customary rights legislation (such as the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011); and
- (e) other legislation (such as the Reserves Act).

Draft 1 September 2022

- 3.5 There are also other obligations to Māori that arise, for example, under RMA national policy statements such as the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement or the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management.
- 3.6 The specific legal obligations vary depending on the statute and the context, and those differences are important. Obligations may focus on (for example):
- (a) Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi;
  - (b) recognition of tikanga Māori, values, culture and traditions;
  - (c) participation for Māori in local authority decision-making;
  - (d) recognition of areas or resources of particular significance to Māori; and
  - (e) processes such as consultation.
- 3.7 The inconsistencies and gaps in the legislation present challenges to both Māori and councils in terms of understanding what is required in the relationship context.
- 3.8 One important matter to be explored further is the extent to which the legislation is enabling or constraining in terms of advancing the partnership aspirations of the parties.

**Governance / relationship structures**

- 3.9 The governance structure for the Council is made up of:
- (a) a full council comprising of nine elected councillors (as the ultimate decision-making body for council matters);
  - (b) joint committees;
  - (c) statutory bodies;
  - (d) sub-committees; and
  - (e) working parties.
- 3.10 All joint committees, sub-committees and working parties are required to regularly report progress on their functions to the Council. In addition to those governance structures, there are also a number of collaborative community working groups.
- 3.11 Māori are currently represented at governance level through representation / membership on:
- (a) certain joint committees, including:
    - (i) Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee;
    - (ii) Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee;
  - (b) a statutory body, being the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board, which was established through Treaty settlements and is a joint committee for the management of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe (90 Mile Beach);
  - (c) almost all working parties, including:
    - (i) TTMAC Working Party;
    - (ii) Climate Change Working Party;

Draft 1 September 2022

- (iii) Planning and Regulatory Working Party;
  - (iv) Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party; and
  - (v) Water and Land Working Party; and
  - (d) other groups, such as:
    - (i) MTAG;
    - (ii) Local Government Elections subgroup;
    - (iii) Strategic (Priorities) Intent subgroup 2021; and
    - (iv) Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group.
- 3.12 Members of TTMAC make up the representation / membership on the other working parties and the other groups.<sup>4</sup> The working parties and groups do not have any formal decision-making delegations from the Council.
- 3.13 The Local Government Elections subgroup, and Strategic (Priorities) Intent subgroup are examples of groups formed for specific projects or pieces of work throughout a triennium to ensure the Council has iwi and hapū expertise and perspectives.
- 3.14 Māori will also be represented in the full council following the 2022 local body elections. In October 2020, the NRC councillors agreed to establish Māori constituencies and formally introduce Māori seats to the full council. We understand it is intended that [two] of the nine councillors elected will be from the Māori constituencies.
- 3.15 In addition there is:
- (a) Te Kahu o Taonui, the Iwi Chairs Forum which is autonomous from Council; and
  - (b) the Iwi and Local Government Chief Executives Forum (**ILGACE**).

*TTMAC*

- 3.16 TTMAC (originally Te Tai Tokerau Māori Advisory Committee) was established in 2014. Terms of Reference were agreed in April 2020 (**ToR**). By way of summary, the ToR provide as follows:
- (a) the Te Kaupapa / Mission statement;
  - (b) He Tirohanga Māori / Vision Statement 2030;
  - (c) Ngā Ture / Values and Ngā whainga / Objectives;
  - (d) Membership of TTMAC consists of:
    - (i) 21 appointed iwi and hapū members (one representative per iwi and hapū); and
    - (ii) nine elected members (councillors);
  - (e) TTMAC meets up to 10 times a year (either formally or for workshops at marae focusing on local issues) and provides a summary report to the NRC after each meeting.

<sup>4</sup> A TTMAC member is also a representative on the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee.

Draft 1 September 2022

- (f) the Council pays the costs for meeting, mileage and attendance at other working parties for non-elected members of TTMAC (iwi and hapū representatives) in accordance with its relevant policy and the ToR; and
- (g) currently TTMAC has no delegated authority from the NRC.

3.17 The Te Kaupapa / Mission Statement in the ToR states that TTMAC provides:

- (a) a forum that emphasises and advocates te Ao Māori; the Māori world view;
- (b) a means by which the Māori perspective is valued, influences and challenges processes and policy;
- (c) a stable platform for whānau, hapū and iwi to connect and communicate with each other;
- (d) a safe haven for open and forthright discussion; and
- (e) strong leadership in consultation with tāngata whenua and Māori communities.

*MTAG*

3.18 MTAG is a sub-group of TTMAC and provides technical advice and guidance to the non-elected members of TTMAC (iwi and hapū representatives).

3.19 MTAG (previously the Māori Technical Working Party) was endorsed in 2015 to assist the then Te Tai Tokerau Māori Advisory Committee.

3.20 MTAG does not have formal delegations or terms of reference.

*Te Kahu o Taonui and ILGACE*

3.21 Te Kahu o Taonui was formed in 2006/7 as a forum to bring together the Te Taitokerau Iwi Chairs. Te Kahu o Taonui is a collective of all twelve iwi in Te Tai Tokerau representing Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupōuri, Te Rarawa, Ngai Takoto, Ngāti Kahu, Kahukuraariki, Whaingaroa, Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Hine, Ngāti Wai, Te Roroa and Ngāti Whātua.

3.22 In 2019, Whanaungatanga kī Tauranga – the Relationship Agreement was signed by seven iwi and three local body authorities. The intent of this agreement was to establish a more cohesive governance to governance relationship between Te Kahu o Taonui and local government.

3.23 The relationship agreement sets out the common goals and meeting arrangements for the partners.

3.24 The ILGACE meets regularly to work on shared goals and outcomes.

**Strategic direction**

3.25 A number of planning and other documents have started to shape the strategic direction for the relationship between Māori and the Council. For example:

- (a) *Te Pae Tawhiti – Our Vision 2021-2031*, NRC;
- (b) *Strategic Intent 2021-2040*, TTMAC;
- (c) *Tāiki ē (NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan)*, NRC and TTMAC;
- (d) Council policy framework documents, such as *Te Whāriki – Māori Responsiveness Policy Framework* (2019);

Draft 1 September 2022

- (e) Mana whakahono a rohe under the Resource Management Act 1991; and
- (f) Iwi / hapū environmental management plans.

3.26 These are summarised briefly below.

*Te Pae Tawhiti – Our Vision 2021-2031*

3.27 The Council developed *Te Pae Tawhiti – Our Vision 2021-2031 (Te Pae Tawhiti)*, which is a strategic summary document that focuses on community outcomes that the Council wants to achieve and shows the work the Council does, or plans to do, through its Long Term Plan 2021-2031. In particular:

- (a) healthy waters for the environment and our people;
- (b) resilient and adaptable communities in a changing climate;
- (c) protected and flourishing native life;
- (d) meaningful partnerships with tangata whenua;
- (e) a strong and sustainable regional economy; and
- (f) safe and effective transport networks connecting our region.

*TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040*

3.28 A critically important document developed by TTMAC is the *Strategic Intent 2021 – 2040 (TTMAC Strategic Intent)*.

3.29 TTMAC developed the TTMAC Strategic Intent which sets out:

- (a) Te Kaupapa / Mission "*He iwi tahi tatou kia ora ai te taiao – Kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga work together for the wellbeing of the environment*";
- (b) Te Pae Tawhiti / Vision 2014; and
- (c) Ngā Whainga / Desired Goals for:
  - (i) capacity and capability;
  - (ii) Māori representation;
  - (iii) water / marine;
  - (iv) climate crisis; and
  - (v) economic development; and
- (d) Ngā Tikanga / Values.

3.30 The TTMAC Strategic Intent formed the basis for Tāiki ē which is discussed below.

*Tāiki ē (NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan)*

3.31 *Tāiki ē (NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan) (Tāiki ē)* was endorsed by TTMAC on 14 July 2022 and adopted by NRC on 26 July 2022. Tāiki ē was prepared by a group including TTMAC representatives.

Draft 1 September 2022

- 3.32 Tāiki ē focuses on actions to achieve desired goals for capability and capacity and Māori representation from the TTMAC Strategic Intent (two of the five Ngā Whaingā / desired goals identified in the TTMAC Strategic Intent).
- 3.33 Tāiki ē provides that, "*Ina tere ngā kapua, he hau kei muri – progress is built on applying shared values*". When Tāiki ē was presented to Council for adoption it was described that the ingoa or name Tāiki ē denotes the intent to a collective commitment that, "*we come together collectively to get the mahi done*".
- 3.34 Tāiki ē identifies for each action:
- (a) who is responsible;
  - (b) a timeframe, ranging from underway, commencing within 12 months, 1-3 years and ongoing;
  - (c) the budget allocated to the action (sometimes the action is 'unbudgeted' or within existing resources);
  - (d) the Ngā Whaingā / Goals it will achieve (identified in TTMAC Strategic Intent including, capability, capacity, partnership, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, decision-making and resourcing); and
  - (e) priority according to the actions ability to give effect to Te Kaupapa / Mission.
- 3.35 The 26 actions identified in Tāiki ē are significant and broad ranging - from actions at a strategic / overarching framework level to the development of tools and resources to assist 'on the ground'. By way of an example, some of the actions include:
- (a) establishing the Te Tiriti health check and review framework (part of which includes the carrying out of this independent review);
  - (b) continue to develop Tāiki ē;
  - (c) support and increase uptake of iwi and hapū environmental management plans and mana whakahono a rohe;
  - (d) develop and fund a culturally appropriate Council environmental monitoring programme;
  - (e) deliver specific projects within agreed priority areas of interest;
  - (f) develop and embed a cultural awareness and competency framework for Councillors, staff and relevant consultants;
  - (g) invest in building tangata whenua capacity and capability;
  - (h) develop and maintain a digital tangata whenua contacts database that spatially identifies indicative iwi and hapū rohe boundaries;
  - (i) ensure the successful and ongoing implementation of Māori constituencies; and
  - (j) review Council procurement policies and processes and ensure there are fair and equal opportunities for tangata whenua consultants and contractors to obtain Council contracts.

Draft 1 September 2022

*Council policy framework documents*

- 3.36 The Council developed *Te Whāriki: Māori Responsiveness Policy Framework (Te Whāriki)* in December 2019. The purpose of Te Whāriki is to "influence, enhance and guide" the Council's "responsiveness to Māori".
- 3.37 Three Ngā Pou (goals) were identified, being:
- (a) Te Pou Wāhi – resilient Māori communities;
  - (b) Te Pou Tāngata – effective Māori participation; and
  - (c) Te Pou Huarahi - a culturally competent organisation.
- 3.38 Shared principles were also identified that underpin and provide guidance on how to implement Te Whāriki.
- 3.39 For Te Pou Huarahi – a culturally competent organisation, a core cultural competencies framework and training programme was developed. This identifies different competency levels for Te Reo Māori, Tikanga Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The training programme then identifies which staff within Council are expected to be at which competency level, and establishes a training programme, such as completing specific modules or courses, in order to achieve those competencies.
- 3.40 More specific policy documents have also been prepared, for example *Engaging Cultural Monitors for consented earthworks / land disturbance* (2021). This policy provides clarity and guidance on the processes involved when engaging cultural monitors and is to be read in conjunction with Te Whāriki. This policy framework provides practical guidance to Council staff working in this space and builds on Te Whāriki and other strategic direction.

*Mana whakahono a rohe*

- 3.41 The Council has entered into two mana whakahono a rohe with Te Patuharakeke Iwi Trust Board and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia.
- 3.42 The purposes of mana whakahono a rohe are to:
- (a) enable iwi authorities (and hapū authorities where agreed) and local authorities to agree on ways in which tangata whenua (through their iwi authorities) may participate in resource management processes; and
  - (b) assist local authorities in complying with their statutory duties under the RMA, including through the implementation of sections 6(e), 7(a), and 8 of the RMA.
- 3.43 Mana whakahono a rohe are binding statutory arrangements that provide for a more structured relationship under the RMA between iwi and/or hapū authorities and councils. The intention was to improve working relationships between tangata whenua and local authorities, and to enhance Māori participation in RMA resource management and decision-making processes.

*Iwi / hapū environmental management plans*

- 3.44 There are 14 iwi / hapū environmental management plans that have been developed and recognised by an iwi authority and formally lodged with the Council.

**Draft 1 September 2022**

- 3.45 The purpose of these documents is to describe resource management issues of importance for tangata whenua and are relevant to both RMA planning and consenting processes.
- 3.46 The Council has specific funding for these plans.

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Draft 1 September 2022

#### 4. PART FOUR: WHAT IS WORKING WELL?

##### Overarching comments

- 4.1 The 'what is working well' comments below need to be viewed in the context of both the history of the relationship between local authorities and iwi/hapū in Aotearoa and Te Taitokerau, and the fact that there is a long way still to go to achieve genuine partnership in a way that reflects and respects Te Tiriti, He Whakaputanga, and the mana and rangatiratanga of iwi and hapū. As noted earlier, the local government legislation and structures are not designed in a manner that drives stronger partnership with Māori. However, that legislation is more enabling than is often appreciated.
- 4.2 In overall terms, we consider there are some very positive aspects of this partnership between tangata whenua and the Council including:
- (a) the relationship has developed significantly since 2014;
  - (b) there is a huge amount of work going on from both partners to support and develop the partnership – there are high levels of commitment from the iwi/hapū members of the various structures such as TTMAC – although there are some questions about the sustainability of the approach given the huge workloads and demands on those members (commented on further below);
  - (c) there is a genuine desire emerging in the leadership structure of Council to take the next step in the partnership journey, to better understand and embrace Te Tiriti, He Whakaputanga, and tikanga Māori and to deliver something meaningful. The 'hearts and minds' of elected members and senior management are moving in the right direction to deliver some meaningful change. There was a real sense of excitement among Council leadership as to this journey they are on, but there can be challenges for elected members in terms of bringing the community with them;
  - (d) there are very positive structures in place to support the partnership - we heard positive comments about the valuable role that TTMAC has played, and there are a number of other structures and committees in place which are designed to move closer to a partnership approach; and
  - (e) there has been excellent work done on Tāiki ē on the back of the TTMAC Strategic Intent - Tāiki ē is an impressive document that was codesigned through a series of workshops where robust discussions were had, and clear actions and accountability/timeframes and budgetary matters identified.
- 4.3 We consider that this partnership is in a strong place relative to many of the iwi/hapū and local authority relationships across the country. For the reasons outlined above there has been impressive work done particularly over the last few years, and most importantly there is increasingly a leadership level commitment to genuine partnership. We heard that the dial has moved slowly in the right direction, but commitment to keep progressing and tangible outcomes and actions are needed, as is a movement towards genuine partnership where the parties sit equally at the table.
- 4.4 There is still a long way to go on the journey but the discussions we had and the documentation such as Tāiki ē demonstrated that there is commitment to success and to working together. Implementing the actions in Tāiki ē will be one critical element of that success.

Draft 1 September 2022

### The journey

- 4.5 Iwi/hapū have been patient in terms of building strong partnership with the Council. For generations iwi/hapū have not been appropriately included in Council business and have observed many negative consequences as a result, including to the whānau and to the taiao.
- 4.6 Iwi/hapū have had to endure a local government system that was designed to maintain the status quo, from which they were effectively excluded. There have been very low levels of respect for, and understanding of, tikanga Māori and the mana, rangatiratanga and perspectives of iwi/hapū.
- 4.7 We heard that the dial is shifting in Te Taitokerau, with stronger levels of understanding and respect in the elected member and management/staff levels of the Council. There are some strong examples of partnership-based approaches emerging, but there is still a long way to go before true partnership is realised in a manner that reflects and respects Te Tiriti, He Whakaputanga, and the mana and rangatiratanga of iwi and hapū.
- 4.8 There has been impressive work undertaken between tangata whenua and the Council. Clearly the partners in recent times have come together determined to forge a new pathway based on partnership. The work done by TTMAC in relation to the TTMAC Strategic Intent and the subsequent agreement of Tāiki ē are powerful examples. What was apparent was the sense of celebration around how Tāiki ē was developed together, how robust conversations were held, and how the parties emerged as partners committed to Tāiki ē and the implementation plan.
- 4.9 There is also a recognition that the parties are at a point in an important journey, but not the end point. There is much work still to do, including the successful implementation of Tāiki ē, but also reflecting on what the ultimate goals and next steps in the partnership may look like. The role of tangata whenua in the decision-making processes of Council will be one important consideration on that journey.

### Commitment from leadership

- 4.10 There is clearly a strong commitment from the leadership of iwi/hapū and the Council to build a stronger partnership between the parties.
- 4.11 It was clear that the iwi/hapū leadership are committed to developing a stronger partnership with Council. That was clear from the fact that, despite the generations of being effectively excluded from Council business, iwi/hapū leaders continued to show leadership in terms of how a partnership could be developed and the importance of that partnership for not only iwi/hapū but for all of Te Taitokerau. That commitment must be acknowledged as a central ingredient in the positive gains that have been made.
- 4.12 We observed a strong desire within the Council leadership structures to the journey that the partners are on. There was a recognition that the requisite standards had not been met in the past and that there was still a lot to do. There was, however, a clearly discernible desire within the Council leadership to form genuine partnerships and to move forward in a meaningful way.
- 4.13 There were comments made to recognise the strong leadership shown by the chair of the Council and the chief executive who is about to finish at the Council. The same was said of the incoming chief executive who similarly had a strong understanding and motivation to develop strong partnerships. That leadership is also critical.

**Draft 1 September 2022**

4.14 There is also a sense of celebration in the Council leadership in terms of the work that had been done to date, and the collaborative way in which that work was done between the parties.

4.15 That commitment is significant as it is not always apparent in local government leadership.

**Commitment to embracing Te Tiriti, He Whakaputanga, and tikanga Māori**

4.16 It was clear that the partners had worked together to assist the Council to develop a stronger understanding of Te Tiriti, He Whakaputanga, and tikanga Māori. Elected members and staff spoke extremely highly in terms of the opportunity to visit marae and to be educated on tikanga Māori, including through the adoption and implementation of *Te Whāriki*.

4.17 We also heard from Council leadership of the strong intention to focus on Te Tiriti (rather than the Treaty) and to see the partnership through the tangata whenua lens.

4.18 There is a desire to respect He Whakaputanga, but clearly the partners need to work through how to do that in the Council context.

**Strong structures have been implemented**

4.19 As noted earlier in this report, there are a number of different structures in place to guide the partnership. That is a positive sign, as it is important to embed the partnership in all of the governance, management and operational layers of the Council.

4.20 We heard positive comments about the valuable role that TTMAC and MTAG has played, and there are a number of other structures and committees in place which are designed to move closer to a partnership approach.

4.21 One matter that was particularly apparent though was the significant personal commitment from the iwi/hapū members that participate in these Council structures (many members are in multiple roles). There is a real need to better support those members including through resourcing.

**A plan is in place**

4.22 As noted, there has been excellent work done on Tāiki ē that has now been adopted by the Council.

4.23 Tāiki ē was developed following the important foundational work undertaken by TTMAC in its strategic intent document.

4.24 Tāiki ē is an impressive document that was co-designed through a series of workshops where robust discussions were had.

4.25 There are clear actions and accountability/timeframes and budgetary matters identified in Tāiki ē, and there were very positive comments made as to the co-design process for preparing Tāiki ē, and the fact that Council and tangata whenua have a clear action plan they are committed to. The successful implementation of Tāiki ē will be a critical determining factor in the future success of the partnership.

**The Council team**

4.26 We also heard very positive comments on the role of Pou Manawhakahaere – Group Manager Governance and Engagement and that team in guiding the kaupapa within the Council and within the partnership structures.

**Draft 1 September 2022**

4.27 The significant impact that Auriole and her team is having was plainly visible to us through this process, and must be acknowledged.

**There is still a lot to do**

4.28 While we heard very positive comments on the progress that is being made and the structures and documents in place (such as TTMAC and Tāiki ē), there was a consistent view that this was a starting point and there is a lot more to do. Importantly, the current approach must be secured through and beyond the local government elections this year.

4.29 Beyond the elections, there are opportunities to implement Tāiki ē effectively, and look to stronger partnerships and structures in the future, particularly in the areas of, for example, shared decision-making and transfers of powers.

Draft 1 September 2022

## 5. PART FIVE: WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES / OPPORTUNITIES?

- 5.1 Our assessment identified a number of challenges and opportunities for the relationship between the Council and Māori Tiriti partners and collectives. While many of the Māori focussed groups had indicated a strong support, there were differences in perspective about implementation of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- 5.2 In this part, we consider a number of challenges and opportunities:
- (a) the importance of continuing to support a culture shift and increasing staff capability and capacity in Te Tiriti and te ao Māori;
  - (b) the importance of ensuring governance and operations align within Council;
  - (c) the trajectory of the relationship between Māori and the Council over the long-term;
  - (d) opportunities to support the delegation of decision-making to Māori and co-designing frameworks;
  - (e) the level of funding and resourcing to deliver on Te Tiriti obligations;
  - (f) the 'who' question – opportunity for the council to develop a better understanding of who to deal with and in what context; and
  - (g) legislative uncertainty as to what can be achieved in the partnership.

### **A culture shift – increasing staff capability and capacity in Te Tiriti and He Whakaputanga**

- 5.3 A number of Māori groups emphasised that there is a need to continue to support a culture shift within Council. A number of TTMAC members commented that Council do not always fully understand the Māori worldview and the mindset of having to ensure tino rangatiratanga is upheld. Although there have been positive developments over a number of years, many felt that staff capability and capacity within Council remains an issue for improvement.
- 5.4 Some mana whenua groups supported involving hapū or iwi (perhaps through TTMAC):
- (a) to be involved in the recruiting and appointment processes for key staff positions in Council;
  - (b) to be involved or have direct input into setting key performance measures for key roles within Council, and monitoring ongoing progress or achievement;
  - (c) in a secondment framework, so that iwi could spend a designated amount of time working within the Council structure. Some kaitiaki groups supported the idea of having Council staff be required to work within iwi groups on secondment so that Council staff knew of the constraints and limitations that iwi work within; and
  - (d) have an open-door policy to allow Māori to raise issues with relevant staff rather than just the Iwi Relationship Manager. Some groups offered to run some 'hapū 101s'.
- 5.5 We received comments that Council staff needed to continue to familiarise themselves with mana whakahono ā rohe and their hapū management plan. There were concerns expressed that certain mana whakahono ā rohe had 'not eventuated into much'. Some considered that there is an internal lack of understanding as to the role of the Council as a Tiriti partner. It was also commented that there was inconsistent engagement by the consents team with them as mana whenua, and the type

**Draft 1 September 2022**

of engagement depended on the particular project at hand and the Council staff working on the project.

- 5.6 ELT commented that, in respect of He Whakaputanga, the Council does not have a great understanding even though Council staff have had Te Tiriti training. Members of ELT noted there is a need to understand how Te Tiriti aligns with He Whakaputanga and how those principles can be articulated to Council and embedded throughout. ELT commented that it is important for Council to develop the confidence to navigate Te Tiriti relationships and expectations properly. In addition, concerns were also raised around the understanding of what can be achieved within the statutory framework in the context of partnerships with Māori, as it had been suggested that the statutory framework was constraining the ability to move to the next level of partnership (which is not necessarily the case).
- 5.7 Some MTAG members felt as though internal staff were not always familiar with Māori dynamics and structures.
- 5.8 Some kaitiaki felt it was positive that the Council has a good understanding of the maramataka, and increased focus on karakia and mātauranga. However, learning and embedding is a long journey.

**Ensuring governance and operations align within Council**

- 5.9 Some kaitiaki groups commented that the discussions that take place at a governance level between Māori representative groups and Council do not always filter down to the operational staff. For example, discussions with Councillors are positive but projects are often controlled by key Council contractors or planners who make the operational decisions that can exclude some Māori.
- 5.10 It was commented that the Councillors are receptive during presentations, but the traction does not filter to an operational level. At the ELT meeting, one member commented that there may be a certain disjunct between governance and operations and that was a 'fair assessment'.
- 5.11 TTMAC members commented that there is sometimes little awareness of what is happening 'on the ground'.
- 5.12 Some Councillors noted that the process of consents is 'fraught' because there are certain things Māori expect that cannot always be done within the statutory framework. Comments were made that the Council tries to give Māori a longer 'heads up' but the level of discretion the Council has over granting consents is not as much as Māori sometimes think. One ELT member commented, for example, that the legislation does not allow for hapū and iwi to consult forever. However, if Māori had more capacity and resources, they may be able to contribute in a more meaningful way.
- 5.13 One Councillor at the Councillor's meeting noted that there are structural barriers and there is a 'hands-off' approach to consenting which might not pass the 'partnership' principle under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- 5.14 Some kaitiaki noted that governance discussions can sometimes be characterised as 'lip service and fluffy duck stuff' that do not always 'filter down' into operations,

**The trajectory of the relationship over the long-term**

- 5.15 A number of groups we interviewed commented on the positive developments that have occurred in the relationship generally with Council and Māori. However, many noted the steps taken should be

Draft 1 September 2022

viewed with a long-term lens, and in that respect there is still a long way to go to fully embed Te Tiriti and to lay a foundation for working forward together (as discussed in Part Four).

- 5.16 The Councillors generally considered that good progress has been made to embed Māori frameworks into Council, particularly through the work TTMAC and MTAG are doing. At a governance level, the Councillors considered that it is positive that there will be Māori councillors, which will support the willingness to listen and learn for consensus at the Council. Some Councillors cautioned against being lulled into a false sense of security in terms of how the Council is implementing Te Tiriti.
- 5.17 ELT commented positively that the Council has a willingness and openness to work with Māori. While the Council might not always get it right, there is a genuine desire to do the right thing for Māori. The challenge was the pace of change is sometimes slower than what Māori might expect.
- 5.18 ELT were positive about the ability and willingness of the Council to front up when it needed to, and that Council was not 'faceless' but have a direct relationship with Māori. However, Council was not always confident or consistent in their approach but had made some positive developments.
- 5.19 ELT commented that the Council now has some 'reasonable governance systems and processes in place', particularly with TTMAC. It is, however, important that iwi and hapū make sure to appoint their influential leaders to that forum so that it is not perceived as a Council construct. There is a need for better alignment of expectations.
- 5.20 Relationships were broadly conceived, and included as directing actions, to obtaining funding, facilitation and engagement.
- 5.21 A Councillor noted that the Council needs to take the time and invest resources to work with mana whenua to do more joint work together. For example, putting in a submission to government on Three Waters, resource management law reform etc.
- 5.22 One kaitiaki noted that there is a need for the Council to know 'who is in the hood', who to consult with and ensure that the Māori liaising teams are trained in the basics of a consent process.

**Supporting the delegation of decision-making and co-designing frameworks**

- 5.23 Many Māori commented that there needs to be increased decision-making given to appropriate Māori within the Council structures. Overall, Māori and senior executive management spoke positively about the influence and intention of the Council, but that expectations were not always clear or being met in terms of decision-making of Māori.
- 5.24 TTMAC in particular made strong comments that TTMAC only making recommendations to Council was not always satisfactory. The level of influence that TTMAC has is positive, but there may need to be more delegations. This was consistent with ELT's view that TTMAC has been a 'good platform' supported by a strong Māori engagement team and frameworks. Some of the TTMAC members are on other working groups, such as the Biodiversity Working Party, Water and Land Policy and Co-Governance.
- 5.25 Some TTMAC members were positive of the influence that TTMAC has had over the long-term but noted that the challenge is to ensure it has impact across Te Taitokerau.

**Draft 1 September 2022**

- 5.26 ELT noted there could be earlier co-design of solutions for hapū in certain areas, for example flood schemes and stop banks. Ultimately, however, the success of these initiatives can come down to resources.
- 5.27 MTAG commented that their role is largely determined by the Council's agenda and framework, and they do not get the chance or the resources to consider matters of their own motion that are important to Māori. MTAG members considered they also need a space to create their own agenda. Some MTAG members considered that the agenda for MTAG meetings has been pre-determined and resolutions are already drafted. It was also noted that the council did not clearly communicate back to iwi/hapū how their input has been addressed.

**The level of funding and resourcing to support delivery of Te Tiriti obligations**

- 5.28 Nearly all Māori groups within Council (TTMAC and MTAG) and kaitiaki outside of the formal Council structure raised the issue of funding and resourcing to support capability for and delivery of Te Tiriti obligations. There are a number of threads to consider:
- (a) The internal funding of key Māori structures within Council: Members of TTMAC and MTAG noted that the pay for daily fees is low. For TTMAC, there is a set meeting fee for members but the fee only remunerates for attendance at meetings. The meeting fee does not recognise or remunerate the significant amount of work preparing for meetings or subsequent work post-meetings. Similarly, MTAG members considered the fee structure was not fair given sometimes very lengthy agendas.
  - (b) The funding of external kaitiaki groups to deliver on their own aspirations for te taiao and how they want to work with the Council: We received comments that kaitiaki are not well resourced, particularly where they do not have a Treaty settlement unlike some of the other Northland Māori tangata whenua. Also, kaitiaki individually were not always paid on particular consent projects or applications. Concerns were raised about the level of funding and resourcing and it was noted that kaitiaki staff are involved in the field work but do not want to lead their 'on the ground' projects. It was emphasised that the Council cannot be said to be complying with the spirit and intent of Te Tiriti o Waitangi if it is not resourced and Māori are not given opportunities to lead projects.
- 5.29 TTMAC commented that the strategic intent and aspirations of the Council also need to be reflected in budget setting across the Council's work programme.
- 5.30 It was also commented that while resourcing and capacity remained an ongoing issue, there were some positive developments. For example, those sitting on the Tangata Whenua Advisory Panel were finally being paid at a 'normal rate'.

**Sharing of information**

- 5.31 Some Māori felt as though information was not shared in an efficient or timely way.
- 5.32 MTAG members considered that they did not always feel fully briefed, have limited time and do not want to miss opportunities for tangata whenua.
- 5.33 Some MTAG members commented that the 'feedback loop' does not always exist. Some MTAG members feel as though they do not always know the outcome of a particular issue they have

**Draft 1 September 2022**

recommended to Council, and if those recommendations were adopted by Council. For example, an insufficient amount of time was provided prior to the Long-Term Plan being reviewed by MTAG.

- 5.34 Some TTMAC members commented that internal communication between Council staff is not always consistent, and that there needs to be a clear agreed communications strategy internally and externally.

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Draft 1 September 2022

## 6. PART SIX: RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Our recommendations are set out below:

- (a) the partners should develop a shared view of what successful partnership looks like in the immediate, medium and long-term, and plot a pathway towards that, including where appropriate through the evolution of the current structures and the movement towards shared decision-making models and other models (including transfers of powers);
- (b) that an agreed work programme be developed that allows the Council and its Treaty partners to identify areas where they share a common objective or view, and then a process for working towards a joint outcome (for example, on major legislative reform such as the RMA or the Three Waters reform);
- (c) the issue of the extent of legislative constraints should be addressed and tested, so the partners have a clear view of what is possible in terms of the future shape of the partnership;
- (d) Tāiki ē should be implemented and funded with key performance and review measures – that is an excellent plan for moving forward and will support a successful long-term partnership;
- (e) consider how tangata whenua members of the various structures can be fully resourced and supported to contribute and participate – the current demands on a small number of people are too high and that is not sustainable;
- (f) to set clear parameters for funding Tiriti partners to participate in Council processes and projects involving mana whenua;
- (g) ensure that the Council is clear on which iwi/hapū/other entities it should be talking to in each context;
- (h) ensure that tangata whenua feedback on proposals (eg through TTMAC) is clearly recorded and reported back on;
- (i) to consult with and/or involve Māori in appointment processes for key Council staff, and to explore opportunities for secondment of Māori to Council or vice versa, as appropriate;
- (j) to implement a regular review of processes for internal communication and planning between governance and operations staff at the Council, to ensure consistency of engagement and delivery on projects and Te Tiriti objectives;
- (k) to develop (or continue to develop and implement through Te Whāriki) an agreed work plan on building the capability and capacity of Councillors and Council staff in Te Tiriti (as set out in Te Whāriki) and He Whakaputanga, and implement regular reviews of the work programme;
- (l) [other recommendations to be discussed]

6.2 Below we set out a table identifying the six priority areas identified by MTAG and, based on the matters outlined in this report, provide a summary assessment of each of those areas.

Summary assessment of six priority areas identified by MTAG (based on Te Arawhiti framework)
1. Governance: Understanding of Māori council relations priorities

Draft 1 September 2022

<b>2. Relationships with Māori: Relationship management</b>
<b>3. Relationships with Māori: Engagement, partnerships and empowerment</b>
<b>4. Relationships with Māori: Procurement</b>
<b>5. Structural: Addressing institutional racism</b>
<b>6. Policy and services: Evaluation</b>

**TITLE:** **Tāiki e Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan update**

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

**Authorised by** Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

The purpose of this report is to update Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on the progress of Tāiki e, the NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan. Now that it has been formally adopted by council, staff have begun more detailed planning for implementation focusing on Priority 1 Actions. This will also assist in preparing and developing proposals in partnership with TTMAC for the Long Term Plan (2024-2034).

The table below summarises three phases and council's commitment (in the first 12 months) to commence priorities that are top priority and have the potential to have a significant impact in terms of work and resourcing.

- Phase 1 – Priority 1, 2 & 3 Actions and work that is already underway.
- Phase 2 - Priority 1 Actions that have commenced and have been endorsed by TTMAC and other Priority Actions.
- Phase 3 – Priority 1 Actions that have not commenced and need endorsement and support by TTMAC.
- Phase 4 – Priority 1 Actions that will be undertaken post-elections and TTMAC has been re-established.

It is critical to continue prioritising the Tāiki e Te Tiriti Strategy Implementation Plan and Priority 1 Actions to develop and endorse the proposals and subsequent work that will then be presented to the new council over the next 12 months. Therefore, it is recommended that, while council is in recess, staff continue to work on the Priority 1 Actions and work that is underway with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG).

Phasing	Tāiki e Priority 1 Actions	Status Update
<p><b>Phase 1</b></p> <p><b>(Priority 1, 2 &amp; 3 Actions and work that is already underway)</b></p>	<p><b>Action 17.</b></p> <p>Develop and embed a cultural awareness and competency framework for Councillors, staff and relevant consultants and contractors that includes, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Creating an induction process that explains the cultural context of Te Taitokerau, recognising that each hapū have their own tikanga;</li> <li>b. Presents the importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / and He Whakaputanga / The Declaration of Independence to NRC in all activities; and</li> <li>c. Provides an understanding of and empathy for tikanga Māori (e.g., mauri, kaitiakitanga and mātauranga).</li> </ul>	<p>Te Tiriti Health Check report and recommendations includes a review of the current capacity and capability of staff and councillors’ cultural awareness and competency including a staff survey to assess cultural competencies.</p>
	<p><b>Action 18.</b></p> <p>Invest in building Tangata Whenua capacity and capability, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reviewing Council’s existing scholarship / internship programme to ensure that it supports the following outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Tangata Whenua undertaking their role as kaitiaki; or</li> <li>ii. Increasing Tangata Whenua participation in jobs that are directly relevant to Council’s activities; or</li> <li>iii. Includes governance training, such as associateships.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Maintaining and increasing where appropriate in the 2024 – 2034 Long Term Plan, scholarship/ internship programmes</p>	<p>Recommendations for review of the existing scholarship/internship programme will be presented to TTMAC early 2023 by the communications and engagement team.</p>

Phasing	Tāiki e Priority 1 Actions	Status Update
	for tangata whenua who whakapapa to Te Taitokerau iwi / hapū.	
	<p><b>Action 20.</b></p> <p>Develop and maintain a digital tangata whenua contacts database that spatially identifies indicative iwi and hapū rohe boundaries that can be utilised to guide engagement processes (e.g., resource consents), that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Takes into account overlapping iwi and hapū boundaries;</li> <li>b. Recognises the sensitivity and accuracy of information; and</li> <li>c. Uses the best available information (e.g., within IHEMPS).</li> </ol>	<p>A Geospatial Consultant has been engaged to complete this project with guidance and leadership being provided by MTAG. The GIS Māori Engagement Mapping Tool will be presented to TTMAC by March 2023.</p>
<p><b>Phase 2</b></p> <p><b>(Priority 1 Actions that have commenced and have been endorsed by TTMAC)</b></p>	<p><b>Action 1.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish Te Tiriti o Waitangi Health Check and Review Framework by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Carrying out an independent review of council's obligations and performance against Te Tiriti o Waitangi performance standards utilising the Te Arawhiti Framework in a Te Taitokerau context;</li> <li>b. Identify and implement priority areas for improvement based on of Te Tiriti o Waitangi Health Check; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Reporting to and seeking views and input of TTMAC and Councillors as part of the review.</p>	<p>Draft Te Tiriti Health Check independent report to be presented at MTAG meeting on September 1, 2022, and TTMAC meeting on September 8, 2022.</p>
	<p><b>Action 3.</b></p>	

Phasing	Tāiki e Priority 1 Actions	Status Update
	<p>Support and increase the uptake of the development of Iwi and Hapū Environmental Management Plan (IHEMP) by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. allocating existing staff time towards assisting iwi and hapū with b and c below;</li> <li>b. developing a bespoke communication plan for increasing awareness and visibility of existing or future funding and support for IHEMPs, including targeting communications to iwi, hapū and whanau networks (including reaching out to specific iwi and hapū who may need extra support); and</li> <li>c. increasing the amount of funding and staff capacity in the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan to respond to the potential increase in uptake of financial assistance.</li> </ol>	<p>Applications for the contestable funding online Wednesday, 27 July to Wednesday 7 September 2022.</p> <p>Communications Review currently in progress by Communications and Engagement Team to be presented to the first TTMAC meeting post elections.</p>

Phasing	Tāiki e Priority 1 Actions	Status Update
	<p><b>Actions 7, 8 &amp; 9 (summary of actions)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Taking into account the existing tools and models available, develop and fund a culturally appropriate Council environmental monitoring programmes and aspirations.</li> <li>8. Taking into account the existing tools and models available, develop and fund a culturally appropriate programme that enables and supports tangata whenua to undertake their own freshwater monitoring aspirations.</li> <li>9. Review, update and embed how NRC delivers its regulatory services to ensure regulatory activities (e.g., resource consents and compliance monitoring) are</li> </ol>	<p>Mātauranga Maori Monitoring Freshwater Framework being developed with \$100,000 budget allocated to support its development with a due date of June 2023. A separate TTMAC paper provides more detail around progress of these actions.</p> <p>Funding \$20,000 for environmental monitoring contestable funding to be allocated by March 2023 to eligible iwi and hapū (as per monitoring guidelines developed with TTMAC and adopted by council in July 2022)</p>

Phasing	Tāiki e Priority 1 Actions	Status Update
	<p>undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner and seek to include iwi and hapū to the greatest extent possible</p>	
	<p><b>Action 15.</b></p> <p>Identify opportunities within legislation for Tangata Whenua members of TTMAC-to join or participate in other Council governance structures; and where appropriate, have formal voting rights on sub-committees.</p>	<p>Governance Review being undertaken with MTAG to make recommendations to TTMAC meeting, 8 September 2022, for endorsement and recommendations to be provided to the incoming council.</p> <p>Te Tiriti Health Check to provide recommendations on how council can improve these relationships and provide more opportunities for tangata whenua members in governance decision making roles.</p>
	<p><b>Action 22.</b></p> <p>Ensure the successful ongoing implementation of Māori Constituencies by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Promoting and raising awareness of Māori seats and encouraging Māori to stand for local government; and</li> <li>b. Engaging with iwi and hapū to undertake a review of Māori Constituencies within the first triennium following implementation to measure success and the representativeness of the Constituencies.</li> </ul>	<p>The Regional Communications Campaign across councils continues now focussed on encouraging Māori to stand, enrol and vote.</p> <p><a href="https://localelections.co.nz/maori-representation/">https://localelections.co.nz/maori-representation/</a></p> <p>TTMAC campaigning and sub-group has maintained support and initiatives focused on whānau, hapū and iwi.</p> <p>Action 22. (b) will be scheduled to ensure it is completed prior to the next local government elections.</p>
<p><b>Phase 3</b></p> <p><b>(Priority 1 Actions that have not commenced and need TTMAC endorsement)</b></p>	<p><b>Action 2.</b></p> <p>2. Continue developing a Tāiki e (NRC Te Tiriti o Waitangi Strategy and Implementation Plan) that includes, as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What it means for NRC to uphold its Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles and obligation (e.g., what will</li> </ul>	<p>Council induction programme will include Tāiki e and recommendations from Te Tiriti Health Check and TTMAC Governance Review recommendations. Staff will bring this action onto the TTMAC agenda early in 2023 to confirm the approach.</p>

Phasing	Tāiki e Priority 1 Actions	Status Update
	<p>success look like) and how NRC will live them through decision-making and operations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. NRC’s overarching positions are clearly articulated on important matters such as transfer of powers under the RMA, payment for kaitiaki, recognition of mātauranga Māori and tangata whenua participation in decision making; and</li> <li>c. Incorporate the findings and recommendations of Te Tiriti o Waitangi Health Check.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Action 4.</b></p> <p>Support and increase the uptake of Mana Whakahono-ā-rohe agreements and commitments made within them by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. allocating existing staff time towards assisting iwi and hapū with b, c and d below;</li> <li>b. making it clear that NRC is open to receiving invitations and having discussions regarding entering into a Mana Whakahono-ā-rohe process with iwi and hapū.</li> <li>c. developing a bespoke communication plan for increasing awareness and visibility of existing or future funding and support for Mana Whakahono-ā-rohe, including targeting communications to iwi, hapū and whanau networks (including reaching out to specific iwi and hapū who may need extra support); and</li> <li>d. increasing the amount of funding and staff capacity in the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan to respond to the potential increase in uptake of financial assistance.</li> </ul>	<p>Guidelines for funding within the Mana Whakahono-ā-rohe Agreement to be developed so that the funding can be allocated by March 2023 to eligible iwi and hapū.</p>
	<p><b>Action 9.</b></p>	

Phasing	Tāiki e Priority 1 Actions	Status Update
	<p>Review, update and embed how NRC delivers its regulatory services to ensure regulatory activities (e.g., resource consents and compliance monitoring) are undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner and seek to include iwi and hapū to the greatest extent possible, including by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Developing an efficient and consistent framework for notifying and involving iwi and hapū with resource consent applications;</li> <li>b. Providing suitable opportunities for iwi and hapū to provide feedback within statutory timeframes;</li> <li>c. Taking into account the following:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The legislative constraints of the RMA;</li> <li>ii. Where legislative conflicts arise, advocate for change to central government in accordance with Action 12 of this Implementation Plan.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Committing funding to consistently resource iwi and hapū for undertaking this work.</p>	<p>Seek MTAG endorsement of a detailed project scope and review methodology by December 2022.</p>
	<p><b>Action 26.</b></p> <p>During each review of the Annual Plan or Long Term Plan, consider and implement appropriate financial and other support for specific actions outlined in this Implementation Plan.</p>	<p>Executive Leadership Team currently reviewing implementation of Tāiki e and initial resourcing requirements against existing budgets. Additional resourcing will be sought through the 2022/23 Annual Plan process, with further resourcing requirements being refined and a more comprehensive resource assessment prepared for consideration as part of the 2023/33 LTP process.</p>
<p><b>Phase 4</b></p> <p><b>(Priority 1 Actions that will be undertaken post elections and re-</b></p>	<p><b>Action 11.</b></p> <p>Ensure Tangata Whenua are consistently resourced to participate in governance, decision-making and operational activities by:</p>	<p>Payment (including non-elected members review policy) to be reviewed and remuneration for services provided by Māori i.e., kaitiaki guidelines to be developed.</p>

Phasing	Tāiki e Priority 1 Actions	Status Update
<b>establishment of TTMAC)</b>	<p>(a) reviewing different funding models used elsewhere in Aotearoa that could be applied, adapted and enhanced in Te Taitokerau; and</p> <p>(b) Taking into account the findings of (a), develop and implement an agreed methodology and policy regarding consistent resourcing of Tangata Whenua.</p>	<p>Implementation of Action 2, 26 and 11 are linked and will be iterative as council works through and implements other actions within Tāiki e. Implementation of a policy on resourcing will be dependent on council securing budget through the next LTP.</p>
	<p><b>Action 13.</b></p> <p>Undertake joint advocacy to central government on agreed priorities and interests, including on new legislation and initiatives such as the Future of Local Government Reforms</p>	<p>Pending Future for Local Government Report to be released in October 2022.</p>
	<p><b>Action 22.</b></p> <p>Providing ongoing support to ensure an equitable and culturally safe working environment for Councillors.</p>	<p>Pōwhiri to welcome new councillors is scheduled for October and a comprehensive induction programme will be provided to support councillors in their new roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>A specific policy to support a culturally safe work environment will be brought back to TTMAC for direction post elections.</p>

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**Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions**

1. That the report 'Tāiki e Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan update' by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and dated 22 August 2022, be received.
2. That TTMAC endorse MTAG to continue work on Tāiki e during council recess.

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**Tuhinga/Background**

Not applicable.

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**Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments**

Nil

**TITLE:** TTMAC governance review and advice to incoming council

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

**Authorised by** Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

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### **Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary**

The purpose of the report is to provide advice and guidance from Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) iwi and hapū members to the incoming council on the effectiveness and efficacy of TTMAC regarding its purpose to provide a forum that advances the aspirations of Māori within a local government context.

During August 2022, a survey was conducted with iwi and hapū members of TTMAC and also distributed throughout their networks to form the basis of a number of recommendations for the incoming council to consider when they establish the wider governance structure of council. This is separate to the Tiriti Health Check evaluation in which a separate independent report will be provided in conjunction with these recommendations by Whaia Legal and Buddle Findlay to TTMAC.

The survey questions and findings are collated and attached. MTAG considered that the survey results complemented the Te Tiriti Health Check draft report and, at a high level, both support the view that:

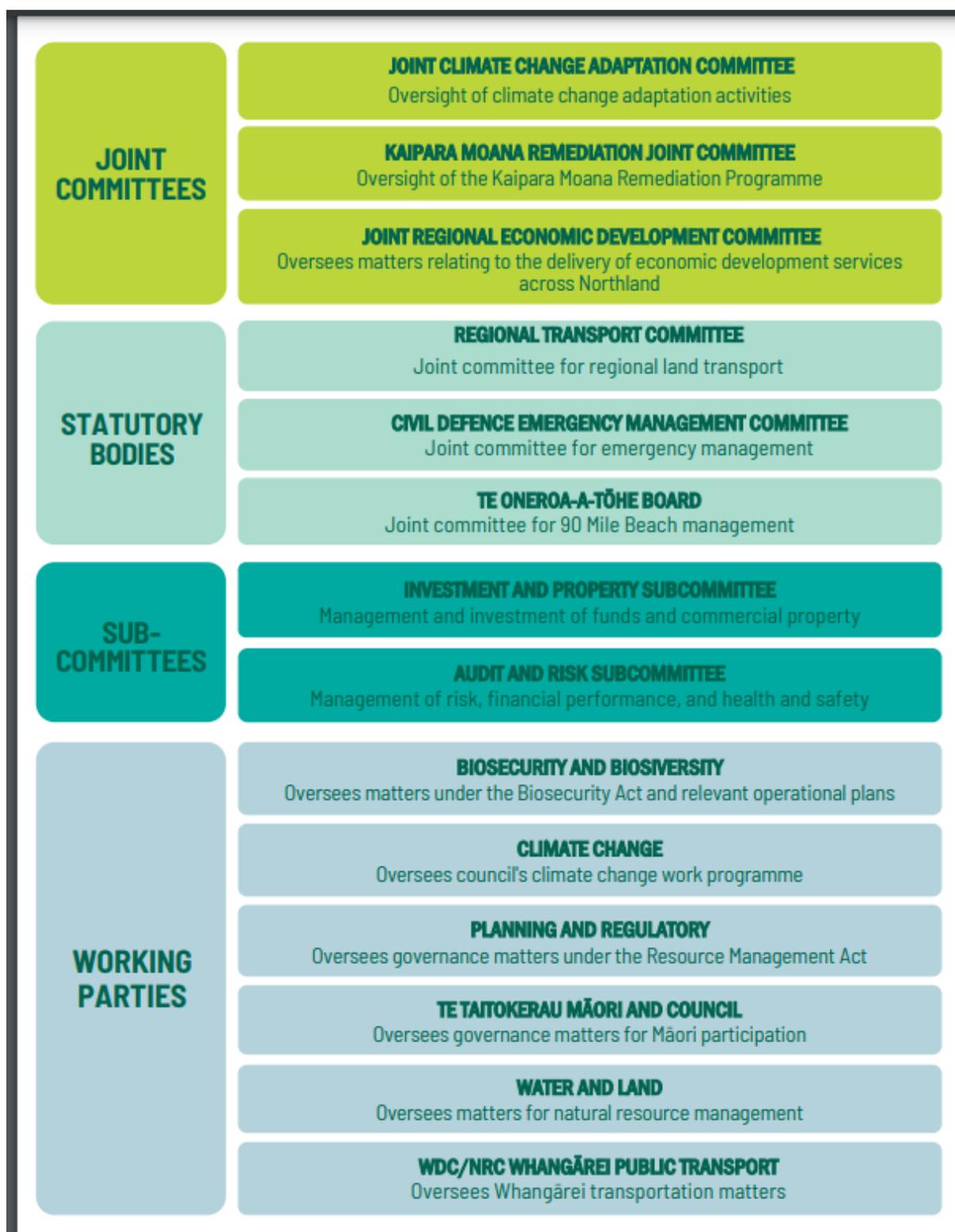
- TTMAC continue as it represents an important relationship with council focused on reflecting and enacting council's Te Tiriti obligations and commitments
  - Māori councillors are there to represent the region Te Raki and TTMAC provides representation of the multiple layers across council, the voice of iwi and hapū
  - That better recognition is needed for the significant work done by iwi and hapū members to maintain their considerable level of commitment.
- 

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

1. That the report "TTMAC governance review and advice to incoming council" by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere – GM Governance and Engagement dated 8 September 2022 be received.
  2. That the recommendations to the incoming council by Māori Technical Advisory Group on behalf of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) be received and endorsed by TTMAC.
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### **Background/Tuhinga**

One of the first tasks the new council will undertake, post the local body elections, is to consider its new governance structure, with all existing arrangements disbanded at the time of the outgoing council. This will see the new council deciding and implementing what it considers to be the best governance structure to deliver its programmes of work. The only exception to this is those standing committees that cannot be disbanded as identified in legislation, being the Civil Defence and Regional Transport Committees and Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē Board. The current council governance structure is shown in the diagram below.



## Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: TTMAC end of 2019-2022 triennium survey questions and results [↓](#) 

## TTMAC 2019-2022 triennium survey for tāngata whenua members

This was an anonymous online survey conducted from Friday 29 July to Friday 19 August 2022 with tāngata whenua members, who could also forward the link to their hapū/whanau. The questions were based on the previous triennium's survey. There were five surveys that were begun but not completed by non-members. These have not been included in the full results. A copy of the partial data is provided at the end of this document.

### Links to collated full responses to questions:

No.	Question
1	<a href="#">What was your understanding and expectations of the working party when you were appointed to represent your iwi/hapū?</a>
2	<a href="#">Thinking about the TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040, and the TTMAC Terms of Reference, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)</a>
3	<a href="#">Thinking about the performance of the working party in regard to the TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040 and its whaingā, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)</a>
4	<a href="#">Thinking about the value of the working party how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)</a>
5	<a href="#">Thinking about the value of the working party how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)</a>
6	<a href="#">During this triennium, regional marae-based workshops transitioned to workshops based on TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040's whaingā. Would you like to maintain these options for workshops? (Yes / No)</a>
7	<a href="#">The new council will have seven general seats and two Māori seats. Anticipating the inclusion of two new Māori seats, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)</a>
8	<a href="#">Thinking about how TTMAC is resourced to provide iwi/hapū expertise into council decisions, how effectively are the following options working? (0 – 10, Not at all effectively – Very effectively)</a>
9	<a href="#">Overall, how satisfied are you with TTMAC in terms of achieving outcomes that are meaningful for iwi and hapū? (0 – 10, Not Satisfied – Very Satisfied)</a>
10	<a href="#">Any final comments and suggestions?</a>

## Question One

What was your understanding and expectations of the working party when you were appointed to represent your iwi/hapū? (Comment box.)

Reply no.	Response to Question 1
1	I can not answer this question as I'm not a representative. However I would expect my representative to speak on kaupapa relevant to our hapu/iwi, to up hold the mana of our hapu/iwi, to feedback information pertaining to our hapu/iwi.

Reply no.	Response to Question 1
2	My expectations were as per the TTMAC ToR and particularly in regard to the 'Purpose'
3	My understanding of the working party beyond the core documents (i.e. TOR, Strategic Intent etc) has evolved over time. I see it as articulating a spectrum of views and concerns. I expect parties involved in these discussions (including staff) to leave meetings with a more nuanced understanding of the shortfall between what is required by central government in terms of the regulatory landscape and, even though this falls short of tangata whenua aspirations, a positive view that efforts can be undertaken to narrow the gaps. I see TTMAC as filling an essential space that other iwi, hapū, pan-tribal, Treaty settlement groups do not collectively address which is relating policy and planning processes to what happens on the ground in communities that are quite diverse.
4	I was to act as a comms conduit between those I represent and the working party
5	Advisory to the Northland Regional Council on matters pertaining to Māori
6	To provide a hapū lens, guidance, advice into NRC planning and decision making processes
7	My understanding was that to be on the working group I had to ensure that Maori had an honest and transparent representation at the table. I also had to maintain that my Tribal grouping [hapū name] was protected from policies council would implement within their mana tupuna rohe.
8	No response
9	Nil. Not applicable as I am not on this.
10	Voice for the hapū, iwi

## Question Two

Thinking about the TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040, and the TTMAC Terms of Reference, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)

2a. That the working party emphasised and advocated for iwi/hapū and Māori.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	1							1	4		4

2b. That the working party provided an opportunity to integrate iwi/hapū perspectives into council processes and policy.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	1			1			1	1	3		3

2c. The working party operated in a manner that reflected tikanga Māori.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	1						1	1	3	4	

2d. Please provide explanations to support your responses above.

Reply no.	Response to Question 2
1	It is important for me that tikanga is in place. Tikanga allows us to maintain our Mana Motuhake with dignity.
2	There are strong and competent tangata whenua voices in TTMAC TTMAC does provide opportunities to integrate iwi/hapu perspectives into processes and policies but the agenda only allows a narrow approach and furthermore, these perspectives become very diluted given the NRC machinery that is part of a legislative framework that is oppressive to much of the Maori world view. Chambers, systems and meeting procedures do not offer a good tikanga Maori approach
3	While the working party is comprised of a range of iwi and hapū power is shared and there is a sense that we are creating opportunities for all iwi, hapū and whānau to participate in local government. Staff have played an important role in supporting sub-committees and in particular iwi/hapū perspectives to be included in processes and policies. This is an ongoing challenge as there is a lot to do. I appreciate the efforts councillors and staff have made to respect tikanga by undertaking their own te reo and tikanga journeys. I see these efforts as creating a foundation of trust however there is always room for improvement.
4	Wherever possible with the awahi and support of the staff the working party provided an avenue for iwi/hapū
5	TTMAC members are always advocating for Māori
6	Advocacy is there but remain issues with implementation of responses and solutions
7	The Maori members I worked alongside had a very good understanding of what they wanted to see and implement within a strategy which included time frames and budget. At present the budget is a work in progress
8	No response
9	A lot of nice words but actions speak louder. Milan Ruka has been doing fabulous mahi for his Hapu from which the rest of us as Hapu could benefit - where is there meaningful support of him and his mahi? Partnerships??? where is that expressed in either of the Founding documents? Tis a Declaration & a Tiriti - NOT a partnership. Shows how much those actually sitting there have little understanding of the legacy left by our Tupuna in these sacred Covenants. I accept that everyone individually is on this to give of their Best but - They are colonised and in turn now become the Colonisers with vested interest in 'representing 'The Group' (ie other Maori within this Rohe) through this Committee. There is always another way that Maori can actually be empowered to achieve without being dictated by Kaupapa.
10	We know that tikanga is not set in concrete and can be adapted to suit the situation, however when tikanga is in place we seem to remember our manners.

## Question Three

Thinking about the performance of the working party in regard to the TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040 and its whāinga, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)

3a. The triennium addressed significant issues and challenges for iwi and hapū.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses		1			1	2	2	2	1		

(One respondent finished the survey at this point.)

**3b. Iwi and hapū were provided with regular updates and reports about working party progress.**

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses					1	2	1	3	1	1	

**3c. Please provide explanations to support your responses above.**

Reply no.	Response to Question 3
1	as this is my first sighting of the TTMAC kaupapa I'm not able to reply in depth.
2	There has been no methodical approach to addressing significant issues to hapu/ iwi. Instead there has been a scatter gun approach that is very hit and miss. The forum did its best to address significant issues but the ad hoc nature of this approach has seen an inability to drill down into kaupapa and see tangible results.
3	While significant issues were raised (i.e. rangatiratanga and kawanatanga working together) and discussed, because they are significant they will require work over several years. However, the fact of discussing them is in itself significant and therefore a sign of progress. TTMAC has been provided with regular updates. I cannot speak for other hapū or iwi.
4	Problem as iwi/hapu representatives we are time poor and we cover many issues across the rohe so we find ourselves very stretched as a resource but with the support of NRC staff
5	Mostly. always room for improvement
6	Remain limitations both within and outside of councils control to addressing significant issues
7	There are still many issues to be addressed to meet hapu expectations.
8	No response
9	Midway on this question because 'significant issues are relevant to where one is with the environment. Yes I was given regular Reports and continuously asked for feedback. Very time consuming - and for what? I'm not recognised in any shape of form for the time and my expertise. Nor do my Hau or Whanau reap any benefits whatsoever! There is no change where we are for us - except for the environment and probably ego!
10	No response

## Question Four

Thinking about the value of the working party how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)

**4a. As a result, councillors have gained a better understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and issues.**

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses					1	1	2	1	2	2	

**4b. As a result, iwi and hapū members have gained a better understanding of council policies and processes.**

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses						1	2	2	2	2	

**4c. Please provide explanations to support your responses above.**

Reply no.	Response to Question 4
1	It seems that we still have old thinkers at the table.
2	Councillors have gained a much better understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi because of strong leadership within Council itself and the Councillors as a collective have had a strong commitment to having 'learning conversations' Iwi and hapū members have gained a better understanding of council policies and processes due to the application to key issues and the discussion, debate in plenary. Unfortunately, there are a few who are committed to the working groups (MTAG) where the details are discussed. This is where the majority miss out on further learning.
3	Every council has consistently improved in terms of their receptiveness and understanding of Te Tiriti and related issues. My understanding of council processes has improved significantly. Being involved throughout the entire cycle of a process .i. regional plan changes and on various committees where issues intersect or overlap increases awareness of the complexities, what is achievable and what will require more time and effort beyond an election cycle.
4	Councillors are open to the overviews shared by iwi/hapu Iwi/hapu dont always have the capacity to have an understanding
5	I think this is true
6	I think this is growing on both sides
7	The Tiriti Health check will help access an honest value point
8	No response
9	One has to have Hope that their is a fostering of Respect. The following was shared with me... About a grandperson (ie a mokopuna) of well-heeled elderly Pakeha people acknowledging with reverence and love 'we'll just have to wait for our grandparents to pop off this earth (as they know they're racist and Rights driven'. My Hapu are in no better understanding of policies and processes as a result of this working party - tis more no confidence and can't be bothered - our rates keep rising! Even if you're not a home/land owner - increased rents pay for the same things!
10	No response

## Question Five

Thinking about the size and makeup of the working party and that all councillors were represented, how much do you agree or disagree with the following? (Please read clause 7 in TTMAC Terms of Reference when considering this question.) (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)

5a. The size of the group is right.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses				1		2		1	3	1	1

5b. We have the membership right.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses				2		1	2		3		1

5c. Please provide explanations to support your responses above.

Reply no.	Response to Question 5
1	21 - 9 seems a good number to represent us.
2	The size is right and especially having the full complement of Councillors able to attend along with the CE and senior management and relevant staff. The membership of Maori is problematic as some have very poor attendance while others don't contribute much. It will be very important that Maori reps are selected using clear criteria ie. has time to commit
3	I think the membership could be increased because attendance is rarely 100% (from iwi/hapū). In smaller working groups attendance is an issue. This reflects tangata whenua commitments to a range of kaupapa beyond local government.
4	We have good coverage of the iwi/hapu. When the Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreements "kick" in this will open up other doors for iwi/hapu.
5	Mostly, more hapu reps needed
6	Maybe its too big, there is a core who turn up and others who regularly don't so maybe they are not needed. Would be good to get more geographical spread ie. far north
7	This is my opinion from my lens
8	No response
9	Good leadership would be swamped by the support from the people when the kaupapa that are the drivers are; 1. of real concern to those affected; AND 2. actions of a positive nature are the outcome, AND the WHAT and the HOW are clarified to a level of understanding by Joe public. Size and membership is immaterial - it's - are the outcomes being achieved? And at what cost?
10	No response

## Question Six

During this triennium, regional marae-based workshops transitioned to workshops based on TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040's whaingā. Would you like to maintain these options for workshops? Yes / No

Yes / No	Yes	No
No. of responses	7	2

Please provide an explanation to support your response.

Reply no.	Response to Question 6
1	not all of us were given the opportunity to attend or see who the reps are
2	Marae based workshop were often cancelled while others were poorly organised. We cannot commit time and resources into such poor outcomes. Instead Workshops must focus on the strategic intent and the implementation plan. In fact, everything we do must focus on delivering to the strategic intent and the implementation plan. If this means that we need to go out onto a marae then that should happen but it should be carefully considered.
3	Council and staff should maintain outreach into tangata whenua communities through marae-based workshops however is geofencing expensive I am not sure that TTMAC should direct this. Because TTMAC's workload has increased exponentially it is important that TTMAC are kept abreast of all developments centrally and regionally. However this impacts on my availability to support marae-based workshops.
4	Great to get out to the regions
5	Yes, but I did find the marae based workshops to be valuable and the exposure for the group in the community helpful. More input from community was generated because of them.
6	Too much if monthly full meetings, need to provide for ability for marae, whanau in rohe to have opportunity to host and share their concerns , mahi etc
7	Marae visits are for the haukainga who live on the whenua. This is the best opportunity for the home fire people to express how they feel face to face.
8	No response
9	Don't know - as didn't attend any. Didn't want to answer this question but was Forced to by this app! That's to allow me to keep going within this survey, so this now makes my answers nonsensical!
10	No response

## Question Seven

The new council will have seven general seats and two Māori seats. Anticipating the inclusion of two new Māori seats, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (0 – 10, Disagree – Agree)

7a. TTMAC working party should be re-established post elections as an ongoing critical element of council's governance groups.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	1								2	1	5

7b. There should be 50% iwi/hapū representation on all of council's governance groups (such as council's Joint Economic Development Committee, and Investment and Property Subcommittee).

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	1			1					1		6

7c. Where there is a Māori ward councillor on a working party (or other governance group), should that councillor be counted towards the 50% iwi/hapū representation on working parties.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	4	2		1	1						

7d. Please provide an explanation to support your response.

Reply no.	Response to Question 7
1	the Maori ward councillor should not be counted as part of the representative his/her's should be stand alone, they are elected to their position.
2	The saying by Sir James Henare comes to mind "We have come too far, not to go further, We have done too much, not to do more" 50% representation provides strength of conversation and therefore outcomes It must not be assumed that a Maori ward councillor will think and act like a Maori
3	Maori representatives on council while providing diversity and a Maori voice do not represent iwi/hapū. Certainly they do not represent all iwi or hapū in Tai Tokerau. They are also bound by council decisions. TTMAC has evolved and improved over time and provides a critical voice that is . Councillors have a limited term (3 years). This does not provide for continuity or long-term relationships between council and tangata whenua beyond their term.
4	TTMAC is an excellent initiative and is a avenue for iwi/hapu
5	A partnership is 50/50. Having a fair and equitable partnership is the way forward.
6	in order to reflect Te Tiriti
7	A person elected by a general vote is by the people. TTMAC members are appointed by the hapu they represent, therefore their kaupapa is open and transparent and their heart is for their whenua. Iwi members are part of a political machine.
8	No response
9	7a & b should be put to the new 'Maori reps' who are coming on BECAUSE they are Maori!

Reply no.	Response to Question 7
	They need time to korero further and decide yes tis needed or whether it cuts across their reason for being on the Council. They should not be counted as in 7c towards the 50% representation - They will be and ARE the rep as put onto the Council to represent Maori in a supposedly democratic way - Why would you now give your Mana away to others now? This will highlight further the inequity of not having equality or respect for Maori previously.
10	No response

## Question Eight

Thinking about how TTMAC is resourced to provide iwi/hapū expertise into council decisions, how effectively are the following options working? (0 – 10, Not at all effectively – Very effectively)

8a. Engaging tāngata whenua technical experts for specific projects/mahi.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	2				1		1	1	3		1

8b. Using fixed-term and ad hoc subgroups of working party members for specific mahi.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	2	1			1	1	1	3			

8c. Remunerating members additional mahi using the Non-elected Members Allowances Policy.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	1			1		1		2	2		2

8d. Using staff to provide advice and support on specific actions/projects.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	1		1			2	1	1	2		1

8e. Having TTMAC representation on other governance groups.

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	2			1			1	1	2		2

8f. Alternative options (please state).

Reply no.	Response to Question 8f
1	Mana whenua should always be included when making decisions
2	Be more creative and note where our current strengths are and where we have weaknesses. Once that is clear, find creative ways to buttress the weaknesses
3	TTMAC membership of the finance committee would perhaps enable better understanding in terms of assessing the full cost of processes.
4	Nil

Reply no.	Response to Question 8f
5	Having dedicated permanent Maori representation
6	N/A
7	You have a Technical group who will assist with this subject. Tiriti Health Check team
8	No response
9	only 1 suggestion here; 110 Hapu in Ngapuhi alone and only \$20,000.00 available for Hapu participation per year? Make the money and expertise available for us to do that.
10	No response

**8g. Please provide explanations to support your responses above.**

Reply no.	Response to Question 8g
1	Mana whenua has an invested interest, they are kaitiaki and will know more about the whenua than rawaho.
2	WE must find more and better ways of remunerating individuals for the significant work they do across the Board. This about showing our value for the work being completed. Moreover, it provides an incentive for individuals to focus on work given the huge workloads they face on a daily basis and over sustained periods. There are individuals involved on key kaupapa who are invaluable in their contributions. Moreover there are more of these types of people out there who could form a formidable overall team. Staff are great at what they do but a more rounded team of non-elected members will 'make the boat go faster'
3	These measures have been positive. However, transparency is very important. While using fixed term and ad hoc groups is also a positive move, tangata whenua expertise should be remunerated appropriately.
4	These options work really well and should continue
5	Unsure of some of these questions
6	small pool of tangata whenua technical experts is challenging. Overuse of MTAG for consultancy services at very low remuneration is an issue
7	This discussion needs to be addressed BUT not this way as this system is restricted AND not transparent You have members on TTMAC who are paid at a higher grade than others. They are part of TTMAC because their hearts are in the right place, but your system does not respect their skills, capacity and mana with reimbursement of time for each mahi.
8	No response
9	a. Why was I not offered one of these instead of requesting 'feedback' at the time?? The fact I participate should be recognised - not just those providing contracted Reports or whatever! 'b' We are continuously having 'Maori' write up cultural impact reports about OUR Korero in response to a "Legal" need, yet we do not get given a copy until we are in the legal fight! Not good enough - your saying all the right things to appease and make Maori feel good - BUT again - you lack integrity in your actions . 'c' is no comment. 'd' They should be used accordingly whenever a report is required - and mahi - already on tap! 'e' have no idea of how effective overall - but, no change for us.
10	No response

## Question Nine

Overall, how satisfied are you with TTMAC in terms of achieving outcomes that are meaningful for iwi and hapū? (0 – 10, Not Satisfied – Very Satisfied)

0 Disagree – 10 Agree	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of responses	2					1		3	2	1	

## Question Ten

Any final comments and suggestions?

Reply no.	Response to Question 10
1	No response
2	<p>The ad hoc nature has seen many frustrations and occasionally the call to 'walk out'. However, we have persevered and now have a Strategic Intent and Implementation plan that is clear, coherent, focused, measurable, has 'some' budget and has 'mana'. The key will now be to execute well, monitor well and see tangible results.</p> <p>It has been a positive and enjoyable experience to work with individuals (Councillors, CE, Senior Management and staff) within council who have been courageous, determined and committed to a 'change for good' based on a Tiriti o Waitangi basis. It has also been a pleasure and a privilege to work with my Maori peers who have been resolute and very considered in their application of their whanau, hapu and Iwi aspirations.</p> <p>This bodes well for the next phase (all things going well) and the NRC can be well pleased that it has provided a strong and clear foundation for that next stage given the kaupapa built up, especially over this triennium.</p> <p>There are aspects of the kaupapa that haven't come out in this survey and I would encourage short interviews to allow for wider feedback (some of which will be captured in the Tiriti health check.</p>
3	<p>Council work is becoming more complex as are the issues impacting communities. To address these issues even in a limited sense, a culture and practice of encouraging a range of views to be voiced is critical. Sharing power with tangata whenua is an obligation under Te Tiriti however the benefits extend beyond tangata whenua. Climate change is demonstrating a need for outside-the-box approaches. Tangata whenua have a lot to offer in this space. I hope the incoming council builds on the foundation of Te Tiriti and the relationships developed to this point.</p>
4	As this is agai yet another avenue whereby we are working together for the common goal
5	Not all recommendations are adopted by council, but this current council has felt more inclusive and open than previous ones. There are some really good members currently and I hope those that are return.
6	N/A
7	We are volunteers. I am not satisfied with being managed as I am there for my Hapu I have been on courses which highlight management ways. When your staff are on high salaries and we are volunteers respect goes a long way.
8	No response
9	1. I support 3 waters Reforms in Te Taitokerau.

Reply no.	Response to Question 10
	Resource consents have never served Maori - and the korero is that Councils are going crazy dishing them out to Farmers and developers....What is the NRC monitoring? 2. I know Maori people on here mean well - but in fact there is no overall benefit to Maori (ratepayers or tenants) that can be identified as initiated or arising from this Roopu. Work on a Whanau/Hapu and/or Marae model where we can have our individual needs met - only then will we be actively participating and owning our actions/progress effectively.
10	No response

[TTMAC Review \(formsite.com\)](#)

## Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party 2019-2022 review

### Save & Return

This survey make take some thought and time, so before you start use the 'Log in' button (on the right of your screen) to create a username and password to return to your saved survey response. To save your information, scroll to the end of the form and use the 'Save Progress' button.

Log in

### About the survey

This survey is to help inform recommendations to the incoming Northland Regional Council that reflect Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) iwi and hapū representatives' voices.

It is a time to acknowledge the achievements, recognise the value TTMAC contributes and consider its potential future role post the October elections to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Responses will be anonymised and need to be received by Wednesday 10 August. We would appreciate your whakaaro and support to complete this survey.

Please find below the TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040 and Terms of Reference to assist with completion of this survey.

- [TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040 \(PDF 103KB\)](#)

- [TTMAC Terms of Reference 2019-2022 \(PDF 1.2MB\)](#)

**TITLE:** Local Elections Campaign 2022 Update

**From:** Liam Ratana, Kaiawhina Pārongo Communications Advisor

**Authorised by** Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

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### Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The Local Elections Campaign for 2022 is underway. Nominations have closed and we are now encouraging eligible Māori to enrol and vote in the elections. Being that this is the first time Northland Regional Council (NRC) has had Māori constituencies, there has been a focus on increasing the voter turnout for Māori. This report serves as an update to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) on the work done so far and plans for the remaining campaign.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

That the report 'Local Elections Campaign 2022 Update' by Liam Ratana, Kaiawhina Pārongo Communications Advisor and dated 23 August 2022, be received.

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### Tuhinga/Background

The 2022 Local Government elections is a historic occasion for Te Taitokerau. All four councils in the region, including NRC, will be introducing Māori constituencies. Te Taitokerau and Taranaki are the only regions in the entire country to be introducing Māori constituencies throughout all councils in their respective regions.

As a part of the elections campaign, all four councils in Te Taitokerau combined forces for a joint campaign focussing on three distinct phases: Enrol, stand, and vote. Over this campaign, a series of regional future councillor information sessions were held throughout the region. These sessions featured panels composed of local government staff, councillors, electoral commission staff, and TTMAC members Mike Kake and Nora Rameka. The purpose of the workshops was to provide information and encouragement to those interested in standing in the elections.

Another aspect of the strategy has been a joint social media and advertising campaign which featured a series of short videos produced by a local media agency. Other paid ad spaces are being utilised also, such as bus backs and billboards. The results (as at time of the report) of the campaign and snapshots of the ads are included as an attachment to this report. There has also been media coverage of the elections campaign to date, including print, radio, and television coverage.

Finally, NRC has engaged the services of local media personality Luke Bird to further assist with the campaign. As part of his services, Luke has produced a series of audio ads to be played out via radio stations throughout Te Taitokerau. He will also be participating in weekly interviews on all three major iwi radio stations in the region, as well as sharing content via his social media channels.

In total, NRC received 24 nominations for nine seats. One Councillor, Rick Stolwerk, was elected unopposed in the Coastal South General Constituency. There were four nominations received for the two Te Raki Māori Constituency seats.

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### Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Elections 2022 Collaborative Northland Campaign update 23 August 2022 [↓](#) 

# Elections 2022



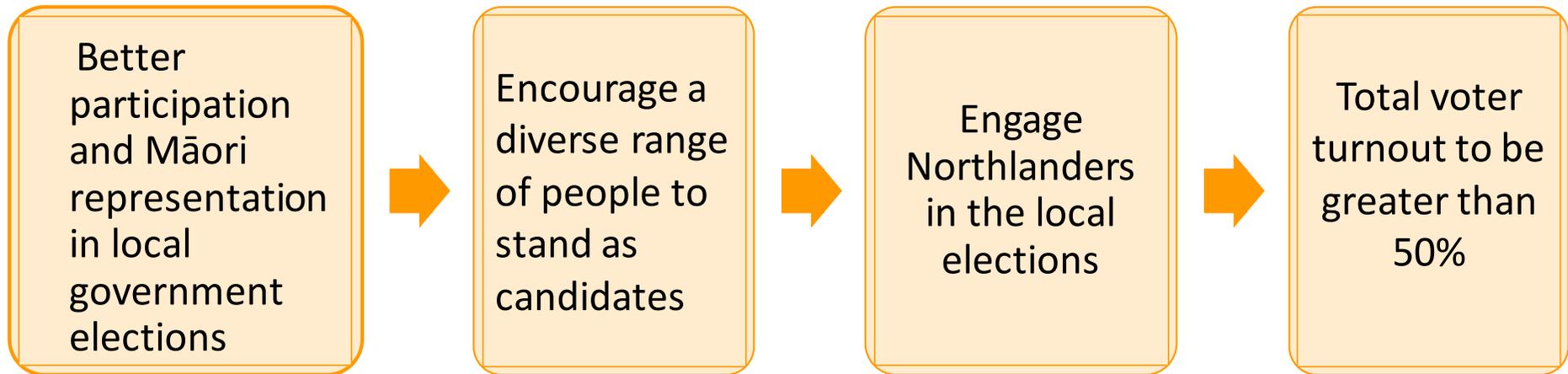
## *Collaborative Te Taitokerau Campaign*

*Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere – Group Manager, Governance & Engagement  
Northland Regional Council*

[localelections.co.nz](https://localelections.co.nz)



## Regional campaign - what do we want to achieve?

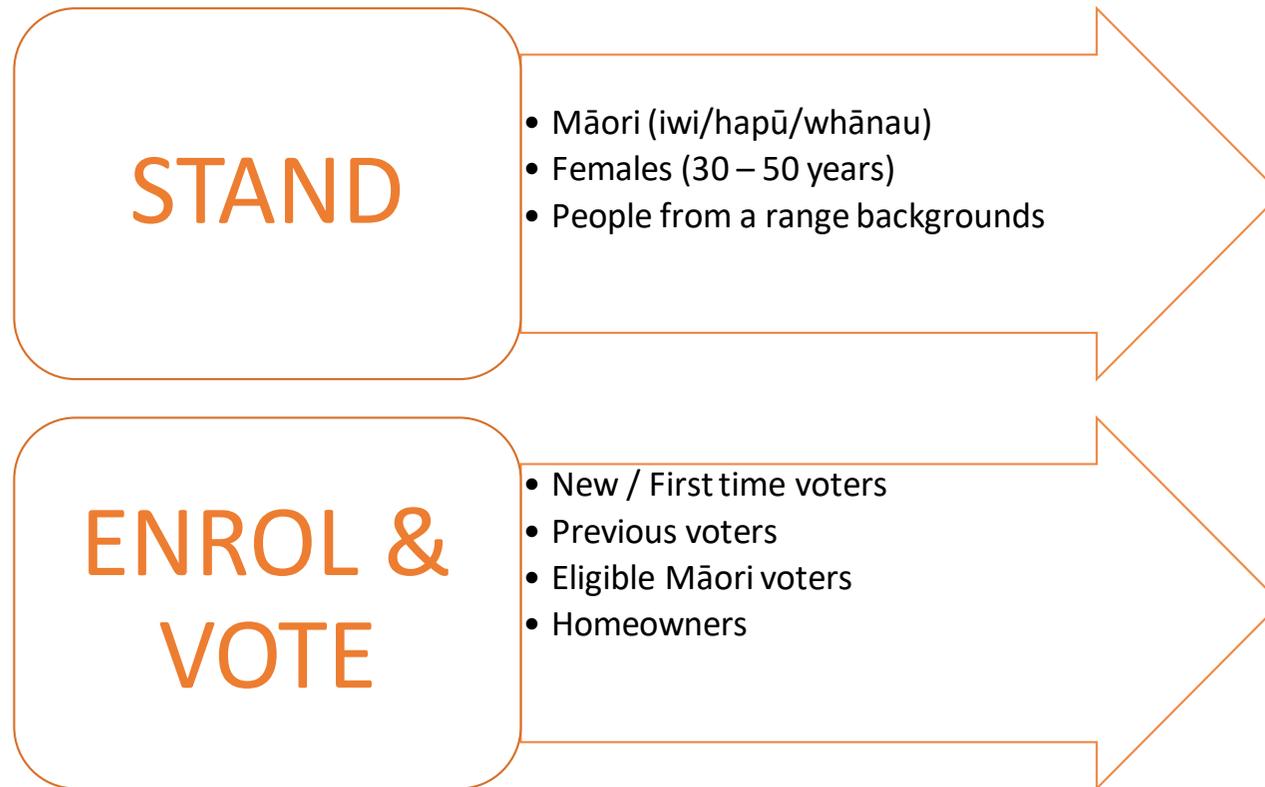


**Single minded proposition:** Change makers engage & participate in local elections.

**IT'S TIME - KUA TAE TE WĀ**



## Who do we need to engage?



## What are the campaign phases?





CREATIVE CONCEPTS -

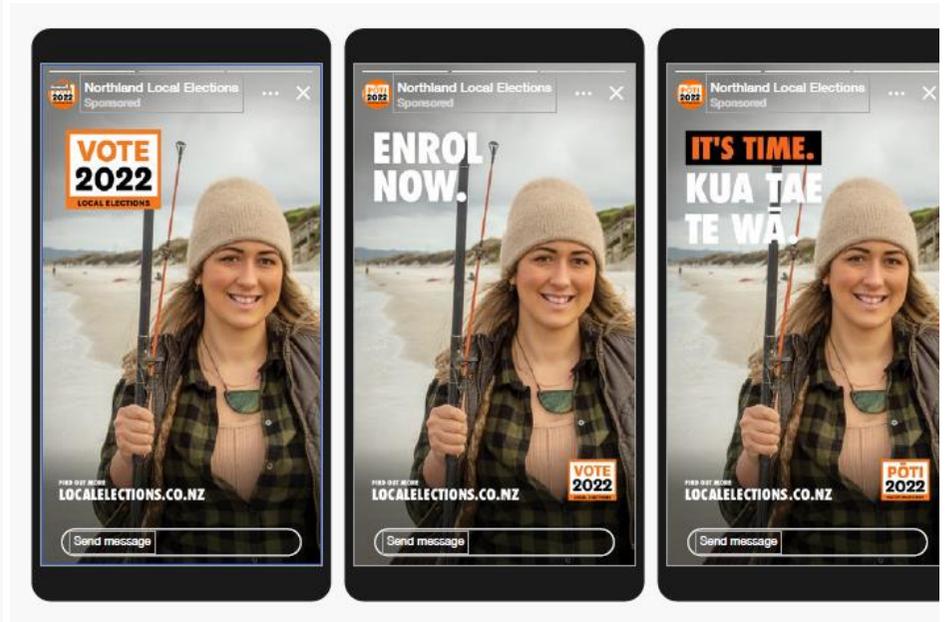
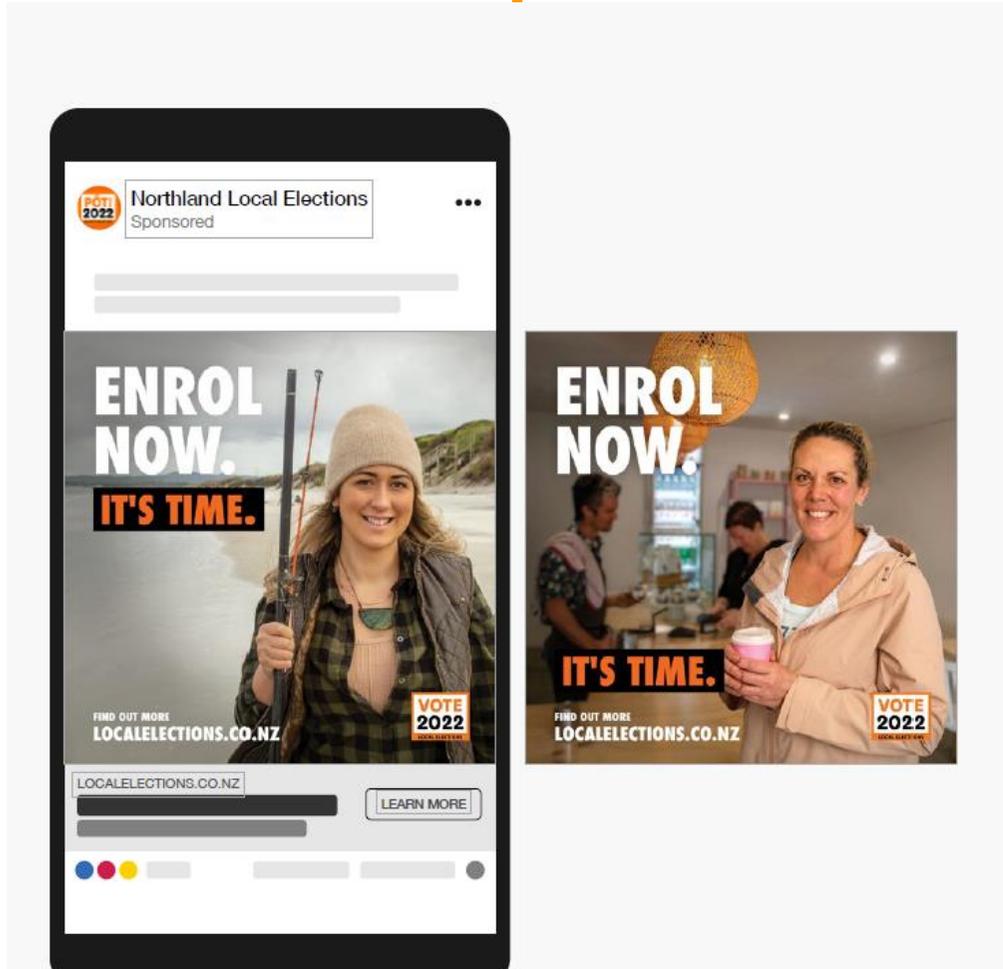
It's time

Kua tae te wā

# Creative concepts - Stand



# Creative concepts - Enrol



# Media menu



**WEBSITE**



**FACEBOOK**



**INSTAGRAM**



**GOOGLE ADS  
(DISPLAY)**



**GOOGLE ADS  
(VIDEO)**

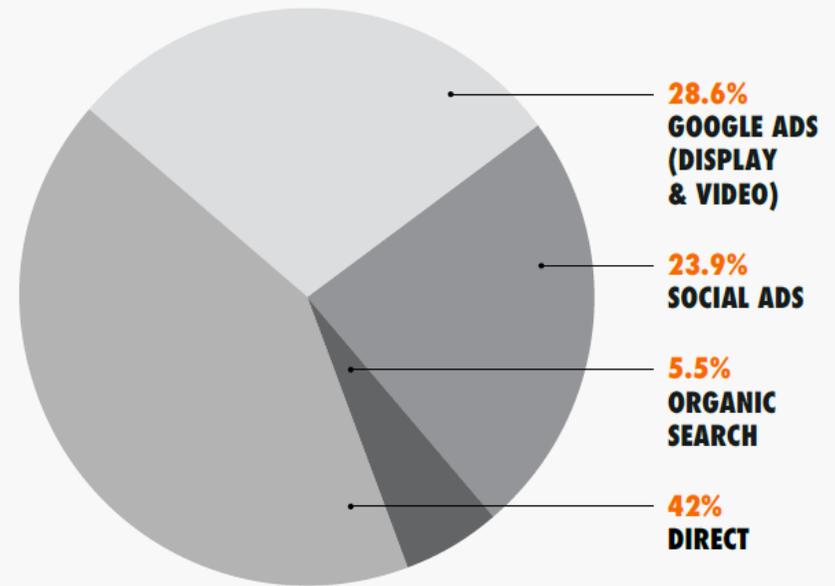


# THE RESULTS -

Campaign period to date – 30 June – 11  
August

## Website results

**3,011** USERS  
**4,580** SESSIONS



WEBSITE REFERRAL CHANNELS

## Social media results – Facebook & Instagram

SPEND:

**\$1000**

CLICK THROUGH RATE:

**4%**

REACH:

**21,016**

Facebook and Instagram users saw the Enrol & Stand ads

ENGAGEMENT:

**2,776**

Clicks to the website

IMPRESSIONS:

**108,581**

Times ads were served



# Social media results – Facebook & Instagram

**VIDEO ADS DELIVERED**  
**95% OF IMPRESSIONS AND**  
**98% OF FIRST CLICKS TO THE WEBSITE.**

Image content was a great backup and remarketing tool.



**STAND (GYM)**  
**36,348 IMP**  
**739 CLICKS**



**ENROL (CAFE)**  
**25,229 IMP**  
**858 CLICKS**



**STAND (MAORI SEAT)**  
**20,889 IMP**  
**456 CLICKS**

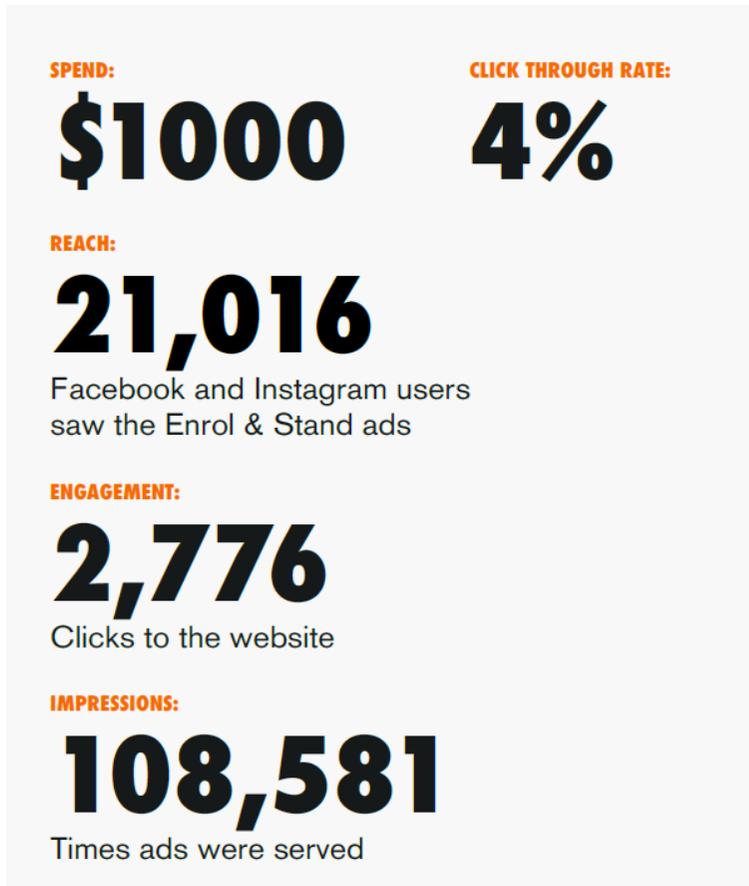


**ENROL (FISHING)**  
**13,913 IMP**  
**415 CLICKS**



**STAND (FISHING)**  
**7,710 IMP**  
**248 CLICKS**

## Google advert results



## Google display advert results

**178,793 IMP**  
**1,318 CLICKS**  
**0.73% CTR**

**DISPLAY ADS DELIVERED:**

**78% OF GOOGLE**  
**ADS CLICKS TO**  
**THE WEBSITE**

(Google Video Ads made up the remainder)

**THREE AUDIENCES:**

**YOUNG NORTHLANDERS (18-30YRS)**

**61,359 IMP**  
**612 CLICKS**  
**0.99% CTR**

**NORTHLANDERS (30+)**

**109,901 IMP**  
**625 CLICKS**  
**0.57% CTR**

**REMARKETING**

**7,533 IMP**  
**81 CLICKS**  
**1.08% CTR**

# Google video ad results

**73,726 TOTAL VIDEO IMPRESSIONS**  
**14.7% VIEW RATE**

(percentage of viewers who watched the whole video - a very good result)



**STAND (GYM)**  
**21,034 IMP**  
**3,127 VIEWS**



**ENROL (CAFE)**  
**10,647 IMP**  
**1,392 VIEWS**



**STAND (MAORI SEAT)**  
**7,771 IMP**  
**2,171 VIEWS**



**ENROL (FISHING)**  
**4,997 IMP**  
**607 VIEWS**



**STAND (FISHING)**  
**8,977 IMP**  
**3,553 VIEWS**



# NEXT PHASE-

Enrol and Vote: Sept – 7 October



## Next steps - key dates

Milestone/activity	Date
Delivery of voting packs (pushing VOTE message)	From Friday 16 September
Enrolment and special voting	Until 7 October
Closing of voting	Noon, Saturday 8 October
Official results announced	Thursday 13 October





# He patai?

Ngā Mihi

[localelections.co.nz](http://localelections.co.nz)



**TITLE:** Reports from other working party and groups

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

**Authorised by** Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on  
**Group Manager/s:** 1 September 2022

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### 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.

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Reports from other working party and groups' by Sally Bowron, Strategy, Governance and Engagement Team Admin/PA and dated 29 August 2022, be received.

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### Tuhinga/Background

#### Māori Technical Advisory Group

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

The Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) meet regularly on the first Thursday of each month to address mahi referred to them by Te Taitokerau Māori and Council working Party. At the 4 August meeting the following topics were discussed. MTAG's work tracker is attached to provide an insight into the work that MTAG has been advising on over this triennium and their ongoing priorities.

- Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework
- Regional Policy Statement
- Te Tiriti organisational review (Te Tiriti Health Check was conducted by the independent assessors with members).

Following discussion, MTAG agreed to the following actions:

- That MTAG endorse the proposed scope of the Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Framework (the framework) as and the process for developing the framework set out in the paper, subject to there being three MTAG members appointed to the consultant selection panel and the request for proposal coming back to a full MTAG meeting for consideration.
- That the consultants appointed to assist MTAG with the RPS review attend the next MTAG meeting to discuss the draft project plan and report structure for it.

#### Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party, Chair Jack Crow

**TTMAC representatives:** Juliane Chetham, Georgina Connelly, Barb Elboz, Nora Rameka

The Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party meeting was held on 31 August 2022. The topics for discussion included:

- PF2050 Update and Emerging Issues
- Feral Deer Update and Future Planning
- Marine Biosecurity Update on the Clean Hull Plan and Emerging Partnerships

- FIF Update on Project Progress and EPA Investigation
- Wetland Project Update
- Climate Change and Biosecurity
- Pest Organisms
- Kauri Protection - The New National Plan - Rules and Implications for Northland

Following discussion, the working party agreed to the following actions:

- That staff continue to provide updates on specified topics at the next working party meeting
- That, for the Wetland Project Update, staff provide information on the platform the data will be available on and details about privacy and cost to landowners
- That staff report on new pest organisms at a future meeting.

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

**TTMAC representatives: Lynette Wharerau, Mira Norris, Rihari Dargaville, Rowan Tautari**

The Climate Change Working Party met on 31 August 2022. The topics for discussion included:

- Climate Change Commission Update – Presentation
- Government Reforms Progress Update
- Progress of Ngā Taumata o Te Moana Implementation Plan
- Climate Change Governance Review.

Following discussion, the working party agreed to the following actions:

- Circulation of the presentation “Update from the Climate Change Commission” to NRC councillors.

*On closing the working party Chair thanked all members, staff and TTMAC representatives.*

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

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

The Water and Land Working Party meeting met on 2 August 2022. The topics for discussion included:

- Update on Lake Ōmāpere water quality and MOU with Lake O Trust
- Harbour and Estuary ecological monitoring programme and opportunities to expand
- Update on implementation of Network Review
- Update of SOE sediment monitoring programme progress
- SWIMSAFE Trial Update
- SHaRP and WWW programme update.

Following discussion, the working party agreed to the following actions:

- NRC to investigate easier access to the swimsafe site on its website. There are currently too many 'clicks' to get there which can be disconcerting to the public
- Land Management Programme Manager will distribute research around the milling of poplars to the working party.

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

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

The working party met on 2 August 2022. The topics for discussion included:

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

Following discussion, no further action was required on any of the agenda items.

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**Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments**

Attachment 1: MTAG current work tracker [↓](#) 

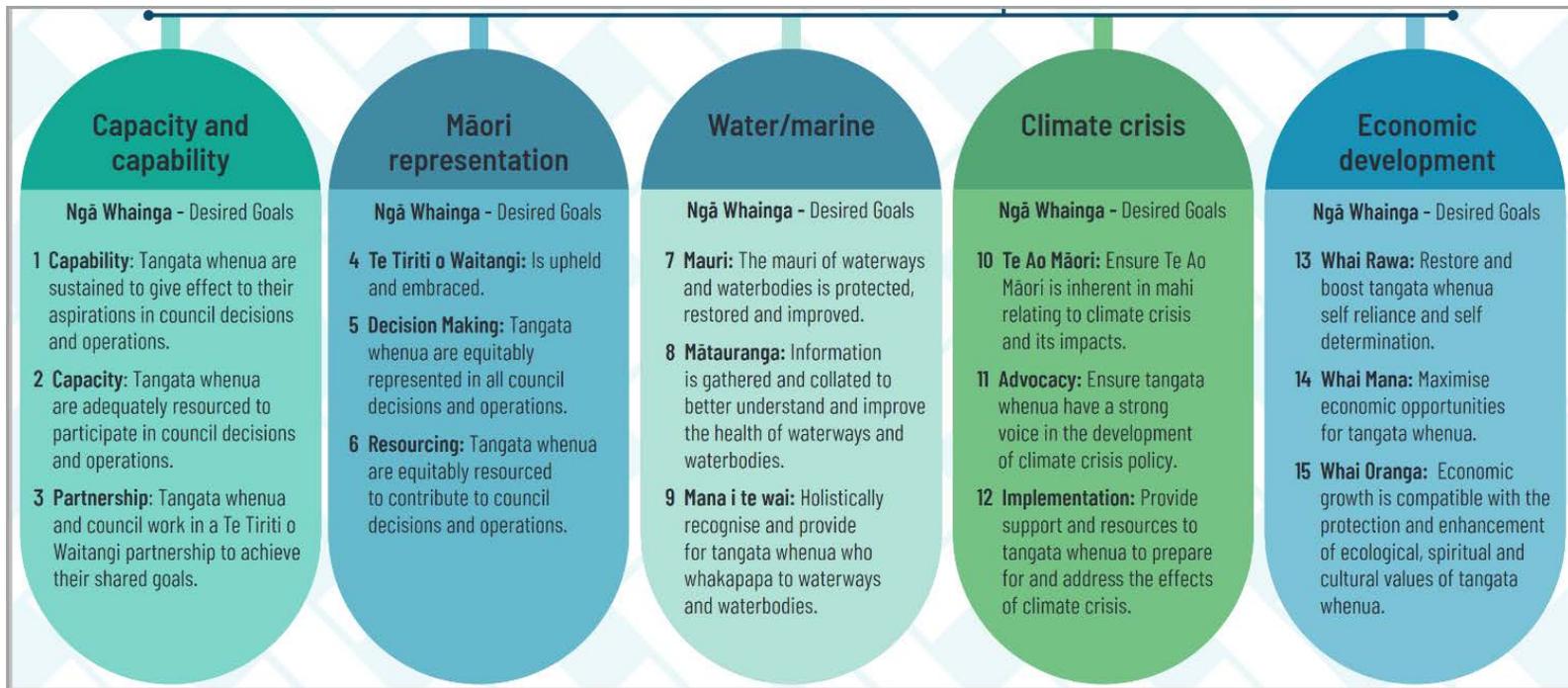
## DRAFT MTAG work tracker

### What is tracked?

**Actions** – what has been assigned from TTMAC, with a link to the relevant Record of Actions.

**Who** – key staff and external consultants.

**Whaingā** – the primary whaingā is listed, if the action relates to more than one Whaingā.



**Timeframes** – are when it is expected those actions will be progressed (starting from when the action was assigned):

- Underway – means that the action is actively being worked on, with further work required.
- Commence within 3 months – means that the action will commence within 3 months of assignment of the task and there is a commitment to a completion date.
- Years 1 – 3 – means that the action is to be completed within 3 years of the assigned task (e.g., by 30 June 2025).

**Actions** – are ranked by MTAG priority according to their ability to give effect to TTMAC’s Strategic Intent:

- 1 – the action(s) has the potential to have a significant impact and should be the top priority in terms of work and resourcing.
- 2 – the action(s) has the potential to have a moderate impact and should be progressed after High priority actions have commenced.
- 3 – the action(s) have comparably less impact and should be progressed after High and Medium priority actions have commenced.

**Status / Notes** – what is happening with the item. This includes closing the loop by tracking what happens after MTAG have completed their part. Completed items will be archived after a month and flagged to MTAG if anything further happens (e.g., adopted/not by council, implemented etc).

Legend:
Completed (actions remain on the action sheet for a month and are then archived)
Items in progress
Items delayed, deferred, paused

Action	Who (Staff)	Timeframe	Status / Notes	Whaingā/ Tāiki E	MTAG Priority
<b>Resource consents</b> Improve engagement with tāngata whenua in the resource consent process. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC 6 September 2018</a>	AR, CD, SS, KP Spatialize (GIS)	For review.	Work on this was paused late Nov 2021 – June 2022 as the focus switched to building capability and GIS mapping to assist broader consents process issues. At 2 June 2022 MTAG meeting, it was agreed to escalate back to resource consents focus because of high impact on tāngata whenua and cultural values.	Capacity and Capability	1
<b>Cultural Impact Assessments</b> Guidance on CIAs for applicants and tāngata whenua – re clause D.1 in the Regional Plan <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC 6 September 2018</a>	AR, CD, SS, KP	For review	This item was paused due to stretched staff capacity.	Capacity and Capability	1
<b>Mātauranga Māori Framework</b>	AR, BL, JD	8 Sep 2022	Completed. MTAG recommendations on Mātauranga	Water/	1

Action	Who (Staff)	Timeframe	Status / Notes	Wahianga/ Tāiki E	MTAG Priority
To scope the development of a Mātāuranga Māori Framework and report back to TTMAC <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 12 March 2020 (infocouncil.biz)</a>		TTMAC meeting	Māori Freshwater Framework are going to 8 Sep 2022 TTMAC meeting for endorsement. [insert TTMAC link when available] Aspects of this also being addressed by work on Te Tiriti Health Check, Environmental Monitoring Policy, allocation of Iwi/Hapū Monitoring Fund. <b>Reported back:</b> <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 14 May 2020 (infocouncil.biz)</a>	marine	
<b>Wananga</b> Work on how to deliver regional-wide wananga and pilot the Tane Whakapiripiri recommendations. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 14 May 2020 (infocouncil.biz)</a>	AR	For review	Paused due to capacity and other priorities.	Capacity and capability	2
<b>Mana Whakahono a Rohe</b> Staff to engage with members from Te Parawhau, Te Uri o Hau and Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau regarding signing multi-hapū-based MWR. <a href="#">Minutes - 11 Feb 2021 (infocouncil.biz)</a>	MRT	For review	Delayed from May 2022.	Capacity and capability	1
<b>Mana Whakahono a Rohe review</b> Staff to bring a review of MWaR implementation issues to TTMAC in about six months' time. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 11 Feb 2021 (infocouncil.biz)</a>	MRT	Sep 2022	Delayed from August 2021 due to other priorities and being impacted by covid.	Capacity and capability	1
<b>Te Tiriti organisational review</b>	AR, KP	First draft	Completed. Draft report presented to MTAG's 1 Sep 2022	Capacity and	1

Action	Who (Staff)	Timeframe	Status / Notes	Whaingā/ Tāiki E	MTAG Priority
<p><b>(Health Check)</b> MTAG to work with staff to provide input into the Treaty health check workplan for LTP 2021-2031 Year 1 and develop advice for TTMAC. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 10 June 2021</a> To have continuing involvement: <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 9 December 2021</a></p>	Buddle Findlay and Whaia Legal	report due 29 August 2022 (and annually thereafter).	meeting, then to TTMAC 8 Sep meeting, then to council's 26 Sep 2022 meetings. [insert links] Progress update provided to 11 August TTMAC meeting <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 11 August 2022</a> [Add minutes link] Subgroup (Juliane, Mira, Rowan) and Contractor	capability	
<p><b>Coastal Occupation Charging</b> MTAG to jointly develop a Draft Discussion Document on Coastal Occupation Charging with staff and make recommendations to TTMAC. (COC had previously been discussed at TTMAC at 12 Nov 2020 and 8 April 2021 meetings.) <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 12 August 2021</a></p>	MP, BL	NA	Completed. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - Thursday, 9 December 2021</a> **Need to confirm what council has done with COC advice.**	Water / Marine	1
<p><b>Terms of Reference/ Strategic Intent</b> MTAG to flesh out priority areas and report back to TTMAC. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 14 May 2020</a></p>	AR, JG, BL, MN, KP  Barker Associates	Oct 2021	Completed. TTMAC Strategic Intent endorsed at the Oct 2021 TTMAC meeting. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 14 October 2021</a> It was not adopted by council, as further detail was required as to what the Ngā Whaingā/Goals meant in terms of actions for council, TTMAC and other agencies. A TTMAC/council subgroup developed <i>Tāiki e Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan</i> which was adopted by council at their 26 July 2022 meeting: <a href="#">Minutes Council - 26 July 2022</a>	Capacity and capability	1

Action	Who (Staff)	Timeframe	Status / Notes	Whaingā/ Tāiki E	MTAG Priority
<b>Draft NRC Freshwater Framework</b> That staff engage with MTAG in development of the Draft NRC Freshwater Framework and keep TTMAC updated on progress <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 14 October 2021</a>	JM	June 2022	Completed. Endorsed by MTAG at their April 2022 meeting and taken to 9 June 2022 TTMAC meeting. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 9 June 2022</a> Adopted by council at 26 July 2022 meeting: <a href="#">Minutes Council - 26 July 2022</a>	Water/ Marine	1
<b>Review of the Regional Policy Statement.</b> MTAG to provide guidance on whether the proposed process was appropriate, selection of a consultant and how the consultant would work with MTAG. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 14 October 2021</a>	IK  Barker Associates	End of Oct 2022 for Draft report.	In progress. Consultants (Barker Associates) have done initial scope and seek MTAG's feedback at 1 Sep MTAG meeting.  <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 10 March 2022</a> endorsed Mira Norris, Rowan Tautari and Juliane Chatham to sit alongside councillors during council workshops on the review of the Regional Policy Statement.	Māori representation	
<b>Te Ao Māori Framework – Climate Change Adaptation Strategy</b> (Draft) – work with council to further develop the draft NRC Climate Change Strategy so it better includes and articulates Te Ao Māori tools. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 9 July 2020</a>	AR  Te Ao Māori Decision-Making Framework Project	For review	Paused. Awaiting release of draft framework which has been delayed until after Sep 2022. Last reported to TTMAC on 9 June 2022: <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 9 June 2022</a> Climate change workshop with Mike Smith, Chair National Iwi Climate Change Forum held on 18 Nov 2021.	Climate Crisis	1
<b>Sustainability of MTAG model</b> Prioritisation and resourcing of MTAG mahi. Make recommendations to TTMAC re resourcing of MTAG through the LTP, how to avoid MTAG duplicating effort (at different levels or missing gaps and cross-	AR	Ongoing	In progress. Consider as part of governance review item at MTAG's 1 Sep meeting. Raised as a concern at a number of TTMAC meetings. At 9 Dec 2021 TTMAC meeting, MTAG members indicated that they were able to manage the mahi from TTMAC if adequately supported by staff and able to engage specialists for some of the mahi (while retaining overview). <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 9 December 2021</a>	Capacity and capability	1

Action	Who (Staff)	Timeframe	Status / Notes	Whaingā/ Tāiki E	MTAG Priority
pollination, e.g., with TWWAG). <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 10 March 2020</a>					
<b>Environmental Monitoring Policy</b> Staff to engage with MTAG in development of Environmental Monitoring Policy and procedures to achieve better tāngata whenua engagement and participation in council's environmental monitoring activities. Provide progress reports to TTMAC and bring the draft policy for endorsement to council. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 9 December 2021</a>	JM	April 2022	Completed. Tāngata Whenua Environmental Monitoring Fund Draft Allocation Policy: <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - Thursday, 19 May 2022 (infocouncil.biz)</a> (an element of the wider environmental monitoring mahi that can be progressed independently.) Tāngata Whenua Environmental Monitoring Fund - draft allocation policy adopted by council at their 28 June 2022 meeting: <a href="#">Minutes Council - 28 June 2022</a>	Capacity and capability	1
<b>Council submissions</b> Follow the process for feedback on council submissions. Keep MTAG/TTMAC informed. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 14 October 2021</a>	JM	Ongoing	In progress. MTAG has been asked for feedback on Resource management system reform (closed 28 February 2022), Emissions Trading Scheme (closed 22 April 2022), Biodiversity (closed 21 July 2022)	Māori representation	1
<b>Taitokerau Biodiversity Strategy</b> Staff to engage with the MTAG to co-design a process to develop the Taitokerau Biodiversity Strategy. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 9 December 2021</a>	JG	TBC	Not started. Staff to bring to MTAG when ready. MTAG asked for feedback The draft NRC submission on the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity exposure draft (NPS-IB) in July 2022.	Climate Change	2
<b>Local government review</b> Staff to start working with MTAG on a plan for developing a TTMAC/council collective view on the form of local government. <a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 10 March 2022</a>	AR	TBC	Not started. At the 10 March 2022 meeting the outcomes of the tāngata whenua perspectives interview work was presented. Staff will start work with MTAG on a plan in April 2022 for developing a TTMAC/council collective view on the form of local government after meeting with the Future for Local Government Review Panel.	Māori representation	1

Action	Who (Staff)	Timeframe	Status / Notes	Whaingā/ Tāiki E	MTAG Priority
<p><b>Te Mana o te Wai Funding / Mātauranga Freshwater Framework</b></p> <p>MTAG to work with staff to develop a scope of work to develop a mātauranga Māori freshwater framework to be presented to the September TTMAC meeting for advice.</p> <p><a href="#">Minutes TTMAC - 19 May 2022</a></p>	BL, JD	Sept 2022	Completed. Paper with recommendations endorsed by MTAG going to 8 Sep TTMAC meeting.	Capacity and capability	1

**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 17 August 2022

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### Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report ‘Chief Executive’s Report to Council’ by Malcolm Nicolson, Tumuaki - Chief Executive Officer and dated 2 September 2022, be received.

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#### 4.13.1 HIGHLIGHTS

##### Northland Regional Council – Kiwi Coast partnership

While the “twindemic” of COVID-19 and flu affected a number of planned activities and events over the last year, Kiwi Coast has remained strong and much has been achieved:

- Kiwi Coast Trust, Strategy Group and Coordinators continued to foster, link, and grow community, hapū and iwi-led pest control and forest recovery across Northland, with our iconic kiwi as a key driving motivator
- A further 23 projects linked into Kiwi Coast, taking the total number of entities involved in the collaborative initiative to 210.
- The collective area managed by groups and projects involved increased from 225,000ha in 2021, to 241,000ha in 2022.
- A record 99,126 animal pests were trapped, taking the nine-year grand tally to 591,584. On average, over 1,900 animal pests were trapped on the Kiwi Coast every week.
- Despite COVID-19, a further 22 skill building workshops were able to be held, taking the nine-year total to ninety-eight.
- The annual Regional Pest Control Workshop was held as an online “zui” for the first time, involving local, national and international presenters and participants
- 19,268 people have now attended Kiwi Coast supported events and workshops over the past nine years.
- Outcome monitoring showed the hard work by the groups and projects involved is achieving the desired results, with the threatened status of Northland brown kiwi downgraded to ‘conservation dependant’.





### Taiki e!

An acknowledgement that Tāiki e (NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan) has been adopted at the formal council meeting held 26 July 2022. This endorses the partnership with Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) as Tāiki e aligns with council's commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and strengthens partnerships with tangata whenua and council's position/ability to respond to central government reforms. It also provides clear strategic direction both at a governance and operational level to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The main objective of Tāiki e is that it provides a robust starting point for the incoming council for the understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Te Taitokerau context, partnership and obligations.

Operationally, it provides and includes direct actions relating to environmental monitoring, review of council's regulatory services, and education on environmental and resource management issues. Furthermore, while Tāiki e focuses on capacity, capability and Māori representation, it establishes a framework for looking at the other Ngā Whaingā/Goals in TTMAC Strategic Intent 2021-2040 which include Water/Marine and Climate Crisis.

'Tāiki e' Implementation Plan lists 26 Actions that are made up of 13 x Priority One, 9 x Priority Two and 4 x Priority Three Actions. Of the 26 Actions; nine are budgeted, seven can be achieved within existing resources and 10 are unbudgeted. Currently there are some Priority One Actions underway or in progress including:

- Action 1. Establishing Te Tiriti o Waitangi Health Check and Review
- Action 3. Support and increase the uptake of the development of Iwi/Hapū Environmental Plans
- Action 4. Support and increase the uptake of Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MwaR)
- Action 7/8/9. Council environmental monitoring programme to support environmental monitoring by tangata whenua
- Action 22. Ensure the successful ongoing implementation of Māori constituencies.

Work has been ongoing with the ELT to begin more detailed planning for the 'Tāiki e' implementation plan and this will be brought back to TTMAC's September meeting for endorsement.

ELT will need to consider capacity and capability to undertake implementation and delivery, particularly for the Priority 1 Actions over the next 12 months. Staff recognise that it is important to prioritise ‘Tāiki e’, however, being an election year will result in a period where the incoming council will need time to confirm the new governance structure and be inducted as new councillors.

#### 4.13.2 CEO'S OFFICE

##### Current Legal Proceedings

Department	Description	Status
Consent decision appeal	Two separate consent applications for replacement and new consents relating to a proposed expansion of, Doug's Opua Boat Yard in Walls Bay, Ōpua	No further update.
Consent decision appeal	Irrigation of avocado orchards and horticulture crops	No further update.

#### 4.13.3 CORPORATE SERVICES

##### Enterprise System Update

	Status	Notes
Timeline		Tracking according to plan
Budget		Tracking according to plan
Quality		Tracking according to plan
Key:		
		Tracking according to plan
		There are challenges, but they can be addressed at project level
		There are issues that cannot be resolved at project level, need help from the project governance group

##### Fraud Declaration

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

##### Council property Update

The purchase of two property holdings in Whangārei's CBD has settled.



The NIWA Kingfish RAS works are currently on track with the fish tank construction complete, leak testing successful and coating to commence after the shelter is erected. The shelter structure install will progress through August (as in photo). The access walkway decking install is also underway. All offshore equipment has all arrived onsite. Practical completion remains achievable but very tight.

#### 4.13.4 REGULATORY SERVICES

##### Consents in Process

During July 2022, a total of 85 Decisions were issued. These decisions comprised:

- Moorings 1
- Coastal Permits 12
- Land Discharge Permits 9
- Land Use Consents 26
- Water Permits 18
- Water Takes 10
- Bore Consents 9

The processing timeframes for the July 2022 consents ranged from:

- 117 to 1 calendar days, with the median time being 43 days;
- 78 to 1 working days, with the median time being 22 days.

Sixty-three applications were received in July 2022.

Of the 133 applications in progress at the end of July 2022:

- 35 were received more than 12 months ago;  
Reasons for being more than 12 months old:
  - Awaiting additional information (including CIAs) 9
  - Consultation with affected parties/stakeholders 4
  - On-hold pending new rules becoming operative 6
  - Other 16
- 19 were received between 6 and 12 months ago (most awaiting further information from the applicant);
- 79 less than 6 months.

##### Appointment of Hearing Commissioners

No commissioners were appointed in July 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 July 2022 is *(by number)*:

- Applications Publicly/Limited Notified During Previous Month 1
- Progress on Applications Previously Notified 6
- Appeals/Objections 2

##### COMPLIANCE MONITORING

The results of compliance monitoring for the period 1 – 31 July 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	5	5	0	0	0	0
Bore Consent	8	8	0	0	0	0
Coastal Discharge	16	8	3	3	0	2

Classification	Total	Full compliance	Low risk non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Not exercised during period
Coastal Permit	9	9	0	0	0	0
FDE – Discharge permit	11	11	0	0	0	0
FDE – Permitted activity	4	4	0	0	0	0
Land Discharge	35	27	2	2	0	4
Land Use Consent	42	33	4	4	0	1
Water Discharge	29	21	4	3	1	0
Water Permit	27	25	0	0	0	2
Water Take	192	122	37	5	0	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>72.2%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
<b>Year to date</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>72.2%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

### Coastal

Monitoring of the Bay of Islands coastal structure permits for the 2022/23 financial year commenced. Stormwater discharge monitoring was undertaken at Norsand and Riverside Drive boat maintenance facilities.

An abatement notice was issued to the Kaipara District Council for discharging polypropylene material to the coastal marine area from exposed sandbags that are being used for erosion control at Baylys Beach. The sandbag seawall is authorised by resource consent. In response to our enforcement action, Kaipara District Council instructed its contractor to cover damaged bags to minimise further discharges. We have undertaken a follow-up site visit to confirm remedial works. The district council has until 3 November 2022 to remove all failed, damaged and broken sandbags, and to develop a permanent solution going forward.

We continued to undertake marine farm consent compliance follow-up and enforcement action following inspections that were undertaken in March 2022.

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

#### Monitoring

- Contaminated Land Management**  
 Two incidents involving the discharge of hazardous substances and 15 enquiries regarding contaminated land were received and responded to. Four hundred and twelve kilograms of hazardous waste was disposed of at the amnesty day and eight sites were added to the Selected Land-Use Register.
- Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants**

WWTP/Consent Status	Issues (August 2022)	Enforcement Action/Response
<b>Far North District</b>		
Ahipara Expires 2033	Ongoing non-compliance with bacteriological consent limits	<u>Under AN</u> FNDC investigating land disposal options: UV system to be installed in 2022/2023 to reduce bacteriological concentrations

WWTP/Consent Status	Issues (August 2022)	Enforcement Action/Response
<b>Hihi</b> Expires 30 November 2022; replacement consent yet to be received	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Kaeo</b> Expires 31 October 2022; replacement consent application has been received	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Kaikohe</b> Expired 2021 (replacement consent application on hold)	Intermittent non-compliances with ADW flow, ammonia & bacteriological consent limits.	None currently Issues will be addressed in replacement consent
<b>Kaitiāia</b> Expired 2021; replacement consent application in progress	No recent issues	<u>Under AN</u> (reticulation overflows) Issues will be addressed in replacement consent
<b>Kawakawa</b> Expires 2036	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Kerikeri</b> Expires 2036	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Kohukohu</b> Expired 2016; replacement consent application publicly notified 10 August 2022	Occasional issues with bacteriological conditions of consent	None currently
<b>Opononi &amp; Omāpere</b> Expired 2019; replacement consent application on hold	Non-compliances with bacteriological consent limits	<u>Under AN</u> Issues will be addressed in replacement consent
<b>Paihia</b> Expires 2034	Plant upgraded 2019; alkalinity issues preventing optimal ammonia treatment	None currently Alkalinity improvement project still in progress
<b>Rangiputa</b> Expires 2032	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Rāwene</b> Expires 2023	System overdue for de-sludging	None currently
<b>Russell</b> Expires 2024	Occasional non-compliances with E. coli consent limit post UV	<u>Under AN</u> Infringement notices issued January 2022 and June 2022 Improvements underway
<b>Taipā</b> Expires 2029	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Whatuhiwhi</b> Expires 2025	Elevated TSS levels (consent limit may be unnecessarily restrictive)	FNDC to seek consent variation to address TSS levels; <u>Under AN</u> for odour from Tokerau Beach pump station

WWTP/Consent Status	Issues (August 2022)	Enforcement Action/Response
<b>Whangārei District</b>		
<b>Hikurangi</b> Expires 2025	Intermittent issues with plant performance	Plant performance being reviewed to identify improvements
<b>Ngunguru</b> Expires 2035	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Oakura</b> Expires 2025	Occasional spikes in E. coli	None currently
<b>Portland</b> Expires 2024	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Ruakaka</b> Expires 2046	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Tutukaka</b> Expires 2024	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Waiōtira</b> Expires 2030	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Waipū</b> Expires 2030	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Whangārei City</b> Expire 2022; replacement consent application publicly notified – 6 submissions received and being responded to	No recent issues	<u>Under AN</u> for odour from plant.
<b>Kaipara District</b>		
<b>Dargaville</b> Expired 30 June 2022; replacement consent application in progress	Non-compliances with WQ discharge volume consent limits	<u>Under AN</u>
<b>Glinks Gully</b> Expires 2024	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Kaiwaka</b> Expires 31 October 2022; replacement consent application has been received	No recent issues	None currently
<b>Mangawhai</b> Expires 2042	Odour complaints and occasional exceedances of TDS consent limit	<u>Under AN</u>
<b>Maungaturoto</b> 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 was one environmental incident reported in July which resulted in a significant environmental impact. This was a smoke nuisance incident in Kaiwaka early in the year which involved the burning of a large pile of unpermitted materials including tyres. The investigation of the incident has been completed and the formal enforcement action in response to the incident is under consideration.

## ENFORCEMENT

### Abatement Notices, Infringement Notices and Formal Warnings

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

Action Type	Number
Abatement Notice	10
Infringement Notice	2

### Farm dairy effluent (FDE) monitoring

FDE inspections commenced on 22 July 2022. NRC staff and the FDE contractor will be visiting a total of 753 farms this monitoring season (four less than last year). To date approximately four percent of farms have been visited and reported on. Comparisons of this season's results so far with those for last season are given in the tables below. It is too early to put much weight on comparisons between years.

#### Consented farms (571 to do)

Full Compliance		Moderate Non-Compliance		Significant Non-Compliance	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
16	43	1	8	0	2
94%	81%	6%	15%	0%	4%

#### Non-consented farms (182 to do)

Full Compliance		Moderate Non-Compliance		Significant Non-Compliance	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
11	17	0	2	0	1
100%	85%	0%	10%	0%	5%

### Other Enforcement

- Open burning on industrial/trade property – Whangārei*

Charges were laid against an individual for open burning on industrial/trade premises; the burnt items included prohibited items. All witnesses gave evidence in front of a Judge on 25 May 2022. The Judge convicted the defendant on two charges. Sentencing submissions have been filed as per timetable. The sentencing date has been set for 26 August 2022.
- Breach of enforcement orders - Kaitia*

An individual did not complete the work required by enforcement orders issued on 6 November 2020. The enforcement orders included remedial work on a contaminated land. On 28 June 2022, charging document has been filed to court for prosecution. The registrar adjourned the case until 22 August 2022.

- *Earthworks & vegetation clearance within a wetland – Teal Bay*  
Charges were laid in the Whangārei District Court on 7 December 2021 against four parties for offences relating to earthworks, vegetation clearance and discharge of sediment that occurred in December 2020. A joint memorandum was signed on 28 June 2022 regarding one issue – whether wetland is a natural wetland or a constructed wetland. This issue is relevant for some of the charges. NRC expert evidence was filed by 15 July 2022 and the defendants’ expert evidence is to be filed by 25 August 2022. If it is determined that the wetland is a natural wetland, then the four defendants will enter guilty pleas to all charges.
- *Farm dairy effluent - Hikurangi*  
On 27 June 2022, charges were laid in Whangārei District Court against four defendants for offences relating to the discharge of farm wastewater that occurred in November 2021. First appearance date is 17 August 2022.
- *Discharge of contaminated water to stormwater - Whangārei*  
On 14 July 2022, four charges were laid in Whangārei District Court against one defendant for offences relating to the discharge of contaminated water to stormwater that occurred in September 2021. First appearance date is 18 October 2022.

#### 4.13.5 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

##### LAND MANAGEMENT

##### *Sustainable Hill Country and Regional Priorities*

Milestones	Status
<b>Farm Plans</b>	The target for the 2021-22 is either 136 plans <i>or</i> a total of 34,030 ha covered by completed plans. Staff delivered 107 farm plans totalling 34,011 ha as at the end of June. Staff continue to prepare soil conservation plans for the 2022-23 year, which has the same target as the previous year.
<b>Land treatments – Retirement fencing</b>	Staff are preparing efund applications with a target area of 84ha of eroding pasture to be retired for forest planting by the end of the financial year. The 84ha is the target under the funding agreement with MPI. It should be noted that staff have substantially exceeded this target in the previous two years.

##### *Poplar and Willow nursery*

Objective	Status
<b>Harvest</b>	This year’s harvest was notable for the record demand and supply of trees. For the 2022-23 planting season NRC delivered orders for 8,440 subsidised poplar and willow trees, exceeding our 7000 target (120% of target achieved). With harvest complete, planning is underway to continue to improve the productive capacity of the current site. Main areas for work include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving drainage</li> <li>• lower stool bed stocking</li> <li>• diversify cultivar mix</li> <li>• expand processing area</li> <li>• revising fertiliser programme</li> <li>• redesigning block layout taking account of works on new rail corridor.</li> </ul>

##### **Whangārei urban awa project**

Key updates for this project:

- Y2 Reporting has been completed.
- Two fencing projects were completed in July totaling 209m.
- Two sites were planted in July totaling 1547plants.
- The information flyer was sent to recontact properties that did not reply to the initial round of contact.

## BIODIVERSITY

### FIF Dune Lakes Project

Objective	Status
Sediment and nutrient mitigation	Contract awarded and wetland feasibility study underway at Black Lake, Kai Iwi Lakes.
Pest fish and weed control.	Hornwort signs were produced for Lake Karaka and will be installed during the annual lakes survey week.
Year 5 Annual Report and Year 6 Work Programme	The annual report for Year 5 and the Year 6 Annual Work Programme was provided to MfE.

### CoastCare

Dune planting continued in July. A planting day was held on Waipū Sandspit with the Department of Conservation (DOC). The Waipū Sandspit is an important breeding area for the critically threatened NZ Fairy Tern (tara iti) of which there are only around 40 individuals remaining. DOC were concerned about a blow-out across the spit which had been started by people walking through from the estuary and were keen to plant it to encourage the dune to build up. A small group of DOC volunteers walked the 4km out to the planting site, picking up litter as they went, and just over 600 spinifex and pingao plants were planted (provided through the NRC Environment Fund).



### Wetlands

The Envirolink report on the design of a Northland wetland SOE monitoring programme was reviewed by Biodiversity staff and received from Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research. This report provides a framework for monitoring the ecological state and trend of freshwater wetlands and a set of 61 priority sites representative of Northland wetlands from which to develop a 5-yearly rolling monitoring programme. This monitoring framework has been developed to enable NRC to monitor wetland condition and trend and to identify any losses in wetland extent or values, to give effect to the requirements under the Essential Freshwater 2020 programme (NPS-FM, NES-FW).

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Coastal/Water Quality Operations

- A trial exploring Kākahi (Freshwater mussels) and eDNA (Environmental DNA) is underway with Council, Wilderlab and supported by landowners. In turbid free waters, Kākahi can filter up to 1.5 litres per hour. It is considered that Kākahi would ingest a wide range of DNA from the water

body. It is hoped that this approach helps us use eDNA and understand species diversity in low flow environments.

## Natural Resources Science

### Air quality

- Investigations to identify new permanent air monitoring sites in Kaitiāia and Mairtown, Whangārei are underway. Both sites were identified as most suitable air monitoring sites for particulate matter in Northland airsheds during the environmental monitoring network review.
- The Ministry for the Environment, Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, Te Manatū Waka Ministry of Transport and Manatū Hauora Ministry of Health have released the third edition of the Health and Air Pollution in New Zealand (HAPINZ 3.0) on 6 July 2022. The table below shows the estimated health impacts due to PM<sub>2.5</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> pollution from anthropogenic sources in the Northland region in 2016. The associated social costs are estimated at **\$460 million** (with \$176 million from PM<sub>2.5</sub> and \$285 million from NO<sub>2</sub>) for Northland.  
[HAPINZ 3.0 FAQs.02 \(1\).pdf](#)

*Health impacts for the Northland region in 2016 due to anthropogenic air pollution.*

Health effect	Cases by source (number)				
	Domestic fires	Motor vehicles	Industry	Windblown dust	Total
Cases due to both PM <sub>2.5</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub>					
Premature deaths (all adults)	24	68	0.2	6	98
Cardiovascular hospitalisations (all ages)	49	72	0.5	12	134
Respiratory hospitalisations (all ages)	38	200	0.3	9	274
Asthma prevalence (0-18 yrs)		288			288
Restricted activity days (all ages)	24,770	6,597	275	6,872	38,514

The stats are estimated in the table are annual for 2016. Data was averaged over 2015-2017 to account for annual variability

- Works related to LiDAR based high resolution digital river network (DRN) model for Northland are making good progress (Water Tech New Zealand Ltd is the service provider). The GIS deliverables for the Northern Wairoa catchment together with the rest of the region are currently being reviewed by NRC staff. The final report is due by February 2023.
- The NIWA contract on identifying potential drivers (water chemistry and biophysical characteristics) of benthic macroinvertebrate community pattern for Northland rivers has been finalised. The project will start in August 2022 and the final report is due in March 2023.
- The water quality data collected for Raumanga catchment investigation (February 2021 to March 2022) has been analysed and a draft report has been produced, which is currently under review. The final report will be available by September 2022.

## Natural Resources Data

- The annual LAWA data refresh is well underway, starting with sites and data in the river, lake and groundwater quality programmes, as well as the recreational swimming programme.

## Hydrology



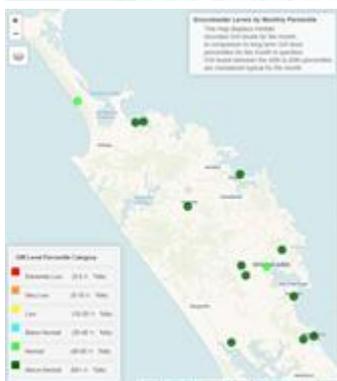
### Rainfall

- July 2022 was a wet month for Northland. All sites received above normal rainfall, with the east coast receiving significantly more rainfall than normal.
- Note that Cape Rēinga data is incomplete for the month so is displayed as low rainfall below



### Rivers

- Most Northland rivers had above-normal to normal flow for July 2022.
- Low flows at Mangakahia at Gorge (red point below) are being investigated for truth.



### Groundwater

- Recorded groundwater levels were above normal or normal in Northland aquifers.

## POLICY AND PLANNING

### Notified Subdivision application - Kapiro Road

Council lodged a submission on a subdivision resource consent application at Kapiro Road, Kerikeri. The application seeks to create 133 unserviced lifestyle lots (ranging from 3000m<sup>2</sup> to 5ha). Council's submission raised concerns over the potential impacts on wetlands and water resilience. These concerns were subsequently addressed by the applicant. Following the hearing on 29 and 30 June, the commissioners declined the application due to more than minor effects on natural character, rural landscape character, visual amenity and productive soils. The proposal was also considered to be contrary to some of the objectives and policies of the Far North District Plan. The applicants have subsequently lodged an appeal to the Environment Court.

## National initiatives

In July council lodged submissions on:

- consultation on exposure drafts of changes to the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (NES-F) and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM), and
- the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB).

Copies of both submissions were circulated to TTMAC for feedback and information.

The exposure draft of the NES-F and NPS-FM was to address some technical issues and add further wetland provisions. Notably, the application of the NES-F to coastal wetlands was not addressed. The Ministry for the Environment have indicated that there will be a separate process for coastal wetlands in the next month or so.

The NPS-IB will be a new national policy statement. It will set out how councils manage biodiversity, including a requirement for district councils to map significant natural areas (SNAs) and to develop regional biodiversity strategies.

In July the government also released an exposure draft of the Water Services Entities Bill as part of its reform of New Zealand's drinking-water, wastewater and stormwater services ("three waters" services). The bill would create four publicly owned water services entities that manage water services in place of local authorities. The bill sets out the ownership, governance, and accountability arrangements – it also defines the geographic boundaries of the four entities, how they would operate and be accountable to the public. Each of the four water services entities would take on responsibility for delivering water services from 1 July 2024. The Bill is available here:

[https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2022/0136/latest/LMS534587.html?search=ts\\_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg\\_water+services+bill\\_resel\\_25\\_a&p=1](https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2022/0136/latest/LMS534587.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_water+services+bill_resel_25_a&p=1)

Council did not lodge a submission on the Bill – the Select Committee is due to report back in the latter half of 2022.

Of note are concerns raised by the Attorney General raised in a submission on the Bill over accountability of the Water Services Entities given they are not councils or state owned entities and therefore cannot be held to account by ratepayers or Parliament. The Attorney General urged government to add a requirement for the entities to submit 10-year plans for auditing as is done with councils' Long-Term Plans. The submission by the Attorney General is available here: <https://oag.parliament.nz/2022/submission-water-services>

## Review of the Regional Policy Statement

Barker and Associates are working on a draft report assessing the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) from a tangata whenua perspective. Staff are holding meetings with the Department of Conservation and the district councils to receive their feedback on the RPS in preparation for writing the review document.

## Far North and Kaipara District Plans

Far North District Council released its Proposed District Plan on 27 July with submissions open until 21 October. Kaipara District Council are also due to release their draft District Plan for comment. A council workshop on both these documents is scheduled for 30 August 2022. Policy and Planning staff will review the documents and provide advice to council on making submissions at the workshop.

## Freshwater Plan

NRC is arranging a full-day workshop for the August 2022 PSLG meeting to facilitate further feedback on NRC's freshwater plan change framework and process.

NRC staff attended the Annual Surface Water Integrated Management (SWIM) meeting in Wellington on 20 and 21 July. This provided the opportunity for council staff to share progress on implementing their freshwater plans, the challenges they are facing, and the available science information and tools to support the plan change.

NRC and ARC staff have had initial meetings to discuss opportunities to share their freshwater plan change approaches, including their approach to tangata whenua engagement. Particularly pertinent for the Kaipara catchment, where there is shared jurisdiction. On-going meetings are planned, along with sharing of information and exploring opportunities for synergies in the implementation of NRC's and ARC's respective freshwater plans.

The Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group has been working on its recommendations to council and is due to provide its advice to TTMAC in August for endorsement to council on engagement with tangata whenua.

Council staff have also had an initial meeting with the Wai Māori Group (mandated by iwi leaders to work on the freshwater plan change).

The awareness campaign on the Freshwater Plan continues with, for example, the roll out of social media.

### **Proposed Regional Plan Appeals**

In recent weeks the Environment Court has released several decisions on the Proposed Regional Plan. A brief summary of the decisions is available below and the decisions are available in full on [Councils website](#).

- **Topic 1A Aquaculture** - The provisions controlling aquaculture were appealed by a number of parties seeking both more and less restrictive provisions. Appeals were resolved without hearing with the Environment Court issuing a consent order on 20 July 2022.
- **Topic 1 – Capital dredging and Marsden Point Port Zone** – Parties reached agreement on appeals by Refining New Zealand / Channel Infrastructure in relation to rules controlling capital dredging and the extent of the Marsden Point Port Zone (MPPZ). Parties agreed to retain the rules adopted by Council for capital dredging without amendment. Minor amendments were made to the MPPZ, expanding the zone northward to include the current ship berthing area and east to cover an area where resource consent was granted to dredge for ship berthing. The Court accepted the parties' recommendations and issued consent documents on 21 July 2022.
- **Topic 15 Mangrove Removal** – 29 July parties provided court minor wording alterations to four rules as directed in the 29 June interim decision. We now await a final decision.
- **Topic 14 Fishing Control** – When the Court hearing closed on 6 August 2021, the Court indicated a decision would take longer than 6 months and parties were encouraged to work together to try and find a solution. This pause has allowed some iwi and hapū parties to reach an adjusted position on some aspects of the relief. There is also broad support from parties over the Minister of Primary Industries' decision to close the SCA 1 scallop fishery under the Fisheries Act 1996, and the protection this provides sensitive benthic habitats from scallop dredging disturbance. Progress and updated positions from all parties was recorded a joint memorandum lodged with Court 29 July. The parties have requested that the Court now make a decision

### **Other appeals and next steps**

Staff continue to work towards resolving the remaining appeals on a range of topics. Key points arising since the last report are:

- **Topic 1 (Vehicles on Beaches)** – Parties attended mediation to discuss these appeals on 27 July. Productive and meaningful progress was made on resolving issues. While some issues remain outstanding, actions have been identified to continue to progress towards resolution. All parties indicated that the appeal was trending in the right direction and that resolution without a hearing was possible and desirable.
- **Other matters** - There are several other relatively minor appeals points that staff continue to work towards resolution with parties. The council is to provide a further report on progress on the remaining outstanding provisions by 30 September 2022.
- **Plan updates** - Staff continue rolling updates to the Proposed Regional Plan online as final decisions are issued by the Court.

#### 4.13.6 BIOSECURITY

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##### WILD ANIMAL CONTROL

An escaped hind which had been on the loose in the Paparoa area from a nearby deer unit was finally dispatched.

A fallow deer unit was located within the vicinity of the Waitangi Forest which had 8 fallow deer in it with no permit. This has been reported through to DOC who are to investigate.

Staff attended a multi-agency meeting with Auckland Council, DOC Wild Animal Management, and DOC from both the North Island and Auckland Regions.

A mature fallow hind and spiker were dispatched in the Puhipuhi area by an NRC contractor. These were located by one of our new contractors who knows this area well. He was notified by a landowner, located, and shot these animals within two days of this information.



##### FERAL PIGS

There are ongoing issues at Wharau and Furness Roads in Kerikeri with free range wild cross pigs getting into neighboring properties causing damage. There is an absentee owner, who has workers living on the property and who has limited control over the pigs. NRC staff have set up a trap in the area and are currently working to contact the farm owner and get a plan in place for control and removal of these pigs. In the meantime, the trapping and dispatching will continue on the adjoining properties, as they are located near the Waitangi Forest which has a healthy Kiwi population.



##### FRESHWATER PESTS

Koi carp presence/absence river surveillance netting fieldwork has been conducted along a flood drain network in Ruawai (site outside of koi carp containment zone).

Annual work planning for 2022-2023 has been ongoing, including finalizing operational projects/fieldwork calendar bookings for the new year, grass carp removal, river site presence/absence of koi carp outside the containment zone.

## PARTNERSHIPS

July was a busy month for our Biosecurity Partnerships programmes with staff and community group coordinators analysing results and preparing annual reports. Some key achievements from the 21/22 financial year across our HVAs are highlighted below:

### Kiwi Link High Value Area

This High value area (HVA) covers approximately 15,000 ha between Taranui and Glenbervie in eastern Whangarei and has had an outstanding year:

- An eightfold increase on NRC's \$100k investment, with private landowners contributing \$374,850 of unpaid labour
- Removal of 9,509 animal pests in 2021, with a grand total of 36,958 since 2017
- Boosted plant pest control, with new "weedy working bees" bringing landowners together to target problem sites
- Increasing native bird abundance, including kiwi, kākā and pāteke
- Increased communications and engagement, with a new dedicated website close to completion.

### Whangārei Heads High Value Area

*Kiwi Call Count Monitoring:* Results show that good stoat control, through quality trapping and Kiwi Saver (1080) pulses, is leading to good kiwi chick survival and that responsible dog control is now ingrained by the vast majority of our community. Overall, results indicate:

- An approximate kiwi population of 1130 compared with 1090 last season and 80 back in 2001.
- A call rate of 10.8 calls/hour (analysed from 135 hours of listening at 18 sites), slightly down from 11.5 calls/hour last year.
- A total count of 226 males and 108 females compared with 218 males and 110 females in 2021.



Moth Plant Mob event at School Road. A working Bee on Ross property to support this community stalwart, the Moth plant competition.

### Tutukaka High Value Area

*Predator control:* The total catch of cats and mustelids for the two months June-July was 26; roughly half that of the previous period. This is typical of the reduction in catch rates that occurs during winter. Planning for a 1080 Operation is also well underway with all bait stations having been deployed and the initial possum knockdown toxin laid.

*Biodiversity and kiwi monitoring:* Annual Kiwi Call counts are being collated. Kākā are being heard and sighted regularly in Tutukaka – usually just one or two birds at a time, and at dawn and dusk.

*Weed Control:* S.W.A.T has been taking a very well-earned winter break; and will resume operations in September.

### **Piroa Brynderwyn High Value Area**

The Piroa Brynderwyn Landcare (PBL) has steadily expanded services with new areas and new functions as the organisation has morphed into a more sophisticated HVA project. Developing a mana enhancing agreement with iwi/hapū is also enriching the groups strategic planning and delivery as they move to formalise their organisation as a charitable trust. Some highlights from the year include:

- 23 groups now involved
- 3624 animal pests removed
- Over 4000 hours of trapping hours
- 320 new mustelid traps deployed
- Over 2000 hours of Volunteer Weed Action work

### **Breve Street Reserve - Mangawhai**

One of our Volunteers is waiting until the track down to the water has been cut in so that the planting of native trees can be put in place. It is hoped work may begin as soon as possible so spraying and planting can take place, and before the storm water outlet erodes more of the stream banks. KDC have removed the dangerous pine trees from the reserve.

The local 'trackies' group is assisting KDC with reinstatement of the track.



### **King Road Reserve**

A crew of four residents around King Road reserve have been meeting every week to weed around a wetland area there, and lay traps. They are just about to start planting native trees along the front of the section by the road, with a volunteer planting day scheduled for 20 June. There was a good write up on their work in the Mangawhai Focus. A sign was put up to inform the public of the work being done here.



### Western Northland Pest Control

The Department of Conservation is coordinating an aerial 1080 operation in the Waipoua Forest on areas of public conservation land that have been agreed on in consultation with Te Roroa through their marae. This operation is scheduled for September and will benefit NRC CPCA's whose project area includes and/or is adjacent to the forest by reducing rat and possum numbers over the large landscape and providing secondary poisoning of mustelids which will remove trap shy animals. NRC's investment in infrastructure of bait station networks and funding of possum control through the Te Toa Whenua, Native Forest Restoration Trust, and Waipoua Forest Trust CPCA's will also help to slow the reinvasion of possums and stoats on the southern end of the forest. NRC has also agreed to support DOC by funding up to \$35,000 of additional ground control in the privately owned forests that adjoin Waipoua on the northern end to add to the overall outcomes of the project.

### KDC Citizens & Environmental Awards ceremony

On 6 July the Kaipara Mayor awarded Pest Free Peninsulas Kaipara with the KDC environmental award 2022 for their pest control efforts on the Tinopai, Matakoho, Petley, Pahi and Te Pahi Kaipara Harbour peninsulas. The dedicated team of fourteen includes members of the Paparoa Lions club.

This KDC environmental award follows on from their Environmental action in pest management award at the NRC Whakamānawa a Taiao Environmental Awards 2021 held at Kerikeri.



### PREDATOR FREE

#### Predator Free Whangārei

Both Whangārei and Pēwhairangi Whānui have had Project Lead staff commence mahi over June and July. The Whangārei field team have expanded their knockdown network area including all

areas of Taurikura, which means Working Block 2 is almost complete at 1/ha device density. Despite the stormy weather, the field team did not have a day off with high morale, which we are very proud and grateful for. A new full-time field officer has been recruited, who will begin their position in September. A plan to have Aki Tai Here to carry out the eradication plan in Pataua is currently being developed.

### Predator Free Pēwhairangi (Bay of Islands)

For Pēwhairangi Whānui, multiple hui were held for each peninsula to help establish a co-governance structure and renew each project's contract. Senior team members led korero with other agencies (DOC, MPI and Biosecurity NZ) about effective co-governance with positive feedback received regarding collaboration and building relationships.

## MARINE BIOSECURITY

### Hull surveillance

A small number of hulls were surveyed by kaitiaki from Patuharakeke Te Iwi in Marsden Cove Marina this month. Kaitiaki use a pole camera to survey vessels recently arrived in the marina. This program has been successful so far to encourage vessel owners and the marine operators to keep vessels clean, thus protecting the rohe moana and the taio for the iwi, and creates a closer working relationship between iwi, industry, and regional council.

**Table 1: Hull Surveillance Programme Results to 31 July 2022**

Hull Surveillance Programme Results	Total this period	Total YTD
<b>Pathways Plan Compliance if Moving*</b>		
Number of vessels surveyed this period	30	30
<b>% Pathways Plan Compliance if Moving (all vessels) *</b>	93.3	93.3
<b>Vessels found with Marine Pests</b>		
<i>Sabella spallanzanii</i> (fanworm)	0	0
<i>Styela clava</i> (clubbed tunicate)	0	0
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> (Japanese kelp)	0	0
<i>Eudistoma elongatum</i> (Australian droplet tunicate)	0	0
<i>Pyura doppelganger</i> (sea squirt)	0	0

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

### Aquaculture On- Farm Biosecurity

During the last month NRC staff have represented New Zealand's regional councils and unitary authorities at a forum that aims to develop and recommend to the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) an approach to reach a future state of biosecurity best practice for the aquaculture industry. This includes developing processes, pathways, and timeframes for practical, implementable, and technically appropriate steps, to best practice biosecurity by 2025 and beyond. Outcomes will include a legislative framework that insures we have the necessary regulatory tools in place to better manage pest and disease pathways for both marine (coastal and ocean) and land-based farms.

### NRC/MPI Investigations – Responding to public observations

NRC have been assisting MPI with investigations of two new observations of possible range extensions of non-indigenous marine species in Northland. These sightings have been reported by members of the public which demonstrates that messaging encouraging the public to report unusual sightings in the marine environment is affective. As part of these investigations, NRC has been connecting with hapu and local communities to involve them in the process of these investigations and gather local knowledge. The first investigation is in Rāwhiti, Bay of Islands and involves the Indo-

Pacific ascidian (*Symplegma brakenhielmi*). This species has been found in Whangārei harbour but is not known to be as far North as Rāwhiti. This investigation has also prompted conversation about ways central and local government communicate and work with hapū.

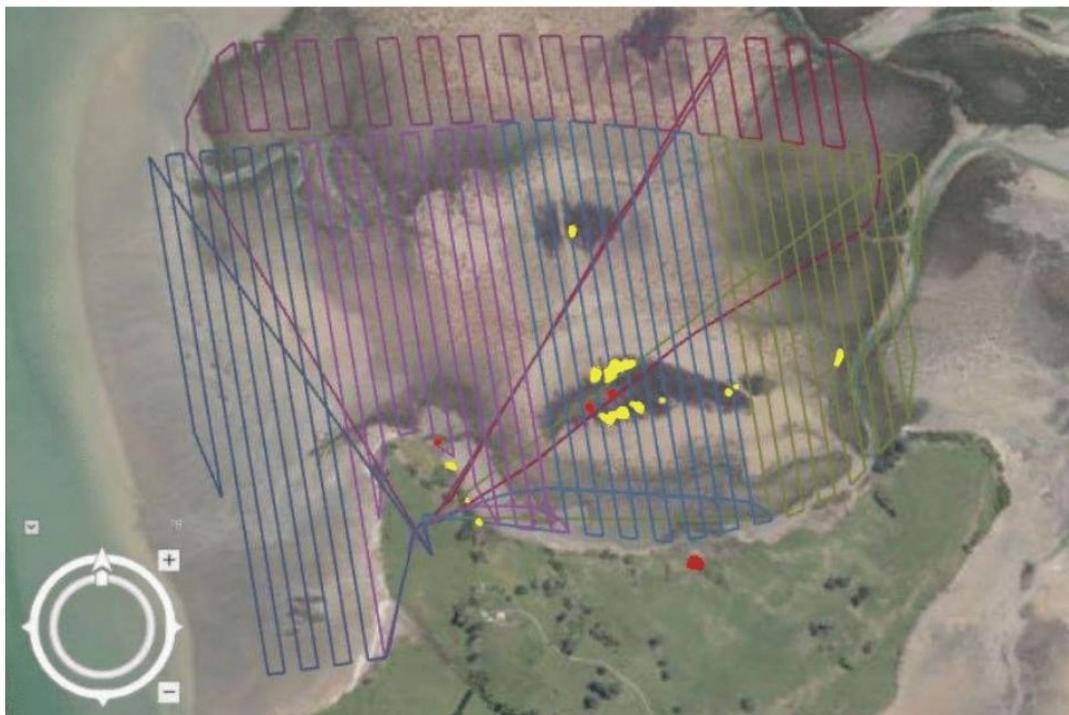
The other investigation is at Matapōuri estuary for the Australian flatback mangrove goby (*Mugilogobius platyynotus*), a small fish that was recently identified by experts from Te Papa Museum for the first time New Zealand in Ngunguru this April. NRC have been working with researchers that published the report to help plan a delimitation sampling exercise that will reduce the take of native fish species and cause minimal impact on local biodiversity. Hapū have also been engaged during this process in the hope they can be involved with on-going monitoring in the area if needed.

### PEST PLANTS

- Annual reporting and budget applications were submitted to the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) for the work the Council manages on behalf of the National Interest Pest Response Programme for Manchurian wild rice. A budget increase for 2022-2023 was secured to help address the impacts of inflation and to allow further trials of alternative control measures to reduce time to eradication for small sites. The digger removal trial that commenced in 2020-2021 continues to show good results with very limited re-growth detected and an expanded trial is supported by MPI.
- Funding levels have also been agreed in principle for the 2022-2023 year of the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme. This will allow the continuation of work at priority control sites and commencement of work at Kaimaumau to support Jobs for Nature programme work already underway.
- The initial analysis was completed for drone survey work that was undertaken to trial the effectiveness of the technology at detecting spartina infestations. Two sites with difficult to access and known infestation sites were chosen to determine if there are unknown infestations in the vicinity of existing sites; at the first site multiple sites were identified for ground truthing, with varying degrees of confidence in the likelihood of spartina being present at these sites. At the second site, only two sites outside of the known infestations were identified as possible spartina infestation with low to medium confidence. Ground truthing will take place in spring to ascertain the reliability of the method.



*Contractor operating drone to conduct spartina surveys at difficult to reach areas within the Whangārei and Kaipara harbours.*



*Video grid flight lines, and suspected spartina sites (yellow) at the second survey site*

Preparations have been completed for the annual weed workshops which will start in early August. Five workshops are planned around the district, at Coopers beach, Kerikeri, Maungaturoto and two in Whangārei.

#### 4.13.7 GOVERNANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

### MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

#### Future Councillor Information Sessions

The Māori Relationships Team was out and about in the community over the past month supporting a number of future councillor information evenings. Alongside Whangārei District Council, Far North District Council, Election Services and the Electoral Commission and together with our own Governance and Communications specialists NRC has been well represented at Whangārei, Dargaville, Kawakawa, Kaikohe and Kaitia. We also had plans to attend marae hui at Te Kao, Whirinaki and Otiria however these were cancelled due to tangihanga and weather events. We did manage to get to the Taiamai ki Te Marangai Takiwa hui where we fielded many questions and were treated to the wonderful hospitality of Ngāti Rehia. These events have now drawn to a close as we prepare to move into the next phase of the Local Government elections.



*Kaiārahi Tikanga Māori supporting the Future Councillors Information evening held recently at Te Kona in Kaikohe and attended by many interested locals.*

#### Te Tiriti Health Check Update

The Te Tiriti Health Check is well underway. Independent reviewers from Buddle Findlay Whaia Legal and their teams have commenced a series of interviews and workshops that include councillors, TTMAC, tangata whenua members of TTMAC, MTAG ELT and hapū Kaitiaki. The logistics

alone has been a substantial undertaken made successful by the commitment and willingness of all parties and the tireless work of key administrative staff.

The Te Tiriti Organisational Review staff survey has also been completed. This data will be analysed the Pou Manawhaka GM Governance and Engagement and Kaiwhakahaere Hononga Māori - Māori Relationships Manager and provided to the independent reviewers. This will sit alongside the review of key documents and focus group workshops and interviews information. The next step will be to produce a draft findings and recommendations report that will be presented back to ELT, TTMAC, MTAG and council workshop before a final report is presented to council on 27 September.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### Investment and Growth Reserve – Projects Report

Project	Update	Future developments/ reporting
REL	Repayment agreement signed by all parties.	Ensure payments are received as per agreement.
Extension 350	Attended final E350 evaluation group meeting.	Final evaluation report to be completed by 31 August.

### Other Work Undertaken

- **Joint Regional Economic Development Committee (JREDC)** – JREDC meeting and workshop took place on 29 July.
- **Water Storage** – Council workshops/meetings to consider investment options to support the Mid-North water storage scheme being developed by Te Tai Tokerau Water Trust.
- **Walking & Cycling** – Presentation to council workshop on the implementation of the regional Walking & Cycling strategy.
- **TTMAC** – Organised an update on Te Purunga ki te Raki (Regional Skills Workforce Plan) developed by Regional Skills Leadership Group to TTMAC at their meeting on 14 July.
- **TTNEAP** – Delivered a presentation on the latest Economic Quarterly at the TTNEAP meeting on 28 July.
- **Regional Economic Development Strategy** – Attended the Steering Group’s inaugural meeting and hosted the first discussion of the local government staff group.

## ONLINE CHANNELS

**Highlight:** The Kaeo webcam now has a light installed to make the flood indicator board visible at night. This proved useful during the month of July with more than 18,000 page views of the Kaeo webcam during heavy rain events.

**Most popular content on Facebook:** Most popular content on Facebook: Facebook post on “Trains are back north of Whangārei Kiwirail are working on tracks between Kauri and Towai” (2 July 2022). Reaching 50,981 with engagement 4.648.

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

Key Performance Indicators	Mar-22	Apl-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
<b>WEB</b>					
# Visits to the NRC website	35,900	37,900	31,600	26,946	50,527
E-payments made	14	7	11	14	77
# subscription customers (cumulative)	1,378	1,368	1,366	1,365	1,364
<b>SOCIAL MEDIA (CUMULATIVE)</b>					

# Twitter followers	1,564	1,570	1,580	1,590	1,591
# NRC Facebook followers	10,600	10,600	10,700	10,682	10,817
# NRC Overall Facebook Reach	189,900	62,700	44,000	102,991	117,053
# NRC Engaged Daily Users	8,442	3,838	3,507	5,011	8,692
# CDEM Facebook fans	26,300	26,300	26,300	26,305	26,717
# CDEM Overall Facebook Reach	103,300	111,100	37,000	6,569	203,071
# CDEM Engaged Daily Users	5,564	7,168	1,895	147	25,258
# Instagram followers	1,520	1,526	1,540	1,547	1,557

## ENVIROSCHOOLS / EDUCATION

### On tour with Enviroschools WaiRestoration

Teachers and Enviroschools Facilitators from the Manawatu and West Coast joined in a tour of six WaiRestoration projects happening in Whangārei and Dargaville. Birthed in Te Taitokerau, WaiRestoration is an Enviroschools project centred on engaging young people and local communities in the restoration of waterways and biodiversity. The tour was sponsored by Toimata Foundation and covered riparian planting on farms (Kokopu School) and public land (BestStart Kindy), working with community to clear pest plants (Renew School), fencing off waterways (Whangārei Boys' High), growing native plants (Dargaville Intermediate) and integrating WaiRestoration learning and action into the curriculum (Tangiteroria School).

### Planting with Young Farmers

The NRC-led planting morning at the Young Farmers Grand Final saw contestants and whanau plant 200 riparian plants alongside Te Hihi stream. Land Management and Education staff worked together to help the contestants leave a legacy for the Whangārei community.

### WaiFencing assessment

Whangārei WaiFencing students were assessed on fence construction and repair, temporary electric fencing and associated theory work. The day also included a hikoi to a waterway currently unfenced on a lifestyle block. Land Management staff talked about where to put the right type of fence to keep stock out of the waterway.

### University of Auckland pest control study

The University of Auckland interviewed council staff as part of its investigation entitled: Ethics, education and eradication: A transdisciplinary study of challenges to Predator Free 2050 in schools. The investigators are connecting with schools and teachers, curriculum designers, interest groups, and others with expertise on this subject to find out about their preferred approach to teaching predator control in NZ schools and beyond the classroom.

### Enviroschools' sustainability milestones celebrated

One of our Councillors officiated at Whangārei Primary School's Enviroschools Silver celebration. They are actively involved in the wider Whangārei community planting riparian areas, growing their own native plants and their own kai. The school looks forward to hot composting, eco-sourcing and propagating for wetland planting and whole school learning and action around the Enviroschools theme area 'Water for Life'.

Another Councillor joined in Kiwi Kids Early Learning Centre's Enviroschools Bronze celebration. The tamariki enjoy a twice-weekly bush programme, re-using water for gardens and collecting rubbish found in the community. The centre is enjoying how excited its whanau is about being part of the Enviroschools Programme and looks forward to getting involved in animal and plant pest control.

On 20 July, GM Governance and Engagement connected with Giggles Learning Centre over their Enviroschools Bronze celebration. This community embraces Te Ao Māori in all that they do, is active in learning and action around conserving water and the impact of rubbish on water quality. The centre is committed to developing a māra rongoā, using the māramataka and strengthening Enviroschools mahi and joy with its youngest members.

### Enviroschools communities facilitated

Despite the school holidays, during July Enviroschools Facilitators held specific interactions with 64 school and early childhood communities.

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

### Communications

Content created in July included:

- Media release on the return of weed workshops
- Story on the winners of our Water Quality Enhancement Award at the Ballance Farm Environment Awards
- Story on the Waimā Waitai Waiora and Te Kawa Waiora projects on Maunga Huruiki
- [Coastcare e-newsletter](#)
- [From Hills to Harbour e-newsletter](#)

### Biosecurity Week

To mark biosecurity week, we ran a series of posts on social media highlighting the work we do with community groups in High Value Areas as well as our wilding pines mahi.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION (LGOIMA) REQUESTS

Total LGOIMAs	July 2020 to July 2021	July 2021 to July 2022
	26	10
Number of LGOIMAs not responded to within 20 working days		0

## CUSTOMER SERVICES

### Telephone inbound call statistics and enquiries

	May	June	July
Call volume via Customer Services	2072	1558	1959
Average wait time	5.4 secs	9 secs	9.6 secs

### Telephone call volume over the last three years

	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Call volume via Customer Services	20812	30566	23669

### Other work undertaken

Customer Services has now taken on the role of receiving the hotline calls instead of the monitoring team. The system set up is working well for both monitoring and customer services.

### Mailroom email processing performance

	May	June	July
Mail processed	913	677	741

### Satisfaction monitoring

Two feedback cards have been received. The complaints have been resolved.

### Feedback cards, compliments, and complaints

Compliments received	Total
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring Zivana Pauling</li> <li>Consents</li> </ul>	1
	1
<b>Total compliments recorded</b>	<b>2</b>

Complaints received	Total
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Mobility</li> </ul>	2
<b>Total complaints recorded</b>	<b>2</b>

One complaint was referred to A1 Cabs which has now been resolved, and the other was resolved.

## 4.13.8 COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

### TRANSPORT

#### Total Mobility (TM)

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

	Total Clients	Monthly Actual Expend	Monthly Budgeted Expend	Monthly Variance	Year/Date Actual Expend	Year/Date Budgeted Expend	Annual Variance
<b>June 2022</b>	1269	\$25,343	\$25,000	+\$343	\$246,477	\$300,000	-\$53,523

#### Total Mobility Figures

When comparing the 2021/2022 against the 2020/2021 financial period, there was a:

- \$21,868 increase in fares collected; however
- 4377 less trips operated.

In September, October, and November 2021 there was a drop in trips due to COVID-19 and NZ moving through the different alert levels, level 4, 3, and then level 2, the new protection framework (Traffic lights) for COVID-19 started in December 2021, however people appeared still too nervous to travel.

The Government then announced the 50% public transport initiative, which also included 50% discount on Total Mobility fares from Friday 1 April 2022. Total Mobility clients were travelling

further taking advantage of this discount, going on longer trips, but not as often. Hence the increase in fares, but still less trips, these fares are 100% claimable from Waka Kotahi.

### Total Mobility Scheme – Far North

The Far North Total Mobility Scheme went live on Friday 1 July 2022, the service has started out in the Kerikeri area. The approved Transport Operator – Driving Miss Daisy (DMD), based in Kerikeri, had equipment installed to take the Total Mobility electronic swipe cards that are linked to the system “Ridewise.” There are currently 99 active clients, the signing up of Total Mobility clients to this scheme will be an ongoing process.

We will increase the maximum fare from \$15 to \$30 on 1 September, this will encourage more people to sign up to the scheme due to the cost of the current fares to get around Kerikeri (so a better discount) this will also depend on budget restraints and will be closely monitored.

## ROAD SAFETY UPDATE

### Road Trauma Update

Road Fatalities Statistics for the period **1 January 2021 – 29 July 2021**

Fatalities Jan – June 2021	Far North	Whangārei	Kaipara	Northland	National
Local roads	2	2	2	6	101
State highways	5	3	7	15	88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>189</b>

Road Fatalities Statistics for the period **1 January 2022 – 29 July 2022**

Fatalities Jan – June 2022	Far North	Whangārei	Kaipara	Northland	National
Local roads	3	4	0	7	110
State highways	9	3	2	14	101
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>211</b>

### Motorcycle Safety - Ride Forever (R4E) Rider Training Update 2021/2022 Year End (Another Covid affected year)

- R4E – 2019/2020 – 240 riders completed courses for that financial year.
- R4E – 2020/2021 – 186 riders completed courses for that financial year.
- R4E – 2021/2022 – 182 riders have completed courses for this financial year just completed.
  - Bronze Course – 78
  - Silver Course – 50
  - Gold Course – 54

Government restrictions and lockdowns around COVID-19 have been consistent during the last two years affecting the Ride Forever Training. It is hoped this next 12-month period will at least see a return to figures similar or better to 2019/2021 financial year period.

### Motorcycle Safety Awareness Month

Motorcycle safety continues to be a high priority area of interest and focus. There have now been five motorcyclists killed on Northland roads since the beginning of this year. These crashes will be further investigated by the Police and the Coroner. Motorcycle safety awareness month is September and planning is underway for promoting this.

### **National Bus Driver Shortage**

This national issue continues to worsen, with the Whangārei CityLink services being impacted on Monday 27 June 2022 resulting in 9 trips having to be dropped. Notices were placed on the CityLink website, Facebook and TrackaBus advising the public of the disruptions.

Staff continue to monitor the situation and work with the contracted companies to identify and implement remedial action where possible. This situation will continue for the foreseeable future.

### **Half Price Fares**

The government has recently announced that half price fares on contracted bus services and the Total Mobility Scheme will continue until 31 January 2023.

### **Rose Street Bus Terminus Upgrade**

The Rose Street Bus Terminus was officially opened by her Worship the Mayor of Whangārei on Monday 18 July 2022.

Commencement of bus operations at Rose St are due to commence from Monday 25 July and this was slightly delayed due to the inclement weather over the last few weeks which meant minor works and road marking could not be completed in time.

Once the roadworks are complete and the site cleared the works to upgrade the Rose Street Terminus office will commence.





### **Waka Kotahi & NZ Police Road Safety Promotion/Media themes**

For July 2022 the theme was Speed and Safe Vehicles.

### **National Radio Media Awards 2022**

Northland road safety through Mediaworks was again very successful at the recent New Zealand Radio Awards. Three Awards were won, two for the 'Bits & Pieces' road safety creative for best commercial production and best single commercial and one award for the Road Safety Strategy best commercial campaign.

The Mediaworks creative team have won awards at the last seven NZ Radio Awards with road safety radio creative produced for Northland Regional Council/Northland Transportation Alliance.

It is important that road safety continues to include material influenced by Northland's challenging transport environment rather than the often-generic metropolitan focussed messaging.

You can listen to 'Bits & Pieces' by clicking the link below -

<https://www.facebook.com/nrsnrcnz/posts/pfbid02aV53SdWzPKJkKUgn6Sd7MZm3wEougpqHeCvQKR1AZJeMqXYuCYuLyh6ibZortpKkl>

### **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

From the evening of Sunday 24 and through Monday 25 and Tuesday 26 July 2022 the Northland CDEM Duty Officer, Duty Controller, support PIM and Emergency Management Specialist- Whangārei responded to a severe weather event which saw several road closures from fallen trees, flooding and slips across the region.

The coordinated response was well supported by key stakeholders and partner agencies including the Northland Transportation Alliance, Northpower, Top Energy, Fire and Emergency (FENZ), Far North and Whangārei District Councils.

Technical expertise from Northland Regional Council Rivers and Hydrology departments and community intelligence from Community Response Group Coordinators across the region was also highlighted as being integral to developing situational awareness and informing a successful response. Overall, stakeholder and community feedback has been positive.

A multi-agency debrief was held on 3 August and the debrief outcomes and opportunities for improvement will be reported to the next Northland CDEM Coordinating Executive Group (CEG) meeting.

The next CDEM Group and Coordinating Executive Group meetings are scheduled for 6 September 2022.

At the end of the month staff attended the 2022 Disaster and Emergency Management conference on the Gold Coast. This is Australasia's premier annual industry event.

## MARITIME

There were 14 maritime incidents logged in July, the majority of which were aids to navigation light failures, largely due to the heavy rain/limited sunlight causing batteries to run flat.

Following the completion of the tender process, a contractor has been selected to remove the remaining 10 beacons in Kioreroa reach, Upper Whangārei Harbour which have been in situ for many decades. These will be replaced by 10 plastic buoys. Work is due to be completed by 31 March 2023.

This month staff attended the National Navigation Safety Group annual meeting in Wellington which proved to be valuable. It was agreed that Harbourmasters will collectively write to the Minister regarding the urgent need to update Maritime Rule part 91. Additionally, following successful lobbying by the group, Maritime New Zealand have re-organised the port state control system and now has designated port state control officers whose task is to inspect all shipping for safety purposes under the Tokyo MOU, a Pacific wide treaty. It is hoped that this change will improve foreign flag vessels, in turn raising standards and safety on New Zealand's coast. It was also acknowledged that there is a national problem surrounding abandoned/derelict boats and work to tackle this will be ongoing.

The Maritime team is back up to full capacity now with successful recruitment of a maritime officer joining the Opuā office.

## RIVERS AND NATURAL HAZARDS

### RIVERS

Awanui	<p>July's wet weather gave a good low-level test to the works already completed. No flooding was reported, and the scheme performed well.</p> <p>Earthworks have been stopped over winter. Planting planned for several completed areas and local (Māori-owned) contractors being lined up for this work. A planting day is scheduled for 12 August.</p>
Otīria/Moerewa	<p>Stage 1 is now complete. The team has shortlisted a contractor for the Stage 2 Bridge construction. The budget has increased from \$5.1 million to \$6.6 million mainly due to inflation and re-design of the bridge from a 42-meter-long bridge to 60-meter-long bridge due to road safety concerns. Staff will take a paper (Item 7.3) to the August council meeting for approval to continue the project.</p> <p>The landowner agreement has been signed and has been submitted to the Māori Land Court.</p>
Kerikeri	<p>The job has been winterized and has performed well with the small rain event that we experienced in July.</p>

## NATURAL HAZARDS

Work Streams	Status	Comments
Whangārei (CBD) River Catchment Flood Model	80% complete	Nothing new to report
Website Natural Hazards Portal	97% complete	The portal will include a 'property viewer' option; click on any address and all potential hazards will be identified. One step ahead of today's (3/8) announcement by our environment minister that it needs to be made available on LIMS. The latter being a lot more comprehensive of course.
Raupo Drainage Scheme – Coastal Flood Hazard Analysis & Mitigation Options	93% complete	An external peer review has just been completed This project will support the pilot project under the Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (TTCAS) in which scoping, and planning process is underway.
Natural Hazards technical and planning support to District Councils on Plan Changes and Rules	Ongoing	Nothing new to report
Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (TTCAS): Professional Services Panel	Ongoing	A total of 27 suppliers have been selected and were informed on 26 July 2022. Kaipara District Council has indicated that their first 2 projects will be going out to category specific panel members over the next 2-3 weeks.
Natural Hazards Work Programme 2022-23	Ongoing	New task added below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scoping out the need for a Regional River Flood Risk Management Strategy following the completion of the new nationwide flood maps and in relation to the above point.</li> </ul>

## NORTHLAND WIDE LIDAR SURVEY

Work Streams	Status	Comments
Regional LiDAR Survey	In progress	Final dataset has been received and we are working with LINZ on final payment and hosting of the data.

## CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

The workstreams for the Climate Change team are broadly derived from our two Strategies:

1. Ngā Taumata o te Moana: our strategy for tackling climate change 2021 (NToTM)
2. Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy 2022 (TTCAS)

The council Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan (NTOTM) touches every aspect of Council business, so progress is ongoing. In undertaking a ‘stocktake’ of current actions, staff are meeting with teams across Council to build relationships, identify current climate-related actions and areas where more could be done. This stocktake will form a baseline for work to set up a monitoring, evaluation, review, and reporting system to track our progress.

TTCAS was adopted in April 2022 (see [www.catt.org.nz](http://www.catt.org.nz)) and priority actions continue to be implemented. There are 46 'priority actions' listed in TTCAS. Coordinating and reporting on these actions will happen through the JCCAC (Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee). Implementation on many actions is ongoing.

Work continues to produce a consistent and useful reporting framework that support each of the above strategies.

## MITIGATION

### *Toitū carbon inventory and audit*

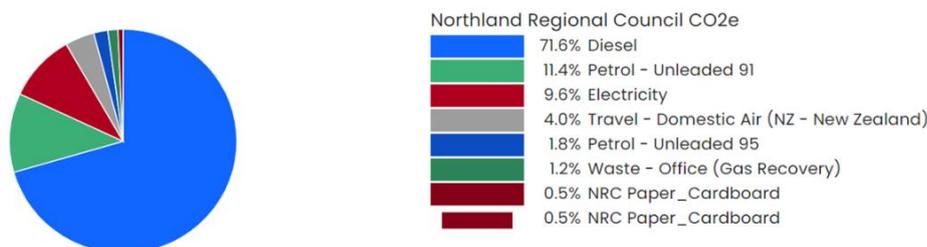
Work is progressing on getting all the required data into the Toitū software. Discussions are being had across Council with relevant staff and departments and the Zero Carbon Transition Advisor is working with Toitū staff to ensure appropriate baseline, reporting and organizational boundaries are set.

The initial audit for this piece of work is set for early October. After that we will be able to form a clear emissions reduction pathway and begin work in earnest on our corporate climate positive transition plan (Project 18 of NToTM Implementation Plan).

### *Emissions reporting*

The Climate Change team has taken over emissions reporting from Council’s science team. Air New Zealand now require us to purchase data from them to input into our emissions inventory and so we are still waiting on EOFY data from Air New Zealand to complete reporting for Q2. Q1 data is summarised below:

2022 Q1:



By Source Type	%	kg CO2e
Diesel	71.6%	60560
Petrol - Unleaded 91	11.4%	9596
Electricity	9.6%	8147
Travel - Domestic Air (NZ - New Zealand)	4.0%	3357
Petrol - Unleaded 95	1.8%	1486
Waste - Office (Gas Recovery)	1.2%	995
NRC Paper_Cardboard	0.5%	384

Going forward, staff will report emissions on a quarterly basis to align with data availability, reduce reporting burden, improve efficiency, and enable better data analysis and storytelling.

## ADAPTATION

- Current focus is on supporting district councils to begin to undertake their Community Adaptation Planning projects (Action 30). Kaipara District Council are progressing ahead of the pack in this regard. Recruitment and procurement activities are underway within all partner councils to support this work.
- The Water Resilience Fund (Actions 35, 36) has funded two projects over 2021/22: **Waikotihe Puna and Te Kotahitanga Marae and Community Water Proposal**; submitted by the Te Kotahitanga E Mahi Kaha Trust:

### Project Summary:

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

### Tūtū Te Wai; Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa:

#### Project Summary:

- Improving water resilience to some eight Whaingaroa communities, including 95 homes and two marae and benefiting 350 people (this is around Mangonui, Kaeo etc.)
  - Prioritisation based on Te Rūnanga O Whaingaroa and connected social services data and knowledge of community.
  - Providing tanks, water treatment and associated plumbing and minor repairs.
  - Provider: Te Rūnanga O Whaingaroa, a mandated Iwi organisation, experienced and trusted community services provider with good project management capability and access to contractors.
  - Project cost: Total \$270,450 (ex GST).
- The publication of the National Adaptation Plan and implementation programme will require consideration by the Climate Adaptation Te Taitokerau (CATT) collective from an alignment perspective. This was considered in the original drafting of the TTCAS, and any amendments identified will be worked into the schedule.

## ENGAGEMENT

- Staff continue to engage with tamariki and rangitahi via EnviroSchools to socialise NRC's climate work, highlight the climate crisis and actions that can be undertaken to affect change.
- An EV Expo is planned for Whangārei Farmers Market on 20 August. NZ's first electric ute will be on display and staff will support EV enthusiasts to identify barriers to uptake and opportunities to overcome those barriers.

- Climate change has also been identified as a central issue in the development of the Regional Economic Development Strategy being led by Northland Inc. The new Strategy presents several opportunities for Te Taitokerau and its communities.

## POLICY UPDATES

The government has released the first **National Adaptation Plan** which sets out how Aotearoa New Zealand will adapt to climate change over the next six years. The plan focuses on establishing the foundations. It sets out what the Government will do to enable better risk-informed decisions, drive climate-resilient development in the right locations, help communities assess adaptation options (including managed retreat) and embed climate resilience into the Government's work. It includes over 120 actions designed to respond to risks identified in the climate change risk assessment in 2020.

From 30 November 2022, councils will be required to 'have regard to' the National Adaptation Plan when making or changing regional policy statements or regional or district plans, including direction for councils to use existing powers to '*drive climate resilient development in the right places*' and to use the recently updated climate scenarios when exercising their resource management functions. The National Adaptation Plan is to be updated every six years following new risk assessments prepared by the Climate Change Commission. The National Adaptation Plan is available here: <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/climate-change/MFE-AoG-20664-GF-National-Adaptation-Plan-2022-WEB.pdf>

MfE has also released an update to the 2017 **coastal hazards and climate change guidance** for local government. This update reflects the latest information on sea level rise arising from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment Reports and new, New Zealand specific information about how changes in land level (Vertical Land Motion) can also affect relative sea level rise along our coastline – the NZSeaRise project. Staff have yet to do a detailed assessment of how the new Guidance compares to our existing coastal hazards maps.

The new Guidance can be found here: <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/climate-change/Interim-guidance-on-the-use-of-new-sea-level-rise-projections.pdf>

Locally specific sea level rise information can be explored via this portal: <https://searise.takiwa.co/>

Amendments to the **Resource Management Act** made in 2020 will require regional councils to have regard to both the emissions Reduction Plan and National Adaptation Plan from 30 November 2022. This will have implications for consent processing, regional policy statement and regional plan.

Staff are also in discussions across council departments (land management, biodiversity, policy, biosecurity) about the interaction of Council activities with the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). Staff are also in contact with the Ministry for Primary Industries about potential changes to the ETS and forestry and specifically about where NRC can provide additional evidence or support. It should be noted that the Government indicated in late July that changes to the permanent forest category of the ETS were unlikely to change in early 2023

### 4.13.9KAIPARA MOANA REMEDIATION

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Over the reporting period, KMR has focused unapologetically on maximising winter planting, leading to solid results from the Foundation Planting campaign. We also ramped up external communications, with a focus on primary sector and iwi/hapū engagement, and profiling our delivery partners, including in te reo.

Further to our earlier preliminary reporting, we now have a full set of unaudited year end results for Year 2 compared to the contracted annual Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

KMR Activity	Year 1 Actuals	Year 2 Actuals (Unaudited)	Year 2 KPI target	Comment
Sediment Reduction Plans (Number)	63 Plans	205 new Sediment Reduction Plans (or equivalent) delivered  A further 48 Plans rolled over from Year 1  A total of 253 Sediment Plans were 'live' in Year 2	248 Plans (Achieved)	A further 32 Plans were in development at year-end
Area covered by Sediment Reduction Plans (Hectares)	11,413 Ha	51,939 hectares of land were covered by a KMR Sediment Reduction Plan (or equivalent) in Year 2	50,000 Ha (Achieved)	40,526 Ha of that total was newly delivered in Year 2
Fencing (kms)	93.57 km of fencing was either completed or committed in Plan:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11.63 km was completed</li> <li>• 81.94 km was committed</li> </ul>	238 km of fencing was completed or committed in Year 2 Plans	168 km (Achieved)	
Planting	156,606 plants were planted or committed in Plan	380,466 plants were planted or committed in Year 2 Plans	650,000 (Not achieved)	The Year 2 total exceeds relevant totals in each region (Northland previous highest annual total of ~130,000 plants, Auckland ~75,000 average annual target)
Jobs As a <i>Jobs for Nature</i> investment, KMR aims to create new, nature-based employment	N/A	In total, KMR Year 2 delivered or committed 94,000+ hours of work (~60 FTE) in Year 2 Plans  60,000 hours of work (~39 FTE) was delivered in Year 2.  A further 34,000+ hours of remediation work (~21 FTE) is committed in Year 2 plans	74,155 hours of work (~48 FTE) (Achieved)	

These results reflect the work of many partners and supporters across the catchment. The KMR team and the funder are both pleased with the results, which were achieved despite a very challenging year of restricted community engagement due to COVID-19 traffic light settings, Auckland/Northland border closures which affected KMR engagement and nursery deliveries in the Rodney eco-district, and the impacts of COVID-19 and other winter sickness on the KMR team and

delivery partners. The KMR team would like to thank the NRC and in particular the Chair and CEO for their support and advice at the KMR Governance table

While current KMR activity is generally tracking well against the Annual Work Plan, we are seeing some minor slippage in timelines in the digital tools area (not material to overall programme or Work Plan delivery), as well as some delays in the Workforce Development area due to capacity constraints and evolving design of the proposed Employment Hub. Following KMR Joint Committee advice in July, we are reviewing the scope of this work programme.

In the next quarter, KMR will focus strategic and operational effort on:

- clarifying and progressing the workforce development programme
- ramping up mentoring and technical support to our Field Advisor trainees (our ‘boots on the ground’ with landowners)
- developing the remaining KMR foundational policies and plans (Soil Conservation; Kōrero Tuku Iho).
- varying the Deed of Funding to reflect a ten-year plus programme setting.

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### **Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga**

Nil