

AGENDA

RĀRANGI TAKE

**Huihuinga o Te Poari o
Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe
Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board
Friday 20 September 2024 at 10.00am**



Rārangi Take o Te Poari (Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board Agenda)

Meeting to be held in the Banquet Room, Te Ahu Centre
cnr State Highway 1 & Matthews Ave, Kaitaia
on Friday 20 September 2024, commencing at 10.00am

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

NGĀ MANA WHAKAHAERE (MEMBERSHIP OF THE TE ONEROA-A-TŌHE BOARD)

Chair, Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa, Lisa McNab

Ngāti Kuri Trust Board Graeme Noho	Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri Trust Maria Wiki	NgaiTakoto Wallace Rivers
FNDC Mayor Moko Tepania	Deputy Chair, FNDC Hilda Halkyard-Harawira	
NRC Councillor, Marty Robinson	NRC Councillor, Joe Carr	

KARAKIA/WHAKATAU RĪMITI (Item)

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TITLE: Confirmation of Minutes - 12 July 2024

From: Meloney Tupou, Maori Governance and Engagement Support Admin

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

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the minutes of the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board meeting held on 12 July 2024, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board - 12 July minutes [↓](#) 

Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board
12 July 2024

Ngā Minitī o Te Poari o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board Minutes

Meeting held in the Banquet Room, Te Ahu Centre
cnr State Highway 1 & Matthews Ave, Kaitaia
on Friday 12 July 2024, commencing at 10.00am

Tuhinga (Present):

Chairperson, Lisa McNab
Graeme Noho
Wallace Rivers
Mayor Moko Tepania
Deputy Chair, Hilda Halkyard-Harawira
Marty Robinson

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa
Ngāti Kuri Trust Board
NgaiTakoto (online)
Far North District Council
Far North District Council
NRC Councillor

I Tae Mai (In Attendance):

Huihuinga i te katoa (Full Meeting)

George Riley
Sheila Taylor
Auriele Ruka
Kim Peita
Meloney Tupou
Sandra Harris
Alison Newell
Tui Qauqau
Te Araroa Northland Trust
Theresa Burkhardt
Guy Holroyd
Daimian Young

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa
Tehuiaconsulting (online)
NRC GM - Governance and Engagement (online)
GM Governance and Engagement
Māori Relationships
Environmental Services (online)
NRC Policy Specialist (online)
Te Rarawa Anga Mua Trust (online)
3 Representatives
Ngāti Kuri Technical Steering Representative
Far North District Council CEO
Zealandia Consulting Limited (online)

The Chair declared the meeting open at 10.00am.

Karakia Whakamoemiti Timatanga: Matua Graeme Noho.

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

Change of Northland Regional Council Representative, councillor Marty Robinson will replace Councillor Peter Lucas-Jones on the Board. Chair acknowledged the contribution of work from councillor Peter Lucas-Jones on the Board. Chair welcomed councillor Marty Robinson to the Board.

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Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Moved (Tepania / Neho)

That the apologies from Councillor NRC CEO Jonothan Gibbard for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Nga whakapuakanga (Declarations of Conflicts of Interest)

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

Nil.

Confirmation of Minutes - 24 May 2024 (Item 4.1)

Report from Meloney Tupou, Maori Governance and Engagement Support Admin

Moved (Tepania / Neho)

That the minutes of the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board meeting held on 24 May 2024, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried

Change of Northland Regional Council Representative (Item 5.1)

Report from Kim Peita, Māori Relationships Manager

Moved (Tepania / Halkyard-Harawira)

That the report 'Change of Northland Regional Council Representative' by Kim Peita, Māori Relationships Manager and dated 5 July 2024, be received.

Carried

Secretariat Note: Chair acknowledged Councillor Peter Lucas-Jones resignation and his contribution to the Board. Councillor Marty Robinson will be the new NRC Representative.

Financial Report (Item 5.2)

Report from Meloney Tupou, Maori Governance and Engagement Support Admin

Note; Financials are not available until yearend. Secretariat will update the Board with financials via email once NRC has accrued yearend invoicing.

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July 2024 Workplan Update (Item 5.3)

Report from Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

Moved (Halkyard-Harawira /McNab)

1. That the report 'July 2024 Workplan Update

That This paper is to provide an update to the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board on the progress of the rautaki workplan.

Carried

Secretariat Note: NRC are able to provide some funding for iwi and hapū for the Making Good Decisions training with WSP. FNDC also can provide some funding. If you are interested please confirm with the secretariat.

Action:

- NRC and FNDC to collaborate and confirm if WSP training can be carried out in Te Hiku.
- FNDC to confirm their funding for 2 positions per year and transfer funds to NRC so we can administer as one programme for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board.
- Hearing commissioner process - As per workplan papers on process have previously been submitted to the board. Refresh to be provided at September board meeting.
- Chair request Te Hiku list of iwi and hapū consent commissioners from WSP website. Te Hiku based commissioners will be identified as the preferred iwi and hapū that will be invited to sit on the hearings for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
 - a. To be clarified in one report.

Secretarial Note: Elizaeth Stacey has made contact with the Chair regarding placing of signs. NTA is now a new entity, inhouse at FNDC.

Action:

- FNDC District Plan update to be presented at September meeting agenda.

Secretarial Note: NRC presented to councillors what is required to support the work for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board . NRC to revisit council with a full proposal to sustain Boards work and seek clarity from the Board which relates to Long Term Plan. Work can then progress through the TSG.

Action:

- TSG Terms of Reference – NRC and Chair to work on document for presentation and FNDC moving forward.

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Proposed Regional Plan Change (Item 5.4)

Report from Alison Newell, Policy Specialist and Tami Woods, Policy and Planning Manager

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Proposed Regional Plan Change' by Alison Newell, Policy Specialist and Tami Woods, Policy and Planning Manager and dated 19 June 2024, be received;
2. That the Board endorse option 2 of this report and recommend to Northland Regional Council that it proceeds with developing a Proposed Plan Change for Te-Oneroa-a-Tōhe generally in line with the process set out in this report.

Action:

- That the Board endorse option 2 of this report and recommend to Northland Regional Council that it proceeds with developing a Proposed Plan Change for Te-Oneroa-a-Tōhe generally in line with the process set out in this report.

Discussion on the process for out of meeting decision making and responses (Item 5.5)

Report from Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

Moved (Halkyard-Harawira / McNab)

That the report 'Discussion on the process for out of meeting decision making and responses' by Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori and dated 8 July 2024, be received.

Carried

Biosecurity - Sea spurge, Euphorbia Paralias (Item 5.6)

Report from Ceres Sharp, Biosecurity Officer - Pest Plants - Wilding Conifer

Detection history

At the end of last year, biosecurity staff found a site of the highly invasive sea spurge, Euphorbia Paralias, on the west coast of the Pouto peninsula. This is an exclusion species for our region, and this is the only known site in Northland. Approximately 25 plants were found and removed in five different locations within a 165m stretch of coast.

Sea spurge is a long-lived herbaceous plant native to Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia. It has become a major weed on the Australian coast. It can displace native plants, changing the natural patterns of sand movement and modifying the habitat for other species. The plant reaches maturity quickly and can produce seeds within a year. These seeds are designed to float and can survive ocean crossings.

Sea spurge was first detected in New Zealand in 2012 and subsequently found at several sites along the west coast of the North Island and one site at the top of the South Island. Ministry for Primary Industries is the lead agency and has been working with local councils and the Department of Conservation to eradicate these infestations. The likely source is seed carried on ocean currents from the Australian populations and there is always a risk of reinvasion via this pathway, particularly

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for the west coast of New Zealand.

Detection on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe

‘Sea spurge’ which was found several weeks ago at two locations North of Waipapakauri Ramp on Ninety Mile Beach. These two locations are the only sites where Sea spurge has been found to date.

Other areas of interest nearby have been visited but no sea spurge was found.

- All plants were removed in their entirety and bagged for disposal. Plant specimens were also sent to the Auckland herbarium and to the MPI laboratory in Auckland.
- The sites were found by a member of the public



Site 1. E:1614046.33 N:6126636.22, Site 2. E: 1613811.30 N:6127282.49

- Sea spurge is still a species for which MPI is the lead agency, however because of the potential for continued reinvasion from Australia (see background below) it is seen as long-term management programme rather than an eradication programme. The MPI programme also currently has very limited resources. As such, staff had already been working with MPI to develop more of a joint management model.

Follow up actions

- Biosecurity staff will continue to undertake control and surveillance of the new site, and are coordinating with the Ministry for Primary Industries, local iwi and hapū and the Department of Conservation to undertake a wider survey in the vicinity of the recent finds.
- NRC biosecurity staff will continue to undertake checks of the known site at least biannually, long term it would be ideal if Iwi were willing to undertake future surveillance work.

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- A further survey up and down the west coast is still required (Once its organized I will check in to see you are able to help assist), the survey will be approximately 15 km of the coast either side of the known infestations.
- NRC is to put out a media release about the plant
- Educate as many local beach users (Long line fishermen, horse riders, walker etc) as possible to keep an eye out for the plant, if they think they have found it, take a photo, mark it or gps the location (if possible) and report it to NRC.

Background on sea spurge in NZ

- Sea spurge, Euphorbia Paralias is a long-lived herbaceous plant native to Europe, northern Africa and Western Asia. It has become a major weed on the Australian coast. It can displace native plants, changing the natural patterns of sand movement and modifying the habitat for other species. The plant reaches maturity quickly and it can produce seeds within a year. Seeds are extremely buoyant and designed to float.
- E.Paralias was first found in NZ in 2012 at several sites along the west coast of the North and one site at the top of the south island, and MPI have been working with local Councils and DOC to eradicate these infestations.
- A risk assessment identified the likely source of the infestations as seeds carried on ocean currents from the Australian infestations. As such, there is always a risk of reinvasion through this pathway, particularly for the west coast of NZ, so ongoing surveillance and control of new infestations will be required. As such, MPI regards the programme as a long-term management programme, rather than an eradication programme.
- The sap of E. Paralias is toxic, and contact with skin and eyes can cause significant reactions.
- There is a native Euphorbia (E. glauca) that can look similar to E. Paralias so correct identification is crucial.

Action:

- *Communication to be made with Iwi Taiao Teams that are working on the beach. Contact numbers can be sourced from Board iwi representatives.*
- *Secretariat to send joint advocacy email to MPI and Doc.*
- *Joint Media Release.*

Geomap presentation (Item 5.7)

Report from Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

The purpose of this report is to introduce Damian Young who is an environmental engineer that has developed and woven a multi layered approach into his professional and business ventures. His clients are represented across multiple industries and sectors including Power Generation, Three Waters providers (Councils across Australasia) and the Marine Sector.

As an Environmental Engineer, he has led in Environmental Science and Infrastructure Management, across Aotearoa. He has specialized in developing and implementing bespoke geospatial solutions to meet environmental, social and economic outcomes, for clients and communities.

Damian will provide a presentation to the board on his knowledge of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe based on his area of expertise.

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Secretarial Note: Item 5.7 to be presented at Septembers meeting.

AGREED ACTIONS

1.	Collaborate and confirm if WSP training can be carried out in Te Hiku.	Council
2.	Confirm their funding for 2 positions per year and transfer funds to NRC so we can administer as one programme for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board.	Council
3.	Hearing commissioner process - As per workplan papers on process have previously been submitted to the board. Refresh to be provided at September board meeting.	NRC
4.	Chair requests Te Hiku list of iwi and hapū consent commissioners from WSP website. Te Hiku based commissioners will be identified as the preferred iwi and hapū that will be invited to sit on the hearings for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe. To be clarified in one report.	Council
5.	FNDC District Plan update to be presented at September meeting agenda	FNDC
6.	TSG Terms of Reference – NRC and Chair to work on document for presentation and FNDC moving forward.	NRC and Chair. FNDC moving forward.
7.	That the Board endorse Item 5.4 option 2 of this report and recommend to Northland Regional Council that it proceeds with developing a Proposed Plan Change for Te-Oneroa-a-Tōhe generally in line with the process set out in this report.	NRC
8.	Communication to be made with Iwi Taiao Teams that are working on the beach. Contact numbers can be sourced from the Board iwi representatives.	Council
9.	Joint advocacy email to MPI and Doc.	NRC
10.	Joint Media Release.	NRC

General Business: *Te Rarawa would like direction on sign off for the consent to approve the building of a fence at the owners cost on private land next to a reserve in Ahipara. Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board approves.*

Whakamoemiti Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 12.20pm. Whakamoemiti by George Riley.

TITLE: Financial Report

From: Meloney Tupou, Maori Governance and Engagement Support Admin

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

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to provide the financial statement of the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board for the period ending 31 August 2024.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Financial Report ' by Meloney Tupou, Maori Governance and Engagement Support Admin and dated 24 January 2024, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

A detailed Financial Report is provided as Attachment 1.

In summary, to date the Board has expended **\$295,084.79** from the following funds:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1. Board Operational Fund | \$150,000 | \$66,101.81 remaining |
| 2. Plan Development Fund | \$250,000 | \$38,813.40 remaining |

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Financial Report - as at 31 August 2024 [↓](#) 

TITLE: Meeting Schedule for 2025

From: Kim Peita, Māori Relationships Manager

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 14 November 2023

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

The purpose of this report is to confirm the meeting frequency and dates of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Board (the Board), for the 2025 calendar year.

The Board will need to consider its work plan for the 2025 calendar year. This meeting will be used by the Board to agree its focus and schedule for the 2025 calendar year.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Meeting Schedule for 2025' by Kim Peita, Māori Relationships Manager and dated 4 September 2024, be received.
2. Set the February 2025 Board Meeting to 21 February 2025.
3. That the Board:
 - a. Set the frequency of the 2025 Board meetings, commencing March 2024, to bi-monthly on the third Friday of that month.
 - b. Contingent on recommendation 3a. being approved, the Board set the meeting dates for 2024 to the third Friday of the month in which the Board shall meet.
 - i. 21 February Te Ahu Centre, Kaitaia
 - ii. 21 March Te Ahu Centre, Kaitaia (workshop)
 - iii. 23 May Te Ahu Centre, Kaitaia
 - iv. 18 July Te Ahu Centre, Kaitaia
 - v. 19 September Te Ahu Centre, Kaitaia
 - vi. 12 December Te Ahu Centre, Kaitaia

Tuhinga | Background

The settlement legislation that established the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board requires the Board to agree a schedule of meetings that will allow the Board to achieve its purpose and properly discharge its functions, and then to review the meeting schedule on a regular basis.

As such, the Board is being asked to consider a schedule of meetings in order to comply with the settlement legislation, and to ensure that time is secured in respective calendars.

The Board in the previous triennium has previously endorsed a meeting schedule, being bi-monthly meetings on the third Friday of the respective month.

Considerations

1. Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Endorse the recommended meeting schedule	The decision is consistent with settlement legislation and dates are secured in respective calendars	Nil
2	Do not endorse the recommended schedule	Nil	The decision will not be consistent with legislation, and it may be difficult to secure time in calendars on a month by month basis
3	Choose an alternative meeting schedule	Board members may decide that a different meeting schedule is more suitable	The day Board members are used to will change

The recommended option is Option 1

2. Significance and engagement

Public consultation is not required.

3. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

This decision will be consistent with the settlement legislation, via which the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board was established.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: September 2024 Workplan Update

From: Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori

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

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

This paper is to provide an update to the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board on the progress of the rautaki workplan.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'September 2024 Workplan Update' by Sheila Taylor, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori and dated 16 September 2024, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe articulates the desired outcomes, objectives and actions for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe (the beach). These outcomes, objectives and actions were developed by Te Oneroa a-Tōhe Board (the Board) to realise the need to protect and care for the beach now and into the future. This workplan looks at the progress being made against the short-term and priority action items contained within Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.

Summary of workplan

The beach plan identifies 54 key action items that will assist in achieving the Boards vision, values outcomes and objectives for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe beach management area. Of these 54 action items, 18 are a priority to be completed in the short term (39% of the action items contained in the plan).

A further eight action items have been identified as a priority due to their association with a proposed regional policy statement, regional plan change, or district plan change process update. Although these seven action items are not classified with a short-term delivery time frame, it may be more practicable for councils to fulfil their obligations in relation to these action items by completing them alongside other action items with short term delivery timeframes.

It is proposed that these 26 (18+8) action items, form the basis for the 2021 workplan which is detailed in appendix one – TOATB 2021 work plan.

Priority action items

Below is a summary of the number and percentage of priority action items for each value identified in the beach plan. From this analysis, it is evident that the primary focus of the Boards 2021 workplan will be on enhancing the values of Ngā Ture Wairua | Spiritual Value and Ngā Kaiārahi | Leadership (65% of priority action items).

Analysis of priority action items by value			
Value	Total number of action items	Number of priority action items	Priority %
Ngā Ture Wairua Spiritual Value	13	10	77%
Ngā Kaiārahi Leadership	14	7	50%
Ecology and Biodiversity	7	2	29%
Mahi Oranga Economic Wellbeing	3	1	33%
Kaupapa Whakahirahira Recreation	8	2	25%
Whakakotahitanga Collaboration	7	3	43%
Maātauranga Education	2	1	50%
Total action items	54	26	48%

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-aTōhe Workplan Update - September 2024 [!\[\]\(fa6f3af6bfa46c5d4a2d362681095beb_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(a9bc825d1a15412853cf9ebcbd72219d_img.jpg\)](#)

Attachment 2: PRIORITY ACTION ITEMS [!\[\]\(17acf1afa8cdf0b67c53d4865a5ed469_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(ece8cabb5adcd402275b8866019cc3b8_img.jpg\)](#)

Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-aTōhe Workplan Update - September 2024					Status
					On track
					Potential delay
					Delayed
Agents	Activity	Action items	Responsible	Commentary	Expected delivery
The board	Mechanical mussel spat harvesting	A34.	The board	Direction required for TSG to progress this action item.	direction required
	Technical Steering Group Terms of Reference			Updates have been provided to Chair. TOR to be presented for approval at next board meeting.	Dec-25
MPI/Fisheries	Fisheries signage at on/off ramps	A26. A27.	unknown	Board directive required	Dec-25
Te Hiku Iwi	Explaining the values and significance of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and Te Ara Wairua	A8.		Funding has been secured via Access 2 Experts to map freshwater sites of significance. Other values and significance of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and Te Ara Wairua will be considered at the same time as the freshwater mahi.	Dec-25
	Speed signage	A38.	NTA	Support for placement of signage remains unpaid voluntary support.	Jun-24
	Map/List of Māori placenames	A5.		Nga Puawai Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe has been a catalyst for the delivery of many action items within the rautaki. Currently funding to support the delivery of these action items is being sourced via Access 2 Experts.	Jun-25
	Development of paper on mauri	A13.		Nga Puawai Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe has been a catalyst for the delivery of many action items within the rautaki. Currently funding to support the delivery of these action items is being sourced via Access 2 Experts.	Jun-25
	Approved commissioners	A18.	Iwi representatives	Iwi representatives to agree on list of preferred hearing commissioners.	Sep-24
	Te Puawaitangi o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe	A5. A6. A8. A13. A19. A25. A29. A30. A32. A34.	Te Puāwaitanga	Nga Puawai Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe has been a catalyst for the delivery of many action items within the rautaki. Funding to support some of the iwi deliverables has been secured via Access 2 Experts. Other funding avenues are currently being considered.	Jun-25
NRC	Regional Plan Change	A6. A7. A9. A12. A20. A21. A35.	Alison Newell, Tami Wood	Update under separate paper attached to this report.	Dec-25
	Scattering of ashes	A11.		Letters were produced in 2021 and distributed to funeral providers. Information to be updated on website as a part of a co-ordinated revamp alongside Iwi project team.	Nov-24
	Resource consent notification and renewal processes	A16. A22.	Stuart Savill	Papers on process have previously been submitted to the board. Refresh to be provided at Dec-24 board meeting.	Dec-24
	Hearing commissioner process	A17.	Stuart Savill	Papers on process have previously been submitted to the board. Refresh to be provided at September board meeting.	Dec-24
	Approved commissioners	A18.	Stuart Savill	Awaiting to agree process	Dec-24
	Environmental management plans	A23.	Kim Peita	No action taken to date	Not started
FNDC	Use of Public Places Bylaw	A1.	unknown	FNDC to advise secretariat of responsible officer and ensure updates are provided to the secretariat on the 5th working day of each month.	Not started
	Vehicle safety on beaches (limits, signage, vehicle type)	A38. A39. A40.	FNDC	Elizabeth Stacey from FNDC will be in attendance at September meeting to discuss delivery pathway.	Dec-24
	District Plan Change	A6. A7. A9. A20. A21. A35.	unknown	as above	Some work completed
	Environmental management plans	A23.	unknown	as above	Not started
	Resource consent notification and renewal processes	A16. A22.	unknown	as above	status unknown
	Hearing commissioner process	A17.	unknown	as above	status unknown
	Approved commissions	A18.	unknown	Awaiting to agree process	status unknown

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PRIORITY ACTION ITEMS	
Action	Description
A1	Through an update to the FNDC Control of the Use of Public Places Bylaw, require approval from the Board for all signage that would otherwise require council approval relating to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
A2	Require agencies, who may establish signage relating to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, to consult with the Board first.
A4	Require any signage relating to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe to be bilingual (e.g. in Te Reo and English).
A6	Provide GIS mapping expertise and templates to support Iwi, Hapū and whānau to identify wāhi tapu and sites of significance in the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Management Area, for the purposes of including these for protection in the district and/or regional plans.
A7	Include sites identified in A6 in the regional and district plans for protection as relevant.
A8	Prepare the information necessary for explaining the values and significance of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and Te Ara Wairua as a culturally significant landscape, and the activities that may have adverse effects on them, for the purposes of this information going into the regional and district plans as outlined in A9.
A9	Identify Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and Te Ara Wairua as a culturally significant landscape in the regional and district plans and specify provisions requiring protection from inappropriate activities.
A11	Provide information to the public explaining that the scattering of human ashes in the sea, on the beach, on sand dunes and in waterways is inappropriate. Share information via: 1. the Board's website; and 2. local funeral providers.
A12	Reflecting Tikanga Māori, include rules in the regional plan prohibiting the scattering of human ashes in the sea, on the beach, on sand dunes and in waterways.
A13	The Board will work with Iwi to develop a paper on mauri, to inform proposed changes to regional and district plans, bylaws and other relevant documents that relate to the beach management area.
A16	Formalise the process by which the Board is notified and receives all applications for resource consents relating to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Management Area for consideration.
A17	Investigate and implement a process for delegating authority to the Board to appoint a commissioner (along with the council consents manager) to decide on non-notified resource consent applications (or applications that do not require a hearing) for resource consents relating to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Management Area.
A18	Formalise a list of approved commissioners to consider resource consents relating to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Management Area.
A20	Change the regional and district plans so that activities that require resource consent in the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Management Area, or adjacent to the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Management Area that may have an impact on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, must include in their assessment of environmental effects an analysis of the effects on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
A21	Change the regional and district plans to recognise that the Board must be considered an affected person/body regarding notification of a resource consent application where the adverse effects on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe are minor or more than minor.
A22	Establish a process for the Board to receive and review resource consent applications relating to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
A26	Provide signage explaining fisheries limits and customary practices on each formal entrance to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe (link to signage strategy).
A32	Create an inventory on the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe website of all current, ongoing and proposed projects in and around the Beach Management Plan relating to the betterment of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
A34	By 30 June 2021, the Board will determine the specific adverse effects of concern from mechanical mussel spat harvesting on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe requiring management, and the appropriate method for management. If the identified method is for mechanical mussel spat harvesting to obtain resource consent, then the NRC will initiate a plan change to include such rules in the regional plan. Note: In the interim, the Board accepts the Code of Practice in its current state as the appropriate means for managing the impacts of mechanical mussel spat harvesting.
A35	Amend regional and district plans to require resource consent for new commercial activities related to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, including requirements: 1. For the assessment of consistency with the vision, objectives and desired outcomes outlined in this Beach Management Plan. 2. That specify that the Board is an affected person regarding notification of an application, where the adverse effects on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe are considered minor or more than minor.

PRIORITY ACTION ITEMS	
Action	Description
A38	Undertake changes to the FNDC Bylaw(s) specifying safe speed limits and other measures along Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe including: 1. 30km/per hour speed limit within 200m of any beach accessway or any activity (e.g. boat launching, people fishing etc) on the beach; 2. 60km/per hour speed limit for the remainder of the beach; 3. No driving vehicles along the beach in the sea except when launching boats. 4. Prohibiting vehicles on sand dunes.
A40	Provide signage to identify speed restrictions on the beach.
A46	Deliver presentations to explain the Beach Management Plan (once finalised), regarding its interpretation and implementation, to: 1. Key council personnel (e.g. full council presentation, consent planners, policy planners etc); 2. Iwi and Hapū; and 3. Other agencies.
A48	Actively communicate the presence and purpose of the Iwi endorsed kaitiaki through: 1. profiles on websites 2. media releases 3. updates on social media.
A51	Seek commitment and timeframes from Iwi and Hapū, FNDC, NRC and other relevant agencies as to when the Beach Management Plan will be implemented in regional and district strategies and plans, local government planning, Iwi and Hapū management plans and the Northland Conservation Management Strategy.
A54	Work with other agencies to develop a regularly updated events programme that celebrates Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe by connecting, engaging and educating people.

TITLE: Speed Limit Update and Discussion

From: Kim Peita, Māori Relationships Manager

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

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board has recommended setting speed limits on the beach that are appropriate for pedestrian activity and vehicle movements. These speed limit recommendations have been adopted by council and are certified by Waka Kotahi. New speed signage has been installed in Ahipara (all entrances) and Waipapakauri and the speed limits in the Interim Speed Management Plan have been activated in the National Speed Limit Register.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Speed Limit Update & Next Steps' by Elizabeth Stacey, Road Safety and Traffic Engineer, and dated 16 September, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

The Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board have developed a Beach Management Plan that informed council of the Board's direction for setting speeds on beaches. In consultation with the Board, council adopted new speed limits for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and those speeds were subsequently certified by Waka Kotahi.

At the 16 February, 2024 meeting the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board approved the installation of signage on the beach to mark the transition between the 30kph signage at the various beach access points and the 60kph speed limit on the remainder of the beach. This signage was installed and new speed limits activated in the National Speed Limit Register.

The approved Interim Speed Management Plan lists the following speed for Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe:

A 30kph speed limit to encompass the following areas:

- From the western end of Te Kohanga / Shipwreck Bay to a point 200m north of the Kaka Street access point (Ahipara)
- 400m to the south of the West Coast Entrance at Waipapakauri Beach access point.
- 200m to the north of the West Coast Entrance at Waipapakauri Beach access point.

The remainder of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Ninety Mile Beach to have a speed limit of 60kph.

Discussion/Ngā Kōrerorero

At this time, no 30kph speed limit signage has been installed in areas outside of what is approved under the speed management plan. All beach speeds north of Waipapakauri have a speed limit of 60kph.

Staff is seeking to gain direction from the Board for the planned signage of beach entrances north of the Waipapakauri Beach Access point and define what, if any, regulatory signage is required from council.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: **Proposed Regional Plan Change**

From: Alison Newell, Policy Specialist and Tami Woods, Policy and Planning Manager

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

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

At its 12th July meeting, the Board recommended Northland Regional Council (council) proceed with a proposed plan change to the Regional Plan for Northland (proposed plan change) to complete actions in Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe (the Beach Management Plan).

This report provides an update on the proposed plan change process and timeline.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Proposed Regional Plan Change' by Alison Newell, Policy Specialist and Tami Woods, Policy and Planning Manager and dated 19 August 2024, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe (the Beach Management Plan) includes specific actions for council to take relating to the Regional Plan for Northland (the Regional Plan) which control activities in the coastal marine area (CMA) and freshwater bodies, discharges to land, water and air, land disturbance and vegetation clearance.

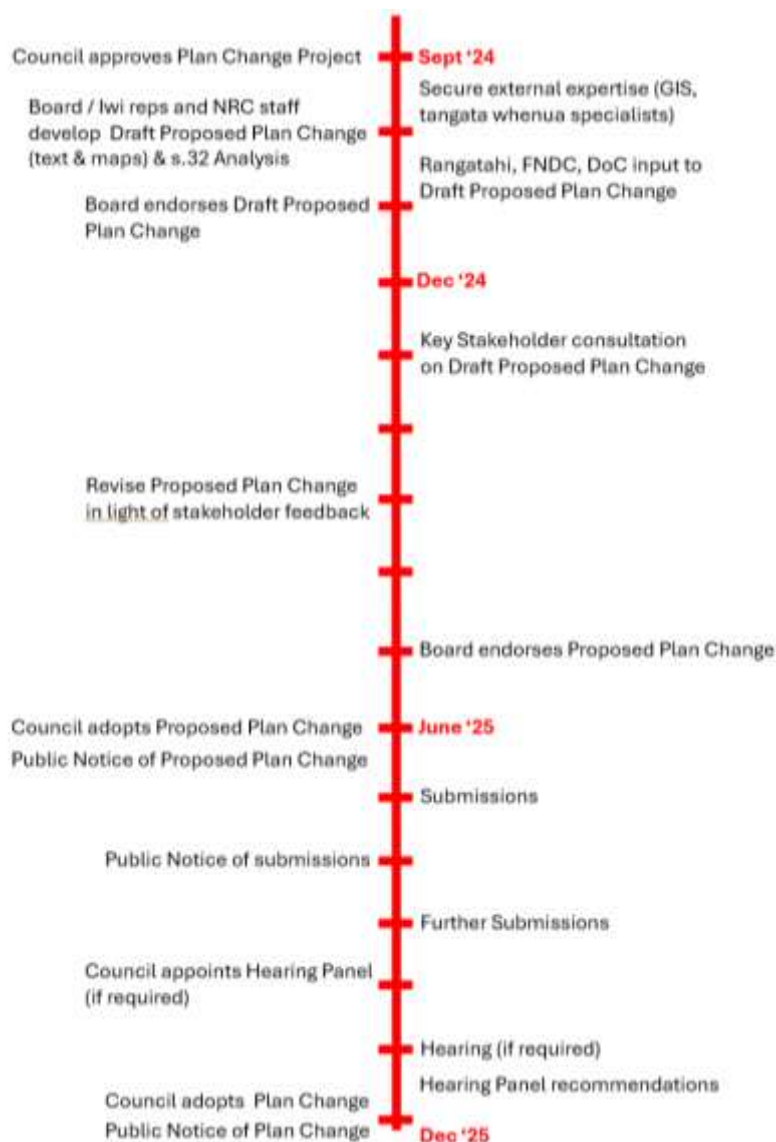
Relevant actions from Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe (Beach Management Plan)

A6.	Provide GIS mapping expertise and templates to support Iwi, Hapū and whānau to identify wāhi tapu and sites of significance in the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Management Area, for the purposes of including these for protection in the district and/or regional plans.
A7.	Include sites identified in A6 in the regional and district plans for protection as relevant.
A9.	Identify Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and Te Ara Wairua as a culturally significant landscape in the regional and district plans and specify provisions requiring protection from inappropriate activities.
A12.	Reflecting Tikanga Māori, include rules in the regional plan prohibiting the scattering of human ashes in the sea, on the beach, on sand dunes and in waterways.
A20.	Change the regional and district plans so that activities that require resource consent in the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Management Area, or adjacent to the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Management Area that may have an impact on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, must include in their assessment of environmental effects an analysis of the effects on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe.
A21.	Change the regional and district plans to recognise that the Board must be considered an affected person/body regarding notification of a resource consent application where the adverse effects on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe are minor or more than minor.
A35.	Amend regional and district plans to require resource consent for new commercial activities related to Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe, including requirements: 1. For the assessment of consistency with the vision, objectives and desired outcomes outlined in this Beach Management Plan. 2. That specify that the Board is an affected person regarding notification of an application, where the adverse effects on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe are considered minor or more than minor.

The Resource Management Act (RMA) sets out the process that council must follow to make a change to the Regional Plan (Schedule 1 Part 1), including consulting with iwi authorities and those affected by the proposed plan change, publicly notifying the proposed plan change, and a public submissions and hearings process.

Whilst a plan change process can take several years from start to finish, it is envisaged that with good engagement with those most affected by the proposed plan change and community buy-in, this process will be completed sooner. If no submissions opposing the plan change are received on the publicly notified plan change, it could be completed by July 2025. If a submission opposing the proposed plan change were to be received, then the plan change process would take longer and a hearing would likely be needed.

The timeline below sets out the key steps and milestones:



Benefits of implementing Te Rautaki Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe (Beach Management Plan) Actions

By including provisions in the Regional Plan, the values of Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe can be better protected, as the rules (once operative) will require consent applicants to consider how their activity will impact on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and consider how to avoid, remedy or mitigate any minor or more than minor adverse effects. The scattering of ashes would be prohibited.

Te-Oneroa-a-Tōhe Beach Management Area is already identified on Regional Plan maps as a Significant Ecological Area, Significant Marine Mammal and Seabird Area, Significant Bird Area, and

parts of the Beach Management Area are identified as Nationally or Regionally Significant Surf Breaks. Policies and rules are then triggered requiring specific consideration of the values being protected, e.g. ecological, biodiversity and recreational values.

Identifying wāhi tapu and Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe and Te Awa Wairua as “Sites, Areas and Landscapes of Significance to Tāngata Whenua” (Sites of Significance) on the Regional Plan maps will trigger additional protections and considerations for activities in and adjacent to these identified Sites of Significance relating to cultural and spiritual values. Identifying them in the Regional Plan also requires sharing of information about them (noting that sensitive information does not have to be included and can be held in a Silent File), see **Attachment 1** for an example of the type of information provided for Sites of Significance.

Next Steps:

1. Council to approve development of proposed plan change at its 24th September meeting.
2. Staff to develop draft proposed text and framework for section 32 analysis, and to secure GIS support for SoS mapping¹.
3. Board members and iwi representatives² to identify sites, areas and landscapes of significance to be included in regional plan, and to compile relevant information (including council SoS template).
4. Data sharing protocols to be developed between council and iwi regarding SoS, and processes for handling sensitive information as required.
5. Board to consider a draft proposed plan change text as basis for engagement with affected parties at its November meeting.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Sites of Significance Regional Plan information (Patuharakeke) [↓](#) 

¹ A request to Access2Experts for GIS support has been lodged and is pending approval.

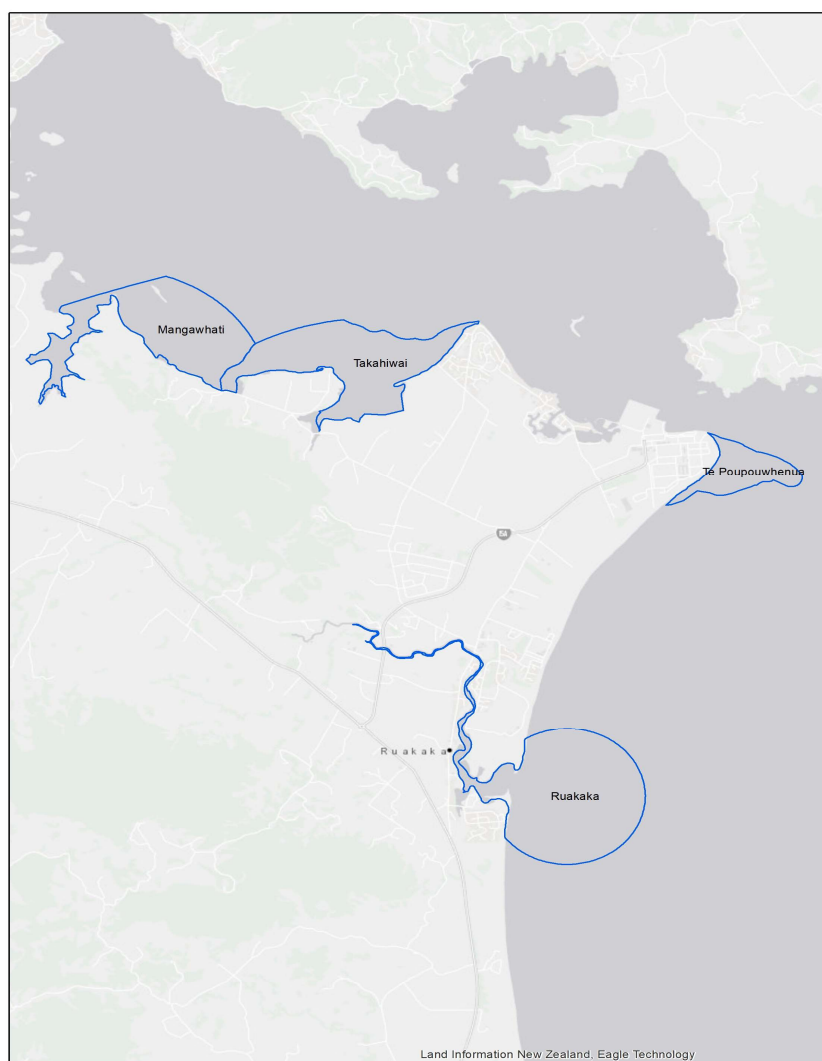
² Graeme Neho (Ngati Kuri), Waitai Petera (Te Aupōuri), George Riley (Te Rarawa), Wallace Rivers (Ngai Akoto) supported by Sheila Taylor (Te Huia Consulting) and GIS support.

Site, area, or landscape of significance to tangata whenua work sheet

Tangata whenua group: Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board

Site, area, or landscape name: Ruakaka Estuary Mahinga Mataitai

Map of Patuharakeke Mahinga Mataitai Areas:



What are the values that should be protected?

- Traditional and contemporary Mahinga Mataitai values and other historical uses and events outlined in the evidence to follow, including:
 - Traditional harvest and customary management of kaimoana and other taonga species
 - Source of rongoa (medicinal plants)
 - Source of weaving materials
 - Source of mātauranga
- Ecological values; biodiversity, shellfish beds, mangrove nurseries for juvenile fish, taonga species and habitats that Patuharakeke have obligations toward in respect of kaitiakitanga.

Why is the site, area or landscape significant?

Traditional significance:

Resource use:

- The salt marsh areas in the southern arm of the estuary were harvest sites for harakeke, muka and other plants used for weaving and rongoa (healing and medicinal purposes).
- Manu harvest areas, including Kuaka (Godwit) customary harvesting in and around the intertidal area.
- Hangi stones were collected at river outlets.

Travel and communication linkages:

- The Ruakaka River historically provided important transportation routes. These trade and transport networks served a major social and political function in maintaining the linkages from one hapū to the next. For Patuharakeke, acting as kaitiaki (guardian of the resources and taonga) and kaimanaaki (host), this helped entrench its recognition as a means of maintaining its viability as a hapū holding mana over its rohe.

Area of mana moana for fisheries and other rights:

- Significant kaimoana (and other taonga species) harvesting and management area used historically and to this day by Patuharakeke as mana moana.

Implementation of traditional management measures:

- Rāhui are still practiced in contemporary times when drownings occur at Ruakaka.

Cultural significance:

Implementation of concepts such as kaitiakitanga and manākitanga:

- Patuharakeke consider the waters of Ruakaka Estuary to be a taonga gifted by tupuna that they as kaitiaki have a duty to conserve and protect for future generations. Patuharakeke continue to carry out duties as kaitiaki of these Mahinga Mataitai.
- Patuharakeke tupuna harvested kai moana as a common act of kaitiakitanga and manākitanga. The Rohe Moana Management Plan sets out intentions to recover depleted stocks and ensure future capacity to provide taonga kai moana to manaaki manuhiri at hui and tangihanga on the marae and on the tables of whanau homes.
- Patuharakeke have consistently carried a kaitiaki role as; beach ambassadors, kaitiaki customary Permit Issuers, Honorary Fisheries Officers, Monitors and surveyors, and managers of areas of concern.
- Patuharakeke are active in monitoring mahinga kai, including via a 5-year Community Pipi and Cultural Health Monitoring Programme currently underway at Ruakaka Estuary. This programme is funded through the Whangarei Harbour Health Improvement Fund. The monitoring employs cultural health indicators alongside joint surveys with research organisations such as NIWA. These activities serve as a clear expression of kaitiakitanga.

Spiritual significance

- Baptisms formerly have taken place at Ruakaka River/Estuary.

What is the evidence of endorsement by the relevant tangata whenua community?

Ruakaka Estuary Mahinga Mataitai has been described, mapped and approved for identification by Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board and wider hapū through numerous ratification hui and Tribunal hearing, and is enshrined in the following hapū endorsed documents:

- The Patuharakeke Sites of Significance to Māori Final Cultural landscape Report 2015
- Patuharakeke Rohe Moana Management Plan 2018
- Patuharakeke Statement of Claim before the Waitangi Tribunal (Te Paparahi o Te Raki, Northland Inquiry 2011)
- Patuharakeke Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2014

The Patuharakeke Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2014 provides further written evidence of the significance of this area. It also sets out a key objective in relation to this area, namely that all mahinga kai sites in the rohe are managed, monitored and enhanced by Patuharakeke.

That this is supported by the relevant tangata whenua community is evidenced by the process of the plan development, namely:

- Formulation of a hapū “working party” to lead the review and update of the HEMP;
- A Desktop review of existing plan, other HEMP’S and identification of gaps;
- An initial workshop to form the working party and allocate tasks;
- One initial hui-a-hapū at the start of the work programme to seek hapu input on the vision and clarification/ identify “resource” issues of significance to Patuharakeke;
- Four wananga/workshops with working party and other key hapū members to discuss draft provisions (issues, objectives, policies and methods) for the HEMP;
- A “report back” hui-a-hapū seeking ratification of draft plan with presentation of the issues of significance, policy direction and draft provisions to the wider hapū through hui for comment and endorsement;
- Presentation and circulation of the full draft for feedback and editorial review;
- Presentation of the completed HEMP to Local Authorities and Agencies.

TITLE: **Regional Pest Management and Marine Pathways Plan 2025-2035**

From: Don McKenzie, Pou Tiaki Pūtaiao - GM Biosecurity; Leon Keefer, Policy Specialist - Freshwater and April Nordstrom, Kaitātari Kaupapa Wai Māori

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Don McKenzie, Pou Tiaki Pūtaiao - GM Biosecurity, on

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

NRC staff are undertaking a review of the Regional Pest Management and Marine Pathways Plan 2017-2027. It is proposed to complete the review and develop a new Plan over the next 10 – 12 months. The review is being undertaken pursuant to sections 68-78 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, which includes a range of mandatory steps that must be taken throughout the plan-making process. The method in which each step is completed provides some flexibility and discretion to the councils authorising the Plan.

Once adopted by council the Plan will be in place for 10 years and staff are proposing to reflect council's Te Tiriti Partner recommendations and make practicable changes to this Plan that will further enable the recognition and protection of taonga species and their habitats within a regulatory framework that does not explicitly require such. We are in the process of confirming our consultation and engagement strategy that will seek out the knowledge, successes, concerns, and aspirations of our Tiriti Partners, including iwi, hapū, and other communities actively involved in biosecurity.

We will seek approval from council at the 22 October meeting to commence consultation and to officially proceed with the development of the new Regional Pest Management and Marine Pathway Plan. A high-level overview of our plan review process is set out below for information and consideration by Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe Board for feedback.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

1. That the report 'Regional Pest Management and Marine Pathways Plan 2025-2035' Don McKenzie, Biosecurity Group Manager; April Nordstrom, Kaitātari Kaupapa Wai Māori; Leon Keefer, Policy Specialist, 9 September 2024, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) (s12B) requires regional councils to provide leadership in activities that prevent, reduce, or eliminate adverse effects from harmful organisms that are present in New Zealand in its region. NRC does this through a range of programmes, methods, and projects that are led by the teams within the Biosecurity Group.

The framework within which our biosecurity teams operate is provided in the Northland Regional Pest and Marine Pathway Management Plan 2017-2027 (the Plan). This is a statutory document that sets out:

- the responsibilities and obligations of individuals and organisations within the region to manage unwanted pest species;
- the organisms declared as pests;
- the programmes and attributes of pest species, including objectives and rules.

The above includes regulatory measures that:

- prevent the sale and/or propagation of pest species;
- restrict activities within areas that could increase the risk of pest transmission;
- enable enforcement / prosecution powers where rules have been infringed;
- identify management programmes to achieve specific outcomes for each pest species.

In the development of the Pest Plan, we are required to justify the management of each pest species and the associated costs to achieve the stated management outcomes. This aspect of the Plan development is largely comprised of a 'cost-benefit analysis' for each pest that draws on expert opinions, monitoring data, community consultation outcomes, and national-level / cross-regional objectives.

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Examples may include:

- **Exclusion species:** Wallabies are not known to be present in Northland. Were they able to become established, they could devastate native bush due to their diet and behaviour (high environmental, cultural, and social costs). Implementing a rule to ban them from entering, being kept, and being bred in Northland has a low cost but significant potential benefits.
- **Eradication species:** Exotic Caulerpa has been found in waters off Northland's east coast in 2023. It has established rapidly due to its ability to colonise and could result in significant economic and environmental destruction due to its growth habit (smothering natural sea floor). Known areas have been mapped and are actively managed to remove significant

quantities of this species at great economic cost – costs that are justified due to the potential loss of natural habitat if this species was not managed.

- **Progressive control:** Manchurian wild rice has significant populations along the Wairoa River banks upstream from the Kaipara Harbour. It is a species that requires ongoing management due to its ability to spread via rhizomes and seed dispersal. While it is not considered financially viable to eradicate this species from Northland, we are able to effectively contain this pest to its existing range.
- **Sustained control:** Possums are well established in all areas of Northland. Due to their mobile nature and lack of natural predators, ongoing trapping and hunting is required to manage their populations. It is not considered to be financially viable to eradicate this species from Northland. However, targeted trapping programmes in specific areas demonstrate that ongoing control provides significant environmental, cultural, and social benefits to our ngāhere, and significant economic benefits by reducing the potential spread of tuberculosis.

In reviewing our existing CBA, it has become apparent that further engagement with our Te Tiriti Partners is needed to build a more robust CBA and Pest Plan and one that gives effect to council's Te Tiriti commitments. Therefore, we are proposing to achieve the legislative requirements that are set out in the Biosecurity Act 1993 while giving effect to NRC's commitments to its Partners, including our commitments and principles set out in Taiki ē. Consultation with our Te Tiriti Partners and stakeholders will be key to highlight and focus on key areas to implement in the Pest Plan.

Non-Statutory Strategy

Additional aspirations and objectives (outside of the Pest Plan) may be incorporated into a wider Biosecurity Strategy. Such strategies are not required under the Biosecurity Act 1993 (i.e. non-statutory) and may be developed in parallel with the Plan to help coordinate and steer our non-statutory biosecurity programmes if desired by council. NRC does not currently hold such a document, though NRC does manage a range of non-statutory programmes (<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/environment/weed-and-pest-control/biosecurity-programmes/>) that seek on-the-ground support and responses from community groups and hapū. These programmes are reported on in our annual and operational plans.

Historically, and again more recently, Biosecurity Strategies have been published by other regional councils to increase the public understanding and exposure to their overall biosecurity programmes. Such documents seek to integrate the statutory and non-statutory biosecurity functions that regional councils undertake. For example:

- Partnership programmes, such as Community Pest Control Areas and High Value Areas;
- Promoting and advocating different pest management methods;
- Coordination of internal (Council) and external initiatives in our region's biosecurity;

A decision to develop a non-statutory strategy be made following the receipt of feedback from our communities that would support this.

Consultation and engagement with Tāngata whenua

The Taiki ē strategy provides a clear roadmap towards giving effect to Te Tiriti obligations, and provides guidance to development of a communications & engagement plan that is authentic and influences decisions that are made throughout the development of the Pest Plan 2027-2037 and its implementation. Consulting and engaging with tāngata whenua is critical to understanding the cultural and economic impact of pest species, how they are managed, and how the Pest Plan aligns with iwi/hapū-led projects and their desired biodiversity/biosecurity outcomes for their taiao.

Next Steps:

1. Council to approve development of proposed plan, commencement of consultation, and methodologies for the these at its 22 October meeting.
2. Staff to engage with iwi/hapū, industry representatives, pest control community groups, and the wider general public to seek feedback on plan change starting in November 2024.
3. Staff to undertake cost-benefit analyses for all new pest species and any pest species with changes to rules/objectives.
4. Development of Regional Pest Management and Marine Pathway Plan 2025 – 2035, aiming for a final plan to be submitted to council for approval by August 2025.
5. Parallel development of a non-statutory Biosecurity Strategy, if deemed useful by council, following completion of public engagement.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: **Te Hiku Water Study Update**

From: Meloney Tupou, Maori Governance and Engagement Support Admin

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

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

This document acts as a 'placeholder' for the report 'Te Hiku Water Study Update' which was unable to be completed in time for the circulation of the agenda.

The report will be sent out to members under separate cover prior to our meeting on Friday.