



## Te Kārearea Agenda

**Date:** Tuesday, 23 June, 2020  
**Time:** 1:00 pm  
**Location:** Council Chamber  
Forum North, Rust Avenue  
Whangarei  
**Attendees:** Cr Phil Halse (Chairperson Council Chambers)  
Taipari Munro (Chairperson - Marae based hui)  
Her Worship the Mayor Sheryl Mai  
Cr Gavin Benney  
Cr Ken Couper  
Cr Greg Innes  
Cr Anna Murphy  
Cr Carol Peters  
Cr Simon Reid  
Delaraine Armstrong  
Janelle Beazley  
Deborah Harding  
Merepeka Henley  
Sharon Kaipo  
Mike Kake  
Violet Gough-Sade

For any queries regarding this meeting please contact  
the Whangarei District Council on (09) 430-4200.

1. Open Meeting
2. Karakia/Mihi
3. Apologies
4. Introductions (Whakawhanaungatanga)
5. Reports:
  - 5.1 Inaugural Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum 5
6. General Business
7. Closure of Meeting - Karakia

## ***Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum – Terms of Reference***

### **Membership**

<b>Chairperson</b>	Council based meetings: Councillor Phil Halse Marae based hui: Taipari Munro
<b>Members</b>	Her Worship the Mayor Sheryl Mai Councillors Gavin Benney, Ken Couper, Greg Innes, Anna Murphy, Carol Peters, Simon Reid Seven mandated hapū representatives Delaraine Armstrong, Janelle Beazley, Violet Gough-Sade, Deborah Harding, Merepeka Henley, Sharon Kaipo, Mike Kake
<b>Meetings</b>	Monthly to September 2020, alternating between Council Chambers and Marae based hui
<b>Quorum</b>	8 comprised of 4 councillor and 4 hapū members

### ***Preamble***

Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum was formed late in 2012 between Te Huinga (as advocates of the hapū of Whangarei) and Whangarei District Council. The desire to 'develop more robust partnership arrangements over time' was signaled in the agreement. This partnership Committee Represents an important step in that process. While the Purpose, Key Responsibilities and Delegations form the basis for the Terms of Reference to determine what the Committee will do, it is important that the respective principles of each of the Partners continue to underpin the relationship. The Statement of Principle for each of the Partners, as established in the foundation relationship agreement, is below.

### **Te Huinga Statement of Principles**

He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni (Declaration of Independence – 1835) and Te Tiriti o Waitangi, 1840 provides the foundational doctrines of authority and partnership that are being sought after by the hapū of Whangārei as the relationship develops with the Whangārei District Council.

Te Huinga will work towards achieving the strategic intent.

#### ***Strategic Intent***

- Vision/Te Pae Tawhiti: 'Ma nga hapū ano nga hapū e korero' - 'Hapū self reliance and prosperity'
- Mission/Te Kaupapa: 'Achieving hapū aspirations through effective and enduring relationships'
- Whangārei - Māori Community Outcomes:
  - a A rohe with a vibrant Māori culture
  - b A Māori community, which is healthy and highly educated
  - c A society that protects and cares for all its members

- d A rohe with a flourishing Māori economy
- e A society that appreciates and cares for its natural environment
- Nga tikanga – Values
  - a Whanau – the extended family is the social unit that Māori identify with.
  - b Mana Hapū - Hapū are the cornerstone of the Māori community and identity.
  - c Mana Motuhake – self-determination, self-reliance and self-sustainability.
  - d Whakarite – Invest time and energy in building decision-making capacity and capability.
  - e Te Manawatoopu – Of one heart and mind. We are stronger working together.
  - f Kia maia – Providing leadership through courage.

### Whangārei District Council Statement of Principles

In order to improve and enhance relationships with Māori, Council acknowledge a strategic platform is required upon which to continue to build strong relationships. Council is committed to collaboration with Māori organisations within the District.

Council has a contribution to make towards Māori wellbeing, be it environmental, social, cultural/spiritual or economic. Additionally, further collaboration and relationship building processes with Crown agencies and other local territorial authorities will continue as all such organisations make up part of the many services that impact on Māori wellbeing.

Whangārei District Council wishes to engage with Māori hapū and to recognize the Treaty of Waitangi. The Local Government Act 2002 outlines the obligations of local authorities around the Treaty of Waitangi.

### Purpose

To enable the primary partners (Council and hapū of Whangārei) to work closely together to achieve the agreed vision 'He Whenua Rangatira - Whangārei, a district of prosperity, wellbeing and empowered communities' and mission 'Ka tūtuki te Kāwanatanga ā-rohe, ka puāwai hoki te kotahitanga me ōna tini kaupapa - Local Government that works through effective partnership and shared decisions to provide practical solutions'. Central to this is continued development of robust partnerships through learning conversations.

The Committee provides a platform for high level/strategic discussions and priority setting between the primary partners, with preference given to *kanohi ki te kanohi* (face-to-face) and preserving tikanga. Areas of focus include, but are not limited to;

- Identifying the cultural, economic, environmental, and social issues/decisions of Council that are significant for Māori<sup>1</sup> in the Whangārei District. (participation)
- Ensuring Council complies with statutory provisions that refer to Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi), including providing oversight of key processes and controls (assurance)
- To agree mutual strategic priorities (direction)

---

<sup>1</sup> Māori in this context is defined as people that affiliate to a whanau, hapū, Iwi, mana whenua groups



## Key responsibilities

- Participation
  - Develop pathways (and processes) that will achieve lasting and meaningful relationships between Māori and Council.
  - Ensure the views of Māori are taken into account.
  - Recommend ways to develop Māori capacity to contribute to decision making processes
  - Recommend ways to develop Council capacity for He Whakaputanga and Te Tiriti o Waitangi
  - Provide for equitable participation
- Direction
  - Provide advice on topics referred by Council and Māori
  - Provide advice and recommendations on key strategic policies, plans and projects of Council, including but not limited to growth strategies, the Long Term Plan and the District Plan
  - Identify matters of significance to Māori that may require joint positions/advocacy with external agencies (i.e. co-governance) or recommendations to Council
  - Identifying joint/agreed strategic priorities of the partners, along with the mechanisms for implementation
  - Monitor progress of each partner on strategic priorities
  - Recommend to Council the name for a new Standing Committee
- Assurance
  - Monitor and advise on council's compliance with its legislative obligations to Māori, including under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991.
  - Receive and consider audit reports on Council's compliance with its legislative obligations
  - Monitor and ensure that appropriate action is being taken
  - Monitor and assess the primary partner relationship against its vision and mission
  - Monitoring compliance with statutory provisions that refer to Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi), including providing oversight of key processes and controls



## 5.1 Inaugural Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum

**Meeting:** Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum  
**Date of meeting:** 23 June 2020  
**Reporting officer:** Dominic Kula – General Manager Strategy and Democracy

### 1 Purpose

To start discussion of strategic outcomes and for the Partners to update one another.

### 2 Recommendation

That the Partnership Forum note the report.

### 3 Background

Councils are required under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making.

In Whangārei Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum was formed late in 2012 between Te Huinga (as advocates of the hapū of Whangārei) and Whangārei District Council. Since that time Te Kārearea has been the key governance level mechanism for Māori participation in decision making.

Immediately following the 2019 election a hui was held between councillors and Te Huinga. The hui identified a desire from both parties for the Partnership to be more strategic.

On 12 February a further Briefing was held between councillors and Te Huinga to work through draft terms of reference, alongside options for Māori participation in decision making. At the Briefing a Working Group of hapū representatives and councillors was formed.

The recommendations of the Working Group were adopted at the Council meeting of 28 May. At that meeting Council established “Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum from June 2020 - September 2020 in order to bed in a new way of working, and test Terms of Reference”.

### 4 Discussion

Having established Te Kārearea the inaugural meeting provides an opportunity to start korero on ‘what strategic looks like’.

It also provides an opportunity for the partners to update one another on the ‘financial and procedural matters’ identified when Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum was established.

#### 4.1 Starting a strategic discussion

While Te Kārearea has been the a key governance level mechanism for Māori participation in decision since it's creation in 2012 many of the matters raised for discussion through the Forum have been operational. The desire for Te Kārearea to be more strategic provides an opportunity to 'recast' the discussion/focus.

To do this the Partners need to work through respective and collective priorities, including how they can be progressed (or not) within the context and frameworks that each are subject to. Success will involve the right issue being raised at the right time and in the right way (be that in accordance with Tikanga or through legislative processes).

One of the proposed areas of focus for initial discussion is therefore the regulatory framework that Council is subject to, particularly in terms of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The RMA sets out a hierarchy of planning documents / functions across regional and district councils. As Council is currently working through the rolling review of the District Plan it is proposed to work through the planning framework (including the respective responsibilities of regional and district councils) and some of the recurring issues that have been raised through Te Kārearea in order to identify areas of focus going forward.

At the same time as the rolling review of the District Plan hapū have been working through the outcomes of the Tane Whakapiripiri Report (Attachment 1). The report, amongst other things, sought to 'lift the capacity of ngā hapū o Whangārei to engage with Local Government in matters of importance relating to natural resource protection, management and any associated economic opportunity'. One of the key recommendations of the report was the creation of a hapū practitioners pool. This would provide an important technical forum to work with hapū on RMA processes (particularly in relation to the District Plan). This will be touched on in this meeting, with a view to further discussion going forward.

Alongside discussion of the RMA it is proposed to provide an overview of the upcoming Long Term Plan (LTP) process. This will involve;

- Providing an overview of components of LTP process that have been discussed with councillors to date, and the high level priorities that councillors have to date identified for this LTP round
- Picking out some of the recurring infrastructure issues from the Action Plan last term (Attachment 2) and reframing them in a strategic context (i.e. instead of focussing on potholes or grading of an individual unsealed road, looking at priorities for spending on the transportation network)

From Council's perspective these two topics would provide an overview of what we provide for in the regulatory space, and what we deliver through the LTP.

It is hoped that these, along with key strategic issues brought forward by hapū, can progress the strategic discussion.

#### 4.2 Financial and procedural matters

At this meeting an update will be provided on the 'financial and procedural matters' identified to be worked through in the supporting information considered by Council on 28 May 2020.

This will include an update from hapū on consultation on the potential for a standing committee, and the mandating process for members of the committee if created by Council in September 2020.

A presentation will be provided at the meeting.

## **5 Attachments**

1. Tane Whakapiripiri
2. 2016 – 2019 Te Kārearea Action Plan



# TANE WHAKAPIRIPIRI

LIFTING NGĀ HAPŪ O WHANGĀREI CAPACITY TO ENGAGE WITH LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

**Authors:**

Chetham, J.

Cooper, J.

Tautari, R.

TPK Client Report:ND0E-MDF/WR.29771.43831

Report date : August 2019

Whangārei



# TANE WHAKAPIRIRI WHAKATATAMA

E Io Matua Kore i te rangi  
Te Kaihanga o nga mea katoa, puta noa i te Ao  
Ko koe ano te matapuna o te ora, te Mauri, te Tapu, te Mana, te Ihi, te Wehi  
e whakawhetaitia nei e te tini e te mano

Kahore he hauotaota kei runga i a koe  
Memeha ai nga kino katoa o nga wheua  
Takahia, totikatia te hikoi i te Ao Turoa  
Parea nga tikanga, kia kore e mau ki te hinengaro o te tangata  
Kaua hoki te minenga e tukua kia whakawaia

Whakanoatia te tapu o nga hau-rongoa i te Putaiao  
Kia mau ki te mauri o nga tikanga i tukua iho e Io Matua  
Atawhaitia, manaakitia mai, nga Kaihautu o nga rongoa

Whakarongo ake ra, ki te tangi a nga Whanau, Hapu, nga Iwi  
mo nga taonga tuku iho a nga Matua Tupuna. kia tu rangatira tonu

Haumie – Hui e

**TAIKI E**

Ka nukunuku, Ka nekeneke  
 Ka nukunuku Ka nekeneke  
 Titiro ki nga tai o Tokerau e hora nei  
 Mehe Pipiwharaua ki tua  
 Takoto te pai  
 Takoto te pai  
 Whiti whiti Tata tata  
 Whiti whiti Tata tata  
 He ra taua ki tau  
 Takoto te pai Takoto te pai

Ko te wehi ki te Atua  
 Me whakakororia tona ingoa nga waa katoa

Kia tau mai te aroha nga manaakitanga o te atua ki runga a tatou nga waa katoa  
 Tena koutou i o tatou tini mate  
 Kua wheturangitia ki te korowai o Ranginui  
 Kotou kua wehe atu ki te po ki te tua o te arai  
 Ki te okiokinga i o tatou tupuna

### **HAERE HAERE HAERE**

Ka huri ki te hunga ora tena koutou tena koutou  
 Tena koutou nga hapu o Whangarei nga mihi kia koutou katoa i raro i te kaupapa o  
 Tane Whakapiripiri ko tutuki te kaupapa i whakarotia a koutou i raro ia Tane Whakapiripiri

No reira nga mihi nui kia koutou katoa i haere mai ki nga hui o Tane Whakapiripiri e pana ki te taiao

# CONTENTS

	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.	INTRODUCTION	4
1.2	Background	4
2.	METHODOLOGY	7
2.1	Desktop Stocktake	7
2.2	Online Survey	17
2.3	Wananga/Hui	26
3.	FINDINGS	31
3.1	Capacity of Ngā Hapū o Whangārei in Relation to Resource Protection and Management A Snapshot	31
3.2	Relationships, Representation and Resourcing	32
3.3	Hapū Mātauranga	41
3.4	Legislation	44
4.	RECOMMENDATIONS	48
4.1	Summary Table	48
4.2	Ngā hapū o Whangārei Technicians (kaitiaki) Pool/Roopu	51
4.3	Ngā Hapū o Whangārei Wananga/Workshop Schedule/Package	52
4.4	Ngā Hapū o Whangārei Online Toolkit/Portal	53
5.	CONCLUSIONS	54
6.	REFERENCES	57
	SCHEMATIC FOLDOUT	
7.	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	62

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report assesses the current capacity of ngā hapū o Whangarei in regard to environmental protection and management. It focuses on hapū relationships with local authorities and participation in Resource Management Act processes and proposes recommendations to prioritise and lift hapū capacity in this space.

Methods of analysis include a desktop stocktake involving a targeted review of relevant documentation, an online survey to capture hapū views on their current engagement capacity with local government and aspirations for building the capacity of their hapū and whanau, and a series of wananga/hui. Three collective wananga were held along with a number of hui with specific hapū or groups. Through sharing of experiences and korero a broad range of issues were identified that were distilled into five central themes:

- Resourcing;
- Relationships;
- Hapū Mātauranga;
- Legislation;
- Representation.

Potential pathways for addressing capacity issues and identifying tools to assist ngā hapū o Whangarei were also traversed during wananga.

The findings show that in Aotearoa as a whole, little has changed since the Local Government Act 2002 and RMA were enacted as hapū capacity to engage in resource protection and management has not materially improved. The main exceptions to this is where legislation has been passed through claims settlement processes requiring more equitable representation and decision-making for Māori. Overall, Whangarei hapū are dissatisfied with local government responses to the environmental issues they consistently raise. Running parallel to this, local authorities must continue to lift their own capacity to genuinely foster Māori Capacity to participate in the RMA space.

The five key themes identified; resourcing; relationships; hapū mātauranga; legislation; and representation are all interconnected and overlap in their influence on hapū capacity. A diverse range of Māori constructs are operating in Whangarei at varying levels of capacity. While there is a desire to work cooperatively to build capacity, share resources and utilise existing and new tools, currently ngā hapū o Whangarei are inundated with claims settlement matters and countless other issues across all four wellbeings. Consequently, the project

outcomes need to ensure hapū rangatiratanga and mana motuhake is reinforced.

Existing Whangarei collectives, founded on relationships with Whangarei District Council and Northland Regional Council respectively are examined in the report and their strengths and weaknesses discussed. Both Te Huinga/Te Karearea and Te Tai Tokerau Māori and Council (TTMAC) Working Party have made positive advances in improving engagement for ngā hapū but authentic participation is yet to be achieved. It is considered timely to augment the work of these existing forums to drive achievable and cost effective short to medium term capacity growth for hapū. A set of recommended approaches that traverse the five central themes are proposed including resourcing and coordination for the following;

- Piloting a Whangarei Hapū Technicians/Kaitiaki Pool or Roopu
- Developing an ongoing regular RMA Engagement Wananga/Workshop schedule
- Creating an online portal and toolkit for Whangarei Hapū

Further, a kahui kaumatua/taumata representing Whangarei hapū will be essential to support these outcomes. It is envisaged that implementation should occur initially through the existing Te Huinga vehicle, and cooperation between Ngā hapū o Whangarei, Whangarei District Council, Northland Regional Council (and other relevant agencies, for example Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry for the Environment) will be required to develop an implementation pathway going forward to enable the recommendations to be realised.



# 1 / INTRODUCTION

## 1.2 Background

Over the past few years, there have been discussions amongst Whangārei hapū in various forums about ways of enhancing their capacity in relation to environmental protection and management.

It has been identified that hapū have varying levels of capacity, including economic resources, to engage with the many processes and systems of local government which relate to environmental protection and management.

### 1.2.1 Project Purpose

The purpose of the Tāne Whakapiripiri project is to lift ngā hapū o Whangārei capacity to engage with Local Government in matters of importance relating to natural resource protection, management and any associated economic opportunity.

#### Ngā Hapū o Whangārei

Over the course of this project hui participants regularly asked “who is ngā hapū o Whangārei?” This identifier caused some consternation due to its association with other forums such as Treaty Claims collectives. For the purpose of this project the definition is purely literal, ie. ngā hapū o Whangārei refers to all hapū with interests in the Whangārei District [1].

#### Engagement in the Project

It was apparent through the korero that the current political climate created by Treaty claims settlement processes in Whangārei influenced perspectives and engagement in relation to this project. There were misconceptions that the project somehow related to formation of a Post Settlement Governance Entity or similar structure and processes. The project team therefore had to clarify early on in engagement that any matters relating to Treaty claims, redress or settlement, or the creation of any entity to act on behalf of ngā hapū o Whangārei were firmly outside of scope.

Inclusiveness of all ngā hapū o Whangārei was consistently offered throughout the project and participation was completely voluntary. There was less than optimal uptake by ngā hapū o Whangārei in the survey and

wananga, however the project team observed and were informed by wananga participants that hapū have multiple demands on their time and resources. While environmental concerns are high on the agenda, the resources and capacity to engage as hapū aspire to is not always available.

In Whangārei there is presently an understandable focus of hapū resources in the claims space following the Te Paparahi o Te Raki WA11040 Inquiry. Proceedings in relation to the Marine and Coastal (Takutai Moana) Area Act are now coming to the fore, adding another layer of litigious engagement for Whangārei hapū to become immersed in. It is considered, therefore, that the modest level of engagement in this project, is a relevant finding per se. Irrespective of this, most practitioners who did engage had extensive networks throughout Whangārei district. The range of input received from Hapū environmental/resource management practitioners; kaitiaki; Whenua Māori landowners; and hapū entities with interests in Whangārei has been invaluable in informing this project.

## NOTES

- [1] Does not refer to Whangārei District Council regulatory boundaries but traditional Whangārei tribal boundaries.







## 2 / METHODOLOGY

A project team of technicians (chosen by hapū through discussions and word of mouth recommendations from those working in this space) was formed to coordinate and carry out the following for the Tane Whakapiripiri kaupapa;

- A desktop stocktake; and
- An online survey; and
- Interviews or targeted workshops/meetings; and
- A series of wananga/hui

### 2.1 Desktop Stocktake

The stocktake involved a targeted desktop review of relevant documentation covering matters including;

- The statutory responsibilities of local government in regard to Māori;
- The use of Iwi and Hapū Environmental Management Plans (IHEMP);
- Engagement in planning and consent decision making by way of submissions and Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA); and
- Models, policies, and templates for Māori representation and engagement currently in use by hapū and local government both in Whangarei and elsewhere in Aotearoa.

Emergent themes from this exercise are outlined below.

#### 2.1.1 Legislation

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) recognises the Crown's obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi by placing some specific responsibilities on councils. These obligations are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authorities' decision making processes. The Act includes requirements for councils to:

- provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision making processes
- establish and maintain processes for Māori to contribute to decision-making
- consider ways in which they can foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes.[2]

While there are a range of RMA provisions with respect to Māori in the RMA, the key principles are found in Part II of the Act, namely;

- All persons exercising functions and powers under the Act must recognise and provide for matters of national importance. This includes section 6(e) “the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga.”
- Section 7 of the Resource Management Act sets out ‘other matters’ which persons exercising functions and powers under the Act must ‘have particular regard to’. This includes section 7(a) Kaitiakitanga.
- Section 8 requires that all persons exercising functions and powers under the Resource Management Act “take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.” [3]

While these provide relatively strong direction, they are but a few of multiple matters that are weighed up in an overall balancing exercise and the experience of Māori has been that there are infrequent opportunities to participate in local government and RMA processes, they are costly and resource hungry so only a small number of Māori representatives are involved. Regardless, overall decision making still largely resides with the council (Kennedy, 2017). Another common thread in environmental reports produced as part of the Te Paparahi o Te Raki inquiry is the narrow scope of Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the RMA. Many have argued that kaitiakitanga is ‘not given its full tikanga meaning’ in the RMA, ‘because it has largely become narrowed down to an advisory role to be exercised when tangata whenua are consulted about proposals requiring RMA approval’ (Cunningham et al, 2016).

The scope of this report does not allow an examination of the myriad claims of ngā hapū o Whangarei (and indeed similar claims throughout Aotearoa) which relate to kaitiakitanga, customary rights and traditional relationships in the context of natural resource legislation and participation in environmental management. The Wai 262 inquiry also focused largely on contemporary relationships between the Crown (including local government decision making under delegated authority) and Māori in relation to flora and fauna. The Waitangi Tribunal’s “Ko Aotearoa Tānei” report (2011) found that Māori and Māori cultural values are sidelined from “decisions of vital importance to their culture – for example, decisions about the flora, fauna and wider environment that created Māori culture, and decisions about how education, culture and heritage agencies support the transmission of Māori culture and identity. Iwi and hapū are therefore unable to fulfil their obligations as kaitiaki towards their taonga – yet these kaitiaki obligations are central to the survival of Māori culture.” [4] To date there has been no formal government response to the report.

A number of other avenues under the RMA have not been pursued by councils that would provide greater recognition of kaitiakitanga and customary authority and ownership. These include the introduction of Māori wards or constituencies, the transfer of powers to an iwi authority (under Section 33 of the RMA), or the negotiation of co-management or joint-management agreements with an iwi authority (or group that represents hapū for the purposes of this Act) [5] under Sections 36B–36E of the RMA). Kennedy (2017) sums up the situation, stating, “overall the results of more than 20 years operation of the RMA illustrate that Māori



have not fared well” in regard to implementation of statutory Māori provisions.

### **2.1.2 Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plans (IHEMP)**

Iwi/hapū management plans (IHEMP) are planning documents compiled by iwi/hapū that are recognised by their respective iwi authorities and lodged with the relevant council/s (NRC, 2017). Anecdotally, it has been suggested that that requirement in itself can be an impediment to hapū particularly in Tai Tokerau where a number of hapū are challenging the mandate of iwi authorities to settle claims on their behalf. As a result the relationship between iwi and hapū can be strained and unsupportive. IHEMP's are relevant to resource management issues within their region/district/rohe, are an expression of rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga and must be taken into account by local authorities when preparing or changing regional policy statements and regional and district plans. [6]

As the RMA is silent on how IHEMP's are to be developed they therefore assume a variety of shapes and forms and the contents of these plans depend on the priorities and preferences of the iwi/hapū preparing it. They should outline how the iwi/hapū expects to be involved in the management, development and protection of resources and expectations for engagement and participation in RMA processes. There have been a small number of hapū within the Whangarei rohe who have developed IHEMP's and formally lodged them with the Northland Regional Council (NRC, 2017).

Factors for lack of development of IHEMP's typically include a lack of capacity within individual hapū to develop the plans coupled with limited partnership agreements and engagement processes with regional/district council and hapū as partners in decision making processes (Nuttall & Ritchie 1995).

Most respondents from a Ministry for the Environment publication on the effectiveness of iwi management plans stated there had been limited building of capacity from the development of their IHEMP. This approach was linked to a lack of resources for involving the iwi members effectively in the development. In these cases, just one or two people from their group had developed the document, or the IHEMP had been produced by a consultant or other organisation. While half of the iwi organisations interviewed were confident there was sufficient awareness of the IHEMP in their community, most respondents felt that IHEMPs were still not being utilised as they should be by councils (KCSM, 2004).

### **2.1.3 Cultural Impact Assessments (CIA)**

A CIA (also known as a Cultural Effects Assessment or Cultural Values Assessment) is a report documenting Māori cultural values, interests and associations with an area or a resource, and the potential impacts of a proposed activity on these. CIAs are a tool to facilitate meaningful and effective participation of Māori in impact assessment and is a process as well as an outcome, a process must be Māori led (Jolly, 2018). A CIA should be regarded as technical advice, much like any other technical report such as ecological or hydrological

assessments. There is no statutory requirement for applicants or the council to prepare or commission a CIA. However, an assessment of impacts on cultural values and interests can assist both applicants and the council to meet statutory obligations in a number of ways. CIAs may also be relevant to proposals of national significance that are lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) [7] (MfE, 2017). Major infrastructure or public works projects of national significance are highly likely to require assessments of cultural effects such as the Akerama roadworks and Peka Peka expressway (Toataua, 2011). Like IHEMPs, CIA's can be viewed as boundary objects, they articulate mana whenua concepts and aspirations, and are part of a dialogue between mana whenua and local government (Gooder, 2018). However, Whetu (2018) cautions "CIA is not a Māori planning/impact assessment tool. It is a method within a western framework to enable, in a managed capacity, the consideration of Māori values, Māori perspectives, mātauranga Māori, and a platform for kaitiaki to provide their views and direction on te mana o te wai/te taiao."

Resourcing includes financial help and assistance to build capacity and is required for meaningful engagement in resource management processes, including the CIA process as well as creating IHEMPs (Gooder, 2018). Inadequate resourcing by local authorities can be interpreted as a lack of commitment to hapū/iwi and council relationships (Borrie et al, 2002). Conversely, resourcing and capacity building is a way to encourage and support Māori participation in council processes and decision making (Whetu, 2016). The Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) recognises the resources involved in CIAs and raises the issue of possible remuneration with prospective resource consent applicants – assessed on a case-by-case basis and measured against a spectrum of participation. [8] There is scant information available publicly about cost recovery in relation to CIA's and it is still a notoriously controversial topic [9], however it is becoming standard for applicants to accept and understand that a CIA is a technical report that should be commissioned and paid for as part of an Assessment of Effects. Section 2.2.1 outlines how ngā hapū o Whangarei survey respondents fare in terms of collecting revenue for CIA's.

General capacity issues, the burden of multiple government agency engagement and the time involved in consensual decision-making (ie. reporting back to marae and other hapū constructs etc) has always affected the ability of hapū to respond within resource consent processing timeframes. A variety of further amendments to non-notified and notified processing timeframes over recent years have enabled consents to be fast tracked even more in certain situations. If local authorities have to turn around applications within 20 or even 10 working days, how are hapū ever going to fully engage? Therefore tangata whenua with valid concerns often fail to effectively express their concerns. In particular, while the basis of their issues may be articulated, relevant RMA management resolutions are often not identified. Tangata whenua decisions need to be collective and consensual. Without the process guidance, individuals with conflicts of interest or who are not endorsed by the relevant tangata whenua community may produce the sole analysis which is fundamentally flawed. In the absence of alternatives this may have influence. For instance, there have been applicants who are not themselves mana whenua who have written their own version of a cultural analysis, without any engagement with the community. In the absence of guidelines and defined process, cases arise of conflicting tangata whenua analyses, without any criteria for evaluating between them (NRC, 2017). This was the case in

Whangarei recently when an applicant contracted a consultant from outside the rohe to peer review a collective hapū CIA and downplay the findings. [10]

Raising the capacity of tangata whenua to engage in these processes is a common theme outlined in James et al (2002). A large number of the respondents were heavily involved in Waitangi tribunal processes which heavily reduced their capacity to engage in depth with local government on these issues. Recent approaches from local government in building capacity of tangata whenua has included some funding, training and the sharing of information but much more is needed to further develop these areas.

During 2017/2018, only 27% of local authorities had a budgetary commitment to assist iwi/hapū participation in resource consent processes. Although this figure has improved on the previous year, it is a significant drop from 2014/2015 where 43% of local authorities offered resources for hapū to participate in resource consent processes (MfE, 2018). Since the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, a raft of Crown legislation and policies have historically been viewed as disempowering for Māori with regard to resource management decision-making. A number of authors (Selby et al., 2010, Mead, 2012) suggest that the combination of power, legislation, and social inequality has typically led to the undermining and diminishing of Māori values, issues, and knowledge. Building councillor and staff understanding of tangata whenua issues, history, tikanga Māori and Māori social and political structures may assist in remedying this. James et al (2002) suggested that councillor and staff training be given and that organisational structures within councils need to change to incorporate Māori worldviews, perspectives and practices on a more consistent basis. This would address gaps between intent and practice, as well as uplifting staff capability in understanding sections 6(e), 7(a) and 8 of the RMA (Gooder, 2018, KCSM, 2004).

#### **2.1.4 Mana Whakahono ā Rohe**

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (MWR) are a new tool enacted in 2017 that could present a shift towards a more inclusive focus on iwi input to planning and policy development and Treaty principles in RMA processes [11]. Sections 58 M and N of the RMA set out the purpose of MWR which is two-fold, firstly to;

- provide a mechanism for iwi authorities and local authorities to discuss, agree and record ways in which tangata whenua may, through their iwi authorities, participate in resource management and decision-making processes; and secondly to
- assist local authorities to comply with their statutory duties including through implementation of sections 6(e), 7(a) and 8 (MfE, 2018).

A key feature of the legislative amendments is the ability for iwi authorities to initiate MWR by inviting one or more relevant local authorities in writing to enter into a MWR. 18 month timeframes for negotiating the agreement are stipulated and the parties must agree on the negotiation process. Conversely, local authorities can also initiate an MWR with iwi authorities, and can go a step further, having the ability to invite hapū to enter

into an MWR.

No MWR have been finalised to date but in June 2017 the Bay of Plenty Council was the first to receive a MWR invitation from an iwi authority (Vercoe, 2018). In the Whangarei rohe, WDC is presently considering a request from Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board (PTB) [12]. NRC also received a request from PTB (a hapū entity). Given it was a first for NRC, they identified a need to develop clear processes and criteria for initiating MWR and sought advice from various sources, including canvassing the topic with the Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC). TTMAC non-elected members recommended that council should enter into MWR agreements with hapū and a number of hapū representatives indicated interest in progressing a joint hapū level MWR agreement. [13]

NRC subsequently approved resolutions to adopt a draft criteria for initiating MWR, preferring to enter into MWR only with Iwi Authorities confirmed as those listed on the Te Puni Kokiri website (Te Kahui Māngai) [14] as at 12 December 2017. While resolving to adopt a proactive approach to develop joint MWR with Iwi Authorities, they approved a moratorium on progressing MWR directly with hapū. At this stage, hapū can only be included in any such arrangements through their Iwi Authority. However, Council did support TTMAC to consider further the development of hapū based MWR and provide recommendations back to council on how to address the issues highlighted in this report. This is discussed further in section 3.2.4.

Vercoe (2018) describes how iwi are already heavily burdened with having to engage on consent matters, planning and policy proposals. This is before having time to divide their attention further to initiate an MWR and is set against the context of other tribal matters such as economic and social development. However, he suggests MWR has huge potential to reduce costs in the Environment Court, consenting and planning, the sum of which would justify increasing support to implement these arrangements. Others contend MWR creates a unique shift which requires local authorities to enter into negotiations and establish binding agreements on the parties. It is anticipated that this will partially bridge the gap between section 33 transfer of powers and the other Māori participation provisions. In this way, MWR could remove some of the barriers iwi face in negotiating s33 transfers. [15] As with anything new, though, it will take time to see the benefits, understand the risks, and promote confidence within council and the wider community.

### 2.1.5 Models

Case studies conducted across different councils and iwi/hapū (James et al, 2002, Te Puni Kokiri 2006), showed that there is no one simple model or answer that will work for all councils and tangata whenua, all of the time. What works in one area may not work in another and relationships change and grow therefore any structures or processes that are developed must be flexible. There were some general observations about what doesn't work, for example;

- A single council response focused on one aspect of council activity or mechanism is not sufficient.



- Links and feedback need to be made between the different mechanisms that are developed to manage the relationship between councils and tangata whenua. There also need to be links between established mechanisms and processes including governance and operational structures of councils and decision-making processes of tangata whenua.
- Responses can't be maintained without adequate resources. This not only includes financial resources but also sufficient staffing that enables relationship development and maintenance at the higher levels within council.
- Responses that rely on specific individuals are unlikely to endure. These need to be formalised and established within an institutional type structure.
- Reviewing and evaluation is needed to enable growth in the relationship between councils and tangata whenua.
- A rigid approach and lack of ability to cope with change may threaten these relationships. What worked for council or tangata whenua in the past may no longer be applicable in the present.

#### Example model: Independent Māori Statutory Board

The Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB) is an independent body corporate of nine members that was created under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Amendment Act 2010 to promote issues of significance to Māori to the Auckland Council. Two Board members with voting rights sit on each of the council's committees that deal with the management and stewardship of natural and physical resources. The Board also provides direction and guidance to the Auckland Council on issues affecting Māori to help improve council responsiveness to Māori. A selection and appointment process by a mana whenua selection body establishes Board membership. Seven members represent Mana Whenua and two members represent Mataawaka. [16] The IMSB amounts to an entirely different level of authority to previous models and is a credible example of real participation in decision-making. In terms of implementation, it is noteworthy that in 3 years the IMSB commissioned four major reports, including a full Treaty audit of Council, intended to fulfil the obligations set out above (Kennedy, 2017). To date many of these type of arrangements have been driven by legislation such as that forming Auckland Council or Treaty Settlements so are unlikely to materialise in Whangarei any time soon.

#### Example model: Te Arawa Lakes Partnership

However, there are other examples that have potential application such as the Te Arawa Lakes Partnership. The partnership proposal was developed by Rotorua hapū and iwi as a solution to the lack of genuine decision-making power within the former Te Arawa Standing Committee arrangements at Rotorua Lakes District Council, ie. no delegated authorities. Te Arawa consulted widely and presented a proposal to the council in 2014 calling for the creation of a board electing up to 14 people (made up of 6 seats for Te Arawa iwi and hapū, 1 seat for Kōeke, 2 seats for ngāti Whakaue, 2 seats for land trusts and corporations, 1 seat for pan Te Arawa entities and 2 seats for Rangatahi) that sits outside of council. The board is known as Te Tatau o Te Arawa and two representatives are nominated to sit on the council's operations and monitoring committee, two on its strategy,

policy and finance committee, one on the chief executive performance committee and another representative on Resource Management Act hearings panels. [17] The council adopted the partnership model in 2015 following public submissions. The model involves \$250,000 annual funding to support Te Tatau governance and operations and has so far delivered leadership, co-design and delivery of strategic projects including;

- A Māori General Manager role and Te Arawa Partnership strategic facilitator
- Reo Rua Rotorua
- Te Arawa 2030 Vision
- Rotorua Lakes Council Bi-Cultural competency programme

(Arapeta Tahana – Presentation to Tai Tokerau Māori in Local Government Symposium, June 27th 2019).

#### Example model: Mahaanui Kurataiao

Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited (MKT) is a lower tier more RMA operations focussed (as opposed to governance) resource and environmental management advisory company established in 2007 by six neighbouring Ngai Tahu hapū to assist and improve the recognition and protection of tāngata whenua values in their takiwā. MKT provides values-based advice on resource and environmental activities such as plan changes, resource consents, works in waterways, reserves management, infrastructure management, and other Council policy and planning. They also facilitate consultation with ngā rūnanga for individuals, companies and organisations and other services including cultural monitoring where papatipu runanga assign cultural monitors for various activities, prepare cultural values, and impact assessments (Mahaanui Kurataiao, 2019). Therefore MKT provide a centrally located service supporting hapū to undertake localised mahi, providing expertise for high level planning input while reducing the resourcing and overheads costs for the six participating hapū.

#### Te Huinga, Te Karearea and TTMAC

Besides informal hapū relationships with local authorities, a small number of Memoranda of Understanding have also been established. Treaty Settlement legislation has been a catalyst for these as have iwi specific RMA provisions requirements to form relationships through settlement legislation. [18] Whangarei District Council has long standing MOU's with Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board and Ngātiwai Trust Board, [19] but there is no evidence of any others having been developed.

The current collective relationship platforms operating in Whangarei are The Te Tai Tokerau Māori and Council (TTMAC) Working Party and Te Huinga/Te Karearea. TTMAC (formerly known as Te Taitokerau Māori Advisory Committee – then a standing committee of council and now a 'working party') was formed in May 2014. [20] It was established to advise on tangata whenua issues as part of the Northern Regional Council's (NRC) wish to promote whanau, hapū and iwi participation and engagement in its processes and decision-making. It includes approximately 30 members in total: (four elected Council members and over twenty tangata whenua

members) and is co-chaired by Pita Tipene (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine) and Councillor Paul Dimery.

Prior to 2010 various iterations of advisory bodies such as a Kaumatua Council and Māori Liaison Advisory Committee engaged with Whangarei District Council (WDC) on high level cultural issues and between 2010– 2012 discussions and input on new relationship arrangements began in earnest. In mid-2012 the current model, Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum was formed between Whangarei District Council and hapū of Whangarei who are represented by Te Huinga. [21] Within the original Terms of Reference the purpose was to achieve an agreed vision “He Whenua Rangatira – Whangarei, a district of prosperity, wellbeing and empowered communities”, to build the relationship incrementally and develop more robust partnership arrangements over time through learning conversations.

In June 2014 at the Tau Henare Marae in Pipiwai, Whangarei District Council and Te Huinga (Nga Hapū o Whangarei Representatives) signed a Strategic Relationship Agreement which superseded the original Terms of Reference to reflect the maturing relationship between the partners.

Te Karearea is a joint forum made up equally of council and hapū representatives (eight mandated hapū representatives and eight elected members of Whangarei District Council) [22] and is co-chaired by the Mayor of Whangarei and a Hapū representative, meeting monthly alternating between Council Chambers and various Whangarei district marae. [23]

Te Huinga was established by Whangarei hapū to advocate the voices of more than 124 hapū in the Whangarei rohe (area). These 124 hapū have gathered into eight clusters, and 16 people have been mandated by the hapū as representatives of the hapū clusters. [24]

- a) 2 representatives from Te Orewai and Ngāti Hine
- b) 2 representatives from Ngā Hapū o Whangaruru
- c) 2 representatives from Patuharakeke
- d) 2 representatives from Ngāti Hau
- e) 2 representatives from Ngāti Kahu o Torongare
- f) 2 representatives from Te Parawhau and Te Uriroro
- g) 2 representatives from Te Waiariki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Takapari
- h) 2 representatives from Ngā Hapū o Mangakahia

While these forums have been set up in a manner that reflects the hapū based nature of engagement in Whangarei (and indeed Tai Tokerau in general), they have limitations, including a lack of evidence to substantiate hapū support for these entities. The internal relationships among iwi and hapū are complex and often contentious, with some members habitually challenging the right of iwi leadership and mandated groups to speak on their behalf. There is also frustration or despondency regarding the sense of tokenism arising from merely being involved in preparatory work or discussion at the advisory level when the actual decision making

occurs at the full council meeting. TTMAC, Te Huinga/Te Karearea are analysed in further detail in section 3.2.4 of this report.

## 2.2 Online Survey

An online survey was created and distributed to ngā hapū o Whangārei through Te Huinga and other networks and relevant online social media pages. [25] The survey form contained a combination of prescribed multiple choice answers and free form comments boxes, providing both statistics and explanatory observations.

The survey aimed to capture respondents views on their current engagement capacity with local government in matters relating to natural resource protection, management and any associated economic opportunity and what their aspirations were for capacity of their hapū and whanau. The survey was split into sections comprising; regional/district council processes, cultural impact assessment tools, IHEMP's, MWR, governance, and other matters including sites of significance mapping. The survey results largely mirror the findings of the stocktake above and are summarised below.

### 2.2.1 Regional/District Council Processes

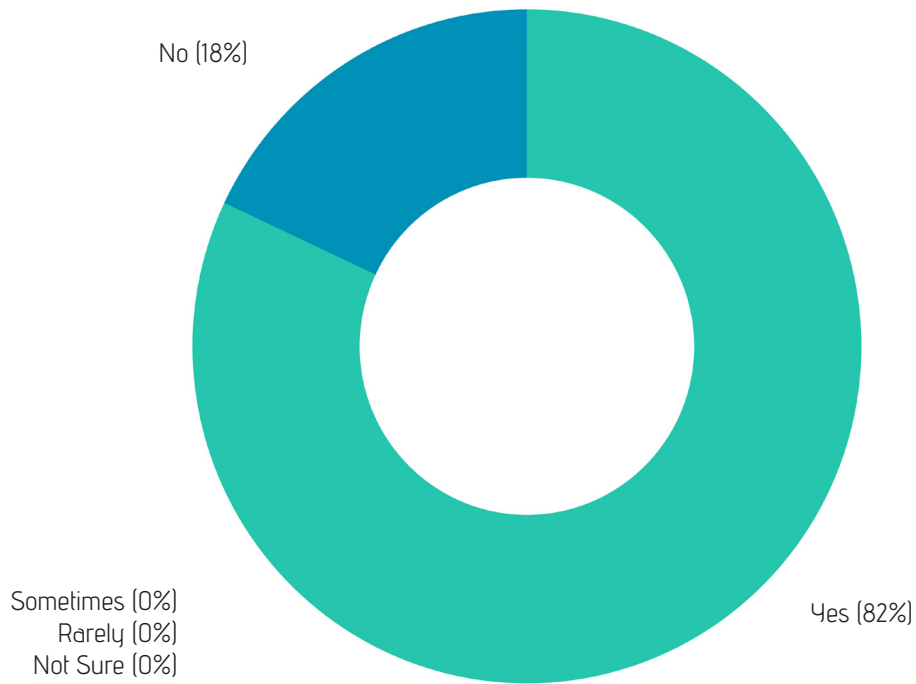
#### Consents:

With regard to regional/district council processes over 80% of survey participants had inquired about or engaged in local authority resource consent processes. However, many felt their engagement in resource consent processes was still seen as a "tick box" exercise, cultural perspectives were undervalued and meaningful engagement was rare. Like elsewhere in Aotearoa, hapū members here in Whangārei struggle with RMA timeframes for resource consents. They are time and resource poor, generally engaging when they have time 'on top of their day job' and are constrained in their ability to allow for hui a hapū to be held for example.

#### Engagement and funding:

Exploring this topic further, participants were asked whether anyone was specifically tasked with dealing with resource consent applications on behalf of their hapū. Over 82% responded that there was someone performing that role for them. Others were unsure or confirmed that this role was carried out informally, irregularly and sometimes by different or multiple people. Of the hapū that had members dedicated to this role, 60% were unfunded for this work. 10% appeared to be consistently funded with the remaining 30% being funded on occasion or respondents were unsure if they were funded or not.

Despite these statistics, the respondents described their hapū as having many years of either collective or individual experience in resource consent processes (ie. ranging from 8-30 years). These answers support



**Chart 1:** Hapū engagement in consent applications or other environmental monitoring

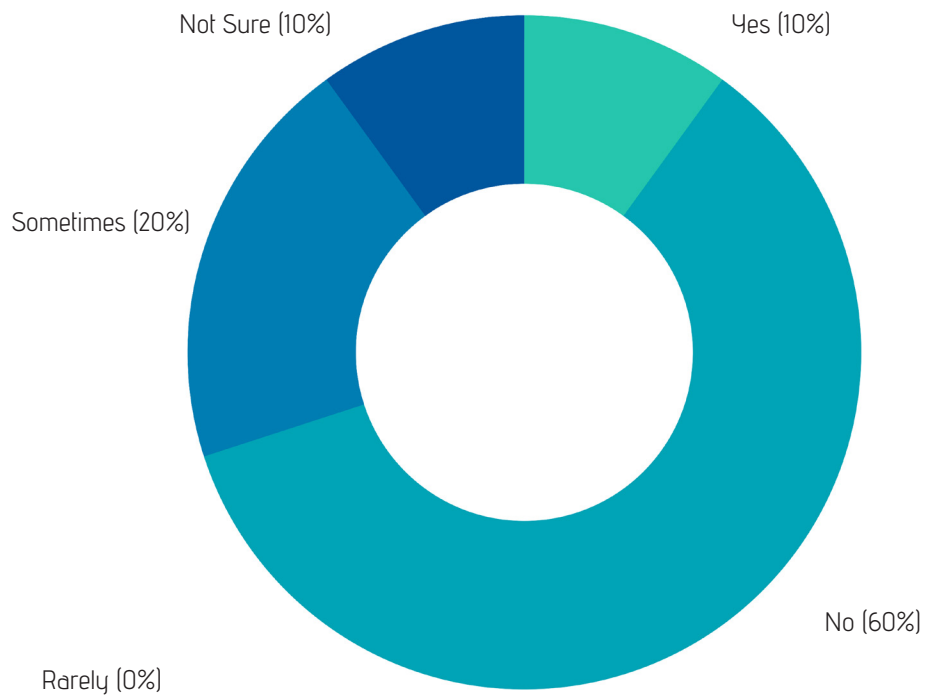
the collective experience in Aotearoa ie. as kaitiaki we actively engage in these processes, yet, after almost 3 decades since the RMA was enacted, most are still doing this on a voluntary basis (inferring that cultural advice and expertise remains undervalued, a Cultural assessment, for example is not seen as a technical report in the way that a geotechnical/ ecological/ archaeological assessment is).

#### Notification

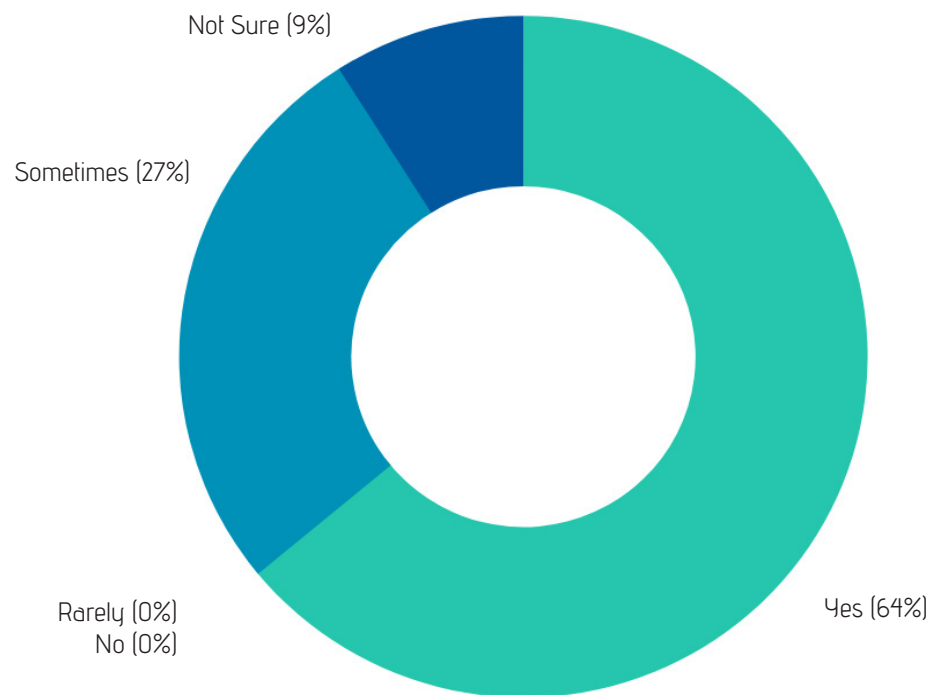
With regard to notification, 64% of respondents regularly receive notification from councils (eg. resource consent applications, plan change consultations etc) and the remainder commented that they were notified only on occasion, were notified very late or were unsure. In some instances, different entities within their tribal constructs may have received notification.

#### Applicant Engagement

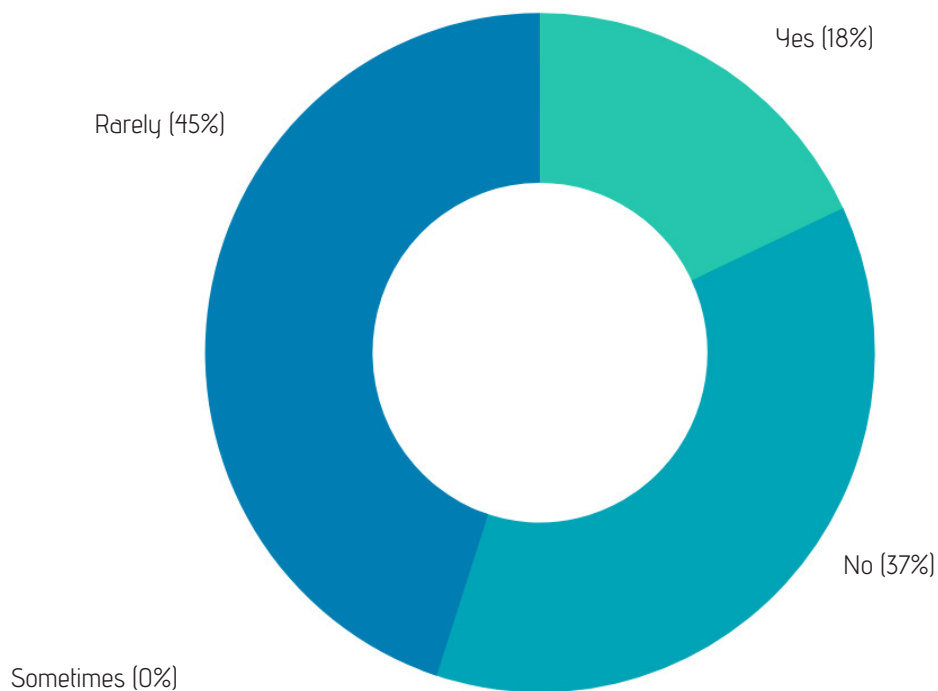
When asked: do any resource consent applicants engage or consult with your hapū in the design/early stages of their proposal?, 37% replied no. 18% did experience regular, early engagement instigated by applicants. The remainder's comments were variations on the same theme, ie. that such engagement was a rare occurrence and usually very limited in scope (ie. "consultation = telling us what they are going to do - no co-design or feedback loop").



**Chart 2:** Funded engagement in resource consent applications or other environmental monitoring



**Chart 3:** Notification of applications



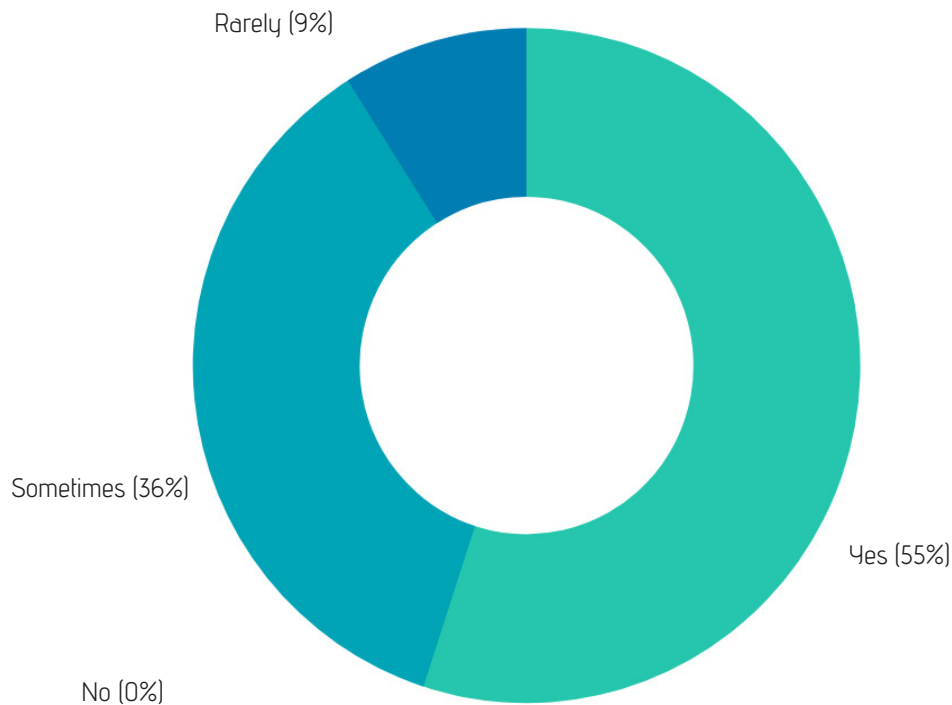
**Chart 4:** Early engagement by applicants with hapū

#### District and Regional Plan Changes

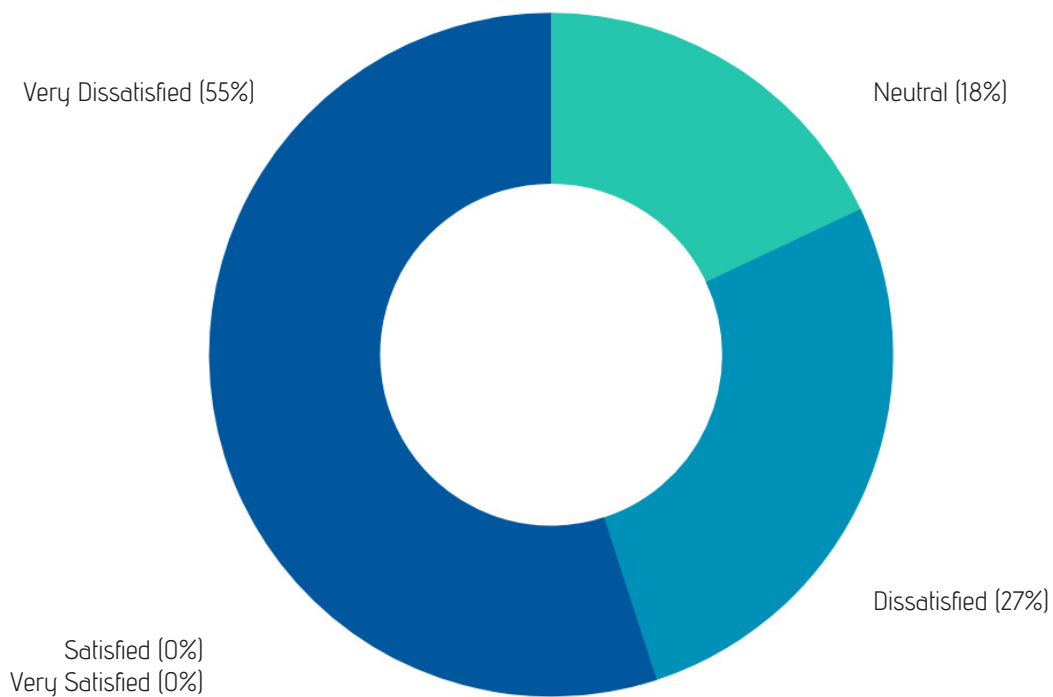
At 55%, hapū that had someone specifically engaging in Regional/District plan making processes (ie through submissions, attendance at hearings etc) was significantly lower than the figures for those who have people dealing with resource consents. The remainder engaged sporadically at different levels. This corroborates experience that due to capacity issues hapū responses are usually “firefighting” at the back end of resource consent processes. Proactively engaging at the “front-end” is arguably more important long term (ie. a plan’s lifetime is 10–15 years on average) and can have greater influence, however, these processes are resource and expertise hungry with very few opportunities for recovering the costs of engagement. When queried on their level of satisfaction in relation to how councils had addressed the issues raised in hapū submissions, the results were very clear, more than 80% were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with council’s response. The remainder were neutral.

#### **2.2.2 Mana Whakahono ā Rohe**

As outlined above in section 2.1.5, MWR have been recently introduced through the 2017 RMA amendments, so it was unsurprising that the literature search did not turn up evidence of any MWR having been signed off as yet. Nevertheless, there are MWR currently in development in different parts of the country, including in Whangarei. Survey participants presented a range of responses in relation to their level of knowledge about MWR. For example, MWR arrangement negotiations were underway between WDC and one hapū, and other participants were involved in formulating a draft MWR template as part of their involvement on TTMAC’s Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) – a smaller working party nominated by TTMAC. However, approximately 45% were completely unaware of MWR and 27% had heard of them but had little understanding of what the



**Chart 5:** Hapu engagement in Regional/District Plans



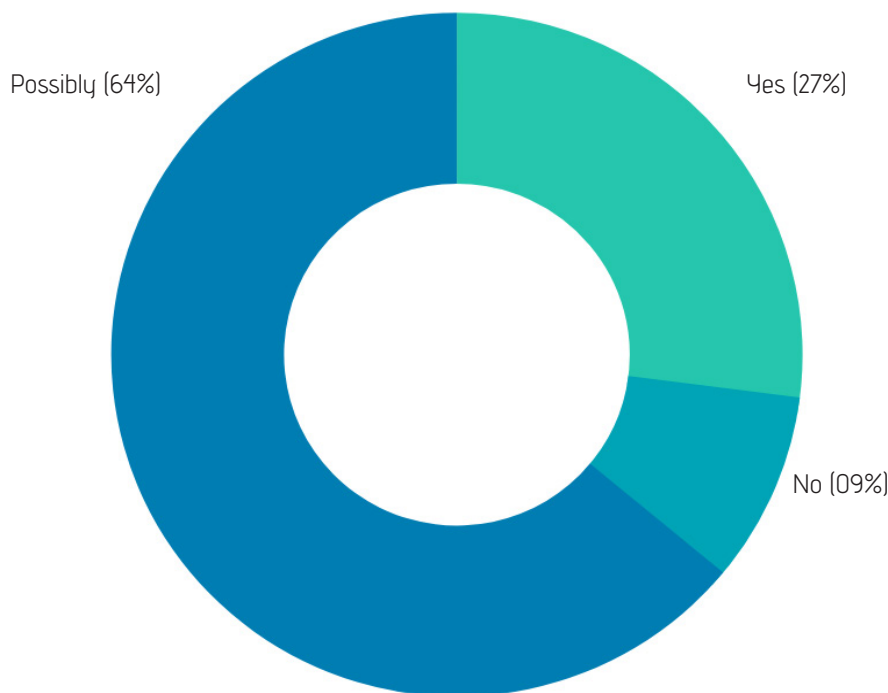
**Chart 6:** Hapu perceptions as to how their submissions are dealt with

purpose of these arrangements are and what they might mean in terms of hapū engagement and capacity building. Logically, when asked if their hapū would consider entering into a MWR with local authorities, over 60% would consider it, but qualified their answer with remarks about the need for more information or clarity and assurances that any such arrangement would be genuine. Almost a third of respondents would definitely consider developing an MWR and the remainder were unsure.



Following on from this, 40% thought MWR would improve engagement of their hapū in resource management processes, for example by adding another layer of engagement and creating a clear framework for engagement on plans, considered particularly useful because “political will” or staff/institutional memory is continuously changing in councils. The remaining responses signalled that it was difficult to say at this stage and hapū would have to “wait and see” whether arrangements were equitable, fit for purpose and genuine respect for the partnership was demonstrated by councils.

In contemplating whether they would enter into a collective MWR (ie. with neighbouring /whanaunga hapū), 54.5% of participants answered yes, some were unsure, others would encourage their hapū to do so, or would consider upon obtaining more information on how MWR work in practice and the possible implications. Some final overarching comments on MWR related to; the need for more information to be provided to hapū because if they don’t understand what they are they won’t utilise them, others highlighted the need for resourcing to adequately participate in developing MWR and the possibility of testing some case studies, while others stressed the underlying need to lift council capacity to participate in such arrangements, ie. through Te Tiriti workshops.



**Chart 7:** Hapu that would enter into a Mana Whakahono a Rohe arrangement

### 2.2.3 Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plan (IHEMP)

Survey respondents indicated that the majority of their hapū (80%) had IHEMP’s in place including 10% that knew of Iwi Management Plans that incorporated their rohe, although they generally felt these plans needed revising and/or would prefer to have a specific hapū document. 20% had not produced an IHEMP but half of

that category had aspirations to prepare one. For those who did not have an IHEMP, the answer to why this had not occurred to date was unequivocally related to lack of funds, time, capability and capacity. Whether they had an existing IHEMP or not, over 80% hoped to develop or revise their IHEMP's in the future and approximately 75% were interested to learn more about developing these, while all participants ranked these activities as a high priority.

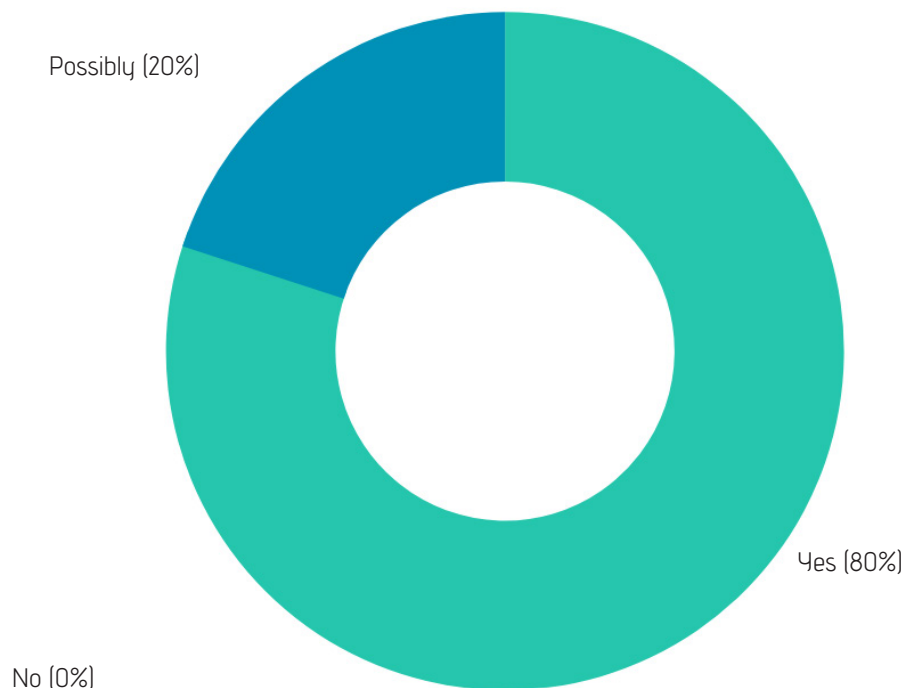
In analysing IHEMP's further, survey participants revealed some of the primary drivers for developing their IHEMP's. Typically, IHEMP's had been prepared as guidance to local authorities on hapū environmental policies to be taken into account in council planning and decision making and to set out expectations on how engagement should occur. They were further viewed as an opportunity to clearly articulate the hapū view on upholding kaitiakitanga for their own people's benefit. Additionally, there were examples of IHEMP's being specifically created as tools to provide guidelines for protecting taonga species, tools for identifying significant hapū resources within the rohe (such as awa), and tools for opposing significant consenting/permitting proposals. When it came to understanding what assistance hapū had received in producing their IHEMP, only one hapū appeared to have utilised no outside input or resourcing, while others had received some level of NRC and/or iwi authority funding and were aided by independent consultants or input from other agencies and CRI's (such as the Department of Conservation and NIWA).

However, when considering the scale of improvement in hapū participation in the RMU space (ie. planning, resource consent issues, cultural impact assessments and monitoring) resulting from having an IHEMP, a quarter of respondents had experienced no discernable improvement. The remaining responses ranged from minor, to moderate, to significant improvement. When asked to gauge the effectiveness of the development of their IHEMP as a capacity building exercise for the hapū, respondents answers ranged from approximately 44% who felt the exercise was ineffective to marginally effective in building hapū capacity, 33% that considered it moderately effective, and the remainder who considered the exercise as having been highly effective. Likewise, with regard to changes to hapū – council relationships and engagement as a result of the IHEMP; 44% had seen no to little improvement, 44% had seen minor to moderate improvement and the remaining participants felt that relationships and engagement with council had improved to a significant degree. Positive outcomes of having an IHEMP listed by survey respondents included; maintaining hapū rangatiratanga, clearer expectations on engagement for both parties, greater recognition by council's, and IHEMP's were considered to have assisted in enhancing the most recent regional plan consultation process. It was also identified that IHEMP's could elevate wider community understanding of hapū aspirations for natural resource protection and management while consolidating intra hapū policy, making internal processes and responses consistent and streamlined.

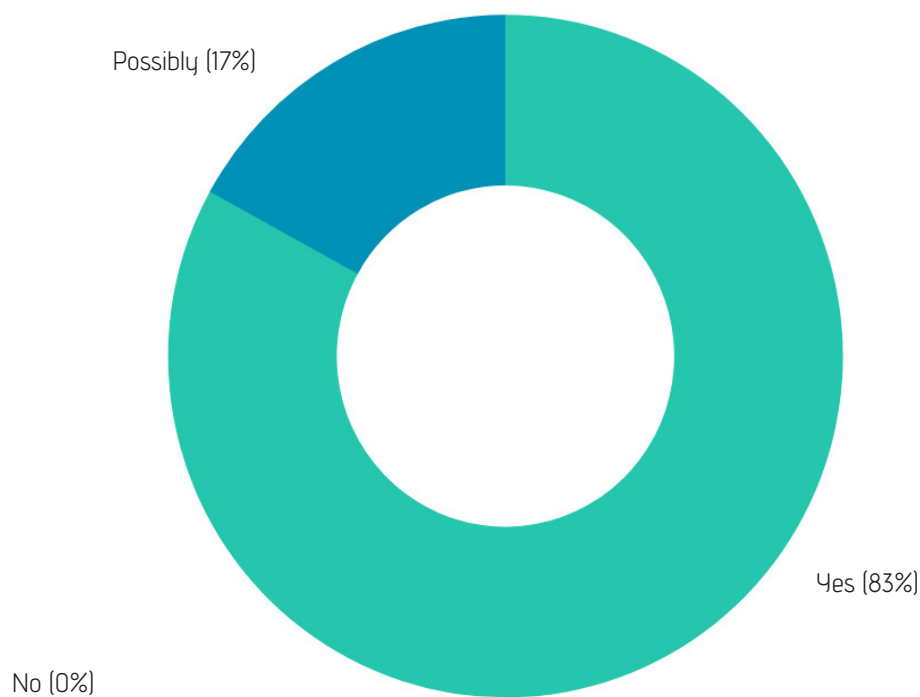
#### **2.2.4 Governance**

In discussing the nature of their relationship with local authorities, while some described theirs as minimal, others referred to having Memoranda of Understanding with a council, or representation on TTMAC and Te Huinga and therefore relationships with NRC and WDC respectively via these forums. Others had direct

relationships with council staff that linked to particular environmental projects. However the strengths of these various relationships was deemed to rise and fall depending on council governance and leadership, and also corresponding leadership and capacity within the partnering hapū entities and forums. The level of resourcing provided by councils for hapū representatives to participate in such forums was widely considered to be



**Chart 8:** Hapu with an IHEMP



**Chart 9:** Hapu intending to develop or revise an existing IHEMP

minimal and a significant barrier to having satisfactory input. No participants appeared to have attained truly meaningful relationships, with a telling quote being; “I’m able to influence but never on the issues we need to.” All respondents considered that Māori representation in local government would definitely enhance outcomes for their hapū, although remarked on matters such as the difficulties of getting Māori elected to council, and moreover, the need for systemic change, ie. “a complete rewrite of how local government is structured and a change in power base.”

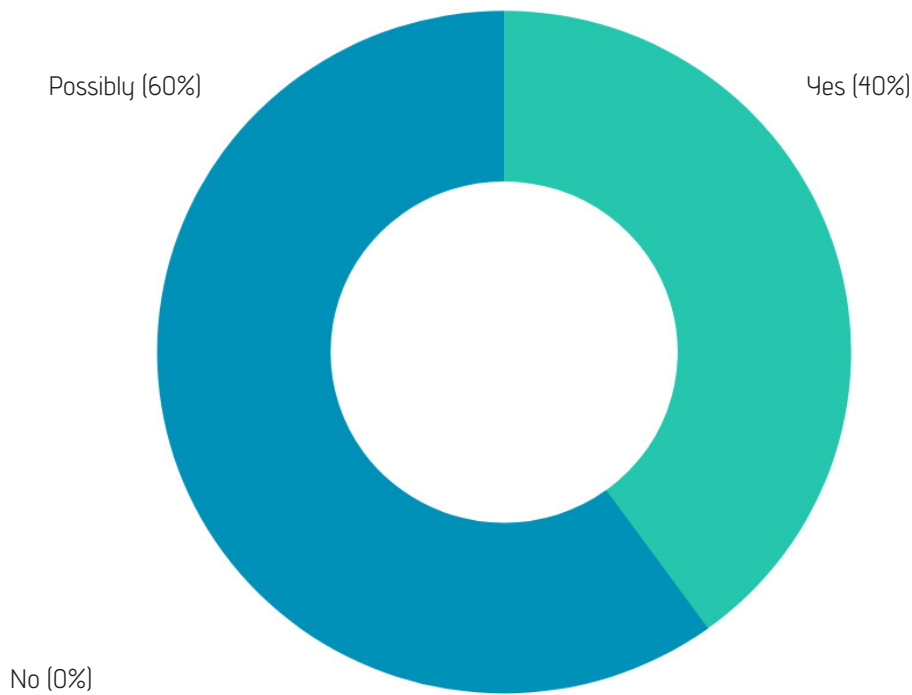
### 2.2.5 Other

The survey culminated with some peripheral questions around what other resources or training could assist hapū in more effective utilisation of the tools discussed in the survey (IHEMP, MWR, CIA etc). Survey participants cited Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Data Management as technical skills that were in demand and would greatly assist them in their kaitiaki activities. Hapū sought access to technical people who understand RMA processes and can coach members to navigate through them. Hapū Resource Management Units or collective arrangements amongst hapū are also highly desired, but all of these needs are underpinned by a critical requirement for funding and resourcing. Examining these topics further, Hapū were asked whether the inclusion of mapped and/or identified significant sites would be a consideration for them in regards to regional/district council plans (eg. to offer added protection for these sites).

There was clear support for hapū to map significant sites, although this was qualified with the need to have robust protocols around sharing and use of the information.

When identifying other processes, strategies or initiatives respondents had been involved in that had or could positively impact hapū participation in resource and environmental management processes, key examples included;

- The building of direct relationships with large industry players and developers and other stakeholders in the rohe has often proved more effective than working with council or agencies. For instance, early consultation on upcoming consent activities, opportunities to co-design projects and identify opportunities to cooperate.
- The development of relationship agreements, particularly more contemporary type agreements such as “Mana Enhancing Agreements” were seen as positive.
- Respondents were generally supportive of inter hapū collaboration as well as highlighting the need for various intra hapū constructs ie. whanau, marae, land owners and ahu whenua trusts etc to come together and develop robust and consistent processes to respond to RMA issues. This was seen as especially relevant given hapū and individual workloads, resourcing/funding and capacity issues.
- An online portal (clearing house) of maps, mātauranga, rohe, consents, research, planning – with levels of access and teams to be resourced to support localised responses.



**Chart 10:** Hapu who would consider adding sites of significance to plans

### 2.3 Wananga/Hui

Two specific Tane Whakapiripiri Wananga/hui were held on 18th April 2019 at Te Puna o Mātauranga Marae and on 9th May at Ngararatunua Marae. These hui were facilitated by Tipene Wilson of Maximise Consultancy Ltd. The project team also attended and presented at a number of other hui, including:

- Te Huinga (24th January, 7th March, 11th April and 2nd May 2019)
- Ngāti Kahu o Torongare (29th March)
- Ngā Kaitiaki o Wai Māori (10th April)
- Ngāti Hau Trust Board (17th April)
- NRC Kaiwhakahaere staff (19th March, 1st May)
- WDC Kaiwhakahaere staff (20th Feb, 8th May)

A final wananga to go through the draft findings and recommendations was held at Te Puni Kokiri Offices, Whangārei on 26th June. These were respectively attended by practitioners/kaitiaki from ngā hapū o Whangārei, and through robust korero and whakaaro, valuable information for the kaupapa was provided.

The wananga sought to identify capacity issues arising when hapū engage with Local Government in natural resource protection and management. In introductory korero, participants shared the outcomes they sought from the wananga including:

- a better understanding of Project Tane Whakapiripiri;
- shared understanding of the barriers and issues hapū experience when engaging with Local Government;
- ways to improve hapū collaboration in knowledge and resources, whilst retaining and respecting individual hapū rangatiratanga;
- what resourcing opportunities are available for hapū;
- identifying means to enhance networking/building relationships with Local Government;
- ways to improve council responsiveness;
- potential opportunities to learn more about Resource Management e.g. Conservation, Biodiversity, Legislation, Resource Management Agreements;
- ways to encourage rangatahi participation.

The project team then presented a project summary, a snapshot of the current survey results and the themes emerging from the literature review. The roopu then proceeded to wananga “Capacity Issues”, which resulted in the sharing of experiences and korero that identified a broad range of issues including:

- Funding & Resourcing;
- Training;
- Waahi Tapu;
- Workload;
- Consultation;
- Institutional Racism;
- Use of the term Mātauranga Māori in documents;
- Relationship Agreements;
- Succession Planning;
- Communications;
- Land/Whenua;
- Legislation;
- Representation;
- Hapū Relationships.

For the purposes of this report these categories have been categorised into the following themes:

- Resourcing;
- Relationships;
- Hapū Mātauranga;
- Legislation;
- Representation.

The second wananga then sought to plan for addressing these issues and identifying tools to assist ngā hapū o Whāngarei. Diagram **(Figure 1)** below and Schematic **(Foldout)** synthesizes the korero captured during the two wananga.

Further wananga are currently being undertaken by hapū to address their individual capacity issues, as well as any potential for them to collaborate with other hapū to achieve their aspirations.

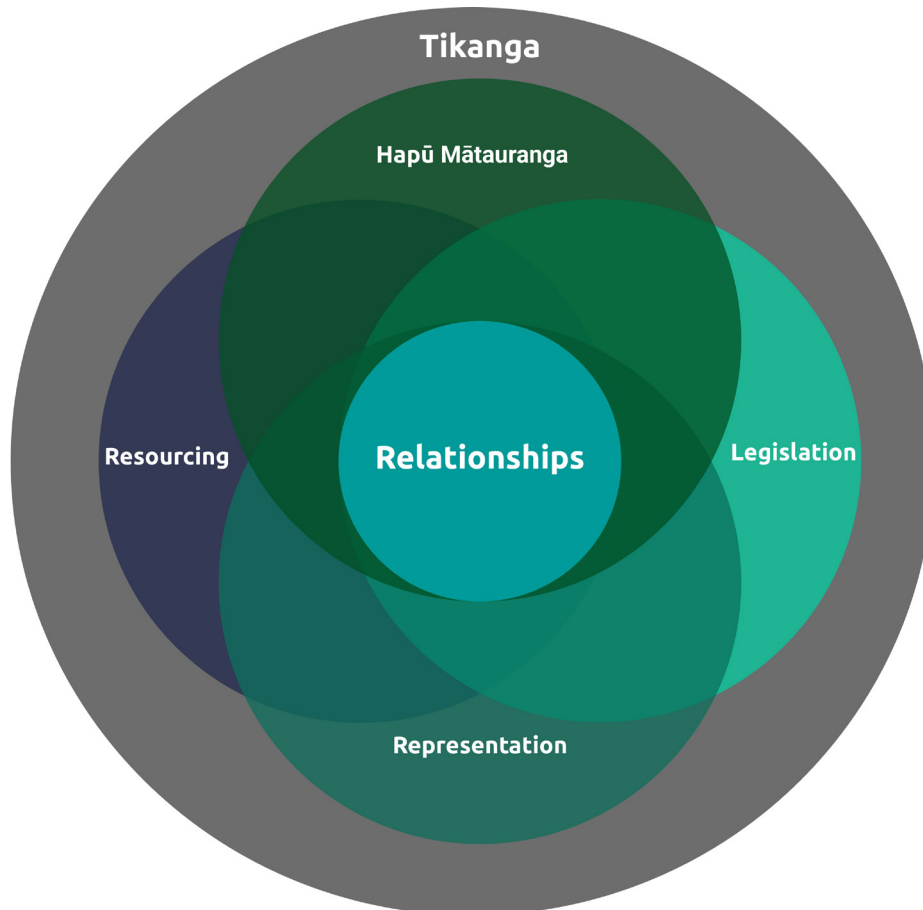


Figure 1

## NOTES

- [2] <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/DLM170873.html>
- [3] <http://www.environmentguide.org.nz/rma/māori-and-the-rma/>
- [4] <https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/news/ko-aotearoa-tenei-report-on-the-wai-262-claim-released/>
- [5] refer to <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/region/te-tai-tokerau/>
- [6] [https://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/sites/default/files/2018-12/FAQs%20on%20lwi%20Management%20Plans\\_0.pdf](https://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/sites/default/files/2018-12/FAQs%20on%20lwi%20Management%20Plans_0.pdf)

- [7] <https://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/node/991>
- [8] <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/747255/4310-assessment-of-cultural-effects-a4-information-sheet-web-use-only.pdf>
- [9] [https://www.democracyaction.org.nz/payments\\_for\\_cultural\\_impact\\_assessments\\_should\\_be\\_refunded\\_media](https://www.democracyaction.org.nz/payments_for_cultural_impact_assessments_should_be_refunded_media)
- [10] <https://deeperstory.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Cultural-Effects-Assessment-Peer-Review-Report.pdf>
- [11] <http://www.chancerygreen.com/articles/manawhakahonoarohe>
- [12] <https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=1128>
- [13] [http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/03/TTMA\\_08032018\\_AGN.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/03/TTMA_08032018_AGN.PDF)
- [14] <http://www.tkm.govt.nz/region/te-tai-tokerau/>
- [15] <https://www.biodiversitynz.org/uploads/1/0/7/9/107923093/mfe-s33-transfers-and-manawhakahono-a-rohe-2018.pdf>
- [16] <https://www.imsb.maori.nz/about-us/introduction/>
- [17] See <https://www.rotorualakescouncil.nz/our-city/bilingual/tearawapartnership/Documents/Te-Arawa-Partnership-Agreement-Final-1.pdf>  
  
<https://www.nzherald.co.nz/rotorua-daily-post/news/article.cfm?cid=1503438&objectid=11429904>
- [18] <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northern-advocate/news/article.cfm?cid=1503450&objectid=12202643>
- [19] <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/resource-library-archive/environmental-monitoring-archive2/state-of-the-environment-report-archive/2011/state-of-the-environment-monitoring/our-people/tangata-whenua/>
- [20] <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/your-council/working-with-maori/working-in-partnership/>
- [21] <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northern-advocate/news/article.cfm?cid=1503450&objectid=11640576>
- [22] <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/YourCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Committees/Documents/Te-Karearea-Terms-of-Reference.pdf> - Page 3
- [23] <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/YourCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Committees/Pages/Te-Karearea.aspx>
- [24] <https://livenews.co.nz/2014/06/24/te-karearea-strategic-partnership-signed/>
- [25] <https://www.facebook.com/tanewhakapiripiri0/>





## 3 / FINDINGS

### 3.1 Capacity of Ngā Hapū o Whangārei in Relation to Resource Protection and Management – A Snapshot

Traversing through the literature, survey results and wananga feedback, a picture of existing ngā hapū o Whangārei capacity in relation to resource protection and management has emerged that is quite fluid, in terms of;

- What it has been in the past
- What it looks like now
- What it could be like in the future

The literature review showed that in Aotearoa as a whole, little has changed over the past two to three decades since the LGA and RMA were enacted in terms of hapū capacity to engage in resource protection and management. This is a two-way street and local authorities still have a way to go to genuinely foster Māori Capacity or upskill their own understandings. Notable exceptions are instances where legislation has been passed either through some claims settlement processes requiring more equitable representation and decision-making for Māori or the examples described above ie. the Independent Māori Statutory Board or Te Arawa Lakes Partnership.

The themes identified in section 2.3 above, resourcing; relationships; hapū mātauranga; legislation; and representation are all interconnected and overlapping in their influence on hapū capacity in the RMA space. A diverse range of hapū entities, trusts, marae committees, kaitiaki roopu, whānau/land owner trusts and other examples, either constituted or informal, are operating in Whangārei. Some of these are subsidiary to iwi entities although participants of this study indicated (as is a common observation in Whangārei and Taitokerau generally) that there was a strong desire to self determine their participation in resource protection and management, for localised issues at least. There are varying degrees of capacity across these entities, some have dedicated Resource Management/Taiāo/Kaitiaki Units with between one and several staff members, others are purely volunteers stretched across multiple roles and organisational levels for their hapū. Some are operating quite distinctly from their hapū as individuals or as part of other kaitiaki groupings and are not necessarily informed about what their hapū might be doing in this space and vice versa.

There is keenness to work cooperatively to build capacity and share resources and a desire to utilise existing and new tools that are coming to the fore in the RMA space. There is universal dissatisfaction with the way the local authorities address the environmental issues ngā hapū o Whangārei consistently raise.

### 3.2 Relationships, Representation and Resourcing

Rates, Roads and Rubbish are colloquially known as “the three R’s” in local government “speak”. However over the course of this project it became clear that Relationships, Representation and Resourcing are inextricably entwined and are the “the three R’s” when it comes to hapū capacity in RMA and LGA matters

#### 3.2.1 Relationships

##### Hapū intra/inter relationships:

There was much discussion at wananga about intra and inter hapū relationships, as well as relationships with council and the effects these relationships have on hapū capacity. These different entities and accompanying mandating and cross boundary issues create a complex dynamic both for kaitiaki working in this sphere and for council staff and applicants. There was also acknowledgement that some hapū are not yet in a position to clearly articulate what their capacity needs and priorities are, and this requires concerted internal hapū conversations. The Tāne Whakapiriri project has supported further wananga-a-hapū to be convened.

Relationships within hapū (intra) are based on marae and whanau. They are inclusive and supportive of taumata. An improved awareness of hapū cultural landscape and competencies, assertion of hapū rangatiratanga, and succession planning will enhance these relationships. Relationships between hapū (inter) require understanding of hapū boundaries, whakapapa, rangatiratanga, and mana motuhake. The sharing of learnings was also identified as important for these relationships. These relationships obviously operate within the bounds of the respective hapū tikanga. These relationships can only be defined by the hapū themselves and this report does not attempt to examine this subject in any great detail.

However, as part of the Tāne Whakapiriri project a group of Hapū environmental practitioners are trialling a process designed to lift hapū and mana whenua engagement using a current local authority consultation process as a pilot study. WDC has recently notified 20 Proposed Plan Changes as part of it’s rolling District Plan review process. This “Urban and Services” package includes proposals to create new zones in Whangārei’s urban areas, three new Open Space Zones and new district wide rules around transport, drinking water, stormwater and wastewater, earthworks, signs and lighting.

The goals of the pilot include;

- increasing hapū and mana whenua engagement in this particular consultation;
- documenting shared understandings and differences in understandings across mana whenua representatives when engaging in the plan changes;
- collation of data on mana whenua capability and the economic impact of engaging in the plan changes;
- piloting a tikanga led approach to navigation of mana whenua engagement in the plan change; and

- completing a draft connection map that summarises each mana whenua interest area impacted by the proposed plan changes.

An intended output is for a “Mana whenua navigation tool” to be developed. This has potential as an approach that could assist hapū in prioritising matters that affect their rohe and guidance on hapū interests in respect of applications and other consultations, and clarifying the relationship nuances.

#### Hapū and Council/Agency relationships:

The success of the relationships between hapū and councils is influenced by the council’s ability to recognise the value of the relationships. This recognition needs to occur across all levels i.e. organisational and individual, to enable an ongoing relationship regardless of personnel changes of councils. Hapū representation throughout all levels of Council was seen as the best foundation for this relationship. Councils’ integration of hapū environmental, strategic, communication and educational plans are means that will support the relationship(s). Internally, councils need to recognise the environmental, boundary, authority, knowledge and dynamics of hapū engagement. This recognition can be measured by ensuring hapū engagement that enables kaitiakitanga, mana motuhake, practices of hapū mātauranga and succession planning, the accommodation of elder and rangatahi/tai tamariki participation, and representation.

### **3.2.2 Representation**

With regard to formal representation on council, neither WDC or NRC has any Māori representation. In the past WDC made provision for a hapū advisor to sit on the planning committee, however the advisor had no voting rights. The move was still controversial [26] and was short-lived, not continuing post the 2016 election. In 2017 both WDC and NRC had the opportunity to review representation arrangements, however WDC voted against the establishment of Māori Wards 8-4. [27] At the same time, TTMAC had presented an advisory paper to NRC calling for Council to resolve to establish Māori constituencies for the 2019 local body election. [28] NRC came much closer to passing the motion, with the vote lost by a 1 vote margin of 5-4. [29] It is now widely accepted that the Local Electoral Act 2001 has failed to lift Māori representation in local government, and is inherently racist, containing provisions that only allow the establishment of Māori wards to be put to a referendum (there is no equivalent requirement applicable to the establishment of general wards or constituencies). This situation is coming under increasing scrutiny, with the Human Rights Commission and Local Government NZ adding their voices to Māori and others who are calling for change. [30]

Not all Māori favour Māori seats, with some holding concerns that there are no means for local hapū to be directly represented (as opposed to māori generally), and that under such arrangements Māori are always outvoted (Cheyne, C & Tawhai, V. 2007). However the counter argument is that at least Māori are at the table so that decision makers are provided a Māori perspective, and Māori representatives also better ensure transparency of council activities to Māori constituents (Kennedy 2017).

Partially in response to the results of the 2017 representation review, an informal working party of TTMAC and Te Huinga representatives recently organised a “Tai Tokerau Māori in Local Government Symposium.” [31] Te Puni Kokiri was the main funder of the event along with sponsorship from Northland’s local authorities and the Electoral Commission. A variety of guest speakers from around Aotearoa examined topics including:

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

The event was well supported by Tai Tokerau Māori and both NRC and WDC (among others) contributed financially to the event. A number of examples of representation were described, including the Independent Māori Statutory Board, the Te Arawa partnership model and the Maungai Māori (Hamilton City Council) model where members have the same delegated authority as councillors on the committees they are on. As discussed in section 2.1 of this report, these models tend to arise from settlement legislation, or scenarios that are not likely to occur in Whangārei in the near future. Present models of representation here in Whangārei eg. Te Huinga/Te Karearea and TTMAC are discussed in more detail below, but clearly hapū are seeking these be reinforced by more credible examples of actual decision-making ability such as those outlined above.

Like the relationships theme, resourcing (time, money, people, equipment) is understandably another barrier critical to the ability for hapū to effectively engage in the management and protection of natural resources. The stocktake undertaken indicates that councils and tangata whenua generally agreed that multi-iwi/hapū committees are efficient in terms of time and resources and can assist in certainty of process around iwi/hapū involvement (Kennedy 2017, Te Puni Kokiri 2006). Likewise, Tane Whakapiripiri wananga participants saw value in working cooperatively to coordinate participation and pool resources and expertise. Presently, ngā hapū o Whangārei are absorbed in the sphere of claims settlement and consultation and dialogue about issues across all four wellbeings. As a consequence, the issues of hapū rangatiratanga and mana motuhake, are front and centre, and both intra and inter hapū relationship matters are often challenging. In the past iwi authorities frequently handled resource management matters on behalf of hapū. Now, hapū (understandably) want their own resource management/kaitiaki units to protect their customary resources and manage localised issues.

### 3.2.3 Resourcing

Relationships and resourcing go hand in hand and the dilemma for most hapū entities revolves around funding. Commonly, the experience of hapū appears to be that capacity/resourcing begets more capacity. For instance, once initial investment enables dedicated staff to be employed to assess resource consent applications and prepare CIA’s, more income can be received to secure additional personnel and resourcing requirements. In 2006 Te Puni Kokiri reported on iwi/hapū environmental units ability to recover costs and run viable units. Many of the issues identified then remain, even well established RMU’s with settled entities behind them



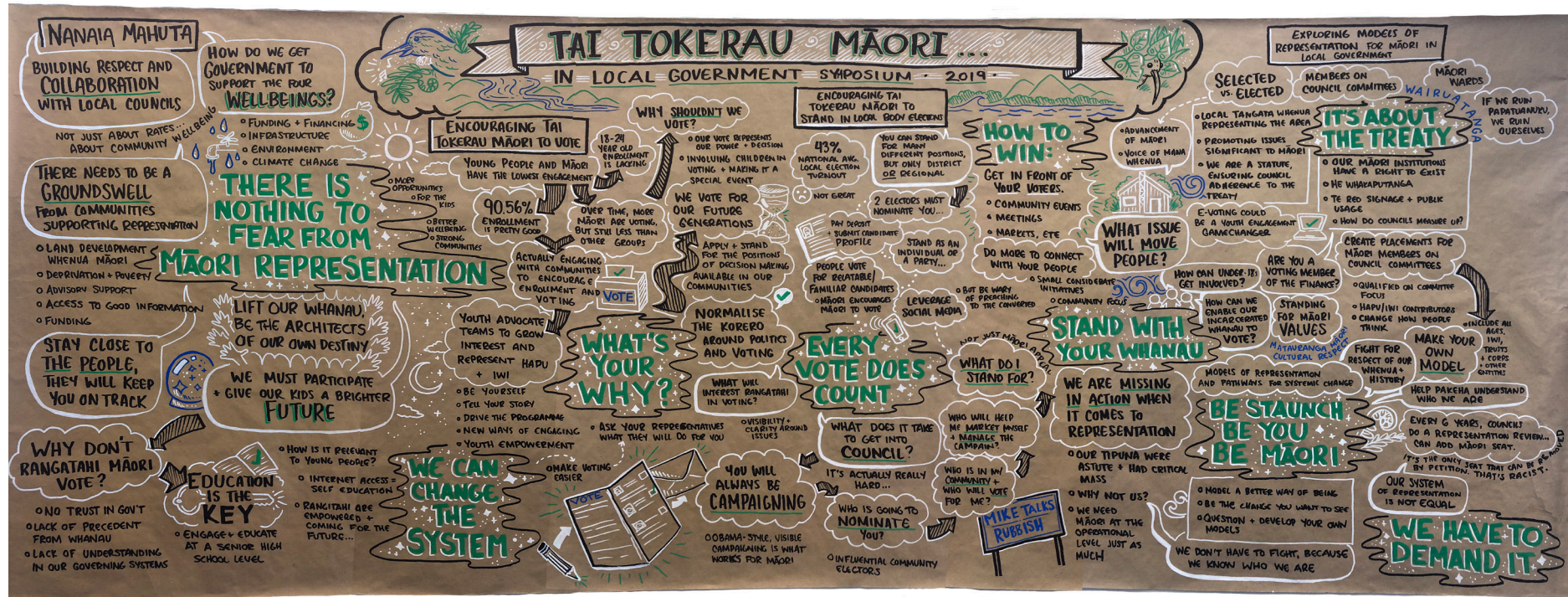


Figure 2. Graphic Record of Te Tai Tokerau Māori in Local Government Symposium (Pepper Curry, June 2017)

struggle to be sustainable, and many can only recover a portion of their costs through provision of advice.

Planning/Plan Changes are a more difficult prospect as costs cannot be recovered from applicants. Given that planning documents are developed to fulfil local government/statutory requirements and be consistent with the requirements of the RMA ie. Part II (ss 6(e), 7(a), 8), the responsibility for funding adequate engagement of hapū should fall squarely on local and central government. The funding of other technical advice by councils, both in the consent processing space where necessary, and in the development of planning documents, is absolutely the norm. Equitable resourcing of cultural advice and expertise is far more inconsistent. As described elsewhere in this report, ngā hapū o Whangarei, continue to engage in these processes to the best of their ability and in a voluntary capacity.

It is in these circumstances that collaborative hapū/iwi organizations have considerable value, and Tai Tokerau (including Whangarei) has demonstrated strong capacity in this area in the past. The Iwi Technicians Forum (ITF) also known as Te Waka Motuhake o Te Taitokerau, and its predecessor the Tai Tokerau Technicians Forum [32] (with more of a Far North focus) was active from the early 2000's for over a decade. The ITF was largely superseded (in Whangarei at least) by Te Huinga Forum, and TTMAC, although these forums are not as RMA focussed as their predecessors were, having a broader governance/relationship function.

### 3.2.4 Collective Hapū Engagement – Whangarei Case Studies

#### Past examples of engagement:

As previously outlined in section 2.1.5, there have been varying degrees of council resourcing to provide for tangata whenua engagement. Some examples of meaningful engagement or input in the development of policy include:

- Iwi/Hapū Report – Input to Whangarei District Council Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50 [33] – a comprehensive report compiled by local Māori consultants in conjunction with ngā hapū o Whangarei and involving a series of hui and research that identified hapū aspirations for the future of the district.
- The Blue/Green Network Strategy for Whangarei City was adopted in 2016. Te Huinga nominated a writer to interview kaumatua, undertake a literature search and draft the cultural components of the strategy. [34]
- Sites of Significance to Māori/Plan Change 100 (see discussion below in section 3.3.2). While this engagement hasn't been wholly successful, the intent was for hapū to directly contribute to this plan change and be resourced to do so.
- Regional Policy Statement Process – In 2010 NRC engaged the ITF to assist in the pre-planning stages of the Regional Policy Statement. They were contracted, through Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa, to develop the tangata whenua provisions of the new RPS. The ITF carried out a series of hui throughout Tai Tokerau and drafted the Tangata Whenua Chapter and undertook the s32 analysis exercise as well. Not all of the

content survived when NRC finalised the RPS [35] for public notification, or the further refinement of the hearings and appeals process, however some very important provisions were carried through.

As mentioned, these projects were resourced (to varying degrees) either by roopu (such as MTAG, ITF) or contracting of local Māori resource management consultants to undertake the work. The extent to which the tangata whenua component of these projects is visible in the final product (some of which are not statutory documents at any rate) also varies, but at least these were examples of early engagement with an element of “co-design.” Other significant processes were approached differently. The WDC rural plan change package, subject to a “rolling review” in 2016, included 10 plan changes many of which affected rural Māori land. This significant package was presented to Te Huinga as “consultation” but no evidence of any specific, targeted or resourced engagement by any hapū o Whangarei has been uncovered, although some engaged individually through the publicly notified submissions and hearings process. Similarly, the 2019 Draft Whangarei District Growth Strategy did not emulate the engagement exercise carried out in 2009 for Sustainable Futures 30/50. [36] Submissions closed on this on 24th June 2019, and the document includes only 2 paragraphs that deal with Māori or tangata whenua, referring to the Te Karearea Strategic partnership and District Plan Papakainga plan change and toolkit to cover off hapū views around future growth of the district.

#### Te Huinga and Te Karearea

There have also been examples of forums, such as Te Huinga, working cooperatively and outside of any council or other funding, to produce collective submissions. To this end, Te Huinga has produced submissions and evidence on the Papakainga Plan Change (94B), [37] submissions in support of Whatitiri Hapū opposing the Zodiac Holdings Water Bottling Plant consents and submissions on WDC’s Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy review. [38]

As alluded to earlier, the different approaches for review or development of these types of documents appear to link directly to the state of council relationships and council internal capacity. A combination of the political will of councillors and the institutional memory, level of understanding or “friendliness” of particular staff gets results. Parallel to that, even if council wants to assist and resource effective engagement, there has to be corresponding capacity available and an agreed approach amongst hapū. For the examples outlined above, there was accord in relation to consultants selected, or for informal roopu such as the ITF, one tribal entity was endorsed to hold contracts on behalf of the roopu.

Comments from members of Te Huinga suggest that presently, variable Te Huinga membership and an inconsistent relationship with WDC over this election cycle mean a number of advances made in previous WDC terms have regressed. Not all hapū of Whangarei are represented on Te Huinga, nor do they want to be. The fear that Te Huinga (and the like) will somehow usurp hapū rangatiratanga is still held by some. In terms of Te Huinga’s structure itself, it is unclear whether the hapū mandating procedures that are in place



for representatives are being adhered to, and it's ability to proactively engage is undermined by a lack of resourcing. While secretariat services are resourced, and there are nominal meeting fees for members to attend Te Karearea meetings, attendance at Te Huinga meetings is unpaid. Fees for attending Te Karearea meetings do not encompass the actual time spent by representatives eg. on pre-reading meeting documents or reporting back to their hapū (this situation is mirrored in TTMAC and MTAG meetings). Te Huinga have had some major breakthroughs, such as securing the Oruku "hapū hub" on Lower Dent Street after several years of discussion. This hub is provided by WDC rent free and allows space for hapū meetings to occur. The original intent of this space, ie. a hub with resources and equipment for hapū RMA practitioners that would reduce the overhead costs of setting up individual units and provide a place to come together to share and assist one another, is yet to be fully realised. [39] Despite these challenges Te Huinga enjoys a level of independence (as opposed to MTAG for example which is "managed" to an extent by NRC staff) which is a strength.

In the main, these forums are partnership forums [40] operating at a "rangatira ki te rangatira" level. There are a limited number of RMA/Environmental practitioners at the table. While this type of partnership is an absolute necessity, and a number of hapū leaders are highly conversant in RMA/Environmental matters, it appears as though there is a layer of engagement missing from the conversation. It is anticipated that filling the gap beneath the leadership level of engagement with a secondary technician or practitioner tier of engagement would lift effectiveness. Perusing the Te Karearea Minutes indicates that the "three R's - roads, rates and rubbish" related issues still typically dominate much of the conversation in this forum. However, the action log [41] from agendas going back to 2017 does express the ongoing concern of hapū about having a voice in RMA matters. It was advocated that the use of Māori Planning Commissioners would address some of these concerns and Te Huinga nominated two people to receive Commissioner training. [42] It is unclear whether this training was completed but there have been ongoing discussions between WDC's Te Kaitakawaenga Māori and Ministry for the Environment (MfE) officials around instigating a training package for interested hapū practitioners.

Further, and in a similar vein to other forums throughout the country, these meetings can frequently result in "information overload" hampering hapū capacity to effectively contribute. [43] Separating discussion into governance and operations workstreams would likely be far more efficient, allowing hapū at partnership level to concentrate on big ticket items like lobbying for more equitable Māori representation while practitioner effort could focus on the numerous natural resource issues unfolding through council processes.

#### TTMAC and MTAG

TTMAC is not immune to the challenges faced by Te Huinga, but the establishment of a sub group, the MTAG (whose meetings are funded), may account for recent progress on a number of matters that ngā hapū o Whangārei consistently raise. Over the last three years, the MTAG has been involved in some key pieces of work, including preliminary consultation on the Proposed Regional Plan and Long Term Plan, a review of NRC's resource consent process and development of a collective hapū based Mana Whakahono ā Rohe hapū

template.

TTMAC recommendations led to the establishment of a specifically targeted engagement process to help inform the Draft Regional Plan, including representation of 3 MTAG members at all full council planning workshops to develop the Draft Plan, building on a preliminary draft that had been pre circulated to the public, including TTMAC, for initial comment. Anecdotal comments from those representatives involved in the workshops implied that;

- they saw value in their involvement even if it was just to inform their own submissions on the plan,
- they were able to effect minor changes and tweaks to the drafting process,
- in discussing some crucial matters like genetic engineering and dust on rural road provisions it became obvious that not having a vote meant that the Māori voice was marginalised, and
- in some ways, there was a sense of “pre-determination.”

This process deviated from the earlier Regional Policy Statement Māori engagement process where the ITF ostensibly undertook the wider hapū consultation themselves and drafted the tangata whenua provisions (albeit later diluted somewhat by NRC and the appeals process). For the Regional Plan, NRC contracted a consultant [44] to draft the tangata whenua provisions. Nevertheless, TTMAC successfully leveraged resourcing from NRC to have independent consultants draft a submission guideline/template for the Regional Plan public consultation process and provide follow up workshops on preparing further submissions and hearing evidence, resulting in a small group of submitters banding together to support one another through to hearings at Otiria Marae in 2018 (R. Tautari, pers. comm, June 2019).

MTAG engagement on the Northland Long Term Plan (LTP) involved 3 workshops presenting review and feedback opportunities. The discussions primarily traversed the Draft LTP’s allocation for Māori relationship spending, possible performance measures and te reo translations for the document. The main differences of opinion turned on whether the spend should be directed at lifting hapū capacity within their own entities ie, by increasing funding for IHEMP’s, resource consent training/capacity building and cultural monitoring framework development and implementation (favoured by MTAG members); as opposed to LTP funding going to additional Māori staff for NRC, scholarships and a contribution to the Northland Māori Business Awards (NRC). The latter topics were carried through into the LTP when it was adopted in 2018 as was continued funding of TTMAC and the existing allocation for IHEMP’s.

MTAG members later took their concerns to TTMAC around the need to improve the visibility of the link between TTMAC and MTAG’s recommendations (in both of the above processes) and what the NRC’s final plans and policies delivered, especially where the advice given was not followed. [45] It was agreed that in future, documentation would be produced providing a link between advice given, and how that advice is considered, and how it is ultimately incorporated in final plans and policies.

Despite the outcomes of this type of engagement not being optimal for hapū representatives, there is clearly value (echoed in a recent TTMAC internal review (unpublished)) seen by elected and non-elected TTMAC members in the continuation of TTMAC into the future. Yet, the header at the top of all TTMAC agenda papers is crystal clear, stating in bold typeface “working parties carry NO formal decision-making delegations from council. The purpose of the working party is to carry out preparatory work and discussions prior to taking matters to the full council for formal consideration and decision-making”. The goal for ngā hapū o Whangarei (and resonating throughout the motu) is to transition from an advisory role, as “by definition, advising is not participating in decision-making”(Kennedy, 2017. PP 320).

With regard to resource consent processing issues raised by TTMAC members, NRC agreed to explore how they could better provide for tangata whenua input into the resource consent process, (in the absence of any legislative change ie. because “consultation is not a legal requirement”). MTAG and NRC staff were tasked with investigating options; including

1. the feasibility of creating an online portal for hapū to access non-notified resource consent information; and
2. a review of the Resource Consent Application form with a view to encouraging applicants to undertake early engagement with mana whenua; and
3. considering workshops with IHEMP groups that have lodged their plans with council to better understand the cultural values therein.

The other relevant piece of work MTAG has been carrying out with NRC staff is the refinement of a template for multi-party hapū based MWR. It is understood that this template is to go before the Council within the coming months. As outlined in section 3 above, the development of MWR (including collective hapū MWR) is seen as advantageous by most participants of this study. It will therefore be useful to watch how this piece of work by TTMAC/MTAG unfolds, as the template will have relevance to ngā hapū o Whangarei. In time, ngā hapū o Whangarei may be in a position to join a multiparty agreement that is being negotiated with NRC, and council and the respective forums ie TTMAC and/or Te Huinga may wish to investigate further collaboration (ie. s 58 O (1) of the RMA provides for the invitation to cover one or more local authorities, meaning WDC could also participate in the arrangements). Alternatively, TTMAC could share their learnings, process, and template with Te Huinga, WDC and other hapū.

Irrespective of whether they are represented on TTMAC, these efforts of the MTAG outlined above will have positive flow-on effects for ngā hapū o Whangarei. Although NRC funding is presently unequal to the true effort required to fully engage, MTAG does signify a positive step forward. As explained, both Te Huinga and TTMAC have made positive advances in improving engagement for ngā hapū o Whangarei in the RMA and LGA space. To lift hapū capacity in the protection and management of natural resources without trampling the mana of hapū doesn't require reinventing the wheel. It is now timely to augment the work that has already been done in these existing forums and at individual hapū level. Section 4 below consolidates a set of recommended

approaches that traverse the five themes identified over the course of the Tane Whakapiripiri project. A key recommendation is that ngā hapū o Whangarei, most likely through the existing Te Huinga vehicle and supported by a closer working relationship with TTMAC, consider lobbying WDC (and other relevant agencies) to resource an equivalent technicians roopu supported by a Kahui kaumatua/taumata.

### 3.3 Hapū Mātauranga

With regard to the theme of hapū mātauranga, there are complexities around how it can be utilised while ensuring appropriate mechanisms are in place to protect it from misuse and misappropriation. There are obvious benefits in applying hapū mātauranga in the resource management space through instruments such as;

- Cultural Impact and Values Assessments
- IHEMP's
- Monitoring Frameworks
- Sites of Significance mapping

These avenues for inclusion may be hampered by a variety of factors, such as fear of sharing/documenting mātauranga in an open or public setting due to the sensitivity of information; internal hapū capacity issues with regard to succession planning and knowledge transfer and the capacity and capability of both hapū and councils to understand or apply hapū mātauranga in an RMA context.

The use of hapū mātauranga in CIA's and IHEMP's will happen intuitively to a degree but is a matter that could be further workshopped and developed through practice at either an inter or intra hapū level. The series of workshops recommended below in section 4 of this report could seek to examine how hapū mātauranga could be appropriately provided for and embedded into templates for example. Again, it is anticipated that a kahui kaumatua would have a guiding and supporting role across this theme.

#### 3.3.1 Monitoring Frameworks

In respect of mātauranga and monitoring frameworks, there are statutory requirements, particularly within the regional planning regime, that require engagement with tangata whenua to support the development and implementation of a Mātauranga Māori monitoring framework within Te Taitokerau. For example:

a) Policy CB1(aa)(v) of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management requires council to develop a monitoring plan, for monitoring freshwater, that must include Mātauranga Māori. [46]

b) Policy 8.1.3 of the Regional Policy Statement for Northland states that the regional and district councils shall provide opportunities for the use and incorporation of Mātauranga Māori into decision-making, management, implementation, and monitoring of natural and physical resources under the Resource Management Act 1991,

c) Method 8.1.8 of the Regional Policy Statement states that the regional council will support tangata whenua if they choose to develop and implement a regional Mātauranga Māori- based environmental monitoring framework by:

1. Providing information and advice during the development of the monitoring framework;
2. Providing training to assist tangata whenua to promote and implement the monitoring framework on an ongoing basis; and
3. Incorporating the results and recommendation of tangata whenua monitoring in council's monitoring reports. [47]

MTAG have been supported to consider and provide feedback to TTMAC on how NRC can best support the implementation of these requirements. NRC are seeking guidance to better understand tangata whenua expectations around how council can best support tangata whenua to undertake environmental monitoring using a Mātauranga Māori approach. There is also a desire to adopt a consistent and coordinated approach to supporting tangata whenua to undertake Mātauranga Māori monitoring and to ensure that the monitoring results are able to influence council decision-making processes. [48]

This activity is timely for ngā hapū o Whangarei and provide opportunity to increase hapū capacity. Limitations to its effectiveness will stem from the process for channelling input from hapū (and/or their various entities) that are not represented on TTMAC into any design, and inevitably, council's willingness and ability to adequately fund development and implementation of mātauranga māori based monitoring. Limitations to resourcing and capacity might best be dealt with in the interim through inter hapū cooperation.

To aid in understanding their national and local legislative requirements and the potential tools available, local government, as a sector, undertook a desktop review of kaupapa Māori monitoring tools, frameworks and methods currently used across Aotearoa. [49] This paper, titled "Kaupapa Māori Freshwater Assessments" could provide a useful starting point for ngā hapū o Whangarei discussion on the development of a mātauranga monitoring framework. Once again, it is suggested that this kaupapa could be a subject of the workshop series which is discussed in section 4 below. There are obvious cases where a mātauranga māori framework could be quickly and easily deployed, such as by Ngā Kaitiaki o ngā Wai Māori – a collective of kaitiaki representing Ngāti Hau, Ngāti Hine, Ngāti Kahu o Torongare, Te Uriroro and Te Parawhau hapū who work together to replenish the mauri of waterways from Te Ruapekapeka, Tapuhi and Puhipuhi to the Wairua Mangakahia. [50]

### 3.3.2 Sites of Significance Mapping

In recognition of their obligations under Part 11 of the RMA, WDC include policy direction in chapter 4 of the District Plan that provides for "active protection of taonga as a means to enable hapū and iwi to exercise rangatiratanga over their resources.... of particular concern is the need to protect waahi tapu from desecration

through development.....There are many sites of significance to Māori that are not listed in the District Plan; therefore the protection afforded to sites of significance is not applicable in many instances. Council is undertaking a project to improve both the identification of sites in the District and the provisions in the District Plan relating to sites of significance to Māori.” (Sustainable Futures 30/50 Whangarei District Historic Heritage Report, 2009). [51]

While there is a lingering hesitancy to engage with councils and share information about cultural sites, the online survey results for this study signal that there is an appetite amongst hapū for cultural mapping of significant sites to occur, including for their protection in regional or district planning documents. The fact that preparation of WDC’s proposed Plan Change 100 Sites of Significance to Māori [52] (SOSM) has been in train for almost a decade, is indicative of the challenges surrounding this issue. When the SOSM project was initiated, several Whangarei hapū were approached and contracted by WDC to record their own sites and develop maps (GIS layers) to be included in the Plan Change and scheduled in District Plan Maps. The exercise was accompanied by a methodology that incorporated information ownership and sharing protocols (including access levels) and Standard Operating Procedures for Council staff to protect the data and its use. SOSM mapping was to be followed by hapū co-designing the objectives, policies and methods for chapter 100. This would presumably have replaced the SOSM policies in chapter 4 of the operative District Plan and augmented the existing sites listed in schedule 4 of the Plan. [53] Only half of the hapū participating completed the exercise to the satisfaction of Council, although approximately 75% of the data appears to have been delivered to WDC subsequently. [54] It appears that issues with project management, insufficient funding for the work required, uncertainty about sharing sensitive information and lack of capacity to carry the project through to fruition (both on the part of hapū and council), brought the project to a standstill.

The RPS sets out policies and methods to identify historic heritage resources (including areas and sites of significance to Māori) and requires their inclusion in the District Plan by way of maps, schedules, or use of non statutory alert layers; and rules to maintain the integrity of the identified sites. In September 2016, the Historic Heritage chapter of the District Plan became operative, but at this stage deals only with Built Heritage. It is intended that further subsections covering archaeological sites and SOSM will be integrated into the chapter as the rolling review of the District Plan progresses (Robert Burgoyne (WDC Planner), pers. comm June 2019). This would include objectives, policies and rules specific to the protection of SOSM, and an updated schedule of sites and areas (where iwi/hapū are prepared to disclose locations to the public).

WDC anticipate that the information collected as part of PC100 can still be utilised and completed to a stage where they can be incorporated into the new Historic Heritage Chapter through a two-staged approach where in the short term council staff work directly with hapū to map and record values, (for those sites and areas that hapū agree can go through the notification process of a District Plan change). It is envisaged that staff would work with hapū concurrently to prepare a set of draft provisions to accompany the mapped sites. For more sensitive sites, WDC will look to LTP funding over the medium term for a project to work with mana whenua to record the locations of these sites and to develop internal processes to enable the protection of these (eg. silent

files). It is not apparent what funding (if any) is available for the short term work on SOSM to take place but it is clear that effort needs to be focussed in this area. It seems incongruous that adequate funding would not be provided for completion of this task given that WDC is required to give effect to the RPS provisions through its District Plan.

Similarly, the NRC Proposed Regional Plan sets out criteria on how a Place of Significance to tangata whenua (in the coastal marine area or in a water body) is to be identified and described. In order to be included in the mapped Sites and Areas of Significance to tangata whenua in the Plan, a further plan change will be required. However, places which have been identified and described in the manner required by the policy, but have not been subject to a plan change and hence are not included in the Regional Plan, can still be given weight in consent application decisions. [55] Again, lack of funding for hapū to carry out this task will be a significant barrier. As is the case for completing the work initiated for Plan Change 100, it is unlikely that specific funding from NRC has been allocated for identifying places of significance in water, much less the cost for hapū initiating future plan changes to include sites which would be prohibitive.

Nonetheless, there is policy direction at both the district and regional level that provides for the identification of sites of significance and ngā hapū o Whangarei should be enabled to lead this process including development of associated provisions should they choose to identify sites in plans. Again, this matter could form part of the package of workshops as set out in section 4.

### 3.4 Legislation

At face value, the Māori specific provisions in the RMA (particularly Part 11) give strong direction on the protection of tangata whenua values. However, the reality is that “besides sections 6e, 7a, and 8 there are 28 other non-Māori-specific matters that decision-makers have to balance in reaching decisions. Thus it is unsurprising that Māori values and interests seldom prevail in the decision-making balancing exercise. This legal necessity to treat Māori rights within the context of the entire RMA must, logically, serve to dilute Māori rights over time. It has been criticised by the Waitangi Tribunal in the Wai 262 report and the report on the *Rena Shipwreck*” (Kennedy, 2017).

Hapū have been and must continue to operate within the constraints of this legislative regime, which is usually a costly exercise when attempting to challenge the way the cultural terms in the RMA are interpreted by decision-makers. Other instruments within the Act relate more to tools, eg. IHEMP’s, MWR, and transfer of powers. Wananga attendees concluded that this theme requires expert capacity to enable hapū to fully utilise these instruments to effect change and achieve appropriate protection of hapū environmental resources. As commented previously, Te Huinga have proposed that more certified Māori Commissioners would assist in improving deficiencies in decision-making. They are also discussing options with MfE to initiate “RMA 101” training to raise capability and capacity in understanding the legislation and associated tools. To be most effective, it is recommended that a continual calendar of regular RMA modules be established for this purpose. These recommendations are detailed in section 4.

## NOTES

- [26] [https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northern-advocate/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1503450&objectid=11588475](https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northern-advocate/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503450&objectid=11588475)
- [27] <https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=273>
- [28] [http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/10/CO\\_24102017\\_AGN\\_MEETING.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/10/CO_24102017_AGN_MEETING.PDF)
- [29] [http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/11/CO\\_21112017\\_AGN\\_MEETING.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/11/CO_21112017_AGN_MEETING.PDF)
- [30] <https://thespinoff.co.nz/atea/23-04-2019/the-māori-ward-project-is-failing-and-its-hurting-new-zealand-democracy/>
- [31] [https://www.facebook.com/Tai-Tokerau-Māori-in-Local-Government-Symposium-346883259309588/?modal=admin\\_todo\\_tour](https://www.facebook.com/Tai-Tokerau-Māori-in-Local-Government-Symposium-346883259309588/?modal=admin_todo_tour)
- [32] <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:w46foSAZf6cJ:https://www.tpk.govt.nz/documents/download/155/tpk-māoricouncilenga+geunderr+ma1991-2006-enpdf+&cd=13&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=nz&client=safari>
- [33] <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/SustainableFutures/Documents/Sustainable%20Society%20and%20Culture/Iwi-Hapū-Report.pdf>
- [34] <http://wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/PlansState-of-the-Environment/Documents/Blue-Green-Network-Strategy-final.pdf>
- [35] <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/resource-library-archive/environmental-monitoring-archive2/state-of-the-environment-report-archive/2011/state-of-the-environment-monitoring/our-people/tangata-whenua>
- [36] <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/SustainableFutures/Final-Strategy/Documents/Growth-Strategy-Draft-2019.pdf>
- [37] <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/DistrictPlanChanges/Documents/PC-94B-Papakāinga/4-Hearing/Pre-Circulated-Evidence-Juliane-Chetham-and-Bernadette-Aperahama-for-Patuharakeke-and-Te-Huinga.pdf>
- [38] <https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=1154>
- [39] <https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=200>
- [40] <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/YourCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Committees/Pages/Te-Karearea.aspx>
- [41] <https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=781>
- [42] <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/making-good-decisions-programme/about-making-good-decisions-programme>



- [43] <https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/WRC/Council/Policy-and-Plans/11340016-Māori-Engagement-Framework-Guide.pdf>
- [44] <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/9501/reviewofthenrcregionalplanstangatawhenuaissuesandoptionsfinal.pdf>
- [45] [http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/07/TTMA\\_20180705\\_MIN\\_2256\\_WEB.htm](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/07/TTMA_20180705_MIN_2256_WEB.htm)  
[http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/09/TTMA\\_20180906\\_AGN\\_2258\\_AT\\_files/TTMA\\_20180906\\_AGN\\_2258\\_AT\\_Attachment\\_10552\\_3.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/09/TTMA_20180906_AGN_2258_AT_files/TTMA_20180906_AGN_2258_AT_Attachment_10552_3.PDF)
- [46] [https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/nps-freshwater-amended-2017\\_0.pdf](https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/nps-freshwater-amended-2017_0.pdf)
- [47] <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/10930/regionalpolicystatementfornorthlandmay2016updatedmay2018.pdf>
- [48] [http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2019/05/TTMA\\_20190502\\_AGN\\_2548\\_AT.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2019/05/TTMA_20190502_AGN_2548_AT.PDF)
- [49] <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/13642/kaupapa-māori-assessments-final-jan-2019.pdf>
- [50] [https://www.facebook.com/pq/Ngā-Kaitiaki-O-Ngā-Wai-Māori-256365897873113/about/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/pq/Ngā-Kaitiaki-O-Ngā-Wai-Māori-256365897873113/about/?ref=page_internal)
- [51] <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/SustainableFutures/Documents/Sustainable%20Society%20and%20Culture/Heritage-Report.pdf>
- [52] <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/DistrictPlanChanges/Pages/Plan-Change-100.aspx#Expand>
- [53] <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/Documents/District-Plan-Part-D-Objectives-and-Policies/7-Tangata-Whenua.pdf>
- [54] <https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=346>
- [55] <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/14292/proposed-regional-plan-decisions-version-web-site-20190530.pdf>



## 4 / RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 4.1 consolidates potential strategies and tools to assist ngā hapū o Whangārei to engage with local government. These comprise short to medium term solutions that can enhance the protection and management of hapū resources, projects, environmental planning and the further development of expertise. Rather than starting completely afresh, they attempt to recognise and utilise existing hapū strengths and build on some of the hard won gains hapū forums have made in the last few years. It is considered that an existing entity, such as Te Huinga, would be an appropriate location to situate the recommended activities. Tables 4.2 – 4.4 then uncouple the principal recommendations into separate tables to describe the aims and outcomes in more detail and how they correspond with the five key themes.

A strategy or work plan will be required to progress these proposals, therefore it is further recommended that collective workshop/s between ngā hapū o Whangārei (including Te Huinga), WDC, NRC, Te Puni Kokiri,

THEMES (TABLE 4.1)

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

MfE and potentially other parties are convened to discuss the report recommendations and map a pathway for implementation. This will necessarily include means of funding and coordinating the activities, including resourcing for a ngā hapū o Whangarei kahui kaumatua/taumata to provide fundamental guidance and support and ensure a tikanga led approach. Other potential “sub” projects could be incorporated to support the proposed activities, such as a Mana whenua navigation tool to assist hapū in prioritising matters that affect their rohe and guide applicants or agencies regarding hapū interests and engagement. A database or library of council records would also be a valuable tool to explore. Councils are required to digitise records in the near future and a central (electronic) source of archival materials pertinent to hapū can inform processes such as CIA development. The larger question of representation, and exploration of alternative models with local government, such as those outlined in section 2.1 and 3.2.2, will also continue to be an essential area of focus and advocacy for ngā hapū o Whangarei.

## AIMS

At minimum match some successes of TTMAC/MTAG with a ngā hapū o Whangarei focus

Drive achievable and cost effective short-mid term capacity growth

## NGĀ HAPŪ O WHANGAREI TECHNICIANS (KAITIAKI) POOL/ROOPU (TABLE 4.2)

	RESOURCING	RELATIONSHIPS	HAPU MATAURANGA	LEGISLATION	REPRESENTATION
<b>OUTCOMES</b>	Collectivising creates more cost effective solutions	Collectivising	Building on existing hapū strengths	Regular available access to expertise on RMA legislation	Lifting hapū capacity to engage/ be represented in RMA processes
a) Secure funding for weekly “pop in clinic” at Oruku where hapū practitioner/s are available to troubleshoot/ provide advice/coaching to hapū members (ie. respond to consent applications, scoping/costing CIA’s, drafting submissions etc)	Building on existing forums/ roopu eg. Te Huinga	Supports rather than erodes hapū rangatiratanga/mana motuhake	Succession planning	Opportunities for hapū to build, share, knowledge and practice	
b) Seek contribution to the above from WDC/NRC, funding for hapū practitioner pool including option for “duty planner” type role where a council planner attends regular pop in clinic to provide technical advice from a council perspective (ie. for hapū planning to lodge consents, council planning and policy understandings, consent processes etc) – goes towards meeting their obligations under LGA	Building on achievements through council partnerships	Opportunities for inter hapū collaboration on pan-hapū issues			
	Resourcing technicians/ practitioners	Help improve hapū council relationships, build trust			
	Will lift hapū capacity to engage on a cost recovery basis				

RMA ENGAGEMENT WANANGA/WORKSHOP SCHEDULE (TABLE 4.3)

**AIMS:** To provide education/training to upskill and update ngā hapū o Whangarei, on a regular and ongoing basis

	RESOURCING	RELATIONSHIPS	HAPU MATAURANGA	LEGISLATION	REPRESENTATION
<b>OUTCOMES</b>					
A) Wananga for and driven by hapu:	Opportunities for collaboration and streamlining across councils	Help improve hapū council relationships, build trust	Succession planning	Regular available access to expertise on RMA legislation	Lifting hapū capacity to engage/be represented in RMA processes
RMA 101 (Process Overview) annually, updates could include legislative amendments, caselaw	Will lift hapū capacity to engage on a cost recovery basis, revenue stream for viable RMU etc	Intra hapū succession planning	RMA101 Introduction held annually	Opportunities for hapū to build, share, knowledge and practice	
Consent Process, annually					
Toolkit eg. IHEMP, CIA, MWR, monitoring frameworks, Sites of Significance Mapping (Quarterly, Twice Yearly)		Opportunities for inter hapū collaboration on pan-hapū issues	Opportunities to bring mātauranga into wananga (if desired)		
Submissions – annually, including AP/LTP Submissions		Supports rather than erodes hapū rangatiratanga/mana motuhake			
Proposals from hapu on specific issues to be workshopped as required					
B) Wananga for council led by hapu:					
Cultural competency training					
Values in IHEMP's, CIAs etc.					

RMA ENGAGEMENT WANANGA/WORKSHOP SCHEDULE (TABLE 4.4)

AIMS: To provide a free and accessible resource

	RESOURCING	RELATIONSHIPS	HAPU MATAURANGA	LEGISLATION	REPRESENTATION
<b>OUTCOMES</b>					
Central website for nga hapu o Whangarei including:	Free portal, no cost to hapu	Intra hapu succession planning	Succession planning	Free access, connection/linkages to information on legislation	Lifting hapū capacity to engage/be represented in RMA processes
Templates (eg. CIA/CVA, Submission, IHEMP, MWR, Monitoring Frameworks, Scope of Works/Terms of Engagement etc, Relationship or Mana Enhancing Agreements)	Will lift hapū capacity to engage on a cost recovery basis, revenue stream for viable RMU etc.	Inter hapu knowledge transfer	Opportunities to share mātauranga (if desired) eg. knowledge/tools for development of monitoring frameworks, cultural mapping etc	Opportunities for hapū to build, share, knowledge and practice	
Sharing of information, events, online topic forums etc.		Opportunities for hapu to post, share their own events	Opportunities to bring mātauranga into wananga (if desired)		
Calendar/Schedule of funding applications or relevance and Schedule of AP/LTP submissions		Opportunities for inter hapu collaboration on pan-hapu issues			
		Associated lift in capacity advances relationships with councils			
		Supports rather than erodes hapū rangatiratanga/mana motuhake			







## 5 / CONCLUSIONS

The Tane Whakapiripiri project has analysed the capacity of ngā hapū o Whangarei to engage with Local Government in relation to natural resource protection and management. Underpinned by a desktop stocktake, online survey, and wananga and hui, the findings corroborate commonly voiced concerns of hapū that gaps in capacity (both within hapū and councils) hamper their ability to participate in RMA and LGA processes. Five interconnected themes have been identified, namely; resourcing, representation, relationships, legislation and hapū mātauranga that are critical to lifting capacity of ngā hapū o Whangarei.

There are varying degrees of readiness among hapū to work together on kaitiaki matters – this is one established avenue to address capacity issues and is confirmed in the recommendations of this report. However, the complexity of historic and current whanaungatanga between hapū can, in turn, lead to a complexity in working together on matters of mutual interest. In Whangarei, as is the case elsewhere, hapū often see value in collaboration however, this is tempered by a desire for hapū to retain their individual mana motuhake and rangatiratanga over their natural resources.

Proposed strategies and tools to build ngā hapū o Whangarei capacity include an approach based out of a central collective such as Te Huinga. A pool of hapū practitioners/kaitiaki to coach individual hapū seeking assistance and collate “pan-hapū” responses is recommended, supported by a package of regular hapū driven workshops to build capacity in natural resource protection and management. A centralised online web portal and toolkit of templates is also proposed to enhance the work of the collective and provide resources for individual hapū and a “sounding board” or “clearing house” on specific issues.

The readiness of hapū to work cooperatively while retaining their individual mana motuhake will be a factor in the speed and ease with which ngā hapū o Whangarei can build their individual and collective capacity. Collaboration within and between hapū, where practicable and possible, is encouraged as a rising tide lifts all ships. The recommendations offer an opportunity for a collective voice on regional and district wide issues, while enabling and encouraging engagement with mana whenua on hapū specific issues. A kahui kaumatua or taumata structure is proposed as a guiding foundation for the recommended tools, to ensure tikanga is applied and reflected in implementation. A pathway for implementation will be required and needs the support and input of ngā hapū o Whangarei (including collectives and forums such as Te Huinga), the councils and relevant agencies.

It is important to acknowledge that ngā hapū o Whangarei engagement in environmental protection and management is not limited to RMA processes which have been the focus of this report. Hapū routinely engage

within a regime of natural resource management that is subject to a range of legislation and agencies, including the Ministry of Primary Industries and Department of Conservation among others. While these have not been examined within the scope of this project, it is predicted that implementing the recommendations in this report will have flow on effects, lifting capacity across a number of kaitiaki workstreams.



## 6 / REFERENCES

**Bay of Plenty Regional Council**, (2011). Māori Policy Unit, Engaging with Māori: A Guide for Staff of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

**Borrie, N., A. Memon, N. Erickson., & J. Crawford.** (2004). Planning and Governance under the LGA: Lessons from the RMA Experience, Hamilton: University of Waikato, International Global Change Institute.

**Chancery Green** (2017). Innovations in Iwi Involvement: Mana Whakahono a Rohe. Retrieved from: <http://www.chancerygreen.com/articles/manawhakahonoarohe>

**Cheyne, C & Tawhai, V.** (2007). He Wharemoa Te Rakau, Ka Mahue. Māori Engagement with Local Government: Knowledge, Experiences, and Recommendations.

Retrieved from: <https://mro.massey.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10179/7723/hwtrcpdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

**Cunningham M, Webb R, Gilkison P, & Maynard, J.** (2016). Northland Rural Rivers: Environmental Management, Pollution, and Kaitiakitanga since 1991. Report commissioned by the Waitangi Tribunal for the Te Paparahi o Te Raki inquiry (Wai 1040, #A60).

Retrieved from: [https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/wt\\_DOC\\_108533658/Wai%201040%2C%20A060.pdf](https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/wt_DOC_108533658/Wai%201040%2C%20A060.pdf)

**Gooder, C** (2018). Cultural Values Assessments. Negotiating kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga through local government planning processes in Aotearoa, New Zealand: a review of the literature. Auckland Council technical report, TR2018/008.

**James, B., Saville-Smith, K., Fraser, R., & Workman, K.** (2002). Local Government Relationships with Māori. Local Government New Zealand.

Retrieved from: <http://www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/Uploads/Our-work/5ac0700057/CME-pub1065048016.pdf>

**Jolly, D.** (2018). Potential of CIA: How Far Have We Come? New Zealand Association for Impact Assessment Impact Connector Newsletter vol. 5 April 2018.

Retrieved from: <https://www.nzia.org.nz/dyanna-jolly.html>

**Kennedy, N.** (2017). Kaitiakitanga o te Taiao – Reconciling Legislative Provisions and Outcomes for Māori (Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)). University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.

Retrieved from: <https://hdl.handle.net/10289/11121>

**KCSM Consultancy Solutions**, (2004). Review of the effectiveness of iwi management plans – An iwi perspective. Prepared for the Ministry for the Environment.

Retrieved from: <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/review-effectiveness-iwi-management-plans-jul04.pdf>

**Mead, H.M.** (2012). Understanding Mātauranga Māori. In: Black T, Bean D, Collings W, Nuku W eds. Conversations on Mātauranga Māori. Wellington, NZQA. Pp. 9-14.

**Ministry for the Environment.** (2018). National Planning Standards: Tangata Whenua Provisions in Resource Management Plans. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment Publication. Northland Regional Council, (2017). Section 32 analysis report – Proposed Regional Plan for Northland.

Retrieved from: <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/9281/section32proposedregionalplanseptember2017finalweb.pdf>

**Nuttall P, & Ritchie J.** (1995). Māori participation in the Resource Management Act. An analysis of provision made for Māori participation in Regional Policy Statements and District Plans produced under the Resource Management Act 1991. Hamilton: University of Waikato, Centre for Māori Studies and Research.

**Selby R, Moore P., & Mulholland M.** (2010). Maori and the environment : Kaitiaki. Wellington, Huia Publishers.

**Taylor, L.** (2015). He Waka Hourua, He Waka Eke Noa: Evolving Management and Governance for Kaipara Moana. The University of Auckland (unpublished thesis.).

Retrieved from: <https://researchspace.auckland.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/2292/28798/whole.pdf?sequence=2>

**Te Puni Kokiri** (2006). Te Kotahitanga o te Whakahaere Rawa Māori and Council Engagement Under the Resource Management Act 1991. TPK Report.

Retrieved from: <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:w46foSAZf6cJ:>

<https://www.tpk.govt.nz/documents/download/155/tpk-māoricouncilengageunderrma1991-2006-en.pdf&cd=13&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=nz&client=safari>

**Toataua, N.** (2011). Peka Peka to North Otaki Expressway Project: Specialist Report – Culture and Iwi. Opus International Consultants Limited, Hamilton, New Zealand.

**Vercoe, A.** (2018). Bay of Plenty Regional Council – First Mana Whakahono a Rohe. Article published in June 2018 issue of NZ Local Government Magazine.

Retrieved from: [https://localgovernmentmag.co.nz/lq-magazine/communities\\_lq/bay-of-plenty-regional-council/](https://localgovernmentmag.co.nz/lq-magazine/communities_lq/bay-of-plenty-regional-council/)

**Whetu,** (2018). Achieving Sustainability Through the Use of CIA's? New Zealand Association for Impact Assessment Impact Connector Newsletter vol. 5 April 2018.

Retrieved from: <https://www.nzaia.org.nz/james-whetu.html>

**Websites Visited:**

<https://www.biodiversitynz.org/uploads/1/0/7/9/107923093/mfe-s33-transfers-and-mana-whakahono-a-rohe-2018.pdf>

<https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/747255/4310-assessment-of-cultural-effects-a4-information-sheet-web-use-only.pdf>

<https://deeperstory.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Cultural-Effects-Assessment-Peer-Review-Report.pdf>

[https://www.democracyaction.org.nz/payments\\_for\\_cultural\\_impact\\_assessments\\_should\\_be\\_refunded\\_media](https://www.democracyaction.org.nz/payments_for_cultural_impact_assessments_should_be_refunded_media)

<http://www.environmentguide.org.nz/rma/maori-and-the-rma/>

<https://www.facebook.com/tanewhakapiripiri0/>

[https://www.facebook.com/Tai-Tokerau-Māori-in-Local-Government-Symposium-346883259309588/?modal=admin\\_todo\\_tour](https://www.facebook.com/Tai-Tokerau-Māori-in-Local-Government-Symposium-346883259309588/?modal=admin_todo_tour)

[https://www.facebook.com/pg/Ngā-Kaitiaki-O-Ngā-Wai-Māori-256365897873113/about/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/pg/Ngā-Kaitiaki-O-Ngā-Wai-Māori-256365897873113/about/?ref=page_internal)

<https://www.imsb.maori.nz/about-us/introduction/>

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/DLM170873.html>

<https://livenews.co.nz/2014/06/24/te-karearea-strategic-partnership-signed/>

<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/making-good-decisions-programme/about-making-good-decisions-programme>

[https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/nps-freshwater-amended-2017\\_0.pdf](https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/nps-freshwater-amended-2017_0.pdf)

<https://www.mkt.co.nz>

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/resource-library-archive/environmental-monitoring-archive2/state-of-the-environment-report-archive/2011/state-of-the-environment-monitoring/our-people/tangata-whenua/>

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/your-council/working-with-maori/working-in-partnership/>

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/9501/reviewofthenrcregionalplanstangatawhenuaissuesandoptionsfinal.pdf>

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/14292/proposed-regional-plan-decisions-version-website-20190530.pdf>

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/10930/regionalpolicystatementfornorthlandmay2016updatedmay2018.pdf>

<https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/13642/kaupapa-māori-assessments-final-jan-2019.pdf>

[https://www.nzherald.co.nz/rotorua-daily-post/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1503438&objectid=11429904](https://www.nzherald.co.nz/rotorua-daily-post/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503438&objectid=11429904)

[https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northernadvocate/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1503450&objectid=12202643](https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northernadvocate/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503450&objectid=12202643)

[https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northernadvocate/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1503450&objectid=11640576](https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northernadvocate/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503450&objectid=11640576)

[https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northern-advocate/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1503450&objectid=11588475](https://www.nzherald.co.nz/northern-advocate/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503450&objectid=11588475)

[https://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/sites/default/files/201812/FAQs%20on%20Iwi%20Management%20Plans\\_0.pdf](https://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/sites/default/files/201812/FAQs%20on%20Iwi%20Management%20Plans_0.pdf)

<https://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/node/991>

<https://www.rotorualakescouncil.nz/our-city/bilingual/tearawapartnership/Documents/Te-Arawa-Partnership-Agreement-Final-1.pdf>

<https://thespinoff.co.nz/atea/23-04-2019/the-maori-ward-project-is-failing-and-its-hurting-new-zealand-democracy/>

<http://www.tkm.govt.nz/region/te-tai-tokerau/>

<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/WRC/Council/Policy-and-Plans/11340016-Māori-Engagement-Framework-Guide.pdf>

<https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/news/ko-aotearoa-tenei-report-on-the-wai-262-claim-released/>

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/SustainableFutures/Documents/Sustainable%20Society%20and%20Culture/Iwi-Hapu-Report.pdf>

<http://wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/State-of-the-Environment/Documents/Blue-Green-Network-Strategy-final.pdf>

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/SustainableFutures/Final-Strategy/Documents/Growth-Strategy-Draft-2019.pdf>

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/DistrictPlanChanges/Documents/PC-94B-Papakainga/4-Hearing/Pre-Circulated-Evidence-Juliane-Chetham-and-Bernadette-Aperahama-for-Patuharakeke-and-Te-Huinga.pdf>

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/SustainableFutures/Documents/Sustainable%20Society%20and%20Culture/Heritage-Report.pdf>

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/DistrictPlanChanges/Pages/Plan-Change-100.aspx#Expand>

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/Documents/District-Plan-Part-D-Objectives-and-Policies/7-Tangata-Whenua.pdf>

**NRC and WDC Meeting Minutes and Agendas online:**

[http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/03/TTMA\\_08032018\\_AGN.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/03/TTMA_08032018_AGN.PDF)

[http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/10/CO\\_24102017\\_AGN\\_MEETING.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/10/CO_24102017_AGN_MEETING.PDF)

[http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/11/CO\\_21112017\\_AGN\\_MEETING.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/11/CO_21112017_AGN_MEETING.PDF)

[http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/07/TTMA\\_20180705\\_MIN\\_2256\\_WEB.htm](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/07/TTMA_20180705_MIN_2256_WEB.htm)

[http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/09/TTMA\\_20180906\\_AGN\\_2258\\_AT\\_files/TTMA\\_20180906\\_AGN\\_2258\\_AT\\_Attachment\\_10552\\_3.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2018/09/TTMA_20180906_AGN_2258_AT_files/TTMA_20180906_AGN_2258_AT_Attachment_10552_3.PDF)

[http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2019/05/TTMA\\_20190502\\_AGN\\_2548\\_AT.PDF](http://northland.infocouncil.biz/Open/2019/05/TTMA_20190502_AGN_2548_AT.PDF)

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/YourCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Committees/Documents/Te-Karearea-Terms-of-Reference.pdf - Page 3>

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/YourCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Committees/Pages/Te-Karearea.aspx>

<https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=273>

<https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=1128>

<https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=1154>

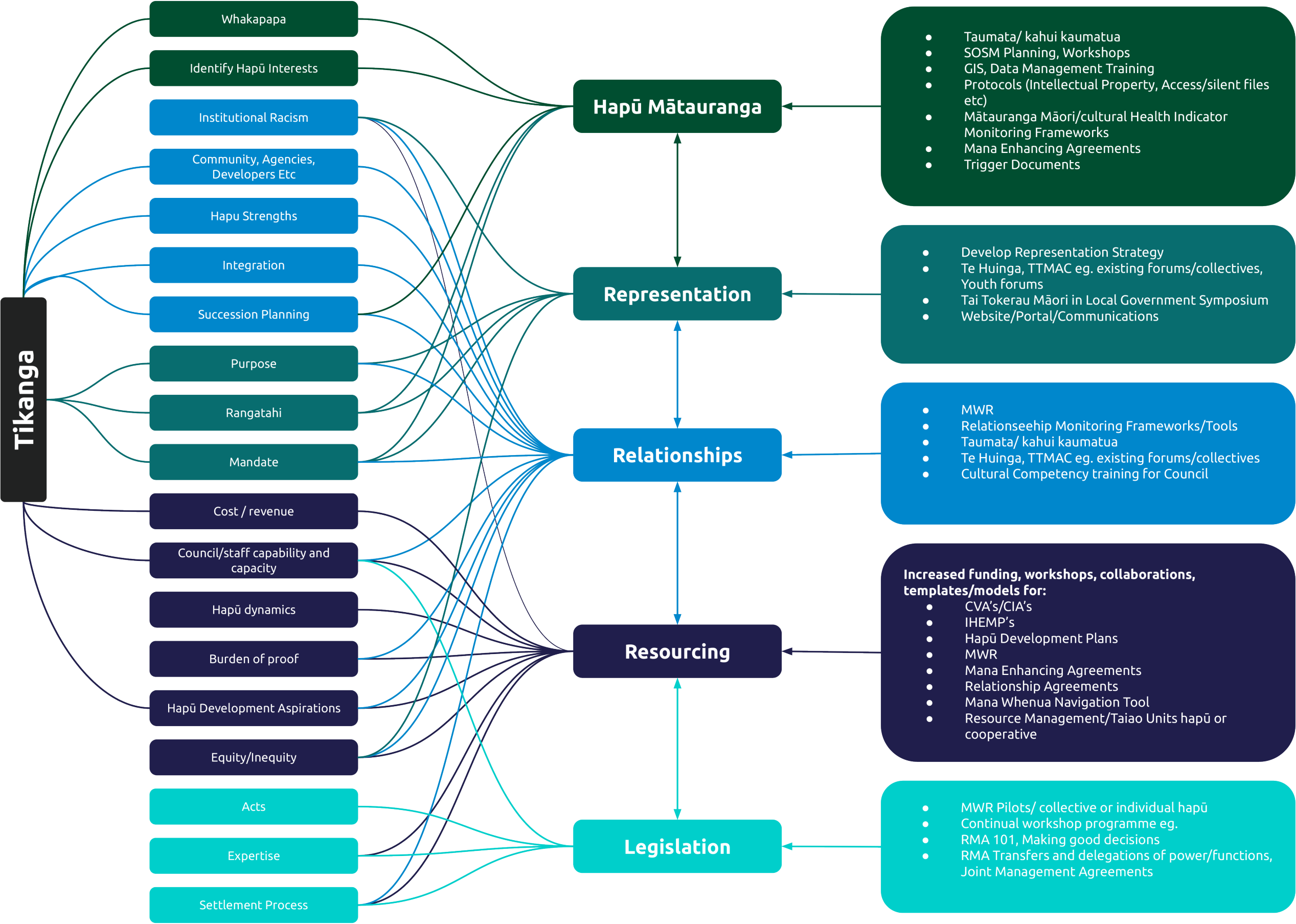
<https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=200>

<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/YourCouncil/CouncilMeetings/Committees/Pages/Te-Karearea.aspx>

<https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=781>

<https://pub-wdc.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=346>





## 7 / ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project team wish to thank nga hapū o Whangarei for taking valuable time out of their busy schedules to contribute to the project Tane Whakapiripiri. Their korero, whakaaro and tautoko has been carefully considered in articulating the outcomes from this project

We would also like to thank the following for their involvement/support of the project:

- Te Puni Kokiri
- Nga Tirairaka o Ngati Hine
- Te Huinga
- Whangarei District Council
- Northland Regional Council

Nga mihi mahana kia ratou katoa.





CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Rating	Rates structure review	In April 2017 Council provided Te Karearea with an overview of the Rating Structure review and agreed to discuss the rating of Maori land as a separate process from the wider engagement process. It was also agreed that Schedule 11 of the Rating Act would be a specific focus of that discussion. A suitable forum for this will be arranged in the near future.	<p>Interest in a workshop on schedule 11 was repeated.</p> <p>Te Huinga invited staff to attend a Te Huinga meeting to have a workshop on the Rating Policy. Also a report to Te Karearea was requested.</p> <p>The preferred rating policy will be included in the Consultation Document for the Long Term 2018-28 that will be provided to the members at this meeting.</p> <p>Treatment for Maori land will form part of broader Council rating review.</p> <p>Offer still stands for Rating team to visit Marae on invitation to work through options.</p>	19/04/2017	Jun-18	Closed
Papakainga Plan	Papakainga Plan Change	Updates on the Papakainga Plan Change were requested.	An update to be provided for the Papakainga Plan change appeal. A report will be on the agenda of the Te Karearea Meeting on 16 August 2017			Closed
Hapu Environmental Management Plans	Hapu Environmental Management Plans	<p>How does Council use them? Do not replace engagement, should facilitate it.</p> <p>Copy should be given to all Councillors after elections, part of induction program. Hapu presenting their hapu environment management plans (HEMPS)</p> <p>[Central to concern that they are not satisfied with involvement in RMA and Consents]</p>	<p>Hapu Environmental Management Plans (HEMPS) are used through the plan change preparation process to inform the plan change outcomes. Every plan change section 32 evaluation report includes a section analysing the proposed plan change regarding lodged HEMPS.</p> <p>Section 74 of the RMA specifies the matters that council must consider when preparing/changing a district plan. Section 74(2A) states that council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the territorial authority, to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues of the district.</p> <p>All plan changes are released in draft form as part of pre-consultation, in the past this has included the presentation/workshopping of plan changes with Te Karearea and Te Huinga. Hapu representatives are sent copies of all draft plan changes for feedback and sent proposed plan changes for formal submission.</p> <p>District Plan staff are always available to meet with hapu to discuss concerns, this offer was readily taken up during the pre-consultation of PC94B Papakainga Phase 2. A copy of the plans held by WDC have been printed and put into a folder in the Councillors' Room.</p>	19/07/2017		Closed
Resource Consents	Participation in RMA matters	Concern expressed that Maori were not included in decisions on RMA matters – especially issuing of resource consents.	<p>4/8/17 - Again - there was concern that some hapu were not being notified of all resource consents.</p> <p>20/9/17 - Further concern was expressed that some hapu are not receiving notification of all resource consent applications as they expect.</p> <p>No changes have been made to notifying hapu of resource consents in their areas of interest. All go to hapu where they have an interest and/or Statutory Acknowledgement.</p>	4/07/2017		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Resource Consents	Pataua Boat Ramp and Camp Resource Consent	What does the consent allow to be built compared to what has been built?	What was approved was more than they built – WDC has put compliance in place. What is built is according to the consent.	19/07/2017		Closed
Resource Consents	Participation in RMA matters	Te Waiariki Trust (Pataua) Not getting resource consent notifications anymore.	We have not changed our process re: notifying iwi. Te Waiariki is within our system as having an interest in the Taiharuru, Pataua & Ngunguru areas. As such notified applications within those areas will be sent to Te Waiariki.	19/07/2017		Closed
Resource Consents	Water taken from Mimiha Creek - Helena Bay Holdings	Consent allowing water taken from Mimiha Creek for garden-irrigation. Should be reserved for Marae.	Application put on hold and referred back to Marae.	4/08/2017		Closed
Resource Consents	Raumanga Heights Block Subdivision	Raumanga Height Block Subdivision – Tribal & geological factors – caves can't be accessed	In relation to the Raumanga Heights subdivision (Trading Corporate Ltd), this will lapse on 7 November 2017 unless a survey plan is submitted to Council by that date. Feb 2018 - No survey plan submitted, nor any application to extend the consent. Confirmed as lapsed.	1/04/2017		Closed
Resource Consents	Clements Subdivision	Hapū have raised concerns about the non-notified consent granted for a subdivision adjacent to Pukenui Forest. A significant landscape which recently accommodated the release of kiwi, who have been recorded laying eggs. The subdivision has approved a significant roadway access which will have damaging effects on the flora and fauna of Pukenui Forest. Consultation process was with one hapū? What are the commercial interests associated with this subdivision? Will it be a gated community? Why was the existing access via the quarry not considered? If this is a housing subdivision does it fit within the social housing criteria? This consent can be likened to Te Mata Peak track in Hastings, local hapū had limited input and yet the consent was granted, disregarding the cultural and spiritual aspects of their maunga.	<p>15/8/18 Request and agreement for agenda item to go to October TK meeting in Council Chambers with presentation on how the RMA consent notification process and decisions work.</p> <p>The Pukenui Trust are keen to discuss this kaupapa face to face with hapū and are coordinating a hui with Dick Shepherd for Monday 23 July 2018. The emphasis for the hui is the proposed land swap that helps with connecting existing walkways. Hui was held at Ngararatunua Marae, all parties involved with the subdivision were in attendance and a robust discussion was had. Outcome was to meet again and discuss in detail the proposed land swap.</p> <p>Since the hui Mr Clement's Agent has compiled additional information in relation to issues raised, which will be tabled at the next formal meeting of the Pukenui Trust. Once the weather improves an on site meeting will be arranged with hapu and other interested parties to work through the proposal.</p> <p>5/10/18 Staff will present a summary of the notification processes and thresholds for consents to the October meeting of Te Karearea.</p> <p>07/10/18 Murray McDonald discussed with Te Karearea.</p>	18/07/2018		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Resource Consents	Winstones Quarry	<p>Winstone Quarry Development – there is concern about placing the overburden onto the Pegram land.</p> <p>GBC Winstones resource consent application for overburden (LU1700100) has been received.</p> <p>The application includes an assessment of effects on the limestone outcrop (Tonkin &amp; Taylor, Preliminary Overburden Disposal Area). There is only a small area of this on the site with the vast majority located to the north-west of the disposal area.</p> <p>The report concludes that there is a low to negligible risk of void collapse due to limited area underlain by limestone and the expected limited thickness of limestone in the area.</p> <p>The Hapu disagree, and have continued to express their concern at each meeting.</p>	<p>Update: Winstones have requested that the application be put on hold (suspended).</p> <p>Previous meetings: At the request of the CE, Murray McDonald asked CBC Winstones if they would specifically consult with Taipari Munro. They responded as follows:</p> <p>As described in our resource consent application, we have an on-going, working relationship with the Ruarangi Trustees, of which Marina Fletcher is our primary point of contact.</p> <p>Marina is in the final stages of preparing a Cultural Impact Assessment, which addresses the Pegram block proposal, among other matters. It is the preference of both parties to continue working together as we have done so, to date.</p> <p>The application was publicly notified on 12 July 2017 so parties were able to make submissions on the proposal. An independent commissioner with Tikanga Maori has been appointed to the Panel to hear submissions.</p> <p>The Hearing has been held. Decision July 2018.</p>	May/August 2018	43313	Closed
Building Consents	Taiharuru Marae	<p>Requesting to seek compensation for building fees as the plans have not differed from original plan i.e. duplication of works and an existing building consent, and yet the marae is still asked to pay full payment. Marae are happy to meet half the costs of 11k. The marae will be a pivotal coastal marae within the Whangarei</p>	<p>CRM RDG056363</p> <p>An email response was sent 13/6/18. The original building consent lapsed in May 2015 with a refund given of \$4837.00. Unfortunately, the application for building consent would have to be a new application and this would attract the normal fee schedule. The only way for fee assistance is to apply to Councils Community Fund. There would be no guarantee of success of application if applied for.</p>	18/07/2018	15/08/2018	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Building Consents	Hihiaua Cultural Centre	Support was expressed for the Cultural centre and support for Council to contribute to it financially.	Council has committed \$500,000 to the Hihiaua Cultural Centre. It will be available to them when certain milestones are achieved. Fundraising has started and a \$675,000 grant has been secured for Stage 1 to proceed in the near future. The Crown (Provisional Growth Fund) has contributed a further \$1M Construction due to start this year.	19/04/2017	1/04/2018	Closed
Property	Waahi Tapu - sites of significance to Maori	There was general concern expressed regarding Sites of Significance register including: Is there funding for Hapu? The funding that was provided to Ngati Hau - how was it spent? What protection does recording a site give>	Information that has been received has been reviewed. it is now considered that 75% is collected. This is no longer an active plan change while awaiting further information. There is no additional Council funding for this at this time. Council initially funded this through Repo Consultancy. This funding was to cover costs to the Hapu and the consultant. It has all been spent without the full information being passed to Council from Hapu. The planned Sites of Significance Plan Change is reliant on this information so a new solution will be required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total amount paid to the contractor was \$172,250 +GST. The contractor has detailed within invoices to Council payments to hapu including Te Parawhau. Council has no evidence of what happened to the 'hapu' payments.</li> <li>• Mapping information has been received from Ngati Kahu, Ngati Hau, Te Waiariki, Patuharakeke, half information from Ngati Wai and Ngati Hine and no data from Te Parawhau.</li> <li>• The contract required the consultant to obtain data from all of the above hapu plus Ngati Korora and Ngati Taka Pari</li> </ul> Information is held by Council in three ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confidentially ("black" sites restricted to two staff with authority)</li> <li>- Open</li> <li>- Council-only.</li> </ul> When an application is received for a consent that has a site on the land involved, the applicant is required to discuss the development with the relevant Hapu. Two reports are included on this agenda. One chronicles the history of the project, and the second recommends a way forward. Way forward agreed.	20/09/2018		Closed



CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Rubbish	Rubbish	Crane Road regular site for illegal dumping. Skips at village centres e.g. Pipiwai/Oakura? More transfer stations? (Over summer) e.g. Opotiki. Get volunteers/community involved? Rubbish from Christmas to Waitangi week at Ohinewai. Litter on Te Hongona Street and Puna Rere Drive.	These concerns were referred to the Waste Minimisation And Management Plan process			Closed
Rubbish	Waste Minisiation and Management Plan	A request was received to participate in the development of the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan.	The plan was sent to Te Huinga and considered at the July meeting.	Jun-17		Closed
Rubbish	Whangarei Waterfall issues	A number of issues in regard to the Whangarei Falls reserve were stated: - The water smells when it is low. - The water smells when it is low. - Buses and cars make it unsafe for pedestrians. - There are dogs wandering in the area.	These are on going issues continually being monitored by NRC, Parks, Waste and Regulatory Departments. When these issues occur, it is best for the public to call these issues into Council when they are occurring, straight away.	Nov-17		Closed
Rubbish	Tongatu Road Transfer Station	Hapū and marae allowance to dispose of refuse for free as Maori Land had been used for the Transfer station.	HWM, Councillors Morgan, Glen and Murphy visited site after last TK meeting but station was locked. The station is situated on road reserve and previous requests for free disposal have been declined. However, Council work alongside Marae to assist where possible for major events.	Jul-18	Aug-18	Closed
Water	3 Waters	Information on Three Waters Project	Request for Simon Weston to include Three Waters information in his next report to Te Karearea.	17/10/2018		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Ngunguru Ford Road	<p>The condition of the road has deteriorated to a point that noxious weeds including gorse are a nuisance. A local resident has been maintaining the road of his own accord. As this is a widely used road for all the community it should be regularly maintained by Council. In contrast, Council have funded the maintenance of Te Toiroa Rd a paper road.</p>	<p>4/9/18 Update from Jeff Devine. "I have spoken to Violet Sade. She has requested that the section of Ngunguru Ford Rd that is formed but is currently only an access on a paper road, be taken over by Council and maintained by Council in the future.</p> <p>Council will assess the condition of the section of Ngunguru Ford road, and whether it meets Council standards, and then Council will discuss future options with Violet and the other landowners who live off this section of road."</p> <p>15/8/18 Jeff Devine had been in contact with Violet Slade and agreed to meet on site.</p> <p>Councillor Murphy contacted Jeff Devine who provided the following response. Cr Murphy forwarded this information onto Aorangi and is awaiting reply before further action.</p> <p>"Roding have previously answered questions about the maintenance of Council's section of Ngunguru Ford Rd.</p> <p>This section is a paper road, ie a section of road Council has not yet accepted as being up to the minimum required Council standard, and therefore not maintained by Council, hence the maintenance end signs.</p> <p>There is a lot of back history about ownership of the road, Maori Land and the Maori Land Court over many years. Parts of the road may have been upgraded to Council standards previously under different subdivisions privately but ongoing maintenance of these sections has not been continued.</p> <p>Now the whole of the remaining road has been declared public road by the Maori Land Court by Gazette Notice in 2013.</p> <p>So in Council terms it is a public road, privately maintained, (PPM)."</p>	18/07/2018		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Porowini Terenga Paraoa Marae – Traffic Impact Report	<p>Three lanes on Tarewa Road cause an issue for the entrance. What can be improved in future? It was noted that the three lanes on Tarewa Road have caused an issue for the entranceway. Request was that the committee would like to see the Traffic Impact Report for this and what can be improved in the future. The Marae has a vehicle crossing on Tarewa Rd. There are 3 traffic lanes northbound in this location directly outside the vehicle crossing. Historically, there has been 2 lanes northbound in this location.</p>	<p>In 2012 the right turn bay was added by taking land and widening the road on the opposite side of the road. Apart from this widening, all other works were undertaken within the road reserve. No resource consent was required and therefore no Traffic Impact Report was completed and was not a requirement.</p> <p>Porowini Terenga Paraoa Marae entrance – a marked “KEEP CLEAR” on Tarewa Road was discussed as an option to provide safer entrance to the Marae. Traffic engineers declined this request. It was asked that WDC re-consider this.</p> <p>WDC Traffic Engineers have stated again that a “KEEP CLEAR” area will not be possible. This is because of the nearness of the vehicle entrance to the traffic lights and that it is double-laned.</p>	May-17		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Entrance to Otangarei via Puna Rere	Entrance to Te Hononga Street off Puna Rere Drive needs better signage and lighting – easy to miss.	<p>It was noted that the intersection is not clearly marked and has poor lighting. Request was to check for signage and lighting.</p> <p>4 July 2017 - There is a request for higher than standard signage and lighting. Options for the entrance to Te Hononga Street, Otangarei to be investigated and brought back to a future meeting.</p> <p>16/8/17 - Signage has also been requested to mark the entrance to the Otangarei Walkway.</p> <p>There is planned signage for the walkway.</p> <p>Investigations show that Puna Rere Dr has a Street Light at the intersection with Te Hononga St, and the intersection is clearly marked according to the roading standards.</p> <p>Otangarei Neighbourhood Safety Panel in principle, support signage around the entranceway to Otangarei and if possible signs for the park and the walkway. They would like to have some input in the design and location of the signs. The request for the Otangarei Community to create a sign will now progress through the Community Development Team, via their Community Village Planning. LED street lights are being installed over the next 18 months. These are an improvement over existing lights.</p> <p>Additional signage has been approved for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Otangarei" to be included on NZTA green destination sign at the corner of State Highway 1/Puna Rere Drive;</li> <li>• Signage has been included at the intersection of Puna Rere Drive/Te Hononga Street.</li> </ul>	May-17		Closed
Roading	Rewarewa Road	Land locked off Rewarewa Road	<p>Section that is possibly land locked off Rewarewa Road. This will need to be addressed via an outside meeting. Need more detail on property – exact location and lot number.</p> <p>Issue also of beside the waste management ponds, sightlines for going in and out.</p> <p>There is potential access available to the land via a paper road which can be developed by the land owners to facilitate any development.</p>	Jul-17		Closed
Roading	Pipiwai/Riponui Road	A slump/slip in the road had occurred. There had been a temporary fix with road markings and filling of slump area with hotmix but that this was only a temporary solution and a permanent solution needed to be found.	Work has been completed.	Mar-18	Apr-18	Closed
Roading	Parking at Rural Sports Parks	Parking at rural sports fields – cars block roads eg: Springs Sports Complex.	<p>There is no record of any complaints or enquiries on this matter. Should similar issues reoccur, please contact Council's after-hours number and our contractor will respond. If large events are known in advance, please inform Council and we can have enforcement people on site.</p>	Aug-17		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Pipiwai Road	A complaint to Roding re overflow of water from Pipiwai Road (near the FNDC end of Pipiwai Rd) directed onto whenua (land). There had been no consent given for this discharge to occur	Team have assessed the work and discussed it with the Roding Manager. Work carried out at this site by our contractors has not changed the direction of the stormwater runoff. WDC contractors have only cleared vegetation from existing water tables. If residents want to send all stormwater into one catchment, then Roding will require written permission from the land owner concerned. Other residents of this area have also approached council and we advised that the only work our contractors have done here is clear vegetation from existing water tables. There are no programmes in place to alter any existing stormwater drains for this area.	1/03/2018		Closed
Roading	Wrights Road	Registering an incident on Wright/Moore Rd, part of the road is unstable and not fixed properly.	CRM RDG055344 was raised initially for the Wrights/Moore Rd incident. The council was advised of the incident on 11th July. This accident did not meet the threshold required to notify WorkSafe NZ by either the contractor or ourselves. An internal investigation of the incident is being carried out by the contractor and we will be advised of the outcome at the end of the month.  The contractor will tidy up the shoulder where the truck went over when they come back to do the drainage works that have been programmed. This won't be until they finish the heavy metal overlay which should be the week after next. The slump was filled on 20th June and will most likely need another top up. A dig-out repair will be included in the contract for the seal extension that is planned for later this year. CRM RDG055347 – The slip is ongoing and the contractor will clean up again this week. We have engaged Opus to investigate and design a permanent repair. They will be in contact with you in due course to obtain permission to gain access to the top of the failure site.	18/07/2018	15/08/2018	Closed
Roading	Henare Road	The continuous rain we have had lately has damaged Road on numerous occasions. There are no drains or culverts until you get to the lowest point of the Road. Water overflow scours both sides of the road and causes potholes and corrugations.	Our Northern Roding Inspector has advised that there are works programed for Henare Road for within the next few weeks weather dependant.  7/5/2018 update – Contractor advised work completed. WDC Roding Inspector will be going out to take photos and ensure work is completed.	1/03/2018	7/05/2018	Closed
Roading	Ngunguru Ford Road	How many times does it get graded; cost of grading; cost to have it sealed. Why "Council Maintenance ends here" sign where it is; can it get moved to further along road?	The Council maintained portion of Ngunguru Ford Rd is 6.9 km long. The road was graded 10 times in the last 12 months. 1300m3 of metal was also placed on road during the last 12 months. A total of 25 CRM's have been received for Ngunguru Ford Rd in the last 12 months. However, a number were received at the same time from a number of different people reporting the same issue. Grading is generally programmed on a monthly routine but can be weather dependant. During the monthly routine all the roads in a particular area are graded generally at the same time over a week or so.	4/07/2017		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Wrights Road		<p>Request to seal Ngunguru Ford Rd was made.</p> <p>Further seal extensions and how they are prioritised will be considered as part of the Long Term Plan 2018.</p> <p>Council is intending to repair 3 short sections of Kokopu Rd as the pavement in these locations has failed. These will be completed in the next few weeks. These are ongoing maintenance work required for all roads to keep the travelling public safe. These works do not include the sections of road with the various tight corners which are before the first section of the proposed works, as the pavement through these sections are ok.</p> <p>The logging companies previously investigated the potential use of Kokopu Rd for returning empty logging trucks because the narrow windy nature of this made this route unsafe as the trucks couldn't traverse the corners without crossing the centreline.</p> <p>Council has allocated \$1.3M to the sealing of an additional 2.5km of Wright and McCardle Rds this summer and tenders for the work close in early November. Therefore, we assume works will commence on the road later in November.</p> <p>Funding for the maintenance of Kokopu Rd and the funding for the seal extension works on Wright Rd come from different funding sources within NZTA and their funding rules do not allow the two activities to be mixed.</p> <p>Council is about to commence the agreed dust suppression programme of works on the District's unsealed logging routes in November.</p> <p>Further seal extensions and how they are prioritised will be considered as part of the Long Term Plan 2018.</p> <p>Seal Extensions – The budget has been increased to \$1m per year to seal roads, the first 2 years will be dedicated to sealing Wright road, criteria for prioritisation will need to be set by council for years following.</p>	19/07/2017	12/06/2018	Closed
Roading	Pipiwai Road	When is road maintenance progra Culvert close to their urupa "Te Wehenga" is too low and creates water logging and potential flooding. Suggestion to install a larger culvert to alleviate the situation. CRM RDG056363	<p>Roading Inspector Mark Barry has inspected this late last week and the culvert either side of the road is blocked. The land drainage need to be cleared to allow the culvert under the road to work, this is the landowner's responsibly.</p> <p>Mark tried to phone but not available. I will email her and advise today with our response.</p>	18/07/2018	15/08/2018	Closed
Reserves and Open Spaces	Southern Entranceway	Improving City Signage at Entranceway to city	<p>A presentation will be provided at the council chambers Te Karearea Meeting in October by Simon Weston.</p> <p>17/10/18 Presentation given by Simon Weston</p>	15/08/2018		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Reserves and Open Spaces	Waka House	Peter Vaughan tabled a document with details of the planned waka enclosure for Onerahi this summer.	<p>Council staff have been working with Peter Vaughan of the Whangarei Waka Trust over the last 2-3 years to find a location for an enclosure to be built to store their waka. Council has offered a temporary site for the waka enclosure at the Aquatic Centre for up to 5 years. Council officers are working through the details of their use of this site. There are no allocated Council funds for this project, and Peter has been given details of possible funding sources for community projects to cover levelling and construction costs. Elected Members support the establishment of permanent facilities at Pohe Island once the infrastructure to support additional use is developed. This matter will be reported back to an Infrastructure Update Meeting.</p> <p>Went up to Infrastructure meeting 7 August with further information being requested. To go back up to 12 September Infrastructure update meeting.</p> <p>5/10/18 Further information was requested at the September Infrastructure update meeting. To go back up to October Infrastructure meeting. Query on suitable location for temporary location of waka house. No funding is proposed from Council.</p> <p>17/10/18 Agenda item to go to Council for decision.</p> <p>12/11/18 Application for a temporary licence for a waka enclosure at Onerahi was declined. Council will work with Trust to find an alternative site.</p>	18/07/2018		Closed
Reserves and Open Spaces	New Playgrounds	Request that Kura be consulted along with nearby schools	<p>17/10/18 Request that Kura are consulted on any new playgrounds along with the school that are currently consulted with.</p> <p>5/11/18 Infrastructure staff contacted Evelyn Henare and are booked in to visit the junior students of Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Te Rawhiti Roa regarding Potter Park. Council is also working on a consultation kit for any projects/works that will enable wider consultation with all of the effected community.</p>	17/10/2018		Closed
Reserves and Open Spaces	Entranceway Competition	Request for designs of entranceway competition in 2001 one of the winners whas a whale bone.	Staff from Parks, Business Records and the Communications Team worked together to try and find information on this design. While details of the proposal were found, designs were not. In reviewing Council resolutions budget was not approved to progress this.	15/08/2018		Closed
Parks	Blue Goose Entranceway	Future developments for the Blue Goose entranceway, potentially could host a cultural precinct which may include a marae for Otaika.	<p>The treatment of this entranceway is being considered as a new item for the Long Term Plan 2018.</p> <p>Entranceways – \$550k plus inflation planned for year 4/5</p>	20/09/2017	15/06/2018	Closed
Parks	Whangarei Falls	Safety-Concern was expressed at the danger for visitors to Whangarei Falls	Concern was expressed at the danger for visitors to Whangarei Falls	19/07/2017		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Reserves and Open Spaces	Park off Boundary Road	Request from Emma Cribb to paint playground	17/10/18 Request from Emma Cribb to paint playground off Boundary Road. CRM created PRK013737 12/11/18 Spencer Jellyman has contacted Emma and is meeting her onsite to take a look. 29/11/18 Work starting week of 10 Dec. 15/1/19 - Painting on Haruru Playground completed.	17/10/2018		Closed
	Te Huinga	Funding being given to Te Huinga from TPK. Will Council match this \$ or \$.	Delaraine will provide details of funding to be provided to Te Huinga from TPK for Council to consider. 21/11/18 Delaraine provided details. Taipari advised that this matter is to be discussed at Te Huinga before being brought to Te Karearea. 19/12/18 Delaraine reiterated that funding needed further discussion to ensure TH is resourced for Resource Management and District Plan processes. 20/3/19 Discussion at Matapouri Marae that this is not Te Huinga funding and request to be removed.	17/10/2018		Closed
	Hihiaua Cultural Centre	Support was expressed for the Cultural centre and support for Council to contribute to it financially	Nov 2017 - Council has committed \$500,000 to the Hihiaua Cultural Centre. It will be available to them when certain milestones are achieved. Fundraising has started and a \$675,000 grant has been secured for Stage 1 to proceed in the near future. April 2018 - The Crown (Provisional Growth Fund) has contributed a further \$1M Construction due to start this year.	19/04/2017	Apr-18	Closed
The Hub	Toilets at The Hub	Can these toilets be open to coincide with the Inter-city Bus timetable?	The toilets are only open when the i-Site is open – 9am-5pm seven days a week. There is a sign on the door directing people to other public toilets with clear directions on how to get to them for times when the i-Site is closed.	20/09/2017		Closed
Community	Maori Language Week	What is happening with this?	Te Reo in the workplace classes running for the month of September in the Library.			Closed



CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Community	Funding	Applying for funding from DIA to desex cats and dogs	<p>29/11/18 Email sent to DIA to ask for any information on this fund.</p> <p>3/12/18 DIA advised FNDC had applied for funding in 2017. They were successful and received \$15k, FNDC matched this. Unfortunately this fund through the DIA is no longer available.</p> <p>4/12/18 WDC Regulatory Manager advised that in 2016 the Government agreed to contribute \$0.85 million to target high-risk dogs, as part of a package of changes to reduce the risk and harm of dog attacks. Applications were sought from territorial authorities up until January 2017 to subsidise de-sexing programs for high risk dogs. Auckland Council were successful in their application and received grants for a total of approx. \$290,000 inclusive. WDC Bylaw Enforcement Coordinator, noted that Whangarei District Council had nearly 150 known dogs that are of menacing breed/type. WDC held conversations with Auckland Council Animal Management and they made available some of their received funds (with the approval of the DIA) to support WDC get their menacing dogs de-sexed. The DIA funding is for de-sexing high risk dogs (menacing and dangerous) only. Under this proposal, a Whangarei based veterinarian practice – Northland Vets have been contracted to provide neutering services. In June 2018 all known dog owners of a menacing type dog within WDC were sent a menacing classification for their dog. This classification required the dog to be de-sexed within one month (if it was not already). An explanation letter was included with the classification, which offered the free de-sexing and how to obtain this.</p> <p>Since June 2018 all new dogs of menacing breeds in the district are classified immediately (as per legislation), and are also eligible for free de-sexing if qualified.</p>	21/11/2018		Closed
			<p>Further information from WDC - When owners have their dogs de-sexed through the project they are also offered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free micro-chips provided by council to the vets, which can be performed during the de-sexing surgery.</li> <li>• Muzzles available at cost price.</li> </ul> <p>All dogs must be registered prior to being eligible for de-sexing. Over thirty dogs to date have been de-sexed as a result of the program. This program will continue within WDC until there are no funds left. It is hoped this program will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage the community, and increase awareness regarding responsible and compliant dog ownership</li> <li>• Reduce the number of unwanted dogs, and associated welfare issues, such as: high rates of euthanasia in shelters and concerns around the safety of stray dogs.</li> <li>• Reduce the cycle of irresponsible breeding and rearing.</li> <li>• Encourage that dogs in Whangarei form a positive part of homes and communities.</li> </ul> <p>There has been no funding made available for the de-sexing of cats to territorial authorities and currently there is no cat control legislation within NZ to enforce this.</p>			
Community	Marae Resource Kits	Request for Marae resource kits of important documents e.g. LTP, Rating Policies, Fees and Charges, Urban design etc. Working on what documents would be of interest.	<p>A summary document of Council business is being compiled now that the LTP is completed. This will be tabled with Te Huinga along with key documents such as the adopted LTP, Fees and Charges and Papakainga Toolkit to generate discussion and enable further targeted resources to be identified for Hapu if required.</p> <p>12/11/18 Maori Resource document created and will be distributed to TH.</p> <p>4/4/19 Also available on WDC website <a href="http://www.wdc.govt.nz/Te-Whariki-Tangata/Pages/Maori-Resource-Kit.aspx">http://www.wdc.govt.nz/Te-Whariki-Tangata/Pages/Maori-Resource-Kit.aspx</a></p>	12/03/2018		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
	Communication	Effective 2-way communication	Council calendar and a marae/hui calendar will be co-ordinated to look for opportunities to work together. Completed for Te Huinga Meetings. Marae have been contacted. Awaiting responses. Due to many marae reluctant to provide this information we have stopped asking.			Closed
Citizenship	Citizenship Ceremonies	Increasing migrant numbers to New Zealand raises concern of their competency of Māori culture and awareness. Some practices of other cultures are innocently disregarding Māori protocols i.e. coastal burials, ashes being spread over waterways. Is there a Korowai/Kaupapa Māori to be introduced at the induction stage of citizenship? Inform new migrants of the Māori cultural practices in the Whangarei District. Citizenships on local marae and Māori representation at Citizenship Ceremonies. Introduce cultural inductions for migrants and ESOL learners	<p>Invitation by Her Worship to attend the next Citizenship Ceremony in August and provide feedback on the process.</p> <p>Citizenship Ceremoney held 31 August. Feedback from Hapu is welcomed forfollowing the ceremony.</p> <p>19/9/18 Merepeka Henley expressed thanks in being involved at the August Ceremony but would like to see a stronger Maori focus implemented. Merepeka would be contacting and working through the Department of Internal Affairs</p>	18/07/2018		Closed
Community	Hui with Council and hapu	Information sharing between Council and hapu	19/12/18 Agreement that hapu wanted to hear directly from Council on important information e.g. rates, RMA, District Plan etc. On Marae meetings held separately from TK. Open invitation from Council to be invited to any marae to discuss topics of interest.	19/12/2018	20/03/2019	Closed
	Annual Plan	LTP/ AP information	<p>Request from TH on a presentation on how the LTP/AP works and getting items in the budget.</p> <p>5/3/19 WDC will be attending the Te Huinga meeting on 7 March to present on the Annual Plan and the upcoming Elections.</p>	19/12/2018	20/13/09	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Reserves and Open Spaces	Southern Entranceway	Request to cut back dead Cabbage Trees at Southern Entranceway	<p>CRM created 24/8/18 PRK013527 for council contractors to action.</p> <p>5/10/18 Council has approved funding to enhance the entranceways by removing pest plants and undertaking a general tidy up. The tidy up of the cabbage tree is included in this work. Treescapes have provided a quote and is currently being assessed. Initial work planned to be undertaken in October.</p> <p>23/10/18 - Work still pending approval.</p> <p>12/11/18 Approval granted. Contractor starting work in two weeks.</p> <p>29/11/18 Work starting week of 10 Dec.</p> <p>15/1/19 Southern Entranceway work starting week of 21 Feb 2019.</p> <p>6/3/18 Work completed over last two weeks.</p>	15/08/2018	20/03/2019	Closed
Roading	Wetland Regeneration	Wetland Regeneration - freshwater agreement.	<p>Simon to provide further information on wetland regeneration work that is part of the roading project on Porowini Avenue. Delaraine advised of the hapu group that is part of the freshwater agreement who are looking for public projects for wetland regeneration. WDC do not attend but possibly should be part of the conversation. Simon advised that Opus were looking at managing water flows as part of the overall management of stormwater at present. It is not straightforward. Simon to come back with further information. CRM created RDG059627</p> <p>15/3/18 Matt de Boer spoke to Delaraine and explained input from Te Parawhau on the project during planning and design phase. Delaraine was happy to hear of the level of engagement undertaken.</p>	20/02/2019		Closed
Rates	Maori Land	Maori Land and Rating arrears. Council to look at working with marae to help people understand and feel comfortable with talking to council about rating and rating arrears. Explain the Rates Remission Policy. Request to put this on the agenda for discussion in further meetings. Hapu asked to invite Council to talk at their respective Marae when it suits their schedules.	<p>Te Huinga to produce a paper on Maori Tikanga on whenua and their consequential position on being rated.</p> <p>Opteon (our valuation service provider) will be reporting on the tri-annual general valuation in October or November 2018. They will be presenting to Council in October and to Te Huinga in November. Andre to work with TH to confirm date.</p> <p>17/10/18 The revaluation has been deferred so this will need to postponed until the first meeting after Christmas.</p> <p>19/12/18 Requested a presentation from Maori Land Court with a rating perspective?</p> <p>10/1/19 Meeting being organised for presentation on new valuations and rating.</p> <p>15/1/19 Richard Martin from Opteon invited to attend February TK meeting to present on new valuations.</p> <p>20/2/19 Alison Puchaux extended an open invitation for any Te Huinga hapu to contact her to invite Rating to discuss rates, arrears etc. Please email our mail room at mailroom@wdc.govt.nz. For those wanting to contact Richard Martin from Opteon his email address is richard.martin@opteonsolutions.com</p>	21/03/2018		Closed

[illegible]

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
	Porowini Terenga Paraoa Marae – Traffic Impact Report		<p>25/10/18 Reply from Jeff Devine WDC inherited intersection/road at Whau Valley from the State Highway when Kamo Rd was revoked. But:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A vehicle using the clearway crosses 2 lanes</li> <li>• This is dangerous as cars can't see what's coming in the 2nd lane southbound and the northbound lanes for right turners out.</li> <li>• Here we have 2 northbound lanes so a car can stop waiting for a right turn in and others can pass heading North, although this movement still causes major safety issues and disruption to traffic at the intersection.</li> <li>• This a 3 legged intersection</li> <li>• And all of these create a dangerous situation that is not desirable.</li> </ul> <p>Porowini/Tarewa intersection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is a more complex 4 legged intersection with more associated turning movements to cater for</li> <li>• A vehicle using the clearway box would have to cross 3 lanes of traffic</li> <li>• A car turning right would have to cross 3 lanes and look for cars coming straight through heading south</li> <li>• We only have the one lane south so no place for cars to wait to right turn in to the clearway box.</li> <li>• Clearway boxes in these situations with multiple lanes and so close to traffic lights cause major operational issues for the light phasing and are just dangerous.</li> <li>• The simple solution is vehicles have to turn left into, and out of, the Marae carpark entrance and go round the block if necessary or go down the road and do a U-turn away from the intersection traffic where it is safer.</li> <li>• This is a major arterial road intersection in Council's network with in excess of 26,000 vehicle movement per day</li> </ul> <p>As a result, we cannot recommend the installation of a clearway box for the Marae carpark entrance.</p> <p>21/11/18 Taipari Munro advised Te Huinga will form a position on this and then ask for a hui to be convened between hapu, marae trustees and WDC.</p> <p>19/12/18 Taipari advised that he and Janelle will set a date early in the new year for</p>		17/04/2019	Janelle Beazley advised to close CRM 17/4/19
Roading	Planting of new shared path	Planting of new shared Path	<p>Cr Morgan advised of inconsistent planting in the Kensington Supermarket area of the new shared path. Also large tree varieties had been planted quite close together. What will this look like in 10 years time? There was further discussion on the shared path planting. Simon advised he will investigate and update the group. CRM RDG059631</p> <p>4/4/19 Mike Farrow, Principal Registered Landscape Architect confirmed that the photokawa in question are very deliberately planted in a tight grove to provide rapid scale and to lock up the steep bank that they sit upon as promptly as possible. Their canopies will merge over time to effectively read as a single tree. It has been my experience that it is not necessary to install trees as a singular specimen, although that is the norm.</p>	20/02/2019	17/04/2019	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Street Light Pupipuhi Road	Overhead light at the State Highway 1/Puhipuhi Road intersection only activating part way through a vehicle movement.	<p>Customer Request logged under RDG056823 24/8/18. Because this is a State Highway job passed to NZTA. Fulton Hogan (NZTA contactor) contacted Allan Halliday to discuss location and fault.</p> <p>8/10/18 NZTA advised this has been programmed and work will be done on this light by the end of the October. There are a number of lights in this area and the contractor will do them all at the same time.</p> <p>19/12/18 Alan Halliday advised light still hasn't been fixed. We have contacted Fulton Hogan who is Transit's agent and asked them to look at again. 24/1/19 Email from Fulton Hogan "No this streetlight has not been fixed however it doesn't fail any OPM standards. The streetlight network is inspected every three (3) months to check for faults. Once faults are identified they are put into a register for repair. From here, repairs are programmed and carried out based on validation of repair." Debbie has asked Fulton Hogan to contact Alan directly to discuss.</p> <p>20/3/18 Alan Halliday advised light still not working.</p> <p>4/4/19 Email sent to Fulton Hogan to contact Alan Halliday and discuss with him.</p>	15/08/2018	17/04/2019	<p>Closed</p> <p>Reopened 19/12/18</p>
Animal Control	Dogs on Beaches	Kris McDonald	<p>Growing concern of dogs on the beach leaving faeces behind, an emphasis on owner responsibility to be enforced. Further signage on the beach and more education to dog owners.</p> <p>CRM created AC073174 assigned to Nina Darling. Dear Sandra</p> <p>It has just been brought to my attention that there were two queries arising from the last Te Karearea Strategic Partnership Forum that were received by the Health and Bylaws department in early April.</p> <p>In addition to the problem regarding stock in the Ngunguru River, which was referred to the Northland Regional Council, a concern was raised regarding people failing to clean up after their dogs in the Matapouri Beach/Wehiwehi Road area. My apologies for the oversight in not providing a response to you before now.</p> <p>In order to manage requests for new bylaw signage systematically and in the most cost effective way, these are now reviewed and actioned quarterly. I have therefore added the need for 'clean up after your dog' style signage at Matapouri to the list for the next review in early June.</p> <p>In addition, we are also currently looking at the best way to reach dog owners to better educate about prohibited areas, dog exercise areas, and responsible dog ownership, including cleaning up after dogs. This request is therefore timely, and we will factor how to better educate dogs exercising their dogs on the beach at Matapouri into this consideration.</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Animal Control	Wandering Stock	Horahora River - cattle	Violet Slade advised Simon Weston of ongoing problems of stock getting into the Horahora River. NRC have been advised on several occasions. Simon to follow up. CRM CS007574 18/3/19 Email sent to NRC asking for an update. Advised that for these types of issues however you should phone the Regional Council's environmental hotline:0800 504 639.Please see also the Regional Council's 'contact us' page on their website. <a href="https://www.nrc.govt.nz/your-council/contact-us/contact-us/">https://www.nrc.govt.nz/your-council/contact-us/contact-us/</a> . CRM closed	20/02/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Animal Control	Wandering stock	Jack Ikin	Wandering stock in the river at the first bridge at Ngunguru. Residents alerting Council of an environmental issue. CRM created AC073177 assigned to Nina Darling who has contacted Sandra Hawken with the following information. I was forwarded information regarding stock in the Ngunguru River by Council's Customer Services Department.The Regional Council is generally responsible for the issue of stock accessing waterways.I called the Northland Regional Council and alerted their customer services department of the issue you have raised.Advised that for these types of issues however you should phone the Regional Council's environmental hotline:0800 504 639.Please see also the Regional Council's 'contact us' page on their website. <a href="https://www.nrc.govt.nz/your-council/contact-us/contact-us/">https://www.nrc.govt.nz/your-council/contact-us/contact-us/</a> . CRM closed	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Community	Correspondence to Marae	Request for all marae to receive copies of any important information from Council. Need to update data base of marae contacts. Andre and Janelle working on updating information.	Janelle advised contact information now complete. Andre will send completed list to Te Karearea and staff as appropriate. 23/10/18 Andre to request updated list from Janelle. 12/11/18 Janelle has sent around list to TH to update their details. Little feedback on updated details to date. Janelle has emailed out her most up to date contacts list with information she has been provided with.	12/03/2018	19/06/2019	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Community Developm	Community Halls	Kris McDonald	<p>Support for marae with infrastructure possibly utilising a community facilities/hall funding from Council?</p> <p>CRM created CD000480 assigned to Cindy Velthuisen. Cindy emailed Sandra with funding details."I am responding to two questions you raised via the Te Karearea forum, about a volunteer coordinator and marae support.Our community funding is available for applications for a broad range of projects, amenities and services. Applicants need to be a not-for-profit incorporated society or charitable trust and be up to date with the required filing for those registers.An application can be made for wages for a volunteer coordinator on a 50% shared basis via our Community Fund, up to \$10,000. Facility development/maintenance can be applied for through either the Community Fund (up to \$10,000) or on a shared contributions basis through the Partnership Fund (up to \$150,000). The new funding round dates for the year starting July 2019 will be finalised this week, so from next week you can check on <a href="http://www.wdc.govt.nz/funding">www.wdc.govt.nz/funding</a> for closing dates and application forms.I also recommend marae look into the Oranga Marae fund, which is best placed to support Marae projects: <a href="https://www.communitymatters.govt.nz/httpswww-communitymatters-govt-nzoranga-marae/">https://www.communitymatters.govt.nz/httpswww-communitymatters-govt-nzoranga-marae/</a>.</p> <p>At the April TK meeting Sandra Boardman advised the Community Hall Strategy will be reviewed towards the end of 2019. This review process will be decided by full Council. Once details are confirmed we can update Te Huinga.</p> <p>CRM closed.</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Community Development		Kathryn Murupaenga-Ikin	<p>Time bank of your hours and expertise to contribute to your community on a voluntary basis. Would WDC resource a volunteer coordinator. CRM CD000481 created.</p> <p>Community Funding Officer emailed Sandra Hawken with information on funding. (info on previous CRM re Community Halls on page 2)</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
District Plan	Sites of Significance	Mark	<p>Site of Significance - A development in Sandy Bay is within the vicinity of a waahi tapu which may be impacted. Matapouri had marked their sites but have not formally submitted to any territorial authority. Sandra Hawken is the local contact for Site of Significance queries. Hapu would like more information regarding the development work in progress. A kaitiaki Monitor may be needed.</p> <p>CRM created DP002383 assigned to Keryn Ryan who has email Sandra with the following information. Good morning Sandra. Thank you for clarifying the location of the works of concern.</p> <p>As advised by the RMA Manager, the subdivision dates back to 2008 and was a controlled activity. The survey plan has been approved but the final approval ( s224 certificate) has not been applied for.</p> <p>There are no specific conditions relating to sites of significance, but there is advice outlining the applicant's responsibilities in relation to archaeological sites.</p> <p>Richard Smales of Reyburn &amp; Bryant is acting for the applicant in this regard, and Council have forwarded him your concerns.</p> <p>You may wish to contact Richard directly to discuss your concerns. Please find Reyburn &amp; Bryant's contact details below: 09 438 3563 <a href="mailto:reception@reyburnandbryant.co.nz">reception@reyburnandbryant.co.nz</a></p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed



CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Elections		Desire expressed to encourage more Maori Candidates and more Maori voting.	This is a matter for the next local government elections to be held in 2019. In support of that process Council has committed to sponsorship funding to the Tai Tokerau Maori in Local Government Symposium	2/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Infrastructure	Flooding	Kris McDonald	<p>Flooding issue from Wairoa stream adjacent to the marae, possible stop bank solution? CRM created WA075860 assigned to Matt de Boer. Whangarei District Council does not generally build infrastructure to protect private property from tidal inundation and erosion. While Council owns and maintains a number of seawalls across the district, these are designed to protect community infrastructure such as reserve land, roads and pipes. The marae land at Matapouri is located in an area predicted to be the subject of flooding in the future as sea levels continue to rise (see NRC map below). The aqua-coloured area indicated by the orange arrow shows the modelled extent of storm-tide inundation in 100yrs for the land in question.</p> <p>Again, how we as a community address sea level rise where it impacts existing land use will require a considered understanding of the extent of the hazards, an assessment of what we value, and the development of risk assessments and options to address these risks. In particular, Council needs to ensure that any response is equitable and meets the cultural and social needs of our entire community.</p> <p>In this case, it is fair to say that WDC would not currently consider building stop banks to protect the marae land as this goes against current Council policy. However, during the development of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Council staff will be engaging with affected communities across the district and region to work together for appropriate responses to rising seas and other climate hazards.</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Infrastructure	Toilets	Sandra Hawken	Fear of leaching toilets at Pataua South into the water ways. Can this be looked at along with the other coastal toilets. CRM created WA075870 assigned to Grant Alsop. Grant replied All Coastal public toilet septic systems are serviced annually, with higher use locations having their tanks emptied monthly during the peak system. CRM closed.	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Infrastructure	Project Management	Sandra Hawken	<p>Matapouri Beach Replenishment - Sandra Hawken has met with council, to date no feedback or response. WDC to respond/update hapū on this project.</p> <p>8/4/19 CRM created PRK014618 Email sent to Sandra Hawken from Sue Hodge. This consent process has taken a long time. Northland Regional Council asked for some additional information which has been provided and they recently agreed to publicly notify the consent.</p> <p>CRM closed</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Infrastructure	Toilets	Rose Wellington	<p>The high volumes of holiday makers/tourists to Wellingtons Bay puts a strain on the infrastructure. Would Council consider additional/composting toilets? It was also raised that the land the toilet is located on is tapu (sacred).</p> <p>CRM created WA075497 assigned to Grant Alsop. Under review. Grant emailed Rose.</p> <p>Hi Rose,</p> <p>Thank you for your call regarding the need for an additional toilet at Whangaumu Bay. Sorry for the delay with replying to you. There is no plan at the moment to put another permanent toilet facility at that location.</p> <p>I appreciate that during the peak period of Dec, Jan &amp;Feb that the bay is very popular with locals and visitors to our district. During the other 9 months of the year that toilet block copes really well with the number of visitors.</p> <p>Therefore, I will look into the possibility of putting a couple of Portaloos out there for the peak season, as well as increasing the amount of daily cleans for the facilities. Regarding the existing toilet block being on land regarded tapu.I was unaware of that.I will speak with the Maori Relationship staff about what are the best options, moving forward with that site. CRM to be closed</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Parks	Reserves	Waka Ama storage	<p>20/3/19 - long term plans for reserve and waka storage facility</p> <p>Historically the Council Green between the two bridges was used for storing and launching Waka and boats. There is currently a boat ramp in this area. We would like to leave/ store our Waka, Waka-ama on the green. It is our hope to one day to build a permanent waka shelter and would like to discuss this further with Council.</p> <p>CRM created PRK014615 Assigned to Sue Hodge.</p> <p>6/5/19 Sue Hodge to meet with Sandra Hawken on the 6 May to discuss. Good afternoon Sandra</p> <p>Thank you for arranging the meeting ealier this month and it was unfortunate you couldn't attend however we had a very positive meeting. Based on this discussion consent is granted to store 2 waka generally in the area shown blue on the plan provided. Once the club is up and running and we have a better idea of of the level of use we may consider a more formal licence to occupy arrangement. CRM closed</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Parks	Reserves	Signage on council land in carparks, public toilet areas etc	<p>Historically there has always been a Rahui on Rangi Tapu, placed by our Tupuna many years ago. Growing up we were always told to stay off the Maunga.</p> <p>Te Whanau O Rangiwakaahu Hapu have made it public that a Rahui is going ahead. Our aim is to make another public statement before Easter weekend. The goal is to continue with awareness education to the public through different streams of media, signage, websites and local monitoring.</p> <p>The Hapu will be working with DOC for both short and long term management plans for both the Maunga Rangi Tapu and Te Wai O Te Taniwha (Mermaids Pool).</p> <p>We ask that the council support the kaupapa by helping with signage and allow signs to be erected on council land (e.g. car parks, public toilet areas etc).</p> <p>CRM created PRK014616 assigned to Stuart Jackson. Stuart has been in contact with Sandra Hawken. Parks met Sandra and agreed on signage which was installed prior to Easter.</p> <p>CRM Closed</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Parks		Whale Bay Track	<p>20/3/2019 - fence track to protect pa site and signage with historical information</p> <p>There is a Pa site on the Whale Bay / Cabbage Tree Bay peninsula. The pa is called Otara / Otatara. It is being significantly impacted by people walking the track. Koiwi was discovered recently and whanau were called to uplift and bury it.</p> <p>We would like that part of the track fenced and planted with local natives to prevent people wondering through the Pa area. Perhaps a carved pou could be erected to mark it as a culturally significant place. A sign with historical information could also be put up with the pou.</p> <p>CRM created PRK014617 assigned to Stuart Jackson. Stuart met with Sandra. Agree that WDC can construct some fencing to steer people away from accessing this area. Interpretative signage was also discussed and Hapu to agree if this is desirable. CRM Closed</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Parks	Signage	Sandra Hawken	<p>Te Aki Tai hapū at Whananaki South have concerns associated to their urupa, visitors are exploring the old caves which dangerous and sacred. Would Council consider resourcing signage and fencing to protect and for safety.</p> <p>CRM created PRK014623 assigned to Stuart Jackson. Stuart met with Sandra. Two options for the fence but the best might be that WDC supply the materials for Hapu to construct . WDC to be advised of favoured option. CRM closed.</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Scheduled for closure

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Resource Consents	Having a voice in RMA matters	Hapu expressed ongoing concern about input into RMA matters. They agreed Maori Planning Commissioners could address some of these concerns.	<p>WDC has asked for nominations from Te Huinga for possible Independent Planning Commissioners. Two names have been received. Council is also considering a request for a Mana Whakahono a Rohe from Patuharakeke.</p> <p>Council has received nominations for Commissioner training from Te Huinga. These people will be registered for the training during 2018.</p> <p>A request to Ministry for the Environment (MfE) officer Hauauru Rae – Kaitaataari Kaupapa Matua/Senior Policy Advisor for advice and guidance on commissioner training was accepted. A date is yet to be confirmed for him to attend a Te Huinga hui, Andre will maintain contact with Hauauru and coordinate a date.</p> <p>4/9/18 Awaiting confirmation from Hauaruru on dates that he is available to come up for training.</p> <p>2/10/18 MfE have a new staff member, Will Tait-Jamieson, and he will be inducted to the wider Northland Māori kaupapa. A number of relevant and generic kaupapa Māori from the Northland councils are being collated to update him. Once up to speed Will is going to look at suitable date options.</p> <p>5/11/18 Andre Hemara to follow up with MfE about when they will come up to Whangarei to speak at Te Huinga.</p> <p>10/12/18 Andre advised no further update. Still waiting to hear from MfE.</p> <p>15/1/19 Will Tait Jamieson is coming up to Whangarei in either Feb or March and will be working with Andre who will work with Te Huinga to arrange a suitable date.</p> <p>3/4/19 Will Tait-Jamieson is presenting to Te Huinga 4 April 2019.</p> <p>2/5/19 – MfE reps Lorena Roberts and Robert McLean met with Te Huinga, provided an overview of what MfE have to offer towards supporting kaitiaki with using the RMA. A one pager will be provided by Lorena and Robert and will be distributed when it is received.</p>	19/07/2017	19/06/2019	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Signage	Waetford Rd to be renamed to Te Rapa	<p>Request from Sandra Hawken to rename part of Waetford Rd to "Te Rapa Rd"</p> <p>The section of "Waetford Rd" that crosses the end of Te Wairoa Rd and goes down to the Matapouri Spit is Maori Land and privately owned by shareholders. Te Rapa is the original name for the spit (known as "the point"). Our tupuna was named after the point. One day the street name Waetford Rd appeared when reference was made to this stretch of road. Our parents told us that when the Post Office was allocating street addresses "Te Rapa" became an add on to Waetford Rd extending it all the way down to the spit.</p> <p>The shareholders would like it's name returned to "Te Rapa".</p> <p>Section of the current road on the spit doesn't exist on WDC maps, it goes over other properties and an estuary reserve (Matapouri 34 Blk) in relation to earlier point regarding road name change Waetford Rd to Te Rapa.</p> <p>CRM created RDG060239 Please see link to the Road Naming Policy on our website which includes how to apply for a road name change.</p> <p><a href="http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Policies/Pages/Road-Naming-Policy.aspx">http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Policies/Pages/Road-Naming-Policy.aspx</a></p> <p>30/4/19 Phone call received in from Cushla Smith wanting to be keep informed on behalf of Te Wairoa Ahu Whenua Trust about any proposed road name changes for Waetford Road.</p> <p>Council encourages community support to be obtained prior to submitting any application.</p> <p>CRM Closed</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Roading	Road Safety	Kris McDonald Addie Smith	<p>Road side safety by 2nd bridge for pedestrians during peak holiday. Cars are parking dangerously close to the bridge, which creates an unsafe access for pedestrians.</p> <p>Residents are concerned that an accident may happen and suggested possibly using or painting yellow lines to deter parking close to the bridge.</p> <p>As a local resident, I am witness to several near miss accidents on road side by 2nd bridge for pedestrians during peak holiday. Seek vehicle control/moderation.</p> <p>CRM created RDG060245 Reply from Nick Marshall. "This seems on the face of it a reasonable request. In my view this 'shoulder' is actually a pedestrian path and should be upgraded to be so. I would have a look at MOTSAM (Marking standards), but I believe we can mark NSAAT (no stopping at all times) markings on approach to narrow bridges without need for council resolution. We can do a short term solution of NSATT markings, all four sides of the bridge (both approaches and departures) but should have a resolution. And long term install kerb and channel with footpath can be looked at when this section of road is next resealed (2022/23)." CRM closed</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Road Safety	Tia (Sandy Bay)	<p>Mcauslin Road safety concerns</p> <p>Concerns for safety on this road. Children and horse riders, including mobility scooter users and Te Ara trail users are vulnerable to the unsafe road. Letters have been written and sent to Council. An accident has happened on this road, there is potential for a fatality.</p> <p>CRM created RDG060257 Council have recently cleared a lot of vegetation at this location to improve site lines. Te Araroa Trail is a national walkway which was implemented by a Trust, not Council. But as being responsible road controlling authorities we do have a level of responsibility. NZTA have recently acknowledged this and now do provide opportunities to bid for funding were 'dangerous' section of the Te Araroa Trail are. This is aimed at high speed, high volume roads such as Cove Road, not low speed urban roads. Therefore building a footpath will be by way of Councils new footpath budget and prioritisation matrix. We will add this to our list of request. Nick Marshall</p> <p>CRM closed.</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Roading	Paper Road?	Addie Smith	<p>Section of the current road on the spit doesn't exist on WDC maps, it goes over other properties and an estuary reserve (Matapouri 34 Blk)</p> <p>CRM created RDG060259</p> <p>See plans for detail of where the road is located.</p> <p><a href="https://kete.wdc.govt.nz/archive/alcplans/Plans/Title%20Plans/2003/14511%20[15508].jpg">https://kete.wdc.govt.nz/archive/alcplans/Plans/Title%20Plans/2003/14511%20[15508].jpg</a></p> <p><a href="https://kete.wdc.govt.nz/archive/alcplans/Plans/Title%20Plans/Others/15034.tif">https://kete.wdc.govt.nz/archive/alcplans/Plans/Title%20Plans/Others/15034.tif</a></p> <p>CRM closed.</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Roading	Traffic Management Plan	Mark	<p>Increased summer traffic movements in the settlement has impacts on environment. Residents suggest a traffic management plan will assist with sustainability.</p> <p>CRM created RDG060258 assigned to Hilary Malcolm. Our Senior Engineer has assessed this and do not believe traffic calming would solve these issues, speeds are really low when the berms are full of parked cars. CRM closed.</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Roading	Paper road maintenance	Jack Ikin	<p>Coastal cycleways should have signage on the tracks. Road maintenance on Old Kaiatea Road would be appreciated if completed for the last 600m</p> <p>CRM created Roding Cycleway signage RDG060260 assigned to Hilary Malcolm.</p> <p>RDG060260 - Old Kaiatea Road. Nick advises that council currently has only one cycleway in the region (Old Ngunguru Coach Trail), which does have signage. Based on national best practice. CRM Closed.</p> <p>RDG060261 Fulton Hogan for maintenance work programmed for May. CRM closed.</p>	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Signage	Kapa Kaitiaki signage	Kapa kaitiaki provides a hapū context to the signage in Matapouri. This signage is currently on private land. Will the council support and allow signage to be put up on council reserves/Car Parks/Green? CRM created RDG060264 assigned to Hilary Malcolm. Stuart Jackson has met with Sandra Hawken and they have agreed on signage which was installed prior to Easter.	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Roading	Street Lighting	Dot Waetford	More street lighting in Matapouri would make a huge impact CRM created RDG060263 assigned to Brendon Tong. Council has converted approximately 3300 local road streetlights from the old technology mercury and sodium lights to the modern LED type. This has been done to realise energy, environment and maintenance cost savings which have quite significant benefits over the life of the lights. The funding from NZTA was conditional on only existing lights being replaced, i.e. funding is not available for new or additional lights on local roads. Because of that, replacement was done on a like-for-like basis. As a follow-up exercise a lighting survey was commissioned at the end of 2018 to provide objective data on the lighting service levels for our local roads. The intent of this is to assist in prioritizing future upgrades so that funds can be directed to those locations that need it most. The roads in Matapouri have been reviewed and of those reviewed, approximately half narrowly did not comply with the target level of service. Given the level of non-conformance is much less than 20% it is unlikely that Council will upgrade these roads in the near future as there are other roads that have no lighting at all and council needs to prioritise funding. CRM closed.	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Roading	Roading	Clements Road, Matapouri	Cuts through Maori Land "Matapouri 3b2 Block". Hapu would like to discuss further with council as they believe proper process was not followed. They have similar queries over Te Wairoa Rd, Wehiwehi Rd and Mackie Place. CRM created RDG060266 assigned to Hilary Malcolm. The subdivision of this block of land was done by the Maori Land Owners at the time and was done via the Maori Land Court. Original survey (1B2D) completed in 1956 and the subdivision plan completed 1965 (via Maori Land Court). We have also found a letter from Council (2010), that contains a bit of history about the roads in that area. If people have concerns regarding the subdivision process then suggest that would require some research through the Maori Land Court.		19/06/2019	Closed
Roading	Porowini Ave/Maunu Road Intersection	Confirmation of details on intersection	Cr Cocurullo requested confirmation of details of the intersection Porowini Avenue/Maunu Road. The slide that Simon showed on his presentation was different to that showed at the last meeting Cr Cocurullo went to when it was discussed. 18/3/19 Information and map of intersection provided by Jon Wyeth of WDC. Copies emailed to TK members.	20/02/2019	19/06/2019	Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Roading	Roading	Aorangi Kawiti	Ngunguru Ford Road - condition of road. Needs maintenance. CRM created RDG060202 to Fulton Hogan. Work programmed. CRM closed	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed
Wastewater	Drainage	Morrison Rd to Te Wairoa Rd - underground drain	20/3/19 - investigate if drain is still operational and discuss a Healthy Waters Policy. There is an underground drain that runs from Morrison Rd to Te Wairoa Rd and drains into the Estuary. Could you tell us if the drain is still operational? Is it still needed? And if so can we discuss a "Healthy Waters Policy" for it. There seems to be very little information regarding the drain and its purpose. Can the council enlighten us about it? CRM created WA075856 assigned to Matt de Boer. There are two drains that run alongside Matapouri Rd draining into the estuary at Matapouri. On the north side of the road is a piped network that collects street runoff from Morrisons Rd, Matapouri Rd and Waetford Rd and discharges via a 450mm pipe into the estuary on the northern side of the road. On the south side of the road there is an open drain that collects street runoff and discharges to the estuary south of the road. Both of these drains form part of our stormwater network and are essential for preventing flooding on the road during rain events. Water enters the drain via kerb inlet sumps (see photo for an example of these inlets on the corner of Wehiwehi Rd) and continues down the pipe until it reaches the estuary outlet. Council is committed to improving the quality of stormwater discharged to our waterways and is investing in solutions for different parts of the district to help clean up stormwater, which often goes untreated into the local stream, river or harbour. A council engineer is available to discuss options for this outfall and meet with local residents if required. Council doesn't currently have a 'healthy waters policy' although we definitely look at waterway health when assessing new stormwater infrastructure. CRM closed	20/03/2019	19/06/2019	Closed



CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Infrastructure	Project Management	Raurimu Avenue	<p>Janelle Beazley queried the schedule and consultation of a slow roads project in Raurimu Avenue and the effects in relation to the school and kohanga in the area. CRM RDG061747</p> <p>Thank you for your request regarding installation of speed bumps in Raurimu Avenue.</p> <p>We get a number of requests for speed bump installation every year and we have a prioritisation process in place to assess such requests. Priority is determined by assessing every request against a number of factors including speed limit, speed related crash history, road geometry, cut through traffic and school routes. We have added your request to our list of pending requests, assessed it based on the aforementioned factors and it is currently a low priority on our list.</p> <p>Working to our annual budgets, we usually install speed bumps in 1-2 streets every year based on length of the street and number of speed bumps required. In year 18-19, we implemented traffic calming in Keyte St and Churchill St in Otangarei catchment. Our next highest priority which we are currently working on is the Avenues catchment (First Ave, Second Ave, Third Ave and Kauika Rd), which is likely to take 2 to 3 years to complete, working to our current annual budgets for traffic calming.</p> <p>When we are close to completing the avenues area, we will be assessing and prioritising all the pending requests again to determine our forward working programme for the following years. Raurimu Avenue will be automatically included in this prioritisation.</p>	19/06/2019		Closed
Infrastructure	Toilets		<p>Request from Sharon Kaipo for toilets to be installed at Twin Bridges.</p> <p>Simon Weston advised at the meeting that this is not on the schedule at present but toilets have been constructed at Parakao and Poroti. Council are putting in an application for funding through the Tourism Infrastructure Fund (TIF) for further toilets but he doubted that an application would be successful for Twin Bridges. There were comments made that this area is seeing more tourist and trucking traffic and it is an alternative arterial route North. Simon advised that we are always willing to reconsider but at the moment there are higher priority areas such as Ruakaka beach due to higher tourist numbers.</p> <p>17/7/19 Sharon Kaipo advised TK that since her meeting with Deputy Mayor Sharon Morgan portaloos have been delivered onsite and bollards around driveway. She thanked all those concerned.</p>	19/06/2019		Closed

CLOSED		Item	Actions	Date logged	Date closed	Status
Planning and Develop	District Plan	Mark	District Plan needs to deter future development in Matapouri. Overloading infrastructure. CRM created DP002382 assigned to Melissa McGrath. Robert Burgoyne has been in touch with the customer and they advised that they would get in touch with further questions but no further correspondence has been received. 5/7/19 No further input received in. However, Matapouri is not identified as a growth node in Councils draft Growth Strategy and as such anticipated growth is limited to that already provided for in the District Plan.	20/03/2019		Closed
Democracy	Local Body Elections	Candidate Briefings	Request for information on candidate meetings. Information also on WDC website. Thursday 11 July 2019 - 5.30pm - Whangarei Terenga Paraoa Marae. WDC Candidate Hui in conjunction with NRC Wednesday 24 July 2019 - 5.30pm Parua Bay Community Centre. NRC Candidate Briefing in conjunction with WDC Thursday 25 July 2019 - 5.30pm Ruakaka Recreation Centre. NRC Candidate Briefing in conjunction with WDC Saturday 27 July 2019 - 10am Northland Regional Council. NRC Candidate Briefing in conjunction with WDC Thursday 8 August 2019 - 5.30pm - Hikurangi Friendship House. NRC Candidate Briefing in conjunction with WDC	19/06/2019		Closed
Infrastructure	Toilets		Request for information from Sharon Kaipo on who Council had consulted with regarding photos used on the toilets at Parakao. 6/8/2019 Sharon Kaipo advised, that there is research being undertaken in the community on the identity of the men who appear in the historic photo used on the Parakao toilet block. 9/8/19 WDC advised photo copied from a photo hanging in the Parakao Café.	19/06/2019		Closed