

Council Briefing Agenda

Date: Tuesday, 14 November, 2017

Time: 9:00 am

Location: Council Chamber
Forum North, Rust Avenue
Whangarei

Elected Members: Her Worship the Mayor Sheryl Mai
(Chairperson)

Cr Stu Bell

Cr Crichton Christie

Cr Vince Cocurullo

Cr Tricia Cutforth

Cr Shelley Deeming

Cr Sue Glen

Cr Phil Halse

Cr Cherry Hermon

Cr Greg Innes

Cr Greg Martin

Cr Sharon Morgan

Cr Anna Murphy

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

1. Apologies

2. Reports

2.1 Maori Participation in Decision-Making 1

2.2 Summary of Whangarei District Growth Strategy Sustainable
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3. Closure of Meeting

2.1 Māori Participation in Decision-Making

Meeting: Council Briefing
Date of meeting: 14 November 2017
Reporting officer: Jill McPherson (GM Strategy & Democracy)

1. Purpose

The Local Government Act requires Council to include a statement in their long-term plans on how they propose to facilitate Māori participation in Council's decision-making. Council needs to agree what this statement will be in the Long-Term Plan 2018-28.

2. Background

The Long-Term Plan for 2015-2025 section was:

“Council and Māori working in Partnership

Further developing relationships with tangata whenua is a priority for Council at both the governance and operational levels. While some progress has been made, more work is necessary in the area of meeting agreed priorities.

Te Karearea, our strategic partnership forum with Māori formed in 2012, is made up of hapu representatives of the major hapu groupings from within the District. Together, these representatives advocate for hapu of Whangarei. They meet in their own forum named Te Huinga to discuss common issues that can be brought to the joint Council.

The purpose for the partnership is to achieve the agreed vision, to build the relationship between Council and Whangarei Hapu incrementally, and to develop more robust partnership arrangements over time through learning conversations. The strategic intent of the Te Karearea strategic forum is articulated through the following vision, mission and principles.

Te Pae Tawhiti/Vision

He whenua Rangatira – Whangarei, a District of prosperity, well-being and empowered communities.

Te Kaupapa/Mission

Ka tutuki te Kawanatanga a-rohe, ka puawai hoki te kotahitanga me ona tini kaupapa – Local Government that works through effective partnerships and provides practical solutions.

Nga Tikanga/Principles

- He kitenga mutunga kore, mahi tahi, mahi pono – Strategic partnership working collaboratively and in good faith.
- Kia maia – Providing leadership through courage.
- Te Manawatapu – Of one heart and mind. We are stronger working together.
- Anga Mua – Progressive and proactive.
- Me Korero tika, tau noa nga take – Open and frank mutually agreed outcomes.

In order to progress the issues and opportunities in a timelier manner, a ‘spearhead’ alliance between Council, Te Huinga and Northland Regional Council has been established.”

3. Discussion

Council is required to agree a statement for the next long term plan. Options are to use an updated version of the statement as included in the previous long term plan, or to agree to state something different. A discussion document is attached that explains the legislative framework, and gives examples of what other Councils state in their current long term plans.

4. Attachment

Discussion Document - Relationship with Māori

Discussion Document - Relationship with Māori

Councils are required under the Local Government Act (LGA) to state in their Long Term Plans, their relationships with Māori, specifically how they intend to comply with the Act.

“A long-term plan must set out any steps that the local authority intends to take, having undertaken the consideration required by section 81(1)(b), to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority over the period covered by that plan.”

Whangarei District Council will need to do so, along with other Councils.

Legislative environment (see attachment one for excerpts from the act)

The LGA states that councils are to facilitate Māori participation in the decision-making of the local authority, including building capacity to do so.

The LGA also states that councils shall take account of Māori culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga, when making decisions.

The LGA requires councils to look at means whereby they can facilitate greater involvement of Māori in local authority employment.

Schedule 11 of the LGA requires Councils to have a policy for rating of Māori freehold land.

The formation of Māori wards is allowed for under the Local Electoral Act and must be considered every six years.

The role of Māori in resource management is covered in the RMA, including the requirement to take account of Maori relationships with land, water etc. there is an ability for council to delegate work to a Maori entity and for agreements to jointly appoint commissioners.

Council is also bound by Te Turi Whenua Act (in process of amendment), and any Settlement Acts with individual iwi or hapu.

Current practice at Whangarei District Council

- Hapu-based relationship through Te Huinga (representing all Hapu of the District) and Te Karearea Forum (a partnership forum with no delegations).
- Out-of-date MoU with Patuharakeke
- Representation on Kaipara Moana working party with Kaipara and Auckland Councils, and the Northland Regional Council
- Membership of the Intergrated Kaipara Harbour Management Group
- Civil defence welfare centres based on Marae
- Māori Relationships staff

Trends from Treaty Settlement Acts

There are a number of “live” Treaty claims effecting Northland. These include:

- Kaipara Moana
- Wai 1040 – Te Paparahi o Te Raki (Northland) Inquiry

Plus current work of the Treaty Settlements division:

Ngāti Kahu	<i>A collective Agreement in Principle for Te Hiku iwi was signed on 16 January 2010</i>
Ngāpuhi	<i>Terms of Negotiation were signed on 22 May 2015</i>
Ngātiwai	<i>A Deed of Mandate was recognised by the Crown on 21 October 2015</i>

The common redress agreed between the Crown and Claimant tends to include:

- Return of Crown land to Maori plus cash settlements
- Retaining public access to returned land through local authority/Maori co-governance and public funding.
- Co-governance of some land retained in public ownership (DoC or Councils' land where Councils agree), where there is a strong manawhenua association.

What other Councils are doing: (see attachments two and three for neighbouring and g9 councils)

LGNZ have released a document with examples of what other New Zealand Councils are doing. This is summarised below. Of the 78 councils in New Zealand

- 81% have some form of structured arrangements
- 56% have some joint decision-making
- 23% have co-governance/joint committees.

There is considerable variety of how these arrangements are structured. The most common is a formal relationship agreement of some kind.

Māori Representation at Governance level

Māori wards is the least used mechanism by Councils. There are only two examples - two regional councils that have Māori wards, where those registered on the Māori electoral role can vote. They are Waikato and Bay of Plenty Regional Councils. Kapiti gave this decision to their partnership committee (Te Whakaminenga o Kapiti), who advised that they preferred appointed members.

Co-governance committees/entities are more common, typically for the governance of land involved in settlements (redress) although not always land reinstated in Māori ownership. These arrangements can be included in Settlement Acts. Examples of these arrangements include:

- Pou tu o te Rangi/Harding Park, and Taharoa Domain in Kaipara
- The volcanic cones in Auckland
- Ninety Mile Beach in the Far North
- Waikato, Kaituna and Rangitaiki river authorities
- Whenua Rangatira in Auckland

A number of Councils have **appointed members with full voting rights**. Examples of this include:

- Kapiti – an appointed representative on every committee
- Marlborough – an appointee on every committee
- Auckland – a member of the Maori Statutory Bd on every committee, working party and forum.
- Waitaki – representatives on a number of committees and working parties

There are some councils that have **Māori appointees with observer status only**, but with full speaking rights. These include Central Hawkes Bay (every committee), Timaru (Safer Communities and Creative Communities) and Wellington (Strategy and Planning Committee).

Relationship agreements

MoUs and other formal agreements range from brief documents stating intent to work together to documents on specific topics defining a joint approach. They are often with Hapu collective entities or Settlement Trusts.

The common content of such agreements include:

- Commitment to regular meetings
- Resourcing of the engagement
- Methods of engagement

Examples of these include:

- Waimakariri/Te Ngai Tuauriri agreement committing Council to keep the iwi updated on Council actions and projects
- Wellington/2 Iwi Settlement Entities committing Council to fund capacity building
- Southland councils (7)/Ngai Tahu ki Murihiku (24 runanga) charter of understanding

Forums/Advisory groups

Some councils have regular **open forums** for Māori to discuss their issues with councils and/or attend existing Forums. They may also have **Advisory Forums/Committees** with no delegations – Partnership Forums. Examples of this are Kaipara, Northland Regional Council, Kapiti, and Rotorua.

Hapu/Iwi groups often established for other purposes, who work with Councils on various matters e.g.

- Two-way discussions on Mea Māori at either governance or management level of Iwi/Councils
- Make appointments on behalf of manawhenua to Council joint forums, and committees/working parties
- Act as a reference group for Council staff when developing policies and plans
- Review resource consent applications

RMA arrangements

Iwi/hapu **environmental management plans** are a tool available to Hapu/Iwi under the RMA. These must be considered in regional and district planning decisions. These are typically funded jointly by regional and district/City councils.

Joint committees are used by some regional councils for regional policy statements and regional plans. Councils who have these include Hawkes Bay, and Wellington. Environment Canterbury has a Two-Way Capacity Building agreement for resource management matters.

Joint Management Agreements (Sec 36B of the RMA) are also used for a variety of purposes e.g.

- Waikato River management agreement between a number of Iwi and councils.
- Joint Te Waihora catchment management in Canterbury involving several councils and iwi

- Gisborne/Ngati Porou for appointment of commissioners for notified consents and private plan changes for Waiapu catchment
- Taupo/Ngati Tuwharetoa for appointment of commissioners for resource consents and private plan changes where they apply to multiply owned land

Amendments to the RMA this year (Schedule 1), allows for the creation of **Mana Whakahono a Rohe** / Iwi Participation Agreement to be created to agree arrangements for Māori input into RMA matters. Most Councils have arrangements for input from iwi as required.

Options for council

Maori representation in governance

Options are:

- No representation (status quo)
- Appointed as advisors on Council/all or some committees
- Appointed as full members on Council/all or some committees
- Māori standing committee (appointed)
- Māori wards
- Co-governance of some matters e.g. catchment management, Council land that is of special importance to Māori

At the Council meeting in October, Maori Wards were not supported for the Whangarei District.

Relationship agreements

Options are:

- No agreements (status quo)
- MoU representing intent to work together on all or specific matters with Te Huinga OR individual hapu
- Partnership memorandums identifying those matters where there will be early engagement and/or joint decision-making

Forums/Advisory groups

Options are:

- No forums or groups
- Partnership Forum with no delegations/not a standing committee (status quo)
- Form joint working parties on topics where Maori have a significant interest.

Organisation

Options are:

- No specialist staff
- Specialist Māori staff in one team (status quo)
- Dispersed Māori specialist staff
- Māori cadets programme
- Māori graduates programme

Attachment One: Provisions in the LGA

4. Treaty of Waitangi

In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes.

14 Principles relating to local authorities

(1) (d) a local authority should provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes:

40 Local governance statements

- (1) A local authority must prepare and make publicly available, following the triennial general election of members, a local governance statement that includes information on—
- (d) representation arrangements, including the option of establishing Māori wards or constituencies, and the opportunity to change them; and
- (i) policies for liaising with, and memoranda or agreements with, Māori;

77 Requirements in relation to decisions

(1) A local authority must, in the course of the decision-making process, —

- (a) seek to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective of a decision; and
- (b) assess the options in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
- (c) if any of the options identified under paragraph (a) involves a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water, take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.

81 Contributions to decision-making processes by Māori

- (1) A local authority must—
- (a) establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and
- (b) consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority;
- (c) provide relevant information to Māori for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b).

82 Principles of consultation

- (1) Consultation that a local authority undertakes in relation to any decision or other matter must be undertaken, subject to subsections (3) to (5), in accordance with the following principles:
- (a) that persons who will or may be affected by, or have an interest in, the decision or matter should be provided by the local authority with reasonable access to relevant information in a manner and format that is appropriate to the preferences and needs of those persons:
- (b) that persons who will or may be affected by, or have an interest in, the decision or matter should be encouraged by the local authority to present their views to the local authority:

- (c) that persons who are invited or encouraged to present their views to the local authority should be given clear information by the local authority concerning the purpose of the consultation and the scope of the decisions to be taken following the consideration of views presented:
- (d) that persons who wish to have their views on the decision or matter considered by the local authority should be provided by the local authority with a reasonable opportunity to present those views to the local authority in a manner and format that is appropriate to the preferences and needs of those persons:
- (e) that the views presented to the local authority should be received by the local authority with an open mind and should be given by the local authority, in making a decision, due consideration:
- (f) that persons who present views to the local authority should have access to a clear record or description of relevant decisions made by the local authority and explanatory material relating to the decisions, which may include, for example, reports relating to the matter that were considered before the decisions were made.
- (2) A local authority must ensure that it has in place processes for consulting with Māori in accordance with subsection (1).

102 Funding and financial policies

- (1) A local authority must, in order to provide predictability and certainty about sources and levels of funding, adopt the funding and financial policies listed in subsection (2).
- (2) The policies are—
- (e) a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land;

36 Local authority to be good employer

- (2) For the purposes of this clause, a **good employer** means an employer who operates a personnel policy containing provisions generally accepted as necessary for the fair and proper treatment of employees in all aspects of their employment, including provisions requiring —
- (d) recognition of —
 - (i) the aims and aspirations of Māori; and
 - (ii) the employment requirements of Māori; and
 - (iii) the need for greater involvement of Māori in local government employment;

Schedule 10 Long Term Plans, Annual Plans, Annual Reports

Part 1

8 Development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes

A long-term plan must set out any steps that the local authority intends to take, having undertaken the consideration required by section 81(1)(b), to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority over the period covered by that plan.

35 General

An annual report must include a report on the activities that the local authority has undertaken in the year to establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority.

Schedule 11 Matters relating to rates relief on Māori freehold land

- 1 The matters that the local authority must consider under section 108(4) are —
 - (a) the desirability and importance within the district of each of the objectives in clause 2; and
 - (b) whether, and to what extent, the attainment of any of those objectives could be prejudicially affected if there is no remission of rates or postponement of the requirement to pay rates on Māori freehold land; and
 - (c) whether, and to what extent, the attainment of those objectives is likely to be facilitated by the remission of rates or postponement of the requirement to pay rates on Māori freehold land; and
 - (d) the extent to which different criteria and conditions for rates relief may contribute to different objectives.
- 2 The objectives referred to in clause 1 are —
 - (a) supporting the use of the land by the owners for traditional purposes:
 - (b) recognising and supporting the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands:
 - (c) avoiding further alienation of Māori freehold land:
 - (d) facilitating any wish of the owners to develop the land for economic use:
 - (e) recognising and taking account of the presence of waahi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes:
 - (f) recognising and taking account of the importance of the land in providing economic and infrastructure support for marae and associated papakainga housing (whether on the land or elsewhere):
 - (g) recognising and taking account of the importance of the land for community goals relating to —
 - (i) the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment:
 - (ii) the protection of outstanding natural features:
 - (iii) the protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna:
 - (h) recognising the level of community services provided to the land and its occupiers:
 - (i) recognising matters related to the physical accessibility of the land.

Attachment Two: Examples from neighbouring Councils

Kaipara District Council:

The Kaipara District Council recognises its obligations to Maori and continues to look for ways to facilitate Maori input into decision-making.

Council has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Te Uri o Hau which formalises the way it works with them. This is an important aspirational document which commits Council, Te Uri o Hau and Ngati Whatua to work together in genuine partnership for the common good of the people and within the true spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Council also recognises the importance of its relationship with Te Iwi O Te Roroa.

On a regional level the Council is a member of the Northland Iwi and Local Government Chief Executives' Forum. This group meets quarterly with the key objective of bringing consistency to approaches across the iwi organisations and councils. Council is also a member of a group formed under the auspices of the Northland Mayoral Forum called "Enabling Maori Land Development Project".

Joint governance arrangements are in place for both Taharoa Domain and Harding Park/Pou Tu O Te Rangi. Both consist of equal numbers of Council and iwi representatives.

Another key initiative has been the Integrated Kaipara Harbour Management Group (IKHMG) project which is being led by Te Uri o Hau. This involves all local government units based around the harbour as well as Government agencies and other hapu of Ngati Whatua. The stated aim of the project is "A healthy productive Kaipara Harbour." Council lends its support through a contribution to the Group's operating budget as well as staff input, and representation of the joint governance group.

Council has an agreed procedure in place to provide for iwi input into Resource Consent processing as well as ensuring that iwi have the opportunity for input into the Long Term Plan and Annual Plans during the draft Plan consultation process.

Council holds a Hui on a regular basis with staff and kuia/kaumatua from local iwi and hapu attending.

Council remains open to considering further ways of supporting iwi to improve their ability to contribute to decision-making processes that is mutually beneficial to both parties.

Far North District Council:

The Far North District Council recognises the special place of Māori as a significant proportion of the District's population and their relationship with the natural, cultural and physical resources of the District. In the 2013 census, 44.5 percent of people in Far North District identified as belonging to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.9 percent for all of New Zealand.

Council also recognises its need to build relationships with all levels of Māori society (whānau, hapū and iwi) across the District, and that the nature of the relationship will vary depending on the issues and the parties involved.

As a foundation for engagement, Council is committed to building strategic relationships with Māori. Effective relationships and meaningful engagement will enable us to meet our responsibilities, will recognise the Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi, and will result in more informed decision-making, more streamlined processes, and better quality outcomes.

Council went through an extensive process with community, ensuring Māori involvement to determine a vision. This is set out below along with the associated mission statement and goal:

"He Whenua Rangatira – A District of sustainable prosperity and wellbeing"

Mission: A skilled work-force that informs, listens to and understands its customers, communities, including Iwi and Hapū, is focused on high performance and delivers on its promises.

Goal: Māori development and Māoritanga are an inherent part of decision-making and the way we operate.

The drivers to enact the above are:

- Kōkiri taki – working with iwi and hapū (joining together – being prepared for whatever is ahead)
- Tikanga – doing what is right.

Principles of Māori Engagement

As a foundation for engagement, Council is committed to building strategic relationships with Māori. Effective relationships and meaningful engagement will enable us to meet our responsibilities, will recognise the Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi, and will result in more informed decision-making, more streamlined processes, and better quality outcomes.

Kaitiakitanga: The environmental, spiritual and cultural guardianship role of iwi and the commitment of Council to have environmentally sustainable services.

Wairuatanga: Understand the significance for Māori of their spiritual identity with the land, sea and air.

Whakamana i te Tāngata: Respect. Show respect by understanding and supporting Māori tikanga and kawa.

Whakapapa: Relationships. Connections are important to Māori in order to find out where people come from, and who they represent.

Kanohi ki kanohi: Face-to-face. Where possible, engage in person.

Manaakitanga: Mutual respect. Working together with fairness and integrity.

Māori Engagement

Within Council, direct engagement is facilitated in 3 different priority areas:

- Māori Development
- Iwi/Hapū Management Plans; and
- Strategic Relationships.

Māori Development

The role of engagement within Māori Development can be summarised by 2 key actions: support and navigation. The following sets out how these actions support engagement.

Support and build staff capability to engage effectively and navigate within Te Ao Māori to build long term relationships

Through support build capability and transfer knowledge to whānau, hapū and iwi to understand Council structures, processes, and assist in building enduring relationships that no longer need to be supported by Māori Development staff

Provide specialist support for Mayor, Elected Members, CEO and General Managers for Mana ki Mana: Chief to Chief engagement to ensure that tikanga is followed and that status is maintained

In order to complement the above a Māori Engagement Guide “Whakawhanaungatiā Māori mai” has been developed as a basic tool to raise the understanding of staff to engage and work more effectively with Māori.

There has also been an increased importance on the development of Māori Freehold Land, whereby Council is changing emphasis to provide more development opportunities for those who are willing and able to build on or develop Maori freehold land. Engagement is occurring both at the owner and administrative levels. The Enabling Māori Land Project “Whanakitea te Whenua, kia ora ai te Tāngata” is a “shared services” project across Taitokerau Council’s and whilst it is an internal Council project there will be outcomes that will require consultation (and engagement) with Māori.

Iwi/Hapū Management Plans

Council through funding support, as well as expertise provides a mechanism that consolidates the intent of iwi/hapū regarding their social, economic, cultural and environmental development. These plans provide a framework and guidelines to facilitate the process of building resource management strategies for the sustainable development of natural and physical resources. They also signal the issues of importance that iwi/hapū want to build relationships and engage over with Council and other Government Agencies. The development of these plans activates relationships that help to build the capability for the participants (including Council staff) to engage.

Strategic Relationships

As part of Council’s 2015-2025 LTP, the intent was signalled to develop relationship frameworks to take forward work on Māori development and engagement. Therefore, as a priority Council has identified that it will explore and enter into relationship agreements with willing iwi and hapū to formalise joint commitments to work together to identify, develop and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

Strategic Relationships are occurring at a range of levels:

- Te Kahu o Taonui (Iwi Leaders Forum). This is currently being discussed following on from the inaugural meeting between Iwi Chairs and Councils Mayors/Chair earlier this month
- Iwi and Local Government Authority Chief Executive Forum (ILGACE). Terms of Reference have been adopted and an annual work plan is being discussed
- Te Hiku Treaty Settlements via the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē Board being a co-governance Board which includes Te Hiku Iwi, NRC and FNDC
- Relationship Agreements / Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Council has been very supportive of concluding MoUs with Te Rarawa, Ngāti Hine and Te Whiu Hapū. Once engagement for developing the MoU is complete and is signed, there is the next step in engagement that is usually based on shared concerns and very focused on the things that Council and Iwi/Hapū can deliver on. As an example for the Ngāti Hine MoU working party:

- Agree to mutual objectives, outcomes and processes
- Establish timeframes
- Determine resources and support
- Identify any cultural issues and risk mitigation
- Document all engagement
- Agree process to implement decisions.

In the RMA space, Council is undergoing a review of its District Plan and has therefore developed a Tāngata Whenua Reference Group. In the wider engagement sense, roadshows for Māori will also be utilised. Part of the engagement for the first phase of the District Plan review was an online tool (English and Te Reo), called Put a Pin in It.

Northland Regional Council

Te Tai Tokerau Māori Advisory Committee

The Te Tai Tokerau Māori Advisory Committee was established in 2014. Membership of this standing committee consists of 26 hapu / iwi representatives and four regional councillors.

Environmental Management Committee

Council has one dedicated iwi position on its Environmental Management Committee. The appointment of a Māori representative was made via endorsement from the Te Taitokerau Iwi CEO's forum.

Waioara Northland Water (Catchment Groups)

As part of its implementation of the National Policy Statement Freshwater, council has set up a number of catchment groups to address the new policy direction. Each of these groups are sub-committees of council and include Māori representatives.

Priority Rivers

Of the priority rivers identified for flood risk planning, council has set up seven river liaison committees under the Priority Rivers work programme. These are sub-committees of council's Environmental Management Committee and each one has provision for Māori representation.

Working parties

There are also iwi/ Māori representatives appointed to various working parties for planning documents, as and when required.

Attachment Three: The G9 Councils:

Tauranga LTP 2015

As required by the Local Government Act 2002, Council is committed to maintaining and improving opportunities for Maori to contribute to Local Government decision-making processes within its area.

Engagement Forums

A number of formal engagement forums and committees have been established to facilitate better involvement and participation of Tangata Whenua. These include: the Tangata Whenua and Tauranga City Council Standing Committee, the Joint SmartGrowth Committee, the Wastewater Management Review Committee, Te Maru o Te Kaituna Committee and the Joint Mauao Administration Board.

Protocol Agreements

For the past 10 years Council has formed protocol agreements with the majority of Hapu and Iwi in the Tauranga City rohe. The protocols formalise the commitment between Council and Tangata Whenua setting out clearly:

- The basis of the relationship between Council and the Hapu/Iwi Representation and mandates
- Communication and consultation processes
- Specific issues relating to each Hapu/Iwi.

Regular reviews and evaluation occur with each of the Hapu/Iwi in regards to the implementation of each protocol agreement.

Iwi/Hapu Management Plans

Council has a contestable fund of \$60k for the 2014/2015 period, for the development of Iwi/Hapu Management Plans and four tribes are in the process of completing their plans.

Cultural Awareness Training

Cultural awareness training is available for all staff, elected members and city strategic partners and provides a good vehicle for better understanding of issues and key Maori relationships. These include:

- Cultural Connections training
- Best Practice Tool Kit
- Pronunciation classes.

Post Treaty Settlement Environment

The settlement of the Treaty Claims for local Iwi groups will determine a new regime of participation with local authorities focussing on co-governance and co-management structures over community assets like Mauao and the Tauranga Harbour.

Council provides support for the development of housing on multiply-owned Maori land:

- Through the Development Contributions policy
- Through the Joint Agency Group of SmartGrowth and its work in relation to the development of housing in the sub region on multiply-owned Maori land
- Through operational approaches to assist with building and resource consent processes.

The Development Contributions Policy includes provision that development within Urban Marae Community, Rural Marae Community and Ngati Kahu Papakainga zones, and on multiply-owned Maori land within 500 metres of these zones, is exempt from the payment of

local reserve and local community infrastructure contributions where this development is not for commercial gain or requires a subdivision consent under the RMA 1991.

In addition, development of land (including Maori land) with rural zonings is exempt from the payment of local development contributions. It is also exempt from the payment of city-wide water and/or wastewater contributions if connection is not being made to TCC's reticulated networks for these services.

Council has also worked with Maori to investigate alternative payment approaches for development contributions. After thorough investigations, the outcome of both of these pieces of work is that the status quo will remain.

Facilitating Papakainga proposals

Te Keteparaha Mo Nga Papakainga Maori Housing Toolkit, is a step-by-step guide designed to help Maori develop papakainga proposals (development plans) on multiple-owned Maori land. Council is part of a joint agency group that supports workshops based on the toolkit and provides a post-workshop facilitator to help Maori land trusts develop their proposals.

Council is proposing to contribute a share of the funding for the post-workshop facilitator for the next three years. This will ensure this nationally recognised programme can continue to help provide affordable modern housing for tangata whenua. This will cost \$26,667 per year.

The future is exciting for Tauranga City and Tangata Whenua, the key to achieving positive cultural and environmental outcomes is the ability to work productively together and participation lies at the heart of this."

Hastings LTP 2015

"One of Hastings District Council's strategic objectives is sustainable relationship building with tangata whenua, hapu, and mana whenua.

The Council undertakes a number of activities to provide for opportunities for contribution to decision making. These are detailed below.

Relationship Building

- The Council has a Maori Joint Committee to focus on strategic priorities for Maori in the District. The Committee comprises six Maori appointments and six Councillors. The Committee's terms of reference include input to the LTP, the Annual Plan and the District Plan.
- The Council employs a Strategic Adviser Culture and Heritage to work closely with a wide range of groups in the community and play a key role in maintaining and enhancing relationships between tangata whenua, hapu and mana whenua and the Council.
- The Council established a Tangata Whenua Wastewater Committee a number of years ago. This is a special purpose Committee which was established to work through the development of wastewater solutions and issues facing the District in the future. This has been a highly successful partnership and is regularly referred to as an example of effective joint planning and decision making.
- The Council has resolved to encourage the development of hapu management plans, within the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991. These will lead to effective environmental co-management regimes in the post Treaty of Waitangi claims' settlement environment.
- Hui are held periodically to give the opportunity for hapu whanui to discuss with Council a range of issues of importance.
- The development of strategic relationships for economic development will be encouraged with respect to opportunities for hapu whanui in the post Treaty of

Waitangi claims' settlement arena. A strategic plan for economic development in the District will include the aspirations and expectations of tangata whenua, hapu and mana whenua, further to consistent and effective consultation.

Policy Development and Project Partnerships

- In 2007 the Council developed a comprehensive policy on the rating of Maori freehold land. This was developed with input from the Council's Joint Committee and other agencies such as the Maori Land Court. This Policy has recently been reviewed by the Maori Joint Committee.
- In 2008 an award-winning toolkit on Papakainga development was produced as an interagency collaboration with Te Puni Kokiri and Maori Land Court.
- The review of the District Plan has included processes to account for Waahi tapu and the nomination of further sites, along with the integration of sites on respective public sector agencies registers.
- Council is developing a project to revitalise Civic Square elements. The scope of this project, along with detailed planning and funding relationships in the future is being discussed with Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated.

Staff and Elected Member Training

- Training within Council in relation to tangata whenua, hapu and mana whenua has developed considerably. Particular focus has been:
 - Hapu identification and website project to include hapu precinct areas on the electronic GIS system
 - Treaty of Waitangi workshops for staff and elected members
 - Maori language courses are made available to staff and Council continues to increase proficiency in Te Reo Maori and cultural practices."

New Plymouth LTP 2015

The Council acknowledges the six iwi that are tangata whenua of the district:

- Ngāti Maniapoto.
- Ngāti Maru.
- Ngāti Mutunga.
- Ngāti Tama.
- Taranaki.
- Te Ātiawa.

Within the six iwi, there are 11 recognised hapu within New Plymouth District:

- Ngā Hapū o Poutama.
- Manukorihi.
- Ngā Mahanga.
- Ngāti Tairi.
- Ngāti Rahiri.
- Ngāti Tawhirikura.
- Ngāti Te Whiti.
- Ngāti Tuparikino.
- Otaraua.
- Pukerangiora.
- Puketapu.

The Council engages with Māori throughout all of its day to day operations, but also has a number of commitments at a strategic level to support the development of Māori capacity to participate more fully and effectively in the decision-making processes of the Council. However, the Council acknowledges that there are ways in which the Council can improve its relationships with Māori to enable more effective participation in Council operations and processes. The Council adopted a new strategic framework in November 2014. The strategic framework has been developed in response to feedback received from the Council's Shaping Our Future Together community engagement programme. The strategic vision "*Manaaki • tāngata • whenua • Ngāmotu*" is supported by community outcomes and principles. One of the key principles "Valuing Te Ao Māori" guides the Council to value the Māori world view during Council decision-making processes.

Staff resources

Underpinning the Council's commitment to the effective engagement of Māori in decision-making is the provision of dedicated staff and other resources to support, advocate on behalf of and guide the Council's interactions with Māori. The purpose of this staff resource is to increase Māori influence in the Council and foster greater understanding and appreciation of Māori issues. Many staff work alongside tangata whenua as part of their day to day work.

Policy

In 2009, the Council adopted an internal Māori Capacity and Development Policy. The policy sets out:

- The responsibilities of the Council as a good employer.
- The development of knowledge and ability to be confident and proactive when engaging with Māori to meet legislative responsibilities.
- The provision of culturally appropriate customer service and service delivery.
- Agreements reached between iwi/hapū and the Council as a result of Treaty of Waitangi settlements are recognised and understood.

Committees and forums

Komiti Māori

Komiti Māori is an official committee of the Council and comprises six councillors and 10 tangata whenua representatives. Komiti Māori is currently in recess, awaiting further discussion and engagement around the establishment of a Māori ward in the district. Regular meetings between the iwi chairpersons, the Mayor and the Council committee chairpersons are held to discuss and agree on methods for better participation and engagement of iwi Māori in Council decision-making processes. Tangata whenua representatives can be appointed to the Council's subcommittees as required.

Tangata Whenua forum

Tangata whenua forum is an opportunity for any tangata whenua member to raise issues, gain information about and/or discuss any business involving the Council. It is not an official Council committee that meets on the six-weekly Council meeting round; instead, it is a forum for discussion to occur and as such it is open to anyone who wishes to attend and discuss matters. The members of the forum are mandated members from each of the 11 district hapū. The forum is also a place to talk about tangata whenua issues thoroughly and coordinate a consensus decision approach. The forum therefore provides opportunities for tangata whenua to form a united front for effective advocacy to the Council.

Other policies, liaison, agreements or memoranda with Maori

Puke Ariki Kaumātua Committee

Kaumātua Kaunihera o ngā Whare Taonga o Puke Ariki was established in 2004. This committee is a group of kaumātua from around Taranaki who advise Puke Ariki on issues pertaining to Māori, the taonga Māori collection and tikanga. Te Kaumātua Kaunihera o ngā Whare Taonga o Puke Ariki is open to all kaumātua of Taranaki and meets monthly.

Puke Ariki collections plan

As part of the Council's Puke Ariki collections plan, Puke Ariki will always endeavour to consult with the appropriate Māori community when a decision is to be made regarding a particular taonga or group of taonga.

Puke Ariki exhibitions

Puke Ariki has a long-term gallery (Takapou Whāriki) specifically telling the story of iwi from around Mount Taranaki. A major on-going project to refresh the long-term galleries has commenced and as stories are developed, iwi will have an opportunity to participate in this process to ensure content meets their needs.

Management of reserve lands

The Te Rewa Rewa Management Committee (TRRMC), comprising of trustees from Ngāti Tawhirikura A Hapū Trust and the Council has been established as a partnership to meet the aims and aspirations of the hapū and the Council with regard to the Te Rewa Rewa Reserve. TRRMC has established a strategic vision, a strategic intent and a set of guiding principles as the foundation documents for the group. A management plan is being developed by the committee to provide for the ongoing day-to-day management of the reserve and to plan for public access via the new pedestrian bridge over the Waiwhakaiho River and walkway extension. The committee is resourced by the Council.

Engagement with Māori

The Significance and Engagement Policy sets out the Council's commitment to engage with tangata whenua on any issue that is likely to affect them, or on any matter where they have an interest. As part of the Council's operations, engagement is undertaken on a regular basis in the following key (but not exclusive) areas: Long-Term Plan, District Plan, Coastal Strategy, Annual Plan, regulatory and environmental management, roading, heritage, walkways and reserves. Engagement usually takes place in the form of hui with district iwi and hapū or their representatives.

Funding support

The Council recognises that the ability of Māori to take part in the decision-making process is in part constrained by funding, particularly with regards to resource management issues, where access to expert or scientific advice or legal opinion is a costly and complex exercise. In acknowledgment of these costs, some funding is available to support tangata whenua engagement in resource management issues. Resources are also made available to support the maintenance of marae through a Marae Grants Policy and a Heritage Protection Fund.

Marae development plans

A Marae Development Plan is an asset/strategic plan for marae which will support the iwi/hapū to plan for the protection and development of their marae now and into the future. This project is funded jointly by the Council and Te Puni Kōkiri, with nine of the 10 district marae participating.

The project commenced in 2006 and in 2011 marae development plans were completed for the nine participating district marae. In 2012 the marae trustees began to work together to develop a forward plan to support the iwi/hapū/marae to access external funds to support marae development from both the Council and other funding bodies. In 2014 the Council

began to explore Stage 3 of the project involving completing the development aspects of the plans.

Treaty settlements

Three iwi within New Plymouth District, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga and Te Ātiawa, have settled their Treaty of Waitangi claims with the Crown. Taranaki have entered into a heads of agreement with the Crown and are working towards a deed of settlement, while Ngāti Maru is currently investigating their claim. Ngāruahine, a South Taranaki iwi, signed a deed of settlement with the Crown in June 2014. The Ngāruahine area of interest includes some land within the New Plymouth District. There is currently a limited relationship between the Council and Ngāruahine. The settlement legislation highlights certain areas as places where an iwi has a statutory interest and obligates the Council to consider those interests and any opportunities for that iwi to be involved when notifying resource consents in those areas, and to include information about those statutory areas in its District Plan. Settlement of the Treaty claims provides opportunities for meaningful participation of local iwi in all aspects of community decision-making, and the Iwi Relationships Team aims to work with iwi following settlement to develop a memorandum of understanding to guide the relationship. In addition a Post Settlement Commitments Unit has been established by the Crown. The unit is developing a database with input from local authorities which will assist the Council in monitoring all legislative requirements as a result of settlements.

Hapū memorandums of understanding (MoUs)

In June 2009, the Council signed a MoU with Ngāti Mutunga. The Council is continuing to work with hapū to explore the opportunity to develop individual memorandums of understanding. The objectives of the MoUs will be to set out the parameters of the relationship and principles of engagement between the hapū and the Council.

Whanganui LTP 2015

1. The Council will continue to operate the system of six-weekly meetings with both Te Runanga O Tama Upoko and Te Runanga O Tupoho. These provide a means for Tangata Whenua to influence Council decision-making. Both groups are committed to representing the views and issues of the wider Maori community.
2. Both of the mechanisms above are means of fostering the development of Maori capacity to contribute to decisionmaking. They are also available as required for the discussion and advancement of means of fostering this development.
3. The two systems of meetings will usually generate 16 meetings per year in total. Additional meetings will be held with particular groups as required to address specific issues which may arise.
4. The above meeting systems are the primary means of providing information to the Maori community. More information on how we engage can be found in our Significance and Engagement Policy on the Council website:
5. The Council and Nga Rauru Ki Tahī are in the process of developing a formal relationship, which may result in additional regular meetings.
6. The Council remains open to an approach for a formal relationship with Ngati Apa.
7. Council is engaged in the formulation of post-settlement arrangements for Te Awa Tupua, the Whanganui River Treaty Settlement. Preliminary discussions have been held with Nga Tangata Tiaki in this regard.
8. Council expects increased overall interaction with Iwi as a result of the settlement of both river and land treaty claims and has committed additional funds to provide for this.

9. Specifically, the Council is expecting additional governance and management responsibilities as a result of a 'whole of River catchment strategy' being developed for the Whanganui River.

Rotorua LTP 2015

Introduction

Council has a long-standing history of working closely with Te Arawa and its hapū as the Confederated Iwi of Rotorua district. A number of mechanisms has been developed for consultation, engagement and communication purposes, and to involve Māori of the district in council decision-making processes. They will continue to be developed and reviewed to ensure their effectiveness.

These mechanisms provide a broad range of services on matters to do with Te Arawa, to ensure Te Arawa are able to participate in decision-making processes. The Local Government Act (LGA) has a number of references to Māori and the Treaty of Waitangi (Section 4 Part 1), Parts 2, 6 and schedule 10 clause 5 and Schedule 11.

The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 and the LGA 2002 are both specific as to how local authorities must consult and include Māori and tangata whenua in decision-making processes.

Te Arawa Partnerships Model

Following the 2013 elections, Council agreed that more active participation arrangements with Māori were needed as the existing arrangements were seen as no longer meeting the needs of both parties. Additionally, Council set a Rotorua 2030 vision commitment to effectively partner with Te Arawa. Comprising former Te Arawa Standing Committee members, a Te Arawa working party presented a proposal to council on 18 December 2014 which introduced a new Te Arawa Partnership Model. The council agreed in principle to the model and embarked on a seven week period of consultation, which included a series of public information events. Approximately 1900 submissions were received on the proposal and over 200 submitters were heard over five days of hearings. On 26 May 2015, Council agreed to adopt a modified Te Arawa Partnership Model. Key elements of the adopted model include:

The establishment by Te Arawa of an independent Board comprising 9 – 14 members representing Te Arawa iwi, young people, elders, land trusts and incorporations and entities.

Up to two iwi representatives nominated by the board to the Strategy, Policy & Finance, and Operations & Monitoring, committees – with voting rights.

Changed delegations for the Strategy, Policy & Finance, and Operations and Monitoring, committees to confine their power to only make recommendations to full Council, rather than making decisions on behalf of full Council.

Maximum costs for council support for the Te Arawa Board and its activities to be \$250,000 annually, except for when there will be Te Arawa elections every three years, when the maximum budget will be \$290,000.

Councillors also resolved to consider options for greater Māori and Tangata Whenua input into Resource Management Act (RMA) hearing processes in a separate report to be presented to Council in August. The Te Arawa working party will continue to work with Council and Te Arawa to develop arrangements, policies and agreements to establish the proposed Te Arawa Board, including election and appointment processes.

Palmerston North LTP 2015

The Council is working with Rangitāne and the wider Māori community to identify further ways for Māori to be more effectively involved in Council's decision making. The following

sections outline some of the ongoing commitments to iwi and wider Māori participation in the Council's decision making.

Rangitāne Participation

The Council acknowledges Rangitāne as tangata whenua. The Council continues to be committed to identifying and progressing formal relationships with Rangitāne. The Council will work in good faith with Rangitāne and the Crown to assist in implementing Treaty claim settlements in the region, including recognition of Rangitāne relationships with their historical and cultural sites. The Council will also meet its obligations for wider Māori involvement in decision making in conjunction with Rangitāne.

Specific steps that the Council undertakes to provide opportunities for and to encourage Rangitāne to participate in its decision making include:

- developing guidelines on how staff should consult with Rangitāne O Manawatū. These guidelines are also relevant for consultation with the wider Māori community
- employment of a Principal Māori Advisor. The purpose of this position is to advise the Council on all key matters to do with its responsibilities and relationships in relation to Rangitāne, and also to contribute to wider Māori development
- provision of funding for iwi engagement, especially in resource management issues
- continue to maintain and develop the archaeological assessment programme to ensure that major City Council projects do not damage or destroy cultural sites or resources, and to work with Rangitāne to identify collaborative projects that may be of value to the protection, enhancement and development of historical and cultural sites
- Rangitāne participation is sought on major projects, for example the Manawatū shared pathway.

Māori Community Strategy

In 2012 the Council adopted a Māori Community Strategy. This shows what the Council is doing to increase the participation and influence of Māori in shaping the City. It includes actions to increase Māori involvement in decision making and the community. Relevant excerpts from the Strategy are set out below.

1. Governance, Democracy and Leadership

Engage effectively and participate:

Decision-making arrangements and processes must ensure that Māori are able to engage effectively and participate in local government decision-making processes. Māori also require access to high quality information, delivered in a timely manner, to enable proactive responses that can genuinely be considered and integrated into the City's plans for its future. Further, Māori have their own goals and aspirations, so quality and relevant information will support aspects of Māori development that are uniquely specific to Māori.

Māori to represent themselves:

Māori clearly articulate their desire to represent themselves, and not just to be consulted by others who then evaluate the input from their own perspectives and priorities. From Māori experience this results in Māori views being given inadequate consideration and effectively marginalised. Consultation can sometimes just focus on the smaller scale, excluding Māori from having input at a more strategic level and having a voice in the debates about the important issues facing the City. Additionally there may be limited opportunity to give feedback that enables improvements in the way Council engages and improves the process for the next topic of consultation.

Māori voting, standing for office:

Participation in democracy is about having the opportunity to participate in an equitable way, and then having the tools and motivation to act meaningfully on that opportunity. Participation in democracy includes Māori people voting, but also standing for office to ensure Māori perspectives are incorporated into decisions that affect Māori. This could be at their local school, for their marae, a community organisation, or for local or central government.

Independence, interdependence and effective interaction:

Māori seek shared decision-making and accountability arrangements and a 'systems-based approach that promotes relationships that at times may reflect independence, interdependence or just be about effective interaction.

Improve levels of Māori voting and candidacy for local body elections in Palmerston North.	Identify specific strategies for improving promotion of the importance of local body elections to the Māori community. Promotional material that targets Māori whanau specifically will be disseminated through key Māori networks.	Larger percentage of Māori citizens choose to exercise their vote. Increased numbers of Māori people standing as candidates in the City. Increased number of issues generated by the Māori community being raised as part of the general debate around elections.
Growing diversity across the membership of Council Controlled Organisations boards also includes.	Monitor Boards succession plans Across the range of governance representatives for CCO's there is consideration for Māori representation as being an important consideration for the success of these organisations and the City as a whole.	There is a significant and effective representation of Māori on Council Controlled Organisation Boards.
Initiatives to grow skills and leadership are supported by the Council and wider community sector.	Council works with other stakeholders and Māori around how the work of the Council, or the work of others that the Council may appropriately support, can contribute to this change.	The Council is seen as an organisation that supports effective Māori leadership initiatives and programmes alongside other agencies and community partners.

2. Active Engagement and Communication

Local Government Act 2002:

Māori participation in local decision-making is a key element of the Local Government Act 2002. The Council has a set of protocols around engagement with Rangitāne o Manawatū and these are to be reviewed, strengthened and formalised in negotiations with the final post-Treaty settlement governance body.

Promoting and encouraging participation:

In terms of engagement with the wider Māori community the protocols around this are contained within the Council's Community Engagement Policy which reinforces the requirements around consultation with Māori. Key stakeholders are identified as iwi, in particular Rangitāne, as well as Māori social service providers. The Community Engagement Strategy is due for review and this section of the Māori Community Strategy is intended to guide the implementation of this Policy, and further, direct staff to identify with Māori ways of engagement that effectively promote and encourage their participation.

Promoting Māori development:

The Council contributes significantly to Māori development in its work. As well as the broad range of services that receive as members of the wider community, there are many specific services and initiatives;

including collaborative projects that may be led by other organisations but in which the Council has a key role. The issue of ensuring our communications strategies effectively promote positive initiatives and experiences is important.

The range of communications can be from media releases to specific stories in regular publications from the Council including the Square Circular and the Pathways publication from the library, to specifically targeting local and regional

Māori networks and media.

More effective processes for quality engagement.	<p>Improve Māori engagement processes including reflecting the imperatives of the Māori Community Strategy in the Council's Community Engagement Strategy.</p> <p>Identify measures that may assist in assessing engagement levels and satisfaction of.</p> <p>Targeted initiatives are developed for the promotion of increased active citizenship by the Māori community.</p> <p>Improved feedback to the Māori community on decisions that they have identified as priorities for them.</p>	<p>Māori advocacy for issues of priority to is increased and it is recognised that Council has an important role in supporting initiatives.</p> <p>There is a measurable increase in responsiveness by Māori to Council initiated consultation and participation processes.</p> <p>Relationships become characterised as more 'long-term' rather than 'one-off' engagement with key Māori stakeholders.</p>
Ensure the profile of Māori community activity and in particular the work of Māori with the Council is strengthened	Identify and implement communication strategies that build awareness of Council activities in the Māori community.	Council recognised as a partner and stakeholder in supporting Māori success in the City.

Maori play an important role in Napier City Council's decision-making.

In recognition of the special place Maori hold in this city we have a Maori Consultative Committee, and a Council Kaumatua.

The role of the Committee members, who meet every six weeks, is to make recommendations to the Council or the appropriate Council standing committees on any matters they consider relevant, and pass on any relevant information to the people they represent.

The Committee comprises two representatives each from Te Taiwhenua O Te Whanganui A Orotu (Napier Taiwhenua) and Pukemokimoki Marae, one independent member, the Mayor or Deputy Mayor, Council Kaumatua, and a chairperson.

We also have one Councillor representative on the Pukemokimoki Marae Trust. We set up special groups in recognition of the role Maori have here, on a case by case basis. The most recent was the Kaitiaki Liaison Group, which acted as advisors on the Biological Trickling Filter waste water treatment plant project.

Legislation outlined in the Local Government Act says local authorities must establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to decision making, foster development of the way Maori can contribute to decision making, and provide information to Maori.

Gisborne LTP 2015

Tairāwhiti Piritahi: Fostering Māori Participation in Council Decision-Making

1. Statutory background

Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) The Local Government Act 2002 recognises and respects the Crown's obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi by placing specific obligations on Councils. These obligations are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authorities' decision-making processes. The Act includes requirements for Councils to: ensure they 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; provide relevant information to Māori; take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.

Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) The RMA promotes the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in a way that enables communities to provide for their environmental, social, economic and cultural well-being. The Act recognises Māori interests in natural and physical resources and contains specific provisions for consulting and working with tangata whenua.

2. Councils vision

Tairāwhiti! Tairāwhiti Tāngata Tairāwhiti Taonga Tairāwhiti Wawata Tairāwhiti

First! First to see the light

First choice for people and lifestyle

First choice for enterprise and innovation

First place for the environment, culture and heritage.

Council's vision articulates the connection of people to use their assets in order to fulfil their aspirations. Council has statutory and constituent obligations to empower Māori to participate in local government. Council in its rates collection, regulatory and service functions has considerable impact on Māori and their aspirations as iwi, hapu/marae, whanau collectives and also as individuals. For example: Māori as ratepayers of Māori land (usually collectives who are whanau and/or hapu who have whakapapa to their land) and as

ratepayers of general land; Māori as tangata whenua (usually whanau, hapu and iwi who have whakapapa to land and are the mana whenua and kaitiaki of natural and cultural resources in their traditional area); Māori as elected representatives on mandated iwi authorities; Māori as a community of interest (usually individuals, organisations with distinctive cultural aspirations).

3. Overview of Māori capacity (post-settlement/iwi, whanau, hapu, landowners, distinctive cultural perspectives)

The majority of iwi in the district (i.e. Ngati Porou, Rongowhakaata and Ngai Tamanuhiri as well as NgaUri O Te Kooti Rikirangi) have now settled their Treaty of Waitangi Settlement claims and have well-established post-settlement governance entities working on being highly strategic operators who can deliver tangible benefits to their people. In the post-settlement environment, hapu (including 68 marae in the district and whanau as Māori landowners) are also reclaiming their space as kaitiaki (guardians) for the natural and cultural resources in their customary areas.

Māori as a community of interest (i.e. individuals, businesses, organisations who usually are not whakapapa-based) have distinctive and rich cultural perspectives that Council can harness through strategic relationships and resource sharing. This points to considerable opportunities for the district in terms of the potential for growth and development that is reflective of our bicultural community. This requires Council to work collaboratively with Māori – including iwi, hapu/marae, whanau, landowners and Māori as community of interest - in innovative and mutually beneficial ways to encourage Māori participation in Council processes in ways that meet their needs and aspirations as well as our district's outcomes.

4. Council's focus is building Māori capability and capacity to participate in Council decision-making processes

The following areas of the Māori community have been identified together with how Council will support them:

Focus Areas	As an organisation we will enhance Māori understanding of Council processes by:
Māori as ratepayers of Māori land (usually collectives who are whanau and/or hapu who have whakapapa to their land) and as ratepayers of general land.	Promote productive use of Māori land through strategic partnerships, workshops and resourcing; Implement Strategic review of Māori land debt (April 2014) recommendations which is to amend Council's rating policies to address outstanding land rates on Māori freehold land.
Māori as a community of interest (usually individuals, businesses, organisations with distinctive cultural aspirations).	Council commitment to promoting and implementing a bilingual district (Te Reo Māori me on a tikanga policy); Concerted communication strategy for Māori media including iwi radio, iwi panui, iwi and hapu hui.
Māori as tangata whenua (usually whanau, hapu and iwi who have whakapapa to land and are the mana whenua and kaitiaki of natural resources in their traditional area).	Delivering Council agendas to iwi stakeholders; Co-ordinating all of Council approach to identified iwi issues; Exploring and implementing iwi/hapu delegated decision-making opportunities such as RMA's transfer of powers, co-governance and co-management agreements, joint committees and advisory boards to assist the process of informed Māori decision-making;

<p>Māori as elected representatives on mandated iwi authorities.</p>	<p>Funding and facilitating Māori capacity building to engage in Council processes (e.g. Hearings Commissioner training, RMA statutory consent processes, joint planning initiatives);</p> <p>Supporting and promoting forums/wananga and networks which bring together Māori and Council;</p> <p>Hosting regular/annual wananga which promote Māori projects Council has supported and are involved in;</p> <p>Participating and contributing to Māori hui and decision-making;</p> <p>Working with settled iwi to implement the Treaty Settlement provisions such as the Statutory Acknowledgments;</p> <p>Working with Turanga iwi to establish the Local Leadership Body;</p> <p>Providing opportunities for effective involvement on the scope and content of planning instruments and policies and strategies early on in development;</p> <p>Enabling iwi and hapu input into reporting and monitoring so that it also reflects the values and priorities that they hold;</p> <p>Supporting iwi management plans as these represent clear mandates and programmes of work. Working with iwi and hapu to ensure they recognise present day thinking and priorities;</p> <p>Keeping an up-to-date Māori stakeholder list with ongoing stakeholder analysis and knowledge of capacity and interests of those on the list;</p> <p>Holding regular relationship check-ins with iwi stakeholders to assess level and effectiveness of their participation in Council processes;</p> <p>Direct funding—to support engagement in planning and consenting functions;</p> <p>Contestable funding—to support iwi and hapu projects;</p> <p>In-kind contributions such as making professional services available for iwi and hapu projects/secondments/using Council staff to deliver iwi and hapu relevant training;</p> <p>Making data and information available and relevant to Māori to support decision-making.</p>
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5. Tairāwhiti Pirihahi (Council's internal strategic policy framework to effect Māori participation in the Council's planning and decision-making processes)

The framework for effecting Māori participation in Council planning and decision-making is derived from our statutory obligations, understanding our own organisational capacity needs and in recognition of our post-Treaty settlement environment.

The objectives are that the Council will:

- a. Enable Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi: By supporting the spirit and implementation of our district's iwi Treaty settlements (which are now largely settled). Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the guiding document in the relationship between Māori and the Crown.
- b. Be an empowered organisation that values Te Ao Māori(the Māori world): By acknowledging Māori values such as kaitiakitanga, tikanga, mana whenua, rangatiratanga, matauranga Māori and their role in solutions for our issues. We will do this by supporting staff to build cultural knowledge about Māori through providing training opportunities such as Te Reo Māori meona tikanga(basic and advanced courses) and networking and capability building opportunities to work with our Māori communities. Understanding and recognising Te Ao Māori, its values, tikanga and decision-making frameworks is an essential step when developing policy and decision-making in Tairāwhiti settings in order for successful implementation.
- c. Effect Māori participation in Council democracy: By ensuring we are including the right people, at the right level, at the right time and on the right terms. We will do this by allocating the time and resource Māori collectives require in order to make informed decisions about our processes. We will also make our information relevant and reflective of Māori audiences. In this way, Council recognises that Māori decision-making processes are collective in nature. We have less one-off consultation and more collaborative partnerships and processes with agreed mutual outcomes.
- d. Strengthen relationships and share decision-making with Māori: By including all of the relevant sections of the Council in engagement processes we will support co-designed and co-located projects and processes. This will result in more Council projects that have mutually beneficial outcomes for both the Council and Māori.
- e. Formal partnerships Council is committed to fulfilling the following partnerships and will work towards further agreements where mutual priorities and outcomes can be reached. Treaty Partnerships Treaty of Waitangi settlements with our district's iwi are of great significance to the region. Council is committed to the spirit and implementation of our District's Treaty Settlements. Council has the following formal agreements:
 - i. Memorandum of Understanding with Te Runanganui o Ngati Porou and Ministry of Primary Industries demonstrating a 100-year commitment to collaboratively work with landowners to address the health of the Waipau River Catchment;
 - ii. Memorandum of Understanding with Te Runanga o Turanganui a Kiwa guiding the governance relationship as well as an operational agreement to work together towards the establishment of the Local Leadership Body.

Mana Whenua Agreements

The Council has in place relationship documents between Tangata Whenua, Māori and Council and the private sector. These relationship documents set out the protocols to enable effective working relationships with Tangata Whenua over specific sites.

These include:

- The Tītīrangi Accord – Ngati Oneone and Council general relationship accord;
- A protocol for the Tītīrangi Reserve between Ngati Oneone and Gisborne District Council; A protocol for the Heinz-Wattie site between the representatives of Te

Whanau-ā-Iwi, Ngai Tāwhiri, Ngati Oneone, kaumatua, Gladiator Investments Limited and Gisborne District Council;

- A Memorandum of Understanding between Ngati Oneone and Gisborne District Council for on-site earthworks for the extension of Hirini Street.
- Co-management Agreements Kopututea Trust and Gisborne District Council for Kopututea Blocks 1&2, more commonly known as the stretch of dune along Centennial Marine Drive.

2.2 Summary of the Whangarei District Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50

Meeting: Council Briefing
Date of meeting: 14 November 2017
Reporting officer: Tony Horton (Manager – Strategy)

1 Purpose

To present to Council a draft summary document updating the Whangarei District Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50.

2 Background

At a scoping meeting on 16 August staff outlined a process to update the Whangarei District Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50 in light of the new National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity requirements at the 2018-28 Long Term Plan. This process involved:

By the end of December 2017

- Review Sustainable Futures 30/50 implementation actions and growth model
- Produce a summary version of Sustainable Futures 30/50 that updates the growth statistics and makes the document more publicly friendly.

By the end of December 2018

- Develop the NPS-UDC required Development Strategy based on the Whangarei District Growth Strategy and Housing/Business Land Capacity Assessments
- Public consultation on Development Strategy
- Produce a revised version Sustainable Futures 30/50 which includes the adopted Development Strategy

3 Discussion

Attached is a draft summary document. This document is unformatted. Following this briefing staff will use graphic design, info graphics and new maps to transform it into a visually appealing and easy to read document.

The Summary highlights the key outcomes of the Whangarei District Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50, along with an update on key strategic issues, growth figures and a revised set of actions to implemented of the next 3 years.

4 Attachment

Attachment 1: Whangarei District Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50 Summary
DRAFT

Whangarei District Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50

Summary Document_DRAFT v.15 Unformatted

What is the Whangarei District Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50?

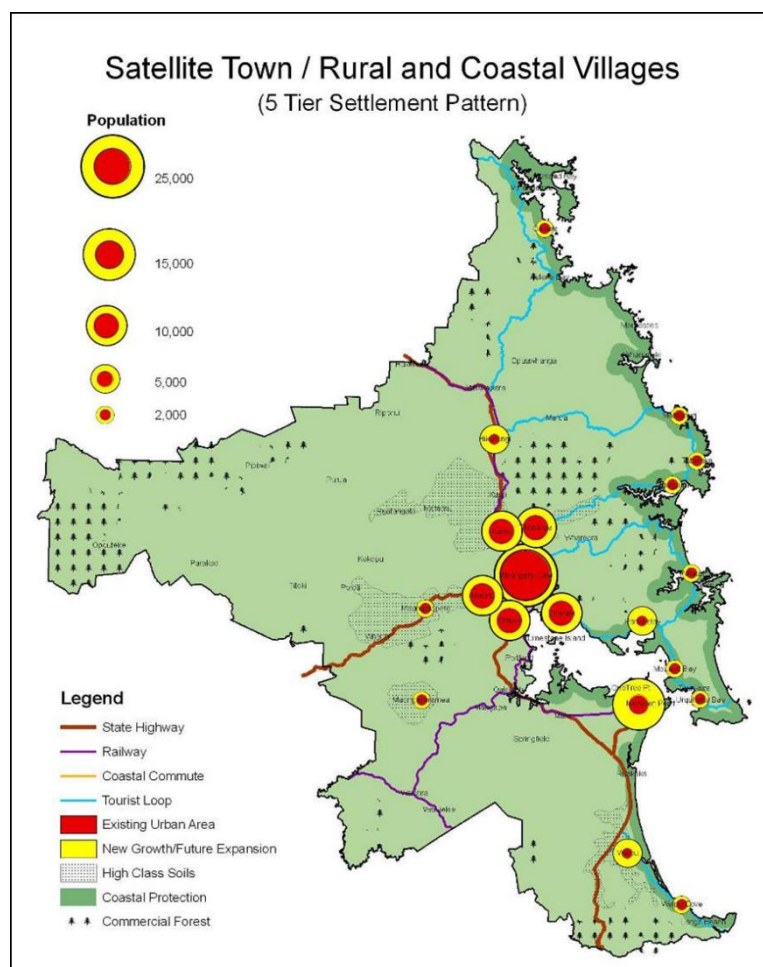
The Whangarei District Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50 was adopted by Council in 2010. The subsequent Implementation Plan was adopted in 2012.

The Whangarei District Growth Strategy is the key strategic document for Whangarei District Council. It guides the development of the district over the next 30/50 years. The strategy focuses on how we want to grow, where new homes and businesses will be accommodated, and what will be done to support new and changing communities.

It will also provide an over-arching framework for development of the other planning documents Council is required to have.

A Sustainable Future

The vision is for managed and consolidate development around a hierarchy of growth nodes:



Note – this is out of date and will be replaced before publication.

To achieve this, the growth strategy sets out several key outcomes:

- Focus development around key growth nodes
- Development must be planned to ensure integrated land use and infrastructure.
- Protect the productivity of our high class agricultural land
- Recognise and enhance our unique natural environment
- Build upon enduring and high value economic activity
- Celebrate our vibrant and powerful culture and heritage as our point of difference
- Use place based or people based strategies to deliver change across the District

This enables us to appropriately accommodate growth through our district plan and our infrastructure investment and avoid uncoordinated development that as a district we cannot afford.

A sustainable approach to development is used as a framework for the key outcomes:

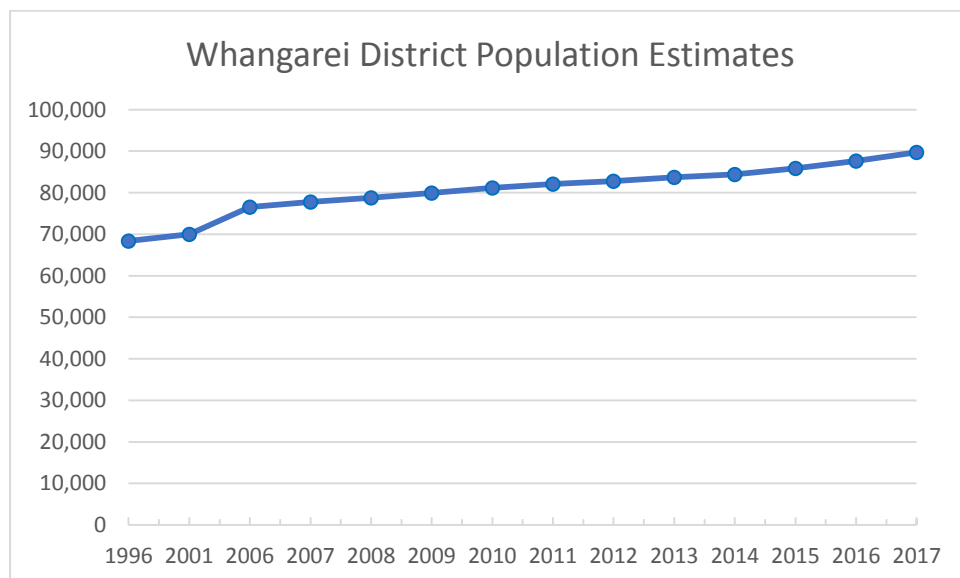
- sustainable economy
- sustainable environment
- sustainable society
- sustainable culture

For continued growth and development to be beneficial to the district over the long term it must be founded upon economic growth that positively contributes to our unique natural, social and cultural environment.

What's changed?

Since 2010, when the Growth Strategy was written there has been significant change in our district:

Continued population growth



The estimated resident population for the Whangarei District at 30 June 2017 is 89,700. From 2016-2017, Whangarei District grew by 2,000 people or 2.3 %. This is the highest increase in estimated resident population in the last 21 years.

We expect population figures to continue to grow, in the longer term at lower rate, but by 2028 the estimated resident population is expected to hit 100,000 people.

To find out more: [insert link to 2017 Growth Model](#)

National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) came into effect on 1 December 2016.

Central government developed the NPS-UDC to provide direction to Councils to ensure sufficient land and infrastructure is provided for new homes and businesses.

The NPS-UDC is structured around whether an urban area is projected to experience high, medium or low levels of growth. High growth areas have greater requirements than those projected to have low or medium growth.

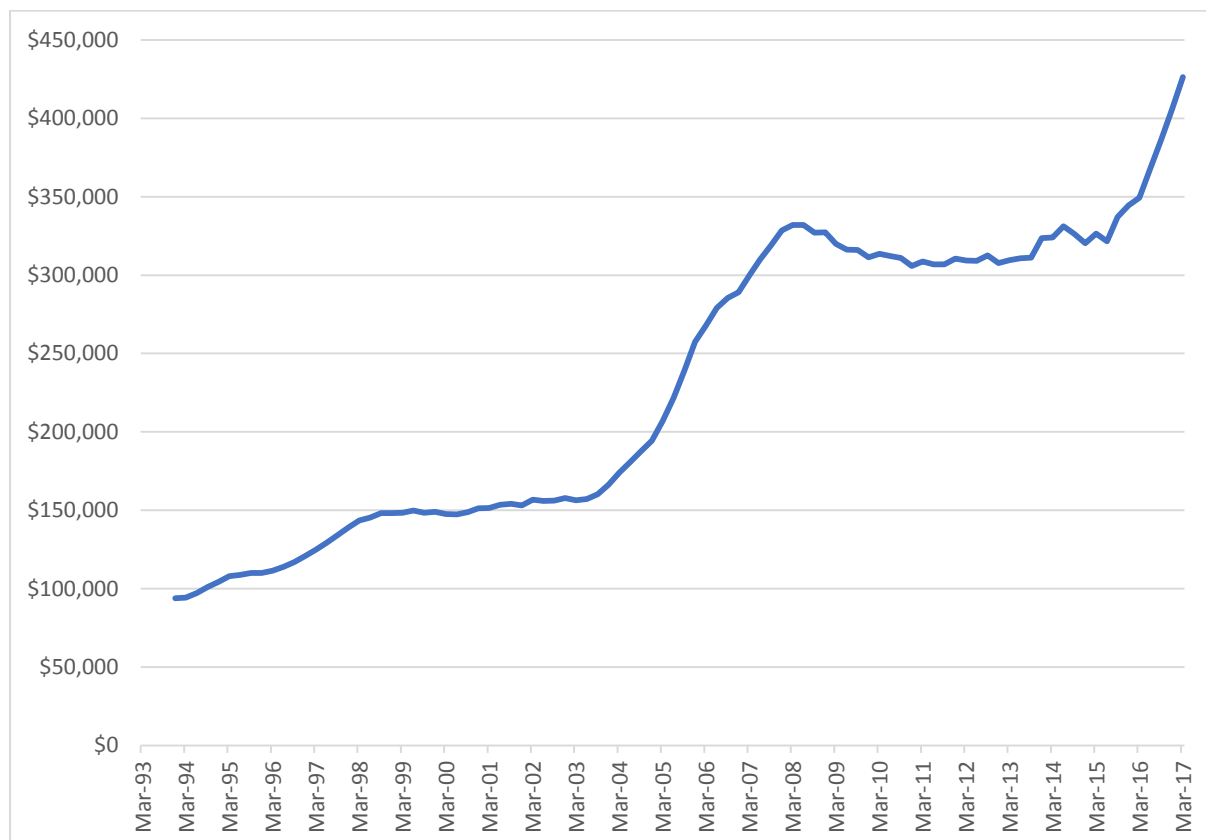
Whangarei District Council (WDC) is projected to grow by 10.5% and is now classified as a High Growth Area by central government. WDC is now required to deliver the legislative requirements of a High Growth Area policies as set out in the NPS-UDC.

To find out more: [insert link to NPS-UDC website](#)

Increase in demand for housing and sale values

The Growth Strategy was drafted in the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis which saw a drop in house price and reduction in the demand for new houses.

Since then prices have largely stagnated until 2014, when the significant inflation in house price in Auckland resulted in a sharp increase in Whangarei which continues into to 2018



Community led planning across our district

A community led development programme was identified in the Growth Strategy, called the ‘village plan’. This involved supporting local communities to plan and deliver meaningful change within their own neighbourhoods. This programme incorporated the following locations across the district:

- Parua Bay
- Hikurangi
- Otangarei
- Kamo

The success of the programme will result in more communities being involved across our District in the future.

A focus on our City Centre

Our city centre was recognised as the vital heart for our district, but one that was suffering with vacant shops, poor quality connections and unloved public spaces.

The growth strategy identified that revitalisation was needed, through capital projects like the Laneway and design-led planning in the Whangarei City Centre Plan.

As exciting design and planning work continues, there is a tangible sense of change in our city centre with new events and infrastructure projects being implemented.

Investment in infrastructure

As our District has grown so has our capital works programme. This has resulted in significant investment in our pipes and roads.

Notably waste water and stormwater investment has increased our capacity to accommodate more development and improved the quality of our water ways.

Walking, cycling and road investments continue to bring our district closer together and provide choice in how people move around.

(Insert: possible map of key infrastructure projects)

Reviewing the Growth Strategy

Sustainable Futures 30/50 contains a review process to ensure the strategy remains up to date and relevant to changing issues:

- **Every 10 years** – a full review of all content and actions
- **Every 5 years** – a review of socio demographic figures to coincide with the Census
- **Every 3 years** – a review of the actions and growth model to coincide with the LTP
- **Every 1 year** – a report on resource and building consent numbers

Is the strategy working

The ongoing review process shows that the Growth Strategy is working:

- A majority of actions have been or are in the process of being delivered. 36 out of 46 actions from Year 1 -3 of the 2015 – 2025 LTP have either been completed or are underway.
- Changes to the district plan are consolidating development into the identified growth nodes

(Insert: Possible ‘before and after’ map)

- Infrastructure investment and development are becoming more aligned

Insert: maps of development Patterns before and after Growth Strategy.

Growth Strategy Actions for the Next 3 years

Along with the ongoing review of the Growth Strategy, the following actions have been identified from the Implementation Plan to be completed over the next 3 years:

	Action	Reason
1.1	Complete a review of the District Plan urban zones and implement an Urban Plan Change For more information: Insert link to District Plan	Essential for delivering a consolidated well design urban form.
1.2	Implement National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC). For more information: Insert link to NPS-UDC website	Legal requirement under the NPS-UDC. Links to ongoing growth management. This will result in a new Development Strategy which will be incorporated into a full review of Sustainable Futures 30/50.
1.3	Complete spatial planning for key growth nodes For more information Insert link to structure plan webpage	A key driver for the Growth Strategy is to ensure growth is well planned and coordinated.
1.4	Rural Plan Change to become operative For more information: Insert link to District Plan	Provides greater direction for rural parts of the district.
1.5	Climate Change Strategy For more information Insert link to webpage	Climate change is identified as a significant issue which needs to be addressed at a strategic level.
1.6	Streets and Open Spaces Strategy For more information Insert link to webpage	Provide strategic direction for the design and use of our public spaces and streets.
1.7	Whangarei City Center Plan For more information Insert link to WCCP webpage	A key action. Recognises the importance of our City Centre to the prosperity and vibrancy of the wider District.
1.8	Urban Design Guidance For more information Insert link to webpage	To support better quality design and compliment the District Plan.

To find out more

The full Whangarei District Growth Strategy: Sustainable Futures 30/50 can be found here: [insert link](#)

The full Implementation Plan can be found here: [insert link](#).

The Growth Strategy consists of five parts.

Part A contains a summary of the development of the Growth Strategy development.

Part B summarises the background information used to prepare the Growth Strategy. It consists of five sections: Sustainable Economy, Sustainable Environment, Sustainable Society, Sustainable Culture, and Sustainable Infrastructure.

Part C of the Strategy assessed three alternative development options for the district over the next 30/50 years and outlines how a preferred future was selected.

Part D contains the analysis of the various growth nodes across the district.

Part E is an overview of implementation and monitoring requirements.

End of Document