

Komiti Māori

NOTICE IS GIVEN

that the next meeting of **Komiti Māori** will be held at
Pukehina Marae, 1903 State Highway 2, Pukehina on:

Tuesday, 27 February 2018 commencing at 9.30 am.

Please note: A pōwhiri/welcome will take place at 9.30 am with the meeting to start at approximately 10.30 am.

Mary-Anne Macleod
Chief Executive
20 February 2018



Komiti Māori

Terms of Reference

The Komiti Māori has the core function of implementing and monitoring Council's legislative obligations to Māori.

Delegated Function

To set operational direction for Council's legislative obligations to Māori and monitor how these obligations are implemented. This will be achieved through the development of specific operational decisions which translate legislative obligations to Māori into action.

Membership

Three Māori constituency councillors and three general constituency councillors (the membership of the general constituency councillors to be rotated every two years), and the Chairman as ex-officio.

Quorum

In accordance with Council standing order 10.2, the quorum at a meeting of the committee is not fewer than three members of the committee.

Co-Chairs to preside at meetings

Notwithstanding the Komiti Māori has an appointed Chairperson, Māori Constituency Councillors may host-Chair committee meetings that are held in the rohe of their respective constituency.

Term of the Committee

For the period of the 2016-2019 Triennium unless discharged earlier by the Regional Council.

Meeting frequency

Two-monthly.

Specific Responsibilities and Delegated Authority

The Komiti Māori is delegated the power of authority to:

- Monitor Council's compliance with its obligations to Māori under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991;
- Approve actions to enhance Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making processes for inclusion in the development of the Long Term Plan;
- Recommend to Council effective Maori consultation mechanisms and processes;
- Identify any relevant emerging issues for the region relating to the principles of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi, legislative obligations to Māori under different statutes and programmes to build the capability of Māori;
- Facilitate tangata whenua input into community outcomes, Council policy development and implementation work;

- Formally receive iwi/hapū management plans;
- Make submissions on Māori related matters, except where the submissions may have a wide impact on Council's activities, in which case they might be handled by the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee or Council;
- Establish subcommittees and delegate to them any authorities that have been delegated by Council to the Komiti Māori and to appoint members (not limited to members of the Komiti Māori);
- Approve its subcommittee's recommendations for matters outside the subcommittee delegated authority;
- Recommend to Council the establishment of advisory groups to represent sub-region or constituency areas and to consider specific issues.

Note:

The Komiti Māori reports directly to the Regional Council.

Membership

Chairperson:	A Tahana
Deputy Chairperson:	T Marr
Councillors:	W Clark, D Love, M McDonald, L Thurston
Ex Officio:	Chairman D Leeder
Committee Advisor:	Y Tatton

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council.

Agenda

1 Opening Karakia

2 Host-Chair to preside

Notwithstanding Komiti Māori has an appointed Chairperson, Māori Constituency Councillors may host-Chair committee meetings that are held in the rohe of their respective constituency.

3 Apologies

4 Acceptance of Late Items

5 General Business

6 Confidential Business to be transferred into open

7 Declarations of Conflicts of Interests

8 Previous Minutes

8.1 Komiti Māori Minutes - 12 December 2017

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9 Tangata Whenua presentations

9.1 Ngāti Whakahemo

9.2 Ngāi Te Rangī Resource Management Unit (Kiamāia Ellis and Reon Tuanau)

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11 Consideration of Late Items and General Business

12 Open Forum

A short period of time will be set aside at the conclusion of the meeting to enable tangata whenua and members of the public to raise matters. Any matters raised and the time allowed for each speaker will be at the discretion of the Chair.

No decisions can be made from matters raised in the Open Forum.

13 Closing Karakia

Previous Minutes

Minutes of the Komiti Māori Meeting held in Omaio Marae, Omaio Pa Road (off State Highway 35), Omaio on Tuesday, 12 December 2017 commencing at 11.00 a.m.

Chairman: A Tahana

Deputy Chairman: T Marr

Councillors: L Thurston, D Love, W Clark, M McDonald

In Attendance: Toi Moana-Bay of Plenty Regional Council: F McTavish (General Manager Strategy and Science), K O'Brien (Strategic Engagement Manager), A Vercoe (Māori Policy Team Leader), S Hohepa, K Pihera-Ridge, R Gardiner (Māori Policy Advisors), N Capper (Pou Ngāio Technical/Cultural Advisor), N Steed (Strategy Policy Advisor), N Heitia (Assistant, Mātauranga Māori Framework), E Sykes (Community Engagement Environmental Enhancement Fund Coordinator), M Stensness (Committee Advisor)

Tangāta Whenua: D Green, M Boyd, D Pochigi, L Parekura, F Cameron, O Barlow-Tukaki, C Ngāmoki, M Houia; Toi Ohomai: E Biddle, A Morrison, L Winder; Evolution Networks: M Simpson; MPI: C Stephenson; Toi EDA: F Pauwels

Apologies: Chairman D Leeder, S Henry, M Insley, TO Hemo, R Cameron, G Cooper, Dr K Paul-Burke, Councillor D Love (lateness)

1 Pōhiri/Welcome

A pōhiri took place at 10.00 am prior to commencement of the meeting at 11:00 am.

2 Karakia

Kaumātua Mr D Green opened with a karakia.

3 Apologies

Resolved

- 1 That the Komiti Māori: Accepts the apologies of Chairman D Leeder, S Henry, M Insley, TO Hemo, R Cameron, Dr K Paul-Burke, G Cooper, and Councillor D Love (for lateness) tendered at the meeting.

Thurston/Love
CARRIED

4 General Business - Open Forum

Kōrero by Ms O Barlow-Tukaki on Te Hikorukutai Hapū Development and Red Tide Conference.

5 Declaration of conflicts of interest

No conflicts of interest declared.

6 Previous Minutes

6.1 Komiti Maori minutes - 10 October 2017

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Confirms the Komiti Maori minutes - 10 October 2017 as a true and correct record.

Marr/Macdonald
CARRIED

7 Presentations

Ōmaio Sustainability – Mr K Insley

Refer Power Point Presentation Objective ID A2778325

Mr Insley and partnership service providers gave members an overview of sustainable development within Ōmaio and Te Whānau ā Apanui, supported by a letter addressed to members. Mr Insley highlighted the key achievements thus far:

- Successful installation of high-speed Wi-Fi broadband in Ōmaio that would benefit whanau using the technology moving forward f;
- Ahi kaa – an intensive four month Governance and Leadership program progressing whānau towards sustainability and economic viability;
- Zespri had shown interest in the area, and commented that it held highly fertile soil and was one of the best growing climates for high value kiwifruit yields;
- Whānau and hapū were working together for better health and wealth for the whanau which would result in a strong and vibrant hapu, iwi, and community;
- Tino Rangātiratangā – assisting land trusts and whanau to develop self-sustainability; recycling benefits back into their own land and whānau.

Ōmaio Broadband and Technology Strategy – Mr M Simpson (Evolution Networks)

Mr Simpson explained to members that Evolution Networks assisted in providing wireless internet in Ōmaio one year ago and were keen for opportunities to provide broadband to more challenging areas in the Bay of Plenty (i.e Ōpape, Matahina, Edgumbe). Mr Simpson expressed gratitude to Mr Insley and his team in forging a great partnership with whanau around the East Coast. High-speed internet included Wi-Fi hotspots, and free Wi-Fi for marae and the school, where it would be available to the children and adults alike. This service allowed whanau, service providers and stakeholders to remotely teach, run training courses, facilitate meetings, and importantly, connect whanau back to their marae and the community. Members were

advised that Evolution Networks continued to work in partnership with whanau to provide robotic devices/sensors that would assist whanau to measure water quality and temperature with minimal running costs.

Toi-EDA and Ōmaio Development – Mr F Pauwels

Mr Pauwels' key message was to assist whanau, trusts and hapu in the transformation of Maori Land development on the East Coast. Mr Pauwels highlighted that Toi-EDA:

- Offered a free intensive four month programme, held locally, tailored to Māori Trustees and delivered by expert tutors with regular guest lecturers;
- Assisted the Ōmaio community to realise the potential of their land and micro climate, that allowed for growth of A grade produce;
- Focussed on social return including key education, employment and continual training. They wanted to invest in people and promote the return of whanau members back to the coast;
- Acknowledged Toi Moana-BOPRC for contributions towards producing the programmes's documents.

Toi Ohomai Ōmaio Training and Development – Ms A Morrison and Mr L Winter

Ms Morrison spoke about the honongā between the East Coast communities and Toi Moana. Members were provided with the strategic view that focussed on shifting the model of delivery on to rural communities such as Omaio and acknowledged Evolution Networks for the service of high-speed broadband as this connection played a major part of what Toi Ohomai wanted to deliver in terms of values, not just products. It was noted that Toi Ohomai were motivated to work with whanau, trusts and hapū to plan out training programmes to assist and guide people through the learning opportunities.

Mr Winter informed members that Toi Ohomai were connected with the University of Waikato that offered a “think local but act global” approach as a key factor of self-sustainability. Mr Winter reiterated that Toi Ohomai programmes covered multiple industries, including; cultivation, fruit production, and Kaitiakitanga, that could lead to degrees in Environmental Science, Soil Science and Environmental Management. It was noted that Toi Ohomai were progressing plans to offer a five year training programme in the East Coast and that a letter requesting the reopening of the Ōmaio primary school was vital to providing these educational services.

Omaio Governance and Leadership Development Programme – Mr K Insley

Mr Insley reported that 60 whānau in total had completed the programme with high calibre lecturers such as the well-respected Mr Whai Dewes, Mr P Morgan and Mr D Stone of Kāhui Legal. Mr Insley acknowledged the mahi (work) in producing a high level governance programme and stated that the current four month intensive training was a “game changer” for East Coast Trusts, hapu and whanau because it provided the skills required to manage Trusts and practice good Kaitiakitangā.

What's changed with the Omaio Development Programme – Mr K Insley

It was noted that:

- No other entity had detailed development plans for the East Coast;
- Programmes were owned and led by whanau and the community;
- Focus was on high-value strategy and people, rather than money;
- Progress was being made towards creating 100 local whanau jobs (500 region-wide);
- Use of two land blocks was available for development;
- Actively engaged in discussions with New Zealand investors;
- Were keen to explore Quayside Holdings involvement;
- Acknowledged Toi Moana-BOPRC contributions thus far, and requested further consideration and support for the eastern catchments future programmes.

Te Rau Aroha Document – Tukua Mai kia Piri – Nōku te Whenua

Members were presented with the Te Rau Aroha Business Plan Document and a background kōrero on the soldiers that fought in Europe in the 28th Maori battalion (brief) which was the foundation on which the document was derived; . Members were asked to note that a risk management plan around irrigation, to sustain orchards, was needed, and that more investment to progress Te Rau Aroha to fruition was needed. Mr Insley acknowledged the support received from Toi Moana-BOPRC Maori Policy team thus far, however asked members to consider further assistance with the Te Rau Aroha Plan.

Members extended a mihi – ngā mihi nui kia koe hoki Karamaea e whakapau werawera ana koutou kia tū ai tēnei kaupapa whakahirahira, it was acknowledged that much work had been invested in the business plan and it was a model that could be shared with other hapū and iwi. Members noted that Quayside Holdings offered to review the document; however the key point for consideration, was the requirement of \$3 million to commence the business plan.

8 Reports

8.1 Toi Moana Komiti Maori 2017

Resolved

That the Komiti Maori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Toi Moana Komiti Maori 2017.

Tahana/Marr
CARRIED

8.2 Regional Policy Statement Implementation - Mauri Model and Iwi Perceptions Survey

Staff sought approval to deploy a second Iwi Perceptions Survey for the Operative Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement, and to develop a Mauri model toolkit.

Resolved

That the Komiti Maori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Regional Policy Statement Implementation - Mauri Model and Iwi Perceptions Survey;
- 2 Approves staff deploying the second Iwi Perceptions Survey for three months from 1 February 2018;
- 3 Approves making the Boffa Miskell *'Method 44 Developing Mauri Models'* project report and literature review available on Council's website and notifying project participants of its availability;
- 4 Directs staff to develop and report back a toolbox of examples of existing models and frameworks used to assess the mauri of natural resources to be made available on Council's website;
- 5 Acknowledges separate iwi and hapu will have their own preferences for assessing mauri of natural resources within their rohe;
- 6 Notes feedback on the Boffa Miskell project report and Mauri Model Toolbox proposal will be part of the next iwi perceptions survey in February 2018; and
- 7 Confirms that the decision has a low level of significance.

Marr/Love
CARRIED

8.3 Update on Te Mana o Te Wai

Resolved

That the Komiti Maori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Update on Te Mana o Te Wai.

Thurston/Macdonald
CARRIED

8.4 Update on Treaty claims and settlements in the Bay of Plenty

Members were updated on the Treaty Landscape.

Resolved

That Komiti Maori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Update on Treaty claims and settlements in the Bay of Plenty.

Thurston/Macdonald
CARRIED

8.5 General Manager Strategy and Science Update

F McTavish (General Manager Strategy and Science) updated members on matters of interest.

Resolved

That the Komiti Maori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, General Manager Strategy and Science Update;
- 2 Receives the presentation and report, Formal Lodgement of Te Harawaka Hapu Management Plan 2017;
- 3 Formally receives Te Harawaka Hapu Management Plan 2017.

Thurston/Macdonald
CARRIED

9 Open Forum

Fresh water is a precious resource that our hapu wishes to build capacity and capability to manage and protect - Ms O Barlow-Tukaki of Te Whānau ā Hikarukutai

Refer Power Point Presentation Objective ID A2775163

Ms O Barlow-Tukaki highlighted to members the importance of freshwater to whanau and hapu as households were heavily reliant on pumping wai (water) from local streams by hoses or bore holes. Te Whanau a Hikarukutai voiced concern around the degradation of those streams from high levels of e-coli flowing down into Haupoto Stream near the kura (school). Ms Barlow-Tukaki explained that there was shared values in protecting the wai (water) such as Wai ora (healthy waters); mahingā kai (traditional and customary food sources); ki uta ki tai (mountain to the sea); wāhi tapu (protection of our historic and significant sites).

Ms Barlow-Tukaki sought support from Toi Moana-BOPRC with Te Harawaka Hapu Management Plan 2017 and information that could assist them in becoming proactive in protecting the fresh water. It was noted that Toi Moana-BOPRC regularly monitored the Mōtū River and could assist whanau and hāpu by providing them with data collected from the local monitoring centre and reporting on fishing some areas utilised by Hikarukutai.

Members were invited to a six day climate action summit between 1-6 May 2018, named Red Tide to be hosted by Te Whānau ā Apanui. Ms Barlow- Tukaki announced that the first and second days were set aside specifically for the youth conference.

Members supported the kaupapa (topic) (Red Tide) and requested that Toi Moana-BOPRC staff liaise with Ms Barlow-Tukaki with the initiative.

10 **Closing karakia**

Kaumatua Mr D Green gave the closing karakia.

The hui closed at 1.00pm

Reports

Report To: Komiti Māori
Meeting Date: 27 February 2018
Report From: Kataraina O'Brien, Strategic Engagement Manager

Kotahitanga Summer Student Report 2018

Executive Summary

Councils Long Term Plan makes provision for staff to engage summer students. The summer student programme has been running for several years and is an excellent platform for students to gain practical experience to enhance their skills.

In November 2017 we recruited 30 tertiary students to work in various teams across the organisation. Within Kotahitanga (the Maori Policy and Community Engagement Team) four summer student positions were filled. Three students for Maori Policy and one for Community Engagement.

This report was prepared by the students. It identifies key projects and work that the students lead or participated in.

Kotahitanga students:



Aroha Leighton Arthur Flintoff Harry Carlson Rangipare Ngaropo

The student programme is very successful. Through the programme, many students have become members of staff and/or gone on the full time work. For example, previous students Eddie Sykes and Nikora are now in fulltime employment with Toi Moana and the Department of Conservation. Rangipare Ngaropo and Arthur Flintoff have also secured part time work while continuing with their tertiary studies.

Recommendations

That the Komiti Māori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Summer Intern Report 2018;
- 2 Continues to support Council's Summer Student programme;
- 3 Supports dedicated students for the Kotahitanga team.

1 Ngā taurira ō Kotahitanga – The Students of Kotahitanga

Aroha Leighton is of Ngāti Awa descent. This year will be her third year studying towards a conjoint Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts degree at Victoria University.

This is Aroha's first year as a summer student for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council. She has worked in the Community Engagement Team, predominantly focussing on work around the Environmental Enhancement Fund (EEF).



Mahi - Workflow:

- EEF Audit: Evaluated the long term success of the environmental projects funded between 2015-2018 and provided recommendations to improve the overall EEF process.
- Assisting to revise "A Helping Hand" booklet which provides information around funding and support for environmental care groups in the Bay of Plenty.
- Updated posters of environmental projects to market and promote the EEF at public events.
- Supported Youth Jam; a three day event in May for secondary school students to learn about Civil Defence.
- Attended site visits to forestry sites, dairy farms and rivers with BOPRC staff to gain more hands on experience working with the community.
- Attended Komiti Māori, Treaty of Waitangi training for staff and other events.



Rangipare Ngaropo, Councillor Tīpene Marr and Aroha Leighton at the Komiti Māori hui held in December 2017 at Omāio Marae.

Rangipare Ngaropo: Descends from the Mataatua, Te Arawa, Tainui and Ngātokimatawhaorua waka but typically affiliates with Ngāti Awa. Rangipare is currently in her final phases of her Bachelor's Degree Majoring in Māori and Indigenous Development and will complete her tohu in 2018.



Rangipare has relished working within the Māori Policy team and utilised administration, coordination and liaison opportunities to encourage capacity and capability building in many areas.

Mahi - Workflow:

- Updated contact details of iwi for the Māori Contacts database.
- Collaboration with Kotahitanga students to develop a Maori water booklet.
- Monitoring Resource Management Act (RMA) obligations compliancy.
- Completed RMA training - Class 1 and Class 2 to gain a better understanding of the Resource Management Act.
- Reviewing/Editing/Designing documentation/policies for promotion, marketing and communication.
- Co-ordinator/liaison for conservation and preservation of heritage collection.
- Event/project coordination of staff initiatives and functions.
- Developed proposal to project manage visual imaging marketing/promotional development for Māori Policy
- Translating documents into Māori for Community Engagement as a means to engage more Kura Kaupapa within the Waiariki Region.
- Site visits to forestry sites, dairy farms and rivers to gain further understanding of the mahi the compliance officers do.
- Attended Komiti Māori, Treaty of Waitangi training for staff and other events.

Rangipare also intended to work with one of the local iwi in Whakatāne but due to time restraints, she wasn't able to do so.

Arthur Flintoff BEP, Grad NZPI: Descends from Ngāti Whakaue, Ngā Potiki, Te Whānau a Apanui and Tūwharetoa. Arthur is a Planner in his final year of a Master's degree in Environmental Planning.



This is Arthur's first year as a summer student for Toi Moana. His time has been spent working part time with the Māori Policy Team in Tauranga and part time with the Ngā Potiki Resource Management Unit (RMU) in Pāpāmoa.

Arthur reports the insight and experience Arthur has gained from the internship has been priceless and helped illuminate his pathway to flourish in this industry.

Mahi - Workflow:

Māori Policy:

- To network and develop relationships with key Council and iwi representatives;
- Update iwi contacts database for Mauāo;
- Updated contact details of iwi for the Māori Contacts database.
- Collaboration with Māori Policy students to develop a Maori water booklet.
- Review the draft Communications and Engagement Plan – Rangitaiki Catchment April 2017;
- Review the Toi Moana Treaty of Waitangi Training;
- Develop a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) checklist;

Ngā Potiki:

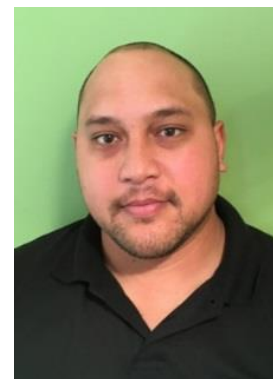
- Develop a resource consent consultation checklist for Ngā Potiki RMU;
- Assist in revising the existing Ngā Potiki Hapu Resource Management Plan;
- Draft a Ngā Potiki Environment Booklet for year 1 & 2 students;
- To research Ngā Potiki interests in surplus designated properties;

Arthur is the recipient of sponsorship from The Bay of Plenty Regional Council to attend the New Zealand Planning Institute Conference in Tauranga on the 21-23 March 2018.



Member of the public discussing matters with Arthur Flintoff at the December 2017 Komiti Maori hui, Omaio Marae.

Harry Carlson: Descends from Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Whare, Tūhoe, Te Arawa, Ngāti Porou. Harry is currently in his final year studying towards a Bachelor of Environmental Planning Majoring in Society, Politics and the Environment.



This is Harry's first year as a summer student for Toi Moana and has appreciated the opportunity working within the dynamic Māori Policy team.

Harry has been strengthening relationships between Toi Moana, Te Arawa Lakes Trust (TALT) and Ngāti Rangiwewehi through capacity building working one day a week at each organisation.

Mahi - Workflow:

Toi Moana:

- Māori Contacts database update for Ōkurei;
- Collaboration with Māori Policy students to develop a Maori water booklet;
- Successfully completed BOPRC RMA training – Class 1 and Class 2;
- Event/project coordination of staff initiatives and functions;
- Hui attendance at Komiti Māori – Ōmaio Marae;
- Site visits to forestry and dairy farms with Wiki Mooney, Land Management Officer, Whakatāne.
- Compile a stocktake list of objectives and policies from the current Iwi Management plans within Ōkurei.
- Ngāti Rangiwewehi – Site visits, reviewing and recommending a new subsection in the Ngāti Rangiwewehi Environmental Plan.
- Hui attendance, support, and assistance Te Arawa Lakes Trust and Ngāti Rangiwewehi.



Harry Carlson, Arthur Flintoff and staff on a field trip.

2 Whakarāpopototanga – Summary:

Throughout the duration of the summer student programme, each of the students gained a wealth of knowledge. They were able to acquire new skills, broaden networks and contribute to iwi development. They enjoyed the opportunity to work in Local government and now have a better understanding of Councils business.

The taura encourage the continuation of the student internship programme. Not only does Toi Moana provide a wealth of knowledge, but we acknowledge that it is a reciprocal exchange, like koha, being given and returned.

Where Toi Moana provides an organisation experience, the students reciprocate with new, innovative and dynamic ways of assessing and undertaking projects.

Where Kōtahitanga provides a space to apply our University learnings, the students reciprocate with effort.

Where Toi Moana provides the chance to work under exponents of different knowledges i.e Strategy and Policy, Community Engagement, Resource Management etc, the taura reciprocate with enthusiasm and an open mind, as an insurance of the continuation of these knowledges.

Where Toi Moana provides the opportunity to work in an Iwi context, the students reciprocate with contributing time and aroha to our sometimes under-resourced whānau.

Putting it simply, this internship programme is important as it assists in the nurturing of our tomorrow, our future planners, our future kaimahi for our iwi and for our Taiao.

The students are grateful to Toi Moana for providing the student intern programme.

3 Council's Accountability Framework

3.1 Community Outcomes and Long Term Plan

This project directly contributes to the Regional Collaboration and Leadership initiatives in the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan. The Summer Student Programme is funded through the People and Capability budget

Rangipare Ngaropo
Summer Student

for Strategic Engagement Manager

20 February 2018



Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 27 February 2018

Report From: Kataraina O'Brien, Strategic Engagement Manager

Endorsement of He Korowai Mātauranga (The Draft Mātauranga Māori Framework) - An Internal Staff Resource

Executive Summary

Staff are pleased to present He Korowai Mātauranga, the draft Mātauranga Māori Framework for Toi Moana. We acknowledge the leadership that made the development of this plan possible. He Korowai Mātauranga was initially championed by Komiti Māori and supported by Council through its 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

He Korowai Mātauranga translates to mean 'the cloak of knowledge. In the context of the document, He Korowai Mātauranga refers to the 'act of sheltering or protecting knowledge'. Its moemoea or vision is '*He Puna mātauranga, kia ora ai Te Ao*' – A vessel for knowledge to sustain the world.

He Korowai Mātauranga will be used as an internal staff resource to enhance staff awareness on the value of mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge). It will also assist Council to meet its legislative responsibilities.

Mātauranga Māori is not a new concept, over the years, many projects have included mātauranga Māori components such as the Kopeopeo Remediation Project, Puarenga Stream, Rangitāiki River and Tauranga Harbour. Staff are exploring options to establish a Māori Special Interest Group within the region so we can collaboratively expand our understanding and knowledge with colleagues across other regional Councils and we are working collectively to undertake a national stock take on mātauranga Māori projects.

Once He Korowai Mātauranga is endorsed, staff will collectively consider ways to give effect to the document across council and will develop an implementation plan this year. A budget to operationalise the implementation plan may be required in the future.

Due to time constraints of the external graphic designer, a copy of He Korowai Mātauranga will be provided to the committee under separate cover. Copies of the literature reviews, case studies and transcripts are held with Māori Policy.

We acknowledge the advice, wisdom and ideas shared by many people who contributed to the development of He Korowai Mātauranga including tangata whenua and mātauranga Māori practitioners, cultural experts, councillors and staff.

A memo in the appendix gives an overview of the development of He Korowai Mātauranga.

Recommendations

That the Komiti Māori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, He Korowai Mātauranga (The Mātauranga Māori Framework);**
- 2 Approves He Korowai Mātauranga (the Draft Mātauranga Maori Framework);**
- 3 Endorses staff to make minor edits to the Draft Framework (He Korowai Mātauranga) if required;**
- 4 Endorses the development of an implementation plan and recognises that a future budget may be required to operationalise the implementation plan.**

1 Background

Mātauranga Māori is intergenerational knowledge held by iwi, hapū and whānau. It includes contemporary knowledge, new and evolving ideas and practices that reflect Te Ao Māori. Mātauranga Māori refers to the Māori way of thinking, and is the cornerstone of Māori cultural identity. Mātauranga Māori utilises a holistic world view where all living things are considered connected.

Council have legislative obligations to provide for the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki in our policy and planning processes. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (NPS-FM), for example, emphasise the statutory obligations that Council has to Māori. The recently updated NPS-FM policies on Mātauranga Māori now require councils to review monitoring plans to ensure that they include methods for monitoring mātauranga. In addition the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) highlights several policies, methods and objectives that give clear direction to recognise and provide for the role of tangata whenua.

This report provides the Komiti with detail on the componentry, vision, purpose and goals of the framework. It is the signpost that provides the direction for Council to responsive to Māori interests, and will equip staff with the skills to be able to recognise and provide for Mātauranga Māori. He Korowai Mātauranga focuses on:

- Supporting staff in becoming familiar and confident with mātauranga
- Provides an opportunity for tangata whenua to inform council decision making processes
- Developing relationships which yield more productive outcomes for both iwi and Council, and reducing time and costs related to engagement
- Storing and protecting mātauranga for the benefit of Maori and Council
- Supports Council in fulfilling its statutory responsibilities to Maori

2 Framework development

He Korowai Mātauranga was developed over two years gathering information from tangata whenua, practitioners, and internal staff (refer to Memo in Attachments). Internal/external interviews, literature reviews and case studies were utilised to gather base information that would inform the development of the framework. Concept development and framework testing informed the iterative process for the final document He Korowai Mātauranga. In matters of research and evidence, a comprehensive report, internal and external literature reviews, case studies, and records of interviews are available, to the Komiti's on request.

3 He Korowai Mātauranga: Overview

He Korowai Mātauranga was inspired by the Vision –

“He puna mātauranga, kia ora ai Te Ao” –“ A vessel for knowledge to sustain the world.”

The framework aims to recognise Mātauranga Māori in the planning and policy processes of Toi Moana. It is founded on principles and goals that inform the three categories or Muka that set out the actions to give effect to the framework. The Korowai (traditional cloak) concept has been used to depict the mana, heritage and uniqueness of Mātauranga Māori. He Korowai Mātauranga literally means the ‘cloak of knowledge’.

3.1 Ngā Whanongā - Principles

He Korowai Mātauranga is based on seven principles that are fundamental to the framework, and these principles underline the importance of recognising Mātauranga Māori:

- Recognise – Recognise the value of Mātauranga Māori and the expertise of tangata whenua.
- Educate – educate yourself and build awareness.
- Strength – strengthen the wellbeing of Mātauranga Māori.
- Protect – protect the knowledge, practises and values of Mātauranga Māori.
- Evolve – Evolve your thinking and keep an open mind.
- Complement – Complementary world views add value to each other.
- Te Ao Māori – Te Ao Māori is an alternative pathway to understanding the world.

3.2 Ngā Tohu – Goals and Objectives

To give effect to the vision, He Korowai Mātauranga has three long term goals which encapsulates the journey to: build staff confidence and capability; full integration of mātauranga into the business of Council; and recognise and protect mātauranga.:

- Goal 1: Te Aho

Mātauranga Māori becomes a fundamental part of all Toi Moana planning and policy processes.

- Goal 2: Io

Staff Capability and cultural competency will be enhanced

- Goal 3: Taura

Mātauranga Māori is stored, accessible and used in decision-making.

3.3 He Muka – Categories

There are three muka or categories that propose the tools to achieve the goals set out above. This will involve a comprehensive work programme, provided for in the high level implementation plan toward the back of the document. In acknowledging the importance of mātauranga, staff were keenly aware that the application of knowledge would rely on the advice of tangata whenua domicile in any particular locale. To this end the Muka promote the involvement of practitioners and tangata whenua while creating opportunities to contribute in Council's planning and policy processes:

- Kia marama ai: Improve understanding of Te Ao Māori
- Tutukihia ngā whakaaro: Bridging the gap
- Whakaruruhaungia te mātauranga: Recognising and protecting Mātauranga Māori

4 Māori Implications

This framework alongside the implementation plan will ultimately guide the way staff receive and incorporate Mātauranga Māori into their projects and business as usual responsibilities. The tools aim to complement the mainstream knowledge utilised by staff with a greater understanding of mātauranga, how to respect it, and how tangata whenua can assist them in achieving common goals. Māori Implications

He Korowai Mātauranga is the signpost providing direction for Toi Moana when responding to Maori, and in particular how to value mātauranga. This framework has a particular focus on relationship building and the alignment of Mātauranga Māori with Council decision making processes. It enables mātauranga to have enhanced role within resource management.

He Korowai Mātauranga promotes the procurement of specialists in Mātauranga Māori will work alongside staff in the application of mātauranga. Using practitioners will ensure the knowledge is protected and used in a way in which it was intended. One of the benefits arising from the application of the tools in the framework will be a more streamlined approach when Council seeks to engage on its proposed plans of policies. Tangata whenua will in turn feel that their participation has been valued and that their contributions by virtue of the mātauranga they provide will become accepted in the way natural resource are managed.

This is an opportunity for Toi Moana to embrace the alternative approach to resource management and build and enhance our relationships with iwi and hapū.

5 Next steps

Following He Korowai Mātauranga, staff will develop an implementation plan to give effect to the proposed objectives and actions outlined in the framework. This implementation plan will look to be completed by the end of 2018 and roll-out of He Korowai Mātauranga in 2019.

6 Council's Accountability Framework

6.1 Community Outcomes

He Korowai Mātauranga directly contributes to the development of Māori capacity to contribute to Decision making processes community outcome in the councils LTP 2015-2025.

6.2 Long Term Plan Alignment (LTP)

He Korowai Mātauranga is planned under the Māori Policy activity.

Current Budget Implications

The development of He Korowai Mātauranga was included in LTP deliberations and given \$80,000 for two years in the 2015-2025 LTP.

Future Budget Implications

There will be cost implications to operationalise the proposed Implementation Plan. The costs are unknown at this point of time and are currently outside councils existing LTP.

Anaru Vercoe and Nikora Heitia

Māori Policy Team Leader and Office Assistant (Matauranga Maori Framework)

for Strategic Engagement Manager

20 February 2018

APPENDIX 1

Matauranga Maori Project Report

MEMORANDUM



To: Kataraina O'Brien
Strategic Engagement Manager

From: Nikora Heitia
Māori Policy Office Assistant

Date: 7 February 2018

File Ref: A2804386

Subject: **Draft Mātauranga Māori Framework Report**

1 Overview

This memo covers the development of He Korowai Mātauranga (Mātauranga Māori Framework), highlighting the project methodology used to create the framework over the last two years.

In June 2015 Komiti Māori requested Māori Policy to develop a framework that would have the ability to recognise and incorporate Mātauranga Māori into Council processes and operations. This proposal was in response to growing interests Māori have in resource management and the need for Council to recognise and understand Māori perspectives to better inform Council decision making.

Māori Policy initiated the project by gathering information from staff, tangata whenua, other councils, documentation and field research. The information gathered provided direction for the preparation of the framework, a comprehensive understanding of iwi/hapū and practitioner perspectives, and the initiatives that are now proposed in the draft document.

He Korowai Mātauranga proposes a Vision, guiding principles and goals which are realised under three categories or Muka which are:

- Kia mārama ai/Improve understanding of Te Ao Māori
- Tūtukihia ngā whakaaro
- Whakarūrūhaungia te Mātauranga/ Recognising and Protecting Mātauranga Māori

2 Background

The Bay of Plenty Region has 37 Iwi and over 260 Hapū, over 1500 land trusts, 17 Treaty settlements, over 40 Iwi/Hapū Management Plans and the potential to have 3 or 4 Mana Whakahono a Rohe in train over the next 5 years. The region also showcases a spectrum of environments ranging from coastal, freshwater, and forestland ecosystems. As a result, the Te Ao Māori view held by Iwi and Hapū are endemic to their surroundings and the associations they have made with them.

Mātauranga Māori is intergenerational knowledge held by iwi, hapū and whānau. It includes contemporary knowledge, new and evolving ideas and practices that reflect Te Ao Māori. Mātauranga Māori refers to the Māori way of thinking, doing and actin, this is the cornerstone of cultural identity. Mātauranga Māori has a holistic world view where all living things are connected.

Tangata whenua believe they are descendants from Te Taiao (the natural environment) having a direct line to Māori deities Ranginui (Sky father) and Papatuanuku (Earth mother). It is reflected further as tangata whenua are the teina (younger sibling) to all other living things. Cultural mores and nuances such as Māuri (life force), Kaitiakitanga (guardianship), Karakia (prayer), Tapu (sacredness), and Tikanga (correct procedures) further reflect the physical and spiritual connection between tangata whēnua and Te Taio.

Council have legislative obligations to provide for the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki in our policy and planning processes. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (NPS-FM), for example, emphasise the statutory obligations that Council has to Māori. The recently updated NPS-FM policies on Mātauranga Māori now require councils to review monitoring plans to ensure that they include methods for monitoring mātauranga. In addition the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) highlights several policies, methods and objectives that give clear direction to recognise and provide for the role of tangata whenua.

Mātauranga Māori is respected and has long been applied across sectors such as education, health and science. The challenge for councils is how to recognise, protect and apply Mātauranga within the policy and statutory framework they are bound by. A high level framework with key principles and objectives will provide direction on the steps needed to achieve integration of Mātauranga.

3 Introduction

This memo sets out the methodology used to prepare the He Korowai Mātauranga (HKM). The aim of the HKM is to provide a suite of tools that will assist staff to comfortably recognise and apply aspects of Te Ao Māori in their roles that will better inform Council decision making processes.

Māori Policy developed HMF for broader use across council. The methodology used to develop the framework was composed of three phases: information gathering; analysis; and development/testing.

4 Information Gathering (Phase One)

This phase was broken into three components to gather information from tangata whenua, internal staff, practitioners and other councils, and was as follows:

- Internal/External literature reviews
- Internal/External Interviews
- Mātauranga Māori case studies

4.1 Internal Literature Review

The aim of the Internal Literature Review was to collate all internal plans, projects, reports that relates or use Mātauranga Māori. Given a general understanding that Council has of its obligations to Māori, a more specific analysis of the specific legislation was intended to ensure that staff become conversant with the provisions concerning Māori interests.

4.2 External Literature Review

The purpose of the External Literature Review was to collate the core values and characteristics of Mātauranga Māori. In terms of staff becoming familiar with these matters, a key component in HKM is to provide training on values and interests held by Māori. The review identified common elements of Mātauranga shared amongst iwi/hapū as it is applied to the use and management of natural resources.

4.3 Internal Interviews

Engaging staff on the framework provided Māori Policy with the opportunity to refine/amend/rewrite components of the framework. It was critical that staff feedback helped to inform the tools needed that will assist staff in recognising Mātauranga, and how it would broadly inform decision making. Those teams which participated in this process were from policy, planning, consents, science, land management, and kopeopeo canal project team.

4.4 External Interviews

This exercise involved gathering of local knowledge which would later inform the components in HKM. External interviews were held with kaumatua (male elder), kuia (female elder), practitioners and kaitiaki (guardians). Tangata whēnua across the region in all three Māori constituencies were engaged to provide information and local knowledge.

4.4.1 External Interviews Methodology

Interviews covered all three Māori constituencies to ensure that the majority of iwi/hapū were represented. Contractors (one in each constituency) were used to initiate and facilitate the external interviews. These contractors are well known by their iwi and hapu and had the networks that ensured the appropriate people were interviewed. The project team understood contracting tangata whenua to undertake these interviews would create a more comfortable environment to obtain korero from the interviewees.

Interviews were conducted Kanohi ki te Kanohi (face to face), recorded and transcribed by the contractor. The aim was to complete 10-12 interviews in each constituency, identifying participants with a particular expertise or focus in different areas of Mātauranga (e.g. freshwater, lakes, rivers, ngahere). Contractors were given a brief on the purpose of the interviews and the aim of the framework, which informed the preparation of a question guide focussing on matters such as oral history, current practices, mahinga kai (Traditional methods for gathering kai) and how this knowledge was used. Transcriptions of the interviews were taken back to the participants for feedback and final approval. These would be later used in the analysis phase. Case studies

Noting the key findings from the external interviews the same approach was applied to the case studies. Use of the case study approach was to identify how Mātauranga Māori and contemporary science was being used in resource management. Each case study focussed on a matter or issue concerning managing human activity against goals to enhance or improve state of the environment. Case studies included:

- Mauao - Te Maanaki Awanui's Coastal Cultural Health Index specific to the Tauranga harbour.
- Kōhī - The Kopeopeo Canal remediation trials project carried out by Ngāti Awa and Regional Council looking at the effects on Tangata Whenua and significance to the stream.
- Ōkurei – Tau Kōura monitoring within the Te Arawa Lakes carried out by Local iwi and Regional Council.

4.5 Phase One Discussion

The outcomes and key themes from the information gathering phase validated the preconceived views held by Māori Policy on the approach and basis of the framework. The literature reviews emphasised the legislative obligations that would anchor the framework and build off work that had been previously undertaken by Council. The internal interviews supported the development of the framework and provided feedback on possible implementation plans. The external interviews specified the need for the framework to be flexible in accommodating the unique Mātauranga Māori held by individual iwi/hapū. The case studies provided strong examples on council collaboration with tangata whenua and emphasised the need to have strong relationships based on common goals and objectives.

5 Analysis (Phase Two)

Analysis of all the information would later inform the vision, principles, goals and categories of HKM. The analysis also informed the draft implementation plan that would address the preparation of the tools under each of the categories.

5.1 Internal Literature Review Analysis

The RMA, LGA, NPS-FM, and RPS provide the core foundation upon which Council's obligations to Māori are articulated. More specifically the RPS and Regional Water and Land Plan (RWLP) include statements referring to the recognition of Māori values identifies by tangata whēnua, the provision for and protection of waahi tapu, kaitiakitanga, tikanga and māuri .

The RWLP for example, has operative policies, objectives and methods that specifically highlight mātauranga. Method 23 of the RWLP states:

“Support the establishment and maintenance of a community-based state of the environment monitoring programme that involves tangata whenua in their role as kaitiaki, using the Ministry for the Environment’s Māori environmental performance indicators, mātauranga māori, and other relevant initiatives”.

Other plans, policies and strategies indicate the need for Mātauranga Māori to be included. However the method or process in providing for the recognition and inclusion of Mātauranga Māori has yet to be determined further emphasising the need for a framework to support Council staff in their roles, and Council's obligations to Māori.

Another example of how Council currently engages with Mātauranga Māori is with the stream health assessments of the Te Arawa/Rotorua lakes region undertaken by the Science Team. In this manner strong integrated use of Mātauranga and contemporary science have been used in unison to develop monitoring approaches. The stream health assessments report highlights the use of the Cultural Health Index (CHI) and standardised science monitoring methods, comparing results by each method to determine an overall state of health for the Te Arawa/Rotorua lakes region.

Iwi/Hapū managements are perhaps the most critical source of information staff can access and which articulate the fundamental values and interests of hapū and iwi. Māori Policy consider these documents to be the first source of information staff should become familiar with as they provide not only the associations iwi/hapū have with the environment, but these documents set out the goals and aspirations of the authors. A wealth of information that includes maps, sites of significance, whakapapa connections and key contacts can be found in these documents.

5.2 External Literature Review Key Analysis

Mātauranga Māori perspectives held by academics, other councils, and tangata whenua of the natural world and resource management were identified during this exercise. Values such as kaitiakitanga (guardianship), tikanga (protocol/practice), kawa (rule), tapu (sacred), noa (neutral), manaakitanga (hospitality), and whakapapa (geneology) encapsulate the common cultural mores which prevail amongst iwi and hapū.. The review produced the following themes:

- Mātauranga in a resource management sense focusses on managing human activities
- It is fundamentally holistic – human activity has consequences: what impacts on an ecosystem will either directly affect other ecosystem, or eventually be affected over time. The consequences are inevitable.
- It is sensory – observation, trial and error, natural indicators, location, all contribute to the phenomenon of mātauranga.

- It is values based – these are intergenerational and include tīkanga, kawa, tapu and noa. The values are endemic in the “soul” of the environment and in the conduct and grace of the persons. Values articulate the principles, what is essential to ensure the ongoing guardianship of the environment.
- It is “real” – it has a tangibility that is applied by practitioners and realised through positive and discernible outcomes.
- Under-valued and in many instances ignored.

5.3 Internal Interviews Key Analysis

All staff understood and acknowledged the need for a framework to assist with receiving and processing information from tangata whenua. Previous work undertaken by staff using Mātauranga Māori clearly indicated that mātauranga was being recognised, but that such activities were sporadic and not galvanised by any strategy policy or framework. Staffs recognised the importance and value of Mātauranga, but were unsure as to how they could become acquainted with it confidently. Perceptions of Mātauranga varied, indeed misunderstanding about the purpose of the framework became clear.

Generally, staff seek guidance, training, and an understanding of how HKM will affect their work, and what they need to become equipped

5.4 External Interviews Key Analysis

Tangata whēnua from across the region expressed the specificity of their mātauranga and that methods and ways of thinking were the result of their associations with the particular environment they were domicile. The unique approach and method of each iwi hapū came from a history of experience which cultivated the specific mores and nuances attached to hapū and whanau. Hapū from the Te Arawa confederation of tribes each had a “Te Arawa” expression of geo-thermal resources, but again altered to suit specific locale from which certain practices applied. Tūhoe also had specific kawa and tīkanga associated with parts of water bodies, areas of the ngāhere, and sites of significance. Such approaches to Mātauranga are a result of groups of people having strong associations with particular geographical features. Mātauranga is generated from the environment in which people leave, but the overarching values are remarkable the same.

5.5 Case Studies Analysis

Each case study provided examples on how Mātauranga Māori can be used in the context of resource management. All case studies were based on overarching Māori values such as kaitiakitanga, tikanga, whakapapa etc. These values informed methods, objectives and the actions to achieve a goal or outcome. An example of this is Te Arawa Lakes Council science team working alongside tangata whenua and using Tau Koura as a water quality indicator in the network of Te Arawa Lakes. This work resulted in a collaborative best practice method to assess water quality: the number of koura and their physical state was an indicator on freshwater quality.

5.6 Discussion

The analysis phase informed key parts of the framework, giving explanation of the legislative obligations, understanding of the values around Mātauranga Māori, insight into similar initiatives undertaken in the community with examples of how Mātauranga Māori can be implemented. While there were gaps in the analysis (traditional methods analysed from start to end) a framework could still be developed by the team with the purpose of assisting and guiding staff on how to recognise, use and respect Mātauranga.

6 Development/Concept Testing (Phase Three)

The development/concept testing phase was divided in three components: concept development, concept testing, and framework development. The aim of this phase was to develop and finalise the concept and draft framework with feedback from the participating teams. This would further assist Māori Policy in proposing tools that would support the implementation of the framework.

6.1 Concept Development

The concept development phase trialled the concepts (or draft categories/Muka) that would encapsulate “engine room” of HKM. This phase was heavily influenced by the literature reviews and case studies looking at similar frameworks/ strategy/plans/projects that are based on Māori values and accommodate the internal functions of council. Developing the concept came with challenges. The conclusion was that HKM needed to be flexible to accommodate the uniqueness of each Iwi/Hapū within the region and the different functions of council.

The concept developed was that of the Korowai (Māori cloak). The korowai concept will be the basis of the framework and comprise of categories and actions that will formulate the framework. Traditionally korowai-cloak are woven from natural resources such as harakeke (flax), hand worked into muka (flax fibre) and ornamented with naturally resourced adornments known as Io/hukahuka (tassles) and taura/huruhuru (natural feathers), all intrinsically connected to the environment in the realm of Mātauranga Māori within Te Ao Māori (Māori world), woven from Papatuanuku (mother earth) fibre items assumed symbolic with whenua-land and wairua (spiritual) connection.

In addition korowai are traditionally worn by people of high esteem and in the today’s world only worn on special occasions. Thus wearing the korowai can enhance or validate the mana (prestige) of a person, for this reason the aim of this concept is to wrap the framework korowai around Council and enhance existing functions and processes.

6.2 Concept Testing

The concept testing phase aimed to engage with the identified teams for the implementation of the framework and gather feedback on the proposed concept, implications, actions and what the framework ‘will’ do and what it ‘wont’ do.

Initial feedback was aimed at the approach of the framework being heavily engagement focussed, having the framework principles, actions and text all reiterating engagement. This feedback highlighted that Council already have tools for engagement, but were used only to meet the purposes of a plan change or policy initiative, and not necessarily to build and strengthen relationships with tangata whēnua. Taking staff feedback into consideration Māori Policy amended the structure and content to focus on “enabling” staff capability through the tools proposed under the categories.

The goal sought by the project team in the testing phase was the “buy in” from staff.

6.3 Framework Development

Utilising information gathered from phase one and two the project team have the draft He Korowai Mātauranga (The Mātauranga Māori Framework). This framework comprises three categories/muka that outline practical steps and actions to recognise Mātauranga Māori in Council decision making processes. The long term goal of He Korowai Mātauranga is to incorporate mātauranga into the business as usual of Council. To do this, the framework will aim to achieve three smaller goals:

- establishing mātauranga māori as a fundamental part of Council planning processes,
- the enhancement of staff capability and cultural competency and

- Information on Mātauranga Māori is stored, usable and accessible.

6.4 Discussion

Mātauranga Māori is a somewhat uncharted space in local government, creating a document that is concise yet easily comprehended by staff was challenging. The project team aimed to keep the framework succinct, comprehensive and informative whilst holding the integrity of Mātauranga Māori and directly showcasing information gathered from tangata whenua.

To keep the framework succinct and comprehensive the decision was made to accompany the framework with a more detailed implementation plan. This plan will follow the endorsement of He Korowai Mātauranga and guide the roll-out of outlined objectives and actions proposed within the framework. The timeline for this implementation plan will be the greater part of 2018.

7 Final Comment

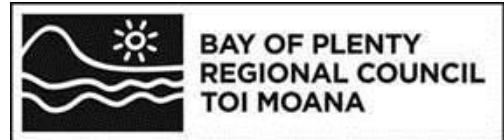
Phase one was the largest task of the project providing the foundations blocks for the framework to be built upon. Internal and External engagements were essential to understand where this framework could fit in Council and what Mātauranga Māori is in the eyes of tangata around the region. The literature reviews validated what was gathered from engagements and highlighted the legislative obligations of Council in terms of Māori values and the role of tangata whenua. Case studies included gave live examples of Mātauranga Māori and possible mechanisms and actions to utilise in the framework.

Phase two and three provided the more challenging tasks: attempting to simultaneously protect the integrity of Mātauranga Māori, create a flexible document, understanding the landscape of our region, and providing a comprehensive framework that can be easily used by staff.

Last, He Korowai Mātauranga represents two intersecting worlds, Te Ao Māori and Te Ao Hurihuri, and the challenge of recognising an alternative approach to the way we build relationships, understand our environment and fulfil our statutory obligations to Māori.

Nikora Heitia
Office Assistant (Matauranga Maori Framework)
for Strategic Engagement Manager

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - He Korowai Matauranga
(Draft Matauranga Maori Framework) - An Internal Staff
Resource - to follow under separate cover**



Receives Only - No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 27 February 2018

Report From: Alex Miller, Regulatory Compliance Team Leader

Historical Sawmill Contamination on Matakana Island

Executive Summary

At a Komiti Maori hui held on 23 August 2017 tangata whenua from Matakana Island expressed their concern about an historical contamination Sawmill site. Komiti Māori made a decision to investigate the matter. This report provides an update.

The Matakana Island sawmill, located on the western side of the island near Hunters Creek, operated as a mill and timber treatment plant for almost 51 years between 1955 and 2006. During this time a variety of timber treatment chemicals were stored and used on the site.

Since the closure of the mill in 2006 the site and plant have fallen into disrepair. There are now only remnants of the mill infrastructure remaining with buildings mostly in a dilapidated state.

Tangata whenua are concerned about the liabilities future owners will inherit with regards to legacy land contamination and hold concerns about the future potential for ground water to be contaminated by timber treatment chemicals leaching through the site soils. They are seeking accountability for soil and water contamination, and cleaning up the site before it further impacts on the islands ecology, environment and peoples' health.

The sawmill site is privately owned and previous Council investigations, whilst confirming low level surface soil contamination, have concluded there are currently no ongoing impacts to the environment or human health whilst the site sits undisturbed. Any change in land use, or site development would require a full Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) to be undertaken, as a DSI would reveal the levels, spread and depth of any chemical contamination in site soils and whether contaminants have reached ground water.

Recommendations

That the Komiti Māori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Historical Sawmill Contamination on Matakana Island.**

1 Introduction

Matakana Island tangata whenua are keen to look at opportunities to acquire ownership of whenua where an old Matakana Island Sawmill is situated facing Hunters Creek. The Mill operated from approximately 1955 until 2006, performing a variety of timber treatment processes with associated chemical storage.

The site, totalling some 16 hectares in area of which the mill is about 7 hectares, has a large open boundary which would be difficult to fence and is currently accessible to anyone curious to explore. The southern seaward boundary is largely an overgrown sawdust waste reclamation of approximately 3.7 hectares area, now Western Bay of Plenty District Council reserve. Buried within the wood waste piles are believed to be several solid waste dumps where empty chemical drums, old cars and general household wastes have been buried over several decades. Early investigations into the site expressed concerns about future leachate discharges from the wood waste piles into the harbour.

Tangata whenua requested assistance from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) to undertake independent testing of the site to fully delineate and understand:

- a) The full extent of contamination caused by the historical land use of the site, including depth of contamination in the soil profile, and whether contamination has affected ground water quality;
- b) The safety of bore drinking water for residents living near the old sawmill site, including the chemical composition of bore water and the levels of any contaminants present;
- c) The full cost of remediation and confirming where responsibility lies for the remediation of site contamination to enable the whenua to be restored to its natural state;
- d) The health implications on the local community who continue to live surrounded by potentially contaminated land and ground water.

A decision was made at the Komiti Māori meeting held at Opureora Marae on Matakana Island on 23 August 2017 that staff would assist tangata whenua by undertaking a site walkover accompanied by island residents who worked at the Mill when it was operating. The intention of the site visit was to gain an understanding of issues and assess potential next steps.

2 Site Assessment

On 31 October 2017, Chris McKay (Land Management Officer) and Reece Irving (Senior Regulatory Project Officer) visited the island and met with hapū representatives Nessie Kuka and Jason Murray and Bus Murray and Dan Palmer who were employed at the sawmill in the 1980's/1990's.

During the site visit, Mr Murray and Mr Palmer recalled the locations of where timber treatment chemicals were stored, mixed and applied to the sawn timber, as well as where treated timber was stored to dry, with excess chemicals dripping into the site's free draining sandy soils.

Photos and the Global Positioning System (GPS) tool was used to record and mark the location where timber treatment chemicals were stored, mixed or used.

The infrastructure (buildings and remaining plant) are in a highly degraded state, with many structures and buildings disintegrating. Local residents are concerned about the ease of access to the site (it is almost completely unfenced) and the danger posed by collapsing buildings and water filled timber treatment baths, particularly to local tamariki who may see the site as somewhere to play or explore.

3 Current Land Ownership

The site is in several distinct legal parcels currently owned by Minuteman Holdings Limited which is listed in the Companies Registry as having three directors and three shareholders. The land bordering the coastal margin and forming the entire southern boundary of the site is vested as reserve owned by Western Bay of Plenty District Council.

4 Overview

The Mill was established on the site in 1955. It closed and re-opened on numerous occasions and was significantly refurbished and expanded in 1982.

Toi Moana commissioned Technical Report 12 “An overview of sawmill and timber treatment wastes in the Bay of Plenty Region” in 1991. This report identified and investigated 38 operating and retired timber processing sites across the region, including the Matakana Island mill.

The report identified a large wood waste landfill pushed right to the harbours edge (located in what is now Western Bay of Plenty District Council reserve land) on the Matakana site. At the time of the site inspection there was no obvious leachate discharge from the wood waste pile, however the report states, there is future potential for significant leachate to discharge from the wood waste pile into Tauranga Harbour.

The report noted ‘Hylite 711’ was the main treatment chemical used on site at the time of the inspection. After dipping in the treatment chemical, timber was left to drip onto the sandy soils where the chemical quickly soaked away. Ground water levels across the site are estimated to be between 1.5m and 3m below surface level.

In 2001, Toi Moana commissioned a Contaminated Sites Screening Assessment of the Sawmill by Environmental Services Ltd (August 2001). At the time of the site assessment the mill was closed and undergoing further refurbishment.

This report notes that during the Mill’s history a variety of timber treatment and anti-sap stain chemicals were used which included Antiblu 375, Antiblu CC, Hylite, Busane and boric treatment. Evidence suggests that pentachlorophenol (PCP) was likely used as a timber treatment chemical; however no investigation into PCP contamination on the site has been carried out.

It also noted there was a very large wood waste landfill, which included a general household refuse landfill and vehicle wreck dump which were progressively being covered over with additional wood waste and sawdust. The report raises concerns about the potential for future leachate discharges from both the wood waste piles and the landfills that are being covered by wood waste.

The site held Regional Council consent 60502 from 2002 until 2008, initially to discharge stormwater to the harbour, later changed to discharge stormwater to ground. The consent was however abandoned by the owners when the mill closed in 2006.



Figure 1: Matakana Island saw mill including the mill village and Western Bay of Plenty District Council reserve.

5 2011 Site Investigation

In 2011 staff gained permission from the Sawmill landowners to enter the site for the purpose of assessing soil and water contamination. Local concern was particularly focussed on groundwater, as a bore supplies drinking water to local residents. Further, concerns were focussed on leachate from wood waste dumps, now primarily on Western Bay of Plenty District Council reserve land, entering the harbour, contaminating sediments and affecting kai moana collected by local residents.

In preparation for the site visit a soil sampling plan was devised using old mill plans which showed key activity areas where timber treatment processes were undertaken. On site, the mill supervisor accompanied staff to identify areas he remembered as being key locations for timber treatment chemical storage and use.

A total of 10 samples were collected during the sawmill site visit, mostly taken within the top 15cm of the soil profile, in surface water or marine sediments near obvious discharge points.

The investigation was internally reviewed with the following findings:

- The investigation identified one location where arsenic exceeded human health guideline values for commercial or industrial land use, and also exceeded ecological soil guideline values for arsenic. There was one copper exceedance for ecological soil guideline values; however this did not exceed human health safety limits for copper.
- PCP was identified in one sample, at a concentration below the most conservative rural residential land use. Only boron and arsenic had concentrations above the limit of reporting. When compared to Australia New Zealand Environment Conservation Council (ANZECC) trigger values for the protection of species, arsenic and boron both exceeded the 95% protection level for freshwater however were well under the 80% protection level which would be adequate for the site as commercial/industrial land use.
- The investigation did not consider PCP and the potential for dioxins to be present on the site. This would not affect the risk outcome to a closed sawmill site, based on how dioxins behave in the environment; hydrophobic and binding strongly to sediment/soil. If dioxins are present, they will not have mobilised and are highly unlikely to enter groundwater.
- PCP is highly mobile and concentrations will decrease rapidly over time which is likely to be why the concentration was low, given the time period since it was likely used on the site.
- At the time of the 2011 investigation, staff did not have concerns that the site is generating leachate and impacting on groundwater, in particular for drinking water purposes.
- Toi Te Ora have been involved with this site and have undertaken sampling of the mill village drinking water bore where no concerns were raised about drinking water standards.
- The last bore water sampling undertaken by Toi Te Ora was in 2016. The analysed results showed all heavy metals were well within safe drinking water standards. Only Arsenic was above the level of detection and it was noted by Toi Te Ora that periodic sampling be continued to evaluate whether Arsenic levels were rising.
- No contaminants were detected in harbour sediment samples, taken in the estuary just off-shore from the mill.



Figure 2: Soil, stormwater and sediment sampling locations associated with the 2011 BoPRC site investigation.

5.1 Actions following the 2011 investigation

As a result of the investigation, Minuteman Holdings were directed to undertake works to restrict access and tidy up areas of the site in order to reduce the risk of harm to anybody entering the site. The required actions as outlined in a letter to Minuteman Holdings were to:

- Clean out and dispose of appropriately all containers of fire-retardant and other chemicals stored in the old mill fire station.
- Remove all soil/sediment and chemical drums from the concrete treatment bath.
- A general clean-up of all chemical drums, containers and other contaminated debris (such as protective gloves and clothing scattered around).
- Analyse the contents of an old treatment tank and if toxic empty the tank and dispose of appropriately.
- Erect signs around the boundary informing of the risks of entering the site and advising the public to keep out.

The landowners confirmed that EnviroWaste had been contracted to undertake the works outlined. EnviroWaste provided certificates of disposal to show 99 pails of fire foam and full jerry cans from the fire station, 530kgs of general debris, sweepings, gloves, clothing and hoses and 100 litres of copper naphthanate were removed from the island and disposed of via ChemWaste at Truman Lane, Mt Maunganui. EnviroWaste confirmed all the recommended works had been completed.

An outcome of the investigation is that the site was confirmed on the Regional Land Use Register of Hazardous Activity and Industry List (HAIL) sites under file number WBOP00023.

6 Legislative Authority Regarding Contaminated Sites

Local government is responsible for the day-to-day management of contaminated land and have specific functions under the RMA. Local government is in charge of controlling the effects of contaminated land, and also for controlling activities that cause land to become contaminated. Sections 30 and 31 of the RMA give local government the following functions:

- Regional councils – “the investigation of land for the purposes of identifying and monitoring contaminated land”.
- District and city councils – “the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land”.

Our legislative responsibilities with the Matakana Island sawmill site:

- To encourage the community and in particular, owners and occupiers of land, to come forward with information about land they believe is contaminated.
- To encourage owners and occupiers of land to provide information to the Regional Council about whether the land is actually contaminated and any risks associated with the contamination.
- To use enforcement provisions in the RMA if contaminated land is causing significant adverse effects but the owner or occupier is unwilling to undertake remediation.
- To systematically identify, in association with the city council and district councils, land in the region that may be contaminated with hazardous substances, focusing on known high risk land uses that have not already been investigated in accordance with national guidelines.

Toi Moana has the following functions with regards to contaminated land and remediation under the Regional Natural Resources Plan:

- DW P22 (Policy 58) To encourage remediation of contaminated land, where such land poses a significant risk of adverse effects to water, ecosystems, the life-supporting capacity of soil or public health.
- DW P23 (Policy 59) To use nationally accepted environmental and health guidelines, standards for soil and water contamination, and standards for discharges from contaminated land, when undertaking contaminated land investigations in order to determine whether a site poses a significant risk of adverse effects.
- DW P24 (Policy 60) To use processes under the Act or any other legislation to ensure that any potential adverse effects caused by remediation or disturbance of contaminated land are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- DW P25 (Policy 61) To ensure that information about contaminated land is collected, recorded and maintained consistently across the Bay of Plenty region, and in a manner consistent with national best practice.

- DW P26 (Policy 62) To prioritise investigation of land that is or may be contaminated on the basis of the potential environmental and health risks they present.
- DW P27 (Policy 63) To manage orphan contaminated land in accordance with national policy.

Tangata whenua are seeking support to undertake a full investigation and potential clean-up of soil and/or ground water contamination.

The outcome of the 2011 council investigation was to determine, at that time, although there were areas of contaminants detected in soils, these did not pose an immediate or ongoing environmental or human health effect.

The landowners were informed that prior to any disturbance of site soils or re-development of the site, a full Detailed Site Investigation would be required.

7 Implications for Māori

Matakana Island tangata whenua articulated the cultural significance of the site being waahi tapu. They are keen to acquire the site to safeguard and protect the land for future generations. The estuaries off shore from the site were important mahinga kai sites. If tangata whenua secure ownership, they have concerns they will become responsible for decontamination. Hence they have requested a full site investigation.

Regional Council have undertaken three investigations in the past two decades, the last one being in 2011. The evaluation of the site (while it remains undisturbed and largely abandoned), indicates that the effects on the environment or people's health from contaminant leaching is of a low risk nature. Toi Te Ora have undertaken testing of ground water used for drinking and all tests have met drinking water quality standards.

It is challenging to compel a private land owner to investigate the site unless there is clear evidence of detrimental impacts on human health or discharge to the environment. Based on existing technical information, there is limited evidence to support a full site investigation.

Staff continue to liaise and engage with tangata whenua and have attended hui and site visits with hapū representatives and workers at the mill. We regularly share relevant technical information.

8 Conclusion

The Matakana Island sawmill operated as a timber treatment plant over a period of some 51 years from 1955, although it was often closed for lengthy periods when demand for sawn timber dropped. A variety of timber treatment chemicals were applied to sawn timber, but on this site copper and boron based treatments were prevalent. Limited soil sampling has shown one area where Arsenic was elevated, and a very low level of PCP in another sample indicates this chemical was used at a time.

Toi Moana has undertaken a variety of investigations into soil contamination, the last in 2011. The investigation found that prior to any change in land use or development of the site, a full Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) would need to be undertaken.

The impacts of timber treatment chemicals on ground water have not been fully defined. Toi Te Ora public health service is responsible for testing water bores to ensure they meet drinking water quality standards. Periodic sampling of the private drinking water bore which supplies some residents in the old sawmill workers village found heavy metal levels were within the drinking water standards. Toi Te Ora did recommend that privately installed infrastructure such as water tanks and pipes could be better maintained and the safety of the supply chain improved.

Although in private ownership, the site is largely abandoned and falling into a state of advanced disrepair. Tangata whenua are concerned about the safety of their tamariki the site is unfenced and there are water filled tanks where timber was once dipped in chemicals. Decontamination responsibility of future owners is also a concern as tangata whenua have expressed an interest in acquiring the site.

Tangata whenua would like to see a full Detailed Site Investigation carried out so they can fully understand the extent of contamination and whether there is a future legacy of contaminants migrating to the ground water table.

Toi Moana can utilise RMA provisions to encourage the current landowners to undertake a full investigation of the site, however without evidence of an immediate and ongoing risk to human and environmental health, it would be a challenge to enforce.

9 Council's Accountability Framework

9.1 Community Outcomes

This project/proposal directly contributes to a healthy environment Community Outcome/s in the council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

9.2 Long Term Plan Alignment

This work is planned under the Regulatory Compliance Activity in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Current Budget Implications

This work is outside the current budget for the Regulatory Compliance Activity in Year 1 of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Future Budget Implications

Future work on Matakana Island Sawmill site investigation is outside Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Reece Irving
Senior Regulatory Project Officer

for Regulatory Compliance Team Leader

19 February 2018



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 27 February 2018

Report From: Mat Taylor, General Manager, Corporate Performance

Consultation on the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028

Executive Summary

Every three years Council reviews our Long Term Plan. The Long Term Plan is the key strategic planning document for the Council and provides a long-term focus for Council decisions and activities.

On 15 February 2018, Council adopted the Consultation Document 'Today, Tomorrow, Together', for the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028, with the consultation period running from 19 February to 19 March 2018.

Council are seeking feedback from the community and the key consultation topics identified in the Consultation Document are mainly based on making sure we have the right funding approach as follows:

Topic One - Rivers and drainage flood recovery project - *What approach should we take to managing the flood repairs from the April 2017 floods in the eastern Bay of Plenty?*

Topic Two - Public transport - *How do we fund increased bus services across the region?*

Topic Three – Biosecurity - *Are we putting the right level of effort into managing pests across the Bay of Plenty?*

Topic Four - Emergency management - *How should we fund region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services?*

Topic Five - Regional development - *Should we help fund infrastructure projects delivered by other organisations?*

A short presentation will be provided at the meeting to accompany this paper.

Recommendations

That the Komiti Māori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Consultation on the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028 ;**

1 Background

The Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) is the key strategic planning document for the Council and provides a long-term focus for Council decisions and activities. The LTP provides a basis for our accountability to our community by describing the community outcomes we are working towards, the activities we will undertake and how they are funded.

In developing the proposed LTP 2018-2028, Council have reviewed what has changed since the LTP 2015-2025 was adopted by Council. This has led to a refreshed strategic framework and a full review of who pays for each service.

On 15 February 2018 Council adopted the Consultation Document 'Today, Tomorrow, Together' and a number of supporting documents for the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Council are seeking feedback from the community over the consultation period which is running from 19 February to 19 March 2018.

2 Overview of Consultation Document

Our vision 'Thriving Together – mō te taiaō, mo ngā tāngata' is about supporting our environment and our people to thrive.

The Consultation Document includes the Council's approved Strategic Framework, which includes our vision of 'Thriving Together – mō te taiaō, mo ngā tāngata' and our four community outcomes focusing on a healthy environment, fresh water for life, safe and resilient communities and a vibrant region.

Our key consultation topics in the Consultation Document are mainly based on making sure we have the right funding approach. More detail is available at www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp and a general outline is provided below:

Topic One - Rivers and drainage flood recovery project

"What approach should we take to managing the flood repairs from the April 2017 floods in the eastern Bay of Plenty"?

Our preferred option is to carry out identified repairs as soon as possible with a higher rates increase in year one and two, and then smaller increases from year three of the Long Term Plan.

Topic Two - Public transport

"How do we fund increased bus services across the region"?

Our preferred approach is to set a targeted rate so that each district funds the services it receives rather than spreading the cost over the whole region.

Topic Three - Biosecurity

"Are we putting the right level of effort into managing pests across the Bay of Plenty"?

Our preferred option is to increase resources to provide for increased services.

Topic Four - Emergency management

“How should we fund region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services”?

Our preferred approach is to set a single targeted rate to provide transparency rather than the current complicated mix of rates and local council grants. The same service is provided for the same cost for both options.

Topic Five - Regional development

“Should we help fund infrastructure projects delivered by other organisations”?

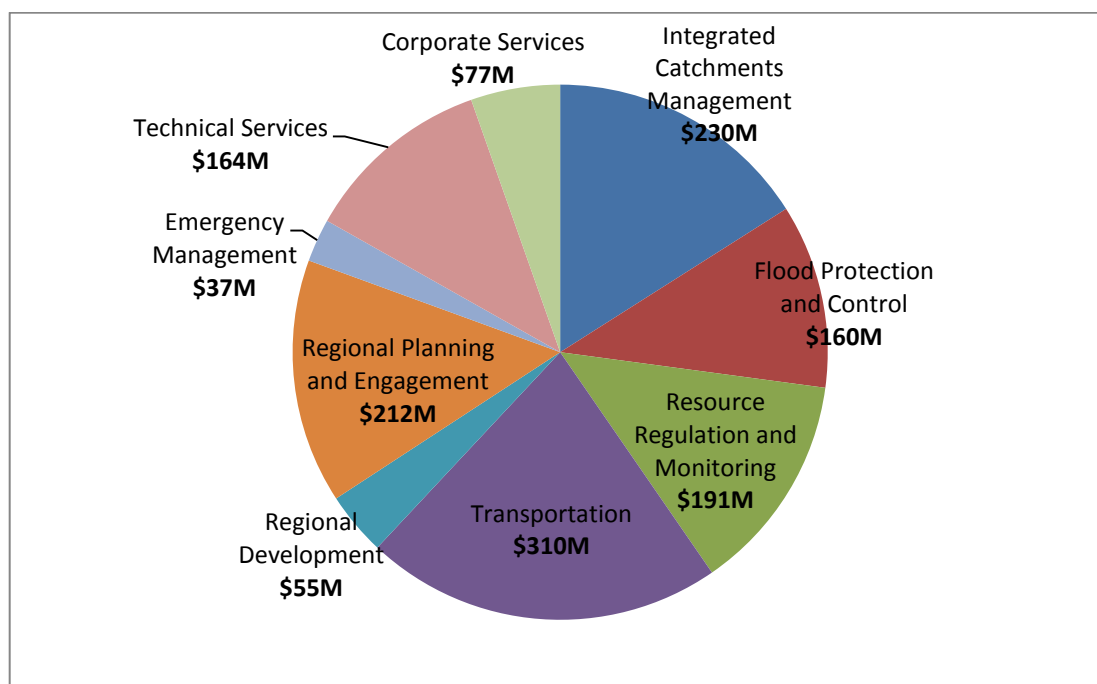
Our preferred option is to use existing reserves to assist with third party infrastructure projects rather than taking on extra debt or stopping this.

3 Draft budget overview

The Consultation Document includes financial forecasts for operating revenue and expenditure for the next ten years.

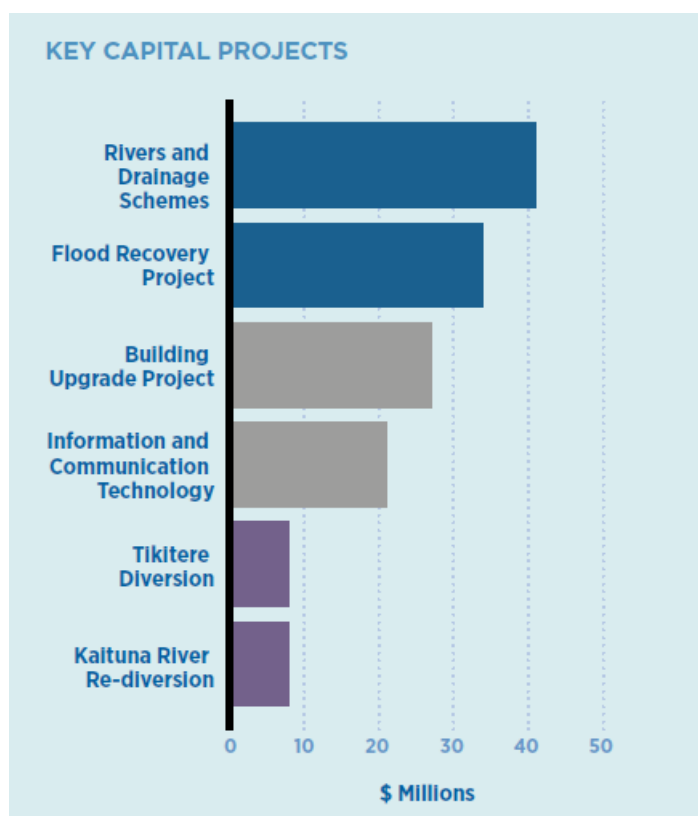
3.1 Forecast operating expenditure over 10 years

We are proposing \$1.4 billion of operating expenditure over the next 10 years across the following Groups of Activities:



3.2 Forecast capital expenditure over 10 years

We are planning \$178 million of capital expenditure over the next 10 years, this includes a range of key capital projects including:



We are committed to:

- Necessary, but costly repairs of our flood protection and control schemes following the April 2017 flood events in the eastern Bay - \$34 million is in LTP Years 1 and 2,
- Maintaining our existing infrastructure - \$38 million (of this amount, \$21 million is in LTP Years 1 and 2);
- Our accommodation upgrade project - \$24 million in LTP Years 1 and 2. This project was approved as part of the previous Long Term Plan and construction commenced in 2017.
- Tikitere Diversion Project (part of the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Restoration Programme) - \$7.5 million in LTP Years 2 and 3. This project is funded 50% by the Ministry for the Environment.
- We have budgeted \$8.4 million for the Kaituna River Re-diversion and Te Awa o Ngatoroirangi / Maketū Estuary Enhancement Project Project in LTP Years 1 and 2. This will bring the total capital budget including Annual Plan 2017/18 to \$10.9 million.

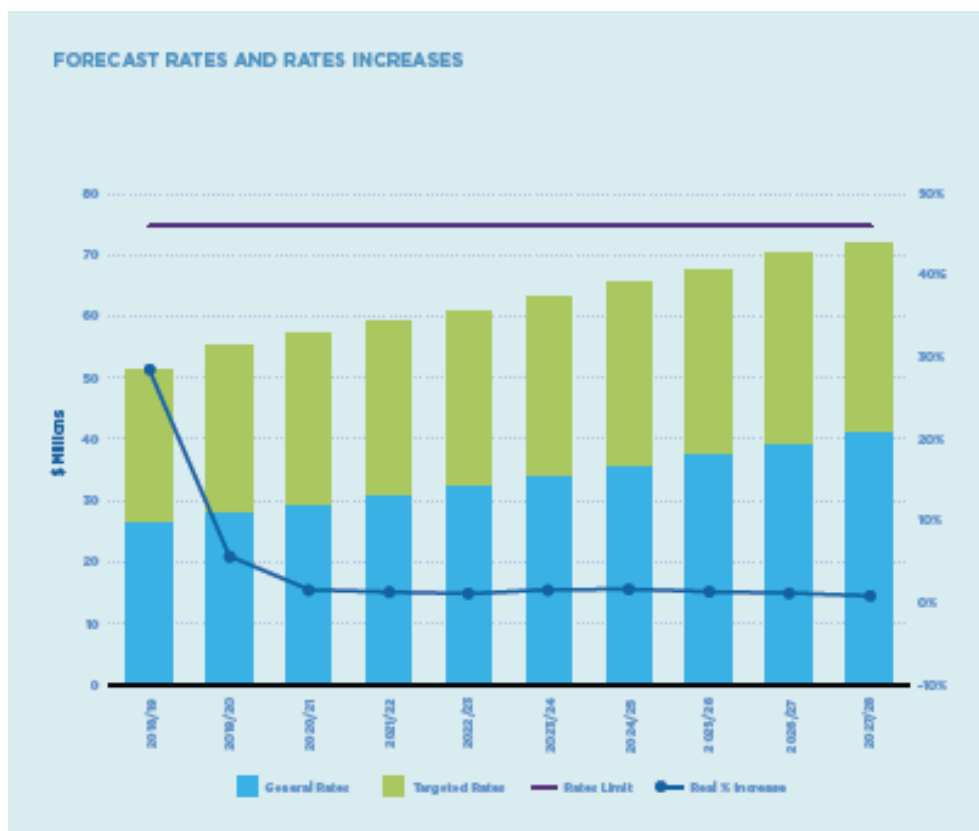
3.3 Funding

General Rates - to deliver the services required, we are proposing an average 12% general rates increase in LTP Year 1 from Annual Plan 2017/18 reducing to 3%

increase in LTP Year 2 and every year after that. This translates to an average of \$32 per ratepayer per annum.

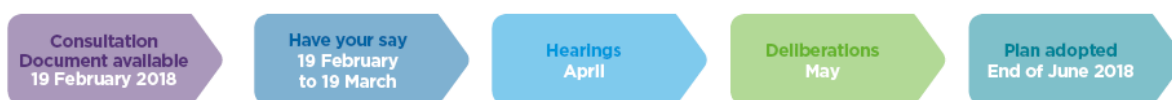
Targeted rates - are used to pay for specific costs and can only be used for that purpose. Targeted rates increases will vary depending on where in the region a person lives.

The following graph shows information on forecast total rates, total real rates increases and the quantified limit on rates for the next ten years:



4 Overview of the consultation period

Key dates for the consultation process for our Long Term Plan 2018-2028 are:



A series of stakeholder forums and community events and meetings have been set up across the region in order to engage with a wide range of stakeholders including; iwi/hapū, local authorities, community boards and chambers of commerce.

A copy of the up to date schedule of events is available at: <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp>

5 Implications for Māori

Council has responsibilities under the Local Government Act to:

- Establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes.
- Consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes

Through the LTP Council provides resourcing and funding to support Māori such as:

- Supports Councils Māori Constituent Councillors
- Supports Komiti Māori – Māori Standing Committee
- Resources a Māori Policy team
- Funds the development of hapū and iwi resource management plans
- Manages Te Hapai Ora – Regional Community Fund
- Manages He Toka Tumoana – Environmental Scholarship established to commemorate the late Awanuiarangi Black.
- Engages Māori summer students
- Funded the development of a Mātauranga Māori Framework
- Provides financial assistance for hapū and iwi capacity building kaupapa (such as wananga and ahurei)
- Facilitates resource management training for tangata whenua

The LTP process is a key mechanism for Māori to articulate their views on what Council should fund and what areas of mahi to focus on.

In regards to the five key questions that Council is seeking feedback from, there are likely to be financial, social and cultural implications as discussed below:

Topic One - Rivers and drainage flood recovery project

“What approach should we take to managing the flood repairs from the April 2017 floods in the eastern Bay of Plenty”?

While the flood repairs are necessary, the costs of river maintenance and flood protection works have increased substantially. For some residents, this will result in a rate increase.

Topic Three - Biosecurity

“Are we putting the right level of effort into managing pests across the Bay of Plenty”?

Māori are likely to place a higher emphasis on managing pest incursions to allow for greater habitats for indigenous flora and fauna. Implementing predator free areas will have positive implications for the environment .

Topic Four - Emergency management

“How should we fund region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services”?

Māori continue to play a key role in civil defence emergencies. Through the Edgcombe Flood experience, Māori self-activated Marae and provided food and shelter for communities. Māori have expressed a desire to be involved in future planning and training. Having a regime which ensures funding consistency will enable staff to build better working relationships with Māori.

Māori Engagement

We encourage Māori participation in the LTP process. A letter to Iwi Authorities inviting Māori to meet with staff was sent on Friday 16th February 2018. The Māori Policy team are facilitating these sessions.

Given the four week timeframe for consultation, a series of stakeholder engagement events have also been organised for the regional community and these are available on the Council website at www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp.

Staff will report to and present on the LTP to Co-Governance Forums. Through Treaty Legislation, staff will seek to engage directly with Te Uru Taumatua, the Ngai Tūhoe Post Settlement Entity.

6 Next steps

Key dates for the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 are:

Date	Topic	Outline
19 February - 19 March 2018	Consultation on proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028	Meetings with TLAs, iwi/hapū, community boards and chambers of commerce.
16, 17, 19, 20 April 2018	Council LTP Hearings Meeting	Hearings of submissions
22, 23, 24 May 2018	Council LTP Deliberations Meetings	Council deliberations on LTP submissions
21 June 2018	Council Meeting	Final LTP adoption

7 Council's Accountability Framework

7.1 Community Outcomes

The Long Term Plan programme directly contributes to all Community Outcomes in the Council's current Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

7.2 Long Term Plan Alignment

This work is planned under the Finance and Corporate Planning Activity in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Current Budget Implications

This work is being undertaken within the current budget for the Finance and Organisational Planning Activity in the Annual Plan 2017/18.

Future Budget Implications

Future work on the Long Term Plan programme is provided for in Council's draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Graeme Howard
Corporate Planning Lead

for General Manager, Corporate Performance

19 February 2018



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 27 February 2018

Report From: Fiona McTavish, General Manager, Strategy & Science

General Manager Strategy and Science Update report

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to update the Komiti on matters of interest. The report includes:

- Post Meeting actions table from previous Komiti Māori hui
- Brief kōrero on Iwi presentations
- Update on Te Mana Whakahono a Rohe under the Resource Management Act
- Update on the proposed Kaituna River Document 'Kaituna, he taonga tuku iho'
- Brief water policy update
- Updates on funding managed by Māori Policy

Recommendations

That the Komiti Māori under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, General Manager Strategy and Science Update report;

1 Post Meeting Actions

The appendix lists several matters that were raised at previous Komiti Māori hui which are in progress. One of the key actions undertaken was the development of a report on the current state and management of Rotorua urban streams. This report was presented to the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee on 20 February 2018 (refer appendix).

2 Summary of Tangata Whenua Presentations

2.1 Ngāti Whakahemo

Regional Council are privileged to be invited to hold our Komiti Māori hui at Pukehina Marae of Ngāti Whakahemo. The whare is named Tawakemoetahanga, the maunga is Matawhaura and the awa is Waitahanui. Ngāti Whakahemo will share key issues and opportunities for the iwi and community.

2.2 Ngāi Te Rangi Resource Management Unit

The Ngāi Te Rangi Resource Management Unit (RMU) regularly engage in initiatives to assist which aim to enhance the environment and build hapū and iwi capability. At this meeting, representatives from the RMU are pleased to provide a brief update on the following:

- Resource Management Act (RMA) Workshops
- Rangatahi development (refer appendix)
- Iwi access to Council's Taniwha vessel

2.2.1 Taiohi Taiao – Rangatahi Wananga

The Ngāi Te Rangi Resource Management Unit (RMU) held a Rangatahi Wānanga in October last year. Regional Council supported the initiative through Long Term Plan funding. It is important for the youth of today to understand and connect with the whenua and moana, and learn from new and different experiences to build confidence and matauranga for the future. A full report, from Kia Maia Ellis (Kaiarahi Taiao) is attached as an appendix.

3 Financial update reports

3.1 Mauao Iwi Management Plans

The Long Term Plan provides for fostering Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making processes. This is partially achieved by promoting Māori values through the integration of iwi and hapū management plans into Council processes. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) sets out provisions for councils to take into account any relevant planning document lodged and recognised by an iwi authority.

Hapū and iwi in Tauranga have developed resource management plans, often through financial support provided by Council. There are 21 completed lodged iwi plans and 4 plans in progress in the rohe which have been completed or are under development. Refer table in appendix for detail.

Council operates a hapū and iwi resource management plan budget of \$70,000 per annum which is available to assist hapū and iwi to develop or revise their plans.

3.2 Te Hapai Ora – Regional Community Outcomes Fund 2017-2018 update

The purpose of the Te Hapai Ora Fund (formally referred to as the Corporate Sponsorship Fund) is to assist a community group or individual in successfully completing their event or project. The fund has an annual budget of \$31,000 which is administered by the Group Manager Strategy and Science. This fund is a positive way for Council to contribute to community initiatives that contribute to our regional community outcomes.

Current status of fund expenditure since 1 July 2017:

- 24 applications received since
- 20 applications approved
- 4 applications declined
- 99% of the fund allocated to date

3.3 He Toka Tūmoana – Scholarship Fund

He Toka Tūmoana, is a Scholarship fund for tertiary students created to commemorate the late Councillor Awanuiarangi Black, an avid supporter of environment and restoration projects, research and education. Two scholarships valued at \$5000 each will be awarded in 2018.

The fund was launched on 1 November 2017 with applications closing on 1 March 2018. Several applications have been received with the successful applicants being announced at the 2018 June Komiti Māori meeting.

We encourage applications. Please refer to the appendix for details on the scholarship.

4 Te Mana Whakahono a Rohe Update

In April 2017 amendments to the RMA introduced the Te Mana Whakahono a Rohe (MWR) regime which seeks to enhance the role iwi will potentially have in RMA decision making processes of Council. A report on the MWR regime, key opportunities and implications was presented to Komiti Māori on 10 October 2017.

Council received an invitation from Tapuika on 6 June 2017. A number of meetings have been held since then, to understand Tapuika aspirations and the scope of MWR discussions. Agreement has been reached on procedural matters including guiding principles and key phases of the MWR process. Substantial engagement on core content of an agreement will occur over the forthcoming months and be referred for decision by Council in due course.

The Ministry for the Environment released draft guidance on MWR in January 2018 and are currently seeking feedback from both local government and iwi. As the first (and currently only) Council to have received an invitation, there is widespread interest from iwi, councils and the Ministry, regarding the progress and outcome of the Tapuika MWR.

There is an expectation of further MWR invitations being made to Council in the course of the year.

5 Kaituna River Update

Drafting and approval of the document is a mandatory requirement under the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014. The document was notified in June 2017 and public submissions were called for. From August through to December 2017, Te Maru o Kaituna undertook public hearings and deliberated on the submissions presented by the community, iwi, hapū, organisations and individuals. Te Maru o Kaituna is now in the final stages for making decisions on the proposed Kaituna River Document.

The Draft Decisions report was scheduled for completion by 19 February 2018. The decisions report will provide an overview of the decisions made by the panel during the two deliberations meetings held in November and December 2017. The report will set out the submissions reviewed by the Panel, the decisions made on each submission and the rationale behind the final draft document. At this stage, the document remains on track to be approved and published in time for the Matariki celebrations.

5.1 Design and feel of document

A Te Maru o Kaituna working group, alongside the Toi Moana Communications Team, is engaging graphic designer providers to provide the final “look and feel” of the document. The working group has developed the scope of work and the contractual details i.e. timeframes and the schedule of deliverables. The working group met at the Te Puke Library on 15 February 2018 to evaluate tenders received and to make a final appointment on the graphic design provider. An update on who the successful provider is and the scope of work achieved will be prepared for Kōmiti Māori in April 2018.

5.2 Te Reo Māori components

A Te Maru o Kaituna working group is currently engaging an expert in Te Arawa reo, tikanga and history (Maika Te Amo) to ensure that the elements of Te Ao Māori, including te reo Māori o Te Arawa, are appropriate and consistent throughout the document. Mr Te Amo will also provide guidance on an alternative structural analogy more akin to a river environment. The working group is working alongside Mr Te Amo to finalise the scope of work required in terms of Te Reo and Te Ao Māori considerations.

6 Water Policy Update

Staff are working on five freshwater plan changes

- Proposed Plan Change 9 – Region-wide Water Quantity plan change;
- Proposed Plan Change 10 – Lake Rotorua Nutrient Management;
- Proposed Plan Change 12 – Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui Water Management Areas;
- Proposed Plan Change 15 – Rotorua Water Management Area; and
- Proposed Plan Change 16 – Tauranga Water Management Area.

6.1 Region-wide Water Quantity (Proposed Plan Change 9)

Plan Change 9 (PC9) is the region-wide “interim” plan change intended to “hold the line” while subsequent plan changes are progressed. It sets “generic” limits on water takes and also requires better water metering to help future plan changes.

Hearings for PC 9 are scheduled for 14 - 16 March 2018.

6.2 Lake Rotorua Nutrient Management (Proposed Plan Change 10)

Mediation for Plan Change 10 was held in early February 2018 by the Environment Court. Further mediation dates are likely to be set by the Court to focus on key issues raised by appellants.

6.3 Plan Change 12: Kaituna/Pongakawa, Rangitāiki Water Management Area

Plan Change 12 (PC12) is one of several more detailed area-based plan changes Council must do to meet our statutory obligations under the National Policy Statement for Fresh Water Management (NPS-FM). PC12 is required to set limits on quantity and quality within fresh water management units.

Iwi engagement is on hold pending receipt of modelling outputs and reconsideration of how best to proceed in light of this information. Iwi and Hapū engagement will be a priority as soon as Council has material it can share and use in meaningful discussions consistent with requirements of the NPS FM. Modelling is expected to be delivered in May with engagement recommencing around this time.

6.4 Plan Change 15: Rotorua Water Management Area

The Rotorua Water Management area is another plan change required to implement the NPS-FM. It is focused on the Rotorua rohe. Staff are in the project planning phase which involves undertaking a stocktake and gap analysis plus designing an appropriate Māori engagement plan.

6.5 Plan Change 16: Tauranga Moana Water Management Area

Plan Change 16 relates to the Tauranga Water Management Area.

The current focus is on agreeing on options to work with Iwi, Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council. The Tauranga Moana Advisory group is engaging on what their role could be in the space. Discussions are ongoing.

7 Council's Accountability Framework

7.1 Community Outcomes

This project/proposal directly contributes to the Regional Community Outcome/s in the council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

7.2 Long Term Plan Alignment

This work is planned under the Environmental Protection in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Current Budget Implications

Māori Policy activities noted in this reported are provided for through the Māori Policy budget. Funding for iwi/hapū management plans are within the Māori Policy activity budget.

Future Budget Implications

Future sponsorship is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Kerry Heitia
Strategic Engagement Coordinator

for General Manager, Strategy & Science

19 February 2018

APPENDIX 1

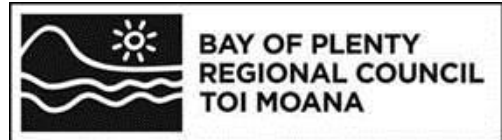
Komiti Maori Actions for 27 February 2018

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori – Post Meeting Actions for 27 February 2018

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/ Comments
ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 12 December 2017						
1.	Long Term Plan Consultation	Māori Policy	Email details of the Long Term Plan Consultation timeframe to Chris Karamea Insley.	Māori Policy Advisor (Kōhī)	ASAP	In progress. Māori Policy Advisor to email consultation documents and other information once approved at Full Council meeting on 15 February 2018.
ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 10 October 2017						
1.	Concerns of current state of environmental issues to the Waitetī Streams and surrounding areas	Guy Ngatai - Ngāti Ngararanui	BOPRC support Ngāti Ngararanui in the development of a Ngāti Ngararanui Hapū Management Plan.	Māori Policy	ASAP	In progress.
2.	Te Komiro o Te Utuhina	Cr Thurston	Commission Toi Moana-BOPRC staff to write an urgent status report on all the local urban streams flowing into Lake Rotorua	Monitoring/Science (Rotorua Lakes Manager)	ASAP	In progress. Report to go to April 2018 - Komiti Māori meeting.
3.	Te Komiro o Te Utuhina	Fiona McTavish	Work with Te Komiro o Te Utuhina on an Environmental Enhancement Fund planting project.	Community Engagement	12 December 2017	Currently undertaking planning towards an EEF application.
ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 23 August 2017						
1.	Convene a hui/kōrero with relevant hapū/iwi to consider options to pull or combine RMA technical/cultural expertise in Tauranga Moana.	Cr McDonald	Māori Policy staff to discuss specifics with Cr McDonald prior to meeting with hapū/iwi. Cr McDonald be invited to hui with hapū/iwi.	Clarke Koopu, Nathan Capper, supported by Reuben Gardiner.	Provide a progress report on discussions with hapū/iwi an potential options to report to the December 2017 Komiti Māori hui.	Ongoing discussions. Potential to discuss points for LTP consultation.

APPENDIX 2

Komiti Maori Actions for 27 February - Regional Direction and Delivery Committee Report on Rotorua Urban Streams



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

Meeting Date: 20 February 2018

Report From: Fiona McTavish, General Manager, Strategy & Science

Current State and Management of Rotorua Urban Streams

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide the Committee with information on the state and management of a number of the streams that flow through the Rotorua urban area. The report was requested following the Komiti Māori meeting of 10 October where iwi raised concerns regarding the health of streams in the Rotorua urban area. These concerns included;

- Sediment build up and pollution.
- Health warnings related to swimming.
- Loss of kai, including koura.
- Weed management.

These concerns were related to a number of stream sites, particularly on the Awahou, Ngongotahā, Puarenga, Utuhina, and Waitetī Streams, and it is those streams that are reported on here.

Since the Komiti Māori meeting there has been a groundswell of support for a social media group established by Rotorua resident Mr Neville Raethel which focuses on rubbish removal in stream reserves in Rotorua. Regional Council staff have extended support to Mr Raethel's initiative.

Recommendations

That the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Current State and Management of Rotorua Urban Streams;**
- 2 Notes that staff will continue to work with community-led initiatives to improve the health of urban streams in Rotorua.**

1 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide the Committee with information on the state and management of a number of the streams that flow through the Rotorua urban area. The report was requested following the Komiti Māori meeting of 10 October where iwi raised concerns regarding the health of streams in the Rotorua urban area (see Appendix 1 for the relevant meeting minutes). These concerns included;

- Sediment build up and pollution.
- Health warnings related to swimming.
- Loss of kai, including koura.
- Weed management.

These concerns were related to a number of stream sites, particularly on the Awahou, Ngongotahā, Puarenga, Utuhina, and Waitetī Streams (see Figure 1), and it is those streams that are reported on here.



Figure 1: Map of the Rotorua urban streams

2 Current State

There is a wealth of information on the current state and impacts on Rotorua streams. The following summary is not all encompassing but is intended to give an overview of the land use, water quality and ecological health of each of the streams named above.

2.1 Land use

Land use for each of the stream catchments is summarised in Table 1. The dominant land uses are pasture/arable (largely dairy, sheep and beef) along with exotic and native forest. Urban and lifestyle blocks are a smaller but still significant land use overall.

Table 1: Land use summary for Rotorua urban streams

Catchment	Awahou	Ngongotahā	Puarenga	Utuhina	Waitetī
Area (hectares)	1,992	7,741	8,214	6,371	6,188
Pasture/ Arable	52.0%	43.4%	26.7%	20.8%	62.8%
Exotic Forest	10.4%	12.9%	49.7%	17.6%	1.9%
Native Forest/ Scrub	5.4%	32.4%	10.0%	26.3%	21.3%
Urban/ Road/ Rail	3.1%	3.4%	6.2%	22.9%	3.8%
Lifestyle/ Mixed Landuse	24.2%	7.3%	2.3%	7.0%	7.5%
Horticulture	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%
Parks and Reserves	0.2%	0.2%	2.9%	5.1%	0.7%
Other	4.8%	0.2%	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%

2.2 Water quality and ecology

The water quality and ecological health of each of the streams is summarised in Table 2. The overall recreational ('swimmability') risk, measured using E.coli, varies widely from low (Awahou Stream) to "Caution" in the Ngongotahā and Utuhina Streams, both of which have health warnings in place. Ecological health, based on macroinvertebrate communities in the streams, varies from "Fair" to "Excellent".

Table 2: Water quality and ecological health summary for Rotorua urban streams

Stream	Sites monitored	Water quality*	Ecology**
Awahou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gloucester Rd Hamurana Road bridge 	No longer monitored, historical information suggests a low level of recreational risk	Not monitored
Ngongotahā	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paradise Valley Road At State Highway 26 Ngongotahā Domain 	Overall recreation risk is ranked as "Caution", there is a health warning in place due to elevated levels of bacterial contamination	Ecological health is ranked as "Good to excellent" (Paradise Valley Road and Ngongotahā Domain)
Puarenga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hemo Gorge, Whakarewarewa Forest Research 	Overall recreation risk is ranked as "Moderate"	Ecological health is ranked as "Fair to

	Institute		excellent” (Hemo Gorge)
Utuhina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Road • Mangakakahi at Linton Park (tributary) 	Overall recreation risk is ranked as “Caution”, there is a health warning in place due to elevated levels of bacterial contamination	Ecological health is ranked as “Good to excellent” (Mangakakahi at Linton Park)
Waiteti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At State Highway 26 • Tupapakuraa (tributary) at State Highway 25 	Overall recreation risk is ranked as “Moderate”	Ecological health is ranked as “Fair” (at Tupapakuraa) to “Good” (at SH26)

* Recreation risk: Moderate means people are exposed to a moderate risk of infection (between 1 and 5%) from contact with the water; Caution means people are exposed to a high risk of infection (greater than 5%).

** Ecological health rankings are based on annual macroinvertebrate monitoring.

3 Catchment Issues and Management Status

3.1 Land management

The streams in the Lake Rotorua catchment were a major focus of the Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme through the 1970s and 1980s. Under the scheme all stream edges were retired from grazing, fenced and planted to minimise erosion along the stream edges.

The current land management focus for BOPRC is on Environmental Programmes to reduce erosion and increase habitat values in stream and terrestrial environments. Examples of the type of activity undertaken are;

- Ongoing erosion control work along stream banks.
- Weed control and tree removal - especially where stream flow is impeded.
- Phosphorous and sediment detainment bunds.

Note that the Ngongotahā catchment is now defined as a ‘Special Management Area’ with the main purpose being to better manage erosion and sediment control issues that are impacting on landowners and the health of the stream.

In addition to this work, the Integrated Framework for Lake Rotorua (including Plan Change 10, the Incentives Scheme and the Gorse Scheme) will also benefit stream water quality in the long-term by requiring land owners to reduce nutrient leaching into waterways and Lake Rotorua, which will largely be achieved by reducing stocking rates in the catchment. The Regional Council has also previously supported the sewage reticulation around the lake and has the Onsite Effluent Treatment Plan in place which contributes to protecting the water quality of these streams.

Table 3 summarises the main issues and activities potentially affecting water quality and ecology in each of the stream catchments. The land management status is also summarised in terms of the catchment area and stream length currently protected by Environmental Plans. Mapped examples of the Environmental Plan coverage for the Puarenga and Utuhina Streams are given in Appendix 2 and 3.

Table 3: Summary of issues, activities and land management status for Rotorua urban stream catchments

Catchment	Land management status and issues	Area of catchment protected by EPs*	Stream length protected by EPs*
Awahou	Agriculture is the dominant land use in the catchment most of which is dairy farming. Relatively new and unstable soils. Issues with nutrients and sedimentation. The Awahou Stream (at Taniwha Springs) is a source of drinking water for the Rotorua urban area.	9%	71%
Ngongotahā	Agriculture is the dominant land use in the catchment (dairy, sheep and beef) followed by exotic and native forest. Issues related to nutrients, sedimentation, and recreational water quality.	13%	38%
Puarenga	Exotic forest dominated catchment followed by agriculture (dairy, sheep and beef). Issues related to water clarity, recreational water quality and geothermal activity. A high-profile catchment with multiple activities including industry, landfills, urban development and irrigation of the Rotorua City wastewater. The headwaters of the Puarenga Stream (at Hemo Springs and Waipa Stream) are a source of drinking water for the Rotorua urban area. Alum dosing is undertaken by BOPRC into the Puarenga Stream to improve the water quality of Lake Rotorua.	10%	48%
Utuhina	Mixed land use with similar proportions of agriculture (sheep and beef), exotic and native forest, and urban. Issues include poor recreational water quality, sediment and water clarity and flooding concerns. The headwaters of the Utuhina Stream (at Karamu-Takina Springs) are a source of drinking water for the Rotorua urban area. Alum dosing is undertaken by BOPRC into the Utuhina Stream to improve the water quality of Lake Rotorua.	14%	20%
Waiteti	Agriculture is the dominant land use (dairy, sheep and beef) followed by native forest and scrub. A large proportion of the dairy/dairy support activity in the Lake Rotorua catchment occurs in the Waitetī sub-catchment. Relatively new and unstable soils. Issues related to nutrients, sedimentation, and recreational water quality.	8%	76%

* Environmental Plan (EP) information is not completely up to date and should be used with caution

3.2 Pollution complaints

A list of the reported pollution incidents related to these streams for the past five years (2013-2017) has been generated from the complaints database. A total of 67 complaints were received as follows;

- Awahou Stream - 4 complaints
- Ngongotahā - 16
- Puarenga - 10

- Utuhina - 23
- Waitetī - 14.

The most significant complaint categories were for rubbish, sediment, stock access, oil/fuel spills, offal/dead animals, and trees in the water. A smaller number were related to sewage and stormwater discharges in the urban area.

4 Response to Concerns Raised at Komiti Māori

4.1 Sediment build up and pollution

Sedimentation near the mouth of the Utuhina Stream has been raised as a particular concern. Staff have been involved in a numbers of discussions with the community and received requests to dredge some areas around Lake Rotorua. Because erosion and deposition of sediment is a natural (and continuous) process in these geologically young catchments the advice has generally been that sediment removal cannot be justified.

4.2 Health warnings related to swimming

As noted earlier, health warnings are in place for the Ngongotahā and Utuhina Streams due to elevated E.coli levels. The source of this contamination reflects the mixed land uses in these catchments and can include livestock, birds and urban runoff/sewage. Reducing the extent of this contamination involves a number of management actions including;

- Maintenance and enhancement of stream riparian protection to minimise contaminant inputs from livestock.
- Maintenance of septic tank systems and reticulation where this is feasible.
- Minimisation of overflows and leaks from urban sewage systems, and good management of stormwater systems.

While both the Regional Council and the Rotorua Lakes Council are actively involved in these activities there is also a need for more vigilance on the part of land and property owners to ensure that contamination source are minimised.

4.3 Loss of kai

Aside from oral history, there is little long-term quantitative information on the abundance of kai in these streams. Monitoring of koura is carried out under the resource consent for the discharge of alum to the Utuhina Stream. This monitoring has been undertaken since 2006 and shows that koura are relatively abundant in the lower reaches of the stream. It is not known how this compares to historical abundance or whether the size of the koura is adequate for consumption. Monitoring of koura in Lake Rotorua itself has shown that abundance is amongst the highest of the Rotorua lakes, being second only to Lake Rotomā.

4.3.1 Weed management

Weeds adjacent to Rotorua's urban streams are a recognisable problem to anyone using these reserve areas. While the significant expanse of accessible greenspace and the urban stream network is a very real asset to the District, it does present a significant financial challenge for ratepayers. The full value of these areas will only be

achieved with community engagement and leadership in the projects which support the enhancement of these areas.

Unfortunately, for many of the people that live in these areas, socio-economic circumstances mean that this issue is of low priority and this does present a further challenge. Council could invest significant resources in this issue but without real community engagement that investment would not result in significant improvement.

Over the years the Regional Council has invested significantly in and supported many community-led initiatives which have sought to deal with these matters. These initiatives have occurred at Hannahs Bay, Awahou, Utuhina and at various publicly and privately owned sites around Rotorua. Funds are available to continue to support this work and staff will continue to encourage and support community-led initiatives.

The new Government intends to invest in the planting of trees and this is something that Rotorua staff are watching closely, both as residents of Rotorua and as representatives of the Regional Council. Rotorua needs to take full advantage of any opportunities that this initiative of Government may present for the beautification of these areas, particularly in terms of replacing weeds with trees in public reserves. Rotorua Lakes Council will be an important partner in this.

5 Moving Forward

The 'Let's Clean Rotorua' movement is a real opportunity to engage people in the value and 'clean up' of these extensive and special urban stream and greenspace networks in Rotorua. Mr Neville Raethel, a local resident, has established a Facebook page 'Let's Clean Rotorua' which has in excess of 500 followers and organises rubbish clean ups along Rotorua urban stream reserves. The rubbish problem in these streams is one which clearly has the concern of the community.

Regional Council staff have extended an offer of support and participated in Mr Raethel's initiative. It has been successful in attracting volunteers to remove a significant amount of rubbish from local stream reserves and raising awareness in the community. A record of this success can be found on the Facebook page. Staff are concerned to ensure that Regional Council involvement is balanced so that the initiative remains a community-led one and this is the desire of Mr Raethel also.

While the Regional Council is currently investing significant resources in land use change in the catchment to manage water contamination, rubbish and weeds in stream reserves continue to be a concern for the community. Staff will offer support to the 'Let's Clean Rotorua' initiative and any other local initiatives to address this problem. Complaints of rubbish will also continue to be dealt with appropriately and we have asked Mr Raethel to direct significant areas of concern, which are more safely dealt with by professionals rather than volunteers, to the Regional Council.

6 Implications for Māori

The Rotorua urban streams and reserves and the identity, traditions and values of Māori are intertwined; Rotorua is Māori. This is a matter which requires engagement of the urban community, particularly in the areas of concern. This does present a challenge as many of these areas have socio-economic challenges. Supporting community-led campaigns helps to engage and involve Māori in the solution and staff will continue to pursue these opportunities.

7 Council's Accountability Framework

7.1 Community Outcomes

This work directly contributes to the Water Quality and Quantity and Environmental Protection Community Outcomes in the Council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025 and to the new Long Term Plan currently under consideration.

7.2 Long Term Plan Alignment

This work is planned under the Rotorua Catchments Activity in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025 and in the new Long Term Plan currently under consideration.

Current Budget Implications

This work is being undertaken within the current budget for the Rotorua Catchments Activity in the Annual Plan 2017-2018 or Year 3 of the Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Future Budget Implications

Future work is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Rob Donald
Science Manager

for General Manager, Strategy & Science

12 February 2018

APPENDIX 3

Taohi Taiao Rangatahi Wananga Report

“TAIOHI TAIAO” RANGATAHI WĀNANGA

3RD – 5TH October 2017

The Ngāi Te Rangi resource management unit initiated a drive to involve our rangatahi in the environmental work that we do. To begin this journey we developed a primarily outdoors wānanga for a group of rangatahi. This was held over 3 consecutive days to provide opportunities for our group to be inspired by the outdoor classroom we call the ‘taiao’. A total of 18 rangatahi participated.

The Taiohi Taiao wānanga was focussed on connecting our rangatahi to the moana and the whenua and through practical experiences in the environment, to build confidence in our future leaders. Mātauranga o te taiao was woven throughout the wānanga program providing a practical infusion of Mātauranga Māori throughout.



To our partners that dedicated their time and expertise to the wānanga including Porina McLeod (East Coast Paddlers), Nathan Pettigrew (Life Kayaker), Tireni Ratema (Department of Conservation), and Craig Marwick (Ngamanawa Inc), Hemi O’Callaghan (Taiao Specialist), we truly appreciated the extensive knowledge and expertise that each live by. We also extend the utmost gratitude to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council staff, Clarke Koopu, Kataraina Belshaw, Sarah Ormundsen, for providing resourcing and resources that were fundamental to the delivery of this kaupapa.

Ngā mihi mahana ki a koutou ki te akonga ngā rangatahi mo te taiao, mo ngā rangatira mo apopo.

The objectives of this wānanga were;

1. To raise awareness of culture, identity and language;
2. To build capacity and confidence of rangatahi in cultural and environmental knowledge; and
3. To introduce the development of a Rangatahi Taiao Roopu.

Other outcomes from this kaupapa included; whanaungatanga - rangatahi making connections to each other and the special and places and taonga we visited; manaakitanga - building upon their own confidence levels and helping each other; kotahitanga - overcoming challenges as a group; and kaitiakitanga - caring for the environment. Watching the development of these rangatahi shows us that our future will be in good hands if they are provided with the opportunities to build their skills in the Taiao.

We initiated this wānanga with powhiri at Whareroa marae, followed by kai and some ice breaker activities to develop the whanaungatanga for our group of rangatahi. Each day began with karakia and a briefing for the day and finished with a recap.



For the afternoon of day one we proceeded into the realm of Tangaroa to learn the skills of stand up paddle boarding with Porina McLeod and East Coast Paddlers. This day connected our rangatahi with the moana and with our ancestral maunga - Mauao. An amazing race was conducted around the base of Mauao which covered a range of topics relating to kaitiakitanga.



Due to the unfortunate coastal winds on day two, we relocated our group from Mauao to McLarens Falls for a kayaking experience with expert kayaker Nathan Pettigrew. This in itself re-instilled the lessons from Tawhirimatea for our rangatahi.



Day three proceeded into the realm of Tane Mahuta with a full day in the ngahere at Waitaia Lodge learning about the surrounding native plants and history of the area.



Through these activities, we have achieved a platform for confidence building of our rangatahi by providing active experiences out in the taiao.



Each activity included a briefing about health and safety, whanaungatanga, manaakitanga, kotahitanga and kaitiakitanga. All activities throughout the wānanga were embellished with mātauranga relating to our local moana, maunga and whenua.

We did have a few challenges particularly with the weather which was utilised as a learning, to be safe out there and listen to Tangaroa and Tawhirimatea. The bush walk around the lake at Waitaia Lodge offered its own challenge with an over grown track which took much longer to walk through than anticipated. Another learning for us would be to have a dedicated photographer to catalogue images for each activity.

Feedback from our rangatahi and parents was all positive, with a particular interest to continue with moana activities for future wānanga.

We have taken on this feedback and collaborated with our Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Te Rangi CAYAD unit in January this year running a program over a 2 week period, 3 days per week. This covered additional Water Safety and Youth Day Skippers certification for our rangatahi. This kaupapa greatly advanced confidence and water safety skills of the group.

On conclusion of the RMU / CAYAD rangatahi wānanga, a workshop was held to discuss the development of the Ngāi Te Rangi Rangatahi Taiao Forum. The rangatahi group had so many ideas that they would like to follow up. Ngāi Te Rangi are committed to ensuring that their voice is heard and that we provide the opportunities for them to achieve their goals.

The following outlines the key points of the workshop.

Rangatahi Taiao Workshop



24th January 2018

BRIEF INTRO

- During these wānanga we are exposing you to the elements of the taiao.
- We are very impressed with how much you have practiced being safe on the water and looking after each other;
- You have learnt how other factors like the weather can quickly change your plans on the water;

- Te Koha a Tangaroa has been instilled --- 1. Tell someone, 2. Karakia 3. Give the 1st fish back; you have all demonstrated the learnings behind this, such as; prepare and plan for your trip both physically and spiritually and have respect for Tangaroa so that you carry out the activity safely.
- All of these things are part of our tikanga and the mātauranga. This is what we need to pass on to others.

LEADERSHIP: Our Ngāi Te Rangi Ohu Taiao unit are establishing a Rangatahi Taiao Forum that enables our next generation to play a leadership role on environmental kaupapa. So this workshop is about you taking a lead in helping us to develop that.

KAUPAPA:

1. What are the top 4 environmental issues in Tauranga Moana?

- Rubbish
- Pollution (sewage)
- Oil spills
- Loss of native plants

2. What types of things do you think we should do together to look after Tauranga Moana?

- Rangatahi are keen to be a part of Iwi Harbour Clean Up Days.
- Start a planting campaign and publicize the effort via online mediums.
- Have planting programs in schools.
- Build maara kai – gardens to grow vegetables; preferred vegetables to grow include (kamokamo, kumara, riwai, tomato, lettuce, watercress, broccoli, asparagus, carrot).
- Learn how to farm fish.

3. How does this wānanga help your physical and spiritual health?

- Builds our confidence in the water.
- Keeps us safe and healthy.
- The sharing of knowledge and communicating that with others grows our spiritual health.

From these wānanga and this workshop, the Ohu Taiao Unit gleaned that being in the moana rejuvenates and excites our rangatahi. They loved working together as a group and supported and encouraged each other in everything we completed. They acknowledge and respect tikanga and kawa and the mātauranga that flows from this.

Through this Rangatahi Taiao Roopu we have activated a platform and a voice for rangatahi to speak on environmental kaupapa and to be actively involved as kaitiaki for Tauranga Moana.

“Tauranga Moana, Tauranga Tangata!”

APPENDIX 4

IMP Mauao Constituency Stocktake Table

Hapū/Iwi Resource Management Plans Stocktake Mauao Constituency – February 2018

There are 21 completed plans lodged with the Council and recognised by the relevant iwi authority. A further 5 are in progress awaiting completion.

Copies of the completed plans can be accessed on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Website via the following link: [Hapū/Iwi Resource Management Plans \(BOPRC Website\)](#)

No. of existing HMP/IMP	In progress
Pirirakau Hapū Management Plan (2017)	Ngāti Hangarau Hapū Management Plan 2018 (new plan)
Matakana and Rangiwāea Hapū Management Plan (2017)	Ngāti Hē Hapū Management Plan (new plan)
Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016-2026 - A joint Environmental Plan for Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga (2016)	Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū Iwi Management Plan (plan revision)
Waitaha Iwi Management Plan (2014)	Ngā Potiki Iwi Management Plan (plan revision)
Ngati Tapu Ngai Tukairangi Hapu Management Plan Final (2014)	Ngāti Ruahine (plan on hold)
Tapuika Environmental Management Plan (2014)	
Te Mana Taiao O Ngāi Tamarawaho Hapū Management Plan (2014)	
Ngai Te Ahi Hapu Management Plan (2013)	
Ngati Pukenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust Iwi Management Plan (2013)	
Ngati Kahu Hapu Environmental Management Plan Tauranga, Wairoa (2011)	
Motiti Island Native Management Plan (2011)	
Ngati Whakaue ki Maketu Hapu Iwi Resource Management Plan– Maketū (2009)	

**Te Awanui: Tauranga Harbour Iwi
Management Plan (2008)**

**Whaia te mahere taiao o Hauraki - Hauraki Iwi
Environmental Plan, Paeroa/Thames (2004)**

**Nga Taonga Tuku Iho - Pirirakau Hapu
Environmental Management Plan (2004)**

**Te Whatu: Ngaiterangi Natural Resources
Environment Management Manual (2002)**

**Ngapotiki Environmental Management Plan
(Draft), (2001)**

**Voices Nga Korero Whakahiahia o Ngaiterangi
me Ngati Pūkenga (1999)**

**Ngaiterangi Iwi Resource Management Plan
(1995)**

**Nga Aukati Taonga o Tapuika me Waitaha
(1993)**

Ngati Pukenga Resource Management Plan (1993)

APPENDIX 5

Te Hapai Ora - Regional Community Outcomes Fund Application



Te Hāpai Ora – Regional Community Outcomes Fund Application

The following application can be printed
or filled out online.

Once completed, send your application to:

Address: Kotahitanga Group Strategy
c/- Bay of Plenty Regional Council
5 Quay Street
PO Box 364
Whakatāne

Email: kerry.heitia@boprc.govt.nz
info@boprc.govt.nz



Bay of Plenty Regional Council Outcomes from the Ten Year Plan 2014-2024



We have established the region's priorities and strategic direction with our partners and communities. We have collaborated to achieve integrated planning across the Bay of Plenty.

For example: Attending or organising conferences focusing on regional issues.



We facilitate and enable initiatives that boost the region's economic performance.

For example: Research to raise economic development in the region or attending a conference/course/wananga about economic development.



Our water and land management practices maintain and improve the quality and quantity of the region's water resources.

For example: Community or school water quality testing/ research projects or attending a conference on water quality.



Our planning and infrastructure provides resilience to natural hazards and flooding so that our communities' safety is improved and maintained.

For example: Civil Defence wānanga, hui, community meetings or training.



We maintain and enhance regional biodiversity and our air, land, freshwater, geothermal and coastal resources for the benefit of our communities. We support others to do the same.

For example: Research or projects where air, land, freshwater, geothermal, coastal resources are enhanced or maintained.

Sponsorship Application Form

Application details

Name of organisation: _____

Contact Name: _____

Date: _____

Amount requested: \$ _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Sponsorship criteria

The following criteria will be used to assess your application. *Please tick your answers.*

Are you applying on behalf of yourself or an organisation?

Myself Organisation

Do you or your group live in the Bay of Plenty?

Yes No

Have you or your group not received, or are not receiving any other funding from Bay of Plenty Regional Council for this activity or any other activity?

Yes No

If yes, what was the activity and what year was this approved?

Are there any potential conflicts of interest to be disclosed?

Yes No

If yes please explain:

DO YOU AGREE:

To all Bay of Plenty Regional Council media statements, advertising, and promotion surrounding the sponsored activity?

Yes No

To provide supporting notes (attached) of:

1. Outline of the sponsored event or activity details of attendance numbers
2. Media coverage or how the event will be promoted
3. A detailed budget of how the money will be spent (please include all quotes to validate budget)

Yes No

That Bay of Plenty Regional Council will have the right to use the sponsorship activity in its own promotional work and to using your submitted application material including photos in all BOPRC media?

Yes No

That Councillors and staff of Bay of Plenty Regional Council will be invited to participate in the activity at no cost where this is appropriate?

Yes No

Your activity for sponsorship

Is directly relevant in the Bay of Plenty?

Yes No

Does not exceed the maximum amount available of \$2,000?

Yes No

Is not considered a conflict of interest?

Yes No

Application Supporting Notes

1. Please provide an overview of the event for which you are seeking support.

2. List the community outcomes your activity/event falls into and give at least three examples under the relevant heading.

RC&L: _____

WQ&Q: _____

EP: _____

ED: _____

R&S: _____

3. Please give a realistic estimate of the number of visitors your event or activity could potentially attract to the region?

4. Please provide details of media coverage and how the event or activity will be promoted.

5. Please provide a detailed budget of how the money will be spent (please include all quotes to validate budget).

Expenditure	Amount
Total cash requested	

6. Please explain what benefits the event will provide for the Bay of Plenty region.

7. Please explain how the event or activity will increase the profile of the Bay of Plenty region.

8. What positive cultural impact will the event or activity have on our community?

Authorisation: I certify the information given in this document is true and accurate. Applicants confirm that any potential conflict of interests or receiving of additional funding from BOPRC have been fully disclosed. Failure to do so will result in forfeit of funding and discontinuation of any future applications.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Position: _____

Date: _____



APPENDIX 6

He Toka Tumoana Application Form



2018 APPLICATION FORM

HE TOKA TŪMOANA SCHOLARSHIP



This application form must be read in conjunction with the attached criteria. All sections of this application form must be completed for the application to be considered. Please check carefully, including the necessary supporting documents, as listed below.

Personal Details

Applicant name: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Date of birth: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Address: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Phone: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Email: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Personal statement

What are your personal aspirations, reasons for study and projected outcomes including community involvement?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Intended Course of Study

Please state your area of intended or current study and where this will be undertaken?

For example: New Zealand Diploma in Environmental Management at Bay of Plenty Polytechnic.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Please describe your intended course of study, and where it is going to take you?

For example: By studying for a Diploma in Environmental Management, I am able to either look for employment in conservation, land management or biological surveying or pursue a bachelor or master's qualification work in Council or in an Iwi or Trust Entity.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

What regional community outcome(s) (environmental protection, water quality and quantity, regional collaboration and leadership, resilience and safety or economic development) does your tertiary education/training/research align to? Give a brief explanation.

For example: By studying for by Diploma in Environmental Management, I am educating myself to find employment as a DOC officer to help protect the environment or become an Environmental Scientist to assist in improving or monitoring water quality.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Qualifications

Please list any additional qualifications or certificates you have been awarded
[Click here to enter text.](#)

Supporting Documents

Please include the following as accompanying support documents

-
- Curriculum vitae (CV) - keep it brief but attach a detailed record of learning and include hapū/iwi applications or relevant whakapapa

 - A character referee report including comments on your academic achievements

 - Synopsis of reasons to be awarded the scholarship (no more than 500 words)

 - Proof of NZ citizenship or permanent residence

 - Certified copy of your academic results

 - Proof of enrolment in study, training or research programme

Conditions and Declaration

- Scholarship holders must submit a certified copy of their previous year's record of tertiary learning prior to payment of future year's grants being made.
- On completion of study, a copy of course programme details and completion certificate will be required
- Provision of receipts and/or information about tertiary education (including photos/media releases/newsletters/brochures/PowerPoint presentations etc) where practicable/requested
- If requested, acceptance of an invitation to present to Komiti Māori/Bay of Plenty Regional Council about their studies
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council retains the right to reference the sponsored person in its own promotional work
- Tertiary education programmes, activities and/or projects that qualify for funding will be consistent with Bay of Plenty Regional Council's mission statement, statutory role, and the Regional Community Outcomes.
- The Bay of Plenty Regional Council may terminate a scholarship at any time and recoup any funds awarded, if it is satisfied that the recipient is not following the required programme of study or not otherwise complying with the conditions governing the scholarship.
- In accordance with the Privacy Act, information provided in this application will be used in the assessment of an applicant for a scholarship and potential work opportunities at the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and if successful will be retained on the successful applicant's personal file. Applications from unsuccessful candidates will be destroyed.
- Applicants will be notified as soon as practicable after the closing date.

Declaration

I [Click here to enter text](#). have read and understood the above conditions relating to the scholarships being offered and consent to the Council seeking verbal or written information on a confidential basis about me from my referees and authorise the information sought to be released by them to the Council for the purposes of ascertaining my suitability for the scholarship programme.

I will only be eligible to be formally offered the scholarship if enrolled at a tertiary institution in the year of tenure and in compliance with any other specific requirements of the scholarship for which I have applied.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Applications close on **1 March 2018**

Complete all sections and send to one of the following:

Post: He Toka Tumoana – Environmental Scholarship Fund
Bay of Plenty Regional Council
P.O Box 364, Whakatane

Email: Kerry.Heitia@boprc.govt.nz

Drop off to one of the BOPRC offices:

Tauranga - 87 First Avenue

Mount Maunganui - 6 Rata Street

Whakatane - 5 Quay Street

Rotorua - 1125 Arawa Street

For any enquiries about the scholarships please contact:

Kerry Heitia

Strategic Engagement Coordinator

Phone: 0800 884 881 extn 9254

Mobile: 027 707 8764

Email: Kerry.Heitia@boprc.govt.nz

Note: The completion of this form does not indicate any obligation on the Council to award a scholarship.

