

Rārangitake take Kaunihera

Council Agenda

Monday 8 August 2022, 7 pm
Council Chamber, Albion Street, Hāwera



Ngā Mema o te Komiti / Committee Members



Phil Nixon
Mayor



Robert Northcott
Deputy Mayor



Andy Beccard
Councillor



Mark Bellringer
Councillor



Gary Brown
Councillor



Celine Filbee
Councillor



Aaron Langton
Councillor



Steffy Mackay
Councillor



Jack Rangiwahia
Councillor



Diana Reid
Councillor



Bryan Roach
Councillor



Brian Rook
Councillor



Chris Young
Councillor

Apatono / Delegations

The Full Council's role is to carry out responsibilities under the Local Government Act 2002. It is the final decision-making authority within the Council and generally ratifies recommendations made by other committees. It is made up of all Councillors and the Mayor.

Powers that cannot be delegated

The powers that cannot be delegated by the Council are:

- (a) the power to make a rate
- (b) the power to make a bylaw
- (c) the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose

of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term plan

(d) the power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan or annual report

(e) the power to appoint a chief executive

(f) the power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the Local Governance Statement.

(g) the power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy

He Karere Haumaru / Health and Safety Message

In the event of an emergency, please follow the instructions of Council staff.

If there is an earthquake – drop, cover and hold where possible. Please remain where you are until further instruction is given.

He Pānga Whakararu / Conflicts of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interest they might have.



Rārangi Agenda

Ordinary Council Monday 8 August 2022 at 7 pm

1. **Matakore / Apologies**
2. **Timatanga Kōrero / Opening Remark**
 - 2.1 Mayor Nixon
3. **Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations**
4. **Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes**
 - 4.1 [Ordinary Council held on 27 June 2022](#) Page 8
 - 4.2 [Extraordinary Council held on 18 July 2022](#)..... Page 22
5. **Ngā Menīti Komiti me ngā Poari / Committee and Board Minutes**
 - 5.1 [Eltham-Kaponga Community Board held on 4 July 2022](#) Page 25
 - 5.2 [Taranaki Coastal Community Board held on 5 July 2022](#) Page 32
 - 5.3 [Pātea Community Board held on 6 July 2022](#)..... Page 37
 - 5.4 [Te Kāhui Matauraura held on 13 July 2022](#) Page 43
 - 5.5 [Environment and Hearings Committee held on 13 July 2022](#)..... Page 53
 - 5.6 [Policy and Strategy Committee held on 25 July 2022](#) Page 57
6. **Ngā Menīti o nga Komiti Herenga o Taranaki / Joint Committee Minutes**
 - 6.1 [Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Joint Committee held on 19 May 2022](#)..... Page 69
 - 6.2 [Taranaki Solid Waste Committee held on 26 May 2022](#) Page 75
 - 6.3 [Taranaki Regional Transport Committee held on 1 June 2022](#) Page 79
7. **Pūrongo / Reports**
 - 7.1 [South Taranaki District Museum Trust Stage II – Financial Support](#) Page 84
 - 7.2 [Funding Support for Ngāti Tūpaia for Turuturu Mōkai](#)..... Page 92
 - 7.3 [Request for new road name \(right of way\)](#)..... Page 137
 - 7.4 [Resolution under New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990](#)..... Page 144
 - 7.5 [Resignation – Chief Executive](#) Page 166

Next Meeting Date: 12 December 2022

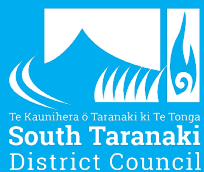
Elected Members' Deadline: 28 November 2022

8. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Report

8.1 STDC submission on National Policy Statement – Indigenous Biodiversity,
Exposure Draft Page 167

9. Whakataunga kia noho tūmatanui kore / Resolution to Exclude the Public

9.1 Ordinary Council held on 27 June 2022 Page 224
9.2 Policy and Strategy Committee held on 25 July 2022 Page 227
9.3 Personnel Committee held on 20 June 2022..... Page 230



Matakore Apologies

1. Matakore / Apologies

Leave of Absence: *The Board may grant a member leave of absence following an application from that member. Leave of absences will be held in the Public Excluded section of the meeting.*



Tīmatanga Kōrero

Opening Remark

2. Opening Remark – Mayor Nixon

The opening remark is an opportunity to comment on something positive or constructive that has happened in relation to the Council or the Community.

Next Opening Remark: To be confirmed



Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki Open Forum and Presentations

3

3. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

The Council has set aside time for members of the public to speak in the public forum at the commencement of each Council, Committee and Community Board meeting (up to 10 minutes per person/organisation) when these meetings are open to the public. Permission of the Mayor or Chairperson is required for any person wishing to speak at the public forum.



Ngā Menīti Kaunihera Council Minutes

To	Ordinary Council
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Ordinary Council 27 June 2022

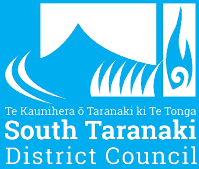
(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Council is being asked to adopt the minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held on 27 June 2022.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council adopts the minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held on 27 June 2022 as a true and correct record.



Menīti Minutes

Ngā Menīti take Kaunihera Ordinary Council Meeting

Held at the Council Chamber, Albion Street, Hāwera on Monday 27 June 2022 at 7.00 pm

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Mayor Phil Nixon, Councillors Andy Beccard, Mark Bellringer, Gary Brown, Celine Filbee, Aaron Langton, Steffy Mackay, Robert Northcott, Jack Rangiwhahia, Diana Reid, Bryan Roach and Brian Rook.

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Waid Crockett (Chief Executive), Fiona Aitken (Group Manager Community and Infrastructure Services), Liam Dagg (Group Manager Environmental Services), Gordon Campbell (Corporate Planner), Sara Dymond (Governance and Support Team Leader), Gerard Langford (Communications Manager), Becky Wolland (Governance and Policy Manager) and four members of the public.

Matakore / Apologies: Councillor Chris Young (Leave of Absence).

1. Tīmatanga Kōrero / Opening Remark

1.1 Councillor Bryan Roach

Councillor Roach reflected on his time being a councillor working with past and present Chief Executives, Council staff and under the Mayor's leadership. The Chief Executive listened to the councillors' thoughts and acted on them to make the community a better place. As this was election year he looked back on the results of the previous elections and the voting numbers for his ward which were low. He would like to see an increase of participation in the local body elections.

2. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

2.1 Peter Matich, Federated Farmers Regional Policy Manager – 2022/23 Annual Plan

Federated Farmers were pleased that the average rate on farms were decreasing in this year's Annual Plan. He acknowledged that reserves being used to keep rates low were being paid for by other Council projects. In future years this was an area that needed to be watched in terms of how those reserves were used up and how those aspects of work continued to be funded moving forward into the future.

The main points of their submission were; cut back expenses rather than increasing rates; rates should be proportionate to benefits received by respective ratepayers; use targeted rates for services where there was a high level of direct identifiable benefit; use the Uniform Annual General Charge to its maximum 30% cap in preference to increasing general rates; use Rates Remissions if people could not afford to pay high rates; increase level of upgrading on rural roads to help reduce ongoing maintenance costs; investigate a targeted forestry rate differential for road maintenance; and target proliferation of yellow bristle grass.

Examples of other councils that adopted forestry differentials were provided along with the finding of the High Court of the Wairoa District Council court case. Federated Farmers were concerned that forestry was taking over farmland more and more around the country because of the government's enticements under the Emissions Trading Scheme. Federated Farmers view farming as crucial for business and employment. Forestry mainly benefited people outside the District however it was local people who had to pay for the roads. Federated Farmers felt it was only fair that there was an increased forestry differential and urged the Council to investigate a forestry differential.

The Yellow Bristle Grass was a pest plant which spread rapidly and was targeted in the Taranaki Regional Pest Management Strategy. The irony was that spraying resulted in open bare ground, which helped it spread faster. Federated Farmers suggested a modified roadside spraying regime to retain and encourage a dense mixed species sward that enabled other more desirable species to compete against yellow bristle grass.

Mayor Nixon supported the comments made about yellow bristle grass as it was something that needed to be addressed. The Council were following the best practise guidelines developed by the Taranaki Regional Council and were watching and working with other councils in the forestry space. Rates had been reduced across the board and the Council was looking to strike a 2.85% increase. They were comfortable with where they were, maintaining the level service and keeping pressure on the infrastructure plan.

Councillor Rook queried how Federated Farmers were addressing the negative feedback on the carbons emissions from cows. Mr Matich explained that Federated Farmers would close ranks on issues like attacks on farmers because it was not justified.

In response to the query around how to achieve lower rates and increased spending Mr Matich explained that this was around the benefit to the people who paid those rates and while rates were decreasing he noted that farmers paid a lot more rates than other people per property. Federated Farmers would like to see the balance restored for the benefits farmers receive from the rates paid. There were multiple ways to achieve that.

2.2 Walter Skipper – 2022/23 Annual Plan

Mr Skipper was originally from Parihaka Marae and was honoured to be a part of the Matariki celebrations over the weekend. He looked forward to working with his own people at some stage in the future. He currently resided on Coast Road and was requesting assistance in the renewal process of fixing the road. Over the years the condition of the gravel road had deteriorated and now required replacement and widening to handle the traffic that used it. The maps only showed half the road however it continued to the end to a boat club which was well used. He also would like the roads name changed to Skipper's Domain in honour of his father and believed there was potential for the area to be made into a camping spot with facilities as it was a popular fishing area.

Mayor Nixon acknowledged the passion he had for his home. He explained that the Council were currently developing a Road Naming and Renaming Policy. The Council were not in a position to make in name changes however they were working towards that. There was no policy to extend sealed roads however they would be looked at on a case by case basis. Council officers would follow up with the queries and concerns raised.

It was explained that the rates collected in the District contributed to fixing the sealed and unsealed roads.

2.3 Ron Thomas – 2022/23 Annual Plan

Mr Thomas queried how the Council was managed. Mayor Nixon explained that the Chief Executive was the sole employee of the Council who was employed to run the Council. The Mayor and Councillors set the policy and the Chief Executive ensured the implementation of those policies through the Council staff he employed. The Council was created under the Local Government Act 2002 which was legislation passed by parliament. They were delegated as a Council to run the District.

2.4 Suzanne Thomas – 2022/23 Annual Plan

Mrs Thomas expressed her concern with the affect water was having on babies/children. Water had various chemical compounds and elements which were already existing in food products and toothpaste and Mrs Thomas believed was causing ADHD, autism, cystic fibrosis, brain injured children when they were born, thyroid issues and more. The chloride smell in her water in Waverley was still strong even after running it. People were being over inundated with fluoride and all the other chemicals.

Mayor Nixon explained that the Council had to be compliant with the rules set by Taumata Arowai, the new regulators for water. Water testing was undertaken regularly to ensure compliance. Manufacturers also had to be compliant with what was in their products.

Councillor Filbee commented that a dentist had presented to them who begged the Council to fluoridate the water in Pātea. This was two very clear conflicting positions which put the Council in a difficult position because they had people with strongly opposing views on the topic. Councillor Filbee suggested that if they did not trust the Council to provide them with quality water then make a submission to the Select Committee that the government takes the three waters or they could collect their own water and not drink the water the Council spent a huge amount of money in producing and cleaning.

3. Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes

3.1 Ordinary Council held on a 16 May 2022.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Filbee/Cr Brown)

57/22 THAT the Council adopts the minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held on 16 May 2022 as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

4. Ngā Menīti Komiti me ngā Poari / Committee and Board Minutes

4.1 Eltham-Kaponga Community Board held on 23 May 2022.

Councillor Reid queried the accuracy of the comment made about children getting sick after swimming in the pools. This would be presented to the Board at its next meeting.

RESOLUTION (Cr Mackay/Cr Bellringer)

58/22 **THAT the Council receives the minutes of the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board meeting held on 23 May 2022.**

CARRIED

4.2 Te Hāwera Community Board held on 23 May 2022.

RESOLUTION (Cr Brown/Cr Reid)

59/22 **THAT the Council receives the minutes of Te Hāwera Community Board meeting held on 23 May 2022.**

CARRIED

4.3 Taranaki Coastal Community Board held on 24 May 2022.

Councillor Roach acknowledged the history of the Lizzy Bell and the efforts to show its history. The cart was used to carry bodies up the beach off the Lizzy Bell.

A correction was noted in the sentence about the time restraints for clubs to apply for funding through the Waimate Development Levy Fund. It should say sports draw not drawer.

RESOLUTION (Cr Roach/Cr Langton)

60/22 **THAT the Council receives the minutes of the Taranaki Coastal Community Board meeting held on 24 May 2022.**

CARRIED

4.4 Pātea Community Board held on 25 May 2022.

It was requested that the sentence relating to what role the Council could play with regard to no slink calf collection be reworded to say that the Council could assist with promoting the options for disposal and ensure the farming community were aware of the contractors who could undertake this work.

In terms of the entries for the mural on the Waverley swimming pool Councillor Roach queried whether the selected winning piece of art would be used and whether there had been recognition of the winner. Ms Aitken explained that the concept of the selected winner’s art would be used however might be designed graphically. There were prizes and recognition of the winner.

Deputy Mayor Northcott acknowledged the success of having police officers in small towns. Since Waverley had a police officer the community patrol had noticed a significant reduction in cases of disorderly behaviour.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Rook/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

61/22 **THAT the Council receives the minutes of the Pātea Community Board meeting held on 25 May 2022.**

CARRIED

4.5 Policy and Strategy Committee held on 30 May 2022.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Mackay/Cr Filbee)

62/22 **THAT the Council;**

- 1. Receives the minutes of the Policy and Strategy Committee meeting held on 30 May 2022.**
- 2. Adopt recommendation 36/22 PS from the Policy and Strategy Committee;**

THAT the Council agrees to assess and approve or decline applications for funding, from the Earthquake-prone Buildings Assistance Package, in accordance with the criteria set out in the package.

- 3. Adopt recommendation 37/22 PS from the Policy and Strategy Committee;**

THAT the Council;

- a) Receives the report and notes its contents; and**
- b) Approve the Council's submission to the Ministry for Environment on their draft National Adaptation Plan for climate change, without changes.**

CARRIED

4.6 Te Kāhui Matauraura held on 1 June 2022.

An update was requested on the work Civil Defence was undertaking with community response plans. Mr Dagg explained that the plan was currently being worked on however it now required finalisation, iteration and recognition. Further conversation would take place with TEMO around this.

In terms of the Clapham Common Pou Kōrero Ms Aitken explained that Mrs Borrowes had started work on this and would liaise with particularly Ngāti Ruanui who raised it at the meeting.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Beccard/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

63/22 **THAT the Council - Te Kaunihera o Taranaki Ki Te Tonga receives the minutes of Te Kāhui Matauraura meeting held on 1 June 2022.**

CARRIED

4.7 Environment and Hearings Committee held on 1 June 2022.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Beccard/Cr Brown)

64/22 **THAT the Council receives the minutes of the Environment and Hearings Committee meeting held on 1 June 2022.**

CARRIED

4.8 Audit and Risk Committee held on 8 June 2022.

Councillor Filbee referred to the comment *it was important to ensure the best product for the best value for money was being procured* commenting that she did not totally agree with that statement as she felt in the current climate the organisation needed to be more mindful to procure things when they could in the District. She asked when the Procurement Policy would be presented to the Council for review. Mr Crockett explained that this would be presented through the Policy and Strategy Committee. He noted that there had been good conversations about local procurement, getting best value for money, direct procurement and contractors availability in the current climate.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Brown/Cr Beccard)

65/22 **THAT the Council receives the minutes of the Audit and Risk Committee meeting held on 8 June 2022.**

CARRIED

5. Pūrongo / Reports

5.1 Housing for the Elderly Policy Review

The purpose of the report was for the Council to consider the draft Housing for the Elderly Policy for approval.

Deputy Mayor Northcott supported the changes and recognised that housing for the elderly would become more in the forefront because of the increasing demand. Some of the changes made would ease the burden on rate payers to keep up with demand.

RESOLUTION

(Deputy Mayor Northcott/Cr Filbee)

66/22 **THAT the Council adopts the draft Housing for the Elderly Policy as presented with this report.**

CARRIED

5.2 Adopt 2022/23 Annual Plan, Fees and Charges Schedule and Rate Setting for 2022/23 Financial Year

The report was for the Council to review and adopt the 2022/23 Annual Plan, Fees and Charges Schedule for 2022/23 financial year and set the rates for the 2022/23 financial year. This report also asked the Council to review the proposed changes to the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land.

The Mayor and Councillors thanked staff for their efforts in preparing this year's annual plan with a fresh design on how the information was presented including incorporating a honest opinion from each councillor showing how passionate they were about their community. They were pleased the Council had been able to strike rates of 2.85% to reduce the effect of the revaluations.

Clarification was sought around the reduction in the campground fees for Waiinu Beach. Mrs Wolland confirmed the fee was correct as it was about making sure campgrounds were consistent across the District however she would follow this up and report back.

Councillor Filbee sought clarification for the reasons the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy was documented however there was no detail on rate remission on community property. Mrs Wolland explained that for the remission and postponement rate on Māori and freehold land there was a legislation change in April 2021 and that had to be in place by 1 July 2022. The Council had a separate policy which was adopted as part of the 2021-2031 LTP that covered off what she referred to. This was only for Māori freehold land.

RESOLUTION

(Mayor Nixon/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

67/22 **THAT the Council**

- a) **Receives the feedback from the six groups/individuals to the 2022/23 Annual Plan as attached in Appendices II to VII.**
- b) **Adopts the 2022/23 Annual Plan in accordance with section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002 as attached in Appendix I.**
- c) **Adopts the Fees and Charges Schedule for the 2022/23 Financial Year as set out in Appendix VIII, to come into effect on 1 July 2022, in accordance with section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 and other enactments as referenced in the document.**

CARRIED

RESOLUTION

(Cr Beccard/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

68/22 **THAT** the Council

- a) Resolves in accordance with the 2022/23 Annual Plan to raise up to \$25,443,000 of debt (\$15,443,00 of new debt to fund capital expenditure including carryforward capitals from previous years and \$10,000,000 to repay upcoming maturities in 2022/23) which will be secured by a charge over rates or rates revenue as per the Council’s Liability Management Policy.
- b) Delegates to the Chief Executive and approved signatories, authority to negotiate terms and conditions of the said debt and to use any of the approved debt and interest rate management instruments for the period ending 30 June 2023.
- c) Notes that officers will seek advice from PriceWaterhouseCoopers to ensure the best terms and conditions for the required debt are obtained.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION

(Cr Mackay/Cr Langton)

69/22 **THAT** the Council sets the following rates (all GST inclusive) under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on rating units in the District for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2022 and ending on 30 June 2023.

- (i) ***General Rate***
A general rate of 0.07987 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rateable rating unit set under Section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
- (ii) ***Uniform Annual General Charge***
A uniform annual general charge of \$690.98 for each separately used or inhabited part of a rateable rating unit, set under Section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
- (iii) ***Roading Rate***
A targeted rate for roading of 0.05274 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rateable rating unit set under Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
- (iv) ***Hāwera Business Rate***
A targeted rate set under Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of 0.06682 cents in the dollar on capital value on all rateable rating units used for commercial or industrial purposes located within a defined area of Hāwera and including areas of the former Hāwera County that are located within 1,500 metres of the former Hāwera Borough boundary.

(v) Warmer Homes Scheme Rate – Voluntary Targeted Rate

Pursuant to Section 16 of the Act a voluntary targeted rate for the South Taranaki District Council’s Home Heating Scheme of a rating unit which has been granted funding assistance for the installation of insulation or approved heating product. The rate is calculated as a percentage of the service amount (the cost of installation plus any accrued interest before added to the First Year rates)) until the service amount and the costs of servicing the serviced amount are recovered. For 2022/23 the rate will be charged as follows;

First Year Rated*	Percentage Paid This Year
2014/15	14.37
2015/16	14.18
2016/17	13.99
2017/18	13.81
2018/19	13.64
2019/20	13.47
2020/21	13.33
2021/22	13.25
2022/23	13.25

*this refers to the first year the targeted rate is added to the property.

(vi) Water Supply Rates

A targeted rate for water supply, set under Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of:

- \$632.50 for each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected to a Council operated waterworks for urban water supply schemes.
- \$316.25 for each serviceable separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (ie, that is not connected to the Council operated waterworks, but is within 100 metres of such waterworks).

An amount per water by meter connection, based on connection size and backflow prevention availability set under Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of:

- \$150 per connection for water meters that provide <= 32mm connection
- \$260 per connection for water meters that provide <= 32mm connection with backflow
- \$175 per connection for water meters that provide <= 40mm connection
- \$325 per connection for water meters that provide <= 40mm connection with backflow
- \$460 per connection for water meters that provide <= 50mm connection with backflow
- \$630 for per connection for water meters that provide > 50mm connection with backflow

Targeted rates for water supply set under Section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 based on a fixed charge per cubic metre of water provided as follows:

- \$2.75 per cubic metre for urban supplies - Town
- \$2.75 per cubic metre for urban supplies – High Users
- \$2.97 per cubic metre for urban supplies – Extra High Users
- \$1.10 per cubic metre for Waimate West rural supply metered consumers (Inaha is now included within the Waimate West water supply scheme)

(vii) Wastewater Disposal Rate

A targeted rate for sewage disposal set under Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of:

- \$747.50 for each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected to a public wastewater drain.
- \$373.75 for each serviceable separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (ie, that is not connected to a public wastewater drain but is within 30 metres of such a drain).

(viii) Eltham Drainage Area

Targeted rates for drainage maintenance works set under Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on differing classes of land within Eltham Drainage Area as follows:

- All land classified Class A – Differential 1.00.
A targeted rate of 0.01107 cents in the dollar of land value.
- All land classified Class B – Differential 0.65.
A targeted rate of 0.00720 cents in the dollar of land value.
- All land classified Class C – Differential 0.35.
A targeted rate of 0.00386 cents in the dollar of land value.

(ix) Kerbside Collection Rate

A targeted rate for kerbside collection on the following basis:

- Urban – \$195.50 for each set of bins (refuse and recycling) on every rating unit situated within the urban areas of Pungarehu, Rāhotu, Ōpunakē, Kaponga, Eltham, Manaia, Ōhawe, Hāwera, Normanby, Pātea Waverley and Waverley Beach to where the service is available.
- Rural – \$195.50 for each set of bins on every rating unit situated within the rural area where the service is available and to which the Council is prepared to provide the service.

CARRIED

Deputy Mayor Northcott queried whether ratepayers could opt out of the kerbside collection and dispose of their own rubbish. Ms Aitken explained that the kerbside collection applied to those in the area and if outside the area then they could request to be added to the collection. She would clarify this and report back to the Council.

In terms of the Warmers Homes Scheme rate Councillor Filbee asked if there was anything else more that the Council could do to support the ratepayers similar to the Warmer Homes Scheme eg solar panels. Mr Crockett explained that there was some investigations being undertaken around whether councils should be undertaking this function. This was something that could be looked at through the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan process.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Brown/Cr Rangiwahia)

70/22

THAT the Council resolves that all rates (except for water by meter and water meter services) be payable in four instalments, due on or by:

- (i) **Due Dates for Payment of Rates**

1st Instalment	31 August 2022
2nd Instalment	30 November 2022
3rd Instalment	22 February 2023
4th Instalment	31 May 2023

- (ii) **Water By Meter (and Water Meter Servicing) Rate Due Dates**

<u>Invoice Month</u>	<u>Due Dates</u>
July 2022	20 August 2022
August 2022	20 September 2022
September 2022	20 October 2022
October 2022	20 November 2022
November 2022	20 December 2022
December 2022	20 January 2023
January 2023	20 February 2023
February 2023	20 March 2023
March 2023	20 April 2023
April 2023	20 May 2023
May 2023	20 June 2023
June 2023	20 July 2023

If an invoice includes consumption over the period spanning two financial years this will be pro-rated (ie per cubic metre rate will be charged at the relevant year’s applicable rate).

CARRIED

RESOLUTION (Cr Bellringer/Cr Roach)

71/22 **THAT** the Council resolves that penalties be charged at a rate of 10% to be added on so much of any instalment (excluding water by meter rates) which remains unpaid after the due date, to be added on the following dates;

- Dates when penalties will be added*
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1st Instalment | 1 September 2022 |
| 2nd Instalment | 1 December 2022 |
| 3rd Instalment | 23 February 2023 |
| 4th Instalment | 1 June 2023 |

CARRIED

RESOLUTION (Cr Beccard/Cr Brown)

72/22 **THAT** the Council resolves that an early payment discount of 2% can be applied where a ratepayer pays the year’s rates in full (except for water by meter rates) on or before the due date of the first instalment for the year. This will be 31 August 2022.

CARRIED

Councillor Becard queried the 2% discount for early payment of rates as he was concerned that other rate payers that could not afford to pay up front for the year would have to cover the loss of income. Mr Crockett noted that there had been a robust discussion on this which resulted in the reduction from 3% to 2%. He did not believe this to be the case and said we would send a response back to the Council.

In terms of the uptake for the services Mr Crockett believed this was not a high number which might be the result of not being a significant amount. He would report back to the Council on those statistics.

RESOLUTION (Cr Filbee/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

73/22 **THAT** the Council approves that the rates shall be payable during normal business hours at any of the following locations:

- Ōpunakē LibraryPlus, Napier Street, Ōpunakē
- Eltham LibraryPlus, High Street, Eltham
- Kaponga LibraryPlus, Egmont Street, Kaponga
- Hāwera Administration Building, Albion Street, Hāwera
- Hāwera LibraryPlus, High Street, Hāwera
- Manaia LibraryPlus, South Road, Manaia
- Pātea LibraryPlus, Egmont Street, Pātea
- Waverley LibraryPlus, Weraroa Road, Waverley

CARRIED

RESOLUTION (Cr Beccard/Cr Langton)

74/22 **THAT** the Council adopts the amended Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy as set in Appendix VIII.

CARRIED

6. Whakataunga kia noho tūmatanui kore / Resolution to Exclude the Public

RESOLUTION (Cr Mackay/Cr Brown)

75/22 **THAT** the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting namely:

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1. Confirmation of minutes – Ordinary Council held on 16 May 2022. 2. Receipt of minutes – Policy and Strategy Committee held on 30 May 2022. 3. Receipt pf minutes – Audit and Risk Committee held on 8 June 2022.	Good reason to withhold exists under Section 7.	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists. Section 48(1)(a).

This resolution is made in reliance on sections 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 7 of that Act, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

Item No	Interest
1, 2 and 3	Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (Schedule 7(2)(i)).

CARRIED

7. Tuwhera anō te Hui / Resume to Open Meeting

RESOLUTION

(Deputy Mayor Northcott/Cr Beccard)

79/22

THAT the South Taranaki District Council resumes in open meeting.

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 8.29 pm.

Dated this day of 2022.

.....
CHAIRPERSON



Ngā Menīti Kaunihera Council Minutes

To	Extraordinary Council
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Extraordinary Council – To approve the submission on the Water Services Entities Bill

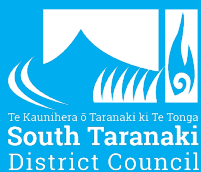
(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Council is being asked to adopt the Extraordinary Council minutes of the meeting held on 19 July 2022.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council adopts the minutes of the Extraordinary Council meeting to approve the submission on the Water Services Entities Bill held on 19 July 2022 as a true and correct record.



Menīti Minutes

4

Ngā Menīti Kaunihera Whanokē Extraordinary Council Meeting

To approve the submission on the Water Services Entities Bill

Held online on Tuesday 19 July 2022 at 9.00 am.

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Mayor Phil Nixon (Chairperson), Deputy Mayor Robert Northcott, Councillors Mark Bellringer, Gary Brown, Aaron Langton, Steffy Mackay, Jack Rangiwahia, Diana Reid.

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Waid Crockett (Chief Executive), Fiona Aitken (Group Manager Community and Infrastructure Services), Marianne Archibald (Group Manager Corporate Services), Liam Dagg (Group Manager Environmental Services), Gordon Campbell (Corporate Planner), Gerard Langford (Communications Manager) and Becky Wolland (Policy and Governance Manager).

Matakore / Apologies: Brian Rook and Celine Filbee and Chris Young (Leave of absence)

RESOLUTION

(Cr Brown/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

80/22 **THAT the apologies from Councillors Brian Rook and Celine Filbee be received.**

CARRIED

1 Pūrongo / Report

1.1 Water Services Entities Bill – Draft Submission

The Three Waters Reform Selection Committee was calling for submissions on the proposed Bill. This report seeks approval of a submission to be sent to the Select Committee.

Mr Crockett provided feedback from Councillor Filbee for the Council to consider. Councillor Filbee queried whether the submission needed to include the value of the Long Term Investment Fund. It was agreed that this was not required as the submission indicated that the Council had enough funding to commit to the infrastructure required for three waters.

Councillor Filbee had queried whether there needed to be a more specific statement regarding the Council's ability to access and influence the proposed water entities. It was agreed that this was covered.

It was noted that the submission indicated that the Council did not wish to speak to the submission however it was considered that speaking to the submission was crucial. It was agreed that the Council indicate their wish to speak to the submission. In addition it was also requested that the submission encourage the Select Committee to tour the regions to hear submissions.

Councillor Reid raised a concern regarding the cost to taxpayers and considered that this needed to be highlighted more strongly in the submission. It was considered that concerns regarding costs were covered in the submission.

Mr Crockett noted that there might be other minor changes to wording to ensure that it was in line with the Communities 4 Local Democracy submission. The Mayor confirmed this and noted that South Taranaki would also be signing the Communities 4 Local Democracy submission.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Reid/Cr Bellringer)

81/22

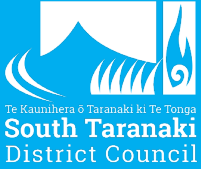
THAT the Council approves the submission on the Water Services Bill including amendments to align with the Communities 4 Local Democracy submission.

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 9.22 am.

Dated this day of 2022.

.....
CHAIRPERSON



Ngā Menīti Poari

Board Minutes

5

To	Ordinary Council
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Eltham-Kaponga Community Board – 4 July 2022

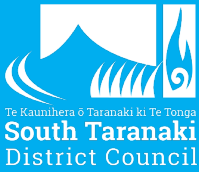
(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Eltham-Kaponga Community Board met on 4 July 2022. The Council is being asked to receive the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board minutes from 4 July 2022 for their information.
2. There were no recommendations within the minutes for the Council to consider.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council receives the minutes of the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board meeting held on 4 July 2022.



Menīti Minutes

5

Ngā Menīti take Poari Hapori o Arakamu ki Kaponga Eltham-Kaponga Community Board Meeting

War Memorial Hall, Victoria Street, Kaponga on Monday 4 July 2022 at 10.30 am

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Karen Cave (Chairperson), Sonya Douds, Alan Hawkes and Councillor Steffy Mackay.

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Mayor Phil Nixon, Marianne Archibald (Group Manager Corporate Services), Darleena Christie (Privacy and Purchasing Advisor) and two members of the public.

Matakore / Apologies: Lindsay Maindonald.

RESOLUTION

(Mrs Cave/Mr Hawkes)

32/22 EL **THAT** the apology from Lindsay Maindonald be received.

CARRIED

1. **Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations**

1.1 Shirley Hazelwood – Blocked Drain, Swadling Street, Kaponga

Ms Hazelwood commented that when there was rainfall the drain on the corner of Swadling and Dawson Streets became blocked. The water ran down her property and into the drain and her neighbour often complained to her about the blockage. She noted that the drain was currently blocked and asked whether this could be looked at.

1.2 Shane Downs – Kaponga Community Pool Usage

Mr Downs commented about the Kaponga Primary School (the School) and their pool usage at the Kaponga Community Pool. With such a small budget for swimming sessions, the School had cut back on sessions to three days per week due to the costs involved for a bus to pick the students up and having a lifeguard provided.

A submission was made to the Council last year about the state of the pool being average, for example the water was dirty with leaves, dust and debris, the water level was approximately 9 inches lower than it should be. The pool was constantly being topped up with water, therefore any heat that was in the pool would be counteracted by the cold water. He had a discussion with the lifeguard and someone at the Council near the end of the season regarding the unpleasant state of the pool facility. On a positive note, the lifeguard was very good this season.

Mr Downs advised that some years ago there was an agreement with the Borough Council at the time, as the old pool was removed from the school grounds, that the students would never be charged for using the Kaponga Community Pool. Up until 14 years ago it was free to use, then a Councillor at the time had the agreement overturned and now the School was being charged anything between \$20-\$30 per hour to use the pool.

Mayor Nixon commented that there was an ongoing issue with the pool, but he was unaware of the agreement and would follow this up. However, one thing that had changed since that era was that lifeguards were now required to be on site.

1.3 Shane Downs – Walkway between Kaponga and Hollard Gardens

In response to how walkways would benefit the Kaponga Primary School, Mr Downs commented that a walkway up to Hollard Gardens would be fantastic.

It was noted that the biggest barrier for schools to venture anywhere was the cost of buses. A track between Kaponga and Hollard Gardens would slow down traffic to start with, however bikes were a big deal for students at the moment with the implementation of the bike track at the School. Hollard Gardens was a wonderful asset for Taranaki and the School did not use it enough due to requiring transport from parents or the cost to use a bus. If there was something such as a walkway, then there would be a safe pathway to Hollard Gardens which would benefit the School and the community.

1.4 Shirley Hazelwood – Wheelchair Access

Ms Hazelwood commented that two people had approached her about the Kaponga Town Hall toilets. Events had been held recently in the Hall and those requiring wheelchair access could not get through the toilet door as it was not wide enough for a wheelchair. As the toilets needed to be accessible, she asked that something be done to enable wheelchair access.

1.5 Shane Downs – Bike Pump Track Update

Mr Downs commented that the track detail was drafted in February 2022, however it was noted that the calculations for budgeting such a project were slightly underestimated and there was a \$10,000 shortfall. A project group had been created to assist with the development of the track. The initial draft plan was for a 430m length track by 2.4m wide, since then the students had big input into the project with berms to be installed on the corners. Some kids were more cautious, therefore at each of the jumps there would now be a bail out zone and this would make kids of all ages feel safe. The original plan was to have a pump track, however now there was a similar idea to have a skills area incorporated into the track rather than being separate.

The Eltham-Kaponga Community Board provided \$5,000 to fund a 20m by 15m scooter pad, \$20,000 had been obtained by the TOI Foundation as well. The area had now been sprayed out and the construction was to begin. Once the concrete pad was complete, the activity areas would be installed, for example, quarter pipes, jumps, grind poles and other accessories for the students to play on. The scooter pad was located near the security cameras, and it was anticipated to make it a safe place for the community to enjoy. The project was definitely taking place and costs so far were \$25,000 which had been fundraised.

2. Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes

2.1 Eltham-Kaponga Community Board meeting held on 23 May 2022.

It was noted that at the Council meeting on Monday 27 June 2022, the Board was asked to confirm the accuracy of a comment made in regard to the Eltham and Kaponga pools End of Season Report 2021/22.

It was agreed that the current comment “There were concerns as children were getting sick after swimming in the pools” be amended to read “There was concern that the children could get sick as they experienced the cold conditions after exiting the water.”

Mayor Nixon commented that the Eltham Youth Projects referred to in Item 3.3 of the minutes should be added to the Items for Action. He did not want to see the momentum, or the ideas lost.

Councillor Mackay noted that having the projects itemised on the Items for Action would assist with bringing them to life by following up with the youth on their various ideas.

It was noted that there might be some ideas that the Board could look at that fed into the Town Centre Master Plans, and it was also an opportunity to utilise having a youth voice. A suggestion was to prioritise the youth ideas, then some traction could be made on what items that could be done.

Ms Douds commented that with the elections being held this year, she suggested having a youth representative on the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board. An election could be held in Eltham to elect a youth representative. The idea was that the youth representative would informally attend the Board meetings, gain more interest in what the Council was doing and become proud of their community in a leadership type role.

Mayor Nixon commented that using the idea by Ms Douds, when the Board held a meeting in Kaponga, suggested inviting the Kaponga Primary School to bring a senior student to attend the meeting. Rather than electing one youth representative to informally attend the Board meetings, the same could be applied to Eltham Primary School. That way when meetings were held several youth were able to see and experience the mechanics of the Council at Board meetings.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Douds/Cr Mackay)

33/22 EL **THAT** the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board adopts the minutes, including the amendment referenced under the Eltham and Kaponga pools End of Season Report 2021/22 from the meeting held on 23 May 2022 as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

3. Pūrongo / Reports

3.1 Local Discretionary Funding Applications

The report updated the Board on a summary of the applications received to the July 2022 Local Discretionary Fund, including the current status of the Board’s Fund.

Mrs Cave commented that under committed funds, the Board had \$1,046 for new signage at Soldiers Park, then \$505 for new signage at Soldiers Park. She noted that this required more clarification as the \$1,046 was for Soldiers Park signage and the \$505 was for the walkway signage.

It was noted that the doggy doo park dispensers had arrived, and the new signage was being printed for Soldiers Park. Councillor Mackay commented that the table might need to be updated to reflect this.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Douds/Mr Hawkes)

34/22 EL **THAT the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board receives the Local Discretionary Funding Application Report.**

CARRIED

4. Ngā Take Kawea / Items for action

4.1 Taylor Street Dog Park

It was noted that there was no answer to the question on whether contact had been made with residents for the fencing. There were three properties that still required fencing to make the Taylor Street Dog Park fully enclosed to become secure.

Most people that had property bordering the park had fencing erected years ago. One property had a farm fence due to horses being in the paddock and one fence was taken down due to a tree being logged on the fence line which was not replaced.

In response to whether the Council paid half the costs of a fence, and the homeowner paid the full amount and was reimbursed half, Mrs Cave confirmed this to be correct.

Follow-up was required on whether property owners had been contacted with regard to fencing. It was suggested that the Board recommend that the Council pay for the remainder of the fencing to be erected.

4.2 Eltham Youth Projects

The Board to discuss and prioritise the list of projects and forward a copy to the Governance Team to add to the Items for Action.

4.3 Security Cameras in Kaponga

It was noted that Ms Douds was still trying to contact Marcia from the Wheelhouse.

5. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Reports

5.1 Community Development Activity Report

The report updated the Board on progress with community development projects and activities across the District and other items of interest.

It was noted that the Community Initiatives Fund was now open for July and it was suggested that the Board remind people in the community to apply.

In response to whether the Board would consider buying defibrillators to place in the community, Councillor Mackay commented that defibrillators were located at the Eltham Four Square and the Kaponga Fire Station. However, accessibility was unknown.

Mr Hawkes noted that time was of the essence, and it was frustrating having to ring and get a code to unlock defibrillators and those located on external walls were open to theft.

RESOLUTION (Mr Hawkes/Cr Mackay)

35/22 EL THAT the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board receives the Community Development Activity Report.

CARRIED

5.2 District LibraryPlus Report – May 2022

The report covered a range of library activities and statistics across the District for May 2022.

RESOLUTION (Cr Mackay/Ms Douds)

36/22 EL THAT the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board receives the District LibraryPlus Report – May 2022.

CARRIED

5.3 Environmental Services Activity Report – May 2022

The report updated the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board on activities relating to the Environmental Services Group for the month of May 2022.

Councillor Mackay commented that the House of Science education kits were a huge tick. Recently she was able to see the kits in action at the Eltham Primary School and it was also great to see the Council interacting in the schools.

Mayor Nixon commented that it was really good to see lots of activity still occurring in the building sector. There were 95 building consents lodged in May, and the percentage of those issued in the timeframe was climbing. Some 290 inspections were carried out for the month of May with an approximate build value in the District of \$8.5m. This was pleasing to see given that these were trying times for example, contractors were hard to come by, the cost of living had increased and building materials and resources were limited.

RESOLUTION (Mr Hawkes/Ms Douds)

37/22 EL THAT the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board receives the Environmental Services Activity Report – May 2022.

CARRIED

5.4 Eltham-Kaponga Facilities Usage Report – 2021/22

The facilities usage report summarised the total usage of a range of Council owned assets and services within the Eltham-Kaponga ward.

The Community Centre was still listed in the usage report and it was asked that it be removed.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Mackay/Ms Douds)

38/22 EL THAT the Eltham-Kaponga Community Board receives the Eltham-Kaponga Facilities Usage Report.

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 11.23 am.

Dated this day of 2022.

.....
CHAIRPERSON



Ngā Menīti Poari

Board Minutes

5

To	Ordinary Council
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Taranaki Coastal Community Board – 5 July 2022

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Taranaki Coastal Community Board met on 5 July 2022. The Council is being asked to receive the Taranaki Coastal Community Board minutes from 5 July 2022 for their information.
2. There were no recommendations within the minutes for the Council to consider.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council receives the minutes of the Taranaki Coastal Community Board meeting held on 5 July 2022.



Menīti Minutes

5

Ngā Menīti take Poari Hapori o Taranaki ki Tai Taranaki Coastal Community Board Meeting

Held at Cape Egmont Boat Club, 332 Bayly Road Warea on Tuesday 5 July 2022 at 2.30 pm

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Andy Whitehead (Chairperson), Liz Sinclair and Councillor Aaron Langton.

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Mayor Phil Nixon, Waid Crockett (Chief Executive), Sara Dymond (Senior Governance Officer), Fran Levings (Community Development Advisor) and one media.

Matakore / Apologies: Bonita Bigham and Sharlee Mareikura.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Langton/Ms Sinclair)

36/22 TC **THAT** the apologies from Bonita Bigham and Sharlee Mareikura be received.

CARRIED

1. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

1.1 Liz Sinclair - Ōpunakē Business Association Annual General Meeting

The Ōpunakē Business Association held its Annual General Meeting on Monday 4 July 2022 where Raymond Cornford was appointed Chairperson and Brian Kirk as Secretary. The treasurer was still to be confirmed.

2. Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes

2.1 Taranaki Coastal Community Board Meeting held on 24 May 2022.

It was noted that Mr John Niwa had expressed his interest in the refurbishment of the Lizzy Bell and ensuring that the appropriate people assist with bringing it back to its former glory. Ms Sinclair updated that the Iwi had been contact with the Stevenson's. The Captains Table was also going into the church.

RESOLUTION

(Mr Whitehead/Ms Sinclair)

37/22 TC **THAT** the Taranaki Coastal Community Board adopts the minutes including the amendment from the meeting held on 24 May 2022 as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

3. Pūrongo / Report

3.1 Local Discretionary Funding Applications

The report provided a summary of the applications received to the July 2022 Local Discretionary Fund including the current status of the Board's Fund. This was the first round for the 2022/23 financial year and revised budgets were provided and were inclusive of any carry over from the 2021/22 year. Final figures would be confirmed and final adjustments made in the next report.

Mr Stevenson had expressed his gratitude for the Board's support with seed funding to kick start their project. It was noted that the carved mast required attention and the site tidied up.

RESOLUTION

(Mr Whitehead/Cr Langton)

38/22 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Local Discretionary Funding Report.

CARRIED

4. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Reports

4.1 Community Development Activity Report

The report updated the Board on progress with community development projects and activities across the District and other items of interest.

Mrs Levings provided an update on the placement of the defibrillator in Ōpunakē. Due to St John New Zealand already purchasing a defibrillator for the CoastalCare building the defibrillator the Board funded would now be placed on the exterior wall of the Sinclair Electrical and Refrigeration Events Centre with acceptance of the ongoing maintenance. Both defibrillators the Board funded would be installed by the Council's maintenance team the last week of July. It was being placed in view of the security camera.

Councillor Langton noted that the Ōpunakē Sports and Recreation Trust only comment was that there needed to be public education around accessing and using the defibrillator. The Board suggested an information session involving St John New Zealand to show the community how to access and use the defibrillator. It was also suggested that an article be placed in the coastal newspaper.

It was noted that the AED Locations website was not up to date which might cause confusion.

In terms of the town revitalisation plans Mr Whitehead asked how much Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency was committing towards the work. Mr Crockett explained that the Council would work with the community in identifying the key projects followed by conversations with Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency around potential funding. He imagined that there extremely tight budget would go towards road safety first and it was likely the projects would be funded out of what funding the Council had already set aside. Conversations with the Ōpunakē community would occur towards the end of the year.

The lack of knowledge around what speed vehicles should pass a stopped school bus was highlighted. The safe speed to pass a stopped bus was 20km/h.

The garden at the Ōpunakē cenotaph had started and was being reinstated to what was there.

RESOLUTION

(Mr Whitehead/Ms Sinclair)

39/22 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Community Development Activity Report.

CARRIED

4.2 District LibraryPlus Report – May 2022

The report covered a range of library activities and statistics across the District for May 2022.

The closure of libraries due to illness was noted. How this would be managed going forward was being considered by the Council.

The Rise of Puanga at the Ōpunakē LibraryPlus had 16 attendees who were provided with an interesting and informative presentation by guest speaker Maata Wharehoka who resided at Parihaka. Unfortunately, due to illness the presentation at the Manaia LibraryPlus was cancelled however this would be scheduled in for next year.

RESOLUTION

(Mr Whitehead/Cr Langton)

40/22 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the District LibraryPlus Report – May 2022.

CARRIED

4.3 Environmental Services Activity Report – May 2022

The report updated the Taranaki Coastal Community Board on activities relating to the Environmental Services Group for the month of May 2022.

Mayor Nixon commented on the amount of activity in the District with 95 building consents issued in May of which 18 were in Ōpunakē and 290 inspections carried out during the month of May. There had been \$8,568,328 worth of building works lodged in May. There was a lot of positive things happening in the District in terms of construction.

The low number of illegal dumping was acknowledged and it was pleasing that the one reported the offender was prosecuted resulting in a fine. The decrease in abandoned vehicles was also acknowledged.

RESOLUTION

(Mr Whitehead/Ms Sinclair)

41/22 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Environmental Services Activity Report – May 2022.

CARRIED

4.4 Taranaki Coastal Facilities Usage Report 2021/22

The facilities usage report summarised the total usage of a range of Council owned assets and services within the District.

Mr Whitehead acknowledged the discounted fares for buses and although he wanted to encourage people to utilise this service was mindful of encouraging people to shop local. He did not want to see buses taking people away from the area.

The Board supported the removal of the statistics on the Manaia to Hāwera bus services as it was a service that was no longer provided.

RESOLUTION

(Mr Whitehead/Ms Sinclair)

42/22 TC THAT the Taranaki Coastal Community Board receives the Taranaki Coastal Facilities Usage Report 2021/22.

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 2.57 pm.

Dated this day of 2022.

.....
CHAIRPERSON



Ngā Menīti Poari

Board Minutes

5

To	Ordinary Council
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Pātea Community Board – 6 July 2022

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

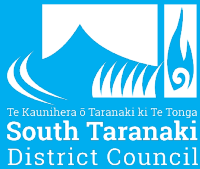
1. The Pātea Community Board met on 6 July 2022. The Council is being asked to receive the Pātea Community Board minutes from 6 July 2022 for their information.
2. There was one recommendation within the minutes for the Council to consider.
3. The Pātea Community Board moved a recommendation 36/22 PA that the Council approves the use of up to \$6,540 from the Pātea Property Reserve Fund to restore the main gate of the Pātea Freezing Works, off Portland Quay, Pātea as part of a memorial to the Freezing Works.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council;

1. Receives the minutes of the Pātea Community Board meeting held on 6 July 2022.
2. Adopts recommendation 36/22 PA from the Pātea Community Board;

THAT the Council approves the use of up to \$6,540 from the Pātea Property Reserve Fund to restore the main gate of the Pātea Freezing Works, off Portland Quay, Pātea as part of a memorial to the Freezing Works.



Menīti Minutes

5

Ngā Menīti take Poari Hapori o Pātea Pātea Community Board Meeting

Held at Hunter Shaw Building, Egmont Street, Pātea on Wednesday 6 July 2022 at 4.00 pm

Kanohi Kītea / Present: Deputy Mayor Robert Northcott, Jacq Dwyer (Chairperson), Maria Ferris, Diane Lance and Joanne Peacock.

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Mayor Phil Nixon, Marianne Archibald (Group Manager Corporate Services), Sara Dymond (Senior Governance Officer) and two members of the public.

Matakore / Apologies: Nil.

The meeting opened with a Karakia.

1. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

1.1 Doug Rosewarne – Waverley Community Patrol

Over the last six months the Waverley Community Patrol had reported 58 incidents, travelled 5,000 km and undertaken 349 patrolling hours. In 2021 there were 96 incidents reported, 9,000 km travelled and 760 patrolling hours with another 300 hours for training and administration. The Waverley Community Patrol had 15 members, too many more and there was too much time between patrolling making it difficult to retain information. Contact with the local policeman had been good.

Deputy Mayor Northcott was pleased to hear that their communication with the local policeman was good as it was important they felt safe and supported.

1.2 Doug Rosewarne – Animal Control

Concern was raised with the response time from Animal Control when an incident was reported. This resulted in the animal no longer being locatable as it was often two hours later. A recent incident occurred in Waverley where a horse was on the main road.

Ms Peacock commented that there were a few known dogs who had been attacking other animals. They had been reported and captured on private cameras which had been posted on social media.

1.3 Maria Ferris – Traffic Calming Troughs in Waverley

An update from the Community Development Team was provided on the traffic calming troughs in Waverley. The troughs would be removed and replaced with what was decided from the urban upgrade. A raised safety platform would be installed and Mrs Borrows would be looking into the scope with the engineers on how this would look. No timeline was provided.

1.4 Diane Lance – Quiz Night for Kiwi

The quiz night for kiwi was well received. There were 21 teams with an average of \$10,000 raised. Some who could not attend made donations. Nicola Andrews was commended for the work she put into the event.

1.5 Diane Lance – Waverley Community Meet and Greet

The Waverley Community Meet and Greet was held in June and was well received by the community, clubs and organisations. There were 20 plus organisations in attendance. Leeanne Morrison was commended for running this event which was intended to connect people together.

2. Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes

2.1 Pātea Community Board Meeting held on 25 May 2022.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Dwyer/Ms Peacock)

34/22 PA THAT the Pātea Community Board adopts the minutes from the meeting held on 25 May 2022 as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

3. Pūrongo / Report

3.1 Local Discretionary Fund Application

The report provided a summary of the applications received to the May 2022 Local Discretionary Fund including current status of the Board’s Fund. The end of year financial reconciliation had been completed and incorporated into the report.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Dwyer/Ms Ferris)

35/22 PA THAT the Pātea Community Board receives the Local Discretionary Fund Application Report.

CARRIED

3.2 Patea Freezing Works – Gate Restoration

The Pātea Community Board had located the original Pātea Freezing Works (the ‘Works’) main gate sign. They would like to see the steel sign restored as part of a memorial to the Works and all of the people who worked there. The location was on private land off Portland Quay (property No 11544). The estimated budget to complete the project is \$6,540 and it is recommended that the funding is allocated from the Pātea Property Reserve.

RESOLUTION

(Deputy Mayor Northcott/Ms Lance)

36/22 PA THAT the Pātea Community Board recommends the Council approves the use of up to \$6,540 from the Pātea Property Reserve Fund to restore the main gate of the Pātea Freezing Works, off Portland Quay, Pātea as part of a memorial to the Freezing Works.

CARRIED

4. Ngā Take Kawea / Items for Action

4.1 Waverley Shelter

Due to illness the project had been delayed however Ms Dywer would request an update as the Board would like to see the project completed.

5. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Reports

5.1 Community Development Activity Report

The report updated the Pātea Community Board on progress with community development projects and activities across the District and other items of interest.

Ms Lance explained that the Town Revitalisation Plan Group had met a couple of times. Mrs Borrowes was obtaining quotes and information on some new seating/benches to replace old seating at various sites. It was something that could be undertaken easily and would show that there was action happening. New rubbish bins would also be installed and there was discussion of wayfinding to link everything together. Conversations were yet to be had to discuss what the bulk of the money would be spent.

Ms Ferris was concerned that new seating and rubbish bins was not forward thinking enough to revitalise the town. Ms Lance explained that the group had decided on a *rustic rural* theme which came out of the community survey. A selection of heritage colours had been chosen that would tone in with the country theme. A motive of native flora that would be carried through new signage.

Ms Ferris would like to see a long term vision of what the community wanted to achieve so that the group could submit to future Long Term Plans for funding to undertake the next phase of the vision. Deputy Mayor confirmed that the Long Term Plan was the appropriate avenue to continue with achieving the vision for the town and agreed that the \$2 million would brighten up the town which was needed.

Mayor Nixon noted that the Council were working with the current Long Term Plan setting aside \$2 million to revitalise the towns, it was then the group and communities developing the plan to include what they wanted to achieve. There would be other budgets within Council that might be able to undertake some of that work. In another three years the Board, individuals and the community had the opportunity to submit to the Long Term Plan to continue with their vision for the town to continue the good work they started.

Council staff would provide a presentation at the next meeting on progress of the town revitalisation.

Mayor Nixon highlighted that the Community Initiatives Fund was currently open for any community groups to apply for funds. The criteria was available on the Council's website.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Dwyer/Ms Peacock)

37/22 PA THAT the Pātea Community Board receives the Community Development Activity Report.

CARRIED

5.2 District LibraryPlus Report – May 2022

The report updated the Board on a range of library activities and statistics across the District for May 2022.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Dwyer/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

38/22 PA THAT the Pātea Community Board receives the District LibraryPlus Report for May 2022.

CARRIED

5.3 Environmental Services Activity Report – May 2022

The report updated the Board on activities relating to the Environmental Services Group for May 2022.

Mayor Nixon commented on the amount of activity in the District. There were 95 building consents issued in May of which ten were in Pātea and Waverley and 290 inspections carried out during the month of May. There had been \$8,568,328 worth of building works lodged in May. There was a lot of positive things happening in the District in terms of construction.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Dwyer/Ms Ferris)

39/22 PA THAT the Pātea Community Board receives the Environmental Services Activity Report for May 2022.

CARRIED

5.4 Pātea Facilities Usage Report

The Facilities Usage report summarised the total usage of a range of Council owned assets and services, within the South Taranaki District.

RESOLUTION

(Ms Dwyer/Ms Lance)

40/22 PA **THAT** the Pātea Community Board receives the Facilities Usage Report.

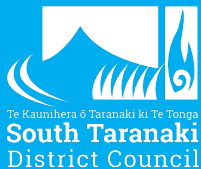
CARRIED

5

The meeting concluded at 4.48 pm.

Dated this day of 2022.

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CHAIRPERSON



Ngā Menīti Komiti

Committee Minutes

5

To	Ordinary Council
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Te Kāhui Matauraura – 13 July 2022

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

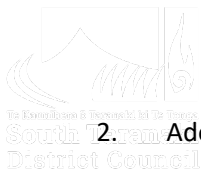
Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. Te Kāhui Matauraura met on 13 July 2022. The Council is being asked to receive Te Kāhui Matauraura minutes from 13 July 2022 for their information.
2. There was three recommendations within the minutes for the Council to consider.
3. Te Kāhui Matauraura moved a recommendation 37/22 TKM that the Council approves the Draft Road Naming Policy including the changes agreed by Te Kāhui Matauraura.
4. Te Kāhui Matauraura moved a recommendation 38/22 TKM that the Council approve the organic materials recovery Option 5: Further develop a network of multiple commercial and community facilities, via Pathway 1: Seek market solutions for combined organic waste management. If Pathway 1 does not deliver acceptable results for the Council and our partners an additional report will be provided before proceeding with Pathway 2 and agrees to further work with our Iwi and hapū partners and industry stakeholders to explore what co-investment and/or co-design might look like in the
5. Te Kāhui Matauraura moved a recommendation 39/22 TKM that the Council approves the Council's submissions to the Ministry for Environment on the NPDSIB exposure draft without changes.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council;

1. Receives the minutes of Te Kāhui Matauraura meeting held on 13 July 2022.



Adopt recommendation 37/22 PS from the Policy and Strategy Committee;

THAT the Council;

- a) Receives the Draft Road Naming Policy Report.
- b) Confirms the definition of Mana Whenua as:

Mana whenua means the Council's Iwi partners: Ngā Rauru Kītahi, Te Runanga o Ngāti Ruanui, Te Korowai o Ngāruahine, and Te Kāhui o Taranaki and their hapū.

- c) Recommends the Te Kaunihera o Taranaki ki te Tonga (South Taranaki District Council) approves the Draft Road Naming Policy including the changes agreed by Te Kāhui Matauraura.

3. Adopt recommendation 38/22 PS from the Policy and Strategy Committee;

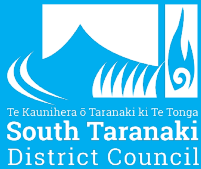
THAT the Council;

- a) Receives the Taranaki Region Organic Materials Recovery Feasibility Study reports in appendices 1-4.
- b) Recommends the Council approve the organic materials recovery Option 5: Further develop a network of multiple commercial and community facilities, via Pathway 1: Seek market solutions for combined organic waste management. If Pathway 1 does not deliver acceptable results for the Council and our partners an additional report will be provided before proceeding with Pathway 2.
- c) Recommends the Council agrees to further work with our Iwi and hapū partners and industry stakeholders to explore what co-investment and/or co-design might look like in the eventual establishment of two regional organic materials processing facilities.

4. Adopt recommendation 39/22 PS from the Policy and Strategy Committee;

THAT the Council;

- a) Receives and notes the information in this report and the implications of the NPSIB Exposure Draft (Appendix 1).
- b) Considers the implications of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity for Iwi/Māori and how our partnership approach with them might be resourced.
- c) Recommends the Council approves the Council's submission to the Ministry for Environment on the NPSIB exposure draft (Appendix 2), without changes.



Menīti Minutes

5

Ngā Take Mēniti o te Kāhui Matauraura Te Kāhui Matauraura

Council Chamber, Albion Street, Hāwera on Wednesday 13 July 2022 at 10.02 am

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Mayor Phil Nixon (Chair), Deputy Mayor Robert Northcott, Councillors Andy Beccard, Aaron Langton, John Hooker (Te Korowai o Ngāruahine), Turangapito Parata, Graham Young (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui), John Niwa (Te Kāhui o Taranaki) Paul Sullivan *online* (Te Kāhui o Rauru).

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Councillor Celine Filbee, Waid Crockett (Chief Executive Officer), Fiona Aitken (Group Manager Community and Infrastructure Services), Marianne Archibald (Group Manager Corporate Services), Liam Dagg (Group Manager Environmental Services), Reg Korau (Iwi Liaison Advisor), Rebecca Martin (Environment and Sustainability Manager), Anne Sattler (Senior Policy Advisor), Becky Wolland (Policy and Governance Manager), four members of the public, *two online*.

Matakore / Apologies: Te Aorangi Dillon (Te Korowai o Ngāruahine), Ngapari Nui (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui), Marty Davis (Te Kāhui o Rauru)

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Deputy Mayor Northcott/Mr Hooker)

34/22 TKM **THAT** the apologies from Te Aorangi Dillon (Te Korowai o Ngāruahine), Ngapari Nui (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui), Marty Davis (Te Kāhui o Rauru) be received.

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

1. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

1.1 Dean Kahu – Manutahi Marae

An application from Manutahi Marae had been received for a mobile generator which could be used during a power outage to ensure little interruption during formalities such as tangi. The generator would be available for all marae in the rohe as it was mobile. If there were slips on the road and power had been lost the generator would be used to support all marae. In response to a query regarding discussions with other marae it was noted that other marae in the area were in support of the idea and were obtaining quotes for the installation of a plug for the generator to connect to.

1.2 Andrea Rowe – Sustainable Taranaki

Sustainable Taranaki wanted to provide sustainability workshops to Iwi groups being delivered in the right way. It was hoped that the workshops would be provided by Iwi facilitators. The content of the workshops was not confirmed as engagement with Iwi to find out what they wanted specifically was required first. It was noted that Sustainable Taranaki would train Iwi facilitators who would then run the workshops.

2. Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes

2.1 Te Kāhui Matauraura Committee held on 1 June 2022

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Mr Hooker/Cr Langton)

35/22 TKM **THAT the minutes of Te Kāhui Matauraura meeting held on 1 June 2022 be confirmed as a true and correct record.**

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

3. Pūrongo / Reports

3.1 Tangata Whenua Liaison Fund 2021/22

The purpose of the report was to facilitate the consideration and distribution of the Tangata Whenua Liaison Fund grants for the 2021/22 year.

It was noted that Iwi had not reviewed the applications and would advise allocations once discussing with Iwi officers.

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Mr Young/Cr Beccard)

36/22 TKM **THAT Te Kāhui Matauraura;**

- a) Receives the applications requesting funding assistance from the Tangata Whenua Liaison Fund; and**
- b) Approves the allocation of funds from the Tangata Whenua Liaison Fund 2021/22 as presented by each Iwi.**

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

3.2 Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi – Draft Road Naming Policy

The report asked the Committee to review the Draft Road Naming Policy and consider the matter referred.

The key purpose of the report was to confirm the Draft Road Naming Policy and provide an accurate definition of Mana Whenua. The Policy was to ensure that when an application for road naming or renaming was received there was a process that the Council officers needed to follow to be accurate.

It was highlighted by Ngāruahine that the Mana Whenua of hapū was paramount. It was noted that it was expected that when an application was received the Council officers would contact the Iwi in the first instance and then be directed to hapū if required.

It was expected that the Council would contact the Iwi in the first instance and then would be directed to hapū if and when required as some were better equipped to respond than others.

It was noted that the flowchart needed to be updated as it showed that the process could bypass Iwi however this was not the case.

A partnership group could be set up to consider naming and renaming of roads. The process for naming a road would tend to come through a development application and would trigger a process. Renaming would come through directly. The process for renaming a road was more difficult than naming a new road and it was felt that a partnership group provide an efficient platform for Iwi and the Council to work together. The partnership group was not a standing committee as roads in different areas would require consultation with different people. However it was aimed to build flexibility while recognising that renaming would likely be a longer process and require more engagement.

In response to a query regarding hyphenated road names it was noted that the regulations set out by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) would need to be checked.

It was suggested that the first definition of Mana Whenua be amended to include any hapū that the Iwi identify. In response to a request to remove the h from Mana Whenua and in all names it was noted that the Te Reo Māori Policy acknowledged this however the LINZ requirements needed to be considered also.

It was noted that *culturally offensive* remain in the Policy as it was the heart of the issue and the Iwi groups wanted the Policy to reflect that rather than ignore it.

TAUNAKITANGA / RECOMMENDATION

(Mr Niwa/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

37/22 TKM THAT Te Kāhui Mataura;

- a) **Receives the Draft Road Naming Policy Report.**
- b) **Confirms the definition of Mana Whenua as:**

Mana whenua means the Council's Iwi partners: Ngā Rauru Kītahi, Te Runanga o Ngāti Ruanui, Te Korowai o Ngāruahine, and Te Kāhui o Taranaki and their hapū.

- c) **Recommends the Te Kaunihera o Taranaki ki te Tonga (South Taranaki District Council) approves the Draft Road Naming Policy including the changes agreed by Te Kāhui Mataura.**

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

3.3 Regional Organic Materials Recovery – Feasibility Study Results

The report summarised the findings of both the AATEA Consultants Limited report and Tonkin + Taylor report and presented options and recommended next steps.

A feasibility study had been carried out and AATEA consultants had engaged with Iwi and hapū to gain their feedback. There had been numerous groups identify that they had potential options for facilities and further investigation would need to be carried out to identify if there was a need to build a facility or not. It was noted that a Council owned and run facility was not the ideal option however if there was not a facility that suited the community then the option would be considered. It was noted that if Pathway 1 was not working a new report should be written before proceeding with Pathway 2.

TAUNAKITANGA / RECOMMENDATION

(Mr Young/Mr Hooker)

38/22 TKM THAT Te Kāhui Matauraura;

- a) **Receives the Taranaki Region Organic Materials Recovery Feasibility Study reports in appendices 1-4.**
- b) **Recommends the Council approve the organic materials recovery Option 5: Further develop a network of multiple commercial and community facilities, via Pathway 1: Seek market solutions for combined organic waste management. If Pathway 1 does not deliver acceptable results for the Council and our partners an additional report will be provided before proceeding with Pathway 2.**
- c) **Recommends the Council agrees to further work with our Iwi and hapū partners and industry stakeholders to explore what co-investment and/or co-design might look like in the eventual establishment of two regional organic materials processing facilities.**

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

3.4 Exposure Draft of National Policy Statement – Indigenous Biodiversity, Implications for the Council and draft submission

The report provided a summary of the National Policy Statement – Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) exposure draft from the Ministry of the Environment (MfE), highlight the NPSIB's implications for the Council and present a draft submission for review before submitting to MfE.

The NPSIB had been in the works for a long time with the first draft released in April 2020. It would mean huge resourcing and political implications. There would be large partnership component with areas of significance for Māori.

A change to the submission was requested to the second bullet point for cost and resourcing to note that the issues in many cases were due to current government reform programmes.

Ngāti Ruanui endorsed the intent of the policy statement however cautioned the Council to use words such as forced and instead to take a different approach. It was felt that the submission was cast too negatively in terms of cost and resourcing and it was requested that there be an acknowledgement of the statement to try and preserve and protect biodiversity. Ngāruahine supported the comments made by Ngāti Ruanui and suggested that the Council maintain a level of opportunity to lobby the Crown for resourcing.

TAUNAKITANGA / RECOMMENDATION

(Deputy Mayor Northcott/Cr Beccard)

39/22 TKM THAT Te Kāhui Matauraura;

- a) **Receives and notes the information in this report and the implications of the NPSIB Exposure Draft (Appendix 1).**
- b) **Considers the implications of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity for Iwi/Māori and how our partnership approach with them might be resourced.**
- c) **Recommends the Council approves the Council's submission to the Ministry for Environment on the NPSIB exposure draft (Appendix 2), without changes.**

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

Three members voted in favour, one member voted against and two members abstained from voting.

4. Ngā Take Kawea / Items for Action

4.1 Iwi- Council Partnership Strategy

Ngāruahine raised concerns regarding the Council's views on the three waters reform and the tone of the submissions that had been submitted. It was noted that there was no disrespect to any individual and all concerns raised in the submissions were regarding the model of the reform and not the reform itself. There were concerns raised that the recommendations made strengthened Manu Whenua to be a political victim with racist comments being made on social media. It was raised that there were concerns that a balanced view had not been put forward. Had these concerns been raised earlier Iwi could have provided their views which would have ensured a more balanced view being reflected in the submissions. It was noted that there was meant to be an opportunity to opt out of the reform however it was then mandated. There was disappointment that the Crown had not spoken more with the people and consultation with communities had not been managed well.

4.2 2022 Local Body Elections

Nominations for the Local Body Elections opened on Friday 15 July, including positions in the two Māori wards.

5. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Reports

5.1 Development Process – Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

The report informed Te Kāhui Matauraura of the development process for South Taranaki District Council's next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).

The WMMP went live in 2018 however there had been a lot of changes from the Ministry for the Environment (MfE). A review process was being started before implementing the new WMMP including collaborating with Stratford District Council and New Plymouth District Council.

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Mr Young/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

40/22 TKM **THAT** Te Kāhui Matauraura;

- a) **Receives and notes the information in this report.**
- b) **Provides direction on the key contacts for each Iwi and/or hapū to begin engagement workshops and co-design for this project.**

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

5.2 National Emissions Reduction Plan – Implications

The report presented Te Kāhui Matauraura with a summary of the first national Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) "Te hau mārohi ki anamata", which was published in May 2022.

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Cr Beccard/Cr Langton)

41/22 TKM **THAT** Te Kāhui Matauraura considers the implications of the National Emissions Reduction Plan for Iwi/Māori and Council's partnership approach.

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

5.3 STDC Climate Change Risk Assessment Stage 1

The report informed Te Kāhui Matauraura of the findings from Stage 1 of the Council's Climate Change Risk Assessment.

Stage 1 of the Climate Change Risk Assessment had to be completed and include a long list of every possible climate change issue that could be thought of. Stage 2 had begun and teams were ranking and prioritising the risks. In response to a query regarding where the Council was on the continuum it was noted that this had not been considered in the starting phase as the first stage was about understanding where the Council was at.

It was queried if there was a way to identify the difference between natural coastal erosion and climate change effects. It was noted that it was possible to identify coastal erosion as well as identify where climate change had been sped up process. A research project had been carried out to look at historic shoreline changes since aerial imagery began.

It was noted that the report from Tonkin + Taylor used blanket statements for communities which did not provide a positive reflection of the town. It was queried how statements made around the socio-economic status of towns was relevant to climate change. The aim of these statements was to reflect that areas might struggle to make changes. It was suggested that statements such as social deprivation be made in a more general sense rather than focussing on specific towns.

In response to a query regarding the Pātea hydro dam it was noted that overtopping due to a major flood had been seen happening in several countries however once the Council started ranking the risks it was likely to be ranked low in terms of importance to Act.

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Mr Young/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

42/22 TKM **THAT** Te Kāhui Matauraura receives and notes the information contained in the Climate Change Risk Assessment Stage 1 Report (Attachment 1) and risk spreadsheet (Appendix 1).

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

5.4 Environmental Services Activity Report – May 2022

The report provided an update on activities relating to the Environmental Services Group for the month of May 2022.

The number of new houses being built was sitting just under ten houses per month. May had not been a good month for dog attacks and was to be a focus for the compliance team. It was highlighted that there was a lot of work happening in the Environment and Sustainability space.

It was noted that Boffa Miskell had been engaged for the District Plan change. Ngāti Ruanui requested a meeting with Boffa Miskell and the Council to discuss the District Plan.

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Cr Beccard/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

43/22 TKM **THAT** Te Kāhui Matauraura receives the Environmental Services Activity Report – May 2022.

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

5.5 Community Development Activity Report

The report provided an update on progress with community development projects and activities across the District and other items of interest.

Community engagement for the combined facility in Manaia was to begin. In response to a query regarding Iwi engagement for the Ōpunakē loop trail it was noted that local hapū had been involved.

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Cr Langton/Mr Niwa)

44/22 TKM THAT Te Kāhui Mataura receives the Community Development Activity Report.

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

5.6 Infrastructure Services Activity Report

The report provided an update on recent and current activities by the Infrastructure Services Group across the District and other items of interest.

In response to a query regarding the new bore in Pātea it was noted that it was to increase the resilience of the supply.

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Deputy Mayor Northcott/Cr Beccard)

45/22 TKM THAT Te Kāhui Mataura receives the infrastructure Services Activity Report.

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

5.7 Te Maruata Update

The report provided an update on the main points of work being undertaken on the Committee’s behalf within Te Maruata.

It was noted that John Hooker was attending one day of the conference.

MŌTINI / RESOLUTION

(Mr Niwa/Mr Young)

46/22 TKM THAT Te Kāhui Mataura receives the Te Maruata report for their information.

TAUTOKO / CARRIED

6. Take Whānui / General Issues

6.1 Funding to support maintenance of Urupā

It was suggested that looking at New Plymouth District Council’s approach to supporting urupā could be utilised and implemented by South Taranaki District Council.

**Ko te wā whakamutunga 12.01 o te ata.
Meeting closed at 12.01 pm.**

(Ko te rangi / dated this)

(te rā o / day of)

2022.

.....
TIAMANA / CHAIRPERSON



Ngā Menīti Komiti

Committee Minutes

5

To	Ordinary Council
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Environment and Hearings Committee – 13 July 2022

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Environment and Hearings Committee met on 13 July 2022. The Council is being asked to receive the minutes from 13 July 2022 for their information.
2. There were no recommendations within the minutes for the Council to consider.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council receives the minutes of the Environment and Hearings Committee meeting held on 13 July 2022.



Menīti Minutes

5

Ngā Menīti take o te Komiti Taiao me ngā Whakawā Environment and Hearings Committee

Held in Council Chamber, Albion Street, Hāwera on Wednesday 13 July 2022 at 4.00 pm

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Councillors Andy Beccard (Chairperson), Steffy Mackay, Aaron Langton *online* and Deputy Mayor Robert Northcott.

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Liam Dagg (Group Manager Environmental Services), Rebecca Martin (Environment and Sustainability Manager), Sara Dymond (Governance and Support Team Leader) and Jess Sorensen (Planning and Development Manager).

Matakore / Apologies: Councillor Diana Reid.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Mackay/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

16/22 EH **THAT the apology from Councillor Diana Reid be received.**

CARRIED

1. Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes

1.1 Environment and Hearings Committee on 1 June 2022.

Mr Dagg noted that the discussions on tiny homes would feed into the website information and FAQs.

RESOLUTION

(Deputy Mayor Northcott/Cr Mackay)

17/22 EH **THAT the Environment and Hearings Committee confirms the minutes from the meeting held on 1 June 2022 as a true and correct record.**

CARRIED

2. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Report

2.1 Environmental Services Activity Report – May 2022

The report updated the Environment and Hearings Committee on activities relating to the Environmental Services Group (the Group) for the month of May 2022.

In terms of the building consents there were eight new houses this month which was consistent over the last couple of months. In the month of May there were 40 additional lots alone which was quite a few when looking at the portion of the number of subdivisions processed that month.

The statistics for animal control needed considerable improvement. The annual reporting for the Department of Internal Affairs on animal control statistics was being completed which would be used as a basis to build on. Currently the Council used plastic dog tags, Councillor Mackay asked if there was a possibility to use metal tags which could be reissued and meant they would not end up in landfill. Ms Martin explained that this had been investigated two years prior however at that time there were legal issues around the Act that did not allow metal tags. Since then, councils were using metal tags. She was currently having correspondence with the Regulatory Team about rolling this out next year

The primary report from the structural engineer had been received for the Pātea Cool store which identified it as significantly dangerous. The Council had an avenue through the Building Act to act immediately.

A key take away from the Bonny Glenn site visit for Councillor Mackay was that organic material was vital as part of their engineered system for decomposition. If organic waste was removed then what affect would that have on their system. Ms Martin explained that a lot of councils around the country were lobbying the Ministry for the Environment (MfE). If the separate collection of organics waste was mandated through MfE then landfills and MfE would need to have ongoing conversations on how they would manage their landfills.

Another key take from the EasyEarth site visit was that their system was simple however there was not a huge market for their end product which raised the question of constructing a composting facility. Ms Martin noted that if the Council was to explore building a facility a key part of the procurement process would be a criteria around what would the end product be but also what could be done with the end product and how would it be marketed.

In response to the query around the activity in the resource consent space and material availability Mrs Sorensen explained that building consents were lower which was typical for this time of year however was not the same as last year. Typically, the Council tracked at 70 live consents however there were currently 50 consents being processed. This was not reflective of the overall decrease in consents. The influx of subdivisions seen late last year was what was currently being developed. The issues around availability of material was improving, the hardest materials to source was treated timber because New Zealand could not treat it as fast as it was needed, and coil for iron.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Mackay/Cr Langton)

18/22 EH THAT the Environment and Hearings Committee receives the Environmental Services Activity Report – May 2022.

CARRIED

2.2 Natural Environments Fund – End of Year Activity Report 2021-22

The report provided an end of year activity summary for the Natural Environments Fund (the Fund) for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

The Fund was well prescribed this year and there was a waiting list for August when the Fund went live. There might be more applications than funding. Given the implications of the National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity the Council might need to look at increasing the amount in the Fund significantly in the future however that decision would be made when it was gazetted.

In terms of the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES) the Committee acknowledged the necessity for additional staff dedicated to the implementation. Ms Martin explained that not only would the Council need to map Natural Significant Areas (SNA) across the District and undertake ground truthing she believed a strong landowner engagement team would be required.

There was discussion around eligibility of the Fund, Ms Martin explained that there was a criteria for what type of project that could be applied for. It was queried if a SNA was found on a farm whether the farm was required to continue to pay rates on that area. Ms Martin explained that this was not clear however if it was QEII the Council did a rate rebate. Mr Dagg added that the objectives and policies of the exposure draft points the Council towards having those conversations around what an offset mitigation package might look like. He agreed that either at a district council or regional level there would be a significant increase group of people engaged to undertake the ground truthing of talking to landowners however this was yet to be discussed and determined.

Councillor Langton added that there needed to be a lot of support for staff and landowners around this.

Mr Dagg noted that the capacity and capability of Iwi to resource up in this area would be challenged as well.

RESOLUTION (Cr Mackay/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

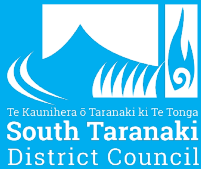
19/22 EH THAT the Environment and Hearings Committee receives the Natural Environments Fund end of year activity report for 2021/22.

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 4.30 pm.

Dated this day of 2022.

.....
CHAIRPERSON



Ngā Menīti Komiti

Committee Minutes

5

To	Ordinary Council
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Policy and Strategy Committee – 25 July 2022

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Policy and Strategy Committee met on 25 July 2022. The Council is being asked to receive the Policy and Strategy Committee minutes from 25 July 2022 for their information.
2. There were four recommendations within the minutes for the Council to consider.
3. The Policy and Strategy Committee moved a recommendation 47/22 PS that the Council agrees to close the unmaintained portion of Braemore Road over the winter period.
4. The Policy and Strategy Committee moved a recommendation 48/22 PS that the Council authorises the Chief Executive to submit a proposal to access all or some of the Tranche 1 Better Off funding.
5. The Policy and Strategy Committee moved a recommendation 49/22 PS that the Council approves the organic materials recovery Option 5: Further develop a network of multiple commercial and community facilities, via Pathway 1: Seek market solutions for combined organic waste management; agrees to further work with our Iwi and hapū partners and industry stakeholders to explore what co-investment and/or co-design might look like in the eventual establishment of two regional organic materials processing facilities; and approves the lodging of an application to the Ministry for the Environment's (MFE) National Waste Minimisation Fund (if required).
6. The Policy and Strategy Committee moved a recommendation 50/22 PS that the Council approves the Draft Road Naming Policy including the changes agreed by Te Kāhui Matauraura.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council;

1. Receives the minutes of the Policy and Strategy Committee meeting held on 25 July 2022.

2. Adopt recommendation 47/22 PS from the Policy and Strategy Committee;

THAT the Council agrees to close the unmaintained portion of Braemore Road to vehicular access (excluding landowners and residents of the portion of road) over the winter period as prescribed in the Council's Roading Bylaw.

3. Adopt recommendation 48/22 PS from the Policy and Strategy Committee;

THAT the Council;

- a) Authorises the Chief Executive to submit a proposal to access all or some of the Tranche 1 Better Off funding before 30 September 2022.
- b) Notes the proposed projects/programmes being put forward for the Better Off funding package meet the criteria for the funding.

4. Adopt recommendation 49/22 PS from the Policy and Strategy Committee;

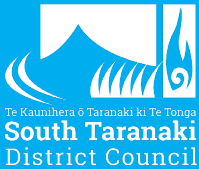
THAT the Council;

- a) Receives the Taranaki Region Organic Materials Recovery Feasibility Study reports in appendices 1 - 4.
- b) Approves the organic materials recovery Option 5: Further develop a network of multiple commercial and community facilities, via Pathway 1: Seek market solutions for combined organic waste management. If Option 5, Pathway 1 process does not deliver acceptable results for the councils and our partners, Council officers will bring another report back to Council to decide on next steps around developing a full concept plan for the network of facilities, including a detailed business case, facility types, design and locations, and procurement and market development plans.
- c) Agrees to further work with our Iwi and hapū partners and industry stakeholders to explore what co-investment and/or co-design might look like in the eventual establishment of two regional organic materials processing facilities.
- d) Approves the lodging of an application to the Ministry for the Environment's (MFE) National Waste Minimisation Fund (if required) when it opens in October 2022 to seek Government co-funding to progress Option 5, Pathway 1.

5. Adopt recommendation 50/22 PS from the Policy and Strategy Committee;

THAT the Council;

- a) Receives the Draft Road Naming Policy Report;
- b) Recommends Te Kaunihera o Taranaki ki te Tonga (South Taranaki District Council) approves the Draft Road Naming Policy including the changes agreed by Te Kāhui Matauraura.



Menīti Minutes

5

Ngā Menīti take o te Komiti Kaupapa Here me te Rautaki Policy and Strategy Committee

Held in the Council Chamber, Albion Street, Hāwera on Monday 25 July 2022 at 1.00 pm.

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Mayor Phil Nixon, Deputy Mayor Robert Northcott, Councillors Andy Beccard, Mark Bellringer *online*, Gary Brown, Celine Filbee, Aaron Langton, Steffy Mackay, Jack Rangiwhahia *online*, Diana Reid, Brian Rook and Chris Young.

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Karen Cave (Eltham-Kaponga Community Board Representative), Jacq Dwyer (Pātea Community Board Representative), Fiona Aitken (Acting Chief Executive), Marianne Archibald (Group Manager Corporate Services), Liam Dagg (Group Manager Environmental Services), Sara Dymond (Governance and Support Team Leader), Rebecca Martin (Environment and Sustainability Manager), Katherine Pollard (Senior Tenancy and Facilities Officer), Anne Sattler (Senior Policy Advisor), Phil Waite (Recreation and Facilities Manager), Scott Willson (Business Development Manager), Becky Wolland (Policy and Governance Manager) and Kelvin Wright (Venture Taranaki).

Matakore / Apologies: Councillor Bryan Roach and Wayne Bigham (Te Hāwera Community Board Representative).

RESOLUTION

(Deputy Mayor Northcott/Cr Beccard)

44/22 PS **THAT** the apologies from Councillor Bryan Roach and Wayne Bigham (Te Hāwera Community Board representative) be received.

CARRIED

1. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Report

1.1 Quarterly Economic Development and Tourism Report to 30 June 2022

The report provided a combined update of activities of the Economic Development and Tourism units and presents the quarterly report from Venture Taranaki Trust (VTT).

Mr Willson outlined that the report was an excellent summary of a busy three months. Mayor Nixon added that it was great to see that the South Taranaki Business Park was progressing. He was disappointed that the Taste of Taranaki Pop-Up was not showing a viable proposition at this stage however he hoped it could happen at some stage. This was one he would like to keep on the agenda. There was a lot of positivity in the District for quarter four.

Mr Wright had been in the District this morning meeting with Ngāruahine about branching out opportunities and looking at property to establish more presence in South Taranaki. It was difficult to have an impact when not present.

VTT had four new trustees rapidly shifting the Board from being passive to highly engaged and full of ideas. This was being defined into the plan for the year ahead. VTT was establishing a set of metrics for measuring the value VTT created across the region through all of their activities. The statistics from the Section 17A review undertaken prior to Christmas showed that 76% of respondents valued the VTT brand as a high level view; 55% could articulate what VTT's role was; and 50% recognised it provided value for money. The VTT Customer Satisfaction Survey continued to show a high satisfaction level of 98%. Given the respondents to the survey were a mix of both, enablers, funders, stakeholders, councils, business leaders and clients the 50% value for money figure was a strong indication of work to be done in communications upwards and sideways. This would certainly be a focus for the year ahead to ensure people understood what VTT was doing and more so what they were not doing.

VTT was currently undertaking a cost out phase and government funding into the region had taken a massive dive with a forecast of \$1 million for next year. VTT was moving to new premises saving them a significant amount and their final budgets would likely result in the loss of employees. It was about the right size organisation to be efficient through to 2024 until the next Long Term Plan and VTT could have key discussions about core funding.

Mayor Nixon was pleased that VTT was planning to have a greater presence in South Taranaki. The statistics for referrals and engagement was significantly high and enterprise support and enablement was \$91,040. In terms of the Branching Out project it was interesting looking at the different diversification of agriculture in South Taranaki and being able to compliment what was happening. The Council did need to look at the footprint in a dairy based community.

Councillor Beccard alluded to the government funding for infrastructure development. He queried whether the Council had applied for this funding because he believed this was what the District needed to help build the infrastructure required to support development. Ms Aitken explained that the reasons the Council did not apply for this funding was due to the criteria and timing as far as having projects ready that could be completed in the time allowed.

Councillor Filbee wondered if it was time for VTT to revisit some of their KPIs as they provided the Council an overview of the value VTT provided to the organisation. The figures were valuable however would find it useful if the Council received an annual report that provided the previous and current year's budgets and actuals so the Council could benchmark them from year to year. Mr Wright agreed that a review was required however noted that some of the KPIs were Long Term Plan measures that could not be changed until 2024. The Business Confidence Survey was a worthwhile read and showed that things had moved south in terms of people's perception and optimism towards the future.

In the Business Survey when asked what businesses expected the general business situation to be in Taranaki in the next 12 months 41% of responded it would deteriorate. Councillor Bellringer asked if VTT had any plans to support businesses. Mr Wright explained that outside of their core programme services there were no specific plans. This figure was significantly worse this quarter. There had been a real turn in the last three months in the business confidence area.

VTT had an Enterprise Advisor who provided business support however in terms of any significant ability for VTT to start up a new program to support businesses VTT simply did not have the funding achieve this. Deputy Mayor Northcott queried whether there were any specific drivers for the lack of confidence. Mr Wright commented that the second wave of COVID-19 had a significant impact on the hospitality sector. The high inflation in the last year was a real driver for people to look at moving jobs. In his opinion it was labour market and cost driven. These were national issues not just regional.

RESOLUTION**(Cr Mackay/Cr Young)**

45/22 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives the Quarterly Economic Development and Tourism Report to 30 June 2022**

CARRIED

2. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whanui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

2.1 Braemore Road – Email from Harley and Krystal Froggatt

Ms Aitken relayed an email from Mr and Mrs Froggatt who apologised for not being in attendance because of the recent bad weather a slip had covered the track making it impassable. It had been a long year for their family as they had purchased the property a year prior with dreams to live off the grid and off the land however this had not eventuated. From being shot at on the track to poachers shooting towards their home, thieves attacking their property and the financial loss from the access of their vehicles and maintenance of the track to the emotional damage to their family. To feel safe and secure on their property the Froggatts were requesting that part of Braemore Road be closed during the winter months. If the road was closed the Froggatts felt that they would be able to enjoy life again and allow them to maintain the track to ensure full access and stop the majority of poachers and illegal activity occurring. Their lives could change for the better. The Council were asked to put themselves in their shoes. Additional photographs of the road were provided.

3. Whakaae i Ngā Mēniti / Confirmation of Minutes

3.1 Policy and Strategy Committee held on 30 May 2022.

RESOLUTION**(Cr Filbee/Cr Mackay)**

46/22 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee adopts the minutes from the meeting held on 30 May 2022 as a true and correct record.**

CARRIED

4. Pūrongo / Reports

4.1 Seasonal Closure of Braemore Road – Unmaintained Road

The purpose of the report was to seek approval from the Council to close a portion of Braemore Road to vehicular access during the winter period (1 May to 31 October).

Mayor Nixon noted that the winter period in the Council's Roding Bylaw was 1 June to 31 October and asked that this be brought in line with the Policy.

Ms Aitkin explained that Council staff visited Braemore Road and met with the Froggatts and photographs provided were an accurate representation of that unmaintained portion of road. They talked about the damage caused by four wheel drives making it impassable. The Froggatts were the only residents on that piece of unmaintained road who required access. There were other landowners who irregularly accessed their land and the Council's Roding Team had contacted them to verify their statements.

Mayor Nixon was concerned with this type of behaviour and supported doing what the Council could to support them. He had seen first hand what damage four wheel drives could cause. He appreciated that some people enjoyed this however it should not be done on public road that then made it difficult for people to access their property.

In response to the query around the use of firearms and whether this was being undertaken illegally Ms Aitken explained that police did verify that they had been called to incidents and the Froggatts had supplied a photograph with a person on a motor bike holding a gun. There had also been shots at their property.

Councillor Filbee was familiar with this because the Kiwi Trust had 12 km of trap line on Braemore Road. There was some DOC land adjacent and further up the road and with a DOC permit people were legally allowed to hunt on that land. Kiwi Trust staff also had concerns of people with guns as this was reasonably remote. Restricting access from both end of the road would make it difficult for those people to access this area. The Froggatts said that last year they had spent \$80,000 on road maintenance which they were happy to maintain if they were the only users. Ms Aitken confirmed that a gate would be erected at both ends however when staff visited prior to winter they could not get much past their property until the road was impassable by vehicle due to it being narrow.

Councillor Rook queried whether there needed to be consideration for making the road private property. Ms Aitken commented that permanently closing the road involved a rigorous legislation process and temporarily closing the road over a period of time would provide a more immediate solution. The area was a popular summer jaunt for mountain bikers and it was important for Council to balance recreational use versus property owner rights.

RECOMMENDATION

(Cr Beccard/Cr Langton)

47/22 PS

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends the Council agrees to close the unmaintained portion of Braemore Road to vehicular access (excluding landowners and residents of the portion of road) over the winter period as prescribed in the Council's Roding Bylaw.

CARRIED

4.2 3 Waters Reform – Tranche 1 Better Off Funding

The report asked the Council to consider accepting Tranche 1 of the Government's Better Off funding.

Ms Aitken explained that the Better Off funding was coming in two tranches, the first tranche for South Taranaki was \$4.55 million available if a funding agreement was signed by 30 September and a proposal submitted that met the criteria. The second tranche was \$13.65 million which became available 1 July 2024. Initially the Council were told that if they did not uplift some or all of the tranche 1 funding it would not be carried over, however this was then retracted. There was a risk that a change in policy or government could overturn this decision and the funding would then become unavailable. It was made clear that by uplifting some or all of the funding did not mean the Council could not continue to oppose the 3 waters reform. There were examples of councils who were signing the funding agreement, uplifting the funds and continuing to oppose the reform without any repercussions.

The first tranche of funding had to be for projects that were new or would significantly enhance the community. At a recent workshop Councillors supported the planting reforestation and this project would be the recommended project for the funding.

Mayor Nixon recognised that there had been discussions on this with differing thoughts. It was a significant amount of money and he was happy with what was being proposed however in their application would like it reinforced that the Council would continue to oppose the government’s current waters reform. This was supported by Councillors.

Councillor Beccard was against the three waters reform and hoped that the Council would not be seen as supporting the government by accepting the funding.

Councillor Filbee saw this as an incredible opportunity for the Council to fast track some of the initiatives spread out over many years. The reforestation offered great opportunities for placemaking enabling for recreational facilities as part of that reforestation plan.

Ms Aitken explained that whilst there was a group opposing the reform each individual council would make their own decision on if they accept the funding.

Councillors agreed that the Council would be doing their ratepayers a disservice if they did not take the funding.

RECOMMENDATION (Deputy Mayor Northcott/Cr Mackay)

48/22 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends that the Council;**

- a) Authorises the Chief Executive to submit a proposal to access all or some of the Tranche 1 Better Off funding before 30 September 2022.**
- b) Notes the proposed projects/programmes being put forward for the Better Off funding package meet the criteria for the funding.**

CARRIED

Councillor Beccard voted against the motion and requested that his vote against be recorded.

4.3 Regional Organic Materials Recovery – Feasibility Study Results

The purpose of the report was to present five options and two potential pathways for the next steps in further developing this project to achieve outcomes developed jointly with Iwi and hapū and engagement with key industry organic waste producers. The report seeks Council approval to progress the preferred Option 5 and Pathway 1.

Ms Martin noted that there had already been some detailed discussion on this. The report was recommending a mixture of community based solutions which would be undertaken as business as usual. The Council would approach the market and find out what could be provided as a solution for the facility based on the feasibility study. The reason for this approach was because the market indicated a solution and wanted to build a facility for the Council to use. The next stage would be to put out for expressions of interest and work with Council partners and Iwi.

Mayor Nixon believed Option 5, Pathway 1 provided the Council flexibility. He noted that ANZCO Foods Eltham had been missed from the reporting from the Tonkin + Taylor report. At the recent Bonny Glen Landfill site visit the operator spoke several times around how their operation rotted down and organic material was a critical part of that. He queried what impact removing organic material would have on the operation. Ms Martin explained that it was government who were asking councils to remove organic waste out of their collections. She was aware that operations like Bonny Glen Landfill were speaking with government and they would need to figure out what would replace the organic materials to make landfills work.

In terms of the well resourced community based composting facilities Deputy Mayor Northcott queried the economics of them and whether support for start up and maintenance was required. Ms Martin explained that the Council would support those groups forming and would also undertake some work with households. Where this had worked well in other towns was when they had a strong community group who lead it and then the council supported them through logistics and funding.

In terms of whether slink calves could become an issue Mayor Nixon explained that farmers were now required to manage the disposal of them on farm.

RECOMMENDATION

(Cr Filbee/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

49/22 PS

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends that the Council;

- a) **Receives the Taranaki Region Organic Materials Recovery Feasibility Study reports in appendices 1 - 4.**
- b) **Approves the organic materials recovery Option 5: Further develop a network of multiple commercial and community facilities, via Pathway 1: Seek market solutions for combined organic waste management. If Option 5, Pathway 1 process does not deliver acceptable results for the councils and our partners, Council officers will bring another report back to Council to decide on next steps around developing a full concept plan for the network of facilities, including a detailed business case, facility types, design and locations, and procurement and market development plans.**

- c) **Agrees to further work with our Iwi and hapū partners and industry stakeholders to explore what co-investment and/or co-design might look like in the eventual establishment of two regional organic materials processing facilities.**
- d) **Approves the lodging of an application to the Ministry for the Environment's (MFE) National Waste Minimisation Fund (if required) when it opens in October 2022 to seek Government co-funding to progress Option 5, Pathway 1.**

CARRIED

4.4 Kaupapa Here Whakaingoatia Huarahi – Draft Road Naming Policy

The report asked the Komiti Kaupapa Here me te Rautaki to review the Draft Road Naming Policy (the Draft Policy) and approve the Draft Policy with any changes.

Mrs Wolland commented that as mentioned at Te Kāhui Matauraura and to the Road Naming Group the Policy would need to be tested and would potentially need to be brought back to the Council to address any issues uncovered through that testing.

In terms of the definition of mana whenua there had been no response to date so supported recommending to the Council to approve the Draft Road Naming Policy including the changes agreed by Te Kāhui Matauraura.

RECOMMENDATION

(Cr Filbee/Deputy Mayor Northcott)

50/22 PS THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends that the Council;

- a) **Receives the Draft Road Naming Policy Report;**
- b) **Recommends Te Kaunihera o Taranaki ki te Tonga (South Taranaki District Council) approves the Draft Road Naming Policy including the changes agreed by Te Kāhui Matauraura.**

CARRIED

5. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Report

5.1 Development Process – Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

The purpose of this report was to inform the Council of the development process for the next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Ms Martin explained that once the new Council was formed then new councillors would workshop the key action items which would include the organic waste facility.

RESOLUTION

(Cr Mackay/Cr Langton)

51/22 PS THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives and notes the information in the Development Process – Waste Management and Minimisation Plan report.

CARRIED

5.2 National Emissions Reduction Plan - Implications

The purpose of the report was to present a summary of the first national Emissions Reduction Plan which was published in May 2022.

Ms Martin noted that a large proportion of the actions in the report were assigned to local government to implement which went across all Council’s activities.

In response to the query around how the Climate Emergency Response Fund would be allocated Ms Martin explained that the Fund was for specific projects that would be applied for. Projects could be anything that was dealing with emissions reduction or adaptation to climate change.

Ms Martin noted that when the Council was developing the next Long Term Plan these actions and those in the adaptation plan needed to be carefully considered to be able to get them completed in the next Long Term Plan.

RESOLUTION **(Cr Reid/Cr Young)**

52/22 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives and notes the information in the National Emissions Reduction Plan – Implications report.**

CARRIED

6. Nga Tōkeketanga kia noho tūmatanui kore / Resolution to Exclude the Public

RESOLUTION **(Cr Beccard/Deputy Mayor Northcott)**

53/22 PS **THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:**

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1. Confirmation of Policy and Strategy Committee minutes 30 May 2022.	Good reason to withhold exists under Section 7.	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists. Section 48(1)(a)
2. Leave of Absence.		
3. Report – Princes Street, Hāwera – Housing for the Elderly Proposed Purchase		

This resolution is made in reliance on sections 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 7 of that Act, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

Item No	Interest
1, 2 and 3	Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice of disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (Schedule 7(2)(i)).

CARRIED

7. Tuwhera anō te Hui / Resume to Open Meeting

RESOLUTION

(Cr Beccard/Cr Langton)

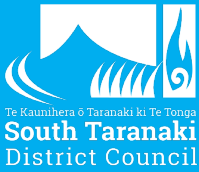
57/22 PS THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee resumes in open meeting.

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 2.39 pm.

Dated this day of 2022.

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CHAIRPERSON



Ngā Menīti Komiti Committee Minutes

To	Ordinary Council
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Taranaki Regional Council Joint Committee Minutes

6

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Council is being asked to receive the Taranaki Emergency Management Group Joint Committee, Taranaki Solid Waste Management Joint Committee and the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee minutes for their information.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council receives the minutes of the Taranaki Emergency Management Group Joint Committee held on 19 May 2022, Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee held on 26 May 2022 and the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee held on 1 June 2022.



Committee: Taranaki Emergency Management Group Joint Committee
Date: 19 May 2022, 10.30am
Venue: Taranaki Regional Council Boardroom, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford
Document: 3064999

Present	Councillor	M J Cloke	Taranaki Regional Council (<i>Chairman</i>)
	Mayor	N Volzke	Stratford District Council
	Mayor	P Nixon	South Taranaki District Council
	Mayor	N Holdom	New Plymouth District Council <i>zoom</i>
Attending	Mr	S Ruru	Taranaki Regional Council
	Mr	S Hanne	Stratford District Council
	Mr	T Velvin	Taranaki Emergency Management
	Mr	W Crockett	South Taranaki District Council
	Ms	L Poutu	Tokomaru Representative
	Ms	S Gauden-Ing	Taranaki Emergency Management Office
	Mr	C Stevenson	New Plymouth District Council
	Mr	P Renshaw	National Emergency Management Agency <i>zoom</i>
	Miss	R Sweeney	Taranaki Regional Council

Opening Karakia The meeting opened with a Karakia.

Apologies Apologies were received and sustained from Councillor D N MacLeod
 Cloke/Volzke

Notification of Late Items There were no late items.

1. Confirmation of Minutes – 24 February 2022

Resolved

That the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee:

- a) takes as read and confirms the minutes and resolutions of the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee held in the Taranaki Regional Council Boardroom, 47 Cloten Street, Stratford on Thursday 24 February 2022 at 10.30am
- b) notes that the unconfirmed minutes of the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Joint Committee held via zoom on Thursday 24 February 2022 at 10am, have been circulated to the New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council and the South Taranaki District Council for their receipt and information.

Cloke/Nixon

Matters arising

There were no matters arising.

2. Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executive Group Minutes – Thursday 5 May 2022

Resolved

That the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee:

- a) receives the unconfirmed minutes of the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executive Group Meeting held in the Taranaki Regional Council Chambers on Thursday 5 May 2022 at 10.30am
- b) adopts the recommendations therein.

Cloke/Nixon

Matters arising

There were no matters arising.

3. Advisory Group Minutes

Resolved

That the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee:

- a) receives the unconfirmed minutes of the meeting of the Taranaki Seismic and Volcanic Advisory Group (TSVAG) on 3 March 2022

Cloke/Volzke

Mayor N Holdom left the meeting at 10.41am

Matters arising

- 3.1 Mr T Velvin, Group Manager, Taranaki Emergency Management Office, spoke to the issues raised by the Committee on attendance of the LAG, a revision of the terms of reference is taking place currently.
- 3.2 Councillor M J Cloke suggested that when revisiting the attendance, to use the opportunity to look at those attendees around the table to do a presentation of their industry to identify vulnerable departments in the event of an emergency (i.e. avian).
- 3.3 Councillor S Hanne responded that he has had circa one per meeting.
- 3.4 Councillor M J Cloke suggested the Committee to write a letter giving thanks to Teresa Gordon, for her valuable work.
- 3.5 Community support during COVID-19 has now been handed entirely to the Ministry of Social Development. Mr T Velvin gave thanks to the Council and their staff for the support given to the community during those times.
- 3.6 Discussions about the service level agreement between New Plymouth District Council and Taranaki Regional Council were had. It was noted that discussions between Mr C Stevenson, New Plymouth District Council and Mr T Velvin, Taranaki Emergency Management Office are taking place, a round of edits from Mr T Velvin will be provided to Mr S Hanne, Stratford District Council once available.
- 3.7 Councillor M J Cloke asked whether if hiring a generator would be a more suitable option moving forward?

Mayor N Holdom re-joined the meeting at 10.41am

- 3.8 Mr T Velvin advised the option of hiring rather than purchasing would be considered in his study. However, advised a majority of the cost identified is to close up that side of the office that will then protect the generator.
- 3.9 Discussions were had around the Whakaari/White Island Court Ruling for National Emergency Management Agency. Mr T Velvin assured the Committee that NEMA lawyers are working with the Bay of Plenty lawyers on the next coronial inquest.
- 3.10 Group managers and NEMA have been working on a partnership agreement on how the two parties work together moving forward. NEMA are going to circulate this amongst staff on 31 May. There will likely be amendments to roles, responsibilities and work programmes may be amended as a result of this negotiations, once available, Mr T Velvin will circulate this information.
- 3.11 An update on the Trifecta programme was provided, works are still taking place. The bill is in the process of being written, once finalised confirmation and direction from the minister will be sought and the final round of ministerial engagement is anticipated to take place in July. There is an emphasis on ensuring Group Managers get a clear understanding of roles, responsibilities and accountability on legalities.

- 3.12 Mr W Crockett, South Taranaki District Council suggested a workshop be organised on the submission in order for coordination to take place on a regional scale.
- 3.13 The Committee raised concerns about being the length of the consultation period being unsuitable in order to provide suitable and practical feedback and in addition, consultation periods clashing with multiple other submissions (Resource Management Act, Three Waters, health reforms etc.).
- 3.14 Mayor N Volzke, Stratford District Council asked whether progression on strategic goals and objectives was true due to all works being identified as 'tracking to plan' or 'concerns - mitigations in place'
- 3.15 Mr T Velvin responded that some of the objectives identified are not tangible to be signed off or completed. While rewriting the group plan, consideration will be given on identifying tangible objectives. Some objectives have slowed/changed drastically due to higher priorities that have arisen over the past two years. Further advised that staff members are allowed five items 'above the line' and are unable to commence new tasks until other items have been completed.
- 3.16 Mr T Velvin highlighted a risk around recovery manager depth and the current across roles with fatigue across councils and businesses advising that we are likely to see change within the depth of statutory roles.
- 3.17 Mayor P Nixon, congratulated TEMO on the Taranaki model being singled out nationally as a stand out District Health Board and additionally, the efforts of iwi during difficult periods to ensure the community is looked after.
- 3.18 Mr T Velvin gave further information on the increased spend on legal and professional fees, being that the New Plymouth District Council legal team was engaged on Official Information Request under the Official Information Act (OIA). Noting that within those costs are also external consultation fees.
- 3.19 It was noted that Mr T Velvin would investigate the overspend in general costs and revert back to the Committee.
- 3.20 Mr W Crockett requested that future reporting identified budget anomalies.
- 3.21 Ms L Poutou, Tokomaru Representative and Mr T Velvin to liaise on the Earthquake and Volcano readiness plans on how to best work with iwi on consultation.
- 3.22 It was noted that the first area of focus for the new Marketing Manager would be hazards and what ways can we build resilience in the community with things like inflation.

4. Quarter Three Performance Report 2021-2022

- 4.1 Mr T Velvin, Group Manager, Taranaki Emergency Management Office, spoke to the memorandum to present the Quarter Two Report for 2021 - 2022 to the Taranaki Emergency Management Group Joint Committee.
- 4.2 An update on staff was provided being that Teresa Gordons final day of employment is scheduled for 2 June 2022, Lisa McMillan commenced on Monday 19 June 2022 and Valarie (Val) De Feo, the new GIS advisor has been employed on a two year contract.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee:

- a) receives the Memorandum, *Quarter Three Performance Report 2021-2022*.
Holdom/Nixon

5. Appointment of Group Controller

- 5.1 Mr T Velvin, Group Manager, Taranaki Emergency Management Office, spoke to the memorandum to approve the appointment of Mr Kelvin Wright to the role of Group Controller and retain his Local Controller appointment by the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee:

- a) receives the memorandum *Appointment of Group Controller*
- b) approves the appointment of Mr Kelvin Wright to the role of Group Controller to Taranaki CDEM
Cloke/Holdom

6. Appointment of Local Controller

- 6.1 Mr T Velvin, Group Manager, Taranaki Emergency Management Office, spoke to the memorandum to approve the appointment of Mr Simon Woods to the role of Local Controller by the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee:

- a) receives the memorandum *Appointment of Local Controller*
- b) approves the appointment of Mr Simon Woods to the role of Local Controller to Taranaki CDEM
Cloke/Volzke

7. Updated Terms of Reference for the Co-ordinating Executive Group

- 7.1 Mr T Velvin, Group Manager, Taranaki Emergency Management Office, spoke to approve the updated Terms of Reference from the Co-ordinating Executive Group.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee:

- a) receives memorandum, Approval of the Updated Terms of Reference for the Co-ordinating Executive Group
- b) approves the updated Term of Reference.
Cloke/Volzke

8. General Business

- 8.1 It was noted the Rural Coordination group has now gone through its review, it is a large group of people however it is incredibly functional, the appointment of Mike Green has been beneficial due to the focus on valuable improvements.
- 8.2 It was requested that the Committee meeting commence with a karakia.

There being no further business the Committee Chairperson M J Cloke thanked attendees and declared the Taranaki Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee Meeting closed at 11.40pm.

Confirmed

Chairperson _____

M J Cloke

11 August 2022



Date: 26 May 2022, 10.30am
Venue: Taranaki Regional Council, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford
Document: 3069473

Present	Councillors	N W Walker A Jamieson B Roach M Chong D H McIntyre R Handley	Taranaki Regional Council (<i>Chairperson</i>) Stratford District Council (<i>Deputy Chair</i>) South Taranaki District Council New Plymouth District Council Taranaki Regional Council New Plymouth District Council <i>zoom</i>
Attending	Ms Mrs Miss Ms Ms Mr Mr Ms Ms Mr Ms Councillor	A Matthews V McKay R Sweeney L Jones L Campbell P McNamara J Cooper J Dearden R Martin J Beeslar T Hunt C L Littlewood	Taranaki Regional Council Taranaki Regional Council Taranaki Regional Council Taranaki Regional Council <i>zoom</i> Stratford District Council <i>zoom</i> Stratford District Council Stratford District Council New Plymouth District Council <i>zoom</i> South Taranaki District Council <i>zoom</i> South Taranaki District Council South Taranaki District Council <i>zoom</i> Taranaki Regional Council <i>zoom</i>
Apologies	An apology from A Brash, New Plymouth District Council was received Jamieson/Roach		

Notification of Late Items There were no late items.

1. Confirmation of Minutes – 3 March 2022

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee of the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) takes as read and confirms the minutes and resolutions of the Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee meeting held in the Taranaki Regional Council chambers, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Thursday 3 March 2022 at 10.30am
- b) notes that the unconfirmed minutes of the Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee held at the Taranaki Regional Council, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Thursday 3 March 2022 have been circulated to the New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council and South Taranaki District Council for receipt and information.

Jamieson/Roach

Matters Arising

- 1.1 Ms J Dearden, New Plymouth District Council, provided an update on the kerbside recycling audit. She advised that the audit was now complete and data being analysed, and that information would then be circulated to the Committee once available, noting that it would be prior to the next meeting.
- 1.2 Ms J Dearden shared a slide showing the Material Recycling Facilities (MRF) result for April was 19%, a reduction from 25% in previous months. It was noted that the aim is to further reduce this to 8%. It was also noted that the reduction was not believed to be related to COVID.
- 1.3 Ms J Dearden advised that the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) report will provide further information in order inform further actions to improve compliance with kerbside recycling requirements.
- 1.4 A discussion was had surrounding how other districts are progressing with contamination rates. It was noted that the Hawkes Bay District Council has a 2% community contamination rates. The Committee requested that an invitation be extended to Hawkes Bay District Council to attend the next meeting to share any learnings with the Committee.

2. Regional Submission for Ministry for the Environment Consultation – Transforming your Recycling

- 2.1 Ms J Dearden, New Plymouth District Council, spoke to advise Members that the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) has released a consultation document 'Transforming Your Recycling'. Submissions were open up until 22 May 2022. A draft submission was circulated to the Members of this Committee on 18 May 2022.
- 2.2 Ms R Martin, South Taranaki District Council, provided further details on how a container return scheme could work for the region after concern was expressed by the Committee on how practical it would be for rural towns to manage a return scheme. As works are still being done, there have been no formal decisions made however, consideration is being given to ensuring accessibility across the region. The proposal includes stores over 60 sqm which would encompass Four Square Supermarkets located in many small rural towns.

- 2.3 Ms R Martin spoke further to the diversion of organic waste from landfill, noting that the feasibility assessment of required infrastructure has now been completed and that a workshop will take place with all Councils.
- 2.4 Ms J Dearden gave a further update on the engagement survey, information is being compiled for a gap analysis which will identify the barriers and assist in setting new processes. An overview of the survey results will be presented to the Committee at the next meeting. As there are three rounds of engagement, it allows ample time for consultation and feedback from the community.
- 2.5 A discussion was had surrounding collection impacts for glass recycling due to contractor staffing impacts as a result of COVID.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee of the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the memorandum *Ministry for the Environment Consultant – Proposed Waste Strategy Regional Submission*
- b) endorses the submission on the proposed waste strategy changes.
Jamieson/Roach

3. Regional Annual Education Plan 2022/2023

- 3.1 Ms R Martin, South Taranaki District Council, spoke to the memorandum Regional Annual Education Plan 2022/2023.
- 3.2 Ms R Martin advised the Committee that education is funded by the waste levy as opposed to rates directly. Currently the Litter Act and the Waste Minimisation Act are under review, that review will look at giving more power to Councils which then provides an opportunity to reassess programme funding.
- 3.3 Ms J Dearden, New Plymouth District Council, provided an update on the Agrecovery ‘One stop shop events’ advised that there was regional funding to hold more events in future however, an alternative provider would be involved due to unforeseen circumstance when it came to the disposal of the materials (i.e. offshore) and some materials offering no end use.
- 3.4 Ms R Martin responded to a suggestion of Farmsource being an alternative provider, noting that a number of suppliers offer chemical and silage wrap collection services. Agrecovery was primarily funded through MfE. Investigations are underway to potentially subsidise the service.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee of the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the memorandum *Update on the Current Significant Projects for Taranaki*
Walker/Jamieson

4. General Business

- 4.1 Chairman N W Walker, requested for an EnviroWaste representative to be invited along to the next Committee meeting.
- 4.2 Next Committee meeting to be held at the Junction with Sustainable Taranaki.

There being no further business, Committee Chairperson, N W Walker, declared the meeting of the Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee closed at 11.52am.

Confirmed

Chairperson _____

N W Walker
18 August 2022



Date 1 June 2022, 10.30am
Venue: Taranaki Regional Council Boardroom, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford
Document: 3072345

Present

Councillors	M McDonald	Taranaki Regional Council (<i>Chairperson</i>)
	M J Cloke	Taranaki Regional Council (<i>Deputy Chairperson</i>)
	H Duynhoven	New Plymouth District Council
Mayor	N Volzke	Stratford District Council
Ms	L Stewart	Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency

Attending

Mr	M Nield	Taranaki Regional Council
Ms	S Downs	Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency
Mr	S Bowden	Stratford District Council
Mr	R Leitao	New Plymouth District Council
Mr	V Lim	South Taranaki District Council
Mr	R Broad	AA Taranaki
Miss	R Sweeney	Taranaki Regional Council
Ms	K Humphrey	Taranaki Regional Council <i>zoom</i>
Ms	F Ritson	Taranaki Regional Council
Mr	G Roper	New Zealand Police

One member of the media.

Apologies Apologies were received from Mayor P Nixon, South Taranaki District Council.

McDonald/Duynhoven

Notification of Late Items There were no late items.

1. Confirmation of Minutes – 3 March 2022

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee:

- a) takes as read and confirms the minutes of the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee meeting held at 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Wednesday 3 March 2022 at 10.30am
- b) notes that the unconfirmed minutes of the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee held at 47 Cloten Street, Stratford on Wednesday 3 March 2022 at 10.30am, have been circulated to the New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council and the South Taranaki District Council for their receipt and information.

Cloke/Duynhoven

Matters arising

- 1.1 Ms L Stewart, Director - Regional Relationships, Waka Kotahi provided an update surrounding the Egmont Village Community Group deputation received at the last Regional Transport Committee. Works are planned to be brought forward into the New Plymouth section of works, any short term changes are being investigated and implemented where possible.

2. Regional Transport Advisory Group Minutes – 11 May 2022

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee:

- a) receives the confirmed minutes of the Regional Transport Advisory Group meeting held on Wednesday 11 May 2022.

Cloke/Volzke

Matters arising

- 2.1 It was noted that within the Ahititi Stock effluent facility update it states that “Investigation into effluent removal to Te Kuiti is underway, with the Stratford site being unavailable due to resource consent” which is incorrect, the Stratford site does have consent, however that consent restricts materials being moved through different regions.

3. State Highway 3 Working Group Minutes – 1 April 2022

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee:

- a) receives the unconfirmed minutes of the State Highway 3 Working Group meeting held on 1 April 2022 at 10.30am via audio-visual link (Zoom).

Duynhoven/McDonald

4. Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency Update

- 4.1 Ms L Stewart, Director - Regional Relationships, Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, gave a presentation updating Members on activities of the Agency.
- 4.2 The TRC expressed concerns over its role in co-ordinating the regional speed management plan whilst not being a road controlling authority.
- 4.3 An update on the Egmont Road improvements was provided, a safety assessment of the intersection has been completed and the short term solution in place.
- 4.4 The Committee requested for an additional column within the Emergency works table to include the date the works were identified.
- 4.5 Waka Kotahi advised that a letter was received from the Mayoral Forum with regards to their concerns with speed and infrastructure works done to date, these concerns have been taken on board internally. Waka Kotahi noted that they are in the early stages of new ways of working with the region and are keen to ensure this is done in partnership with the Regional Transport Committee.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee:

- a) receives with thanks the presentation and updates provided by Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency.
Clove/Duynhoven

5. Submission for endorsement - Road User Charges System Review

- 5.2 Ms F Ritson, Senior Policy Analyst, spoke to the memorandum to seek formal endorsement from the Regional Transport Committee (the Committee) on the submission on the Road User Charges (RUC) System review.
- 5.3 The Committee thanked those involved for their work on the submission.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee:

- a) receives the memorandum entitled *Submission for endorsement - Road User Charges System review*
- b) endorses the submission to Te Manatū Waka Ministry of Transport on the discussion document, *Driving Change: Reviewing the Road User Charges System*.
Clove/Duynhoven

6. Changes to speed management planning

- 6.2 Ms F Ritson, Senior Policy Analyst, spoke to update Members on changes to speed management planning which will have a significant impact in the regions and on the Committee in particular.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee:

- a) receives the memorandum entitled *Changes to speed management planning*

- b) receives the presentation provided by Waka Kotahi
- c) notes the significant changes to how speed is managed in New Zealand, including the new requirement for regional transport committees to prepare and consult on regional speed management plans.

Cloke/McDonald

7. Transport Policy Updates

- 7.2 Ms F Ritson, Senior Policy Analyst, spoke to update Members on a range of Transport Policy matters.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee:

- a) receives the memorandum entitled *Transport policy updates*
- b) notes that more detailed updates on individual transport policy work streams will be brought to the Committee in due course.

Duynhoven/Volzke

8. Strategic case for freight and logging

- 8.2 Sarah Downs, Regional Manager, System Design – Central North Island, Waka Kotahi, spoke to update Members on the Central North Island Logging and Freight Strategic Study and provide an opportunity to provide feedback and discuss how we work together collaboratively.
- 8.3 The Committee expressed the requirement for the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee to have involvement in the strategic case.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee:

- a) receives the memorandum entitled *Strategic Case for freight and logging*
- b) notes the work underway by Waka Kotahi to progress the Strategic Case for logging and freight.

Duynhoven/Volzke

9. Territorial Authorities Update

- 9.1 Mr V Lim, South Taranaki District Council, spoke to the report updating the committee on transport activities within the South Taranaki District. It was noted:
- 9.2 Mr S Bowden, Stratford District Council, spoke to the report updating the committee on transport activities within the Stratford District. It was noted:
- 9.3 Mr R Leitao, New Plymouth Council, spoke to the report updating the committee on transport activities within the New Plymouth District. It was noted:

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee:

- a) receives the update provided by the Stratford District Council on its transport activities
- b) receives the update provided by the South Taranaki District Council on its transport activities
- c) receives the update provided by the New Plymouth District Council on its transport activities.
Volzke/Duynhoven

10. General Business

New Zealand Police Update

- Mr R O’Keffe, New Zealand Police, spoke further to the largest contributor to road fatality being impairment, operations focusing on alcohol screening is underway and is looking and increasing more daytime testing.

There being no further business the Committee Chairperson, Councillor M J McDonald, thanked the Committee for their work and declared the Regional Transport Committee meeting closed at 12.58pm.

Confirmed

**Taranaki Regional Transport
Committee Chairperson:** _____

M J McDonald

Wednesday 31 August 2022



Pūrongo Report

To	Ordinary Council
From	Kaihautū Puna Mātauranga me te Ratonga Ahurea / Libraries and Cultural Services Manager, Cath Sheard
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	South Taranaki District Museum Trust Stage II – Financial Support

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

7

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. In 2021 the South Taranaki District Museum Trust (the Trust) requested the Council underwrite a funding shortfall of \$23,000 for their Stage II build, which the Council approved in June 2021, and this was increased to \$50,000 in June 2022. The Trust has secured additional funding since then, however, costs have escalated further and unforeseen work has been required.
2. The Trust agreed that it should ask for support from the South Taranaki District Council in the first instance. Other avenues of possible funding are also being pursued.
3. The Aotea Utanganui - Museum of South Taranaki building and the Museum collection is owned by the Trust. There is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Council and the Trust which outlines the roles and responsibilities of each party. The Council is responsible for operating the Museum which includes staffing and all operational costs. The Trust pays for half the cost of insuring the building and any building maintenance costs.
4. The Stage II build; a new, large low-tech space suitable for housing and displaying the collection, is underway and is due to be completed by the end of July. The Trust had a fixed price contract for the build from Gemini Pepper Construction for \$1,455,000.
5. At the time of signing the fixed price contract in mid-2021, the Trust had raised \$1,432,000, leaving a shortfall of \$23,000. In June 2021, the Council agreed to underwrite this shortfall until such time as the Trust secured funding to meet this shortfall.
6. The Trust has secured additional funding since then, however escalating costs due to COVID-19, supply issues and unforeseen work being required, meant there was still a shortfall. Increased costs included:
 - a. Subdivision relating to the boundary issue – yet to be finalised, but in excess of \$10,000;
 - b. Increased costs with the contractor due to COVID-19 impacts - \$16,000; and
 - c. Increase in the gauge of exterior materials to minimise corrosion due to salt spray - \$8,000.

7. The Trust ran a Givealittle page and community appeals to help meet the shortfall. This raised \$12,907.50:
 - a. Givealittle - \$2,327.50
 - b. Community donations - \$9,200.00
 - c. Raffle - \$1,380.00
8. In May 2022 Council approved an increase in the underwriting to a maximum of \$50,000 which the Trust has since uplifted. Since then costs have risen even further and the Trust now faces an additional shortfall of around \$112,000 with the project still to be completed.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation(s)

THAT the Council;

- a) Agrees to increase underwriting of the current additional shortfall up to a maximum of \$120,000 for the Stage II build at Aotea Utanganui – Museum of South Taranaki, taking the total underwrite to a maximum of \$170,000.
- b) Notes the South Taranaki District Museum Trust will sign an updated agreement that requires them to pay back this shortfall as a priority.
- c) Approves the additional conditions recommended in this report that the Trust:
 - Provide a monthly financial report on the Stage II building project to Council; and
 - Meet monthly and provide notes of the meeting to the Group Manager Community and Infrastructure Services.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

9. There is a long-standing relationship between the Trust and the Council; in 1993 the Council first began to work with the Pātea Historical Society, the predecessor to the Trust. A formal partnership document was first signed between the new Trust and the Council in 2007, setting out the way that we work together.
10. The three-stage project to redevelop the Museum site and buildings has been supported by the Council since 2005 when it purchased the adjoining property at 4 Richmond Street, Pātea. This was a strategic purchase with the future expansion of Aotea Utanganui in mind. The title has since been transferred to the Trust and the building sold for removal.
11. The Trust has always planned for a Stage II build; a new, large low-tech space suitable for housing and displaying the collection, currently in various sheds across the District. This is in line with the Trust's strategic plan.



12. In 2015 the Council provided \$50,000 in funding for the Stage II project. This funding was used to develop initial designs for the building.
13. In 2018 the Trust submitted to the Council’s Long Term Plan seeking additional funding support for Stage II. The Council agreed to provide \$200,000 by way of a loan to the Trust. An annual grant would be made to the Trust for the loan repayments, which is then immediately paid back to the Council to cover the cost of the loan.

14. In 2020 the Trust appointed new architects, Patchwork Architecture and tasked them with simplifying the building to keep costs down after initial designs were unsuitable. Detailed designs were completed and the building consent was submitted in mid-November 2020; this was secured in February 2021.
15. The Trust completed a selected tender process in February 2021 with the lowest tender coming in at \$1,493,261.60 and the highest at 1,855,009.46 (excluding GST).
16. The Trust confirmed Gemini Pepper Construction as their builder and worked with them and Patchwork Architecture to reduce the price, which was largely unsuccessful. With the construction sector currently so overheated, costs continue to rise. A fixed price of \$1,455,000 was provided by Gemini Pepper Construction. However, this fixed price contract included prime cost sums (PC sums) for some materials and sub-contractors and these prices have increased over the term of the contract.
17. To date, the Trust has spent \$122,081 for design, project management and consenting costs, originally estimated at \$87,911. The total cost of the project was originally \$1,533,481 and is now \$1,678,508 including design costs, building and resource consents to date.
18. At the time of requesting the underwrite increase to \$50,000 additional costs included:
 - a. Subdivision relating to the boundary issue – yet to be finalised, but in excess of \$10,000;
 - b. Increased costs with the contractor due to covid impacts - \$16,000; and
 - c. Increase in the gauge of exterior materials to minimise corrosion due to salt spray - \$8,000.
19. Since May 2022 when the increased underwrite was approved there have been further cost escalations including:

Sprinklers and groundworks	\$48,524.54
Council connections	\$12,306.38
Cost of purchase of land for building consent	\$25,500.00
Extra project management	\$18,000.00
Variations	\$7,994.43
	\$112,325.35

20. The Trust is seeking the following additional funds in order to repay the underwritten amounts to Council:
 - a. Provincial Growth Fund - \$200,000 which is waiting for ministerial approval
 - b. Lotteries Environment and Heritage – closes 4 August and can only be for works outstanding at that date
 - c. Pātea Historical Society – a contribution towards the land purchase

Local Government Purpose

21. Aotea Utanganui - Museum of South Taranaki is a cultural facility and fits with the purpose of Local Government as it promotes social and cultural wellbeing in South Taranaki.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

22. The Trust has been fundraising to undertake Stage II of the Museum build for a number of years and the fixed price contract enabled them to proceed with the project.
23. The following funding has been secured by the Trust:

South Taranaki District Council	\$50,000 \$200,000	\$50,000 was uplifted in 2015 and used for the initial designs. \$200,000 to be uplifted when all other funds are secured.
TSB Community Trust	\$200,000	Uplifted in January 2021.
Searle Bequest	\$20,000	Funding received.
Provincial Growth Fund	\$200,000	
Lotteries Environment and Heritage	\$618,756	First tranche - \$318,756 uplifted once the construction contract is signed. Second tranche - \$300,000 June 2021.
Regional Culture and Heritage Facilities Fund	\$164,030	Funding received.
Pub Charity	\$25,000	Funding received.
NZCT	\$25,000	Funding received.
PubCharity	\$25,000	Funding received.
The Southern Trust	\$20,000	Funding received.
Museum Hardship Grant	\$20,452	Funding received.
Community fundraising campaign	12,907.50	Funds in hand.
Trust contribution	\$10,000	Funds in hand.
STDC underwrite	\$50,000	To be repaid.
Total	\$1,566,145	

24. The funding from the Regional Culture and Heritage Facilities Fund was contingent on the Trust securing an underwriter for the project to cover any cost overruns, however, the Ministry of Cultural Heritage agreed that with a fixed price contract and an underwriter for the shortfall on the fixed price amount, their funds could be uplifted.

Risks

25. There are some risks associated with this decision;
26. **Publicity / public perception:** There is some risk of adverse publicity and negative public perception if Stage II is not completed due to a lack of funds. The Museum is a popular attraction for both locals and visitors to the region, and many people incorrectly believe the Museum is a Council-owned facility.
27. **Financial:** When the Trust sought to increase the underwrite to \$50,000 in May 2022, they felt confident they knew the extent of their commitment. This is now clearly incorrect so there is a risk that additional costs will again be incurred however, as the build is due to be completed by the end of September, the risk of further overruns is unlikely.

- 28. There is a risk the Trust will not be able to secure additional funding to repay the underwritten amounts. The Trust has a good track record of fundraising and a good reputation with funding agencies. However, funding agencies are generally reluctant to fund the end of a building project and may be unwilling to fund repayment of a Council underwrite.
- 29. If the Trust was to wind up prior to repaying all or some of the underwrite, this would leave the Council with no ability to recoup the funding provided to the Trust and would also leave the Council with any ongoing costs currently funded by the Trust (eg maintenance on the buildings and insurance).

Option(s) available

- 30. Approve an additional underwrite of up to \$120,000 for the Stage II build at Aotea Utanganui.
- 31. Do not approve an additional underwrite of up to \$120,000 for the Stage II build at Aotea Utanganui.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

- 32. South Taranaki District Council’s general approach to determining the level of “significance” will be to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	There is minimal impact on residents and ratepayers if the Council agree to underwrite the shortfall as this will be repaid by the Trust.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council’s stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.	This decision does not impact on Council’s ability to achieve its stated levels of service.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	The Council has previously provided funding to the Trust, and this has not generated wide public interest.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council’s overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	There will be no financial impact on the Council’s overall budget as the Trust will repay any of the shortfall that may be required.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	This decision is not reversible as construction will begin almost immediately.

33. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, this matter is of low significance.
34. The Council has an existing partnership with the Trust, formalised through a Memorandum of Understanding, provides staffing and an operational budget, and has previously granted funds towards both the Stage I and Stage II builds.

Legislative Considerations

35. There are no legislative considerations with the recommended action.

Financial/Budget Considerations

36. The Council already committed \$50,000 towards the Stage II build and a further loan of \$200,000 which has already been uplifted. This loan will be repaid annually through a grant to the Trust, which is repaid to the Council.
37. The Trust Secretary has indicated that the Trust fully intends to repay any additional underwrite the Council approves. If the Council approves funding this additional shortfall, this would be contingent on the Trust signing an updated agreement to repay these additional funds in full as a priority.
38. The Trust is continuing to raise funds through a variety of mechanisms to cover the current shortfall. They are working with the builder to reduce costs wherever possible, although at this late stage in the build there are to be only very minor savings, if any.
39. Given the overall level of funding required to support the Trust at this time, any further underwrite the Council provides should be subject to the following conditions that the Trust:
 - a) Provide a monthly financial report on the Stage II building project to Council; and
 - b) Meet monthly and provide notes of the meeting to the Group Manager Community and Infrastructure Services.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

40. Nothing in this report is inconsistent with any Council policy, plan or strategy.
41. This matter contributes to the following community outcome:
 - *Vibrant South Taranaki: The District provides a high quality and diverse cultural and recreational experience and encourages independence and creativity.*

Impact on Māori/Iwi

42. Underwriting the shortfall will not have any specific impact on Māori/Iwi. The Museum collection includes historical Māori artefacts and the Trust is committed to ensuring that all collection items are stored and displayed following best practice industry standards.

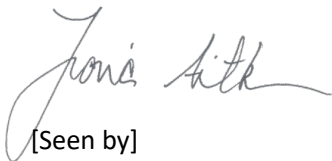
Whakakapia / Conclusion

43. The construction of Stage II of the Museum build is well underway. Several factors have increased costs since construction began including property purchase and subdivision-related costs and increased costs due to COVID-19 impacts. The Trust is seeking a further \$120,000 underwrite, additional to the \$50,000 which Council approved in May. If approved, this will take the total underwrite up to a maximum of \$170,000. This underwriting is subject to the Trust agreeing to repay all such funds as a priority, and acceptance of the recommended conditions.



Cath Sheard

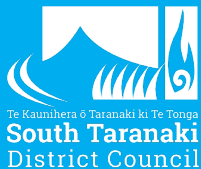
**Kaihautū Puna Mātauranga me te Ratonga Ahurea /
Libraries and Cultural Services Manager**



[Seen by]

Fiona Aitken

**Kaiarataki Ratonga Hapori me te Pūhanga /
Group Manager Community and Infrastructure**



Pūrongo Report

To	Ordinary Council
From	Kaiarataki Tōpūranga / Group Manager Corporate Services, Marianne Archibald
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Funding Support for Ngāti Tūpaia for Turuturu Mōkai

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Wharepuni Marae Trust has requested funding from the Council to assist with the preparation of a concept proposal and feasibility study for the remediation and development of Turuturu Mōkai. Turuturu Mōkai is a nationally significant historic pā site on Turuturu Road, near Hāwera and was a Council-administered reserve until it was handed back to Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui (Ngāti Ruanui) in 2003.
2. The work outlined in the concept proposal and feasibility study would initially cover the remediation of historic dump sites on the property and the restoration of an overgrown wetland. Future planned developments include the recreation of aspects of the pā and the construction of a learning centre.
3. The Council has a reserve account, the Larcom Bequest, which is specifically for expenditure on Turuturu Mōkai. This report recommends that the application is approved, with the the balance of funding required for the concept plan and feasibility study being funded from the Larcom Bequest.

Taunakitanga / Recommendations

THAT the Council;

- a) Agrees to provide technical expertise and in-kind support to Ngāti Tūpaia representatives and the Wharepuni Marae Trust to restore Turuturu Mōkai.
- b) Approves the funding request from the Wharepuni Marae Trust of \$68,800 plus GST for a concept plan and a feasibility study for proposed work at Turuturu Mōkai, to be funded from the Larcom Bequest Reserve, and notes that the Council will receive copies of the final concept plan and feasibility study.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

4. The Turuturu Mōkai Pā site is one of only a few remaining pre-European or pre-colonial sites and was built in ancient times for hand to hand combat.

5. For many years it was administered as a reserve by the Hāwera Borough Council. In 2003, Turuturu Mōkai was returned to Ngāti Ruanui as part of the Treaty Settlement redress and maintenance of the site was taken over by the Iwi. After lengthy discussions, the site was subsequently returned to the Hapū of Ngāti Tūpaia, as kaitiaki of the area. During this period of debate and transition the reserve fell into disrepair and became overgrown and rundown.
6. In 2012 an historic dump site was discovered on the north-western corner of the reserve. The Council, along with the Ngāti Tūpaia Trust, had testing done in 2016 and the report found traces of asbestos and lead amongst some of the test samples. At the time, Environmental Resources Management estimated that remedial costs could be around \$300,000.
7. The Wharepuni Marae Trust (Marae Trust) is overseeing the restoration, remediation, and re-development of Turuturu Mōkai. A small group of Hapū members has developed plans and had hui to carry out this planned work. There is a plan to reinstate the Ngāti Tūpaia Hapū Trust, and this is being worked through.
8. In March 2022, Hapū representatives met with Chris Hays from Locales to work on the aspirations that the Hapū and Marae had discussed. Locales is a place-based storytelling agency that focuses specifically on designing and delivering cultural and environmental narratives on places of significance. This was taken back to the Marae Trust in April 2022, where sourcing funding for the concept plan and feasibility study was supported unanimously.
9. A Hapū representative has met with IresonCo, a company that develops feasibility studies for projects and has worked extensively with Locales to source funding for the development of some of their previous projects.
10. Locales and IresonCo have submitted proposals to the Trust for concept plans and a feasibility study to develop detailed plans for the proposed works at Turuturu Mōkai, at a total cost of \$88,800 plus GST ([Appendices 2 and 3](#)).
11. The Council has a reserve fund that was established specifically for Turuturu Mōkai. Samuel Gale Larcom passed away on 07 December 1963, and one fourth of his estate was given to the Hāwera Borough Council for the Turuturu Mōkai Reserve. The bequest directed that the money should be used for such purposes in connection with Turuturu Mōkai as the Council determines, and the total fund at the time was \$19,629.92. This reserve continues to increase through interest received from investment. The Council is not currently involved in maintaining or upgrading Turuturu Mōkai, and the reserve has gained interest with no expenses being paid. As of 30 June 2022, the balance was \$101,873.81.
12. The Legal and Procurement Manager has reviewed the documentation in the bequest and sees no obstacles to the bequest being used for the concept plans and feasibility study.
13. Ngāti Ruanui has also contributed \$20,000 to begin this process. Future funding is likely to be sought through grants and contributions.

Local Government Purpose

14. Supporting this initiative will promote community pride, environmental sustainability and cultural well-being, by restoring an historic and cultural site. The site is nationally significant and should be restored to a state where it can be enjoyed by present and future generations. It will benefit the economic base of both the Hapū and the community, with an increase in tourism and commercial opportunities available post remediation.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

15. This report provides three options for dealing with the request from the Wharepuni Marae Trust.

Options available

Option One

16. Accept the funding request from Wharepuni Marae Trust and provide the full \$88,800 plus GST, funded from the Larcom Bequest. This would provide the full amount needed for the concept plan and feasibility study for Turuturu Mōkai and would leave a balance of approximately \$13,000 in the reserve fund.

Option Two

17. Accept the funding application from the Wharepuni Marae Trust and provide \$68,800, being the total amount requested, less Ngāti Ruanui's funding of \$20,000. This is the preferred option as it ensures the concept plan and feasibility study can be completed, works in partnership with Iwi, and leaves \$33,000 in the reserve fund for future work.

Option Three

18. Decline to support the Trust's request for funding for concept plans and a feasibility study. This option is not favoured for the reasons given in the following section.

Risks

19. There is a risk that relationships with Iwi and Hapū could be negatively affected if the funding and support request is declined and Hapu and the wider community will not have a clear plan on how to move forward and remediate the important site. There is a further risk that the reserve and pā site may become more degraded and sodden.
20. There are concerns of continued illegal dumping of domestic waste on the site, due to minimal pride in, or understanding of the importance of, the reserve. The longer the reserve is left unattended the more likely it will suffer further degradation.
21. As time goes on, there will be less opportunities for restoration and development as an education and interactive learning site, as ancient knowledge about the site is lost. The increase in urban development crowding the ancient pā site may reduce the visual and cultural amenity and feeling of significance that comes with being on Turuturu Mōkai.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

22. The Council’s general approach to determining the level of “significance” is to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	There would be a limited effect on residents and ratepayers. The funding recommended is from a bequest that was specifically identified for Turuturu Mōkai. The funding will have a positive impact for all communities within the District as it goes towards remediating a significant site and continues to build positive partnerships with Māori, Iwi and hapū.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council’s stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan.	There would be no impact on the levels of service as set out in the 2021-2031 LTP.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	The acceptance of the decision will assist the District and communities to be included in the restoration of a local site of historical significance, which may provide some public interest.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council’s overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	The decision to fund this proposal will not affect the Council’s overall budget as the funding is held within a previously determined bequest.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	Once the decision has been made to fund the concept plan and feasibility study, there will be no opportunity to reverse. However, Council officers will be supporting the Trust to manage and coordinate future works.
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	There will be a positive impact on the local environment. Turuturu Mōkai is a site of historical significance and waterways, flora and fauna will be protected throughout, and mitigation put in place where necessary. This will be identified as part of the concept plans and feasibility study.

23. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy this matter is of low significance.
24. The level to which the Council will engage will be to inform the public through meeting minutes, and Hapū members. However, the Council will remain actively supportive to assist the Hapū and representatives to achieve the goal of restoration, re-mediation, and re-development of Turuturu Mōkai.

Legislative Considerations

25. There are no statutory requirements specifically related to this report.

Financial/Budget Considerations

26. The cost associated with the financial support of the Turuturu Mōkai funding request can be sourced from a bequest already identified for Turuturu Mōkai and will have no impact on rates.

Environmental Sustainability

24. One of the key outcomes in the Council's Environment and Sustainability Strategy is ensuring that "Kaitiaki are recognised and resourced to protect their environment and taonga species". This project is aligned with that outcome.
25. A decision to accept this funding request would have positive environmental outcomes in the future, when the concept plan and feasibility study have been completed and the remediation and restoration project is underway.
26. As part of the overall works, there would be a focus on the remediation of the illegal dump site and the preferred option by Hapū of removing the lead, asbestos and other materials dumped on the north-western corner of the reserve. This will require major work, but will render the site completely clear for full community use.
27. Planting of more native plants within the reserve and development of a community garden for community members to utilise will also have positive environmental impacts, by assisting with the return and re-introduction of native fauna species back to their natural habitat and the reduction of emissions via carbon sequestration. In addition, the planned works will see cleaner water tributaries.
28. The inclusion and collaboration of Iwi, Hapū and the wider community in the mitigation of the existing environmental impacts around Turuturu Mōkai will also be a major component of the works moving forward.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

29. Nothing in this report is inconsistent with any Council policy, plan or strategy. The historic significance and importance of Turuturu Mōkai to the District, region and country has been a huge factor in this process being followed through.

30. This matter contributes to the Vibrant South Taranaki outcome through its cultural significance. Together South Taranaki will be shown by developing stronger community bonds with this significant site. It would contribute to a Prosperous South Taranaki by providing economic opportunities for the local hapū and community, and Sustainable South Taranaki by the remediation and restoration of the waterways and natural areas within the reserve.

Impact on Māori/Iwi

31. It is considered that there will be a positive impact and outcome for Māori within the wider District and locally as Iwi and Hapū. It will grow opportunities for Council, Iwi and Hapū to work collectively for the betterment of the District to provide opportunities for Hapū to protect mātauranga, mahinga kai/food production and tikanga/traditions within their takiwā/boundaries.
32. Full engagement and consultation with the Hapū has been carried out throughout this process and Ngāti Tūpaia will maintain full mana and decision-making in this restoration programme.

Affected Parties Consultation

33. During the proposed future plans of the work at Turuturu Mōkai, the processes will be led by Marae and Hapū representatives and will be supported by Council officers where appropriate.
34. The Council officers will support in conjunction with all other identified groups to ensure the most beneficial outcomes for the site, Hapū and community into the future.
35. There were a large number of hui including the Hapū and Marae with the wider community and Council officers to develop a plan. This process will be continued moving forward to ensure Hapū has full autonomy of their decisions and aspirations.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

36. This report recommends that the Council selects option two, to partially fund the application by the Marae Trust by providing the \$68,000 required for the concept plan and feasibility study. Turuturu Mōkai has been neglected for years and the plans to restore it finally will meet Hapū aspirations and those of the wider community to see this ancient taonga returned to its former glory. With this initial funding support, the Hapū can begin the full restoration of a unique and nationally significant site. It could provide employment opportunities to the local community and return the mana to the land that has been lost during the last 15 years. It will help unite the wider community and kaitiaki with Turuturu Mōkai by bringing together those who wish to be involved and support the Hapū to restore the wāhi tapu.
37. Providing this initial funding support will provide a clear plan to alleviate some of the health risks and environmental degradation in the area, with the overgrown wetlands causing flooding, the dilapidated toilet block and rubbish dumped around the site being remediated. The ultimate outcome will be the re-instatement of a nationally significant historic site that can be enjoyed by all.



Marianne Archibald

**Kaiarataki Tōpūranga /
Group Manager Corporate Services**




[Seen by]

Waid Crockett

**Tumu Whakahaere /
Chief Executive Officer**

7

Attachments:

 [Turuturu Mokai-Funding Letter-Wharepuni Marae Trust-2022-07-14.pdf](#)

 [Turuturu Mokai— Concept Proposal v1-2022-07-14.pdf](#)

 [Turuturu Mokai Pa development Feasibility Study proposal-2022-07-14.pdf](#)

The Chairperson
W'arepuni Marae Trust
Fraser Road
Te 'āwera

9 May 2022

To the Mayor
South Taranaki District Council
105 Albion Street
Te 'āwera

Tēnā koe e te Koromatua e Phil

On behalf of the descendants, hapū and Trustees of Wharepuni Marae we would like the Council to consider supporting us to restore, remediate and re-vitalise our whenua tapu/sacred land of Turuturu Mōkai.

As you will be aware in 2003 the land was returned to our Iwi of Ngāti Ruanui as part of the Treaty Settlement and after many years of debate and discussion, was returned to the Ngāti Tūpaia hapū. During this hiatus the reserve became rundown and overgrown. Areas of the once pristine walkways and wetlands are now inaccessible bogs. In 2012 a dump site was discovered near the western corner of the Reserve. All this and a lack of cohesion caused the land and Pā site to become a poor shadow of its former self.

For the last 4 years we, the hapū and Marae members, have been trying to develop a plan and get members involved to restore our Kāinga Tūturu/Ancestral Home. With the support of Trustees and pāhake/elders of Ngāti Tūpaia, some whanau members were asked to look at options and plans for the restoration of this nationally significant site.

Recently in March of this year we met with Chris Hays from Locales to discuss the goals and aspirations of the Marae and Hapū.

Locales is a place-based storytelling agency who focus specifically on designing and delivering cultural and environmental narratives on places of significance. They specialise in pā and wetland experiences.

Locales were involved in the development plans for Ngā Ara Tipuna, a project that allows people to take a self-guided tour of local Pā sites in the Waipukurau and Takapau areas. These were recently opened to the public as tourist experience and education sites.

Locales has given us a proposal to develop a Concept Plan (see attached) which we can discuss further with you. It is quoted at \$46,000 + GST, and expenses of \$2,000. We are asking if you, our local Council, could support this funding aspect.

There is also a feasibility study proposal put forward by IresonCo that seeks to assess the proposed project based on desired outcomes, risks, benefits, financial analysis and sustainability. IresonCo have worked intensively with Locales on previous projects and have helped with funding packages

and applications with different hapū and Iwi around the country. The quote from IresonCo is \$40,800 and we are asking our Rūnanga to jointly assist with this cost.

Our vision for the Pā and Reserve is to develop Turuturu Mōkai into a learning experience. This would involve recreating aspects of the pā, providing interpretive experiences (both at the site and online), designing a learning centre/built experience and a wetlands/gardening space.

As, you are aware we do not have the financial ability to start this process but have willing members of the hapū and marae who will help with the work. We have local community members who want to help restore and remediate the reserve and await a request from us to begin. We believe that Turuturu Mōkai could be both a commercial and educational venture for our Hapū and Iwi members with job opportunities moving forward.

Going forward we believe the opportunities at Turuturu Mōkai with both education and commercial avenues are limitless. Being one of very few pre-European Pā sites, Turuturu Mōkai is of national historical significance. Being so close to Hāwera, it is easily accessible, thus, making it an attractive place for domestic and international visitors.

The hapū also have a desire to build a papa kāinga on the eastern site by the old redoubt for our pāhake, whanau etc to come and reside and support the future development of the Reserve. Seeing our tamāriki walk the hills and parapets, listen to the stories, and absorb the culture are our goals.

This is a long-term project but once achieved will bring the heart back to our diverse community.

We hope that between Ngāti Tūpaia Hapū, Te Runanga Ngāti Ruanui Iwi and the South Taranaki District Council we can work collaboratively to start the process to restore and revitalise our Kāinga back to its former glory and more.

In conclusion Mr Mayor and Councillors, we are asking for financial support to begin our journey of \$95,000. The long-term funding options available through Toi Foundation, Ministry of Culture and Heritage and Te Puni Kōkiri will be some of our main avenues. But we would appreciate your support to assist us to get started. Between the Council and Rūnanga contributions we can set the process in motion and make this moemoeā/dream a reality.

If you wish to contribute more for the future development then we would appreciate that immensely.

If you or the Council have any queries, please feel free to contact me on 027 464 9222.

We look forward to your positive response.

Nāku iti nā



Caroline Waiwiri
Chairperson, Wharepuni Marae Trust

Prepared For:

Prepared By:
Chris Hay
Director, Locales

05 April 2022

SOUTH TARANAKI

Concept Proposal

LOCALES
place-based storytelling

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
ABOUT LOCALES	4
OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM	5
METHODOLOGY & DELIVERABLES	6
SKILLS & EXPERIENCE	11
REFEREES	14
PERSONNEL	15
MILESTONES & PRICING	17
CASE STUDIES	19

INTRODUCTION

Locales are pleased to produce a proposal to develop a Concept Plan for to develop Turuturu Mokai Pā as a learning experience.

Our understanding of the challenge is that Ngāti Tupaia hapū wish to redevelop Turuturu Mokai in a recreated form, to provide a self-guided and guided educational experience. This is to be a phased approach that involves recreating aspects of the pā, providing interpretive experiences, designing a learning centre/built experience and a wetlands/gardening space.

We propose to a process that is hapū-led, allows multiple voices to be heard, and engages a wide audience using relevant techniques.

ABOUT LOCALES

Locales is a place-based storytelling agency based in Wellington. We are the only company in Aotearoa New Zealand who focus specifically on designing and delivering cultural and environmental narratives on places of significance. We specialise in pā and wetland experiences.

Having designed and delivered a wide range of these complex, iwi-led experiences, we offer a detailed practical knowledge of aspects that come into play when creating a concept – such as feasibility, opportunities and budget restraints.

We have worked across Aotearoa New Zealand, Australia and Europe, for a wide range of organisations – including iwi, councils, government departments and private trusts. Our clients will attest to the benefits these projects bring to local communities and the rewards that come from their increased understanding of place.

The core values, expertise, and innovation that we bring to each project include:

Listening – We work in a collaborative way, striving to listen carefully to help identify the best fit for the specific project. This involves identifying the key stakeholders required to ensure the project is a success throughout the design process and post-launch.

Iwi Co-design – We engage with communities, empowering them to co-design the visitor experience with us, so that core values are reflected. We also ensure that community-led storytelling is at the heart of the experience, allowing local voices to be heard.

Multi-layered Concepts – We design Concepts across the spectrum of media: sculptures, signage, play spaces, digital, game-based learning, educational resources, and travel planning tools. We build what we conceptualise, so our Concepts are always achievable, as well as innovative.

Digital/Spatial Integration – Our expertise integrating the mobile phone/tablet experience with the outdoor, immersive and discovery experience spans more than a decade. Our work has been acknowledged internationally for this, with Ngā Tapuwāe New Zealand First World War Trails and Tupapa Heritage Trail being honoured in the Webby Awards and Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards.

User Journeys – We adopt a user-centric approach that ensures the visitor is always at the heart of the journey. We recognise that the site visit is just one part of the total journey. It is often a gateway to further learning and repeat visits – online education resources are powerful tools in facilitating this next level of engagement. This also expands to the way visitors travel in the wider region.

OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM



Our understanding of the challenge is that Ngāti Tupaia hapū wish to redevelop Turuturu Mokai in a recreated form, to provide a self-guided and guided educational experience.

This is a reasonably complex project, to be a phased over the landscape. That includes a mix of:

- Recreating aspects of the pā
- Outdoor self-guided and guided interpretive experiences
- Designing a learning centre/built experience
- Wetlands/gardening space
- Accommodation and other functions

The Concept needs to identify:

- Key audiences
- The visitor flow and key user experiences
- The key themes and storylines for Turuturu Mokai
- Visual depictions of each element of the experience
- How the phasing will work
- High level costs and resources to implement
- Feasibility of the project and funding plan

METHODOLOGY & DELIVERABLES

Our approach to this challenge is to work with hapū and other stakeholders to determine the vision and deliverables for the project.

Phase One – Discovery and Vision

Site review – we will spend a day on the pā and research relevant materials to become familiar with the current experience.

We can then plan the workshop strategy, attendees and stakeholder communication, as well as confirm the timings and deliverables for the project.

Locales will prepare a suite of workshop visuals, snapshot case studies and activities. We will also facilitate and document the hui. We envisage several half-day workshops/hui with hapū, to listen to ideas, ideal outcomes and suggestions for the vision of the project.

Once completed, we document and summarise each hui and create a report to review. The report frames the scope and vision of the project and identifies specific subprojects to be developed further in the Concept.

Deliverables

Detailed description of the scope and vision of the Concept to be developed.

METHODOLOGY & DELIVERABLES

Phase Two – Concept Plan

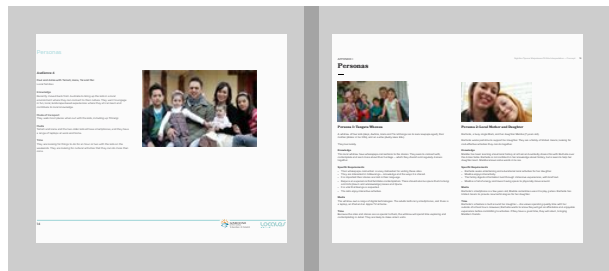
This phase of the project involves analysing the findings from the Discovery Phase and visualizing them in a Concept Plan.

The major tasks in this phase are:

Persona Development

The audiences that emerge from the vision phase are reframed as user personas — hypothetical types of visitors with sets of goals and motivations and preferred modes and duration times for travel. These inform the design process and are constantly assessed throughout the process.

It is important to be very clear about the audiences as it shapes the direction of the project over time and is important for identifying and measuring outcomes.



Story Planning — Outdoor Experiences

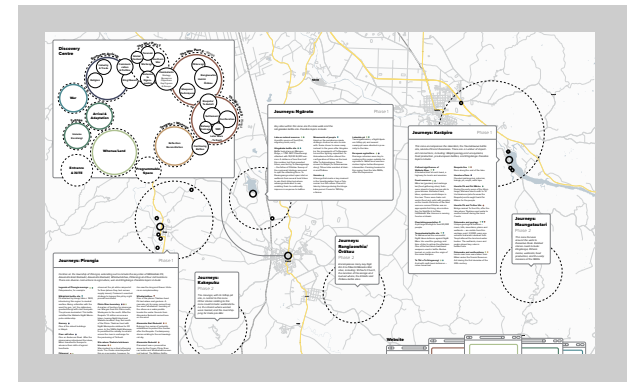
Based on the outputs from the workshops and site visits, we map out the story experience in spatial terms, in relation to potential user journeys and themes. This is an analytical/creative piece of work based on our understanding of user needs, storylines, educational opportunities, existing and planned infrastructure, and the story and interaction opportunities available in the landscape.

This may involve additional interviews with hapū representatives and a phased approach to delivering stories.

Story Planning – Indoor Experiences

The learning centre and other indoor concepts will also be developed, initially with outlines of segments and themes, along with the learning outcomes that visitors will achieve.

These story plans provide a sense of the scale of the built infrastructure required and how the built infrastructure will relate to the outdoor experiences and the visitor flow from arrival through to departure.

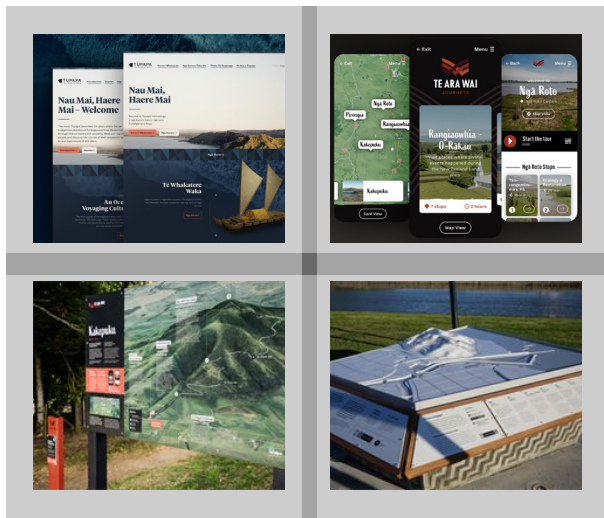


METHODOLOGY & DELIVERABLES

Phase Two – Concept Plan

Media Mix

Each location of the user journey will lend itself to a particular mix of media – built, online, mobile, signage, sculpture, outdoor play, wayfinding, etc. We identify a suite of media examples and how they might map across the landscape and the customer journey.

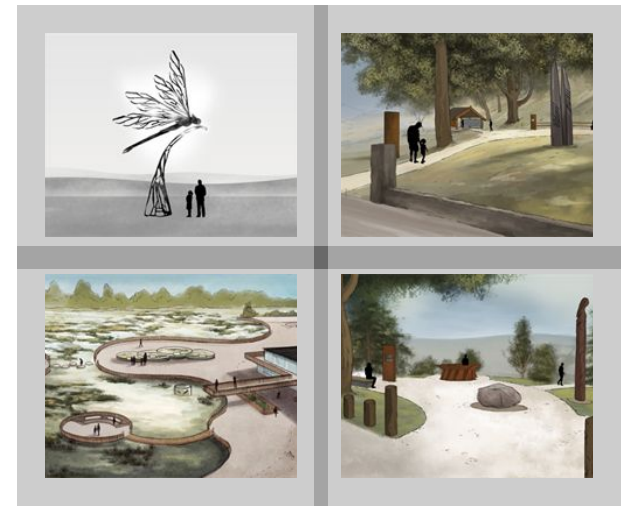


Draft Concept Presentation/Workshops – 50% Stage

The first major presentation of ideas back to the hapū group is also in the form of a workshop. We outline the suggested personas, story plans and media for consideration and feedback.

Visual Concept Development

The media mix and story plan are integrated and detailed as visual illustrations and then functionally described. These form a suite of independent but interrelated projects that can be priced and planned. If themes emerge as part of the analysis then we show how these themes are mapped across the visitor experience.



METHODOLOGY & DELIVERABLES

Phase Two – Concept Plan

Educational Networks

The visioning process will have highlighted a suite of local and regional opportunities relating to enhancing existing businesses, new business opportunities, educational opportunities, and other regionally beneficial initiatives. We will map these opportunities with an initial description of how they will work in relation to the concept.

To explore these opportunities in more detail — assessing feasibility, investment/return and brand alignment — we recommend an additional piece of work to this proposal.

Deliverables

Draft Concept Plan
Project Plan and Budget
Final Concept Plan

Planning

Locales will outline a phased approach with a high level project plan and costings.

The output from this phase is a Concept Plan that can be socialised, costed, planned and tested with potential audiences and used as collateral for fundraising. The process for socialising and obtaining feedback on presentations can be established in the project initiation meetings.

Final Concept Presentation/Feedback Workshops

We will present the final Concept in another hui, or multiple hui, to gain final feedback so we can refine the plan.

METHODOLOGY & DELIVERABLES

Phase Three (optional) – Feasibility & Funding Plan

A feasibility study/business case is a separate piece of work that assesses the proposed project/s based on desired outcomes, risks, benefits, financial analysis and sustainability. It consists of interviews with key partners and stakeholders and desktop research, including an assessment of funding opportunities. For some funders a feasibility study is a requirement.

Deliverables

Feasibility Study and Funding Plan

SKILLS & EXPERIENCE

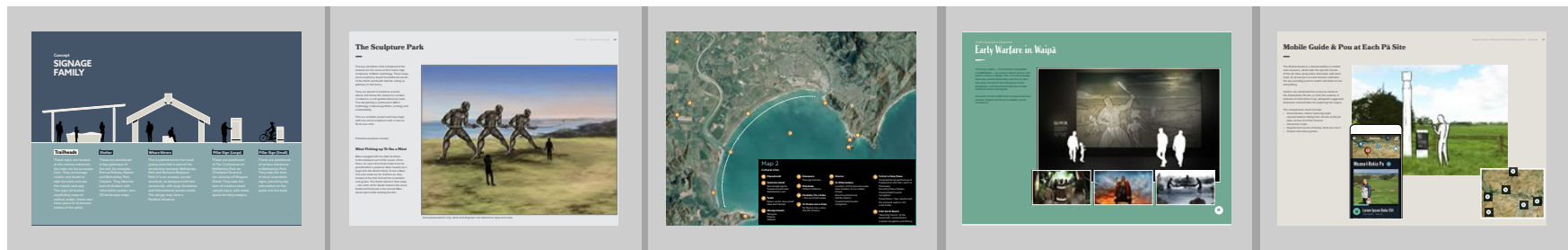
Concept Development Skills

Locales have developed Concept Plans in Aotearoa New Zealand and Australia since 2008. We have specific expertise in the following aspects of Concept planning:

- Creative Workshop/Hui Facilitation – we facilitate hui to discuss stories, perspectives and shared objectives. We use creative, interactive techniques to fully involve the community in the vision for the project.
- Story Mapping – our primary technique for developing Concepts is to identify and layer stories on the landscape, in a way that is both meaningful and accessible to visitors. This narrative layout provides the basis for developing interpretive media concepts.
- Interpretation Planning – we work with our clients to identify key messages, audiences, interpretive media techniques, educational opportunities, and artwork to deliver the project.

- Digital Strategy – mobile, web and social media need to be incorporated into a contemporary storytelling experience. We have extensive digital experience and specialist interaction design skills, which enable us to outline the most effective and engaging ways of achieving this.
- Visualisation – we employ a full-time artist/illustrator who brings the ideas to life in the Concept Plan, so it is easily accessible.
- Planning – we have created over sixty projects locally and internationally, ranging from \$50K to \$4M, incorporating a wide range of media. We can scope, plan and cost projects accurately based on this experience.

We also work alongside funding specialists and business case developers to ensure the project is resourced. This usually takes place at the end of the Concept Plan and before design begins.



SKILLS & EXPERIENCE

Design & Delivery Skills

Locales design and deliver interpretation projects, from Concepts through to installation.

We provide graphic, digital and spatial design, interpretive content creation, and project management for the overall project – all in-house.

We also have a network of trusted fabrication partners, software developers and installation crews, who we often use.

We endeavour to involve local artists, educators and content creators in the design and development phase, so we can collaborate on the design and production processes in ways that achieve the best outcomes for the project.

As part of a potentially large-scale project such as this we would also envisage working alongside:

- Comms and marketing team
- Local translators
- Artists
- Education specialists
- Funding specialists
- Business case developers

We also provide measurement services, such as online analytics and benefits tracking surveys, to monitor the ongoing success of the project.

We have experience project managing multi-year projects up to \$NZ4M, across multiple regions and internationally.

Please see the Case Studies section at the end of this document for examples of some recent projects we have delivered.



SKILLS & EXPERIENCE

Design & Delivery Skills

Ngā Ara Tipuna (2016)

The Concept for Ngā Ara Tipuna began in 2016 and involved a number of cultural mapping workshops with local Ngāti Kahungunu hapū. The process allowed us to develop a number of themes, which were refined over time into the core narratives. The project encompassed a major pā experience in the township of Waipukurau and smaller installations at seven other significant pā and wetland areas in the district. The objective was to create an educational platform that also worked for visitors.



This project was completed by Locales in 2021.

Ngā Tapuwae (2014)

The Ngā Tapuwae Concept involved field trips to Europe and Turkey as part of a Concept/Business Case project.

The Concept included ten zones of spatial and digital storytelling in Europe, including Passchendaele and the Somme. In Gallipoli it involved five walking/driving tours across the battlefields.



We developed a comprehensive plan of battle site guides, personal soldier stories, archival materials and maps. The concept also included installations in significant museums in Europe and Turkey.

The project was completed by Locales in 2015.

Te Ara Wai Journeys (2018)

The Te Ara Wai Journeys Concept is part of a larger Concept to create a New Zealand Wars Museum in Te Awamutu. The Concept is that six zones of storytelling showcase narratives of the wars on the land itself. Each zone is its own walking or driving tour with access to hundreds of oral histories.



The Concept involved a plan to include nine iwi/hapū groups as part of the storytelling.

Each of these sites will be included in the upcoming museum/discovery centre (which Locales also developed the Concept for). So, the museum will be the hub and the trails the spokes, creating a new cultural economy for the region.

The project was completed by Locales in 2019.

Tupapa (2016)

Tupapa was a multi-iwi Concept to tell the stories of the early navigations from Polynesia to Tūrangānui-a-Kiwi and the founding ancestors of this place. The Concept included a comprehensive documentary website, mobile oral histories, signage and sculptural maps.



Core to the Concept development were cultural mapping hui involving multiple iwi and extensive site visits. Interviews with two contemporary long distance waka navigators were also key.

The project was completed by Locales in 2017.

REFEREES

Te Ara Wai

Name: Shane Te Ruki
Role: Iwi Engagement Advisor
Organisation: Te Awamutu Museum
Project: Te Ara Wai Masterplan and Journeys Projects, 2016-20
Phone: 027 662 4433
Email: Shane.TeRuki2@waipadc.govt.nz

Name: Anne Blyth
Role: Director Museum and Heritage
Organisation: Te Awamutu Museum
Project: Te Ara Wai Masterplan and Journeys Projects, 2016-20
Phone: 027 293 8673
Email: anne.blyth@waipadc.govt.nz

Te Ara Wai was a complex project developing a Masterplan for a New Zealand Wars Centre in Te Awamutu and also a driving tour/heritage trail in the Waipā district.

The project involved developing ideas and storylines that incorporated the voices of multiple iwi/hapū and subject matter experts, sharing insights about a complex and significant landscape and its history.

Ngā Ara Tipuna

Name: Brian Morris
Role: Director
Organisation: Ngā Ara Tipuna Trust
Project: Ngā Ara Tipuna, 2016-Present
Phone: 021 287 7002
Email: brian.morris@huia.co.nz

Name: Doug Tate
Role: Group Manager — Customer and Community Partnerships
Organisation: Central Hawke's Bay District Council
Project: Ngā Ara Tipuna, 2016-Present
Phone: 027 422 9977
Email: doug.tate@chbdc.govt.nz

Ngā Ara Tipuna is a visitor and educational experience through Pukekaihou Pā in Waipukurau and across a network of pā sites in the region. Design and installation for the Ngā Ara Tipuna project is complete, with a formal launch scheduled for later in 2022. It is based on a Locales Concept.

The major challenge/achievement was working collaboratively with council and hapū groups to design a project with outcomes that met the objectives of all parties and provided a viable, ongoing resource for the future. It involved extensive co-design and collaboration with local hapū.



CHRIS HAY

Director, Locales Ltd
MComms, BA, Dip. Business Studies.

Chris Hay is the principal consultant at Locales and will work as Concept Developer on this project.

Chris founded Locales in 2008 and has over 20 years experience designing world class interpretive solutions for clients and projects around the globe. Prior to Locales, he founded the digital interpretation company Lumen, was the Global Digital Experience Manager at Tourism Australia, and also led the Tourism New Zealand account to create newzealand.com.

Chris' expertise is facilitating creative workshops and research projects with local communities, to identify the best possible outcomes in visitor experience design and ensure that all stakeholder needs are reflected in the Concept design.

He works with his design team to bring these experience ideas to life in rich, visual documentation, accompanied by comprehensive planning detail that enables them to be realised.

Locales have won numerous awards for their work in New Zealand, Australia and internationally in the field of interpretation design. This includes Webby Awards, Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Excellence Awards (winner of the Supreme award), and Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards (gold in museum design and Māori co-design).

Major projects include The Waihi Gold Discovery Centre (Waihi), Ngā Tapuwāe New Zealand First World War Trails (Europe and Turkey), Te Ara Wai Journeys (Waipā) and Tupapa Heritage Trail (Gisborne).

◎ CONCEPT MASTERPLANS

- Te Ara Wai – Waipā Discovery Centre & Museum
- Waihi Gold Discovery Centre
- National War Memorial Centre Concept Masterplan
- Ngā Ara Tipuna
- Tupapa
- Gallipoli Projection Maps

◎ MAJOR AWARDS

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Gold
Toitanga – Te Ara Wai Journeys

LGNZ Supreme Award Winner
Tupapa

Museums Aotearoa Winner
Best Science Exhibition – Stardome Observatory

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Gold
Museum Exhibition – Te Ara Wai Journeys

AMY Award Winner
Digital Product – Ngā Tapuwāe

Museums Aotearoa Winner
Best Visitor Experience – Waihi Gold Discovery Centre

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Gold
Colour – Gallipoli: The Scale of Our War Projection Maps

Webby Nominee
Digital Product – Ngā Tapuwāe

Webby Nominee
Cultural Institutions – Ngā Tapuwāe

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Silver
Digital Product – Tupapa

Webby Nominee
User Experience – Ngā Tapuwāe



LEIGH BARDSLEY

Design Director
BDes (Computer Graphic Design)

Leigh Bardsley specialises in creating engaging user experiences, both digitally and offline. He has led design on many apps, websites and other digital media interactives, as well as traditional branding, graphics and signage. Leigh's extensive background in digital means he has an excellent understanding of all aspects of the design process, including ideation, development, and user experience design, as well as technical considerations for digital projects.

Leigh is very experienced collaborating with artists of diverse cultural and stylistic backgrounds, and working with iwi on bilingual projects.

His work has won numerous New Zealand, Australian and international design awards.

Some of Leigh's recent projects include:

- Design of the brand identity, digital media, signage, and structures for Ngā Ara Tipuna (2021), a storytelling trail through a network of Waipukurau pā sites.
- Design of the brand identity, digital media and signage for Te Ara Wai Journeys (2019), a self-guided tour of places of cultural significance and battle sites from the 1863-4 British invasion of the Waikato.
- Design of the brand identity, digital media, signage, and structures for the Tupapa Heritage Trail (2018) through Captain Cook's landing site and places of cultural significance in Tūranganui-a-Kiwa Gisborne.
- Design of the signage and digital media for Ngā Tapuwae New Zealand First World War Trails (2015), and creative input for the brand.



ELLEN PULLAR

Content Manager & Researcher
BA Hons (Film & Media Studies, Art History), MA & PhD (Film Studies)

Dr Ellen Pullar has a PhD in Études cinématographiques/Film Studies, awarded in 'cotutelle' by l'Université Paris Nanterre and the University of Otago (2010).

She is passionate about connecting communities and visitors with heritage. Her skills traverse the research, writing, publishing, communications and digital engagement spheres.

Ellen's background includes over a decade in the GLAM (gallery, library, museum and archive) sector, including employment at Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision, the New Zealand Film Archive, and Dunedin's Blue Oyster Art Project Space. She has also contributed her time as a volunteer to the National Digital Forum, the New Zealand Presbyterian Archives Research Centre, and the Berkeley Pacific Film Archive.

Some of Ellen's recent projects include:

- Research, writing and filming coordination for Ngā Ara Tipuna (2021), a storytelling trail through a network of Waipukurau pā sites.
- Research, writing and filming coordination for Te Ara Wai Journeys (2019), a self-guided tour of places of cultural significance and battle sites from the 1863-4 British invasion of the Waikato.
- Research and writing for a Concept to interpret Pukerangiora Pā, Taranaki (2019).
- Publicity, research and writing for Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision/the New Zealand Film Archive's local, touring and digital programmes, as well as corporate communications (2012-2017).

MILESTONES & PRICING

Concept Planning Phases

PHASE	RESOURCES	TIMEFRAME	PRICE
Discovery and Vision	Chris Hay/Researcher	2 weeks	\$6,000
Draft Concept	Chris Hay/Design Team	1 month	\$20,000
Final Concept Plan Planning and Resources	Chris Hay/Design Team	2 months	\$20,000
TOTAL			\$46,000 excl. GST
Expenses			approx. \$2,000

Optional

PHASE	RESOURCES	TIMEFRAME	PRICE
Feasibility Study	Consultant	TBC	\$40,800*

*See attached proposal from IresonCo

MILESTONES & PRICING

COVID Management

The COVID situation may result in workshops/hui being delayed or missing key participants. We will allow for contingency dates and conduct interviews via Teams where required. If the hui are scheduled as early as possible then we can ensure the required discussions take place before the end of June 2022.

Conflicts of Interest

We see no conflicts of interest for Locales in delivering this Concept.

Locales are also able to complete the design and delivery of this project, if required, and see no conflict of interest in this approach.



NGĀ ARA TIPUNA

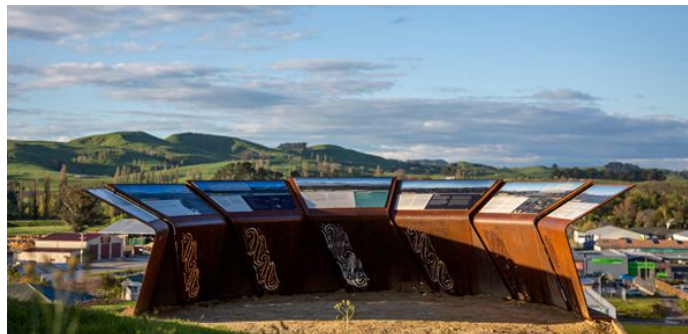
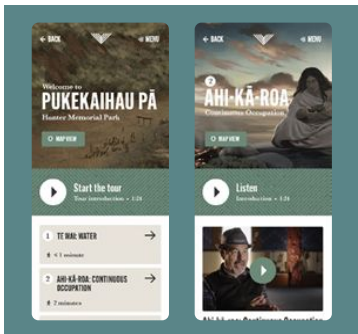
Ngā Ara Tipuna is a storytelling trail across the ancient pā and wetlands of Central Hawke's Bay.

We worked closely with local hapū to identify sites and stories to create a unique cultural storytelling experience. The result is a compelling blend of sculpture, historical recreations, viewshafts and oral history.

The project involved designing and developing the interpretive material across multiple media, landscape design and management, business plan development for guided tours, marketing strategy and implementation.

This collaborative project involved Central Hawke's Bay District Council, hapū from Tamatea Central Hawke's Bay and local artists.

7



TE ARA WAI JOURNEYS

Te Ara Wai Journeys is a community-led mobile tour through the Waipā district launched in late 2019.

It offers a set of different tour options, through six major areas of the district. These tours are comprised of video, audio and graphic descriptions of the history of the region, including New Zealand Land Wars battle sites and confiscation areas. There are over 160 bilingual interviews and insights from a wide group of community storytellers: historians, scientists, church representatives, and representatives of 9 iwi and hapū.

Visitors access the stories via mobile phone, along clearly marked walking and driving trails. The content aligns with the segments and visitor experiences identified for the Te Ara Wai Museum.

Locales also developed the brand identity for the project.

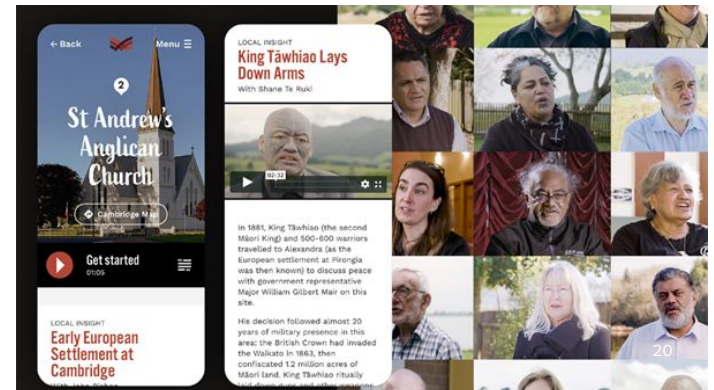
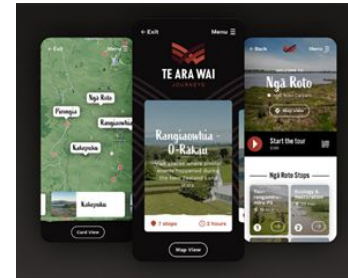
AWARDS

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Gold
Museum Exhibition

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Bronze
Digital Products/Transactional, Services & Utility

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Gold
Toitanga

2020 GLAMi Awards Finalist
Museum-wide Guide or Program





TUPAPA

The Tupapa Heritage Trail takes visitors on a journey from the Tūranganui-a-Kiwa (Gisborne) waterfront, along the Tūranganui River shores, up to the summit of Titirangi. Ten sail-shaped pou interpret Captain Cook’s landing place and significant cultural sites along the walk. At the trailheads, sculptural maps interpret spectacular viewshafts.

An app augments the trail experience. It features videos of iwi representatives, who present stories, waiata and art relating to landmarks along the trail. Animated graphic novels bring select stories to life with dynamic illustration.

The website enables users to engage with the stories – told through an array of video, illustrated, photographic and written content – from home. It also facilitates learning via two interactive games: on waka-building and ocean navigation.

Tūranganui-a-Kiwa is home to a proportionally high number of te reo speakers, so we adopted a bilingual approach across all media.

AWARDS

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Silver Applications

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Bronze Large Scale Websites

Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Awards – Bronze Toitanga

2019 Local Government New Zealand Excellence Awards Overall winner





Turuturu Mōkai Pā

7

Feasibility study proposal

For Locales

April 2022

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IresonCo
▲ Accelerate your project ▲

Introduction

5 April 2022

Chris Hay
Director
Locales Ltd

Dear Chris,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a proposal to carry out a feasibility study for the Turuturu Mōkai Pā development project for you on behalf of Ngāti Tupaia hapū.

I believe I have a good understanding of what your requirements are, and I am grateful for the opportunity to provide a proposal to undertake a comprehensive, independent feasibility study to meet your requirements.

Turuturu Mōkai Pā is a significant site in our collective history, and one which is obviously treasured by local hapū. They have a vision to better share the story of the pā with mana whenua and manuhiri alike, to protect and preserve the history for generations to come.

IresonCo would love to be involved in this project to help make their vision a reality, working alongside Locales.

IresonCo is proposing a tailored PRINCE2 methodology to progress through a standard feasibility study development process, which will dovetail with Locales own client-led design process.

This proposal outlines our understanding of the project and your requirements, our capability to deliver, our proposed approach and methodology and our fee.

Our understanding of the project

Located just outside of Hawera, Turuturu Mōkai Pā is a significant site of local and national importance, and was built over 400 years ago. It is a wahi tapu for Ngāti Tupaia hapū. The site is currently managed by the hapū.

The enhanced site will create a platform for self-guided educational visits and guiding opportunities for hapū. You have begun this process by considering a project for historical visitor interpretation, building a learning centre/experience and developing a wetlands/gardening space.

Undertaking a feasibility study process can help you to understand the likely benefits to the hapū and the wider community of this proposed development. The study will also provide an overview of the options for the development, any risks and constraints, the funding requirements, and the impact that a potential development will have on social, cultural, and economic outcomes. A feasibility study is a foundational

project development document and will be of great benefit for the project team. It will provide much of the context and content for major grant funding applications. Further, many major funders, (including the Department of Internal Affairs Lottery Grants Board) will require an independent feasibility study. Lottery funding will likely be a crucial component of external funding for a project of this nature. Our proposed approach and methodology is tailored specifically for, and meets the requirements of, the Lottery Grants Board.

Proposed approach and methodology

An independent feasibility study will help you understand the likely benefits and challenges of the project, as well as the viability of the project considering financial, human resource and sustainability factors.

This will process will enable you to:

1. Identify the need
2. Develop the concept
3. Test the practicality of the concept.

In addition, the feasibility study will also investigate:

- ▲ the size and scope of the project,
- ▲ the current situation and what is needed,
- ▲ options to deal with existing issues,
- ▲ the risks and benefits of each option,
- ▲ details on the best option or options (including commercial options vs. community options),
- ▲ an outline for the planned approach,
- ▲ an assessment of your organisation's ability to deliver the project,
- ▲ analysis of external funding options,
- ▲ a gap analysis to determine what other specialist reports or assessments need to be undertaken or updated to progress the project.

We propose using a tailored PRINCE2 project management methodology to progress through a feasibility study development process.

This entails:

1. Establishing a Project Control Group (PCG) which oversees the project and ensures that hapū requirements are being met. This group will have the mandate to accept each output and enable the project to move ahead. Because the PCG will be reviewing the outputs in phases there will be a 'no surprises' approach when the final feasibility study is presented.
2. Creating a Project Initiation Document to ensure we are all clear on the project approach, timeline, inputs, outputs, risks, and communication approach. The project initiation document will be used as the baseline to monitor progress and issues, and to review the project's success or otherwise.

3. Agreeing the project’s desired benefits and outcomes. Hapū will have a clear understanding of what you hope to achieve by embarking on the development of the pā site. We need to clearly articulate what hapū hope to achieve, as this will become the key investment statement which all other requirements can be measured by. We will take the investment statement, benefits and outcomes and use this to shape development options for testing with stakeholders.
4. Establishing the wider strategic context. It’s important to understand how the proposed development fits in with existing strategies and plans. This will help us understand who the broader range of stakeholders are who may be affected or be able to contribute and where other support including funding may be sourced from.
5. Stakeholder engagement. We will now gather up stakeholder input and requirements. This will help us to refine desired benefits and outcomes statement and test the high-level concept designs for gaps and opportunities.
6. Options Analysis. We now review the concept designs based on stakeholder feedback, and rank these against desired benefits and outcomes to decide on the preferred option or options.
7. Financial analysis. We then dive into the details of the preferred option/s. Working closely with Locales as the concept designers, we will determine a cost estimate for the construction including professional and consulting fees, based on similar projects we have worked on throughout New Zealand. We will take high level look at operations costs, maintenance costs and renewals.
8. Funding analysis. Once we have a baseline target for the construction and operation costs we can begin to understand where funding might come from. This is *not* a fundraising plan, rather it gives an indication of the types of funds which might be in scope, the timing of applications, and the range of funding you may be eligible for.
9. Management analysis. This will review hapū capacity and capability to manage the development project and make recommendations as to the management structure which may need to be adopted. It will also look at the capacity and capability to manage the ongoing operations of the development and make recommendations about different operating models.
10. Final analysis. It is possible that during the process new or unexpected risks, benefits, opportunities, or gaps may be identified. This final analysis ensures that we take the time to look back to ensure we are meeting requirements or take the time to analyse any major risks or opportunities we may have missed. The gap analysis and recommendations will also enable us to round out the financial analysis

if there are any significant project elements which need to be addressed by future planning and/or funding.

11. Final study, report, and project close out. We submit the final study, a final report against the project, and close out the project by handing over to the Project Control Group.

Project plan and timeline

We estimate that the process will take approximately 14 weeks from the initial engagement to a first draft for review. We would include at least two visits to Taranaki, one in the initiation phase and one in the options analysis phase. We have also made an allowance for a third in-person visit to Taranaki during the consultation phase if appropriate. Other workshops can be held online using Zoom.

The table below outlines our proposed workplan and timeline.

Phase/timeline	Description of activity and outcomes sought	IresonCo Inputs	Client – Locales and Hapū Inputs	Outputs
<p>1. Set up and Initiation</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>Project initiation workshop with the Project Control Group (hapū, consultants, any other key stakeholders) to agree the scope and approach.</p> <p>Second workshop. The 'discovery session' which helps us to capture the project vision and define broader project outcomes and benefits sought. It will also help define the range of stakeholders we will need to engage and consult with.</p> <p>This session will also include a site visit to the Pā, so we can familiarise ourselves with the location and layout of the site</p>	<p>Prepare and Facilitate workshops;</p> <p>Attend site visit;</p> <p>Produce Project Initiation Document;</p> <p>Produce draft outcomes and benefits statement</p>	<p>Establish Project Control Group;</p> <p>Attend and contribute to the workshops;</p> <p>Host site visit;</p> <p>Review and adopt documentation from the workshop</p>	<p>Project initiation document (plan, timeline, allocation of time within budget, risks, stakeholders, approach, communication)</p> <p>Outcomes and benefits statement</p>

Phase/timeline	Description of activity and outcomes sought	IresonCo Inputs	Client – Locales and Hapū Inputs	Outputs
<p>2.Set strategic context</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>Desktop review of strategic documents and background documents research other similar projects in Aotearoa/New Zealand and abroad to determine the full range of strategic context for the project. This will help refine the stakeholder list for engagement</p>	<p>Research and write up strategic context</p>	<p>Contribute information and documentation as required</p> <p>Review strategic context</p>	<p>Strategic context</p>
<p>3. Stakeholder consultation</p> <p>3 weeks</p>	<p>Interviews, workshops, wananga and surveys to gain understanding of wider stakeholder needs and requirements.</p> <p>This will help refine the desired benefits and outcomes statement and test the high-level concept designs for gaps and opportunities.</p>	<p>Prepare and undertake interviews, surveys and workshops</p> <p>Attend stakeholder workshops as appropriate</p>	<p>Assist with setting up interviews or attending interview, workshops, wananga as required</p>	<p>Stakeholder requirements and feedback collated and presented back to PCG</p> <p>Capture future aspirations and potential growth phases</p>
<p>4.Options analysis</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>Refine high-level options based on stakeholder feedback</p> <p>Decide on preferred option/s.</p>	<p>Attend workshop to present and review options</p>	<p>Review and agree preferred option/s</p>	<p>Developed concept designs showing the preferred option/s</p>

Phase/timeline	Description of activity and outcomes sought	IresonCo Inputs	Client – Locales and Hapū Inputs	Outputs
5. Financial and funding analysis 2 weeks	High level financial analysis for preferred option High-level maintenance and operating costs High-level funding analysis to meet costs	Research and write analysis	Provide information as required Review and agree financial and funding analysis	Financial analysis and high-level funding analysis
6. Management analysis 2 weeks	Review Hapū capability to manage project and ongoing operations; suggest different operating models	Research and write this section	Provide information as required. Review and agree management analysis	Management analysis and suggested operating models
7. Final analysis 1 week	Final analysis of any gaps, risks, benefits which may have been identified either in the set-up phase or throughout the process.	Research and write this section	Provide information as required	As per activity description
8. Finalisation and report back 1 week	Finalise feasibility study and present to client for review. Incorporate feedback and issue study as final Report back to client and close project with final report.	Finalise document/s and report back	Provide feedback and/or accept study and report back	Final feasibility study



People resource

The project team that will undertake this study includes:

- ▲ Craig Ireson (BA English, PRINCE2 Practitioner) – Project Lead, stakeholder meetings & interviews, funding analysis, writing
- ▲ Christine Ennis (BA Hon, Languages and Literature) – Writing and research
- ▲ Kirsten Kelly (BA Theatre and Film) – Project support, research, peer review and editing

Budget

Phase	Tasks/deliverables	Cost \$ (ex. GST)
Phase 1: Initiation phase 30 hours	Site visit and discovery workshop Establish project scope and approach; Initiate project	\$5,550.00
Phase 2: Familiarisation and background research 22 hours	Establish strategic context	\$4,070.00
Phase 3: Stakeholder consultation 34 hours	Establish the needs and identify the potential partnership opportunities for the project	\$6,290.00
Phase 4: Options Analysis 30 hours	Develop options, workshop to present options where preferred options are agreed	\$5,550.00
Phase 5: Financial and funding analysis 36 hours	Analyse cost of preferred options, and analyse funding options	\$6,660.00
Phase 6: Project Delivery and Ongoing Operations 22 hours	Assessment of ability to manage the construction project and ongoing operations	\$4,070.00
Phase 7: Final gap analysis and recommendations 14 hours	Additional benefits, risk and benefit analysis	\$2,590.00
Phase 8: Finalisation of Draft and Submission of Final Report 14 hours	Receive feedback, incorporate feedback, and submit final reports.	\$2,590.00
Project overhead 8 hours	Client communication	\$1,480.00
Sub Total (194 hours)		\$38,800.00
Travel disbursements Three trips Napier - Taranaki	3 x Napier – Hawera return trips, either drive or fly	Approx.\$2,000.00
Total fee		\$40,800.00

This budget has been prepared based on the following:

- These estimates are based on an hourly rate of \$185.00
- The time budgeted for this work has been calculated from our previous experience with similar jobs. If the client requires additional work, outside the current scope of the proposal, or the quantum of work within the proposal is significantly more for unforeseen reasons, IresonCo reserves the right to provide a written proposal of the costs associated with that work and charge that at an agreed hourly rate.
- Disbursements for travel are an estimate only and will be charged as actual costs incurred. Early booking of flights may reduce these costs considerably.
- Please note that GST is additional to these costs.

This fee proposal is valid until 4 September 2022 (6 months from the date it was submitted).

Exclusions

The following documents or processes are excluded from this fee proposal, and may be identified through the feasibility study as being required as a next step:

- ▲ Economic Analysis or Economic impact assessment
- ▲ Business plans including income projections for any commercial operations
- ▲ Ecological restoration plan, archaeological assessments, conservation plans

About IresonCo

IresonCo. is a strategic fundraising and project management consultancy based in Napier, Hawke's Bay. It is a partnership between Craig Ireson and Kirsten Kelly.

Craig Ireson has 20 years' experience in fundraising, community development, events, marketing, and project management. In this time, he has raised over \$40 Million (M) for community and council projects

As the Economic Development Lead for Central Hawke's Bay District Council Craig was the project manager responsible for the Business Case development for Ngā Ara Tipuna in Waipukurau¹. This project will showcase the network of six inter-connected pa sites in the Tamatea rohe, using interpretative structures and digital storytelling. Working alongside hapū, landowners, council and Chris Hay at Locales, Craig was also responsible for the funding applications off the back of the Business Case, securing \$3.7M from a combination of Provincial Growth Fund, and other funders.

¹ <https://www.stuff.co.nz/dominion-post/news/hawkes-bay/118948722/waipukurau-p-sites-expected-to-attract-thousands-of-tourists>

As a Consultant at Giblin Group Craig raised over \$7M for the redevelopment of the Hawke’s Bay Opera House from a combination of Central Government, Lotteries, and private and community trusts. He raised \$2M for the Samoan congregation of the Hastings Methodist church to redevelop their derelict community hall into a modern fit-for-purpose multi-use community centre.

Craig is a Prince2 qualified project management practitioner, an excellent communicator, and facilitator, skilled at guiding and coaching community organisations through the complexities of obtaining significant external funding.

As project lead Craig will be supported by Kirsten Kelly. Kirsten is an experienced manager working across the arts, culture and education sectors. Kirsten has significant management experience in the arts and cultural sector of Aotearoa; having been the Company Manager of the Royal NZ Ballet, Visitor Engagement Manager at MTG Hawke’s Bay, the Development Coordinator at the Hastings City Art Gallery and a senior Arts Funding Advisor at Wellington City Council. More recently Kirsten was the Office Manager at Habitat Biodiversity & Pest Management, based in Hastings.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/craigireson/> [linkedin.com/in/kirstenkellynz](https://www.linkedin.com/in/kirstenkellynz)

For this project Craig and Kirsten will be joined by associate consultant Christine Ennis.

Christine has more than a decade of experience in undertaking research, writing feasibility studies and business cases, developing policy and strategy documents, preparing funding strategies and applications, and managing funding accountability requirements for community projects.

Christine also previously worked at Giblin Group, which enabled her to work with communities around the country on the development of significant community facilities, both in their strategic phase and with their funding campaigns.

She has also worked for local government in both a community development and funding role, and understands the workings and processes associated with local government planning cycles, submissions and applications for funding.

Her early career saw Christine in government ministries in Wellington, so she also has a good understanding of central government structures and processes.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/christine-e-149a2a50/>

Previous experience

Craig Ireson has written or contributed to the following feasibility studies and business cases:

Feasibility studies

- ▲ Manawatū Community Trust Feilding Health Centre Development feasibility (Project lead & writer)
- ▲ Hawke's Bay Opera House Theatre Earthquake strengthening feasibility (Project lead & writer)
- ▲ Hawke's Bay Opera House Plaza redevelopment (Project lead & writer)
- ▲ Hastings Municipal Buildings redevelopment (Project lead & writer)
- ▲ Wesley Methodist Church, Hastings, Community Centre redevelopment (Project lead & writer)
- ▲ Keirunga Creative Hub, Havelock North (Project lead & writer)
- ▲ Hawke's Bay Cancer Society, Wellness Centre (Project lead & writer)
- ▲ Pettigrew Green Arena, Napier, expansion project (Project lead & writer)
- ▲ Restore Taranaki Biodiversity initiative (Co-writer)
- ▲ Cultural Tourism initiatives at Porangahau/Te Paerahi, Central Hawke's Bay (Project sponsor and co-writer)
- ▲ Whatumā Environment and Education Centre (Project lead and writer- Study underway)
- ▲ Lifewise New Zealand Cluster Housing Pilot (Project lead and writer- Study underway)

Business Cases

- ▲ Ngā Ara Tipuna ki Tamatea Culture and Heritage project (Project lead, contributions to every case and lead writer financial case)
- ▲ Tourism Infrastructure, Te Paerahi (Project lead, and writer financial case, strategic case, management case)
- ▲ High Productivity Motor Vehicle route upgrade, Waipukurau- Wimbledon (Route 52), Central Hawke's Bay (writer strategic case)
- ▲ Digital Business Hub Waipukurau, Central Hawke's Bay (Co-writer strategic case, financial case)
- ▲ High Productivity Motor Vehicle Assessment, Central Hawke's Bay (Project sponsor, contributions to economic case and strategic case)
- ▲ Multi-use community facility, Whakarua Park, Ruatoria (co-writer strategic case)

Quality Assurance commitment and methods

IresonCo's internal quality control measures will be applied throughout the project. Our quality assurance process includes the following measures:

- ▲ Agreeing the scope of the project, specific outputs, performance expectations, budget and timeframes with the client through a project initiation process
- ▲ Documenting expectations by way of a comprehensive contract between IresonCo and the client in advance of the work commencing;
- ▲ Identifying nominated contact points for communications and providing regular updates as agreed with the client;
- ▲ Identifying and raising emerging issues or risks early and taking a "no surprises" approach;
- ▲ Using a modified Prince2 Project Management approach to track and monitor progress;
- ▲ Using Workflow Max software to track actual hours against budgeted
- ▲ Holding internal stock-take meetings at key strategic points to determine what is progressing well and what improvements to projects could be made (rather than waiting until the completion of the project);
- ▲ Drawing on existing research to inform our work;
- ▲ Providing all deliverables to the client in draft form for review and comment; and
- ▲ Detailed peer review and editing of deliverables to ensure a high standard and quality of product.

7

IresonCo values

- ▲ **Partnership**
We acknowledge Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the rights of mana whenua. We will include all stakeholders and work collaboratively towards a shared vision.
- ▲ **Passion**
We bring our whole selves to the project, using our skills and expertise to help solve problems for you, enjoying the process along the way
- ▲ **Pace**
The funding landscape can change quickly, we will move at pace to meet the opportunity, but in moving with pace we won't sacrifice good process
- ▲ **Precision**
We will be accurate, giving you the right information at the right time to make the right decisions

Referees for IresonCo

Name of referee	Monique Davidson
Role, organisation	Chief Executive, Central Hawke's Bay District Council
Telephone	(06) 857 8060 or 027 601 1711
Email	monique.davidson@chbdc.govt.nz

Name of referee	Dr Roger Maaka
Role, organisation	Chair, Taiwhenua o Tamatea (Central Hawke's Bay)
Telephone	027 860 9955
Email:	rogermaaka@icloud.com

Questions and contact

Thank you once again for the opportunity to give a fee proposal for this piece of work. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me to discuss.

Craig Ireson

Lead Consultant, IresonCo.

027 889 3482, craig@iresonco.nz

Confidentiality: Aspects of this document are commercially sensitive and subject to intellectual property rights. This document cannot be published without express permission from IresonCo or the primary client.

Appendix 1: Summary of our terms and conditions of engagement

- ▲ IresonCo shall not be liable for any loss, damage, cost, or expense whatsoever and howsoever, caused, incurred, sustained or arising from fraudulent acts or misrepresentation or wilful default on the part of The Client, its directors or employees.
- ▲ IresonCo's maximum liability relating to services rendered under this engagement (regardless of form of action, whether under contract, negligence or otherwise) shall be limited to the amount of fees paid to us for this engagement. In no event shall IresonCo be liable for consequential, special, incidental, or punitive loss, damage, or expense (including without limitation, loss of profits, opportunity costs etc.) even if it has been advised of their possible existence.
- ▲ Neither party shall be liable for any delays or failures to perform due to causes beyond their control.
- ▲ IresonCo warrants that its service will be performed in a professional and workmanlike manner and it shall re-perform any work not in compliance with this warranty brought to its attention within a reasonable time after the work is performed.
- ▲ The preceding is IresonCo's only warranty concerning this engagement and is made expressly in lieu of all other warranties and representations, express or implied, including and implied warranties of fitness for a particular purpose, merchantability or otherwise.

Appendix 2: Health and Safety

IresonCo recognises its responsibilities under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the importance of providing a healthy and safe workplace and is committed to the protection of its employees and property from accidents or damage. All staff are required to observe safe workplace practices and rules to ensure that work is carried out safely for both staff and the public; this includes adhering to IresonCo's and client's health and safety rules and practices.

COVID 19 - in the event of a COVID related lockdown we can work remotely using zoom or similar and Google Docs. We would revise the project plan accordingly.

Appendix 3: Company Details IresonCo

Physical and postal address: 2 Rose Street, Napier South, Napier 4110

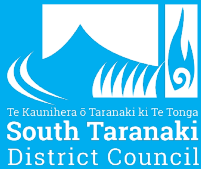
Corporate Structure: Partnership

Disclosure of Interests: None

Liability Insurance: IresonCo has general liability insurance cover of \$2,000,000 from AON New Zealand.

Indemnity Insurance: IresonCo has professional indemnity cover of \$1,000,000 from AON New Zealand.





Pūrongo Report

To	Ordinary Council
From	Kaitātari Mātāmua Kaupapa Here / Senior Policy Advisor, Anne Sattler
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Request for new road name (right of way)

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. This report seeks a decision from the Council on the name of a new right of way, which is part of a recent 16 lot subdivision with the right of way servicing fourteen of those properties. The applicant had advised that they are wanting to begin marketing of the properties.
2. The report highlights the proposed name by the applicant and provides information on the New Zealand Standard (NZS) 4819:2011 – Rural and urban addressing, which is used by councils throughout New Zealand to ensure consistency in the naming of roads and the allocation of property numbers.

Taunakitanga / Recommendations

THAT the Council;

- a) Approves the name Te Rito Place for the new right of way, located at 405 Turuturu Road, Hāwera. ([Appendix 1 - map](#)).
- b) Notes that the costs of new road signage (for the new right of way at 405 Turuturu Road, Hāwera) are met by the applicant. The Council will cover the costs of the ongoing maintenance of the road signage.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

3. Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), under section 4.2.2 of the NZS 4819:2011, require roads (which includes private roads and access lots) with five or more primary sites to be named and numbered. For the purposes of street naming and numbering the right of way is called a 'road', but for all other intent and purposes, such as design, construction and maintenance - the right of way is private.
4. The Council has been working with the applicant, Mr and Mrs O'Brien, who are currently in the process developing a 16 lot subdivision with the proposed right of way servicing fourteen of those properties on Turuturu Road, Hāwera.

Local Government Purpose

5. Addresses are an important aspect of a community as they provide, a sense of belonging, assist in identification of people, location (address for utilities and services), and safety (enables emergency services to locate during an emergency).
6. Deciding on a road name that is appropriate for the location ensures that the Council is contributing to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-beings. Road names are given with the intent that they continue for perpetuity, so due consideration during the naming stage is required, to ensure that the best and most appropriate name is chosen.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

Interim measures to adopt a road name or right of way

7. The Council is in the process of developing a Road Naming Policy, for the naming and renaming of roads within the District. It is proposed that the process for naming follows the same proposed process as the draft Policy (engagement with Iwi, and a report sent to the Council to make a decision).
8. The Road Naming Policy aligns the name development with the NZS 4819:2011 – Rural and urban addressing. This standard has been developed as a method to be applied to the naming and renaming of roads now and into the future.
9. A decision on a road name for this subdivision right of way is required urgently as the developers want to start marketing the properties.

District Plan

10. The current operative District Plan is silent on the naming of roads and right of ways.

Road name

11. The applicant consulted with Ngāti Ruanui for a road name and the name 'Te Rito Place' was gifted. 'Rito' means centre shoot or young centre leaf, a growth or shoot in Te Ao Māori is about new beginnings and future aspirations. This name was deemed appropriate due to the design of the subdivision and the increase in residential development in this area.

Risks

12. The following points highlight the risks involved in this decision:
 - **Publicity/public perception** – The Council must make a decision on a road name that is appropriate for the location and an appropriate name for a road in perpetuity. This should be a name that reflects the community, should not be offensive, and also align with the rules in the Standard.
 - **Timeframes** – This is considered an urgent request, as the developers want to start marketing the properties for sale.

- **Legal** – The Council is required, under section 319 (1) of the Local Government Act 1974 to name roads.

Information to consider under the NZ Standard

13. The NZS 4819:2011 states that:
“Road names are needed to uniquely and clearly identify roads as well as the related addresses. The road names themselves need to be clear and unambiguous.”
11. The following sections of the NZS 4819:2011 are important points to consider when making a decision on the name of a road, to ensure that the Council is following the requirements of the standard:
- 1.3.1 *The application of this Standard is not intended to be retrospective...it looks forward, and is intended primarily to ensure that the problems of the past are not repeated with new addresses.*
- 4.2.2 *A short cul-de-sac or private road with five or less sites which is not proposed to be lengthened or have additional address sites need not be separately named. It may be treated as a simple access way (or driveway) and address numbers assigned in terms of the road onto which the cul-de-sac connects.*
- 4.4.2 *Single length of road shall only have one name.*
- 4.4.5 *A road name shall be easily pronounced and spelt and easily understood when written or in conversation; however, in the case of indigenous languages it is accepted that a traditional name which may appear at first to be complex will, over time, become familiar and easy to use within the community.*
- 4.4.7 *A name element of a road name, regardless of any differences of road type, shall not be:*
- a) *the same as an existing road name;*
 b) *similar in spelling to an existing road name; or*
 c) *similar in sound to an existing road name,*
- where the existing road is*
- i) *In the same locality; or*
 ii) *In an adjoining locality; or*
 iii) *In the same local government area.*
- 4.4.10 *the length of a road name should be shorter, rather than longer, especially where the road itself is short.*

Road types

14. Road types under the NZS 4819:2011, which are appropriate in relation to this application are:
- Alley – Usually narrow roadway in a city or towns.
 - Close – Short enclosed roadway.
 - Lane – A narrow roadway between walls, buildings, or a narrow country roadway.

- Place – Short, sometimes narrow, enclosed roadway.
- Way – Short enclosed roadway.

Options available

Option One – Adopt the name recommended

15. The Council may wish to consider and adopt the name, Te Rito Place, proposed by the applicant, whilst also taking into consideration the requirements of the NZS 4819:2011.

Option Two – Request further possible names

16. The Council may wish to request further names from the applicant or Iwi before it makes a decision on the road name. This option is not recommended.

Option Three – Decline the proposed name

17. The Council may wish to decline the proposed name. This would require further consultation with both the applicant and Iwi, to determine more name options. This decision would result in a further delay for the applicant. This option is not recommended.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

18. South Taranaki District Council’s general approach to determining the level of “significance” will be to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	Low: this decision would only affect those for which this road services.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council’s stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan.	Low: this decision will not impact the Council’s LOS in the LTP.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	Low: the allocation of road names for new developments have not generated wide public interest.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council’s overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	Low: this decision will not impact the Council’s overall budgets.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	Low: once a road is named, there is a process that the Council must follow to amend a road name.

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	Low: this decision has no impact on the environment.

19. In terms of the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy this matter is of low significance.
20. It is proposed that, under the significance and engagement policy, that the Council informs the public of the decision that is made through this decision report.

7

Legislative Considerations

Local Government Act 1974

21. The Council is provided powers under section 319 (1) of the Local Government Act 1974, in relation to roads:

“... (j) to name and to alter the name of any road and to place on any building or erection on or abutting on any road a plate bearing the name of the road:”

22. There is no other requirement in relation to the naming of roads under legislation, except for section 319A of the LGA 1974:

“If the council names any road for the first time, or alters the name of a road, the council must as soon as practicable send a copy of the relevant resolution to the Registrar-General of Land and the Surveyor-General.”

New Zealand Standard 4819:2011

23. When deciding on a road name, the Council must ensure that it is following the requirements under NZS 4819:2011 – Rural and urban addressing. The standard provides information on how roads should be named, and properties numbered, along with a list of considerations in relation to the selection of a road name and type.

Financial/Budget Considerations

24. There are no financial or budget considerations in relation to this decision. The development of the road will require the installation of signage.
25. The policy being developed by the Road Naming Working Group proposes that the costs of road signage (conforming to the NZ Standard, and approved by the Council), is at the cost of the developer. Ongoing maintenance of the signage would be at the cost of the Council.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

Draft road naming policy

26. Currently, the Council does not have a policy in relation to the development and adoption of new road names for the District. The Road Naming Working Group has been drafting a proposed policy, which takes into consideration the naming and renaming of roads, whilst also including clauses which reflect the requirements of NZS 4819:2011.

27. The drafted policy proposes that new road names align with the four well-beings, and are named using one of the following categories:

a) Cultural	Recognition of mana whenua values and principles and/or other cultural significance. The importance of decision-making partnerships is noted.
b) Social	Recognition of historical events that have a significant impact on the community and/or honouring a local resident who has made a significant contribution to the South Taranaki District.
c) Economic	Honouring a significant economic contribution to the South Taranaki District.
d) Environmental	Reflection of the landscape, topographical features, or flora and fauna.

Impact on Māori/Iwi

28. Under the NZS 4819:2011, section 4.4.8, which states that *“a road name derived from indigenous sources should be local to the area and endorsed by the recognised local indigenous community. Where a road name is derived from an indigenous language it shall comply with the written form, should one exist.”*
29. The right of way is located within the Ngāti Ruanui rohe. The applicant has been in consultation with Ngāti Ruanui and the name ‘Te Rito Place’ was gifted.

Affected Parties Consultation

30. It is proposed that the greater public are not directly affected in relation to this decision. The name has been proposed by the applicant from the consultation undertaken with Ngāti Ruanui.
31. The Council decision on the name will be notified in Southlink.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

32. This report seeks a decision from the Council on the naming of a right of way. This report highlights the requirements of the NZS 4819:2011 in deciding on the name of a right of way or road. Road names are given with the intent that they continue for perpetuity, so due consideration during the naming stage is required, to ensure that the best and most appropriate name is chosen.



Anne Sattler

**Kaitātari Mātāmua Kaupapa Here/
Senior Policy Advisor**



[Seen by]

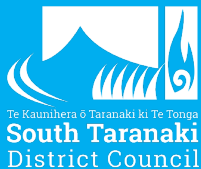
Liam Dagg

**Kaiarataki Taiao /
Group Manager
Environmental Services**

Appendix 1

Map showing 14 lot subdivision at 405 Turuturu Road, Hāwera.





Pūrongo Report

To	Te Kaunihera o Taranaki ki Te Tonga / South Taranaki District Council
From	Kaihautū Whakamahere Taiao / Planning and Development Manager, Jessica Sorensen
Date	8 Here-turi-kōkā 2022 / 8 August 2022
Subject	Resolution under New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. Panda Developments Limited (Panda Developments) have been granted subdivision by the Council for Stage 1 of Longview Development, located off Turuturu Road, Hāwera.
2. On depositing of the Survey Plan, Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) have requisitioned (refused) the dealing for an outstanding matter relating to s25A of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990 (NZRCA).
3. The piece of land in question was transferred from KiwiRail to Panda Developments prior to the subdivision being initiated and was subsequently tied with the land parcels that have undergone subdivision.
4. In any other case, the transfer of land would be dealt with under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), however, KiwiRail land must be disposed of under the NZRCA.
5. Panda Developments is seeking a resolution from Council to cancel the interest registered on Record of Title 1064379, which is subject to the NZRCA, to enable Panda Developments to obtain titles for Stage 1 of Longview Development, as originally intended when the property was subdivided.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation(s)

That Te Kaunihera o Taranaki ki Te Tonga;

- a) Authorises the cancellation of the condition noted on Record of Title 1064379 under section 25A(6)(b) of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990, that requires that the land formerly shown as Lot 1 Deposited Plan 461262 be held in the one Computer Freehold Register with the land formerly shown as Part Section 178 Pātea District.

- b) Provides an authenticated copy of the resolutions cancelling the condition noted on Record of Title 1064379 under section 25A(6)(b) of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990, that requires the land formerly shown as Lot 1 Deposited Plan 461262 be held in the one Computer Freehold Register with the land formerly shown as Part Section 178 Pātea District, as required by s25A(9) to Land Information NZ, as required by section 25A(9) of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

6. The statutory regime under s25A of the NZ Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990 allows KiwiRail to dispose of surplus land to an adjacent landowner without going through any process under section 11 or Part 10 of the RMA. The quid pro quo is that an amalgamation condition is imposed automatically.
7. In the case of Longview Development, the condition is that imposed by ss2a - *the land being transferred or disposed of shall be held in one certificate of title with the owner's adjoining land.*
8. The NZRCRA, also has provision for the cancellation of such condition, rather than the standard process under s241(3) of the RMA, set out below:
- “ss8(a), the territorial authority may at any time, after a survey plan giving effect to a subdivision to which subsection (1) applies has been deposited in the Land Registry Office, cancel in whole or in part— ... any condition of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(a).”*
9. The Council has already consented to the uplift of the s241 amalgamation condition that has the same effect as the NZRCA condition, and KiwiRail has also signed an affected party consent to the subdivision. Therefore, we consider the NZRCRA condition on the affected piece of land to be redundant and the resolution being sought is to provide this certainty to LINZ by way of ss8(a).
10. The only other peculiarity is that by ss9 of s25A, we need to give LINZ an *authenticated copy of the resolution of the territorial authority cancelling or partially cancelling that condition.*

Local Government Purpose

11. The Longview Development contributes to the purpose of the Local Government Act as it promotes the economic and social well-being of South Taranaki in the present and for the future.

Ngā Kōwhiringa / Options – Identification and analysis

Risks

12. There are no major risks associated with approving the recommendations which are clearly provided for within the NZRCA. Deciding not to approve the recommendations would result in the applicant needing to reconfigure the application site, as part of a variation or new subdivision application, and could potentially unpick the requirements for the disposal of

the land. This would be a timely and costly exercise for the applicant in which Council could be party to further processing.

13. The piece of legislation used to dispose of the land has served its purpose ensuring that it was transferred to the adjoining owner. Even if the piece of land was to be transferred elsewhere it would still be subject to the same recommendations being made.

Option(s) available

14. **Option 1 – Provide resolution**

Providing the resolutions recommended will enable the Longview Development Stage 1 subdivision to continue and the titles to be obtained.

15. **Option 12– No resolution**

If resolution is not provided, Panda Developments Limited will not be able to proceed with the current granted subdivision (Longview Stage 1). A variation of new application would need to be sought to remove the subject piece from the application site.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

16. South Taranaki District Council’s general approach to determining the level of “significance” will be to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	While the number of residents potentially affected is low, there are those residents (new) directly concerned where they are awaiting the titles to be drawn down in order for them to purchase new sections.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council’s stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan.	The Council and community will acquire 63 new properties/ratepayers as a result of the titles going through as granted, which will contribute to the Council’s ability to provide services.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	No history of public interest, as this is an obscure piece of legislation.

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council's overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	The current operating budgets will not be impacted by approving the recommendations; however, not approving the recommendations could have a negative financial impact.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	If resolution is provided the decision is irreversible. But as mentioned above the piece of legislation has served its purpose to dispose of the land to the correct place. This resolution will not change this.
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	There will be no degree of impact on the environment as a result of this decision that has not already been assessed and granted as part of the subdivision.

17. Based on the above determination, in terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy this matter is of low significance as this is an administration task under the piece of legislation.

Legislative Considerations

18. The NZRCA defers the power to cancel the conditions imposed by the Act to the Council and requires that any conditions that are cancelled must be via a Council resolution. The NZRCA also requires Council to provide LINZ with copies of any resolutions to cancel conditions.
19. No other legislation considerations are relevant to this resolution. Prior approval for the same effect (removal of amalgamation condition) has been granted under Section 241 of the RMA as part of the granted subdivision.
20. The proposed changes are consistent with the Local Government Act 2002.

Financial/Budget Considerations

21. There are no financial considerations for the Council as part of providing this resolution; however if the resolutions are not approved, Longview may suffer financial loss.

Environmental Sustainability

22. In providing resolution no environmental outcomes will change as to what has already been assessed and granted under the Longview Stage 1 subdivision.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

23. This proposal is consistent with all Council policies, plans and strategies.

Impact on Māori/Iwi

24. The approval of the recommendation will allow for an initial 63 new properties to become available which will provide a positive outcome for the community including Māori.

Affected Parties Consultation

25. No consultation is required. Those parties who require the resolution have sought it from Council and KiwiRail have deferred this type of resolution to Council.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

26. This report seeks resolution from Council pursuant to its power in s25A(8)(a) of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990. In doing so it will **authorise** the cancellation of the condition noted on Record of Title 1064379 under s25A(6)(b) of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990.
27. In providing this resolution to Panda Development, the Longview Development subdivision can proceed and the titles for Stage 1 can be obtained from Land Information New Zealand.
28. The preferred option in the report is option one; Te Kaunihera o Taranaki ki te Tonga agree to cancel the conditions and provide LINZ with a copy of the resolutions.

Jessica Sorensen
Kaihautū Whakamahere Taiao |
Planning and Development Manager

[Seen by]
Marianne Archibald
Kaiarataki Tōpūranga |
Group Manager Corporate Services

Attachments:

- [Appendix 1 – Record of Title and Survey Plans to date](#)
[Appendix 2 – Section 25A Railways Restructuring Corporation Act](#)



**COMPUTER FREEHOLD REGISTER
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952**



Historical Search Copy

7

Identifier TND3/1092
Land Registration District Taranaki
Date Issued 11 June 1976

Cancelled

Record prior to Panda purchasing

Prior References
 TN87/286

Estate Fee Simple
Area 17.7835 hectares more or less
Legal Description Part Section 178 Patea District

Original Proprietors
 Craig Leonard Hockly, Deanne Faye Hockly and South Taranaki Trustees Limited

Interests


- Subject to a right to drain water and sewage over part marked A on DP 11419 created by Transfer 239439.2 - 13.4.1977 at 9:47 am
 - 481545.2 Mortgage to The National Bank of New Zealand Limited - 15.8.2001 at 10:25 am
 - 5657395.1 Discharge of Mortgage 481545.2 - 15.7.2003 at 9:00 am
 - 5657395.2 Transfer to John Frederick Hockly and South Taranaki Trustees Limited - 15.7.2003 at 9:00 am
 - 5689905.2 Mortgage to ASB Bank Limited - 12.8.2003 at 9:00 am
 - 7921968.1 Discharge of Mortgage 5689905.2 - 4.9.2008 at 2:16 pm
 - 7921968.3 Transfer to Panda Development Limited - 4.9.2008 at 2:16 pm
 - 7921968.4 Mortgage to Westpac New Zealand Limited - 4.9.2008 at 2:16 pm
 - 9462318.4 Discharge of Mortgage 7921968.4 - 16.8.2013 at 9:00 am
 - 9462318.5 CT 627115 issued - 16.8.2013 at 9:00 am.
- CANCELLED

Identifier TND3/1092

References
Prior C/T 87/286

Transfer No.
N/C. Order No. 231994

Land and Deeds 69



REGISTER

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT

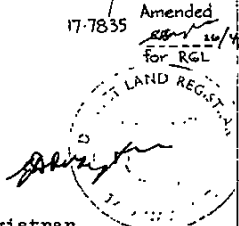
No. **D3/1092**

This Certificate dated the 11th day of June one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six under the seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of TARANAKI

WITNESSETH that EILEEN LETITIA HUMPHREY of Hawera Married Woman

is seized of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon) in the land hereinafter described, delineated with bold black lines on the plan hereon, be the several admeasurements a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing ~~47.7856~~ **47.7856** hectares more or less situate in Block V Hawera Survey District, being part Section 178 Patea District

17-7835 Amended 26/4/99 for RGL



Assistant Land Registrar

Transmission 239439.1 to Heather Agnes Jones of Tongaporutu, Shona Margaret Jones of Hawera, Leonie Annette Cox of Bulls, Pauline Claire Todd of Stratford and Sandra Jeanette Kelsen of Hawera all Married Women as executrices - 13.4.1977 at 9.47 o/c

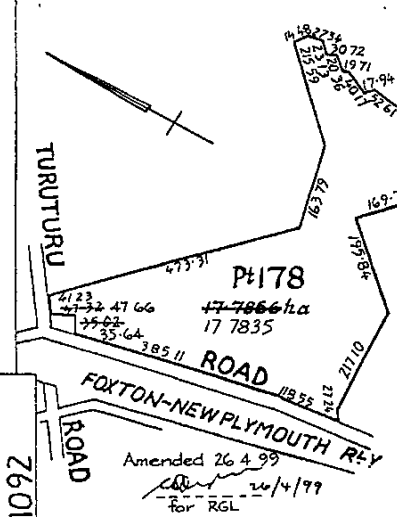
Transfer 239439.2 to David Lindsay Johnson of Hawera Farmer - 13.4.1977 at 9.47 o/c
Entered in Error A.L.R.

Mortgage 239439.3 to Heather Agnes Jones, Shona Margaret Jones, Leonie Annette Cox, Pauline Claire Todd and Sandra Jeanette Kelsen in shares - 13.4.1977 at 9.48 o/c
Entered in Error A.L.R.

Transfer 239439.2 of the within land reserving the Right to Drain Water and Sewage over part herein marked A on DP 11419 appurtenant to Lot 1 DP 11419 (D2/568) the registered proprietors to David Lindsay Johnson of Hawera Farmer - 13.4.1977 at 9.47 o/c
Entered in Error A.L.R.

OVER.....

Register copy for L. A. D. 69, 71, 72



Measurements are Metric
S.O. 5950

No. **D3/1092**

7

Identifier TND3/1092

D3/1092

Mortgage 239439.3 to Heather Agnes Jones, Shona Margaret Jones, Leonie Annette Cox, Pauline Claire Todd and Sandra Jeanette Keenan 13.4.1977 at 9.48 o/c
279603.1

CAVEAT 267249 BY ABSTAINING GUARANTEE CORPORATION (NZ) LIMITED 9.01.1980 at 321818.1

Mortgage 279603.2 to Heffer & Burns Securities Limited 20.7.1981 at 10.35 o/c (with consent of mortgagee for under Caveat 267249) 321818.2

Mortgage 321818.3 to Halliwells Securities Limited 28.6.1985 at 9.00 o/c 321818.3

319115.1 Evidence of change of name of the mortgagee under Mortgage No. 279603.2 to Halliwells Securities Limited - 19.3.1985 at 235 o/c

338519 Variation of Mortgage 321818.3 - 13.2.1987 at 10.22 o/c

471838.1 Mortgage to TSB Bank Limited - 5.7.2000 at 11.15 o/c 480543.1

481545.1 Transfer to Craig Leonard Hockly, Deanne Faye Hockly and South Taranaki Trustees Limited

481545.2 Mortgage to The National Bank of New Zealand Limited all 15.8.2001 at 10.25

7



**COMPUTER FREEHOLD REGISTER
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952**



Historical Search Copy

7

Identifier 627115
Land Registration District Taranaki
Date Issued 16 August 2013

Prior References

606457 TND3/1092

Estate Fee Simple
Area 20.3965 hectares more or less

Legal Description Lot 1 Deposited Plan 461262 and Part Section 178 Patea District *(shown as section 11 SO 563881)*

Original Proprietors

Panda Development Limited

Interests

Subject to a right (in gross) to drain sewage over Lot 1 DP 461262 marked A on DP 461262 in favour of the South Taranaki District Council created by Easement Instrument 9462318.2 - 16.8.2013 at 9:00 am

Fencing Covenant in Transfer 9462318.3 - 16.8.2013 at 9:00 am (affects Lot 1 DP 461262)

Subject to Part IVA Conservation Act 1987 (affects Lot 1 DP 461262)

Subject to Section 11 Crown Minerals Act 1991 and excludes the coal and other minerals contained in CT TN87/286 (affects Lot 1 DP 461262)

Subject to a right to drain water and sewage over part Section 178 Patea District marked A on DP 11419 created by Transfer 239439.2 - 13.4.1977 at 9.47 am

Subject to Section 25A(6)(b) New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990

9513916.1 Mortgage to Westpac New Zealand Limited - 12.9.2013 at 11:26 am



**RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
FREEHOLD
Search Copy**




R. W. Muir
Registrar-General
of Land

7

Identifier 1064379
Land Registration District Taranaki
Date Issued 27 May 2022

Prior References
757353 GN 12459541.2

Estate Fee Simple
Area 21.9211 hectares more or less
Legal Description Lot 1 Deposited Plan 503891 and Section 5, 8, 10-12, 15 Survey Office Plan 563881

Registered Owners
Panda Development Limited

Interests

Subject to a right to drain water and sewage over part Section 12 marked B on SO 563881 created by Transfer 239439.2 - 13.4.1977 at 9.47 am
Fencing Covenant in Transfer 9462318.3 - 16.8.2013 at 9:00 am (Affects Section 11 SO 563881)
Subject to Part IVA Conservation Act 1987 (Affects Section 11 SO 563881)
Subject to Section 11 Crown Minerals Act 1991 and excludes the coal and other minerals contained in CT TN87/286 (Affects Section 11 SO 563881)
Subject to Section 25A(6)(b) New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990 (Affects Section 11 SO 563881)
Subject to Section 241(2) Resource Management Act 1991 (affects DP 503891)
12459541.5 Mortgage to Alpha First Securities Limited - 27.5.2022 at 12:13 pm



Title Plan - SO 563881

7

Survey Number SO 563881
Surveyor Reference 21152
Surveyor Samuel Broadmore
Survey Firm Taylor Patrick Limited (New Plymouth)
Surveyor Declaration I Samuel Broadmore, being a licensed cadastral surveyor, certify that--
 (a) this dataset provided by me and its related survey are accurate, correct and in accordance with the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 and Cadastral Survey Rules 2021; and
 (b) the survey was undertaken by me or under my personal direction.
 Declared on 30 Mar 2022 04:22 PM

Survey Details

Dataset Description Sections 2 - 5 & 7 - 15
Status Approved as to Survey
Land District Taranaki **Survey Class** Class A
Submitted Date 30/03/2022 **Survey Approval Date** 31/03/2022
Deposit Date

Territorial Authorities

South Taranaki District

Comprised In

RT 757353
 RT TND2/568

Created Parcels

Parcels	Parcel Intent	Area	RT Reference
Area B Survey Office Plan 563881	Easement		
	Road		
Section 2 Survey Office Plan 563881	Legalisation	0.0010 Ha	
Section 3 Survey Office Plan 563881	Legalisation	0.0542 Ha	
Section 4 Survey Office Plan 563881	Legalisation	0.2592 Ha	
Section 5 Survey Office Plan 563881	Legalisation	0.2056 Ha	
	Road		
Section 7 Survey Office Plan 563881	Legalisation	0.4799 Ha	
Section 8 Survey Office Plan 563881	Legalisation	0.5330 Ha	
Section 9 Survey Office Plan 563881	Legalisation	0.0431 Ha	
Section 10 Survey Office Plan 563881	Legalisation	0.0278 Ha	
Section 11 Survey Office Plan 563881	Fee Simple Title	2.1305 Ha	
Section 12 Survey Office Plan 563881	Fee Simple Title	18.2124 Ha	
Section 13 Survey Office Plan 563881	Fee Simple Title	0.0001 Ha	
Section 14 Survey Office Plan 563881	Fee Simple Title	0.0803 Ha	
Section 15 Survey Office Plan 563881	Fee Simple Title	0.0999 Ha	
Total Area		22.1270 Ha	

Schedule / Memorandum

Land Registration District Taranaki	Survey Number SO 563881
Territorial Authority (the Council) South Taranaki District	

Schedule of Existing Easements

Last Edited: 19 Jan 2022 11:23:20

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Shown</u>	<u>Burdened Land (Servient Tenement)</u>	<u>Creating Document Reference</u>
Right to drain sewage, water	B	Sect 12	TE 239439.2

Notes

Last Edited: 03 Mar 2022 16:54:03

Area A DP 461262 is to be surrendered. EI 9462318.2

Sections 13 and 14 to be held in the same record of title.

Sections 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, and Lot 1 DP 503891 to be held in the same record of title.

Subject to Part IVA Conservation Act 1987 (affectes part formerly in Lot 1 DP 461262).

Subject to Section 11 Crown Minerals Act 1991 and excludes the coal and other minerals contained in RT TN87/286 (affectes part formerly in Lot 1 DP 461262).

Subject to Section 25A(6)(b) New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990 (affectes part formerly in Lot 1 DP 461262).

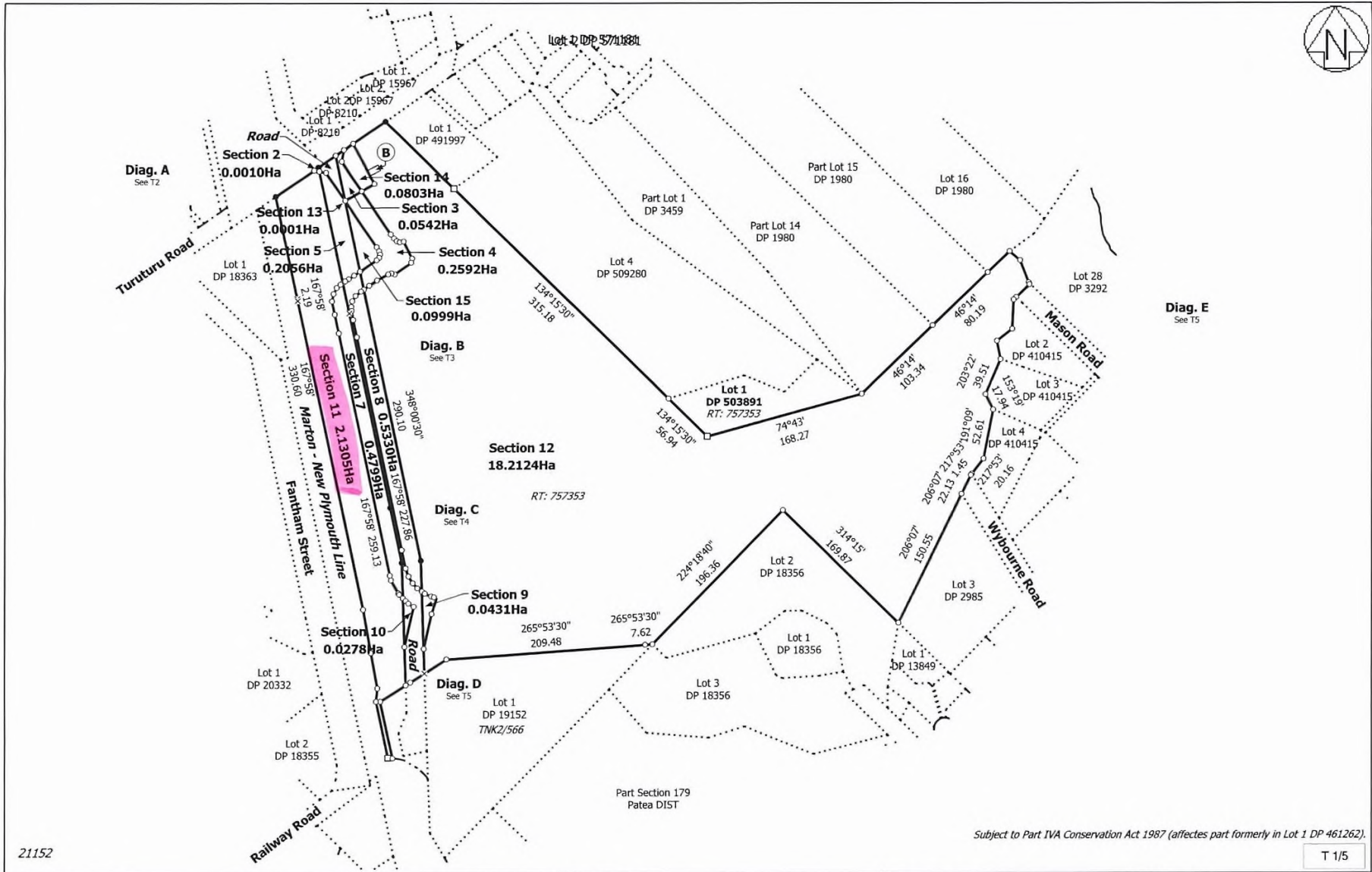
7

Area Schedule

SO 563881

SCHEDULE OF AREAS			
LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR ROAD			
SHOWN	UNDERLYING DESCRIPTION	ESTATE RECORD	AREA
Section 2	Lot 1 DP 461262	RT 757353	0.0010 Ha
Section 3	Lot 1 DP 11419	RT TND2/568	0.0542 Ha
Section 4	Pt Section 178 Patea District	RT 757353	0.2592 Ha
Section 7	Lot 1 DP 461262	RT 757353	0.4799 Ha
Section 9	Pt Section 178 Patea District	RT 757353	0.0431 Ha
ROAD TO BE STOPPED			
SHOWN	ADJOINING PARCEL	ESTATE RECORD	AREA
Section 5	Lot 1 DP 461262	RT 757353	0.2056 Ha
Section 8	Pt Section 178 Patea District	RT 757353	0.5330 Ha
Section 10	Lot 1 DP 461262	RT 757353	0.0278 Ha
SEVERANCES			
SHOWN	UNDERLYING DESCRIPTION	ESTATE RECORD	AREA
Section 11	Lot 1 DP 461262	RT 757353	2.1305 Ha
Section 12	Pt Section 178 Patea District	RT 757353	18.2124 Ha
Section 13	Lot 1 DP 11419	RT TND2/568	0.00001 Ha
Section 14	Lot 1 DP 11419	RT TND2/568	0.0803 Ha
Section 15	Pt Section 178 Patea District	RT 757353	0.0999 Ha

7



21152

Land District: Taranaki Digitally Generated Plan Generated on: 31/03/2022 08:07am Page 4 of 8	Sections 2 - 5 & 7 - 15	Surveyor: Samuel Broadmore Firm: Taylor Patrick Limited (New Plymouth)	Title Plan SO 563881 Approved on: 31/03/2022
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Title Plan - LT 574234

Stage 1A - Longview parcels

7

Survey Number LT 574234
Surveyor Reference 20072 Stage 1A
Surveyor Samuel Broadmore
Survey Firm Taylor Patrick Limited (New Plymouth)
Surveyor Declaration

Survey Details

Dataset Description Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 198, and 199 Being a Subdivision of Sections 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, & 15 SO 563881
Status Initiated
Land District Taranaki **Survey Class** Class A
Submitted Date **Survey Approval Date**
Deposit Date

Territorial Authorities

South Taranaki District

Comprised In

RT 1064379
 RT 1064388

Created Parcels

Parcels	Parcel Intent	Area	RT Reference
Lot 1 Deposited Plan 574234	Fee Simple Title	0.5472 Ha	1052646
Lot 2 Deposited Plan 574234	Fee Simple Title	0.0741 Ha	1052647
Lot 3 Deposited Plan 574234	Fee Simple Title	0.0606 Ha	1052648
Lot 4 Deposited Plan 574234	Fee Simple Title	0.0702 Ha	1052649
Lot 198 Deposited Plan 574234	Fee Simple Title	1.9168 Ha	1052650
Lot 199 Deposited Plan 574234	Fee Simple Title	18.6191 Ha	1052650
Total Area		21.2880 Ha	

Schedule / Memorandum

Land Registration District

Teranaki

Survey Number

LT 574234

Territorial Authority (the Council)

South Taranaki District

Amalgamation Conditions

Last Edited 22 Mar 2022 08 21 11

Lots 198, 199, and Lot 1 DP 503891 to be held in the same record of title See LINZ Request 1758181

Notes

Last Edited 14 Jun 2022 08 16 13

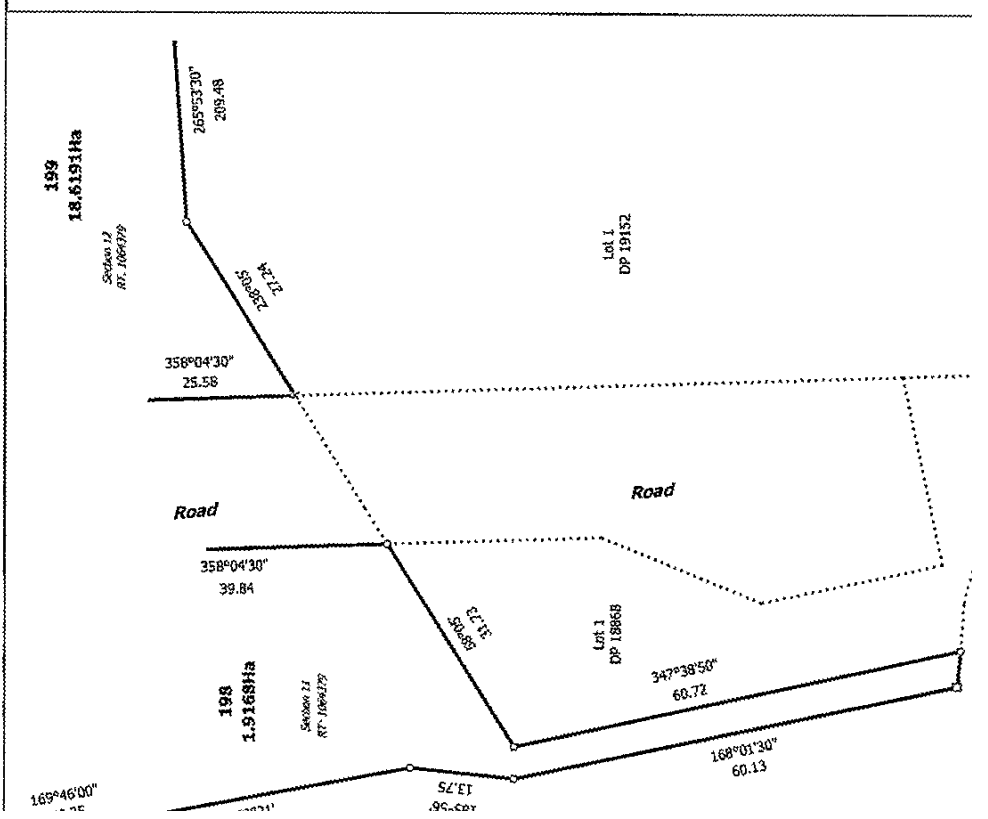
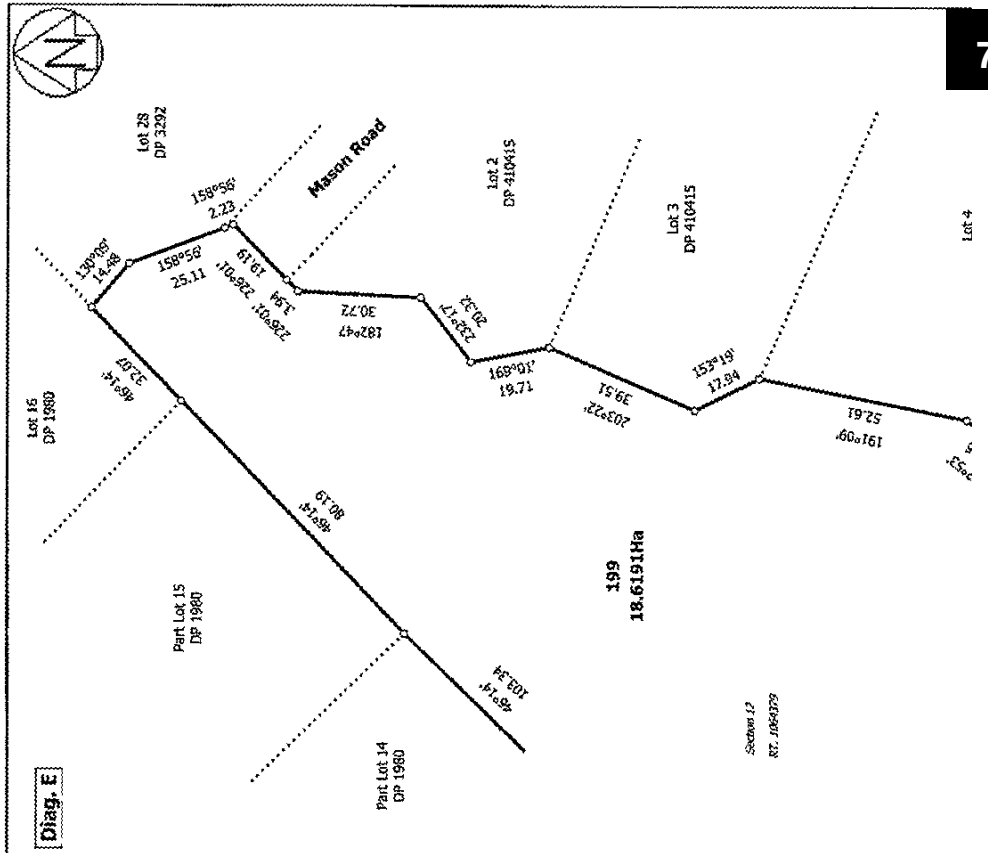
Area B SO 563881 is to be surrendered EI 239439 2

Lots 1 to 4, 198, 199, and Lot 1 DP 503891 are to be subject to a consent notice

Subject to Part 4A Conservation Act 1987 (affects formerly Section 11 SO 563881)

Subject to Section 11 Crown Minerals Act 1991 (affects formerly Section 11 SO 563881)

Subject to Section 25A(6)(b) New Zealand Corporation Restructuring Act 1990 (affects formerly Section 11 SO 563881)





New Zealand Legislation

New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990

7

- with search matches highlighted

25A Subdivision

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, [section 11](#) and [Part 10](#) of the Resource Management Act 1991 shall not apply to any subdivision undertaken by the Corporation, transferee company, or a railway operator to give effect to a transfer or disposal of land pursuant to [section 23](#) or [section 24](#) or [section 26](#), if that transfer or disposal (of all or part of an allotment) is to an owner of adjoining land.
- (2) Every transfer or other disposition to which subsection (1) applies, shall be deemed to be subject to a condition that—
 - (a) the land being transferred or disposed of shall be held in one certificate of title with the owner's adjoining land; or
 - (b) where subsection (4) applies, a covenant shall be entered into between the owner of the adjoining land and the territorial authority that the land being transferred or disposed of shall not, otherwise than in accordance with a subdivision consent under the [Resource Management Act 1991](#), be transferred, leased, or otherwise disposed of except in conjunction with the owner's adjoining land.
- (3) The Corporation, transferee company, or the railway operator (as the case may be) shall consult with the District Land Registrar as to the practicality of a condition of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(a).
- (4) If the District Land Registrar advises the Corporation, transferee company, or railway operator (as the case may be) that a condition of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(a) is not practical, then any transfer or disposal of land to which subsection (1) applies shall be deemed to be subject to a condition of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(b).
- (5) Every condition of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(a) or (b) shall be endorsed on the survey plan giving effect to the subdivision to which subsection (1) applies, and the District Land Registrar shall not deposit that survey plan unless—
 - (a) he or she is satisfied that any condition of the kind referred to in subsection (2)(a) has been complied with as fully as may be possible in the office of the Registrar; or
 - (b) a covenant of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(b) has been lodged for registration.
- (6) Where a condition of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(a) has been complied with—
 - (a) the separate parcels of land included in the certificate of title in accordance with the condition shall not be capable of being disposed of individually or being held under separate certificates of title, otherwise than in accordance with a subdivision consent under the [Resource Management Act 1991](#); and
 - (b) on the issue of a certificate of title, the District Land Registrar shall enter on the certificate of title a memorandum that the land is subject to this subsection.
- (7) Every covenant of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(b) shall be in writing, be signed by the owner of the adjoining land, have affixed to it the common seal of the territorial authority, and be deemed—
 - (a) to be an instrument capable of registration under the [Land Transfer Act 1952](#), and, when so registered, to create in favour of the territorial authority an interest in the land, in respect of which it is registered, within the meaning of

[section 62](#) of that Act; and

- (b) to run with the land and bind subsequent owners.
- (8) The territorial authority may at any time, after a survey plan giving effect to a subdivision to which subsection (1) applies has been deposited in the Land Registry Office, cancel in whole or in part—
- (a) any condition of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(a); or
 - (b) any covenant of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(b).
- (9) Where a territorial authority cancels, in whole or in part, a condition or covenant in accordance with subsection (8), the territorial authority shall forward an authenticated copy of the resolution of the territorial authority cancelling or partially cancelling that condition or covenant to the District Land Registrar, who shall note the records accordingly.
- (10) Where—
- (a) for the purpose of complying with conditions of a kind referred to in subsection (2)—
 - (i) a covenant of a kind referred to in subsection (2)(b) is registered in accordance with this section; or
 - (ii) the land being transferred or disposed of is amalgamated in one certificate of title with adjoining land in accordance with this section; and
 - (b) the adjoining land is already subject to a registered instrument under which a power to sell, a right of renewal, or a right or obligation of purchase is lawfully conferred or imposed; and
 - (c) that power, right, or obligation becomes exercisable but is not able to be exercised or fully exercised because of subsection (5) or subsection (6)—
- the land being transferred or disposed of shall be deemed to be and always to have been part of the adjoining land that is subject to that instrument; and all rights and obligations in respect of, and encumbrances on, that adjoining land shall be deemed also to be rights and obligations in respect of or encumbrances on, the land being transferred or disposed of; and the District Land Registrar shall enter upon all relevant certificates of title a memorandum to the effect that the land therein is subject to this subsection.
- (11) Where any instrument to which subsection (10) applies is a mortgage, charge, or lien, it shall be deemed to have priority over any mortgage, charge, or lien against the land being transferred or disposed of which is registered subsequent to the issue of the certificate of title pursuant to subsections (5) and (6), or the registration of the covenant entered into pursuant to subsections (5) and (7), as the case may be; and the District Land Registrar shall enter upon all relevant certificates of title a memorandum to the effect that the land therein is subject to this subsection.
- (12) For the purposes of this section—

allotment has the same meaning as in [section 218](#) of the Resource Management Act 1991

amalgamated means amalgamated pursuant to a condition under subsection (3)

territorial authority means a territorial authority within the meaning of the [Local Government Act 2002](#).

Section 25A: inserted, on 23 July 1993, by section 3 of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Amendment Act 1993 (1993 No 79).

Section 25A(12) **territorial authority**: substituted, on 1 July 2003, by [section 262](#) of the Local Government Act 2002 (2002 No 84).



Pūrongo Report

To	Ordinary Council
From	Kaihautu Ratonga Kaimahi me nga Pukenga / People and Capability Manager, Simon Walkinshaw
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	Resignation – Chief Executive

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. This report requests that the Council accepts the resignation from the South Taranaki District Council's Chief Executive, Waid Crockett. Waid Crockett has been with the Council for four and half years after he took up his position as Chief Executive in January 2018.
2. The report also seeks that a recruitment process for the appointment of a new Chief Executive be undertaken in accordance with Section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002 including clauses 33 and 34 of schedule 7. This report recommends consultants JacksonStone and Partners, Simon Boyes to manage the process.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation(s)

THAT the Council;

- a) Accepts the resignation from the South Taranaki District Council's Chief Executive, Waid Crockett.
- b) Approves the recruitment process of a new Chief Executive in accordance with Section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002 including clauses 33 and 34 of schedule 7, to be undertaken by JacksonStone and Partners.

Legislative Requirements

3. Section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002 states that a local authority must, in accordance with clauses 33 and 34 of Schedule 7 appoint a chief executive.

Simon Walkinshaw

**Kaihautū Ratonga Kaimahi me ngā Pūkenga /
People and Capability Manager**



Pūrongo-Whakamārama Information Report

To	Ordinary Council
From	Kaihautū Toitū te Taiao / Environment and Sustainability Manager, Rebecca Martin
Date	8 August 2022
Subject	STDC submission on National Policy Statement – Indigenous Biodiversity, Exposure Draft

8

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to present the Council with a summary of the National Policy Statement – Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) exposure draft from Ministry for the Environment (MFE), highlight the NPSIB's implications for the Council and present the Council's submission to MFE on this matter.
2. The NPSIB is expected to be finalised and gazetted in late 2022. Once the NPSIB has been adopted, territorial authorities will have five years to assess, map and schedule all Significant Natural Areas (SNAs), taonga and areas for highly mobile fauna in their district. The identification of SNAs and taonga must be carried out in partnership with Iwi-Māori using the Te Rito o Te Harakeke framework.
3. The NPSIB provides a set of nationally consistent SNA assessment criteria. Territorial authorities will need to engage suitably qualified ecologists to carry out assessments on all possible SNA sites in their district.
4. The South Taranaki District Plan currently lists 34 SNAs. These SNA sites represent 0.68% of South Taranaki's total land mass. The NPSIB ecological assessment criteria for identifying SNAs is much more rigorous than what the Council has used to identify SNAs to date. Consequently, use of the NPSIB's ecological assessment criteria will likely result in a dramatic increase in the number of SNAs in South Taranaki.
5. Identifying and mapping SNAs, taonga, and areas of highly mobile fauna in South Taranaki will be a resource intensive process. The NPSIB Implementation Plan states that financial support from central government will be provided to support local authorities in mapping and identifying SNAs. However, details on the scope and scale of this support are not yet available.
6. The NPSIB provides a policy direction for how local authorities will have to consider any adverse ecological effects caused by proposed development or subdivision on SNA or taonga sites. While a list of exceptions is provided, for many standard development resource consent applications the NPSIB requires any adverse ecological effects on SNAs or taonga sites to be either entirely avoided or directly compensated for. This will have far reaching implications for where and how land use development can occur in South Taranaki.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council receives and notes the Chief Executive's submission to the Ministry for Environment on the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) exposure draft ([Attachment 2](#)).

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

7. On 9 June 2022, the MFE released an Exposure Draft and Implementation Plan for the NPSIB. This exposure draft and implementation plan will be open for stakeholder consultation until 21 July 2022. Due to this restricted timeline, there was not enough time to socialise the Council's submission with Councillors before the 21 July deadline. The NPSIB is expected to be finalised and gazetted in late 2022.
8. The objective of the NPSIB is to protect ecosystems in Aotearoa New Zealand that are threatened and/or in decline. Almost 4,000 of Aotearoa New Zealand's known native species are threatened with extinction¹. This includes 80% of native birds, 88% of native lizards and 100% of native frogs².
9. Habitat loss is a leading cause of species extinction. Between 1996 and 2017, 84,000 ha of critical native species habitat (forest, native tussock and shrubland) was cleared across the country. Most of this cleared habitat was on private land³.
10. In South Taranaki, recent habitat loss is widespread. A high level assessment of the change in land cover types between 2001-2018 for South Taranaki indicates that we have lost approximately 30 ha of wetland ecosystem vegetation (already a highly threatened ecosystem type), 171 ha of indigenous forest and 1320 ha of mānuka/kanuka⁴. Taken together this equates to a total loss of indigenous vegetation of 1,521 ha for the South Taranaki District between 2001-2018. Even if the Council take a very conservative estimate of a ±30% accuracy figure, this is still a significant loss.
11. While the Resource Management (RMA) has required the protection of SNAs since it was passed in 1991, this requirement has faced a variety of implementation challenges. There is a lack of legal clarity in the RMA regarding what classifies as a SNA and what "protection" means. Consequently, councils across the country have used different criteria to identify and protect SNAs. A key goal of the NPSIB is to provide legal clarity to local government on its requirements to manage indigenous biodiversity under the RMA.
12. The current NPSIB exposure draft takes into account public consultation feedback that was received between November 2019 and March 2020, which the Council also submitted on at that time. The main changes that have been incorporated into the current exposure draft are around providing more flexibility for the use and development of SNAs that are on Māori land.

¹ Forest and Bird, Biodiversity Loss on Private Land, 2021 <https://www.forestandbird.org.nz/resources/national-policy-statement-indigenous-biodiversity-faq#:~:text=Meanwhile%2C%20important%20native%20habitat%20is%20still%20being%20destroyed>

² Forest and Bird, National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity – FAQs, 2021, <https://www.forestandbird.org.nz/resources/national-policy-statement-indigenous-biodiversity-faq>

³ Forest and Bird, National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity – FAQs, 2021, <https://www.forestandbird.org.nz/resources/national-policy-statement-indigenous-biodiversity-faq>

⁴ STDC, SLT Report, Indigenous vegetation loss 2001-2018 – South Taranaki District, 2022, https://southtaranaki.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/ECMEnvSust/_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B00701EE3-1109-49E2-9F90-072C5276A6B8%7D&file=SLT%20Report%20-%20Indigenous%20vegetation%20loss%20NFPM%20-%20South%20Taranaki%20-%202022%2006.docx&action=default&mobileredirect=true

Local authorities on the frontline of biodiversity protection and restoration

13. The NPSIB has been developed in consultation with Iwi-Māori, farmers, environmental protection groups and the forestry sector. However, the bulk of NPSIB requirements will fall to local government to resource and implement.
14. Implementation of the NPSIB will dramatically impact how and where development occurs across the country. Territorial authorities will be responsible for mapping all areas of ecological significance in their district and ensuring that all resource consent decisions protect these SNAs and taonga species.
15. Fulfilling the requirements of the NPSIB will be a resource intensive activity for the Council and Iwi Authorities. The exposure draft proposes a series of timeframes that could require councils to update their district plans twice in the space of ten years.
16. The draft submission ([Attachment 2](#)) advocates for a more pragmatic timetable, along with extensive funding from central government and other issues that will have direct implications for the Council.

NPSIB objectives

17. The objective of this National Policy Statement is to protect, maintain and restore indigenous biodiversity in a way that:
 - recognises tangata whenua as kaitiaki and people and communities as stewards, of indigenous biodiversity; and
 - provides for the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of people and communities now and in the future.

Te Rito o Te Harakeke

18. The NPSIB recognises iwi and hapū as kaitiaki of their rohe and provides the Te Rito o te Harakeke as a framework for how local authorities will partner with Iwi-Māori to protect and enhance biodiversity.
19. Giving effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke requires, at a minimum, that local authorities:
 - (a) recognise and provide for:
 - (i) te hauora o te koiora (the health of indigenous biodiversity); and
 - (ii) te hauora o te taonga (the health of taonga); and
 - (iii) te hauora o te taiao (the health of the wider environment); and
 - (iv) the interrelationships between those three hauora and te hauora o te tangata (the health of the people); and
 - (b) recognise that the protection, maintenance, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity requires:
 - (i) kaitiakitanga and stewardship; and
 - (ii) identifying the local approach to giving effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke; and
 - (iii) adopting an integrated approach ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea); and
 - (c) taking steps to ensure that indigenous biodiversity is maintained and restored for the health, enjoyment and use by all New Zealanders, now and in the future.

20. Under the NPSIB, local authorities will be required to identify and map three specific categories of ecologically significant land: SNAs, taonga, and highly mobile fauna sites.
21. In addition to identifying and mapping SNAs, every territorial authority must work together with tangata whenua (using an agreed process) to determine the indigenous species, populations and ecosystems in the district that are taonga.
22. If tangata whenua agree, territorial authorities must identify acknowledged taonga in their district plans by:
 - (a) describing the taonga and, to the extent agreed by tangata whenua, mapping their location and describing their values; and
 - (b) describing, to the extent agreed by tangata whenua, the historical, cultural, and spiritual relationship of tangata whenua with the taonga.
23. Every regional council must also record areas outside SNAs that are highly mobile fauna areas, by working together with tangata whenua, territorial authorities in its region, and the Department of Conservation. In Taranaki, this will be a task primarily carried out by the Taranaki Regional Council, but with STDC input.

Implementation timeline

24. The NPSIB exposure draft covers the first ten years after commencement. NPSIB implementation activities are presented in four stages. Image 1 below shows a summary of stages 1-3 (mid 2022 until 2027).
25. Most notably for the Council, territorial authorities will be required to have identified, mapped, and publicly notified all SNAs in their District Plans by 2027 (five years after NPSIB commencement).
26. In late 2023, Central Government will release detailed guidance and best practice for partnering with Iwi-Māori and identifying SNAs.
27. Stage 4 of the NPSIB outlines that Councils will be required to have publicly notified any changes to their policy statements and plans to give effect to the NPSIB as soon as practical or by 2030.
28. The NPSIB will be reviewed for effectiveness after ten years (in 2033).

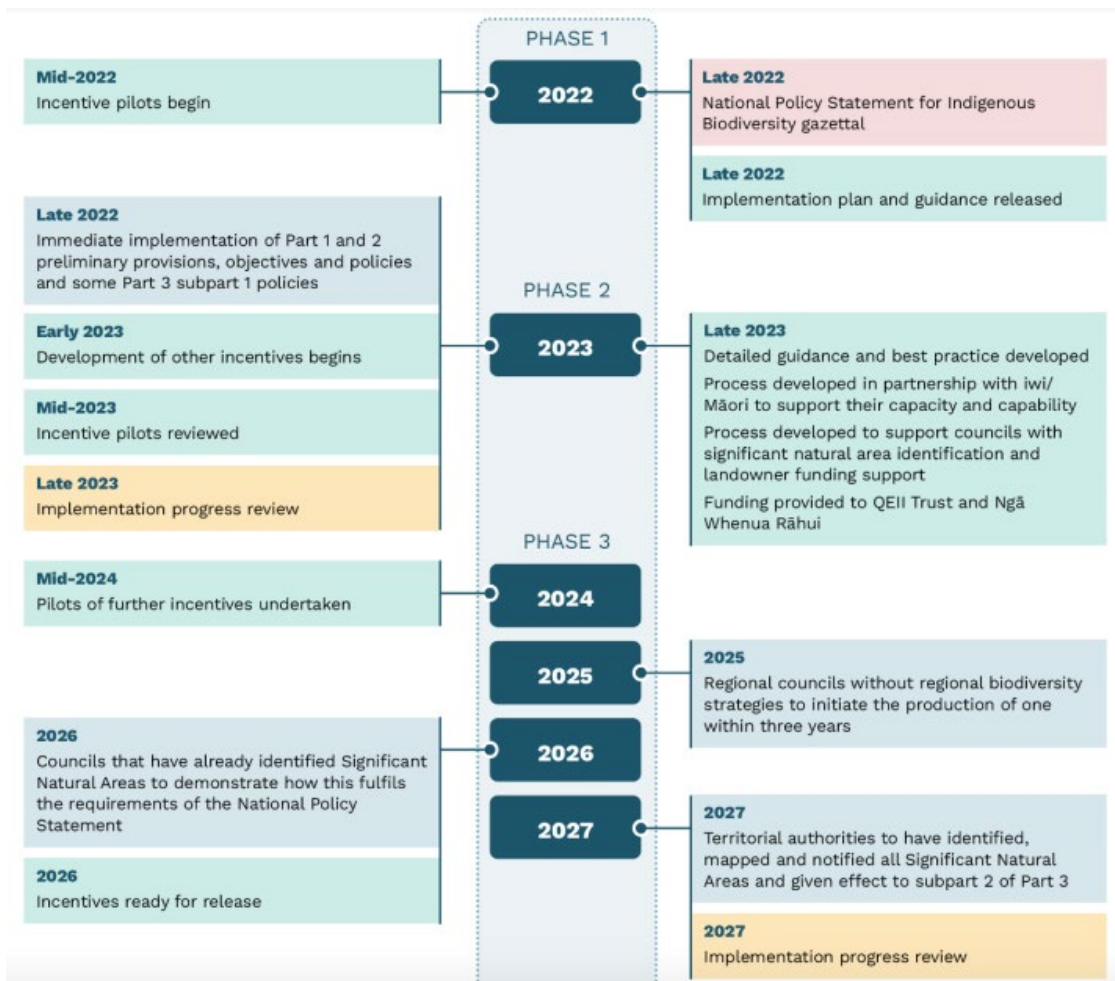


Image 1. Timeline of NPSIB implementation, Phases 1-3.

Funding and support

29. Identifying and mapping SNAs in South Taranaki will be a resource intensive process. The NPSIB Implementation Plan states that financial support from central government will be provided to support local authorities in mapping and identifying SNAs. However, details on the scope and scale of this support are not yet available.
30. From late 2023 central government will provide best practice advice and communications support to local authorities. However, few details are currently available regarding the extent of this technical support.
31. The NPSIB will fund and run three pilot community-oriented programmes for supporting indigenous biodiversity. These pilot programmes are; funding a regional biodiversity coordinator, developing and implementing a digital platform and establishing an innovation fund. While these pilot projects may have a positive impact on biodiversity protection in South Taranaki, they will not assist the Council in fulfilling its NPSIB requirements.

Existing Council Policy

32. Section 17 of the South Taranaki Operative District Plan 2015 contains rules and policies relating to the following areas identified on Planning Maps:
 - Significant Natural Areas (listed in Schedule 2);
 - Outstanding Natural Features/Landscapes (listed in Schedule 8A); and
 - Coastal Protection Area, including Areas of Outstanding Natural Character (listed in Schedule 8B).
33. General rules and performance standards in relation to indigenous vegetation and habitats are also included to protect other important natural areas which are not listed for protection in Schedule 2 – SNAs.
34. Additionally, one of the key targets in our Environment and Sustainability Strategy is to “Ensure we recognise and protect places of natural heritage and outstanding natural features and landscapes across the District”.
35. The Council has already identified 34 SNAs in its District Plan. This initial SNA identification will not satisfy the NPSIB requirements. The NPSIB requires the ecological significance of all land across the District to be assessed by a suitably qualified ecologist. Currently only 0.68% of land in South Taranaki has been identified as an SNA. Meeting the NPSIB assessment standards is likely to result in a much higher proportion of land in South Taranaki being classified as an SNA.
36. Considerable work is needed to ensure that operational and capital work programmes proposed for LTP 2024 give effect to the requirements of the NPSIB. If this does not happen, the Council will be exposing itself to the risk of legal challenges.
37. Considerable work will also be required to effectively engage with landowners during this process and ensure the safety and wellbeing of staff working on this project. The identification of SNAs on private land is likely to be a highly contentious process, with serious reputational and political risks for the Council.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

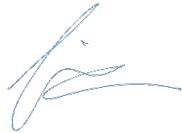
38. Once the NPSIB has been adopted, territorial authorities will have five years to assess, map and schedule all SNAs, taonga and areas for highly mobile fauna in their district. The identification of SNAs and taonga must be carried out in partnership with Iwi-Māori using the Te Rito o te Harakeke framework.
39. Currently, the Council’s District Plan includes 34 SNA sites, which represent 0.68% of South Taranaki’s total land mass. Use of the ecological assessment criteria provided in NPSIB is likely to result in a much higher percentage of land in South Taranaki being classified as SNA land.
40. The Council will be required to give effect to the NPSIB when processing resource consent applications. For sites that are listed as an SNA, taonga, or area for highly mobile fauna, this will limit how and where development can occur.

41. Considerable work is needed to ensure that operational and capital work programmes proposed for LTP 2024 give effect to the requirements of the NPSIB. If this does not happen, the Council will be exposing itself to the risk of legal challenges.
42. These issues are reflected in our submission to MFE ([Attachment 2](#)).



Rebecca Martin

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[Seen by]

Liam Dagg

**Kaiarataki Taiao /
Group Manager Environmental Services**

Attached:

Attachment 1: [NPSIB, Exposure Draft](#)

Attachment 2: [STDC submission to the Ministry for Environment on the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity exposure draft](#)

NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

Exposure draft

June 2022



Ministry for the
Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity

Authority

This National Policy Statement was approved by the Governor-General under section 52(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 on [to come] and is published by the Minister for the Environment under section 54 of that Act.

Contents

Authority	2
Part 1: Preliminary provisions	4
1.1 Title	4
1.2 Commencement.....	4
1.3 Application	4
1.4 Relationship with New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	4
1.5 Fundamental concepts.....	4
1.6 Interpretation.....	6
1.7 Incorporation by reference.....	11
Part 2: Objective and policies	12
2.1 Objective	12
2.2 Policies	12
Part 3: Implementation.....	14
3.1 Overview of Part	14
Subpart 1 – Approaches to implementing this National Policy Statement	14
3.2 Te Rito o te Harakeke.....	14
3.3 Tangata whenua as kaitiaki.....	15
3.4 Integrated approach	16
3.5 Social, economic, and cultural wellbeing.....	16
3.6 Resilience to climate change.....	17
3.7 Precautionary approach.....	17
Subpart 2 – Significant natural areas	17
3.8 Assessing areas that qualify as significant natural areas	17
3.9 Identifying SNAs in district plans.....	18
3.10 Managing adverse effects on SNAs of new subdivision, use, and development.....	19
3.11 Exceptions to clause 3.10.....	19
3.12 SNAs on Māori lands	21
3.13 Geothermal SNAs	21

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

3.14	Plantation forests with SNAs.....	22
3.15	Existing activities affecting SNAs.....	22
3.16	Maintaining indigenous biodiversity outside SNAs	23
3.17	Maintenance of improved pasture	23
Subpart 3 – Specific requirements.....		24
3.18	Māori lands	24
3.19	Identified taonga.....	25
3.20	Specified highly mobile fauna	25
3.21	Restoration.....	26
3.22	Increasing indigenous vegetation cover	26
3.23	Regional biodiversity strategies	27
3.24	Information requirements	27
3.25	Monitoring by regional councils	28
Part 4: Timing		30
4.1	Timing generally.....	30
4.2	Timing for planning provisions for SNAs.....	30
4.3	Timing for regional biodiversity strategies	30
4.4	Existing policy statements and plans	30
Appendix 1: Criteria for identifying areas that qualify as significant natural areas		31
1	Direction on approach	31
2	Context for assessment.....	31
3	Manner and form of assessment	31
A	Representativeness criterion	32
B	Diversity and pattern criterion.....	32
C	Rarity and distinctiveness criterion.....	33
D	Ecological context criterion.....	34
Appendix 2: Specified highly mobile fauna.....		35
Appendix 3: Principles for biodiversity offsetting.....		38
Appendix 4: Principles for biodiversity compensation		40
Appendix 5: Regional biodiversity strategies.....		42

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Part 1: Preliminary provisions

1.1 Title

- (1) This is the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2021.

1.2 Commencement

- (1) This National Policy Statement comes into force on [to come].

1.3 Application

- (1) This National Policy Statement applies to indigenous biodiversity throughout Aotearoa New Zealand, other than indigenous biodiversity in the coastal marine area and aquatic indigenous biodiversity.
- (2) However:
- (a) geothermal ecosystems are covered by this National Policy Statement, whether or not they are or include water bodies (see clause 3.13); and
 - (b) specified highly mobile fauna are covered by this National Policy Statement, whether or not they use the coastal marine area or water bodies for part of their life cycle (see clause 3.20); and
 - (c) provisions relating to restoration extend to include wetlands (see clauses 3.21 and 3.22); and
 - (d) regional biodiversity strategies may extend to include the coastal marine area and water bodies (see clause 3.23).

1.4 Relationship with New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

- (1) Both the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and this National Policy Statement apply in the terrestrial coastal environment.
- (2) If there is a conflict between the provisions of this National Policy Statement and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (or any later New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement issued under the Act), the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement prevails.

1.5 Fundamental concepts

- (1) The following are descriptions of terms that cannot adequately be described by a short definition. To give effect to this National Policy Statement it is important to understand these concepts fully.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

(2) **Te Rito o te Harakeke**

Hutia te rito o te harakeke
 Kei hea te kōmako, e kō?
 Kī mai ki ahau
 He aha te mea nui o te ao?
 Māku e kī atu
 he tangata, he tangata, he tangata

When the centre of the flax bush is picked
 Where will the bellbird sing?
 You ask me
 What is the greatest thing in the world?
 My reply is
 It is people, it is people, it is people.

Te Rito o te Harakeke is a concept that refers to the need to maintain the integrity of indigenous biodiversity. It recognises the intrinsic value and mauri of indigenous biodiversity as well as people’s connections and relationships with it.

It recognises that our health and wellbeing are dependent on the health and wellbeing of indigenous biodiversity and that in return we have a responsibility to care for it. It acknowledges the web of interconnectedness between indigenous species, ecosystems, the wider environment, and the community.

Te Rito o te Harakeke comprises six essential elements to guide tangata whenua and local authorities in managing indigenous biodiversity and developing objectives, policies, and methods for giving effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke:

- (a) the intrinsic value and mauri of indigenous biodiversity:
- (b) the bond between people and indigenous biodiversity through whakapapa (familial) relationships and mutual interdependence:
- (c) the responsibility of care that tangata whenua have as kaitiaki, and that other New Zealanders have as stewards, of indigenous biodiversity:
- (d) the connectivity between indigenous biodiversity and the wider environment:
- (e) the incorporation of te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori:
- (f) the requirement for engagement with tangata whenua.

(3) **Maintenance of indigenous biodiversity**

The maintenance of indigenous biodiversity requires at least no reduction, as from the commencement date, in the following:

- (a) the size of populations of indigenous species:
- (b) indigenous species occupancy across their natural range:

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (c) the properties and function of ecosystems and habitats:
- (d) the full range and extent of ecosystems and habitats:
- (e) connectivity between, and buffering around, ecosystems:
- (f) the resilience and adaptability of ecosystems.

(4) **Effects management hierarchy**

The effects management hierarchy is an approach to managing the adverse effects of an activity. It requires that:

- (a) adverse effects are avoided where practicable; and
- (b) where adverse effects cannot be demonstrably avoided, they are minimised where practicable; and
- (c) where adverse effects cannot be demonstrably minimised, they are remedied where practicable; and
- (d) where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be demonstrably avoided, minimised, or remedied, biodiversity offsetting is provided where possible; and
- (e) where biodiversity offsetting of more than minor residual adverse effects is not demonstrably possible, biodiversity compensation is provided; and
- (f) if biodiversity compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided.

The terms 'biodiversity offset' and 'biodiversity compensation' are defined in clause 1.6, and the principles for their application are in Appendices 3 and 4.

1.6 Interpretation

- (1) In this National Policy Statement:

Act means the Resource Management Act 1991

acknowledged taonga means indigenous species, populations, or ecosystems that are identified as taonga by tangata whenua under clause 3.19

biodiversity compensation means a conservation outcome that complies with the principles in Appendix 4 and results from actions that are intended to compensate for any more than minor residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and biodiversity offset measures have been sequentially applied

biodiversity offset means a measurable conservation outcome that complies with the principles in Appendix 3 and results from actions that:

- (a) redress any more than minor residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation measures have been sequentially applied; and

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (b) achieve a measurable net gain in type, amount, and condition (structure and quality) of indigenous biodiversity compared to that lost

buffer refers to a defined space between core areas of ecological value and the wider landscape that helps to reduce external pressures; and **buffering** has a corresponding meaning

commencement date means the date on which this National Policy Statement comes into force

connectivity refers to the structural or functional links or connections between habitats and ecosystems that provide for the movement of species and processes among and between the habitats or ecosystems

ecological district means:

- (a) in relation to geothermal ecosystems in the Taupō Volcanic Zone, the Taupō Volcanic Zone; and
- (b) for all other areas, the ecological districts as shown in McEwen, W Mary (ed), 1987. *Ecological regions and districts of New Zealand*. Wellington: Department of Conservation

ecological integrity means the extent to which an ecosystem is able to support and maintain its:

- (a) composition (being its natural diversity of indigenous species, habitats, and communities); and
- (b) structure (being its biotic and abiotic physical features); and
- (c) functions (being its ecological and physical processes)

ecosystem means the complexes of organisms and their associated physical environment within an area (and comprise: a biotic complex, an abiotic environment or complex, the interactions between the biotic and abiotic complexes, and a physical space in which these operate)

ecosystem functions are the abiotic (physical) and biotic (ecological and biological) flows that are properties of an ecosystem

ecosystem services are the benefits obtained from ecosystems such as:

- (a) supporting services (eg, nutrient cycling, soil formation, habitat creation):
- (b) provisioning services (eg, food, freshwater, wood, fibre, fuel):
- (c) regulating services (eg, water purification, climate regulation, flood regulation, disease regulation):
- (d) cultural services (eg, aesthetic, spiritual, educational, recreational)

effects management hierarchy has the meaning in clause 1.5(4)

existing activity means a subdivision, use or development that is:

- (a) lawfully established at the commencement date; but

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(b) not a land use covered by section 10 of the Act

fragmentation, in relation to indigenous biodiversity, refers to the fragmentation of habitat that results in a loss of connectivity and an altered spatial configuration of habitat for a given amount of habitat loss

functional need means the need for a proposed activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment

geothermal ecosystem means a dynamic life-supporting system made up of a group of living organisms that are adapted to, and reliant on, geothermal resources

geothermal SNA means an SNA that includes one or more geothermal ecosystems

geothermal system means a system, defined by scientific investigation, that:

(a) comprises:

- (i) geothermal energy, stored as water or steam; and
- (ii) the rocks confining it; and
- (iii) associated water, steam, and gas emissions; and
- (iv) the geothermal surface features resulting from those emissions; and

(b) is believed to have no hydrological connection to another system

habitat means the area or environment where an organism or ecological community lives or occurs naturally for some or all of its life cycle, or as part of its seasonal feeding or breeding pattern

Te Rito o te Harakeke has the meaning given in clause 1.5(2)

identified taonga means acknowledged taonga that are identified in a district plan (as provided for in clause 3.19)

indigenous biodiversity means the living organisms that occur naturally in New Zealand, and the ecological complexes of which they are part, including all forms of indigenous flora, fauna, and fungi, and their habitats

indigenous vegetation means vascular and non-vascular plants that, in relation to a particular area, are native to the ecological district in which that area is located

highly mobile fauna area means an area outside an SNA that is identified under clause 3.20 as an area used by specified highly mobile fauna

land environment means a land environment identified in the *Land Environments of New Zealand (LENZ) Classification System* (Leathwick et al., 2003, as maintained by Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research)

maintenance, in relation to indigenous biodiversity, has the meaning in clause 1.5(3)

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Māori lands means land that is any of the following:

- (a) Māori customary land and Māori freehold land (as defined in Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993):
- (b) any Māori reservation established under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or its predecessors:
- (c) Treaty settlement land:
- (d) former Māori land or general land (as defined in Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993) owned by Māori that has at any time been acquired by the Crown or any local or public body for a public work or other public purpose, and has been subsequently returned to its former Māori owners or their successors and remains in their ownership:
- (e) general land (as defined in Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993) owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land, has ceased to have that status under an order of the Māori Land Court made on or after 1 July 1993 or under Part 1 of the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967, but remains in the ownership of the same whānau or hapū:
- (f) land held by or on behalf of an iwi or a hapū if the land was transferred from the Crown, a Crown body, or a local authority with the intention of returning the land to the holders of mana whenua over the land

mātauranga Māori means Māori customary knowledge, traditional knowledge, or intergenerational knowledge

mosaic means a pattern of two or more interspersed ecosystems, communities or habitats that contribute to the cumulative value of ecosystems in a landscape

natural range, in relation to a species, refers to the geographical area within which that species can be expected to be found naturally (without human intervention)

new subdivision, use, or development means a subdivision, use, or development that is not an existing activity nor an activity captured by section 10 of the Act

operational need means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical, logistical, or operational characteristics or constraints

plantation forest has the meaning in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017

policy statements and plans includes regional policy statements and proposed regional policy statements, and regional plans, district plans, and proposed plans

public conservation land means land within the boundaries of any area of land held or managed under the [Conservation Act 1987](#) or any other Act specified in [Schedule 1](#) of that Act (other than land held for administrative purposes)

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

publish, in relation to an obligation on a local authority to publish material, means to make the material freely available to the public on the local authority’s internet website or another web-based platform

reconstruction means reintroducing and maintaining appropriate biota to recreate an ecosystem that would not regenerate or recolonise even with best practice restoration interventions

resilience, in relation to an ecosystem, means the ability of the ecosystem to recover from and absorb disturbances, and its capacity to reorganise into similar ecosystems

restoration means the active intervention and management of modified or degraded habitats, ecosystems, landforms, and landscapes in order to maintain or reinstate indigenous natural character, ecological and physical processes, and cultural and visual qualities, and may include enhancement activities

sequence means a series of ecosystems or communities, often physically connected, that replace one another through space

SNA, or significant natural area, means:

- (a) any area that, on the commencement date, is identified in a policy statement or plan as an area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna (regardless of how it is described); and
- (b) any area that, after the commencement date, is notified or included in a district plan as an SNA following an assessment of the area in accordance with Appendix 1

species includes taxa

specific infrastructure means any of the following:

- (a) infrastructure that delivers a service operated by a lifeline utility (as defined in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002);
- (b) regionally significant infrastructure that is identified as such in a regional policy statement or regional plan;
- (c) any public flood control, flood protection, or drainage works carried out:
 - (i) by or on behalf of a local authority, including works carried out for the purposes set out in section 133 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941; or
 - (ii) for the purpose of drainage, by drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act 1908:
- (d) defence facilities operated by the New Zealand Defence Force to meet its obligations under the Defence Act 1990

specified highly mobile fauna means the Threatened or At Risk species of highly mobile fauna that are identified in Appendix 2

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

terrestrial environment means land and associated natural and physical resources above mean high-water springs, excluding land covered by water, water bodies and freshwater ecosystems (as those terms are used in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2019) and the coastal marine area

Treaty settlement land means land held by a post-settlement governance entity (as defined in the Urban Development Act 2020) where the land was transferred or vested and held (including land held in the name of a person such as a tipuna of the claimant group, rather than the entity itself):

- (a) as part of redress for the settlement of Treaty of Waitangi claims; or
- (b) by the exercise of rights under a Treaty settlement Act or Treaty settlement deed

Threatened, At Risk, and At Risk (Declining) have, at any time, the meanings given in the *New Zealand Threat Classification System Manual* (Andrew J Townsend, Peter J de Lange, Clinton A J Duffy, Colin Miskelly, Janice Molloy and David A Norton, 2008, Science & Technical Publishing, Department of Conservation, Wellington), available at: <https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/science-and-technical/sap244.pdf>, or its current successor publication.

urban environment has the meaning in clause 1.4 of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020.

- (2) Terms defined in the Act and used in this National Policy Statement have the meanings in the Act, except as otherwise specified.

1.7 Incorporation by reference

- (1) Clause 2(1) of Schedule 1AA of the Act does not apply to any material incorporated by reference in this National Policy statement.
- (2) All material incorporated by reference in this National Policy Statement is available at [to come].

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Part 2: Objective and policies

2.1 Objective

- (1) The objective of this National Policy Statement is to protect, maintain, and restore indigenous biodiversity in a way that:
- (a) recognises tangata whenua as kaitiaki, and people and communities as stewards, of indigenous biodiversity; and
 - (b) provides for the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of people and communities now and in the future.

2.2 Policies

Policy 1: Indigenous biodiversity is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke.

Policy 2: Tangata whenua are recognised as kaitiaki, and enabled to exercise kaitiakitanga for indigenous biodiversity in their rohe, including through:

- (a) enabling tangata whenua to manage indigenous biodiversity on their land; and
- (b) the identification and protection of indigenous species, populations and ecosystems that are taonga.

Policy 3: A precautionary approach is adopted when considering adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity.

Policy 4: Indigenous biodiversity is resilient to the effects of climate change.

Policy 5: Indigenous biodiversity is managed in an integrated way, within and across administrative boundaries.

Policy 6: Significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are identified as significant natural areas (SNAs) using a consistent approach.

Policy 7: SNAs are protected by avoiding and managing adverse effects from new subdivision, use and development.

Policy 8: The importance of maintaining indigenous biodiversity outside SNAs is recognised and provided for.

Policy 9: Certain existing activities are provided for within and outside SNAs.

Policy 10: Activities that contribute to New Zealand’s social, economic, cultural, and environmental well-being are recognised and provided for.

Policy 11: Geothermal SNAs are protected at a level that reflects their vulnerability, or in accordance with any pre-existing underlying geothermal system classification.

Policy 12: Indigenous biodiversity is managed within plantation forestry.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Policy 13: Restoration of indigenous biodiversity is promoted and provided for.

Policy 14: Increased indigenous vegetation cover is promoted in both urban and non-urban environments.

Policy 15: Areas outside SNAs that support specified highly mobile fauna are identified and managed to maintain their populations across their natural range, and information and awareness of specified highly mobile fauna is improved.

Policy 16: Regional biodiversity strategies are developed and implemented to maintain and restore indigenous biodiversity at a landscape scale.

Policy 17: There is improved information and regular monitoring of indigenous biodiversity.

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Part 3: Implementation

3.1 Overview of Part

- (1) This Part sets out a non-exhaustive list of things that local authorities must do to give effect to the Objective and Policies in Part 2 of this National Policy Statement, but nothing in this Part limits the general obligation under the Act to give effect to that Objective and those Policies.
- (2) Nothing in this Part limits a local authority's functions and duties under the Act in relation to indigenous biodiversity.
- (3) In this Part:
 - (a) Subpart 1 sets out general approaches to implementing this National Policy Statement, and in particular how to give effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke:
 - (b) Subpart 2 sets out provisions relating to the identification of SNAs, the management of adverse effects on SNAs, and the general management of indigenous biodiversity outside SNAs:
 - (c) Subpart 3 sets out additional specific requirements relating to indigenous biodiversity.

8

Subpart 1 – Approaches to implementing this National Policy Statement

3.2 Te Rito o te Harakeke

- (1) Local authorities must engage with communities and tangata whenua to determine how to give effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke and its six essential elements in their regions and districts.
- (2) Giving effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke requires, at a minimum, that local authorities:
 - (a) recognise and provide for:
 - (i) te hauora o te koiora (the health of indigenous biodiversity); and
 - (ii) te hauora o te taonga (the health of taonga); and
 - (iii) te hauora o te taiao (the health of the wider environment); and
 - (iv) the interrelationships between those three hauora and te hauora o te tangata (the health of the people); and
 - (b) recognise that the protection, maintenance, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity requires:
 - (i) kaitiakitanga (including as provided for in clause 3.3) and stewardship; and
 - (ii) identifying the local approach to giving effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke; and

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (iii) adopting an integrated approach ki uta ki tai (as provided for in clause 3.4); and
- (c) taking steps to ensure that indigenous biodiversity is maintained and restored for the health, enjoyment and use by all New Zealanders, now and in the future.

3.3 Tangata whenua as kaitiaki

- (1) Every local authority must actively involve tangata whenua (to the extent they wish to be involved) in the management of indigenous biodiversity, and in particular:
 - (a) when identifying the local approach to giving effect to Te Rito o te Harakeke; and
 - (b) in the processes (including decision-making processes) for managing the implementation of this National Policy Statement; and
 - (c) when making or changing policy statements and plans that relate to indigenous biodiversity.
- (2) When involving tangata whenua as required by subclause (1), and particularly when making or changing objectives, policies, or methods to give effect to this National Policy Statement, local authorities must:
 - (a) ensure that consultation with tangata whenua:
 - (i) is early, meaningful and, as far as practicable, in accordance with tikanga Māori; and
 - (ii) has regard to the different levels of whānau, hapū, and iwi decision-making structures; and
 - (b) recognise and value the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki of indigenous biodiversity; and
 - (c) provide specific opportunities for the exercise of kaitiaki, such as, for example, by bringing cultural understanding to monitoring; and
 - (d) allow for the sustainable customary use of indigenous biodiversity in accordance with tikanga.
- (3) Local authorities must work with tangata whenua to investigate the use of mechanisms available under the Act to involve tangata whenua in the management of, and decision-making about, indigenous biodiversity, such as:
 - (a) transfers or delegations of power under section 33 of the Act:
 - (b) joint management agreements under section 36B of the Act:
 - (c) mana whakahono a rohe (iwi participation arrangements) under subpart 2 of Part 5 of the Act.
- (4) When a local authority considers the use of mechanisms to involve tangata whenua in the management of indigenous biodiversity the local authority must:

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (a) record the matters considered and the reasons for any decisions reached, or for not making a decision; and
 - (b) publish those matters and reasons as soon as practicable, unless publication would be contrary to any legal obligation.
- (5) Local authorities must, with the consent of tangata whenua and as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, take all reasonable steps to incorporate mātauranga Māori relating to indigenous biodiversity when implementing this National Policy Statement.
- (6) Local authorities must develop processes for managing information provided by tangata whenua (including providing for how it may remain confidential if required by tangata whenua), particularly in relation to the identification and management of species, populations, and ecosystems as taonga (in accordance with clause 3.19).

3.4 Integrated approach

- (1) Local authorities must manage indigenous biodiversity and the effects on it from subdivision, use and development in an integrated way, which means:
- (a) recognising the interactions ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea) between the terrestrial environment, freshwater, and the coastal marine area; and
 - (b) providing for the coordinated management and control of subdivision, use and development, as it affects indigenous biodiversity across administrative boundaries; and
 - (c) considering the requirements of strategies and other planning tools required or provided for in legislation and relevant to indigenous biodiversity.

3.5 Social, economic, and cultural wellbeing

- (1) Local authorities must consider:
- (a) that the protection, maintenance, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity contributes to the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of people and communities; and
 - (b) that the protection, maintenance, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity does not preclude subdivision, use and development in appropriate places and forms; and
 - (c) that people and communities are critical to protecting, maintaining, and restoring indigenous biodiversity; and
 - (d) the importance of forming partnerships in protecting, maintaining, and restoring indigenous biodiversity; and
 - (e) the importance of respecting and fostering the contribution of tangata whenua as kaitiaki and of people and communities, particularly landowners, as stewards of indigenous biodiversity; and

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (f) the value of supporting people and communities in understanding, connecting to, and enjoying indigenous biodiversity.

3.6 Resilience to climate change

- (1) Local authorities must promote the resilience of indigenous biodiversity to climate change, including at least by:
 - (a) providing for the maintenance of ecological integrity through natural adjustments of habitats and ecosystems; and
 - (b) considering the effects of climate change when making decisions on:
 - (i) restoration proposals; and
 - (ii) managing and reducing new and existing biosecurity risks; and
 - (c) maintaining and promoting the enhancement of the connectivity between ecosystems, and between existing and potential habitats, to enable migrations so that species can continue to find viable niches as the climate changes.

3.7 Precautionary approach

- (1) Local authorities must adopt a precautionary approach toward proposed activities where:
 - (a) the effects on indigenous biodiversity are uncertain, unknown, or little understood; but
 - (b) those effects are potentially significantly adverse.

Subpart 2 – Significant natural areas

3.8 Assessing areas that qualify as significant natural areas

- (1) Every territorial authority must undertake a district-wide assessment of the land in its district to identify areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna that qualify as SNAs.
- (2) The assessment must be done using the assessment criteria in Appendix 1 and in accordance with the following principles:
 - (a) **partnership**: territorial authorities seek to engage with tangata whenua and landowners early, and must share information about indigenous biodiversity, potential management options, and any support and incentives that may be available:
 - (b) **transparency**: territorial authorities clearly inform tangata whenua and landowners about how information gathered will be used and make existing information, draft assessments and other relevant information available to tangata whenua and relevant landowners for review:

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (c) **quality:** wherever practicable, the values and extent of natural areas are verified by physical inspection:
 - (d) **access:** if a physical inspection is required, permission of the landowner is first sought and the powers of entry under section 333 of the Act are used only as a last resort:
 - (e) **consistency:** the criteria in Appendix 1 are applied consistently, regardless of who owns the land:
 - (f) **boundaries:** the boundaries of areas of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna are determined without regard to artificial margins (such as property boundaries) that would affect the extent or ecological integrity of the area identified.
- (3) If requested by a territorial authority, the relevant regional council must assist the territorial authority in undertaking its district-wide assessment.
 - (4) A territorial authority need not comply with subclause (1) in respect of any SNA referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of SNA (ie, an area already identified as an SNA at the commencement date) if, within 4 years after the commencement date, a suitably qualified ecologist confirms that, and how, the area qualifies as an SNA under the criteria in Appendix 1.
 - (5) If a territorial authority becomes aware (as a result of a resource consent application, notice of requirement or any other means) that an area may be an area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna that qualifies as an SNA, the territorial authority must:
 - (a) conduct an assessment of the area in accordance with subclause (2) as soon as practicable; and
 - (b) if a new SNA is identified as a result, include it in the next plan or plan change notified by the territorial authority.
 - (6) If a suitably qualified ecologist confirms that an area that qualifies as an SNA comprises or contains a geothermal ecosystem, the SNA is a geothermal SNA.

3.9 Identifying SNAs in district plans

- (1) A territorial authority must notify any plan or plan change to include each area in its district that is identified as qualifying as an SNA.
- (2) The notified plan or plan change must include:
 - (a) the location of the SNA and a description of its attributes; and
 - (b) a map of the area; and
 - (c) specify whether the SNA is a geothermal SNA.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (3) When a territorial authority does its 10-yearly plan review, it must assess its district in accordance with clause 3.8 (1) and (2) to determine whether changes are needed.

3.10 Managing adverse effects on SNAs of new subdivision, use, and development

- (1) This clause applies to all SNAs, except as provided in clause 3.11.
- (2) Local authorities must make or change their policy statements and plans to include objectives, policies, and methods that require that the following adverse effects on SNAs of any new subdivision, use, or development are avoided:
- (a) loss of ecosystem representation and extent:
 - (b) disruption to sequences, mosaics, or ecosystem function:
 - (c) fragmentation of SNAs or the loss of buffers or connections within an SNA:
 - (d) a reduction in the function of the SNA as a buffer or connection to other important habitats or ecosystems:
 - (e) a reduction in the population size or occupancy of Threatened, At Risk (Declining) species that use an SNA for any part of their life cycle.
- (3) Local authorities must make or change their policy statements and plans to require that all adverse effects on SNAs of new subdivision, use, or development, other than the adverse effects identified in subclause (2), must be managed by applying the effects management hierarchy.
- (4) Every local authority must make or change its plan to ensure that, where adverse effects on an SNA are required to be managed by applying the effects management hierarchy, an application is not granted unless:
- (a) the decision-maker is satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated how each step of the effects management hierarchy will be applied; and
 - (b) any consent is granted subject to conditions that apply the effects management hierarchy.

3.11 Exceptions to clause 3.10

- (1) Clause 3.10 does not apply to the following, and adverse effects on SNAs of new subdivision, use, and development are managed instead as required by the clause indicated:
- (a) SNAs on Māori Lands (see clause 3.18):
 - (b) geothermal SNAs (see clause 3.13):
 - (c) SNAs within a plantation forest (see clause 3.14).

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (2) Clause 3.10(2) does not apply, and all adverse effects on an SNA must be managed instead in accordance with clause 3.10(3) and (4):
 - (a) if a new use or development is required for the purposes of any of the following;
 - (i) specific infrastructure that provides significant national or regional public benefit; or
 - (ii) mineral extraction that provides significant national public benefit that could not otherwise be achieved domestically; or
 - (iii) aggregate extraction that provides significant national or regional public benefit that could not otherwise be achieved domestically; and
 - (b) there is a functional or operational need for the new use or development to be in that particular location; and
 - (c) there are no practicable alternative locations for the new use, or development.
- (3) Clause 3.10(2) does not apply, and all adverse effects on an SNA must be managed instead in accordance with clause 3.10(3) and (4), if:
 - (a) a new use or development is associated with a single dwelling on an allotment created before the commencement date; and
 - (b) there is no location within the existing allotment where a single residential dwelling and essential associated on-site infrastructure can be constructed in a manner that avoids the adverse effects specified in clause 3.10(2).
- (4) Clause 3.10(2) does not apply to an SNA, and all adverse effects on the SNA must be managed instead in accordance with clause 3.10(3) and (4), or any other appropriate management approach, if:
 - (a) the use or development is for the purpose of maintaining or restoring an SNA (provided it does not involve the permanent destruction of significant habitat of indigenous biodiversity); or
 - (b) the use or development:
 - (i) is in an area of indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna (other than an area managed under the Forests Act 1949) that was established and is managed primarily for a purpose other than the maintenance or restoration of indigenous biodiversity; and
 - (ii) the losses are necessary to meet that purpose.
- (5) Clause 3.10 does not apply to adverse effects on an SNA:
 - (a) from any use or development required to address a very high risk to public health or safety; or

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (b) if the SNA is solely because of the presence of a kānuka or manuka species that is threatened exclusively on the basis of myrtle rust; or
- (c) from the sustainable customary use of indigenous biodiversity conducted in accordance with tikanga; or
- (d) from work or activity of the Crown on public conservation land, provided that the work or activity:
 - (i) is undertaken in a way that is consistent with any applicable conservation management strategy, conservation management plan, or management plan established under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 of that Act; and
 - (ii) does not have a significant adverse effect beyond the boundary of the public conservation land.
- (e) from work within Te Urewera of Te Urewera Board, the chief executive of Tūhoe Te Uru Taumatua, or the Director-General of Conservation, provided that the work:
 - (i) is for the purpose of managing Te Urewera under the Te Urewera Act 2014 and is consistent with the Te Urewera Act and the management plan under that Act; and
 - (ii) does not have a significant adverse effect on the environment beyond the boundary of Te Urewera.

3.12 SNAs on Māori lands

- (1) SNAs on Māori Lands must be managed in accordance with clause 3.18, except that:
 - (a) geothermal SNAs on Māori lands must be managed in accordance with clause 3.13; and
 - (b) SNAs within plantation forests must be managed in accordance with clause 3.14.

3.13 Geothermal SNAs

- (1) Every local authority that has a geothermal SNA in its region or district must work with tangata whenua to make or change its policy statements and plans to include objectives, policies, and methods that, in relation to any new subdivision, use, and development:
 - (a) provide a level of protection of the geothermal SNA:
 - (i) that:
 - (A) reflects the vulnerability of the geothermal SNA to use or development; or
 - (B) in the case of a local authority that has (at the commencement date) classified its geothermal systems, is consistent with the geothermal system classification in which the geothermal SNA is located; and

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (ii) that has regard to the practicability of applying the approach in clause 3.10(2) and (3) to the geothermal SNA; and
 - (iii) that, in the case of a geothermal SNA on Māori lands, provides for new occupation, use, and development that enables tangata whenua to use and develop geothermal resources in a manner consistent with the vulnerability of the geothermal SNA to use or development, or consistent with the geothermal system classification in which the geothermal SNA is located (as applicable), and in accordance with tikanga; and
- (b) require the decision-maker on any resource consent application to:
- (i) have particular regard to the adverse effects described in clause 3.10(2) when managing adverse effects on the geothermal SNAs; and
 - (ii) consider any practicable measures for the restoration of the geothermal SNAs.
- (2) Any assessment of the vulnerability of a geothermal SNA must be undertaken by a suitably qualified expert.
- (3) Local authorities must publish:
- (a) the basis on which the objectives, policies, and methods relating to the management of each geothermal SNA was decided; and
 - (b) the nature and extent of involvement of tangata whenua in developing those objectives, policies, and methods.
- (4) In relation to a geothermal SNA, this clause prevails over any other provision of this National Policy Statement that might apply to the SNA, other than clause 3.15 (about existing activities), which applies to geothermal SNAs in the same way as it applies to other SNAs.

3.14 Plantation forests with SNAs

- (1) An SNA that is within a plantation forest must be managed over the course of consecutive rotations of production in the manner necessary to maintain the long-term populations of any Threatened or At Risk species in the SNA.
- (2) Local authorities must make or change their policy statements and plans to include objectives, policies, and methods to give effect to the requirements of subclause (1).

3.15 Existing activities affecting SNAs

- (1) Regional councils must identify in their policy statements the existing activities, or types of existing activities, that this clause applies to.
- (2) Local authorities must make or change their plans to ensure that the existing activities identified in relevant regional policy statements may continue as long as the effects on any SNA (including cumulative effects):

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (a) are no greater in intensity, scale, or character over time than at the commencement date; and
 - (b) do not result in the loss of extent or degradation of ecological integrity of the SNA.
- (3) If an existing activity does not meet the conditions described in subclause (2), the adverse effects of the activity on the relevant SNA must be managed in accordance with clause 3.10.

3.16 Maintaining indigenous biodiversity outside SNAs

- (1) This clause applies to all areas outside SNAs, other than Māori lands (because clause 3.18 applies instead).
- (2) Local authorities must take steps to maintain indigenous biodiversity in areas to which this clause applies, including by making or changing their policy statements and plans to:
 - (a) apply the effects management hierarchy to any adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity of a new subdivision, use, or development that may be irreversible; and
 - (b) providing appropriate controls to manage other adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity of a new subdivision, use and development.

3.17 Maintenance of improved pasture

- (1) This clause applies to the maintenance of improved pasture where it may affect an SNA.
- (2) Local authorities must allow the maintenance of improved pasture to continue if:
 - (a) there is adequate evidence to demonstrate that the maintenance of improved pasture is part of a regular cycle of periodic maintenance of that pasture; and
 - (b) any adverse effects of the maintenance of improved pasture on an SNA are no greater in intensity, scale, or character than the effects of activities previously undertaken as part of the regular cycle of periodic maintenance of that pasture; and
 - (c) the improved pasture has not itself become an SNA; and
 - (d) the land is not a depositional landform that has not been cultivated; and
 - (e) the maintenance of improved pasture will not adversely affect a Threatened or At Risk (Declining) species.
- (3) In this clause:

maintenance of improved pasture includes the removal of indigenous vegetation for the purpose of maintaining the improved pasture, whether the removal is by way of cutting, crushing, applying chemicals, draining, burning, cultivating, over-planting, applying seed of exotic pasture species, mob stocking, or making changes to soils, hydrology, or landforms

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

depositional landform means a landform that is alluvial (matter deposited by water, eg, fans, river flats, and terraces), colluvial (matter deposited by gravity at the base of hillslopes, eg, talus), or glacial (matter deposited by glaciers, eg, moraines and outwash)

improved pasture means an area of land where exotic pasture species have been deliberately sown or maintained for the purpose of pasture production, and species composition and growth has been modified and is being managed for livestock grazing.

Subpart 3 – Specific requirements

3.18 Māori lands

- (1) Local authorities must work in partnership with tangata whenua and Māori landowners to develop, and include in policy statements and plans, objectives, policies, and methods that, to the extent practicable:
 - (a) maintain and restore indigenous biodiversity on Māori lands; and
 - (b) protect SNAs and identified taonga on Māori lands.
- (2) Objectives, policies, and methods developed under this clause must, to the extent practicable:
 - (a) enable new occupation, use, and development of Māori lands to support the social, cultural, and economic wellbeing of tangata whenua; and
 - (b) enable the provision of new papakāinga, marae and ancillary community facilities, dwellings, and associated infrastructure; and
 - (c) apply or allow alternative approaches to, or locations for, new occupation, use, and development that avoid, minimise, or remedy adverse effects on SNAs and identified taonga on Māori lands, and apply options for offsetting and compensation; and
 - (d) recognise and be responsive to the fact that there may be no or limited alternative locations for tangata whenua to occupy, use, and develop their lands.
- (3) The decision-maker on any resource consent application must, when considering matters affecting Māori lands, take into account all the matters in subclause (2).
- (4) Subclauses (2) and (3) do not apply to Māori lands to the extent that the land is set aside under legislation for full or partial legal protection for the purpose of protecting indigenous biodiversity on that land. ‘Legal protection’ includes covenants and land status such as are available under the Reserves Act, Conservation Act, National Parks Act (or equivalent)’.
- (5) Local authorities must consider and realise opportunities to provide incentives for the protection and maintenance of indigenous biodiversity, and the protection of SNAs and identified taonga, on Māori lands.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

3.19 Identified taonga

- (1) Every territorial authority must work together with tangata whenua (using an agreed process) to determine the indigenous species, populations, and ecosystems in the district that are taonga; and these are acknowledged taonga.
- (2) Local authorities must recognise that tangata whenua have the right not to determine the indigenous species, populations and ecosystems that are taonga, and to choose the level of detail at which any acknowledged taonga, or their location or values, are described.
- (3) If tangata whenua agree, territorial authorities must identify acknowledged taonga in their district plans by:
 - (a) describing the taonga and, to the extent agreed by tangata whenua, mapping their location and describing their values; and
 - (b) describing, to the extent agreed by tangata whenua, the historical, cultural, and spiritual relationship of tangata whenua with the taonga.
- (4) Local authorities must work together with tangata whenua to protect both acknowledged and identified taonga as far as practicable and involve tangata whenua (to the extent that they wish to be involved) in the management of identified taonga.
- (5) In managing effects on identified taonga, local authorities must recognise that the possible adverse effects on identified taonga include effects on:
 - (a) the mauri of the taonga;
 - (b) the values of the taonga as identified by tangata whenua;
 - (c) the historical, cultural, and spiritual relationship of tangata whenua with the taonga, as identified by tangata whenua.
- (6) Local authorities must make or change their policy statements and plans as necessary to ensure that the sustainable customary use of identified taonga by tangata whenua in accordance with tikanga and in a manner consistent with the protection of the identified taonga is provided for.
- (7) To avoid doubt, no species, population, or ecosystem in the coastal marine area, and no aquatic species or population in water bodies, can be determined to be taonga under this clause (see clause 1.3).

3.20 Specified highly mobile fauna

- (1) Every regional council must record areas outside SNAs that are highly mobile fauna areas, by working together with tangata whenua (in the manner required by clause 3.3), territorial authorities in its region, and the Department of Conservation.
- (2) If it will help manage specified highly mobile fauna, regional councils must include in their regional policy statements (where possible) a map and description of each highly mobile fauna area in its region.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (3) Local authorities must include objectives, policies, or methods in their policy statements and plans for managing the adverse effects of new subdivision, use, and development on highly mobile fauna areas, in order to maintain viable populations of specified highly mobile fauna across their natural range.
- (4) Local authorities must provide information to their communities about:
 - (a) specified highly mobile fauna and their habitats; and
 - (b) best practice techniques for managing adverse effects on any specified highly mobile fauna and their habitats in their regions and districts.

3.21 Restoration

- (1) Local authorities must include objectives, policies, and methods in their policy statements and plans to promote the restoration of indigenous biodiversity, including through reconstruction of areas.
- (2) The objectives, policies, and methods must prioritise all the following for restoration:
 - (a) SNAs whose ecological integrity is degraded:
 - (b) threatened and rare ecosystems representative of naturally occurring and formerly present ecosystems:
 - (c) areas that provide important connectivity or buffering functions:
 - (d) wetlands whose ecological integrity is degraded or that no longer retain their indigenous vegetation or habitat for indigenous fauna:
 - (e) any national priorities for indigenous biodiversity protection.
- (3) Local authorities must consider providing incentives for restoration in priority areas referred to in subclause (2), and in particular where those areas are on Māori lands, in recognition of the opportunity cost of maintaining indigenous biodiversity on that land.
- (4) Local authorities must consider imposing or reviewing restoration or enhancement conditions on resource consents and designations relating to activities in areas prioritised for restoration.

3.22 Increasing indigenous vegetation cover

- (1) Every regional council must assess the percentage of indigenous vegetation cover in:
 - (a) each of its urban environments; and
 - (b) its non-urban environments.
- (2) The assessment may be done by a desktop analysis, by ground truthing, or both, and must be done in collaboration with relevant territorial authorities.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (3) Regional councils must:
- (a) set a target of at least 10% indigenous vegetation cover for any urban or non-urban environment that has less than 10% cover of indigenous vegetation; and
 - (b) consider setting targets of higher than 10% for other areas, to increase their percentage of indigenous vegetation cover; and
 - (c) include any indigenous vegetation cover targets in their regional policy statements.
- (4) Local authorities must promote the increase of indigenous vegetation cover in their regions and districts through objectives, policies, and methods in their policy statements and plans:
- (a) having regard to any targets set under subclause (3) by regional councils; and
 - (b) giving priority to all the following:
 - (i) areas referred to in clause 3.21(2);
 - (ii) ensuring species richness;
 - (iii) restoration at a landscape scale across the region.

3.23 Regional biodiversity strategies

- (1) Every regional council must prepare a regional biodiversity strategy that complies with Appendix 5 in collaboration with territorial authorities, tangata whenua, communities and other identified stakeholders.
- (2) Local authorities must have regard to the relevant regional biodiversity strategy when developing restoration objectives, policies, and methods for inclusion in regional policy statements and plans.

3.24 Information requirements

- (1) Every local authority must make or change its policy statements or plans to require that if a resource consent application is required in relation to an indigenous biodiversity matter, the application is not considered unless it includes a report that:
 - (a) is prepared by a qualified and experienced ecologist; and
 - (b) complies with subclause (2); and
 - (c) is commensurate with the scale and significance (to indigenous biodiversity) of the proposal.
- (2) The report by the ecologist must:
 - (a) include a description of the adverse effects of the proposal on indigenous biodiversity and how those effects will be managed using the effects management hierarchy; and

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (b) identify any effects on identified taonga; and
- (c) identify the ecosystem services associated with indigenous biodiversity at the site; and
- (d) include an assessment of the ecological integrity and connectivity within and beyond the site; and
- (e) include mātauranga Māori and tikanga Māori assessment methodology, where relevant; and
- (f) if biodiversity offsetting is proposed, set out:
 - (i) a detailed plan of what is proposed, including a quantified loss and gain calculation, the currency used in the calculation, and the data that informs the calculation and plan; and
 - (ii) a description of how the relevant principles in Appendix 3 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity have been addressed; and
 - (iii) an assessment of the likely success of the plan in achieving a net gain in biodiversity values:
- (g) if biodiversity compensation is proposed, set out:
 - (i) a detailed plan of what is proposed; and
 - (ii) a description of how the relevant principles in Appendix 4 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity have been addressed; and
 - (iii) an assessment of the likely success of the plan in achieving its outcomes.

3.25 Monitoring by regional councils

- (1) Regional councils must work with territorial authorities, relevant agencies and tangata whenua to develop a monitoring plan for indigenous biodiversity in their regions and each of their districts.
- (2) Every monitoring plan must:
 - (a) establish methods and timeframes for monitoring:
 - (i) the maintenance of indigenous biodiversity in, and the ecological integrity and physical extent of, SNAs; and
 - (ii) the maintenance of identified taonga; and
 - (iii) the achievement of restoration objectives established under clause 3.21; and
 - (iv) the percentage of indigenous vegetation cover in urban and non-urban environments in its region, as required under clause 3.22.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (b) use best practice methods, or nationally agreed standards or methods, for monitoring areas that allow for comparability; and
 - (c) to the extent possible, where tangata whenua agree, use scientific monitoring methods and mātauranga Māori and tikanga Māori monitoring methods equally; and
 - (d) recognise the importance of long-term trends in monitoring results, and the relationship between results and the overall state of indigenous biodiversity; and
 - (e) establish methods, such as action plans, for responding to monitoring that indicates the objectives of this National Policy Statement will not be met.
- (3) Methods and timeframes may include different methods and timeframes relating to SNAs and identified taonga but, if national monitoring methods are available, must use those methods.

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EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Part 4: Timing

4.1 Timing generally

- (1) Every local authority must give effect to this National Policy Statement as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (2) Local authorities must publicly notify any changes to their policy statements and plans that are necessary to give effect to this National Policy Statement within 8 years after the commencement date.

4.2 Timing for planning provisions for SNAs

- (1) Local authorities must publicly notify any policy statement or plan or changes to these necessary to give effect to subpart 2 of Part 3 (Significant Natural Areas) and clause 3.24 (Information requirements) within 5 years after the commencement date.

4.3 Timing for regional biodiversity strategies

- (1) A regional council that, at the commencement date, has or is in the processes of preparing a regional biodiversity strategy must update or complete the strategy within 10 years after the commencement date.
- (2) A regional council that, at the commencement date, has not prepared or begun to prepare a regional biodiversity strategy must initiate preparation of a strategy within 3 years after the commencement date, and must complete it within 10 years after the commencement date.

4.4 Existing policy statements and plans

- (1) To the extent that policy statements and plans already (at the commencement date) give effect to this National Policy Statement, local authorities are not obliged to make changes to wording or terminology merely for consistency with it.
- (2) In case of dispute, the onus is on the local authority to show that, despite the different wording or terminology used, their policy statement or plan does implement this National Policy Statement.
- (3) However, if a local authority chooses to amend an operative policy statement or plan by merely changing wording or terminology for consistency with this National Policy Statement, the amendment is to be treated as the correction of a minor error (and therefore, under clause 20A of Schedule 1 of the Act, the amendment can be made without using a process in that Schedule).

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Appendix 1: Criteria for identifying areas that qualify as significant natural areas

1 Direction on approach

- (1) This appendix sets out the criteria for identifying significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitats of indigenous fauna in a specific area, so that the area qualifies as an SNA.
- (2) An area qualifies as a significant natural area if it meets any one of the attributes of the following four criteria:
 - (a) representativeness:
 - (b) diversity and pattern:
 - (c) rarity and distinctiveness:
 - (d) ecological context.

2 Context for assessment

- (1) The context for an assessment of an area is:
 - (a) its ecological district; and
 - (b) in the context of the rarity assessment only, its land environment.

3 Manner and form of assessment

- (1) Every assessment must include at least:
 - (a) a map of the area; and
 - (b) a description of its significant attributes, including for each criterion a description of the attribute (as specified below) that applies; and
 - (c) a description of the indigenous vegetation, indigenous fauna, habitat, and ecosystems present; and
 - (d) additional information such as the key threats, pressures, and management requirements.
- (2) An assessment under this appendix must be conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist (which, in the case of an assessment of a geothermal ecosystem, requires an ecologist with geothermal expertise).

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

A Representativeness criterion

- (1) Representativeness is the extent to which the indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna in an area is typical or characteristic of the indigenous biodiversity of the relevant ecological district.

Key assessment principles

- (2) Representativeness may include commonplace indigenous vegetation and the habitats of indigenous fauna, which is where most indigenous biodiversity is present. It may also include degraded indigenous vegetation, ecosystems and habitats that are typical of what remains in depleted ecological districts. It is not restricted to the best or most representative examples, and it is not a measure of how well that indigenous vegetation or habitat is protected elsewhere in the ecological district.
- (3) Significant indigenous vegetation has ecological integrity typical of the indigenous vegetation of the ecological district in the present-day environment. It includes seral (regenerating) indigenous vegetation that is recovering following natural or induced disturbance, provided species composition is typical of that type of indigenous vegetation.
- (4) Significant indigenous fauna habitat is that which supports the typical suite of indigenous animals that would occur in the present-day environment. Habitat of indigenous fauna may be indigenous or exotic.
- (5) The application of this criterion should result in identification of indigenous vegetation and habitats that are representative of the full range and extent of ecological diversity across all environmental gradients in an ecological district, such as climate, altitude, landform, and soil sequences. The ecological character and pattern of the indigenous vegetation in the ecological district should be described by reference to the types of indigenous vegetation and the landforms on which it occurs.

Attributes of representativeness

- (6) An area that qualifies as an SNA under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:
 - (a) indigenous vegetation that has ecological integrity that is typical of the character of the ecological district:
 - (b) habitat that supports a typical suite of indigenous fauna that is characteristic of the habitat type in the ecological district and retains at least a moderate range of species expected for that habitat type in the ecological district.

B Diversity and pattern criterion

- (1) Diversity and pattern is the extent to which the expected range of diversity and pattern of biological and physical components within the relevant ecological district is present in an area.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Key assessment principles

- (2) **Diversity of biological components** is expressed in the variation of species, communities, and ecosystems. Biological diversity is associated with variation in physical components, such as geology, soils/substrate, aspect/exposure, altitude/depth, temperature, and salinity.
- (3) **Pattern** includes changes along environmental and landform gradients such as ecotones and sequences.
- (4) **Natural areas** that have a wider range of species, habitats or communities or wider environmental variation due to ecotones, gradients, and sequences in the context of the ecological district, rate more highly under this criterion.

Attributes of diversity and pattern

- (5) An area that qualifies as a significant natural area under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:
 - (a) at least a moderate diversity of indigenous species, vegetation, habitats of indigenous fauna or communities in the context of the ecological district:
 - (b) presence of indigenous ecotones, complete or partial gradients or sequences.

C Rarity and distinctiveness criterion

- (1) Rarity and distinctiveness is the presence of rare or distinctive indigenous taxa, habitats of indigenous fauna, indigenous vegetation or ecosystems.

Key assessment principles

- (2) **Rarity** is the scarcity (natural or induced) of indigenous elements: species, habitats, vegetation, or ecosystems. Rarity includes elements that are uncommon or threatened.
- (3) **The list of Threatened and At Risk species** is regularly updated by the Department of Conservation. Rarity at a regional or ecological district scale is defined by regional or district lists or determined by expert ecological advice. The significance of nationally listed Threatened and At Risk species should not be downgraded just because they are common within a region or ecological district.
- (4) **Depletion of indigenous vegetation or ecosystems** is assessed using ecological districts and land environments.
- (5) **Distinctiveness** includes distribution limits, type localities, local endemism, relict distributions, and special ecological or scientific features.

Attributes of rarity and distinctiveness

- (6) An area that qualifies as an SNA under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:
 - (a) provides habitat for an indigenous species that is listed as Threatened or At Risk (Declining) in the New Zealand Threat Classification System lists:

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

- (b) an indigenous vegetation type or an indigenous species that is uncommon within the region or ecological district:
- (c) an indigenous species or plant community at or near its natural distributional limit:
- (d) indigenous vegetation that has been reduced to less than 20 per cent of its pre-human extent in the ecological district, region, or land environment:
- (e) indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna occurring on naturally uncommon ecosystems:
- (f) the type locality of an indigenous species:
- (g) the presence of a distinctive assemblage or community of indigenous species:
- (h) the presence of a special ecological or scientific feature.

D Ecological context criterion

- (1) Ecological context is the extent to which the size, shape, and configuration of an area within the wider surrounding landscape contributes to its ability to maintain indigenous biodiversity or affects the ability of the surrounding landscape to maintain its indigenous biodiversity.

Key assessment principles

- (2) Ecological context has two main assessment principles:
 - (a) the characteristics that help maintain indigenous biodiversity (such as size, shape, and configuration) in the area; and
 - (b) the contribution the area makes to protecting indigenous biodiversity in the wider landscape (such as by linking, connecting to or buffering other natural areas, providing ‘stepping stones’ of habitat or maintaining ecological integrity).

Attributes of ecological context

- (3) An area that qualifies as an SNA under this criterion has at least one of the following attributes:
 - (a) at least moderate size and a compact shape, in the context of the relevant ecological district:
 - (b) well-buffered relative to remaining habitats in the relevant ecological district:
 - (c) provides an important full or partial buffer to or link between, one or more important habitats of indigenous fauna or significant natural areas:
 - (d) important for the natural functioning of an ecosystem relative to remaining habitats in the ecological district.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Appendix 2: Specified highly mobile fauna

Scientific name	Common name	Ecosystem	Threat category
<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>	ngutu parore/wrybill	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Anas chlorotis</i>	pāteke/brown teal	wetland/riverine	At Risk (Recovering)
<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>	pārera/grey duck	wetland/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>	pīhoihoi/NZ pipit	forest/open	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Apteryx australis</i> "northern Fiordland"	northern Fiordland tokoeka	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Apteryx australis australis</i>	southern Fiordland tokoeka	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Endangered)
<i>Apteryx haastii</i>	roa/great spotted kiwi	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	kotuku/white heron	wetland/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	matuku/bittern	wetland/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Bowdleria punctata stewartiana</i>	mātātā/Stewart Island fernbird	wetland/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Bowdleria punctata punctata</i>	koroātito/South Island fernbird	wetland/riverine	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Bowdleria punctata vealeae</i>	mātātā/North Island fernbird	wetland/riverine	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	huahou/lesser knot	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Chalinolobus tuberculatus</i>	pekapeka/long-tailed bat	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	pohowera/banded dotterel	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Charadrius obscurus aquilonius</i>	tūtiriwhatu/northern NZ dotterel	coastal/riverine	At Risk (Recovering)

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Scientific name	Common name	Ecosystem	Threat category
<i>Charadrius obscurus obscurus</i>	tūtiriwhatu/southern NZ dotterel	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Chlidonias albostratus</i>	tara pirohe/black-fronted tern	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Endangered)
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	matuku moana/reef heron	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Endangered)
<i>Falco novaeseelandiae ferox</i>	kārearea/bush falcon	forest/open	At Risk (Recovering)
<i>Falco novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae</i>	kārearea/eastern falcon	forest/open	At Risk (Recovering)
<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i> "southern"	kārearea/southern falcon	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Gallirallus australis greyi</i>	North Island weka	forest/open	At Risk (Recovering)
<i>Gallirallus philippensis assimilis</i>	moho pererū/banded rail	wetland/riverine	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Haematopus finschi</i>	tōrea/South Island pied oystercatcher	coastal/riverine	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>	tōrea tai/variable oystercatcher	coastal/riverine	At Risk (Recovering)
<i>Himantopus novaeseelandiae</i>	kakī/black stilt	wetland/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	taranui/Caspian tern	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>	whio/blue duck	riverine	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Larus bulleri</i>	tarāpukā/black-billed gull	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus</i>	tarāpunga/red-billed gull	coastal/riverine	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	kuaka/eastern bar-tailed godwit	coastal/riverine	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Mystacina tuberculata aoupourica</i>	pekapeka/northern short-tailed bat	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Endangered)

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Scientific name	Common name	Ecosystem	Threat category
<i>Mystacina tuberculata rhyacobia</i>	pekapeka/central short-tailed bat	forest/open	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Mystacina tuberculata tuberculata</i>	pekapeka/southern short-tailed bat	forest/open	At Risk (Recovering)
<i>Nestor meridionalis meridionalis</i>	kākā/South Island kākā	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis</i>	kākā/North Island kākā	forest/open	At Risk (Recovering)
<i>Nestor notabilis</i>	kea	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Endangered)
<i>Petroica australis australis</i>	kakariwai/South Island robin	forest/open	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>	kāruhiruhi/pied shag	coastal/riverine	At Risk (Recovering)
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	kāmāna/southern crested grebe	wetland/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Vulnerable)
<i>Poliocephalus rufopectus</i>	weweia/NZ dabchick	wetland/riverine	At Risk (Recovering)
<i>Porzana pusilla affinis</i>	koitareke/marsh crake	wetland/riverine	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	pūweto/spotless crake	wetland/riverine	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Sterna striata striata</i>	tara/white-fronted tern	coastal/riverine	At Risk (Declining)
<i>Sternula nereis davisae</i>	tara iti/NZ fairy tern	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Thinornis novaeseelandiae</i>	tuturuatu/NZ shore plover	coastal/riverine	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Xenicus gilviventris</i> "northern"	pīwauwau/northern rock wren	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Critical)
<i>Xenicus gilviventris</i> "southern"	pīwauwau/southern rock wren	forest/open	Threatened (Nationally Endangered)

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Appendix 3: Principles for biodiversity offsetting

The following sets out a framework of principles for the use of biodiversity offsets. These principles represent a standard for biodiversity offsetting and must be complied with for an action to qualify as a biodiversity offset.

1. **Adherence to effects management hierarchy:** A biodiversity offset is a commitment to redress any more than minor residual adverse effects and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid, minimise, and remedy adverse effects are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted.
2. **When biodiversity offsetting is not appropriate:** Biodiversity offsets are not appropriate in situations where biodiversity values cannot be offset to achieve a net gain outcome, and if biodiversity values are adversely affected, they will be permanently lost. This principle reflects a standard of acceptability for demonstrating, and then achieving, a net gain in biodiversity values. Examples of where an offset would be inappropriate include where:
 - (a) residual adverse effects cannot be offset because of the irreplaceability or vulnerability of the indigenous biodiversity affected:
 - (b) effects on indigenous biodiversity are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects are significantly adverse:
 - (c) there are no technically feasible options by which to secure gains within acceptable timeframe.
3. **Net gain:** The biodiversity values to be lost through the activity to which the offset applies are counterbalanced and exceeded by the proposed offsetting activity, so that the result is a net gain when compared to that lost. Net gain is demonstrated by a like-for-like quantitative loss/gain calculation of the following, and is achieved when the ecological values at the offset site exceed those being lost at the impact site across indigenous biodiversity:
 - (a) types of indigenous biodiversity, including when indigenous species depend on introduced species for their persistence; and
 - (b) amount; and
 - (c) condition.
4. **Additionality:** A biodiversity offset achieves gains in indigenous biodiversity above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the offset, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation undertaken in relation to the adverse effects of the activity.
5. **Leakage:** Offset design and implementation avoids displacing activities that are harmful to indigenous biodiversity to other locations.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

6. **Landscape context:** Biodiversity offset actions are undertaken where this will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably close to the impact site or within the same ecological district, and consider the landscape context of both the impact site and the offset site, taking into account interactions between species, habitats and ecosystems, spatial connections, and ecosystem function.
7. **Long-term outcomes:** Biodiversity offsets are managed to secure outcomes of the activity that last at least as long as the impacts, and preferably in perpetuity.
8. **Time lags:** The delay between loss of indigenous biodiversity at the impact site and gain or maturity of indigenous biodiversity at the offset site is minimised so that the calculated gains are achieved within the consent period.
9. **Science and mātauranga Māori:** The design and implementation of a biodiversity offset is a documented process informed by science and mātauranga Māori where available.
10. **Stakeholder participation:** Opportunity for the effective and early participation of stakeholders is demonstrated when planning for biodiversity offsets, including their evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring.
11. **Transparency:** The design and implementation of a biodiversity offset, and communication of its results to the public, is undertaken in a transparent and timely manner.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Appendix 4: Principles for biodiversity compensation

The following sets out a framework of principles for the use of biodiversity compensation. These principles represent a standard for biodiversity compensation and must be complied with for an action to qualify as biodiversity compensation.

1. **Adherence to effects management hierarchy:** Biodiversity compensation is a commitment to redress more than minor residual adverse impacts, and should be contemplated only after steps to avoid, minimise, remedy, and offset adverse effects are demonstrated to have been sequentially exhausted.
2. **When biodiversity compensation is not appropriate:** Biodiversity compensation is not appropriate where indigenous biodiversity values are not able to be compensated for, for example because:
 - (a) the indigenous biodiversity affected is irreplaceable or vulnerable; or
 - (b) effects on indigenous biodiversity are uncertain, unknown, or little understood, but potential effects are significantly adverse; or
 - (c) there are no technically feasible options by which to secure proposed gains within acceptable timeframes.
3. **Scale of biodiversity compensation:** The values to be lost through the activity to which the biodiversity compensation applies are addressed by positive effects to indigenous biodiversity, (including when indigenous species depend on introduced species for their persistence), that outweigh the adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity.
4. **Additionality:** Biodiversity compensation achieves gains in indigenous biodiversity that are above and beyond gains that would have occurred in the absence of the compensation, such as gains that are additional to any minimisation and remediation undertaken in relation to the adverse effects of the activity.
5. **Leakage:** The design and implementation avoid displacing activities or environmental factors that are harmful to indigenous biodiversity in other locations.
6. **Landscape context:** Biodiversity compensation actions are undertaken where this will result in the best ecological outcome, preferably close to the impact site or within the same ecological district. The actions consider the landscape context of both the impact site and the compensation site, taking into account interactions between species, habitats and ecosystems, spatial connections, and ecosystem function.
7. **Long-term outcomes:** Biodiversity compensation is managed to secure outcomes of the activity that last as least as long as the impacts, and preferably in perpetuity.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

8. **Time lags:** The delay between loss of indigenous biodiversity at the impact site and gain or maturity of indigenous biodiversity at the compensation site is minimised.
9. **Trading up:** When trading up forms part of biodiversity compensation, the proposal demonstrates that the indigenous biodiversity values gained are demonstrably of higher indigenous biodiversity value than those lost. The proposal also shows the values lost are not to Threatened or At Risk species or to species considered vulnerable or irreplaceable.
10. **Financial contributions:** Financial contributions are only considered when there is no effective option available for delivering indigenous biodiversity gains on the ground. Any contributions related to the indigenous biodiversity impacts must be directly linked to an intended indigenous biodiversity gain or benefit.
11. **Science and mātauranga Māori:** The design and implementation of biodiversity compensation is a documented process informed by science and mātauranga Māori where available.
12. **Stakeholder participation:** Opportunity for the effective and early participation of stakeholders is demonstrated when planning for biodiversity compensation, including its evaluation, selection, design, implementation, and monitoring.
13. **Transparency:** The design and implementation of biodiversity compensation, and communication of its results to the public, is undertaken in a transparent and timely manner.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Appendix 5: Regional biodiversity strategies

1. The purpose of a regional biodiversity strategy is to promote the landscape-scale restoration of the region’s indigenous biodiversity.
2. To achieve its purpose, the regional biodiversity strategy of a region must:
 - (a) set out a landscape-scale vision for the restoration of the region’s indigenous biodiversity; and
 - (b) recognise and provide for Te Rito o te Harakeke; and
 - (c) provide for resilience to biological and environmental changes, including those associated with climate change; and
 - (d) recognise biological and physical connections within, and between, the terrestrial environment, water bodies, and the coastal marine area; and
 - (e) support the achievement of any national priorities for indigenous biodiversity protection; and
 - (f) record:
 - (i) the actions and methods intended to promote the maintenance and restoration of indigenous biodiversity, and increase in indigenous vegetation cover, in the region;
 - (ii) actions that will be undertaken by local or central government;
 - (iii) actions that the community, including tangata whenua, will be supported or encouraged to undertake; and
 - (iv) how those actions will be resourced.
 - (g) specify milestones for achieving the strategy’s purpose; and
 - (h) specify how progress on achieving the strategy’s purpose is to be monitored and reported on and measures to be taken if milestones are not being met.
3. A regional biodiversity strategy may also:
 - (a) include measures that are intended to implement other objectives, such as biosecurity, climate mitigation, amenity, or freshwater outcomes, where those measures also contribute to protection and restoration of indigenous biodiversity; and
 - (b) identify areas intended for restoration in accordance with clause 3.21; and
 - (c) identify areas in which indigenous vegetation cover is proposed to be increased, in accordance with clause 3.22.

EXPOSURE DRAFT – NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY

4. The following must be taken into account when developing a regional biodiversity strategy:
 - (a) opportunities to engage the community, including tangata whenua, in conservation and, in particular, to connect urban people and communities to indigenous biodiversity:
 - (b) opportunities for partnerships with the QEII Trust, Ngā Whenua Rāhui and others:
 - (c) considering incentive opportunities specific to Māori lands:
 - (d) co-benefits, including for water quality and freshwater habitats, carbon sequestration and hazard mitigation:
 - (e) alignment with strategies under other legislation.

DRAFT



21 July 2022

Ministry for the Environment
PO Box 10362
Wellington 6143

Submitted by email to: indigenusbiodiversity@mfe.govt.nz

Tēnā koutou,

South Taranaki District Council’s submission on the “National Policy Statement – Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) exposure draft”

We thank the Ministry for the Environment (the Ministry) for the opportunity to comment on the exposure draft of the NPSIB. As the territorial authority responsible for implementing a large part of the NPSIB for South Taranaki, we have particular interest in this consultation process.

We support the government’s strong focus on improving biodiversity outcomes across New Zealand in the NPSIB, and we agree that urgent action is needed to halt the decline in indigenous biodiversity across New Zealand. We recognise our role in leading, supporting and coordinating the protection of indigenous biodiversity in South Taranaki through our regulatory and non-regulatory functions. We also recognise the unique relationships the Council has with our Iwi and hapū partners, our local communities, and private landowners. These relationships will be essential for successful implementation of the NPSIB.

We strongly advocate for clarity around how the Crown will assist us in carrying out this work. Direct engagement and a strong partnership approach from the Ministry with local government agencies with regard to this process would also have been very valuable, given the level of significance for local government. It is another disappointing, missed opportunity that local government as a sector, along with mana whenua and our iwi partners, are not able to feedback directly to MfE, via a more nuanced and direct partnership approach, on the specific issues in the NPSIB that directly affect us.

Given that our Council, mana whenua, communities and ratepayers are affected parties from these proposals, and the fact that local government is on the frontline of implementing the NPSIB, we would have appreciated more time to consider the exposure draft and prepare our submission on this highly impactful document.

However, for the people of South Taranaki and the South Taranaki District Council, there are some important considerations below that we would like the Ministry to consider and incorporate as part of this opportunity for consultation and feedback, and we wish to emphasise the following key points summarised in the table below:

Key Concern	Commentary
The cost and resourcing required for implementation of the NPSIB is beyond STDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At present the NPSIB devolves almost all cost and responsibility for its implementation onto local authorities. Until the amount of central government co-investment and specific roles and responsibilities are made clear, STDC cannot support the NPSIB



<p>abilities without significant central government financial support</p>	<p>exposure draft as written, as the cost to our Council and ratepayers is unknown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Council looks at the bigger picture across all the national direction that needs to be implemented in the near future, the task looks near impossible, from both a financial and human resource point-of-view. We are already struggling to attract and retain suitably qualified staff, in many cases due to the pressure created from numerous ongoing current reform programmes filtering down from central government level. • The legislative changes proposed in the NPSIB, particularly around identifying and mapping SNAs, taonga, and areas of highly mobile fauna, and scheduling these in our District Plan, will have large and direct financial and resourcing impacts on STDC and our relatively small ratepayer base. Along with the raft of other environmental legislative regulation coming online, we are unsure how, as a small, predominantly rural District Council, we could pay for the proposed level of regulatory change. We have estimated that financing this project (at an estimated cost of \$1.5-\$2.0mn over the next 5 years) from rateable income would require a 15-20% increase in our District's rates. • This is not viable and will place a large burden on our small ratepayer base, given we have a large geographical area to manage. Rates-funding alone will not be sufficient. • We are disappointed that the NPSIB exposure draft does not provide the necessary clarity or detail for how central government is going to share the cost of implementing the actions proposed in the implementation plan. • STDC will need a significant increase in resourcing, capacity and capability development to achieve the level of work required. The Government must fund the changes it wishes to see with regards to the NPSIB. Councils must be funded to include or complete identification of SNAs in their district plans, where they do not already do so. • Therefore, we ask that MFE produces clear guidance around central government support, partnership and financial assistance and cost-sharing with Councils for the proposals in the NPSIB exposure draft as a matter of urgency. Without this clarity, we are unsure as to how we can fund or resource that level of work within the short timelines provided.
<p>The timeframes for implementation do not align with Councils Long-Term Plan funding rounds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We believe that the timeframes proposed by the Government are not realistic and may result in undesirable outcomes. • STDC is currently 2 years into our 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan (LTP). The proposed timeframes for implementation of the NPSIB do not align with our budgeting timeframes and thus do not allow for consideration of funding this work in this current LTP round. • If we wait until development of our 2024 LTP, we will then only have 3 years to map, ground-truth and schedule SNAs, as well



	<p>as engage meaningfully with all affected landowners, across our entire district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, there are capacity and resourcing issues relating to both ecologists – who are essential in the identification and treatment of SNAs – and councils, who are already stretched amid an uncertain resourcing environment due to the Government’s broader reform programme. • We are extremely concerned that, given this resourcing challenge, we will not be able to complete the work within the designated timeframes. • We submit that a clear and achievable timetable for delivery for all Councils needs to be put in place.
<p>National standardisation of biodiversity mapping, management and monitoring should be done at a national level, with the datasets then handed to local councils to manage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We strongly believe that the creation of datasets for mapping, scheduling and monitoring of SNAs should be done at central government level, for national consistency and cost-saving. • One of the goals of the NPSIB is national standardisation of biodiversity mapping, management and monitoring; therefore, this work should be done at a national level, with the datasets then handed to Councils. • Small councils cannot afford to do the work of mapping, ground-truthing, scheduling and monitoring indigenous biodiversity, as set out in this NPS, and the litigation costs alone for the scheduling of new SNAs (through District Plan processes or similar) will be prohibitively expensive. • In addition, even if we could afford this work, it will be extremely difficult to engage suitably qualified ecologists to do this work, when every other Council in Aotearoa will also be needing their services. We have strong concerns that we will be unable to complete this work within the timeframes provided. • National standardisation will enable national consistency and rigour around what is and isn’t significant, will reduce costs to small local councils for mapping, ground-truthing and monitoring at a District-level, reduce litigation costs to small local councils, and will allow councils to maintain and develop good working relationships with landowners of new SNAs. • This would also address the issues raised above around lack of ecological capacity in New Zealand. • We also strongly advocate for the development of standardised tools, data, information portals, guidance documents and better mapping and modelling of indigenous biodiversity at a national level. This would enable us to successfully manage and protect biodiversity in our District, without each Council having to individually undertake this work. • The decline of biodiversity is a national problem, and the Council does not believe that devolution of this problem onto local Councils in the form of regulatory tools like the NPSIB is going to reverse the decline of indigenous biodiversity in New Zealand.



<p>Risk to our existing relationships with Māori</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We strongly support a more explicit and active role for Māori in the management of indigenous biodiversity. However, it is important that the requirements of the NPSIB don't cut across already-established good regional and local relationships and agreements with our iwi and hapū partners. • The strongest partnerships and best results for all parties come when that relationship recognises the high resource demands being placed on tangata whenua by a range of policy measures. • Ensuring that adequate funding and resourcing be made available from central government to ensure tangata whenua are enabled to be an active partner in planning, decision-making and implementation of the NPSIB will therefore be key. • Partnering with tangata whenua to determine both the areas and approaches that best suit them along with active and partnership in decision making (at both national and regional levels) is also a measure that the Councils would strongly encourage the government to follow, if we are going to be enabled to implement a truly equitable, partnership approach, and uphold Te Tiriti obligations.
<p>Risk to our existing landowner and community engagement and relationships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council has existing high-trust relationships with landowners of SNAs, as well as active biodiversity and restoration community groups and NGOs, like QEII. Maintenance of these relationships will be critical if we want to improve biodiversity outcomes. • The protection and maintenance of indigenous biodiversity on private land is a public good, and should be managed through a package of interventions, both regulatory and non-regulatory, that addresses the challenge. • Non-regulatory interventions for landowners and communities have proven to be effective when used in a wider programme, as has been actively demonstrated in Taranaki. Central Government should play more of a role in this space.
<p>The classification of Significant Natural Areas coupled with the proposed effects management policies could be unduly restrictive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The criteria and thresholds for identifying what is 'significant' could potentially include a substantial area of land in South Taranaki, especially on the Taranaki ring-plain where there are very few pockets of existing vegetation remaining. • When combined with the other ongoing legislative reform and the policy directions on managing effects of land-use and subdivision, this could be unduly restrictive for landowners, particularly for a largely rural district like ours.
<p>We do not support councils being given the role of protection and sourcing and dissemination of data for highly mobile fauna.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Council resource management plans do play a role in managing impacts on highly mobile fauna, through habitat protection. However, DOC should remain the lead agency for species conservation, and Council should remain the lead agencies for habitat protection. • Councils do not have the information nor expertise to undertake this role.



<p>Meaningful biodiversity monitoring is expensive and time-consuming. It will require clear central government leadership and co-funding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent and clear biodiversity monitoring is required to provide a complete picture across NZ. Biodiversity monitoring methods need to be clearly defined by central government, or else it is highly likely that data obtained through monitoring will be incompatible from one area to the next. • In addition, the development and implementation of a monitoring programme in each region is likely to be extremely expensive for local councils. This monitoring system will need ongoing central government funding and support. • We also believe that while scheduling SNAs gives protection on paper to indigenous habitat and ecosystems, this does not actually contribute to the protection, enhancement or restoration of biodiversity on the ground. • Restoration initiatives depend heavily on voluntary landowner engagement and high-trust relationships between regulatory authorities, landowners, communities and NGOs. • There is a risk that the large amount of voluntary work already done in Taranaki for biodiversity will be disincentivised by a heavy-handed regulatory approach via the NPSIB. This work may also further heighten the increasing amounts of aggression our staff are being exposed to, as we know that many of our ratepayers do not view SNA mapping in a positive light.
<p>Lack of national skills, capability and capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In our view, it is unlikely that the requirements of the proposed NPSIB can be implemented with the current national skills shortage of environmental policy planners and ecologists.

The other Councils in Taranaki have also submitted on matters relating to this consultation document. While we are not signatories to those submissions, we support their intent in making their submission.

Concerns around the breadth of ongoing reforms and Covid19

It is of note that our communities are both directly and indirectly impacted by the scale and breadth of the reforms which are afoot at present. The COVID-19 pandemic remains a source of instability while the forthcoming NPSIB sits alongside the national Emissions Reduction Plan, National Adaptation Plan, major reforms in health, three waters, local government and the Resource Management Act.

Both these reforms and the pandemic necessarily create uncertainty and instability for people as residents, employees and investors in our region. It is requested that this uncertainty and its impacts be acknowledged and minimised by transparent communication and well-planned, well-funded action from central government.



Ngā mihi

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Waid Crockett".

Waid Crockett
Tumu Whakahaere/Chief Executive
South Taranaki District Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Phil Nixon".

Phil Nixon
Koromatua/Mayor
South Taranaki District Council

9. Whakataunga kia noho tūmatanui kore / Resolution to Exclude the Public

THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
1. Confirmation of minutes – Ordinary Council held on 27 June 2022. 2. Receipt of minutes – Policy and Strategy Committee held on 25 July 2022. 3. Receipt of minutes – Personnel Committee held on 20 June 2022	Good reason to withhold exists under Section 7.	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists. Section 48(1)(a)

This resolution is made in reliance on sections 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 7 of that Act, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

Item No	Interest
1, 2 and 3	Enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (Schedule 7(2)(i)).