



**Far North
District Council**



Te Kaunihera o Tai Tokerau ki te Raki

AGENDA


Ordinary Te Kuaka - Te Ao Māori Committee Meeting

Tuesday, 8 August 2023

Time: 2:00 pm
Location: Council Chambers
Memorial Avenue
Kaikohe

Membership:

Kahika - Mayor Moko Tepania
Kōwhai – Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford
Cr Penetaui Kleskovic
Cr Steve McNally
Cr Tāmāti Rākena
Cr Ann Court
Cr Hilda Halkyard-Harawira
Cr Babe Kapa
Cr Felicity Foy
Cr Mate Radich
Cr John Vujcich
Te Kahu o Taonui Representatives

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|
|  | Authorising Body | Mayor/Council |
| | Status | Standing Committee |
| COUNCIL COMMITTEE | Title | Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee Terms of Reference |
| | Approval Date | 29 June 2023 |
| | Responsible Officer | Chief Executive |

Kaupapa / Purpose

The purpose of Te Kuaka Committee is to strengthen a Te Ao Māori perspective within Council decision-making across policies and strategies.

To perform his or her role effectively, each member must develop and maintain his or her skills and knowledge, including an understanding of the Committees' responsibilities, and of the Council's business, operations and risks.

Ngā Huānga / Membership

The Committee will comprise of Mayor and all Councillors as well as 12 iwi representatives nominated through Te Kahu o Taonui.

The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson roles are to be appointed by the Committee.

Mayor Tepania

Deputy Mayor Kelly Stratford

John Vujcich

Ann Court

Babe Kapa

Felicity Foy

Hilda Halkyard-Harawira

Mate Radich

Penetaui Kleskovic

Steve McNally

Tāmati Rākena

Kōrama / Quorum

The quorum at a meeting of the Committee is 7 members comprising of 5 FNDC representatives and 2 Te Kahu o Taonui members.

Ngā Hui / Frequency of Meetings

The Committee shall meet 4 weekly.

Ngā Apatono / Power to Delegate

The Committee may not delegate any of its responsibilities, duties or powers.

Ngā Herenga Paetae / Responsibilities

The Committees responsibilities are described below:

- Ensure that the work of Te Kuaka is carried out in a way that enhances the social, economic, cultural, and environmental wellbeing of the Far North District
- **Mahi ngātahi mā te huihui, wānanga** Recommend to Council, aspects of importance to Māori for incorporation into the development of the Strategic documents (e.g. Te Ao Māori Framework, Annual Plan, Long Term Plan, District Plan)
- **Manaaki** To assist Council as appropriate in conducting and maintaining effective, good faith working relationships with the Māori community (e.g. Iwi Hapu Environmental Management Plans)
- Recommend to Council aspects that the Far North District Council could pursue to develop and or enhance Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making processes.

Ngā Ture / Rules and Procedures

Council's Standing Orders and Code of Conduct apply to all meetings.

Far North District Council
Ordinary Te Kuaka - Te Ao Māori Committee Meeting
will be held in the Council Chambers, Memorial Avenue, Kaikohe on:
Tuesday 8 August 2023 at 2:00 pm

Te Paeroa Mahi / Order of Business

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1 KARAKIA TIMATANGA / OPENING PRAYER**2 NGĀ WHAKAPĀHA ME NGĀ PĀNGA MEMA / APOLOGIES AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Members need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as a Member of the Committee and any private or other external interest they might have. This note is provided as a reminder to Members to review the matters on the agenda and assess and identify where they may have a pecuniary or other conflict of interest, or where there may be a perception of a conflict of interest.

If a Member feels they do have a conflict of interest, they should publicly declare that at the start of the meeting or of the relevant item of business and refrain from participating in the discussion or voting on that item. If a Member thinks they may have a conflict of interest, they can seek advice from the Chief Executive Officer or the Manager - Democracy Services (preferably before the meeting).

It is noted that while members can seek advice the final decision as to whether a conflict exists rests with the member.

3 NGĀ TONO KŌRERO / DEPUTATION

No requests for deputations were received at the time of the Agenda going to print.

4 NGĀ PŪRONGO / REPORTS

4.1 APPOINTMENT OF TE KUAKA – TE AO MĀORI COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON / DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

File Number: A4308829

Author: Marlema Baker, Democracy Advisor

Authoriser: Aisha Huriwai, Manager - Democracy Services

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To confirm an appointment of independent Chairperson to Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee.

WHAKARĀPOOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- At the Council meeting dated 15 December 2022, Council set up the structure of the committees.
- Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee was set up as a standing committee.
- At the Council meeting dated 29 June 2023 Council resolved to adopt proposed Terms of Reference for Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee,

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee:

- a) appoint xxx as Chairperson of Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee.
- b) appoint xxx as Deputy Chairperson of Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee.

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

At the 15 December 2022 Council meeting, a resolution was passed to establish Te Kuaka - Te Ao Māori Committee to:

- Ensure that the work of Te Kuaka is carried out in a way that enhances the social, economic, cultural, and environmental wellbeing of the Far North District
- **Mahi ngātahi mā te huihui, wānanga:** Recommend to Council, aspects of importance to Māori for incorporation into the development of the Strategic documents (e.g. Te Ao Māori Framework, Annual Plan, Long Term Plan, District Plan)
- **Manaaki:** To assist Council as appropriate in conducting and maintaining effective, good faith working relationships with the Māori community (e.g. Iwi Hapu Environmental Management Plans)
- Recommend to Council aspects that the Far North District Council could pursue to develop and or enhance Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making processes.

The role of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson for Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee needs to be decided by Committee members at this meeting.

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

The Committee will comprise of all Mayor and Councillors as well as 12 iwi representatives nominated through Te Kahu o Taonui.

The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson are to be appointed by the Committee at this meeting.

Take Tūtohunga / Reason for the recommendation.

To make appointments to the positions of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson to Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee.

3) PĀNGA PŪTEA ME NGĀ WĀHANGA TAHUA / FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS AND BUDGETARY PROVISION

There are no financial implications or the need for budgetary provision.

ĀPITIHINGA / ATTACHMENTS

Nil

Hōtaka Take Ōkawa / Compliance Schedule:

Full consideration has been given to the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 S77 in relation to decision making, in particular:

1. A Local authority must, in the course of the decision-making process,
 - a) Seek to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective of a decision; and
 - b) Assess the options in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
 - c) If any of the options identified under paragraph (a) involves a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water, take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna and other taonga.
2. This section is subject to Section 79 - Compliance with procedures in relation to decisions.

| He Take Ōkawa / Compliance Requirement | Aromatawai Kaimahi / Staff Assessment |
|---|--|
| State the level of significance (high or low) of the issue or proposal as determined by the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy | This report is of low significance. |
| State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision. | Appointment and Remuneration of Directors for Council Organisations Policy #2117 |
| State whether this issue or proposal has a District wide relevance and, if not, the ways in which the appropriate Community Board's views have been sought. | The Community Board views have not been sought as this is a Council governance decision. |
| State the possible implications for Māori and how Māori have been provided with an opportunity to contribute to decision making if this decision is significant and relates to land and/or any body of water. State the possible implications and how this report aligns with Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi. | This report does not have any specific implications for Māori. |
| Identify persons likely to be affected by or have an interest in the matter, and how you have given consideration to their views or preferences (for example – youth, the aged and those with disabilities). | This report does not affect any persons identified by legislation. |
| State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision. | No specific financial implications. |

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| Chief Financial Officer review. | The Acting Chief Financial Officer has prepared this report. |
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4.2 PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN HEARING PROCESS AND HEARING PANEL

File Number: A4305177

Author: Andrew McPhee, Principal Policy Planner

Authoriser: Roger Ackers, Group Manager - Planning & Policy

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the report is to discuss and seek recommendations to Council for the following:

1. An updated independent commissioner list;
2. Changes to existing Council delegations to:
 - a. confirm the make-up of a hearings panel for plan changes;
 - b. confirm the authority delegated to the hearings panel under section 34A of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) for plan changes.
3. Confirmation of the composition of the hearings panel for the Proposed District Plan (PDP).

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Plan team needs to prepare for the hearing of submissions on the PDP, currently scheduled to start at the end of 2023 and which will take around a year to complete.

An exercise was initiated in late 2022 to attract further commissioners to add to the recently approved (September 2022) register of accredited RMA decision makers, in response to a concern raised by elected members regarding the quantum of Tikanga Māori knowledge. The exercise yielded a further 16 commissioners, ten of which have Tikanga Māori experience.

To undertake and complete the hearings process direction is required from Council regarding the makeup of a hearings panel to hear submissions. To enable this a number of delegations need to be confirmed to ensure that the process can proceed successfully.

It is recommended therefore that the historic resolutions from 11 February 2010 and 5 September 2022, and the Council delegation – Resource Management Act are updated and replaced (in part) based on the recommendations below.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee recommend to Council:

- a) **the approval of the updated list of approved Independent Commissioners (Attachment 1 - Commissioners with 'Making good decisions' certification – July 2023).**
- b) **to rescind part of the 11 February 2010 delegation 10.2 Hearing Delegations for District Plan Changes *"And that Councillors will be appointed to the hearing panel for Council initiated plan changes by Council;"* and replace with *"And that Councillors may be appointed to the hearing panel for Council initiated plan changes by Council"*.**
- c) **to rescind part of the 5 September 2022 delegation 5.2 Expressions of Interest for Independent Hearings Commissioners *"d) make recommendations on public and private plan changes; and"* and replace with *"d) hear and determine or make recommendations on public and private plan changes; and"*.**
- d) **to confirm a Proposed District Plan hearing panel of five panel members, including two with chairing endorsement and one with skills and expertise in matters relating to Te Tiriti O Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi, Kaupapa Māori and matauranga Māori.**

1) TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Updated Commissioner list

There are currently 24 independent commissioners on Council's register of accredited RMA decision makers that could be appointed to the PDP hearing panel, this was approved by the Regulatory Compliance Committee in September 2022 (Attachment 2). 15 of these commissioners have chairing endorsement for hearings, with many being considerably experienced hearing commissioners. A further targeted call for independent hearings commissioners was initiated in late 2022 by the District Plan team to broaden the breadth of experience on the list. This attracted further applications from ten commissioners with Tikanga Māori experience and six commissioners with a variety of expertise. A further four commissioners have chairing endorsement for hearings.

Council delegation – Council initiated plan change hearing panel make-up

In accordance with the existing resolution of Council from 11 February 2010 (10.2) Councillors:

- will be appointed to the hearing panel for Council initiated plan changes;
- will have no known conflicts of interest;
- will be available; and
- will comprise no more than four panel members (Attachment 3).

While the resolution does not explicitly exclude independent commissioners, it does not give Council sufficient flexibility to appoint independent hearing commissioners solely to hear Council initiated plan changes if required or desired.

At present only one Councillor is an accredited RMA decision maker and that Councillor does not currently have chairing endorsement.

Council delegation – Delegation of powers to 'Recommend to Council' or to 'hear and determine' plan changes.

The resolution from the Council meeting on 5 September 2022 partly replaces the previous delegations from 11 February 2010 giving powers to persons listed on the schedule of commissioners with 'Making good decisions' certification to make recommendations on public and private plan changes, pursuant to s34A of the RMA. This differs from the powers to 'hear and determine' for resource consent applications, afforded to the persons listed on the schedule.

Currently decisions under Clause 10 of the first schedule of the RMA (plan changes) are left to Council based on the recommendations from a hearings panel.

Composition of the PDP hearing panel

The composition of the hearings panel for the PDP will in part be reliant on Council resolution changes discussed and recommended in this report. Submission points on the PDP have been grouped into approximately 30 topics, with at least 20 separate hearings required for submitters requesting to be heard, these hearings will likely take up to a week each. The composition of the hearing panel will need to be sufficient to schedule all these hearings over the timeframe of approximately a year, taking into account relevant expertise (including Tikanga Māori), unscheduled/scheduled absences that may occur (health, holidays etc) and any management of potential conflicts of interest

2) MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS

Updated Commissioner list

The further work undertaken at the end of 2022 by the District Plan team to broaden the expertise of the independent candidates yielded an additional 16 commissioners that Council can use for resource consent applications and plan changes. Ten of those 16 candidates have Tikanga Māori experience. Council communicated with the 11 mandated Iwi Authorities for the purpose of the RMA for input when seeking these additional candidates.

The additional 16 commissioners will complement the existing 24 commissioners on Council's register of independent accredited RMA decision makers approved by the Regulatory Compliance Committee in September 2022. If accepted Council will have a register of 40 independent accredited RMA decision makers, with a broad range of skills, experience, 19 with chairing endorsement.

Councils have the discretion to decide who they employ as independent commissioners provided they meet the Act's accreditation requirements, and they are not a member (including elected representatives) of council.

It is recommended that Council replace the existing register of 24 commissioners with the register of 40 commissioners (See attachment 1). The changes can be incorporated into a new resolution of Council.

Council delegation – Council initiated plan change hearing panel makeup

The existing resolution of Council on 11 February 2010 requires Councillors to be appointed to the hearing panel for Council initiated plan changes. In other words, there is currently no flexibility for Councillors to opt out of being involved in Council initiated plan changes if required or desired. There may be valid reasons for Councillors to step back from being involved in a hearings process, including:

- RMA accreditation;
- continuity of service in the role of Councillor, and the efficient determination of plan changes in a timely manner,
- any perceived, actual or alleged conflict of interest or bias,
- determining matters are outside the technical knowledge or experience of elected representative/s; such as legal matters, built heritage, previous consenting knowledge or Te Ao Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi issues,
- Council or Council Controlled Organisations, such as Far North Holdings Ltd, are the submitter or have an interest in the outcome of the matter being considered;

The last three Council initiated plan changes being 19 (Signs and Lighting), 20 (Traffic, Parking and Access and 21 (National Policy Statement for Electricity Transmission) to the operative District Plan were held by an independent hearings commissioner, no Councillors were involved.

While inadvertently happening in practice, it is recommended that Council amend the current delegation to give greater flexibility to elected members to be involved in Council initiated plan change hearings. The proposed delegation removes the mandatory requirement and gives Councillors the ability to choose whether to be involved, thereby providing greater flexibility. It does not extinguish the ability for Councillors to be involved in Council initiated plan changes. The changes can be incorporated into a new resolution of Council.

Council delegation – Delegation of powers to 'Recommend to Council' or to 'hear and determine' plan changes.

The 5 September 2022 resolution gives powers to persons listed on the schedule of independent commissioners with 'Making good decisions' certification the ability to make recommendations on public and private plan changes, pursuant to s34A of the RMA. This recommendation by the hearings panel is informed by the recommendations of the 42A hearing report (prepared by a planner) and the additional evidence heard at the hearing. This enables Council to have the final say on any decision on submissions.

When Council makes its final decision on a plan change after receiving the recommendations of the hearings panel there is very limited scope for the Council to depart from those recommendations. If Council were to make a decision different to that recommended by the hearings panel then natural justice issues may be raised by submitters based on that decision being made without hearing the submitters' cases and any evidence presented at the hearing. Generally, any removal from the recommendations of the hearings panel would be limited to corrections or minor technical amendments.

While it is acknowledged there may be public perception around who is in control of a plan change process if Council is not making the decision, delegating powers to the hearing panel to hear and determine plan changes has some practical advantages, including:

- The hearings panel have heard submissions and evidence on the PDP so are in the best position to make a decision;
- The decision of the hearings panel is independent and objective;
- The process for reaching a decision on the plan change is quicker between decisions and approval under clause 17 of the RMA;
- It is difficult for Council to reject the recommendations of the hearings panel as Council have not heard submissions and evidence in support of the recommendations;
- Consequences (financial and reputational) of rejecting the recommendations of the hearings panel may include judicial review on natural justice issues.

It is recommended that Council amend the current delegation to give greater flexibility to elected members to grant the hearing panel the powers to 'hear and determine' public and private plan changes, pursuant to clause 34A of the RMA. It is important to note that the proposed delegation gives Councillors the ability to choose whether to afford this power to do so on a case by case basis, providing greater flexibility, it does not extinguish the ability for Councillors to retain decision making powers for plan changes. The changes can be incorporated into a new resolution of Council.

Composition of the PDP hearing panel

The members of the PDP hearings panel will need to be engaged in a near full time capacity for approximately one year to hear up to 30 topics, with at least 20 separate hearings. The hearings panel needs to have a structure that can absorb not only the number of hearings but unscheduled and scheduled absences that may occur (health, holidays etc) and any management of potential conflicts of interest. It is important to recognise where hearings panel members have conflicts of interest that it places additional pressure, additional cost, continuity and complexity to a hearings program, particularly when hearing a full district plan review.

As identified earlier in the report, under the 11 February 2010 delegation Councillors are required to be appointed to the hearing panel for Council initiated plan changes, of which the PDP is one. A change to this requirement is sought in the recommendation to provide Councillors more flexibility to participate or not.

The breadth of topics and expertise required to understand the topics and make good resource management decisions in the PDP is extensive. The quantum of work required on the hearings panel (for each individual hearing) will include:

- Prereading of the s42A recommendation.
- Prereading of all evidence presented by submitters for a hearing.
- Site visits (where relevant).
- The hearing itself.
- Deliberation with the panel.
- Drafting and finalisation of a recommendation report to Council (under current delegations)

In some instances hearings will last for a week, depending on the number of submitters wishing to be heard and the complexity of the hearing topic. The quantum of evidence presented for a hearing can be extensive and it is important for the panel to be able to understand the content so questions can be asked of submitters and their experts during the hearing.

The value of using independent commissioners with hearings experience and a range of topic specific expertise include:

- Being able to understand evidence relating to technical or procedural matters;

- Being able to address and determine topic specific material such as legal, heritage, landscape, ecology and Tikanga Maori;
- Being able to dedicate full time resource to cover lengthy hearings;
- Neutralise any perceived, actual or alleged conflicts of interest.

In addition to the aforementioned resource requirements, the following are some additional considerations for Councillors who are considering sitting on the hearings panel:

- If there is any suggestion that a submission was prepared by Councillor then the submission should be treated as reflecting the views and position of the Councillor.
- If a Councillor has a relationship with a submitter/s (i.e. husband, parent, sibling or business interest) it could be reasonably determined that they may not bring an impartial mind to making recommendations on those submissions. The risk therefore is that the recommendations of the Hearing Panel would be open to challenge on the grounds of apparent bias.
- If a Councillor has publicly stated a position on the merits or otherwise of the PDP itself (or specific parts of it), and then proceeds to participate in decision-making in relation to those matters as a member of the Hearing Panel, the recommendations would be open to challenge on the grounds of apparent bias and predetermination.
- While the making of a submission would not necessarily preclude a person entirely from sitting on the Hearing Panel any recommendations of the Hearing Panel would be open to challenge on the grounds of apparent bias and predetermination if a decision-maker has expressed their views and position through a submission.
- If a Councillor participates in Hearing Panel recommendations, or Council decisions on matters which relate to a submission they have been involved in, the recommendations and decisions will be susceptible to challenge through judicial review on the grounds of apparent bias and predetermination. Although remedies in judicial review are at the Court's discretion, the typical outcome of a successful judicial review challenge is that the decision in question will be set aside and the Council will have to remake the decision.
- If a Councillor has a number of conflicts of interest which precludes them from participating in a number of hearings then pressure gets placed upon the remaining panel as well as the schedule of hearings.

Taking into consideration the points above, it is recommended that Council confirm a PDP hearing panel of five panel members including two with chairing endorsement. It is also recommended that at least one of the five hearings panel members has skills and expertise in matters relating to Te Tiriti O Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi, Kaupapa Māori and matauranga Māori.

Having consulted with independent hearing commissioners and with practitioners who have been through a full district plan review process it is considered that a total of five hearing panel members should safely accommodate the process and the ongoing demands upon the panel provided that all of the panel members are readily available and are 'conflict free' for the duration of the hearings. While this panel make up recognises that some panel members may not be able to dedicate their full time, it provides for wide range of technical expertise, and provides greater flexibility in establishing hearing panels, where in some circumstances for less complicated topics, may allow for the panel to consider running hearings parallel to one another to reduce hearing timeframe.

It is recommended that hearings require a quorum of two panel members for any hearing. For more complicated hearings or topics there will likely be more than quorum sitting on the panel.

If the existing resolution remains that the hearings panel makes recommendations to Council then elected members on the hearings panel cannot be involved in the Council decision.

TAKE TŪTOHUNGA / REASON FOR THE RECOMMENDATION

The recommendations in this report provide Council with the flexibility needed to form a hearing panel and provide that hearing panel delegated authority that it sees appropriate. Further, the recommended hearing panel composition provides Council the opportunity to schedule the hearings for the PDP and provide confidence that it can be achieved within the specified timeframe.




3) PĀNGA PŪTEA ME NGĀ WĀHANGA TAHUA / FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS AND BUDGETARY PROVISION

Hearings on the PDP are a requirement under the RMA once the plan was notified for submissions. Budget has been set aside for this financial year to meet the cost of hearings. No additional budget is required.

Council's Ngā Utu/Fees and Charges 2023/24 does not specifically address the charges for hearings panel members other than specifying that hearing commissioners will be charged at actual costs. In the absence of specific rates applied for hearing chairs and hearings panel members, fees will need to be negotiated with potential parties. Some councils do specify charges for hearing commissioners. Approximate charges are likely in the range of \$165/hour for hearing panel members and \$175/hour for chairs.

The cost of a Councillor on the hearing panel is up to \$93/hour (This is decided by the Council and is on top of their ordinary Councillor salary).

ĀPITI HANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. **Attachment 1 Schedule of Commissioners July 2023 - A4321254** [↓](#) 
2. **Attachment 2 Regulatory Compliance Committee Resolution 2022-17 on 5 Sept 2022pdf - A4321286** [↓](#) 
3. **Attachment 3 Hearing Delegations for District Plan Changes 2010 - A4321584** [↓](#) 

Hōtaka Take Ōkawa / Compliance Schedule:

Full consideration has been given to the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 S77 in relation to decision making, in particular:

1. A Local authority must, in the course of the decision-making process,
 - a) Seek to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective of a decision; and
 - b) Assess the options in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
 - c) If any of the options identified under paragraph (a) involves a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water, take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna and other taonga.
2. This section is subject to Section 79 - Compliance with procedures in relation to decisions.

| He Take Ōkawa / Compliance Requirement | Aromatawai Kaimahi / Staff Assessment |
|---|--|
| State the level of significance (high or low) of the issue or proposal as determined by the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy | These recommendations have a low degree of significance as hearings are part of the Schedule 1 RMA process, which was initiated at the time Council resolved to notify the PDP. |
| State the relevant Council policies (external or internal), legislation, and/or community outcomes (as stated in the LTP) that relate to this decision. | The review of Councils District Plan is a statutory requirement every 10 years under the RMA. Hearings form part of the process to hear submissions on the PDP. |
| State whether this issue or proposal has a District wide relevance and, if not, the ways in which the appropriate Community Board's views have been sought. | Community Boards have been involved in the PDP process at various times through its drafting and are able to make submissions on the PDP. |
| State the possible implications for Māori and how Māori have been provided with an opportunity to contribute to decision making if this decision is significant and relates to land and/or any body of water. State the possible implications and how this report aligns with Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi. | Council is required to consult with Iwi in accordance with Clause 3B of the First Schedule of the RMA in a plan review process. This report also recommends that the hearings panel includes at least one hearings panel member that has skills and expertise in matters relating to Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi, Kaupapa Māori and matauranga Māori. Council consulted with the 11 Far North District mandated Iwi Authorities for the purpose of the RMA, seeking input on the additional candidates for the hearings panel. |
| Identify persons likely to be affected by or have an interest in the matter, and how you have given consideration to their views or preferences (for example – youth, the aged and those with disabilities). | The PDP process affects the entire district. District wide non-statutory consultation exercises were undertaken in 2016, 2018 and 2021 during the district plan drafting to inform and seek feedback from communities, stakeholders and Iwi. Hearings are an opportunity for all members of the community who made a submission on the PDP to be heard. |
| State the financial implications and where budgetary provisions have been made to support this decision. | Section 3 of this report outlines the budgetary provisions in the current financial year to support a hearings panel to hear the topics for the PDP. |
| Chief Financial Officer review. | |



Commissioners with ‘*Making good decisions*’ certification – July 2023

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
|--|---|-------------|----------|
| 1. ADRIAN PERCIVAL Areas of Expertise: Land development and subdivision Three waters infrastructure design Water sensitive design Flooding and overland flowpaths Resource Management Act (RMA) advice Onsite wastewater design Earthworks and streamworks design Iwi, affected party and landowner consultation | Experienced engineer (B. Eng (Environmental)) with 18 years’ experience in the engineering industry with a wide range of skills gained while working for design consultants, infrastructure providers and regulatory authorities. Understanding of how engineering and the various legislative frameworks work together. Good knowledge of the Resource Management Act and its processes as a commissioner. Project managing engineering design and construction for subdivision and land development projects, while also specializing in works for public entities. Designing, project managing and reviewing three waters and land development projects for residential and commercial developments. Led stakeholder and iwi consultation, as well as training and mentoring staff on engineering and planning issues. Project managing planners to obtain resource consents. Worked as an environmental planner as well as environmental engineer for local bodies – reviewing/granting consents for earthworks, streamworks, stormwater and onsite wastewater consents. Working as an environmental engineer designing small and large land development projects. Designing and supplying a range of stormwater and wastewater treatment systems. | 30-06-24 | Auckland |
| 2. ALAN PATTLE <u>Areas of Expertise</u> - Groundwater and surface water quantity and quality Wastewater and stormwater Geotechnical engineering | Skills and Experience: B.E.(Civil), 1974, University of Canterbury. M.E.(Civil), 1975, University of Canterbury. Hearings Commissioner Auckland Council. Over 40 years of experience as a civil/environmental engineer. Worked on a wide range of environmental, development and infrastructure projects in UK, Asia, the Pacific and throughout New Zealand. | 30-06-27 | Auckland |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
|---|---|----------------|----------|
| <p>Soil contamination</p> <p>Landfills</p> <p>Civil engineering</p> | <p>Founder of consulting firm Pattle Delamore Partners that provides services in water, geotechnics, contaminated land, ecology, environmental management and waste management. Through his involvement as an author and reviewer of the company's deliverables to its clients he has wide knowledge of all the technical areas covered by the company's services.</p> <p>Has appeared as an expert witness for numerous territorial authority hearings, the Environment Court and the High Court.</p> <p>In New Zealand His Project Experience Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater source investigation and design of groundwater supply schemes. • Procurement of resource consents for industry, local government and private individuals (expert evidence for territorial authorities and Environment Court). • Environmental risk assessment and investigation of sites contaminated with chemicals related to oil, timber treatment, pulp and paper mill wastes, municipal landfills, chemical processing, metal smelting, hide tanning, pesticides, mining and manufacturing industries. • Design of water control schemes for slope stabilisation, tunnels, mines and construction. • Assessment of ground settlement associated with dewatering of mines, tunnels and quarries. • Design of land treatment and disposal schemes for industrial and sewage effluents. • Design of leachate collection and containment systems for landfills, mines and other waste facilities. • Peer review for energy, waste management and water resources projects. • Design review for storm water and wastewater treatment and reticulation projects. • Management of air quality projects for stack discharges from industrial and energy plants. <p>Overseas project experience includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of waste management programmes and facilities. • Design of groundwater control facilities for coal mines and construction sites. • Design and construction of large-scale groundwater abstraction schemes for irrigation and drainage. • Feasibility assessment and design of municipal and village water supply schemes. • Design and construction of surface water irrigation schemes. • Has experience as a commissioner with the Omahu and Irongate Plan Variations and notice of requirement for Hastings District Council in 2017, the Takanini Stormwater Conveyance Corridor, notice | | |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| | of requirement for Auckland Council in 2016 and sitting on the Airport to Botany Growth Plan Change September/October 2023. | | |
| <p>3. ALAN WATSON</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise -</u></p> <p>Plan changes; plan and policy statement reviews; road and rail designations; port dredging, reclamations and port works; coastal sand mining; sewage discharges to coastal environs; restricted coastal activities; marina developments; coastal waters classifications; māna whenua issues; distribution of poison for the purposes of both fauna and flora control in the coastal marine area; prison requirement; commercial/retail; recreational facilities; landfills; mining and quarrying; residential, rural and coastal subdivision and development; and, a variety of land use and subdivision applications</p> | <p>Alan is a hearings commissioner with experience over 20 years with some 30 councils: being district, regional and unitary councils, including working as a sole commissioner, and with other independent commissioners and councillors. This includes assistance to Far North District Council over some time based largely on experience from earlier residing in Whangarei and carrying out planning work throughout Northland, including planning services at times to the Council. That Commissioner assistance has been essentially when the Council and officers have considered the need for particular experience.</p> <p>Knowledge, skills and experience includes for example, planning/resource management; experience in mana whenua considerations for work in Gisborne, Northland and Auckland; rural and coastal considerations; and hearing processes. Has assisted in the presentation of the 'Making Good Decisions' programme and prior to being appointed to the independent hearings panel for the Auckland Unitary Plan, acted as a mediator in limiting the contested issues to be put before that panel.</p> <p>Wide ranging experience with advising private clients and councils on all aspects of plan preparation and administration; consideration of resource consent applications and environmental assessments for development and subdivision proposals; and expert evidence at local authority, Environment Court, High Court and Arbitration Court proceedings. Experience with planning documents in their various forms and in evaluating plans and policy documents in advising either private sector or public sector clients.</p> <p>Experience in a large multi-disciplinary company providing input from various professional disciplines to environmental projects including for example, marina developments and telecommunication networks</p> <p>Appointment to Covid Recovery expert consenting panel.</p> | 30 -06-23 (including chairing endorsement) | Auckland |
| <p>4. ANDREW HENDERSON (JACOBS NEW ZEALAND)</p> | <p>Andrew is a planner with over 25 years' experience with the full range of resource management processes. His experience includes working for regional and district councils and in private consultancy.</p> | 30 -06-24 (including chairing) | Christchurch |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> - Stakeholder engagement; iwi consultation; statutory planning, including effects assessments; policy development; training/mentoring; expert witness; hearing commissioner</p> | <p>He has comprehensive technical knowledge in statutory planning and can apply this knowledge to a wide range of projects, from project inception and optioneering through to the approval stage. Andrew understands the importance of and is committed to liaison and communication with stakeholder groups and clients, developing and maintaining communication channels between the public and decision makers.</p> <p>Andrew is experienced in navigating district and regional plan policy across New Zealand. Councils regularly call upon him because of his vast knowledge across all resource management processes, including district and regional consenting, plan preparations and review. Andrew regularly draws on his undergraduate studies in Māori and experience in working with iwi authorities to provide advice to clients and project teams relating to Māori values and engagement with iwi.</p> <p>Andrew is an experienced expert witness, having given evidence at district and regional council hearings, and in the Environment Court, on many occasions, with a depth of experience in the Queenstown Lakes District since 2001. He regularly acts as a commissioner for a range of local authorities.</p> <p>Andrew has managed planning teams, and personally processed resource consents for many councils. These consents have been successfully processed under district, regional, operative and proposed district and regional plans. One of Andrew's key functions is to maintain communications with the client to ensure on time delivery.</p> | endorsement) | |
| <p>5. ANDREW WILKINSON (SCOTT WILKINSON PLANNING)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> - Knowledge of consent authorities' functions under the Resource Management Act 1991, planning and resource management, hearing processes, resource consents, alternative dispute resolution, policy planning, regional planning, coastal planning, water quality, water takes, rural planning</p> | <p>Andrew has 22 years' experience. Although he has yet to have the opportunity to be involved as a hearings commissioner/panel member or chairperson, he has considerable experience in the drafting of planning reports, reviewing recommendations and decisions, and attending notified resource consent hearings, mediations and the Environment Court as an expert witness. Understands the importance as a hearing commissioner/chair of ensuring directions, recommendations and decisions are clear, concise and consider all relevant matters within the current relevant legislative parameters.</p> | 31-12-26 (including chairing endorsement) | Auckland |
| <p>6. ANNA CURNOW</p> | <p>Anna is a Kaipara District Councillor. With only one hearing attended working with commissioners Greg Hill and</p> | 31-12-25 | Northland |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> -</p> <p>Deputy mayor Kaipara District Council</p> <p>Committees -</p> <p>Mangawhai Community Park Governance Committee (Chair)</p> <p>Audit, Risk & Finance Remuneration and Development Committee</p> <p>Kaipara Horizons Committee</p> <p>Raupo Drainage Committee</p> <p>Awards and Grants Committee (2nd half of term)</p> | <p>David Hill, it was however a plan change significantly changing the urban character of Mangawhai with a combination of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational development being permitted under the plan change. The NPS Urban Development 2020 was a key factor in the decision.</p> <p>Anna has also been involved in reviewing and accepting plan changes, briefings and recommendations for each section of the comprehensive review of District Plan that is at the exposure draft phase.</p> <p>Anna has been an elected member at Kaipara District Council for the past two terms, the last term as Deputy Mayor. Anna is leaving the politics but seeks to stay involved with local government and the resource management sector is of real interest.</p> <p>Listed areas of resource management experience: hearing panel member, NPS Urban Development 2020, plan changes, biodiversity and ecology issues, transport and traffic, housing density, infrastructure requirements, urban and landscape design, amenity values, economic sustainability, and medium and low density subdivision.</p> | (certified as a councillor) | |
| <p>7. ANTOINE COFFIN</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> -</p> <p>Māori resource management and planning</p> <p>Strategic planning</p> <p>Cultural and historic heritage management Te Tiriti o Waitangi me te ao Māori/matauranga Māori</p> <p>Community engagement</p> <p>Māori Commissioner specializing in freshwater,</p> | <p>Served as an independent Commissioner on more than 50 hearings panels around New Zealand.</p> <p>Awarded NZ Planning Institute's 'Nancy Northcroft Planning Practice Award', the Institute's supreme award for excellence in planning practice for project managing and writing the Ngāti Rangitahi Environmental Management Plan.</p> <p>Provides advice and expert support to government, local government, and corporate clients in the areas of strategic planning, RMA decision-making, relationships with tangata whenua, and infrastructure.</p> <p>Extensive work as Commissioner on diverse range of plan changes (full and rolling reviews as a panel member and a chair), national policy statements and standards.</p> <p>Local government and private consultancy experience.</p> | 31 -12-24 (including chairing endorsement) | <p>Tauranga</p> <p><u>Iwi/Hapū</u></p> <p><u>Affiliations:</u></p> <p>Ngai Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, and Ngāti Raukawa iwi of Tauranga</p> |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| wastewater, heritage and planning. | | | |
| <p>8. BARRY MOSLEY (BKM CONSULTING & BABBICH CONSULTANTS LTD)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> -</p> <p>Medium to high density housing developments, urban development proposals, national fuel storage facilities, coastal forestry, village growth, complex rural subdivision methods, wide range of rural issues, new towns and urban growth initiatives and strategic capital-intensive assets, industrial zones, extractive industries, waste management companies, aquaculture, energy projects and urban coastal development, statutory advice</p> | <p>Managed plan changes</p> <p>Managed consultants and contracts and presented evidence before Independent Hearings Panel and Environment Court</p> <p>Hearing Commissioner for local authorities</p> | 30-06-27 (including chairing endorsement) | Auckland |
| <p>9. BILL SMITH</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> –</p> <p>Hearings Commissioner (as sole commissioner and as a panel member) on resource consents, plan changes,</p> | <p>For the past 15 years (since 2007) Bill has been employed as an independent hearings commissioner and has worked for a number of Council's (Auckland Regional, Rodney District, Auckland, Northland Regional, Far North District, Kaipara District and Whangarei District Council's) to sit as either chair or member on resource consents and plan changes (also private plan changes) panels and has also sat and dealt with objections to conditions and costs. Panels normally consist of two or three members but there are occasions where Bill has sat as sole commissioner, heard all the evidence, made a decision and written the decision in accordance with the statutory requirements/procedures. Bill has also sat as a member on an EPA application. Bill has also sat on panels with</p> | 30-06-23 (including chairing endorsement) | Auckland |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| private plan changes and designations and objections to conditions and fees | <p>elected members.</p> <p>Bill has been involved in hearings evaluating evidence from various experts and has experience from hearings involving tikanga Māori, coastal development, engineering and landscaping and one hearing (lasting about 3 weeks) which involved all of these issues involved development on Māori owned land at Te Arai, near Mangawhai.</p> | | |
| <p>10. CHELSEA TEREI-TIPENE</p> <p><u>Areas of Expertise -</u></p> <p>BA (Sociology)</p> <p>LLB</p> | <p>Te Mata Law as a Law Clerk in 2017 - primarily focused on assisting whanau, hapu and iwi with the settlement of their Te Tiriti o Waitangi claims, also assisted with Māori Land Court proceedings.</p> <p>Experience includes assisting claimants with the preparation and presentation of evidence, drafting of legal submissions, appearances at hearings and Judicial Conferences and other claims related work.</p> | 21-12-23 | <p>Auckland</p> <p><u>Iwi/Hapū</u></p> <p><u>Affiliations:</u></p> <p>Ngāti Toro,</p> <p>Ngāpuhi, Te</p> <p>Rarawa</p> |
| <p>11. DAVID CLENDON</p> <p><u>Areas of Expertise -</u></p> <p>Environmental law</p> <p>Ecosystem management</p> <p>Understanding and integrating Western scientific worldview and matauranga Māori</p> <p>Environmental economics</p> | <p>B.A (Education and Politics).</p> <p>M.Sc (Hons) Resource Management.</p> <p>2022 - Member of expert consenting panel Otawere water storage reservoir and associated dams at Waimate North, under EPA fast track process.</p> <p>2021 - Member of expert consenting panel papakainga development at Kohuhu Street, Kaitia, under EPA fast track process.</p> <p>Far North District Councillor (2019 – 2022) Deputy Chair Strategy and Policy committee; climate change portfolio holder.</p> <p>Member of Parliament (eight years), Senior Party Whip, sat on select committees including Commerce, Law and Order, Māori Affairs, Auckland 'Supercity'.</p> <p>Regional and then National Manager for the Sustainable Business Network, advising and assisting businesses large and small to embed sustainability as a core business value.</p> <p>A descendant of both Māori (primary affiliations Ngāpuhi me Te Roroa) and Pakeha forebears who signed Te Tiriti and He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirene. A strong advocate for developing organisations and relationships in ways that seek to model and realise the Treaty relationship.</p> <p>Lecturer and programme director (Bachelor of Resource Management) at Unitec Institute of Technology.</p> | 30-12-23 | Kerikeri |

| Name and expertise ⁱ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| <p>12. DEREK TODD (JACOBS NEW ZEALAND)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> – Coastal hazards and processes, coastal planning and management, coastal adaptation, coastal protection, coastal monitoring and mapping river mouth processes, environment education</p> | <p>Derek is a coastal geomorphologist with over thirty-five years' experience in managing coastal resources, monitoring and investigating coastal processes and hazards, and assessing the potential future changes in coastline and river mouth stability. This experience includes time working in consultancy, local and central Government, and universities in both New Zealand and Australia. Derek's professional career started in 1984 in New Zealand local government before moving into consulting 1996 and starting his own specialised coastal consultancy, DTec Consulting Ltd, in 1999.</p> <p>Over a 12-year period, as the principal consultant for DTec, Derek worked on coastal projects throughout New Zealand for a wide range of clients including regional and territorial councils, port companies, private companies and engineering and planning consultancy practices. Over this period Derek was also contracted to the geography department of the University of Canterbury to facilitate and deliver a practical post graduate course in resource management, and as a guest lecturer on coastal hazards and coastal management. He also acted as an expert witness at a number of Environment Court hearings and as a certified resource management consent hearings commissioner at consent hearings of a coastal nature.</p> <p>In 2011, Derek relocated to Australia to work as a Principal Coastal Scientist for the Queensland Government Department of Environment and Resource Management before switching in 2013 to a role of Senior Research Assistant at the Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management. This role involved running various research and planning projects relating to coastal management of Gold Coast beaches.</p> <p>In 2016, Derek returned to New Zealand and joined Jacobs in his current role, being involved in a number of coastal resource management and hazard adaptation and management projects for a range of local government and industry clients throughout New Zealand, Australia and the Pacific.</p> <p>independent hearing commissioner in two coastal hearings in the Tasman District in 2009-2010.</p> <p>Expert technical witness in numerous Environment Court and resource consent hearings.</p> <p>Taught a post graduate resource management course for environmental scientists at University of Canterbury for 10 years. The majority of Derek's technical work is in the field of coastal hazards, mitigation and adaptation, which involves coastal communities across many different Districts and with District Councils.</p> <p>Derek is currently involved in projects recommending Coastal Hazard Plan Changes for Christchurch City and Kapiti Coast District Council.</p> | 31-12-24 | Christchurch |
| <p>13. FRASER CAMPBELL (CAMPBELL CONSULTING)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> –</p> | <p>Local work includes, but not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rangitane River Park in Kerikeri Northland - resource consent applications of a 124-lot rural residential subdivision and associated land use activities. Member of a two-commissioner panel. June -July 2022. | 31-12-27 | Whangarei |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| <p>Environmental engineering, resource management and development contributions commissioner, contract and project management, valuation and economic analysis, management of infrastructural assets, stormwater and river management, irrigation and water resource allocation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerikeri Land Ltd application for a new Retirement Village in Kerikeri Northland on behalf of Arvida Ltd. For Stage 1 construction covering earthworks, stormwater discharge and servicing. October 2020. • Kerikeri Land Ltd application for a new Retirement Village in Kerikeri Northland on behalf of Arvida Ltd. For Enabling Works and Stage 1 construction covering earthworks, stormwater discharge and servicing. October 2019. • Whangatane Spillway Upgrade consent applications decisions for FNDC and NRC. Fraser's specific focus as a water resources engineer. • Kerikeri Flood Protection Scheme consent application decisions for FNDC and NRC. Fraser's specific focus as a water resources and stormwater/flood protection engineer/ • Notice of Requirement by the Minister of Education for the establishment of a new School in the Hokianga for the Far North District Council. Fraser's specific focus as a water supply and wastewater engineer. • Kaeo Flood Protection Scheme consent applications for Northland Regional Council and Far North District Council. Fraser's specific focus as a water resources and flood protection engineer. • Land Use, Coastal and Discharge Permit application decisions for a residential dwelling in the Bay of Islands for Northland Regional Council and Far North District Council. Fraser's specific focus as a wastewater and flood hazard engineer/ • Managed and contributed to a range of public and iwi consultation programmes associated with resource management requirements. • Prepared resource management planning reports for non-notified consent applications relating to earthworks for subdivisional developments. • Project management/contract management, strategic and asset management planning, and financial/economic analysis and valuation for Far North District Council. | | |
| <p>14. HEIKE LUTZ</p> <p>Areas of Expertise:</p> <p>Architecture</p> <p>Building</p> <p>Conservation</p> <p>Cultural heritage and urban design, including planning</p> | <p>NZ Certificate, He Papa Tikanga Māori.</p> <p>Accredited Mediator.</p> <p>CoP, Conservation Architecture.</p> <p>Master of Architecture, University of Applied Science.</p> <p>Registered Educator.</p> <p>Over 35 years of experience in the fields of architecture, building conservation, cultural heritage and urban design, including planning matters, and environmental sustainability and protection.</p> | <p>31-12-25</p> | <p>Auckland</p> |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| matters, and environmental sustainability and protection | <p>Involved in a number of substantial plan changes and developments.</p> <p>Engaged by private as well as institutional clients, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and territorial authorities as expert witness for over 15 years.</p> <p>Engagement by Councils also includes preparing thematic frameworks for district plans, statutory and policy advice and development, design and heritage guidelines, and heritage area management plans. Also undertaken peer reviews and assisted with resource and building consent processing on a consultant basis.</p> <p>Acted as consultant to the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and taught Building Conservation and Design at the University of Auckland from 2000, before joining Jasmex Limited in 2002 as a Senior Conservation Consultant.</p> <p>Hearings panel member for Auckland Council, Hamilton City Council, Queenstown Lakes District Council, Tauranga City Council, and Christchurch City Council, and Commissioner for Palmerston North City Council. Also a panel member for Wellington City Council's current Proposed District Plan review.</p> <p>Hearing experience spreads over various matters primarily relating to architecture, build heritage, cultural heritage including tikanga and te ao Māori, urban design, and environmental sustainability and protection.</p> | | |
| <p>15. INA KARA-FRANCE</p> <p><u>Areas of Expertise</u> -</p> <p>Mātauranga Māori</p> <p>Iwi consultation</p> <p>Iwi environmental management planning</p> <p>Cultural impact assessment, competency, capability</p> <p>Communication skills in both Te Reo Māori and English</p> <p>Knowledge of Tikanga Māori (protocols)</p> | <p>WSP Matariki Award Excellence Award in the category of Tupuānuku Making an Impact</p> <p>Specialist advocate for Mana Whenua regarding mātauranga Māori, cultural values, sites of significance, Te Mana o Te Wai, Iwi consultation and engagement, Iwi environmental management plans and cultural impact assessments.</p> <p>Resource Consent Pre-Hearing, Hearing and Environment Court appeal negotiation and Environment Court.</p> <p>Advocate for Māori cultural values and sites of significance in decision making regarding the Resource Management Act 1991 and National Policy Statements for Freshwater, Coastal, Marine.</p> <p>Iwi and Mana Whenua Engagement skills.</p> <p>Assessing risk and providing mitigating factors or alternative approaches.</p> <p>Consultation skills, including building and maintaining relationships with key stakeholders and developing collaborative initiatives.</p> <p>Feasibility Study, Business Case, and evidence-based research.</p> <p>Data Analysis Methodology.</p> <p>Pre-hearing, hearing and Environment Court appeal negotiation.</p> <p>Cultural impact assessments.</p> | 30-06-25 | <p>Auckland</p> <p><u>Iwi/Hapū</u></p> <p><u>Affiliations:</u></p> <p>Waikato-Tainui</p> <p>Ngāti Kahungunu</p> <p>Ngāti Tūwharetoa</p> |
| 16. JUDITH MAKINSON (CKL) | Judith has no experience of plan change or district plan review hearings from a commissioner perspective but has | 30-06-23 | Hamilton |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| <u>Areas of expertise –</u> Transport master planning, integrated transportation and parking Assessments, expert witness, development feasibility | prepared evidence for a number of these as an expert witness. Has been a commissioner for two hearings for significant projects these being the Te Ahu a Turangi Manawatu Gorge SH3 replacement project and also recently the Kiwirail hub notice of requirement at Bunnythorpe. Judith is CKL's transportation engineering manager and has a strong technical background in development projects for private sector clients. She has over 20 years' experience in preparing integrated transportation assessments, travel plans and feasibility studies for developments as well as developing transport masterplans for both the public and private sector. Judith is also an experienced project manager, leading a range of projects with multidisciplinary engineering inputs, placing a strong focus on client risk and project commerciality. She regularly acts as an expert witness and is also developing her skills as an independent hearings commissioner | | |
| 17. KIM HARDY (AECOM NZ) <u>Areas of expertise –</u> Regional and district consents, infrastructure, commercial and residential development, resource use and allocation including water, plan changes, designations | Currently appointed to Auckland Council's independent hearings panel as independent commissioner and chair. Also appointed to Taupo District Council Hearing and Far North District Council Panels. Experienced independent commissioner and chairperson on broad range of district and regional resource management matters including resource consents, plan changes, notices of requirement and designations (public and private plan changes and master planning, new state highways and local roads, high density and multi-use residential developments, infill housing, rural and urban subdivisions, commercial activities and land developments, quarries, landfills, non-residential activities in residential neighbourhoods, new commercial centres, greenfield subdivision and development, rural land use and development, industrial activities including discharge, rural production activities | 30-06-27 (including chairing endorsement) | Auckland |
| 18. KITT LITTLEJOHN <u>Areas of expertise –</u> Resource management and planning law and procedure; resource consents (district and regional); land-use, urban and natural environment planning (plan changes; variations); designations; coastal; section 357 objections | Kitt is a barrister who has been engaged on an as required basis to provide independent commissioner services to Far North District Council for about 10 years. This has involved conducting public hearings into notices of requirement and resource consents, as well as various section 357 objection matters. Kitt has been on the Auckland Council panel of independent commissioners since 2008 and have conducted hearings in relation to all RMA processes for the Council over the past 14 years. Kitt has conducted over 100 hearings and is currently a member of the hearing panels considering the New Plymouth Proposed District Plan and Auckland Council's intensification plan changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan. | 30-06-24 (including chairing endorsement) | Auckland |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| <p>19. LORETTA LOVELL</p> <p><u>Areas of Expertise</u> -</p> <p>Lawyer</p> <p>Independent Environmental Commissioner</p> <p>Professional Director</p> | <p>Over 20 years' experience in the resource management field.</p> <p>Extensive knowledge of the relevant legislation, national policy statements, plans and policies and the interpretation of caselaw.</p> <p>Extensive knowledge and understanding of Te Ao Māori and tikanga.</p> <p>The ability to understand, reflect and express a Māori perspective where required and to engage with Māori stakeholders and submitters in a hearing to allow key issues of Te Ao Māori including Te Mana o te Wai, and Te Taiao be teased out and effectively considered as part of deliberations.</p> <p>Proven experience participating and managing hearing processes, with the ability to consider complex issues, question, test and weigh evidence and expert advice and to deliberate and act decisively once hearings were complete.</p> <p>Specialist drafting skills with experience drafting complex decisions, commercial contracts and government policies, legislation and regulations. The ability to draft within the statutory timeframes required for the completion of decisions.</p> <p>Effective stakeholder engagement skills including leading significant consultation processes involving multiple groups and positive engagement with hearing submitters;</p> <p>Presided over many consents, plan changes, notice of requirements and designation applications.</p> <p>Assessed technical and complex evidence to determine the cultural, economic, environmental and social impacts of such applications and determined the appropriateness of any mitigations and conditions. Applications which have dealt with key environmental issues, and considerations including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater management and allocation; • Coastal water and environmental erosion; • Agricultural processes and management (including the impact of nutrients and monitoring processes); • Large scale housing developments and planning – urban design, stormwater, traffic and construction; • Endangered flora and fauna – indigenous biodiversity and pest control; • Adaptive Management and the Precautionary Approaches; • Renewable resources and energy – climate change, emissions trading, damming, discharge, drilling, geothermal, wind, forestry and irrigation; • Heritage and archaeological matters and the inclusion of adequate protections both culturally and | <p>30-06-24</p> <p>(chair endorsement)</p> | <p>Wellington</p> <p><u>Iwi/Hapū</u></p> <p><u>Affiliations:</u></p> <p>Ngāti Pahauwera, Rongomaiwahine, Ngāti Kahungunu and Whakatohea</p> |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| | <p>through heritage authorities; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural matters including the adequacy of consultation, the interpretation of iwi management plans, Te Mana o Te Wai, the engagement of Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation and co management mechanisms within the RMA statutory framework. <p>Appointed to a multiple number of competitively tendered Local and Territorial Authority Commissioner Panels including my current role as Deputy Chair of the Central Hawkes Bay District Plan Panel.</p> <p>As a Development Contribution Commissioner, acted on behalf of the Minister for Local Government assessing the decisions of Local and Territorial Authorities and enforcing compliance with both the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.</p> <p>As a legal advisor I have advised clients on the range of resource management issues applicable to large and small projects. This includes the interpretation of regulatory and legislative frameworks both in New Zealand and in pacific nations.</p> <p>I have undertaken extensive and often complex stakeholder engagement and consultation and have mediated and arbitrated issues in dispute to resolution.</p> | | |
| <p>20. MARK FARNSWORTH (FARNSWORTH MANAGEMENT SERVICES)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> – District and regional plan hearings; plan change hearings; joint hearings between the local district councils and the regional council; subdivision applications; coastal activities; designations (Notices of Requirement) and applications for major new projects</p> | <p>Mark is the principal partner of Farnsworth Management Services, a Mangawhai based partnership providing; independent hearing commissioner services; specialist Resource Management Act (RMA) policy advice and RMA hearing training.</p> <p>Mark has worked with the Resource Management Act since its implementation in 1991. He has 41 years of hands-on experience of working with local government, having served as an elected councillor for 23 years (a 9-year term as the chair of the Northland Regional Council).</p> <p>Mark has chaired, been a member of panels; drafted written decisions and contributed to the drafting of written decisions. Mark is heavily involved in the Making Good Decisions Programme for RMA decisions makers as a trainer, tutor and as the national assessment marker.</p> <p>Mark is on the active Hearing Commissioners' list for: Auckland Council; Bay of Plenty Regional Council; Christchurch City; Gisborne District Council; Hamilton City; Hawkes Bay Regional Council; Kaipara District Council; Whangarei District Council and Waikato Regional Council. Mark was appointed to Auckland Council's list of Independent Hearing Commissioners in 2011 for his RMA expertise and his understanding of Te Ao Māori and Mātauranga Māori. Mark has made over 500 notification decisions (including any applying s104 decisions) for Auckland Council as one of the Council's 14 Duty Commissioners.</p> <p>Mark has a long (40+ years), and close, working relationship with Te Uri O Hau, advising and mentoring them on</p> | <p>30-06-23 (including chairing endorsement)</p> | <p>Mangawhai</p> |

| Name and expertise ⁱ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| | <p>RMA matters. Mark currently chairs two Ahu Whenua Trusts (2F and Tapu Bush). Mark has also been actively involved in the training, and mentoring, of Māori who would like to become RMA hearing commissioners.</p> <p>Over the past 12 months Mark has been almost fully engaged in 11 private plan changes for Auckland Council. Three of these private plan changes (PPCs 48, 49 & 50) are for a new urban centre in South Drury the size of Rotorua. At the same time Mark has also been contracted to the Ministry for the Environment and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council to develop a mentoring programme for new hearing commissioners with a Te Ao Māori background.</p> | | |
| <p>21. MARK GEDDES (PERSPECTIVE CONSULTING LTD)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> – Planning, resource management and heritage protection, law, local government, local affairs, matters relating to Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi and kaupapa Māori, indigenous biodiversity, rural and coastal communities, environmental science, including the physical and social sciences</p> | <p>Having worked for over 21 years in resource management planning, in three different countries in both the private and public sectors, Mark has significant experience in all forms of resource management planning.</p> <p>This experience includes leading major plan making and policy projects; providing expert planning evidence in the Environment Court and Council hearings; consenting a range of complex large-scale developments; and making submissions on national legislation, and national and regional policy.</p> <p>Mark has worked extensively with local authorities, elected members, central government officials, private developers, iwi and community groups, and routinely leads and coordinates multi-disciplinary professional teams. He is an experienced policy and consenting planner that thrives in finding solutions to complex problems. Having led the Timaru District Plan review from its inception, Mark is passionate about plan making.</p> <p>He has vast experience in public and stakeholder consultation and has proven experience collaborating with stakeholders to achieve positive results. He has a strong commitment to Te Ao Māori. Mark has also provided strong effective leadership having chaired several local and regional groups and taking part in two national resource management panels.</p> <p>Mark has extensive experience leading a range of policy and strategy projects. Notably this included leading the Timaru District Plan Review for several years, which is a multi-year, \$7-10 million project that includes over 50 different chapters. Mark has been the author of multiple District Plan Chapters, peer reviewer of multiple district plan chapters and also led several plan changes, taken part in regional policy development and appeared in the Environment Court as an expert witness in relation to plan changes. Mark led the Timaru District Growth Management Strategy and the Timaru Town Centre Study.</p> | 31-12-24 | Timaru |
| <p>22. MARTIN NEALE</p> <p>Areas of Expertise - Expert witness roles in the Environment Court, Board of</p> | <p>PhD, Freshwater Ecology</p> <p>MSc, Environmental Science</p> | 30 June 27 (currently seeking chair endorsement) | Auckland |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| <p>Inquiry hearings and Plan Change hearing.</p> <p>Scientific input into the development and review of resource management plans and provisions</p> <p>Managing State of the Environment monitoring programmes</p> <p>Scoping, management and reviewing of multidisciplinary environmental monitoring, investigations and applied research programmes</p> <p>Preparing and peer reviewing assessments of environmental effects</p> | <p>BSc (Hons), Biological Sciences</p> <p>In addition to the commissioner accreditation, gained a wide range of resource management related experience, including being expert witness in the Environment Court, at Environmental Protection Authority Board of Inquiry hearings, the Auckland Unitary Plan hearings, plan change hearings, resource consent hearings and court prosecutions.</p> <p>Provided scientific support for regulators, applicants and submitters.</p> <p>Managed multidisciplinary environmental monitoring and applied research programmes covering the five environmental domains: atmosphere and climate, air, land, freshwater and marine.</p> <p>Scientific training and experience facilitates the evaluation of a broad range of environmental information and evidence based on its merits, which contributes to the application of natural justice in decision making.</p> <p>Since 2012, held an Honorary Lectureship at the University of Auckland relating to teaching and research activities, including leading the delivery of a post-graduate course on "Assessing Environmental Effects".</p> <p>Specialist environmental commissioner on an Independent Hearings Panel for Porirua District Council Plan Change 18, which involved extensive assessment and management of information and evidence covering terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments. Led the assessment of this information and writing of the 'environmental' parts of the hearing report.</p> <p>Gained extensive experience of plan development processes whilst employed by Auckland Council. Provided scientific advice during all stages of the development of the Auckland Unitary Plan, including drafting, notification, consultation and revisions, hearings and appeals. Provided expert evidence on multiple occasions during the hearings process, which covered the state and management of freshwater and marine environments and Auckland Council's obligations of managing the environment under the provisions of central government legislation. Subsequently appeared in the Environment Court on behalf of Auckland Council during appeal hearings.</p> <p>Of particular relevance to this commissioner role was leadership of the ecology investigations undertaken to support the development of new water storage infrastructure in Northland. The investigations first informed the site selection process, and subsequently supported the consenting of two new water storage reservoirs near Kaikohe (the first project granted consent under the Covid Recovery Fast Track pathway) and near Kerikeri. Working on this project allowed me to develop my knowledge of the Northland natural environment and existing planning documents, including regional and district plans.</p> | | |
| <p>23. MELEAN ABSOLUM</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise -</u></p> <p>Landscape and visual</p> | <p>Post-graduate Diploma in Landscape Architecture.</p> <p>Registered landscape architect with over 40 years-experience.</p> <p>Specialist expertise in landscape and visual assessment work, including presentation of expert witness evidence to Council and Environment Court hearings, mediated settlements in Environment Court appeals.</p> | 31-12-23 | Kerikeri |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| assessment work | <p>Cultural heritage landscape assessments.</p> <p>Heritage projects.</p> <p>Fellow of the New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects Tuia Pito Ora.</p> <p>Current Chair of the NZILA Accreditation Panel.</p> <p>Recipient of Merit Award from Property Council of New Zealand, Tourism and Leisure Property Award (1999).</p> <p>Recipient of Silver Award in the New Zealand Landscape Awards (1998).</p> <p>Recipient of a Certificate of Merit for Environmental Progress in the inaugural BNZ / Waitakere Eco-City Awards (1995).</p> <p>Numerous appearances before local and regional authorities' hearing panels.</p> <p>Appeared as an expert witness in the Environment Court on more than 60 occasions.</p> <p>Experienced expert witness, with particular skills in the preparation of clear, logical and robust evidence, undertaking careful examination of application material, s42A reports, and evidence and formulating questions to draw out the differences of opinion expressed by the different individuals involved.</p> <p>Writes clear and concise decisions, usually as part of a panel exercise, and contributes knowledgeably to the formulation of conditions.</p> <p>Acting as an independent hearings commissioner since 2005 and considered a range of applications including plan changes, both private and Council initiated, resource consents and notices of requirement.</p> <p>Landscape and visual assessment projects.</p> | | |
| <p>24. NICKI WILLIAMS (MITCHELL DAYSH)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise -</u></p> <p>Community and stakeholder facilitation and engagement</p> <p>Local government policy</p> <p>Plan development</p> <p>Resource consent preparation and processing</p> | <p>Nicki has 30 years' experience working as a manager and in a range of environmental planning fields including stakeholder engagement, preparing project plans, assessment of environmental effects and providing policy analysis and advice. She has a well-developed understanding of resource management issues, strong report writing skills and is a team member. She has a background working with iwi, stakeholders, and community groups in a range of local government processes and projects. Nicki is also a process and meeting facilitator with a focus on co-ordinating community-based option assessment processes for planning issues.</p> <p>Currently a hearings commissioner and duty commissioner for Auckland Council. Recent experience in relation to plan changes with Auckland Council includes being a Hearing Panel member on PC 60 - Open Space and Other Rezoning.</p> <p>Recently a panel member on Plan Change 18 Plimmerton Farm. Plan Change 18 sought to rezone an area of Rural zoned land to a new Plimmerton Farm Zone. The new zone intended to provide for urban development, including housing, a retirement village, a commercial area, water sensitive design to protect sensitive receiving waters and protection and augmentation of Significant Natural Areas, including wetlands that form part of the Taupō Swamp</p> | 30 -06-26 (including chairing endorsement) | Auckland |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| | <p>complex.</p> <p>Also assisted Tasman District Council with Plan Change 74: Rezoning of Special Housing Areas. This plan change proposed to rezone five areas within Richmond and Pohara to an appropriate zone in line with the approved and consented land uses through the Housing Accord and Special Housing Areas Act 2012 ('HASHAA') for residential development. Role was as the consultant in the preparation of the proposed plan change, and the s32 and s42a report author.</p> | | |
| <p>25. PAUL ROGERS (ADDERLEY HEAD ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SPECIALISTS)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> –</p> <p>Independent Hearings Commissioner</p> <p>Obtaining Resource Consents</p> <p>Plan Changes</p> <p>Residential Land Development</p> <p>Water Issues</p> <p>Wand Farms</p> <p>Quarrying and Mining Issues</p> <p>Local and Territorial Authority Advice</p> | <p>Paul is a specialist resource management lawyer. He has worked exclusively in this area since approximately 1990. After many years leading the resource management team at Anthony Harper, Paul established the specialist environmental law practice Adderley Head in March 2009.</p> <p>Paul provides specialist resource management legal advice across a range of industry sectors including local government, agriculture, mining, quarrying, water and a variety of land development projects. He frequently appears before various consenting authorities, along with appeals before the Environmental Court and High Court. The type of work Paul is involved with includes providing legal advice and representation in relation to resource consents, plan changes, designations, enforcements, and a wide range of other resource management and environmental law issues.</p> <p>Paul is, and has been for some years, the lead provider of resource management advice to Selwyn District Council. He and his team also provide the Council advice on local government and building act issues.</p> <p>Paul is a certified Independent Hearings Commissioner with the Chair's endorsement accreditation to 30 June 2023. He is frequently appointed chair of independent commissioner panels and councillor panels to help hear and determine the more complex and challenging resources consent applications and plan changes. Paul is very experienced in a wide range of resource consent applications, plan changes and plan review matters.</p> <p>Paul was appointed by the Ministry for the Environment to the "Making Good Decisions" Board (now disbanded), which was a body overseeing the implementation of the "Making Good Decisions" programme ensuring best practice by Commissioners in hearing under the Resource Management Act. Paul is a current presenter in the "Making Good Decisions" recertification course, which is attended by Commissioners throughout New Zealand.</p> | <p>30-06-23 (including chairing endorsement)</p> | <p>Christchurch</p> |
| <p>26. PETER KENSINGTON</p> <p>Areas of Expertise -</p> <p>Planning, resource management and landscape design and assessment skills</p> | <p>Bachelor of Landscape Architecture (Hons).</p> <p>Bachelor of Regional Planning (Hons).</p> <p>Worked as a planner and landscape architect for twenty-five years as a private consultant and in public office.</p> <p>Member of the New Zealand Planning Institute and registered member of the New Zealand Institute of</p> | <p>30-06-28 (including chairing endorsement)</p> | <p>Auckland</p> |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| | <p>Landscape Architects.</p> <p>Preparation of assessments of landscape effects (including consideration of natural character and visual effects, where required), to accompany applications for resource consents, for various clients in Auckland, Coromandel, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Taranaki and Northland.</p> <p>Preparation of applications and obtaining resource consents for Auckland-based proposals.</p> <p>Assessment of landscape effects and planning review advice to Auckland Council resource consents department; Plans and Places Department; and Community Facilities; including in relation to preapplication meeting advice (various), monitoring and compliance with conditions of resource consent (various); potential enforcement cases; proposed plan changes; and applications for resource consent (including appeal resolution/ evidence) and/or outline plan of work recommendations.</p> <p>Assessment of landscape effects peer review advice to the Whangarei District Council on applications for resource consent.</p> <p>Auckland Urban Design Panel – various design reviews (NZILA Auckland Branch representative).</p> <p>Auckland Council Independent Hearing and Duty Commissioner roles.</p> | | |
| <p>27. PHIL MITCHELL (MITCHELL DAYSH LTD)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> -</p> <p>Energy generation and transmission; oil and gas; urban development; mining; water supply and disposal; national scale industrial developments; meat and dairy processing; large scale retirement village developments; ports; and strategic environmental planning</p> | <p>Dr Mitchell has wide ranging experience in providing strategic environmental advice to both the private and public sectors and has an in-depth knowledge of New Zealand’s environmental legislation and its implementation. Dr Mitchell is a Full Member of the New Zealand Planning Institute and was awarded the Institute’s Distinguished Service Award in 2015. He is also a Past-President of the Resource Management Law Association, the first, and one of two, non-lawyers elected to that role. He specialises in the strategic planning and management of consent acquisition for significant development projects and is currently advising many of the country’s leading enterprises. Dr Mitchell is also an experienced and skilled expert witness. He has acted as a hearings commissioner and hearings chair on some 100 occasions, and his experience encompasses all aspects of resource management for both regional and territorial authorities. He is accredited in those roles and brings his depth of experience to the decision-making process.</p> <p>Most recently, Dr Mitchell has chaired the hearings on the proposed Waikato District Plan. Of note also, is that he was appointed as a mediator/facilitator for the hearings into the Auckland Unitary Plan and was appointed jointly by the Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery and the Christchurch City Council as a hearings commissioner for the replacement Christchurch City District Plan. He is a skilled facilitator who has considerable experience in establishing and managing consultation processes aimed at eliminating conflict and developing constructive working relationships, including with mana whenua, and has acted for Auckland’s Independent</p> | <p>30-06-24 (including chairing endorsement)</p> | <p>Auckland</p> |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| | Māori Statutory Board on numerous occasions. Dr Mitchell has been a member of two of the Government's Resource Management Act Technical Advisory Groups, the more recent of which was to recommend amendments to sections 6 and 7 of the Resource Management Act 1991. | | |
| 28. PITA (PETER) PAUL <u>Areas of Expertise -</u> BA - Maori Studies and Political Studies) Diploma in Business (Maori Development) Diploma in Public Health Leadership Programme for Maori Public Health (2008) Ministry of Health & Digital Indigenous Certificates in Legal Proficiency (Resource Management Law, International Environment Law, Maori Land Law, Family Trust Law) | Pou Tikanga (Maori Advisor), Te Whatu Ora Tairāwhiti. Hauora Maori Advisory Whanau Ora Facilitator. Managing Director, Waiwhenua Associates Ltd, Project management specialists for marae and rural capital infrastructure development. Hauora Tairāwhiti Whanau Ora Pakeke (Facilitator). Company Director, Waiwhenua Associates Ltd. Maori Advisor and Consultant to Group Manager, Planning & Funding, Hauora Tairāwhiti. Drinking water assistance programme facilitator, Tairāwhiti DHB. Maori Advisor, Public and Environmental Health, Auckland Regional Public Health Services Ltd (ARPHS). Lecturer Maori Health, Auckland University of Technology. Maori Consultant, Auckland DHB/ARPHS. Project Planner (Rangatahi Development), Manukau City Council. Involvement with whānau, hapu and iwi to promote community-based development in ongoing initiatives for Maori public health. Maori workforce development specialising in the recruitment and training of health protection officers (Maori) introduced by the Auckland Regional Public Health Service (ARPHS). Developed a programme for public health collaboration and service delivery between ARPHS and <i>Manawhenua/Taurāhere</i> in the greater Auckland region. Governance and project management operations in his roles as an advisor, conduit, coordinator, facilitator, and kaumatua advisory expert serving on the Kaumatua Council(s) of the Auckland DHB, and Tairāwhiti, (now Te Whatu Ora) respectively. Served as a representative on several School Boards of Trustees, on marae and land trusts, and has been, or is current, or an invited member of the following. Chair of the AUT Maori Ethics Facilitation Advisory Committee. Previous member of Te Rau Matatini Focus Group, a national body specialising in Maori workforce development | 30-06-25 | Gisborne <u>Iwi/Hapū</u> <u>Affiliations:</u> Ngāti Manawa (Ngāti Hui, Ngai Moewhare); Ngāti Awa (Ngāti Pukeko, Ngāti Rangataua, Te Patuwai); Ngai Tūhoe (Ngāti Rongo, Patuheuheu/Ngāti Haka); Ngāti Whare. |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| | <p>Nga Kaihautu, National Maori Forum of EPA (environmental protection authority).</p> <p>Alumni graduate of the leadership programme for Maori public health.</p> <p>Seconded to Taumata Arowai 'drinking water', and Taumata Arowai workforce development Reference Groups to provide strategic advocacy for rural communities and marae 3-Waters Programme.</p> <p>Contributor to developing a cultural audit process undertaken in the Midland Group DHB collective.</p> <p>Invited to participate as consumer representative on the National Peri-Natal Pathology Service.</p> <p>Invited to serve on the INTERAI NZ Governance Board.</p> | | |
| <p>29. RIKI ELLISON</p> <p><u>Areas of Expertise</u> -</p> <p>Governance</p> <p>Natural resource mmt</p> <p>Iwi development and engagement</p> <p>Crown/Māori relationships policy</p> <p>Te Mana o te Wai</p> <p>Mātauranga Māori</p> <p>Indigenous biodiversity</p> | <p>LLB</p> <p>Ministerial appointment to the Taumata Arowai Board, the dedicated water services regulator for Aotearoa.</p> <p>Member of Te Puna – Taumata Arowai Māori Advisory Rōpū, Kahui Wai Māori/Freshwater Leaders Group</p> <p>Played a lead role in working with relevant Ministers to promote Māori rights and interests in freshwater management, including proposed reforms to the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management. Particularly strengthening the recognition of Te Mana o Te Wai and the inclusion of Mahinga Kai as a compulsory attribute in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater 2020.</p> <p>Appointed by the Minister for the Environment to Co-Chair the <i>Integrated Freshwater Advisory Group</i>, bringing together freshwater leaders across Kāhui Wai Māori, the Freshwater Leaders Group, the Local Government Regional Sector Group, and the Science and Technical Advisory Group.</p> <p>Te Puni Kōkiri - Currently working as Strategic Adviser with the Te Pae Tawhiti- Wai 262 Team. Leading development of a Bioprospecting framework for Aotearoa to protect both commercial and non-commercial values in indigenous genetic resources. Also inputting into work on developing a sui generis intellectual property rights framework to protect mātauranga Māori, reforms to the Plant Variety Rights Act, and the Crown's partnership with the Manuka Charitable Trust and Te Pitau Limited.</p> <p>Previously, led Crown negotiations with Ngāti Whakaue and Ngāti Wāhiao Tūhourangi for the vesting of Te Puia/the New Zealand Māori Arts and Crafts Institute in the iwi. This involved leading the Crown's negotiations with the iwi groups as well as coordinating (and negotiating with) a range of government agencies including the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Treasury and the Ministry for Business Innovation and Employment.</p> <p>Alongside the negotiations. Accountable for Crown oversight of the process to establish an appropriate commercial structure (Limited Partnership) for the new ownership, and confirmation of mandate and establishment of suitably accountable structures for each of the iwi groups.</p> | 30-06-25 | <p>Wellington</p> <p><u>Iwi/Hapū</u></p> <p><u>Affiliations:</u></p> <p>Ngai Tahu</p> |

| Name and expertise ⁱ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| | <p>Responsible for instructing Parliamentary Counsel Office on drafting of the New Zealand Māori Arts and Crafts Institute Vesting Act 2020 and supporting this through the parliamentary process. This included leading advice to the Māori Affairs Select Committee.</p> <p>Leadership role in Māori economic development policy including the cross-agency implementation of He kai kei aku ringa – The Crown Māori Economic Growth Partnership, and the flagship Government economic development program – the Business Growth Agenda for Te Puni Kōkiri.</p> <p>Technical adviser to Pou Taiao Iwi Leaders Group in discussions with the Crown on Freshwater and resource management reforms since 2005.</p> <p>Secured commitment to include provisions giving effect to Te Oranga o te Taiao as the overarching concept in the Spatial Planning Act and Natural and Built Environment Act, strengthened recognition of Te Tiriti principles, and increased roles for iwi, hapū and Māori in planning and decision-making processes through the Natural and Built Environment Bill and Spatial Planning Bill.</p> <p>Previous successes have included inclusion of the Mana Whakahono-a-rohe mechanism in the Resource Management Act (2017), and recognition of Te Mana o Te Wai as the “fundamental concept” in the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2020.</p> <p>Representing Māori interests in the Land and Water Forum (LAWF), ensuring Māori interests were strongly represented and supported in all five LAWF reports to Government Ministers.</p> <p>Responsible for establishing and managing iwi relationships across Aotearoa for the Lakes 380 project as well as regularly assisting with field work.</p> <p>Delivering operational policy support to the Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund, securing ongoing Ministerial support for annual appropriations, and commitment to new agreements.</p> <p>Briefings to NWR Komiti and Ministers have resulted in a further 21 new Agreements being signed to support the rangatiratanga of Māori landowners and ensure indigenous biodiversity on their lands is protected for future generations. This includes a Kawenata over 6500 hectares on the Owahaoko A Block in the central North Island.</p> <p>Provided independent technical advice and support to the nine Tangata Whenua representatives on the Hawkes Bay Regional Planning Committee (co-governance committee established under the Hawkes Bay Regional Planning Committee Act 2015).</p> <p>Advised Office of the Chief Executive on Māori economic development, including development and implementation of He Kai Kei Aku Ringa – The Crown-Māori Economic Growth Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Supported the Māori Economic Development Advisory Board on progressing opportunities for Māori businesses.</p> | | |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| | <p>Ensured Māori economic development was identified and promoted in the Regional Economic Development programs across Government.</p> <p>Successfully led 4 Treaty Settlement negotiations in Te Tau Ihu concurrently through to initialing by the Crown and iwi Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka A Māui. skills.</p> <p>Waikato Tainui - adviser to the Chief Executive with a particular focus on freshwater rights and interests.</p> <p>Support to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga on a range of environmental and strategic policy issues.</p> <p>Developing implementation guidance for National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2020.</p> <p>Developed and presented the 'Understanding Te Ao Māori' course to Local Government elected members as part of the Local Government Know How Training Series.</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu Development Corporation Limited board member.</p> | | |
| <p>30. ROB VAN VOORTHUYSEN (VAN VOORTHUYSEN ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> -</p> <p>All aspects of resource management requiring hearings including regional policy statements, regional and district plans, notices of requirement and resource consents</p> | <p>Rob primarily acts as an independent hearings commissioner nationwide, having served on over 370 hearings and acted as chairperson for more than 270 of them - for regional policy statements, regional plans, and district plan reviews and changes.</p> <p>Activities covered in resource consent and notice of requirements hearings include industrial and agricultural discharges to land, water and air; surface water and groundwater takes; deemed mining permits, urban wastewater and stormwater discharges to land and water; methyl bromide log fumigation; harbour and lagoon dredging; urban earthworks; forestry harvesting; mangrove removal; marine farms; seawalls; flood control works; wharves and boat ramps; reclamations; wetland and land drainage works; lake restoration works; water storage reservoir and dams; sediment traps; stream works; rat poison drops; aquatic herbicide spraying; crematoriums; landfills; clean fills; timber treatment plants; apartment buildings; film studios, heritage building alterations and demolitions; airport runway expansions, power transmission lines; geothermal power stations; retirement complexes, arterial roads and urban subdivisions.</p> | 30-06-27 (including chairing endorsement) | Napier |
| <p>31. ROBERT SCOTT (SCOTT WILKINSON PLANNING)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> -</p> <p>Development planning, resource consent assessments, district plan</p> | <p>Robert is a resource management and planning specialist, familiar with local government legislation and matters relating to Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi and kaupapa Māori.</p> <p>Fully familiar with hearing processes. Has been expert planning witness before the Environment Court and is familiar with mediation, expert caucusing as forms of alternative dispute resolution.</p> <p>Robert has provided services to the Far North District Council as a consultant processing private plan changes 22 (Inlet Estate) and 23 (Matauri Bay). Robert is therefore familiar with the Council Operative and Draft Proposed</p> | 31-12-26 (including chairing endorsement) | Auckland |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| policy, submitter representation, conservation and planning advice, independent commissioner | <p>District Plans.</p> <p>Robert has been an accredited planning commissioner since 2008 and have appointed to the following panels:</p> <p>Auckland Council</p> <p>Appointed in 2014</p> <p>Acting as Chair since 2015 and currently hold Chair's endorsement</p> <p>Duty Commissioner for non-notified decisions since 2015</p> <p>On over 70 hearing panels an acted as Chair for over 60 hearings</p> <p>Chair for four plan change hearings and decisions (Plan change 3, Plan Change 5, Plan Change 35 and Oruarangi SHA) and is currently chair for a plan change yet to heard (Plan Change 73).</p> <p>Robert is currently on the commissioner panels for the Waikato Regional Council, Hamilton City Council, Queenstown District Council and Tauranga City Council.</p> | | |
| <p>32. SARAH SHAW (SARAH SHAW BARRISTER)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> -</p> <p>Planning, resource management and heritage protection, law, local government and local affairs</p> <p>Matters relating to Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi and kaupapa Māori</p> <p>Specific issues relating to indigenous biodiversity, rural and coastal communities, environmental science, including the physical and social sciences, architecture, engineering, surveying and traffic, landscape and urban</p> | <p>RMA Reform - Panel member, Te Ropu Tai Timu Tai Pari (April 2022 – present), appointed by Te Arawhiti/The Office for Maori Crown Relations to Te Ropu Tai Timu Tai Pari, the reference group on upholding Takutai Moana/Marine and Coastal Area Act rights in the RMA reforms. The Ropu advises Te Arawhiti on its response under Te Tiriti to MfE on RMA reform.</p> <p>Covid-19 Fast Track (June 2021 – April 2022) Appointed by the Environmental Protection Agency to chair the expert consenting panel determining the Kaitiaki Papakainga project. Appointed to provide legal advice to the panel determining the Rangitane Maritime Development.</p> <p>Sarah provides advice and expert evidence as a resource management practitioner to iwi and hapu on the interface between the Marine & Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 and the RMA, including proving expert evidence to the Waitangi Tribunal Kaupapa inquiry into MACA in May 2021, providing affidavit expert evidence in the High Court proceedings in Re Edwards (Whakatohea) with respect to the grant of Customary Marine Title and Protected Customary Rights in Opotiki in August 2021.</p> <p>Principal legal adviser to Whangarei District Council policy team on the second generation Whangarei District Plan (rolling review plan changes). Sarah has advised and represented the Council on a wide range of plan changes.</p> <p>Legal adviser to Whangarei District Council consents team, including procedural and plan interpretation advice and consent appeals.</p> <p>Representing mana whenua and public interest groups in appeals on the Northland Proposed Regional Plan.</p> <p>Representing an applicant consortium of mana whenua and local community groups on a private plan change</p> | 31-12-25 | Whangarei |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
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| design, hearing processes, alternative dispute resolution, knowledge of consent authority functions under the RMA | seeking a new community on the former racecourse at Dargaville. | | |
| 33. SEASON-MARY DOWNS | <p>Director Tukau Law Ltd</p> <p>PHD</p> <p>LLB</p> <p>Diploma in Te Pīnakitanga ki te Reo Kairangi Advanced Full Immersion</p> <p>PHD Topic “Nga Taumata o te Moana – Reconciling the Governance and Ownership of the Takutai Moana”</p> <p>Awards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Hunga Roia Māori John Chadwick Memorial Award • Te Hunga Roia Māori Community Recognition • Finalist Westpac Women of Influence Awards • Te Runanga o Taumarere Doctoral Scholarship • University of Waikato Centre for Māori Indigenous and Māori Governance Doctoral Scholarship • Te Hunga Roia Māori o Aotearoa – Māori Law Society Scholarship • Social Services Waikato Tertiary Scholarship • The New Zealand Law Society Centennial Scholarship • The New Zealand Law Society Centennial Māori Scholarship • University of Waikato Tau Rua Mano Scholarship • Rose Hellaby Trust Scholarship • YWCA Tertiary Scholarship <p>Passionate about local kaupapa and initiatives that enhance our communities.</p> <p>Significant experience in the governance of charitable and not-for-profit organisations including (among others) the YWCA, the Northland Community Foundation and the Ruapekapeka Trust, marae trustee.</p> | 31-12-23 | <p>Far North</p> <p><u>Iwi/Hapū</u></p> <p><u>Affiliations:</u></p> <p>Te Kapotai, Ngāti Hine</p> |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| | Founder Tukau Community Fund which supports communities in the southern Bay of Islands to identify and respond to local issues. Tukau has been recognised and received numerous awards for its community work | | |
| <p>34. SHEILA-ANNE TAYLOR</p> <p><u>Areas of Expertise</u> - BBS – NZI of Chartered Accountant Govt Accounting & Finance Prince2 Practitioner Project Management He Papa Tikanga Te Wananga o Aotearoa</p> | <p>Skills and Experience:</p> <p>Experienced Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi Practitioner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former Pou Taiao for Patuharakeke Te Iwi Charitable Trust (consultant). • Former Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori at Northland Regional Council (employee). • Current member of the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group supporting the development of advice for Northland's upcoming Regional Plan change. • Project Lead for Northland Regional Council's Te Tiriti o Waitangi Health Check. • Independent secretariat for Whangarei District Council's Te Karearea Standing Committee . • Development of the Taitokerau Māori Technical Advisory Group's pre-consultation feedback for the Northland Regional Council 2021-2031 Long Term Plan. • Integral team member for the delivery of Te Rautaki o Te Oneroa-a-Tōhe. • Accountant for the Māori Relationship Team at Ministry of Fisheries. <p>Law, local government and local affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project lead for Whangarei District Council's corporate planning cycle outputs. • Extensive knowledge of local government, central government, and the public sector. • Clear understanding of the strategic framework of local government. • Knowledge of consent authority functions under the Resource Management Act 1991. <p>Planning, resource management and heritage protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience in the interface between resource management, local government policy and Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi. • Excellent understanding of the RMA plan making process, and in particular involvement in development of freshwater policy from tangata whenua perspective. • Extensive business planning, system integration and transformation experience. • Knowledgeable in the separate roles and functions of governance, management and independent assurance, as they pertain to local and central government. | 30-06-28 | <p>Whangarei</p> <p><u>Iwi/Hapū</u> <u>Affiliations:</u> Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa ngā iwi, Ngāti Pakahi ki Whaingaroa, ko Ngāti Uru, ko Te Whanau Pani ngā hapū</p> |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
|---|---|--|----------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong understanding of the link between people, processes, and platforms in relation to decision making, risk mitigation, process improvement and service delivery. Extensive accounting and financial knowledge including. Proven ability in strategic thinking and problem solving. <p>Environmental science, including the physical and social sciences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of Patuharakeke Resource Management Unit. Development of strategic long-term plans for the resource management unit. Supported the development of environmental science research programme/projects. <p>Knowledge of the following areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current understanding of specific issues relating to indigenous biodiversity, rural and coastal communities. Hearing processes (no formal experience as yet as a panel member). Public sector and Te Ao Māori consultant and contractor. NRC - Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori (Māori Technical Advisor). WDC - Strategic Planner (Corporate Planner). <p>NZME/APN – Financial Controller, Business Services Manager, Accounts Payable Manager</p> | | |
| <p>35. SIANI WALKER (BENTLEY AND CO)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> –</p> <p>Te Tiriti of Waitangi and Kaupapa Māori, planning, resource management, heritage protection (cultural heritage).</p> | <p>Skills and Experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trustee of Nga Maunga Whakahii O Kaipara, Ngati Whatua o Kaipara Treaty entity Te Tari Taio - consultation process with tangata whenua in terms of Cultural Assessments and Cultural Impact Reports for resource consent applications around waahi tapu whenua, Kaupapa Māori, Mātauranga Māori, local affairs and indigenous biodiversity. | 30-06-27 | Auckland |
| <p>36. STEPHEN DAYSH (MITCHELL DAYSH)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise</u> -</p> | <p>Stephen has sat as a hearings commissioner (often as chair) for approximately 100 hearings through-out New Zealand.</p> | 31-12-23 (including chairing endorsement) | Auckland |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| <p>Energy and infrastructure feasibility studies</p> <p>Project planning and management</p> <p>Policy and plan development</p> <p>Environmental auditing and management systems</p> <p>Consenting and environmental impact assessment</p> <p>Community consultation and stakeholder group facilitation</p> | <p>Currently chair of the New Plymouth District Plan Review Hearings Panel which includes three other panel members, and which is nearing completion.</p> <p>Appointed by the Minister for the Environment under an Order in Council in 2014 to sit on the Independent Hearings Panel for the Replacement Christchurch District Plan review, that was a full re-write of the CCC District Plan heard under urgency - required after the Christchurch earthquake.</p> <p>Often sat alone as a "Commissioner Chair" including for some very large cases such as the SH1 Huntly Bypass Project for Waikato District Council and WRC, and the SH3 Mount Messenger Bypass Project for New Plymouth District Council and TRC.</p> <p>Acted for several iwi parties as their planning advisor including the Auckland Independent Māori Statutory Board, the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust, Maungaharuru Tangitu Trust, Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea, and Te Ati Awa (Kapiti). Well versed in, and very comfortable in hearing Māori resource management issues.</p> <p><i>Note: Interest expressed to be independent panel member for upcoming District Plan Review hearings process.</i></p> | | |
| <p>37. TAMAKI MERCER</p> <p><u>Areas of Expertise</u> -</p> <p>Kaupapa Māori</p> <p>Matauranga Māori</p> <p>Cultural assessments</p> <p>Cultural impact reports</p> <p>Waahi tapu</p> | <p>Trustee of Nga Maunga Whakahii O Kaipara, Ngati Whatua o Kaipara Treaty entity.</p> <p>Te Tari Taio - consultation process with tangata whenua in terms of Cultural Assessments and Cultural Impact Reports for resource consent applications around waahi tapu whenua, Kaupapa Māori, Matauranga Māori, local affairs and indigenous biodiversity.</p> | 31-12-25 | <p>Auckland</p> <p><u>Iwi/Hapū</u></p> <p><u>Affiliations:</u></p> <p>Ngati Whatua o Kaipara</p> |
| <p>38. TUI QAUQAU TE PAA</p> <p><u>Areas of Expertise</u> -</p> <p>BA/Dip Teaching</p> <p>PG Dip Child Advocacy</p> <p>Poupou karanga</p> | <p>Ahipara Takiwa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and encouraging the hapū by empowering whanau in the protection of Papatūānuku (earth), Ranginui (sky) and Tangaroa (sea). Lead in the Development Toheroa Strategy, signed off by the iwi of Te Hiku o Te Ika. Lead in the writing and publishing of the Ahipara Environmental Management plan. I am also instrumental in the clean-up of the Wairoa River and wetlands. Lead administrator and budget coordinator for research on Toheroa and mapping of a reef. One of the lead developers to complete the Toheroa Strategic Plan for the survival of Toheroa. A taonga species on Te Oneroa a Tōhe (Ninety-mile beach). | 31-12-23 | <p>Ahipara</p> <p><u>Iwi/Hapū</u></p> <p><u>Affiliations:</u></p> <p>Te Rarawa</p> |

| Name and expertise ¹ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahipara Wastewater Planning Group. <p>Te Runanga o Te Rarawa Trustee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trustee on Te Runanga o Te Rarawa. Decision making on progressing Te Runanga o Te Rarawa into the future. Submission to the draft Far North District Plan on behalf of Te Runanga o Te Rarawa. Submission to the draft plan on behalf of Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust. <p>Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board</p> <p>At present I am working through a Treaty negotiated settlement of co-management agreement, Te Korowai. The position involves listening to a variety of sectors within the community to develop a robust plan regarding conservation land returned from Treaty Settlements and creating the Korowai Agreement with the Government.</p> <p>Koe Koeā Hemp Ltd Founder and Managing Director.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created a 100% Māori-owned social enterprise start-up growing large-scale hemp in the Far North and creating hemp-based products for sale online and at markets. Promoting and building capacity for hemp-based livelihoods and employment in the Far North through the Hemp Hui (Roma Marae, November 2018) and other prominent public opportunities. <p>Roma Marae Delegate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped to develop and implement hapū initiatives to support numerous and various social, cultural, economic, environmental initiatives and working with a wide variety of stakeholders at every step of the process. Participate in maintaining the marae. | | |
| <p>39. VANESSA WILKINSON (SCOTT WILKINSON PLANNING LIMITED)</p> <p><u>Areas of expertise -</u></p> <p>Planning and resource management; hearing processes; alternative dispute resolution;</p> | <p>Vanessa has not yet had the opportunity to be involved in a hearing as a hearings commissioner/panel member or chairperson, however, welcomes the opportunity. Vanessa has experience in drafting planning reports and peer reviewing resource consent and plan change recommendations and decisions through various roles. Vanessa has recently been approved for appointment to the panel of Commissioners for Queenstown Lakes District Council.</p> <p>Vanessa has been practicing as a planner, in both regulatory and policy roles, since 1998. Vanessa has experience in a range of resource consenting; policy and plan preparation work, including:</p> <p>assessment of simple and complex resource consent applications, including the co-ordination of specialist</p> | <p>31-12-23 (including chairing endorsement)</p> | <p>Auckland</p> |

| Name and expertise ⁱ | Experience as per curriculum vitae submitted | Cert expiry | Location |
|--|---|-------------|----------|
| knowledge of consent authorities' functions under the Resource Management Act 1991 | inputs, on behalf of Auckland Council; the preparation of simple and complex resource consent applications for private clients, including residential, subdivision, business, and heritage developments; assessment of and reporting on plan changes and the preparation of variations to plan changes on behalf of Auckland Council; assessment of and reporting notices of requirement on behalf of Auckland Council; drafting and preparation of planning policy and supporting documents, summarising submissions, and representation to elected representatives; preparation, peer review and co-ordination of planning applications and policy submissions for private sector clients; experience in leading applications through Council hearings and through Court processes, mediation and hearings; experience with plan preparation through mediation and hearings processes; assisted the Auckland Unitary Plan Independent Hearings Panel with resource consenting and best practice expertise, development of hearing processes, mediation and the preparation of final recommendations on the Auckland Unitary Plan. | | |
| 40. WAYNE DONOVAN (BIO LTD) <u>Areas of expertise</u> - Aquatic ecology; environmental impact assessment; water quality and quantity; freshwater fisheries, aquatic ecological monitoring and management plans; expert witness and peer review | Wayne has 47 years' experience as a freshwater ecologist and has been involved in numerous projects throughout New Zealand and overseas. He was co-founder of Bioresearches Group Ltd, the oldest biological consultancy in New Zealand. His experience includes project management in freshwater ecology - benthic and planktonic faunal analysis; freshwater fisheries - native and exotic; water quality – nutrients, wastewater discharges. Wayne has undertaken freshwater ecological investigations in Kashmir, India, Solomon Islands and Samoa and fact-finding trips associated with the pulp and paper, and gold mining industries to North America, Sweden and Finland. New Zealand projects included assessing the effects of wastewater discharges associated with industrial (pulp and paper mills, dairy factories, freezing works), mines (gold and coal), quarries, land development and roads on freshwater aquatic ecosystems (streams, rivers and lakes). He has also been involved in evaluating the effects of water abstraction and diversion, associated with hydro-electric and irrigation schemes, on water quality and trout and native fisheries. Wayne is also an Accredited Hearings Commissioner by the Ministry for the Environment and has been involved in a number of hearings, in his capacity as a Hearings Commissioner, for the Auckland Council and Environment Southland. He is an Associate of the New Zealand Planning Institute and has recently been appointed to the Panel to act as an independent Hearing Commissioner for the Christchurch City Council's Consenting and Compliance and Strategy and Transformation Groups | 31-12-26 | Auckland |

ⁱ Full curriculum vitae are available in objective 'Commissioner EOI 2022'

5.2 EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST FOR INDEPENDENT HEARINGS COMMISSIONERS

Agenda item 5.2 document number A3858589, pages 20 - 36 refers

RESOLUTION 2022/17

Moved: Cr Rachel Smith

Seconded: Member Belinda Ward

That pursuant section 34A(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991 Council delegates the following powers to the persons listed in the attached schedule of ‘Commissioners with ‘Making good decisions’ certification’ (Appendix 1). The powers to:

- a) hear and determine resource consent applications (including but not limited to a change or cancellation of a condition/s; determinations for the requirement for a hearing, and extending or waiving compliance with a time limit up to the maximum period specified in the Act; the power to decline processing of an application or the consideration of a submission; determining that the Environment Court decide an application for resource consent; and directing an applicant or submitter to provide briefs of evidence/further information prior to hearing); notices of requirement; and objections under sections 357, 357A and 357B of the Act;**
- b) extend or confirm existing use rights;**
- c) determine that an activity is permitted;**
- d) make recommendations on public and private plan changes; and**
- e) make recommendations to amend a plan or proposed plan to remove duplication or conflict with a national environmental standard; and**
- f) that this list be reviewed within 6 months.**

CARRIED

At 11:26 am, Cr Rachel Smith returned to the meeting. At 11:28 am, Cr Rachel Smith left the meeting.

10. PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT**10.1. Resource Management Act Fees and Charges Deliberation**

Resolved

Bamber/Court

"That the report, "Resource Management Act Fees and Charges Deliberation" be received;

And that Council confirms and adopts the proposal for Resource Management Act Fees and Charges as per Attachment B to the report.

And further that if an increase in GST is implemented by Central Government, the subsequent increase in GST be automatically applied to the Resource Management Act Fees and Charges and charges schedule."

Carried

Councillor Byers asked that his vote against, as a protest, be recorded

Under Standing Order 3.3.11, the Mayor asked Councillor Byers to withdraw his comment that the Mayor was a friend of developer Chris Hook and had shared offices with him in Auckland, and that that the relocation of the Environmental Management department to Kerikeri was made to fill the pockets of the Mayor's mates. Councillor Byers refused.

10.2. Hearing Delegations for District Plan Changes

Resolved

Bamber/Maxwell

"That the report, "Hearing Delegations for District Plan Changes" be received;

And that pursuant to Clause 32, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council delegates to the General Manager: Environmental Management, the Manager: Resource Management, and the Principal Planner the power to appoint commissioners to the Plan Changes Hearing Panel

And that the commissioners are to be selected from the "Independent Commissioners approved by the Far North District Council" list on the basis of:

- Appropriate knowledge and expertise for the particular application received;
- Having no known conflict of interest or bias regarding the matters under consideration;
- Knowledge of rural issues; and
- Availability and cost.

And that in addition to having the delegated responsibility of undertaking the hearings process for Council initiated plan changes, the Plan Changes Hearing Panel is also delegated the responsibility of making recommendations to Council on these plan changes pursuant to Section 34A of the RMA and as set out in Section 41-42A of the RMA;

And that Councillors will be appointed to the hearing panel for Council initiated plan changes by Council;

And further that Councillors will be selected on the basis of;

- Interest and knowledge of the proposal;

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CONFIRMED

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- Having no known conflict of interest or bias regarding the matters under consideration;
- Availability; and
- No more than four Councillors are appointed to the hearing panel."

Carried

11. MANAGERS' PERFORMANCE REPORTS

The meeting adjourned for afternoon tea at 3:16pm and reconvened at 3:31pm.

11. MANAGERS PERFORMANCE REPORTS CONT'D

Resolved

McNally/Maxwell

"That the Council Financial Report to 31 December 2009 & the Managers' Performance Reports be received."

Carried

12. PUBLIC EXCLUSION

Resolved

Brown/McNally

"That the public be excluded from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

| Item No. | Item Issue |
|----------|---|
| 6.5 | Code of Conduct Complaint |
| 11.1 | Whangae Landfill |
| 11.2 | Adjourned Item of Business – Public Exclusion – Beasley's Access Road, North Hokianga |

The general subject of the matter to be considered whilst the public is excluded, the reasons for passing this resolution in relation to this matter, and the specific grounds under the Local Government Official Information And Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution, are as follows:

| GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER | REASON / GROUNDS |
|---|---|
| Code of Conduct Complaint | To protect the privacy of natural persons, (Section 7(2)(a)) |
| Whangae Landfill | Enable the local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations); (Sections 48(1)(a) and 7(2)(i)) |
| Adjourned Item of Business – Public Exclusion – Beasley's Access Road, North Hokianga | To protect the privacy of natural persons, (Section 7(2)(a)) |

Carried

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5 NGĀ PŪRONGO TAIPITOPITO / INFORMATION REPORTS

5.1 KERIKERI REORUA DRAFT STRATEGY

File Number: A4321432

Author: Llani Harding, Pouhautu Te Hono - Manager - Te Hono

Authoriser: Jacine Warmington, Group Manager - Strategic Relationships

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide an update on the Kerikeri Reorua programme; and share the draft Rautaki Reo Strategy developed alongside Ngāti Rēhia.

WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of a working group with Ngāti Rēhia and the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), FNDC staff have contributed to the development of the draft Rautaki Reo Strategy. The strategy outlines the work programme and commitments to achieving Reorua–bilingualism, in Kerikeri.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee receive the report Kerikeri Reorua Draft Strategy.

TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

Aotearoa Reorua acknowledges and aims to build on the remarkable efforts of the many people; learners, teachers, advocates and community leaders, who champion te reo Māori by ensuring it continues to shine brightly in our towns, cities and places all over New Zealand New Zealand.

On 1 June 2023 the Far North District Council (FNDC) and Ngāti Rēhia signed a Memorandum of Understanding that focuses on how both parties can work together to achieve Reorua outcomes for the Kerikeri community.

MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

A small working group of FNDC staff members have co-designed and co-developed the draft Rautaki alongside Ngāti Rēhia and Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) staff representatives.

The four main pillars (pou) of the Rautaki look at:

- Pou Tuarongo– Back of the Whare

Kerikeri Reorua partners continuously strengthen their own Reorua capacity and capability to help revitalise te reo Māori.

- Pou Tokomanawa – Heart of the Whare

Enhance the mana / status of te reo Māori in Kerikeri.

- Pou Tāhū – Front of the whare

More reo Māori acquisition and learning opportunities are available in Kerikeri.

- Pou Mataaho – External to the whare / outward facing

Grow the Reorua kaupapa and share learnings with others.

The draft strategy has been circulated to FNDC staff for feedback and will be workshopped with elected members in the near future.

PĀNGA PŪTEA ME NGĀ WĀHANGA TAHUA / FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS AND BUDGETARY PROVISION

There are no budget implications in receiving the Draft Kerikeri Reorua Rautaki 2023-2025. Time and expertise of FNDC has been accounted for in operations and current staffing capacity.

ĀPITI HANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. 2023 Kerikeri Rautaki Reorua Draft V5 - A4325628 [↓](#) 

KERIKERI REORUA

RAUTAKI REORUA 2023-2025

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia (TRONR) and the Far North District Council (FNDC) are excited to launch this Rautaki Reorua | Bilingual Plan for Kerikeri having signed a joint Memorandum of Understanding: 'Aotearoa Reorua – Kerikeri,' on 1 June 2023, acknowledging too Kerikeri's historical significance as a founding location where both te reo Māori and the English language were spoken and taught following the arrival of the first European settlers to the area.

This Rautaki Reorua is guided by the *Ngāti Rēhia Education Strategy (2018 – 2025)* which strives for everyone living, visiting, and associated with Te Riu o Ngāti Rēhia to have an understanding of their reo, tikanga and culture, and the Far North District Council's draft reo Māori and Tikanga Policy and its commitment to te Ao Māori highlighted in its *2021 – 2031 Long-term Plan, Te Pae Tawhiti*.

This document has also been prepared within the context of the Māori Language Act 2016 and Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora and its two maihi: Te Maihi Karauna - The Crown Māori Language Strategy and Te Maihi Māori - the Māori Language Strategy for Aotearoa.

Utilising Te Taura Whiri guidelines for language planning along with community development principles, this Rautaki has been built around four (4) Pou:

Pou Tuarongo

Kerikeri Reorua partners continuously strengthen their own reorua capacity and capability to help revitalise te reo Māori.

Pou Tokomanawa

Enhance the Mana / Status of te reo Māori in Kerikeri.

Pou Tāhū

Increase te reo Māori acquisition and learning opportunities.

Pou Mataaho

Grow the reorua kaupapa and share learnings with others.

The Pou engender eight (8) strategic goals from which priority actions and outcomes are identified to be led by Ngāti Rēhia and FNDC or Jointly. While one party may take the lead on ensuring delivery of actions the other will help when appropriate and, while not articulated, the plan assumes that most of the actions require the collaboration of others. As such, each Kerikeri Reorua partner may develop their own implementation plan detailing their own delivery of the agreed goals, actions and outcomes of this Rautaki.



#AOTEAROA REORUA

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|---|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Rautaki Aro Tahī Strategic Focus 1 | Pou Tuarongo – Back of the Whare Kerikeri Reorua partners continuously strengthen their own Reorua capacity and capability to help revitalise te reo Māori. | | | |
| Whāinga Tuatahi Goal 1 | The partners' staff and leadership improve understanding, proficiency, and use of te reo Māori | | | |
| Whāinga Tuarua Goal 2 | The partners develop and implement systems that weave bilingualism and te reo Māori into their respective services | | | |
| Whāinga Tuatoru Goal 3 | The partners monitor and review their progress toward achieving their reorua goals and actions for Kerikeri | | | |
| | Ngā Arotau Priority Actions | Ngā Tukunga Outcomes | By 30 Jun 24 | By 30 Jun 25 |
| Ngāti Rēhia-led | Guide and support FNDC elected members to embrace reoruatanga and mātauranga Māori kia wāhi whakahirahira te reo Māori ai a Kerikeri | Ngāti Rēhia will be acknowledged as ahi kā and kaitiaki in Kerikeri. (FNDC) will gain intimate knowledge about Kerikeri, its history and its mana whenua. | * | * |
| | Support hapū members to become qualified translators | Ngāti Rēhia will grow its pool of reo Māori experts, who will be available for translation work in Kerikeri to ensure quality and correct dialect usage for all reo Māori in use. | | * |
| FNDC-led | Adopt te reo Māori and tikanga policy. | 60% of FNDC staff will complete reo classes within three years of the reo Māori and tikanga policy being adopted. Te reo Māori will become normalised at FNDC. | * | |
| | Make reo Māori classes available to all staff. | | | |
| | Increase use of te reo Māori in all FNDC documents | Ngāti Rēhia will be acknowledged as ahi kā and kaitiaki in Kerikeri. FNDC staff knowledge and capability will grow and their engagement with hapū/ Māori will be enhanced. | | * |
| | Develop a competency framework for Council and staff to influence and enhance Far North District Council's Māori responsiveness capabilities | | | |
| | Continue mātauranga Māori programme for elected members | Ngāti Rēhia will be acknowledged as ahi kā and kaitiaki in Kerikeri. FNDC will gain intimate knowledge about Kerikeri, its history and its mana whenua. | * | * |
| | Hold various Council hui at marae whenever possible | | | * |
| Jointly-led | Reoruatanga is incorporated into Long-term Plan/ Annual Plan cycles | Dedicated Council resource for ongoing Reorua projects in Kerikeri will be gained. | * | * |
| | Partners meet regularly to strengthen relationships/ build whanaungatanga and understanding of each other while overseeing Kerikeri's Reorua journey. | Partners will be consciously aware of the health and well-being of te reo Māori status in Kerikeri and have improved their relationship to identify and foresee any issues and overcome them together. | * | * |
| | Create a working group to lead Kerikeri Reorua - comprising of māngai from Ngāti Rēhia and FNDC, that is founded on core mutual principles. | Communication between the partners will be streamlined and sustainable Reorua activations for Kerikeri will be identified and implemented. | * | * |
| | Undertake a key stakeholder analysis by engaging with the community | Reorua activations in Kerikeri will reflect community needs, desires and interests | * | |
| | Review progress on the Rautaki | Rautaki remains fit for purpose | * | * |

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| Rautaki Aro Rua Strategic Focus 2 | Pou Tokomanawa – Heart of the whare Enhance the mana / status of te reo Māori in Kerikeri. | | | |
| Whāinga Tuawha Goal 4 | Kerikeri Reorua partners show they value te reo Māori. | | | |
| Whāinga Tuarima Goal 5 | Reoruatanga and Māoritanga are a key part of Kerikeri identity - kia Māori ake nei te āhua o Kerikeri | | | |
| | Ngā Arotau Priority Actions | Ngā Tukunga Outcomes | By 30 Jun 24 | By 30 Jun 25 |
| Ngāti Rēhia-led | Establish wānanga to set a clear Reorua identity for Kerikeri | Kerikeri will be recognised as a town that treasures te reo Māori. Te reo o Ngāpuhi is the reo that is used, seen and heard in Kerikeri. | * | |
| | Provide ingoa Māori, and their meanings, for any new developments in Kerikeri as well as for existing public spaces | | * | * |
| | Promote Ngāti Rēhia as the lead for any kaupapa reo Māori in Kerikeri | | * | * |
| FNDC-led | Encourage users of council spaces to make their event/ activation bilingual | The use of te reo Māori in Council spaces and places will be normalised. Council will be seen as a Reorua leader | * | * |
| | Make all council spaces and places Reorua | | | * |
| Jointly-led | Establish a clear Reorua/ tangatarua look and feel for Kerikeri (Visually/aurally etc) | Māori identify will be enhanced in Kerikeri. | | * |

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| Rautaki Aro Toru Strategic Focus 3 | Pou Tāhū – Front of the whare More reo Māori acquisition and learning opportunities are available in Kerikeri. | | | |
| Whāinga Tuaono Goal 6 | Kerikeri Reorua partners work together on shared Reorua projects and activations in Kerikeri | | | |
| Whāinga Tuawhitu Goal 7 | Community leadership of te reo Māori initiatives continues to grow in Kerikeri | | | |
| | Ngā Arotau Priority Actions | Ngā Tukunga Outcomes | By 30 Jun 24 | By 30 Jun 25 |
| Ngāti Rēhia-led | Ngāti Rēhia will establish and lead a kaupapa Reorua that coincides with the changes of the seasons. | Increased use of reo Māori and kōrero tuku iho in the community – framed around the seasons. Once established, the kaupapa will be promoted and shared with other hapū to be led out across the Far North rohe. | * | * |
| | Develop dedicated Reorua and Ngāti Rēhia content to be broadcasted via platforms such as reo irirangi Māori, podcast and social media channels. | Te reo Māori, pūrākau and history will be normalised thanks to broadcasted and online mediums. | | * |
| FNDC-led | Active, annual planning by FNDC to develop and grow its suite of reo Māori and Reorua activities. | Increase of te reo Māori and Reorua events and kaupapa in the community. | * | * |
| | Promote Ngāti Rēhia events, programmes and classes. | | * | * |
| Jointly-led | Undertake key stakeholder analysis | Community champions will be identified and supported to develop and lead Reorua activations in Kerikeri. Each year more community-led events and activations will be Reorua. | * | |
| | Utilise Maramataka to inform events and initiatives. | Te reo Māori will be championed i ngā wā me ngā wāhi katoa o Kerikeri. | | * |
| | Encourage and support Kerikeri businesses to use te reo every day | Over time, all Kerikeri resident will be fluent in both English and Māori languages | * | * |
| | Create a wāhi reo Māori. | | * | * |

DRAFT

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Rautaki Aro Wha Strategic Focus 4 | Pou Mataaho – External to the whare / outward facing Grow the Reorua kaupapa and share learnings with others. | | | |
| Whāinga Tuawaru Goal 8 | Kerikeri is a centre of Reorua excellence | | | |
| | Ngā Arotau Priority Actions | Ngā Tukunga Outcomes | By 30 Jun 24 | By 30 Jun 25 |
| Ngāti Rēhia-led | As needed, support other Reorua towns and cities. | Kerikeri will be recognised as a Reorua leader in Aotearoa and a founding centre where te reo Māori and English was learned in tandem following the arrival of the first European settlers to the township. | * | * |
| | Initiate discussions to develop a Ngāpuhi Reorua strategy across the Far North. | Collaboration opportunities to celebrate and promote Ngāpuhitanga and te reo o Ngāpuhi across the Far North District will be advanced. | | * |
| FNDC-led | Actively promote our strengths as a premier Reorua destination. | Kerikeri will be widely recognised as a Reorua destination of excellence | | * |
| | Embed Kerikeri Reorua into our place brand. | Kerikeri identity will be synonymous with Ngāti Rēhiatanga and Reoruatanga. | * | * |
| | Build Reoruatanga into FNDC's Kerikeri documents i.e. Master Plan, Spatial Plan, Annual Plan. | Reoruatanga and Māoritanga and their importance in Kerikeri will be noticeably increased and will grow interest and buy-in from other towns and cities across the district. | * | * |
| Jointly-led | Participate as a tuakana for other Reorua centres within FNDC and Ngāpuhi boundaries | Kerikeri will actively support the growth of Reoruatanga across Ngāpuhi rohe and the Far North district. | * | * |
| | Maintain and share (with other Reorua centres and/ or publicly) a corpus of newly translated words developed by the Kerikeri Reorua partners. | Kerikeri partners will have helped build te reo Māori corpus | | * |
| | Encourage the use of te reo Māori by other public bodies which have dealings with Kerikeri. | All public bodies that deliver services to the Kerikeri public will: * recognise Ngāti Rēhia as ahi kā and kaitiaki and will engage with Ngāti Rēhia at the outset of their interaction with the township * be encouraged and supported to use te reo Māori in Kerikeri. | | * |

Pou Tuarongo

Pou 1: Kerikeri leaders continuously build their own income capacity & capability.
Whāinga: As per baseline

| Actions | Outcomes | Y1/Y2? |
|---|---|---------|
| Lead members of POC to develop business plan for Kerikeri | POC will be acknowledged as a key part of Kerikeri's identity | Y1/Y2? |
| Support local members to become part of business | POC will gain private knowledge about Kerikeri & its people & history | Y1 + Y2 |
| POC will lead the Māori and Whānau policy | POC will complete the business plan | Y1 + Y2 |
| POC will lead the Māori and Whānau policy | POC will complete the business plan | Y1 + Y2 |



Pou Tāhū

Pou 3: (Sharing is caring) More reo Māori and learning opportunities
Whāinga: Community recognition of reo Māori initiatives

| Actions | Outcomes | Y1/Y2? |
|---|---|--------|
| Hāpū-led NR will lead seasonal reo events each yr. (Quarterly) Develop a NR reo program (re Māori) Develop a NR reo program (re Māori) Schools (Māori reo program) | Reo Māori that reo Māori speak in the community | Y1/Y2? |
| FNDC-led Māori annual planning by Council to develop a plan for reo Māori and reo Māori Promote reo Māori events, programs and courses | Reo Māori that reo Māori speak in the community | Y1/Y2? |
| Jointly-led Māori Māori will reo Māori events Encourage and support reo Māori Encourage and support reo Māori Encourage and support reo Māori | Reo Māori that reo Māori speak in the community | Y1/Y2? |

Pou Tokomanawa

Pou 1: Enhance the mana/status of reo Māori in Kerikeri.
Whāinga: Reo Māori should be valued as a key part of Kerikeri's identity.
Reo Māori should be valued as a key part of Kerikeri's identity.
Reo Māori should be valued as a key part of Kerikeri's identity.

| Actions | Outcomes | Y1/Y2? |
|--|---|--------|
| Establish a reo Māori committee to lead the reo Māori initiative | A clear reo Māori identity for Kerikeri | Y1/Y2? |
| Establish a reo Māori committee to lead the reo Māori initiative | A clear reo Māori identity for Kerikeri | Y1/Y2? |
| Establish a reo Māori committee to lead the reo Māori initiative | A clear reo Māori identity for Kerikeri | Y1/Y2? |



Pou Mataaho

Pou 4: Pou Mataaho
Whāinga: Establish Kerikeri as a reo Māori hub

| Actions | Outcomes | Y1/Y2? |
|---|---|--------|
| Hāpū-led Reo Māori should be valued as a key part of Kerikeri's identity | Reo Māori that reo Māori speak in the community | Y1/Y2? |
| FNDC-led Māori annual planning by Council to develop a plan for reo Māori and reo Māori | Reo Māori that reo Māori speak in the community | Y1/Y2? |
| Jointly-led Māori Māori will reo Māori events | Reo Māori that reo Māori speak in the community | Y1/Y2? |

5.2 AHIPARA IWI/HAPU ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (IHEMP)

File Number: A4321444

Author: Llani Harding, Pouhautu Te Hono - Manager - Te Hono

Authoriser: Jacine Warmington, Group Manager - Strategic Relationships

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide an update to Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee on the status of the Ahipara Takiwā Environmental Management Plan and to provide recommendations on next steps.

WHAKARĀPOOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Iwi/Hapū (Environmental) Management Plan (I/HEMP) is a term commonly applied to a resource management plan prepared by an iwi, iwi authority, rūnanga or hapū. They are an expression of tribal authority to assist with the exercise of kaitiaki roles and responsibilities.
- Council has a role in supporting Iwi and Hapū to develop environmental management plans. In turn, I/HEMPs are used to support council staff in implementing Mātauranga Māori and cultural values of hapū and iwi into their planning processes.
- The Ahipara Takiwā Environmental Management Plan can only be viewed via the following link: <https://www.terarawa.iwi.nz/publications/Ahipara-Environmental-Management-Plan/#page=1>

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee:

- a) **receive the Ahipara Takiwā Environmental Management Plan on behalf of Council, and**
- b) **recommend that Council support the Ahipara Takiwā Environmental Management Plan.**

TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

I/HEMPs are a written statement identifying important values, issues and desired outcomes relating to the use of natural and physical resources in a particular area.

I/HEMPs are also an opportunity for whānau, marae, hapū, Iwi or Rūnanga to clearly state how they intend to participate in the resource management process as presented within the Resource Management Act (RMA 1991).

Their content will depend on the priorities and preferences of the iwi/hapū preparing the plan and they will often be holistic documents covering more than resource management issues under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). For example, they may cover economic, social, political and cultural issues / wellbeing as well as environmental and resource management issues.

MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

Council has an I/HEMP policy (attachment 1) which is due for review and Te Hono are developing a process that Council and Iwi/Hapū can use in the future to implement these plans.

For I/HEMPs that are funded by Council, the high-level process is:

- Iwi/hapū decide they need an I/HEMP
- Te Hono provide a funding application and guidance around the application and scope

- Completed funding application is sent to Te Hono to assess and make recommendations either to agree or suggest changes
- Once application is accepted, 25% of funding is provided to the applicant and the remaining funds will be paid once the plan is completed and a pdf has been sent through to Te Hono
- Applicants present their completed I/HEMP to Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee and it is then presented to Council to be lodged.

There are a few options that the applicant can choose to lodge their I/HEMP

- Lodge the plan with a covering letter from the relevant iwi authority OR
- Lodge the plan with a copy of the minutes of a meeting mandating the plan OR
- Lodge the plan at Te Kuaka (preferred option). Te Kuaka recommends to Council, that they endorse the IHEMP
- Once endorsed by Council staff are notified of the I/HEMP via Council's staff intranet page and sent via email to raise awareness of the plan
- The IHEMP will be shared on Council's public webpage unless specified otherwise.

PĀNGA PŪTEA ME NGĀ WĀHANGA TAHUA / FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS AND BUDGETARY PROVISION

There are no budget implications receiving this report

ĀPITI HANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. Iwi Hapu Environmental Management Plans Policy 2016 - A4325496  

Iwi/Hapū (Environmental) Management Plans Policy

Adopted: February 2016

Background

Iwi/Hāpu (Environmental) Management Plans (I/HEMP) are resource management plans prepared by an iwi, iwi authority, rūnanga, or hāpu. These plans are an expression of tribal authority (rangatiratanga) to assist with the exercise of stewardship (kaitiaki) roles and responsibilities.

The content of these plans will depend on the priorities and preferences of the iwi/hāpu preparing the plan and will often be holistic documents covering more than resource management issues under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). For example they may cover economic, social, political and cultural issues, or wellbeing, as well as and resource management issues. They are also an opportunity for whanau, marae, hāpu, iwi or rūnanga to clearly state how they intend to participate in the resource management process as presented within the RMA.

I/HEMPs can inform the preparation or change of regional policy statements and regional and district plans and the preparation and assessment of resource consents. They can also provide useful information and insight for Council when carrying out other statutory functions under various statutes, such as the Local Government Act 2002 in providing opportunities for Māori to participate in decision making processes, such as the preparation of Long Term Plans.

Legislative Context

This policy recognises Council's duty under Section 74 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to take into account any relevant planning documents prepared by iwi or hāpu and lodged with Council.

Objective

1. To integrate and consider the views and values of iwi/hāpu regarding the use of natural and physical resources in Council's strategies, plans, and work programs
2. To provide guidance for Iwi and Hāpu in the Far North District in the preparation of planning documents.
3. To guide Council staff when taking into account I/HEMPs.

Policies

1. Council will encourage and support Iwi / Hāpu to develop management plans.
2. Council will make available an internal register of Iwi / Hāpu management plans.
3. Council will take into account I/HEMPs when reviewing or changing the District Plan policy, in the preparation and assessment of resource consents, and when developing other Council policy, strategy, and work programs.
4. Council will ensure staff and elected members understand the views and values of iwi/hāpu and how they should be taken into account as part Council's strategies, plans, and work programmes.

5.3 NGATI HINE IWI/HAPU ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (IHEMP)

File Number: A4321457

Author: Llani Harding, Pouhautu Te Hono - Manager - Te Hono

Authoriser: Jacine Warmington, Group Manager - Strategic Relationships

TAKE PŪRONGO / PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To provide an update to Te Kuaka on the status of the Ngāti Hine Environmental Management Plan and to provide recommendations on next steps.

WHAKARĀPOOTO MATUA / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Iwi/Hapū (Environmental) Management Plan (I/HEMP) is a term commonly applied to a resource management plan prepared by an iwi, iwi authority, rūnanga or hapū. They are an expression of tribal authority to assist with the exercise of kaitiaki roles and responsibilities.
- Council has a role in supporting Iwi and Hapū to develop environmental management plans. In turn, I/HEMPs are used to support council staff in implementing Mātauranga Māori and cultural values of hapū and iwi into their planning processes.

TŪTOHUNGA / RECOMMENDATION

That Te Kuaka – Te Ao Māori Committee:

- a) receive the Ngāti Hine Environmental Management Plan on behalf of Council, and**
- b) recommend that Council support the Ngāti Hine Environmental Management Plan.**

TĀHUHU KŌRERO / BACKGROUND

I/HEMPs are a written statement identifying important values, issues and desired outcomes relating to the use of natural and physical resources in a particular area.

I/HEMPs are also an opportunity for whanau, marae, hapū, iwi or rūnanga to clearly state how they intend to participate in the resource management process as presented within the Resource Management Act [RMA 1991].

Their content will depend on the priorities and preferences of the iwi/hapū preparing the plan and they will often be holistic documents covering more than resource management issues under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). For example, they may cover economic, social, political and cultural issues / wellbeing as well as environmental and resource management issues.

MATAPAKI ME NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA / DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

Council has an I/HEMP policy (Attachment 1) which is due for review and Te Hono are developing a process that Council and Iwi/Hapū can use in the future to implement these plans.

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There are a few options that the applicant can choose to lodge their I/HEMP

- Lodge the plan with a covering letter from the relevant iwi authority OR
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- Once endorsed by Council staff are notified of the I/HEMP via Council's staff intranet page and sent via email to raise awareness of the plan
- The IHEMP will be shared on Council's public webpage unless specified otherwise.

ĀPITI HANGA / ATTACHMENTS

1. Iwi Hapu Environmental Management Plans Policy 2016 - A4325496  
2. Nga Tikanga mo te Taiao o Ngati Hine - NHEMP 2022 - A4325138  

Iwi/Hapū (Environmental) Management Plans Policy

Adopted: February 2016

Background

Iwi/Hāpu (Environmental) Management Plans (I/HEMP) are resource management plans prepared by an iwi, iwi authority, rūnanga, or hāpu. These plans are an expression of tribal authority (rangatiratanga) to assist with the exercise of stewardship (kaitiaki) roles and responsibilities.

The content of these plans will depend on the priorities and preferences of the iwi/hāpu preparing the plan and will often be holistic documents covering more than resource management issues under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). For example they may cover economic, social, political and cultural issues, or wellbeing, as well as and resource management issues. They are also an opportunity for whanau, marae, hāpu, iwi or rūnanga to clearly state how they intend to participate in the resource management process as presented within the RMA.

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Legislative Context

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2. To provide guidance for Iwi and Hāpu in the Far North District in the preparation of planning documents.
3. To guide Council staff when taking into account I/HEMPs.

Policies

1. Council will encourage and support Iwi / Hāpu to develop management plans.
2. Council will make available an internal register of Iwi / Hāpu management plans.
3. Council will take into account I/HEMPs when reviewing or changing the District Plan policy, in the preparation and assessment of resource consents, and when developing other Council policy, strategy, and work programs.
4. Council will ensure staff and elected members understand the views and values of iwi/hāpu and how they should be taken into account as part Council's strategies, plans, and work programmes.

Ngā Tikanga mo te Taiao o Ngāti Hine



NGĀTI HINE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – 2022

Prepared for: Ngā Tirairaka o Ngāti Hine.
Prepared by: Tohe Ashby, Ahuriri Nihoniho Reuben, Jason Cooper and Hohipere Williams.



TAUPARAPARA

Ka papā te whatitiri
 Ka hikohiko te uira
 Kahukura ki te rangi
 He ai tū ka riri rongo mai ka hē
 Ko ngunguru
 Ko ngāngana
 Ko aparangi
 Ko te titi o te rua, ko te tao whakawahine
 Ko te motumotu o te riri
 Ko te awa o ngā rangatira
 Taumarere herehere i te riri
 Te puna i keteriki
 Keteriki, kete tana riki
 Ko Ngāti Hine pukepuke rau
 Ti-hei wā mauri ora!!!



Ngāti Hine Environmental Plan, 2021 3



KORERO WHAKATAKI

Kei a tātou te tikanga mēnā mō te pai, mēnā mō te kino

Ngā mea i mahue mai tātou ki runga i te mata o te whenua ko ā tātou tamariki, ā tātou mokopuna te kaupākau.

Kia kaha tātou ki te para i te huarahi tika. Ko Hineāmaru te tupuna.

KO HINEĀMARU TE TUPUNA

I hiko mai tēnei tupuna, wana mātua, wana tuākana me wana teinā mā roto i te wao nui a Tane, tae atu rā ki te tini ki te maha i hiko tahi ki ngā mātua o tēnei tupuna a Hineāmaru. Nā tēnā ka tae rātou ki tētahi wāhi e kī ana te kai e kōrerohia nei ko Waiōmio. I reira ka whakatōhia wana kūmara i roto tēnei whenua. Ka whakahuangia ko te māra o Hineāmaru. Mai i reira ka puta te pepeha “He kūmara, He tāngata”. Ko te mauri tēnei, koia te hononga ki te whenua, ki te tangata.

Ngā Tirairaka o Ngāti Hine, ko tēnei rōpū i tohutia e Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine ki te whakatikatika i te taiao. He kaitiaki tātou katoa, mā tātou e whakatika te taiao.

I waihoa mai e ngā tūpuna, ngā pūrākau, ngā mātauranga me ngā tikanga hei tohutohu i a tātou.

Me anga mua tātou i raro i ngā kawenata i waihongia mai, pēnei i Te Wakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirenī me te Tiriti o Waitangi. Ko wēnei kawenata e pā ana ki te rohe pōtae, rohe whenua me te rohe tangata o Ngāti Hine. Me timata tātou i ēnei mahi kei mua i a tātou, timata mai i te whenua ki te taiao.

Nā Tohe Ashby

Chairman of Ngā Tirairaka o Ngāti Hine

This Iwi Environmental Management Plan has been compiled as a written statement that consolidates Te Tu o Ngāti Hine pertaining to natural resources and environmental management issues within the rohe potae o Ngāti Hine and the surrounding takiwa.

This is first and foremost a planning document for Ngāti Hine and recognises our role and responsibilities as kaitiaki to achieve positive environmental outcomes and an environment that is healthy and well.

GLOSSARY

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Ngāti Hine | Descendants of Hineāmaru |
| Taiao | The natural environment |
| Rohe potae/whenua | Tribal lands |
| Kaitiaki | Guardian/Custodians/Caretakers |
| Kaitiakitanga | To care for |
| Whānau | Family |
| Tuna | Eel, (Anguilla sp.) |
| Mātauranga | Traditional concepts of knowledge and knowing |
| Whānaungatanga | Relationships being people, Kinship |
| Whakapapa | Genealogy, connects us with our tūpuna, whānau, whenua, iwi and marae. |
| Whenua | Land |
| Karakia | Incantation/Prayer |
| Wahi tapu | Sacred area |
| Tino Rangatiratanga | Self determination/Authority/Rule/Sovereignty |
| Iwi/hapū | People/Tribe/Subtribe |
| Kaumātua | Older persons/Elders |
| Taniwha | Caretakers/Sacred beings |
| Rahui | Sanctioned area/Closure of an area for a specified time |

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NGĀ MĀTĀPONO O MAIHI

Maihi Paraone Kawiti honouring his father Te Ruki Kawiti's legacy, established the original rūnanga for Te Rohe Pōtae o Ngāti Hine acknowledging ngā ture mo te whenua papatupu. Kawiti is a signatory to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Ko te ture mo te whenua papatupu

Tuatahi Kia kaua e hokoa a matou whenua ki te Pakeha.

Tuarua Kia kaua e tukua mai te kai rori ia matou whenua papatupu.

Tuatoru Kia kaua e tukua ki te Kooti Whenua Māori kia waiho ma te tikanga o te iwi Māori.

The Ngāti Hine Iwi Environmental Plan's tūāpapa is shaped by the thinking of our tūpuna such as Maihi and form these mātāpono (guiding values and principles).

Mātāpono Tuatahi

Ngā Atua

Acknowledging a Māori tangata whenua worldview, where the whakapapa and interconnection of atua as kaitiaki is recognised.

Mātāpono Rua

Mauri

Recognising the integrity of ngā taonga tuku iho and all resources.

Mātāpono Toru

Kaitiakitanga

Acknowledging mātauranga Māori, knowledge and the practice of kaitiakitanga, guardianship and custodianship relating to all taonga tuku iho and resources.

Mātāpono Wha

Taonga

Acknowledging all taonga, and resources are gifts from ngā atua and Ngāti Hine as kaitiaki of these taonga.

Mātāpono Rima

Tikanga

Ensuring tikanga sets the tone for approaches, policies procedures, processes and practice

TE PAE TAWHITI

Ngāti Hine's vision is:

'Ma Ngāti Hine ano Ngāti Hine e korero ma roto i te whanaungatanga me te kotahitanga'

'Self-determination through kinship and unity'

This vision is broken down into the following policies:

- Ma Ngāti Hine ano Ngāti Hine e korero – Ngāti Hine will speak for Ngāti Hine – rangatiratanga / self determination
- Self-reliance, Economic independence
- Whanaungatanga – relationships
- Kotahitanga – working together

ABOUT THIS PLAN

This plan is an Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plan. The plan recognises and reinforces Ngāti Hine mana motuhaketanga, values and policies regarding natural resource and environmental management within the Ngāti Hine rohe. The plan is a means for tangata whenua and as Indigenous people to carry out the role of kaitiaki and rangatira over tribal, ancestral lands and taonga.

The plan is not intended as a substitute for consultation with Ngāti Hine and every effort should be made by others to ensure there is an ongoing dialogue with Ngāti Hine that is genuine, reciprocal and mana enhancing. This document does provide a basis for understanding Ngāti Hine mātaḥono, tikanga and nga kaupapa here related to natural resource and environmental management.

The information and kōrero, unless referenced, is a taonga tuku iho that should be attributed to the people of Ngāti Hine as kaitiaki. In matters of copyright, Ngāti Hine are the kaitiaki in any circumstances where this material may be used by other agencies and local authorities. All enquiries regarding artwork used in this plan are to be made directly to the artist. Ngāti Hine reserves the right to update and revise any policies and processes contained in this plan. The plan is considered a living, working document.



Kaitoki awa, Motatau.

HE MIHI KI NGĀ IWI O NGĀTI HINE

He mihi nui ki ngā kaumatua me te whānau whānui o Ngāti Hine. Thank you to those who have been involved and contributed to this revised edition of the Ngāti Hine Environmental Plan, first released in 2008.

This Iwi Environmental Management Plan reflects the whakaaro and values of the people of Ngāti Hine, it would not and could not have happened without them. Our kaumatua past and present, who began this mahi, establishing the value base for the policies that guide us today, we thank you for embracing this project so willingly even if at times we frustrated you with our haste and impatience. You have mentored us, instilled in us the inherent principles of respect and aroha for the natural environment and guided us on the wise use of the resources provided by Papatūānuku, Tangaroa and all our atua Māori. He mihi nui.

Na ngā kaimahi o Ngā Tirairaka o Ngāti Hine

NGĀ TIRAIRAKA O NGĀTI HINE

Ngā Tirairaka o Ngāti Hine is the Ngāti Hine environmental group which was initially established through Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine. The group's origin was driven by the grief and anger of our people concerning the destruction and modification of the natural world in the tribal homeland. Ngā Tirairaka o Ngāti Hine represents the collective voice of the Ngāti Hine peoples and tribe concerning all matters relating to the natural environment/world known also as te taiao and te ao tūroa.

Mātauranga and tikanga is organic and changes as we adapt to new circumstances that impact on the survival of our ways of being as tangata whenua and indigenous peoples. As a people we continue to learn from our own mistakes always mindful of our ancestral legacies. Our tūpuna, ancestors ensured we survived, this is despite the impacts of colonisation, modernisation and globalisation which has decimated our natural world and whenua. We take pride in how our tūpuna managed to keep our ahikaa a roto (internal flame) alight, even under the relentless and pervasive actions delivered through colonisation and assimilation.

Following extensive consultation with our Ngāti Hine people, a way forward is in the implementation and execution of the Ngāti Hine Environmental Management Plan within te rohe potae and rohe whenua o Ngāti Hine.

The key areas of focus is taking action around what needs to happen 'on the ground' when the National Policy Statements for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB)¹ and Freshwater Management (NPFM)² come into effect. There are current and ongoing legislative changes that will need to be prioritised. Therefore, this Environmental Management Plan will be reviewed after a three-year period.

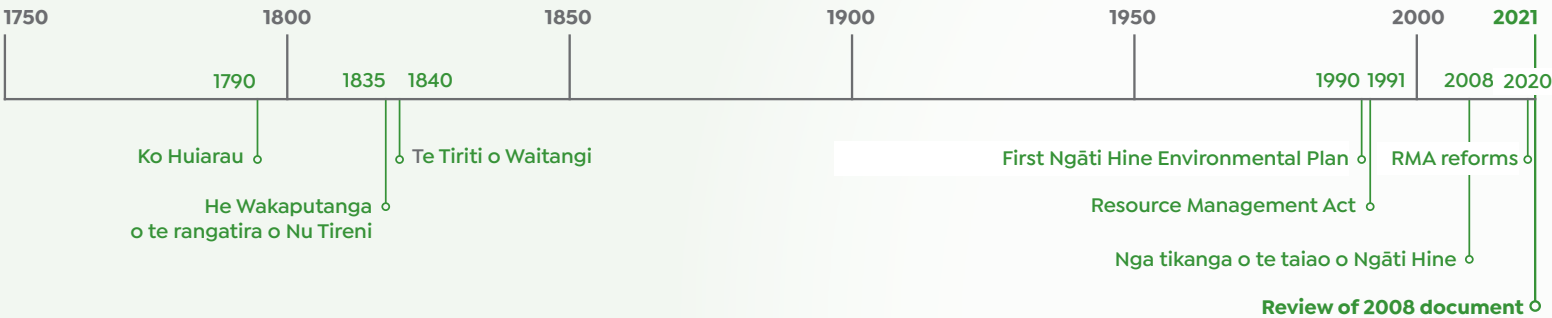
We are a people of relationships, connecting to the natural world as tangata whenua and each other as whanaunga and part of humanity. It is this capacity for relationships that we are able to network and engage with anybody that holds the same values and passion for the restoration, protection, kaitiakitanga and enhancement of indigenous biodiversity and other natural resources.

¹ <https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/national-policy-statements/proposed-nps-indigenous-biodiversity/>

² <https://environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/national-policy-statements/national-policy-statement-freshwater-management/>

TE TAKANGA O TE WĀ

A timeline of taiao related events pertaining to Ngāti Hine.



HOW TO READ THIS PLAN

In reading this document it is assumed that the reader has an understanding and prior knowledge of Te Reo Māori and Te Ao Māori. Any English translations that appear within this document do not necessarily translate precisely to the korero that has been conveyed in Te Reo Māori. This document also intends to add to the existing literature and mātauranga that is available within the rohe potae of Ngāti Hine and may assist in understanding tangata whenua values, mātāpono and policy.

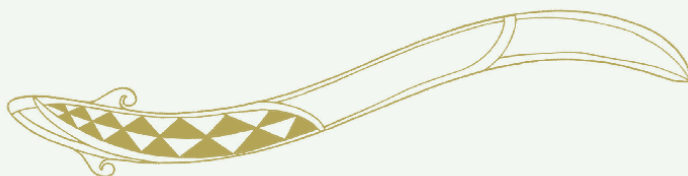
TUNA IS THE LENS WE USE TO LOOK AT THE NATURAL WORLD AND ENVIRONMENT

As Māori tangata whenua, we are connected to the environment, all beings, creatures and animals. We acknowledge that we are the teina to our trees who are the tuakana. We acknowledge kararehe and animals who provide unique insights that can enhance how we approach the environment. Therefore we turn to the tuna to provide an approach in how we view things



Hinaki set at Te Rere I Tiria.

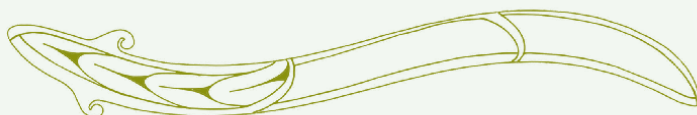
TUNA IS THE LENS WE ARE LOOKING THROUGH. WHAT DO THE TUNA SEE?



TUĀTAHI: PARA I TE HUARAHI

Paving the way.

The tail of the tuna is like the rudder of a boat and how the tuna travels through the waters. Propelling and guiding forward. Ngā whakapapa, hitori me ngā kōrero tuku iho o Ngāti Hine.



TUĀRUA: PARA TUNA

Protecting ngā taonga tuku iho o Ngāti Hine.

The 'para' of the tuna helps with breathing and protects the skin of the eel when it is out of the water. Issues and values pertaining to the environment that are relevant to Ngāti Hine and ensuring the protection for future generations.



TUĀTORU: PARA HIAKO

Looking through the eyes of Ngāti Hine whānau and hapū.

The 'hiako' is the sensitive skin of the eel beneath the para that enables the tuna to see. Protecting the entire environmental world.



TUĀWHA: PARA MĀTENGA

Monitoring and Review

The head of the tuna has tubular nostrils which help in hunting. It also has sensors along the side of the head which are used for navigating. Assisting in sensing danger, to be careful and aware of issues that may come before us.

NGĀ TUNA

The generic Ngāti Hine name for the eel family is Tuna. Western research and science claims there are two species of eel in New Zealand waters (*Anguilla dieffenbachia* and *A. Australis*). However we know from our ancestors kōrero tuku iho and pūrākau there are 100 different species. The Māori names were usually derived from distinguishing features, colour of the eel and the environment type within which the eel is found.

Within Ngāti Hine there are tuna heke, kuwharu, kirirua and oke. These eel can be sourced from places such as rock pools, open drains, creeks and under weeds. Traditional fishing methods have included kupenga, punga, hinaki, pia, rama, tao, titikoara, nanao and rami to name but a few of the more common methods used within Ngāti Hine.

The many marae of Ngāti Hine have a reputation among Māori gourmards of the north in Taitokerau and further afield as the place where the best, cleanest and the sweetest eel are placed on the table. Alas, this reputation for size and quality of eel is fast being eroded due to poor water quality, habitat degradation and commercial fishing.

PURU TUNA

Puru tuna are underground aquifers. They are the homes and underground waterways of our taonga species, eels. Eels use underground aquifers to migrate and hibernate in. Some people are quite shocked when they see eels dig themselves into the ground in the middle of paddocks with no waterway in sight but puru tuna is a common known aspect within Ngāti Hine.

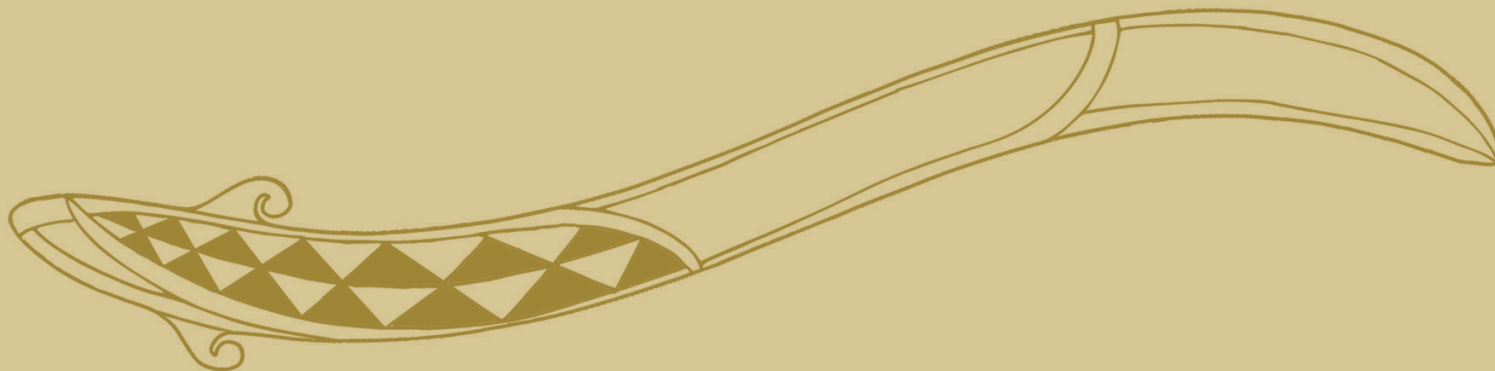
Puru tuna have been used to inform tikanga within Ngāti Hine and globally. Probably the less known global practise being trench warfare. Ngāti Hine rangatira Kawiti (known also as Te Ruki Kawiti), and Mataroriateringakaha o Kawiti together they came up with the idea of trench warfare. Having seen their fall in battle. So too at Ohaeawai, at the battle against the koti whero or red coats, he designed the first battle ground using trenches and underground tunnels. Similarities can be drawn from the actions of tuna and how the people of Ngāti Hine look to the environment to guide tikanga.



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TUĀTAHI - PARA I TE HUARAHI

Paving the way - Niho Taniwha - leading from the front



The tail of the Tuna is like the rudder of a boat and how the Tuna travels through the waters. Propelling and guiding the tuna forward.

In this section: Nga whakapapa, hitori me nga korero tuku iho o Ngāti Hine.

1.1 MANA I TE WHENUA***Ko Hineāmaru te tūpuna******Ko Taumārere te awa******Ko Ngāti Hine te iwi******Ngāti Hine Pukepukerau***

Ko Hineāmaru te pou hei herenga, hei pupuri hoki i te tikanga o ngā uri a Hineāmaru, mō te whenua papatupu āpiti iho ko te whakakotāhitanga i ngā uri a Hineāmaru (Maihi Kawiti).

Hineāmaru, the tūpuna, was a leader of great mana. In her youth she journeyed from the Hokianga to the Bay of Islands. She settled in many parts of Ngāti Hine including the Waiomio Valley which became the cradle of Ngāti Hine.

Hineāmaru was the first born of Hauhaua and Torongare. Torongare of Ngāti Kahu fell out of favour with his wives people, Ngāti Tamatea, and was forced to leave their village at Waimamaku. And so began the journey in search of land, which would take many years.

They were confronted by a mountain range to the east, which was named Whakatere, after the drifting away of Torongaere and his family from Hokianga. By the time the party had reached Papatahōra, near the Motatau ranges, Torongare was ailing and unable to walk. There is no mention of Hauhaua ever reaching this final camp.

Hineāmaru, inherited the mana, leadership, power and wisdom of Hauhaua, daughter of Uenuku, and great- great- grand daughter of Rāhiri.

From this time the large tracts of land she trekked through to reach Taumarere become hers as kaitiaki. Hineamaru led expeditions through the Waiomio valley and along the south banks of the Taumarere River to the pipi banks and fishing grounds of the southern Bay of Islands. Hineamaru married Koperu of Ngāti Tu, who she met at his home in Te Wharau on the shore of the Taumarere inlet.

1.1.1 KIA TUKAU NGA MARAMARA A HINEĀMARU

Traditionally this pepeha referred to chiefs of Ngāti Hine and in this sense, it refers to our descent from Hineāmaru from whom, through the principles of mana tupuna, we derive our ancestral hereditary rangatiratanga and by whom, through the principles of whanaungatanga, we are united. Tukau is also a variety of kumara which Hineāmaru cultivated.

The occupation of our land by Ngāti Hine has never been seriously challenged during the 400 years and centuries since the time of Hineāmaru. Apart from the geographical advantages of the terrain, we have had able leaders, strategists, kaitiaki and warriors in every generation ready to defend it. These leaders, commencing with Hingatuaauru, great grandson of Hineāmaru, and through to five generations later with Kawiti, all possessing extraordinary qualities of leadership, daring, wisdom and ever mindful of their responsibility to the collective will of their whānau, hapū and iwi.

In asserting this land as Ngāti Hine, our people have named all-natural features and resources within our rohe. Those names tell of the relationship our tupuna forged with every stream, hill, wetland, path, nook and cranny. The kōrero tuku iho and stories behind the names provide with the whakapapa and legacy of the close relationship between tangata and whenua and the lengths our tupuna went to, to protect that.

An example to illustrate the role of Ngāti Hine as kaitiaki can be seen in this kōrero tuku iho.

1.1.2 TE RAHUI KIWI A MOEAHU – THE KIWI RESERVE BELONGING TO MOEAHU

“This happened ten generations ago, when the rahui of a prominent Ngāti Hine chief called Moeahu had his kiwi reserve violated by an unwitting poacher. This reserve spanned the head waters of what are now called the Kirikiriroa and the Hihaere streams. The former which feeds out to the west coast (Kaipara harbour) and the latter feeding out to the east coast at Opuā. Kiwi could be freely hunted outside this zone but strictly forbidden within the designated area.

While sitting at his Pa in Pipiwai he saw smoke coming up through the mountain. He sent some warriors knowing that the smoke would only come from a poacher cooking kiwi on a fire they proceeded quickly to investigate and named the immediate area they were running through Ahikiwi (fire used to cook Kiwi).

On reaching the area, just on dark, they scouted around and heard the sound of an unsuspecting diner “licking his chops” just prior to or to eating a well-browned roasted kiwi. Needless to say, the

disturbed diner fled without having the pleasure of sinking his teeth into the sumptuous meal. That locality was named Wahapako to mark that event (waha = mouth, pako = the clicking sound

made while the mouth is salivating). Subsequent narrators have suggested that it was more likely named after the “gob smacking” sounds made by the famished warriors consuming the confiscated gourmet, otherwise they should have easily caught the offender. The poacher heard the warriors



Hineamaru with handler Todd Hamilton at Purua reserve.

approaching so he took off down the mountain and came to a swampy area called Rapukaitunuana here he searched for a small Tuna called Kaimaru. As he was searching for the Tuna, he once again heard the warriors of Moeahu approaching and this area was named Hihaere, on the run once again he came upon a river that was flowing high so he jumped in and waddled himself across the river, this place was named Waimahaehae.

The poacher continued to run and he started to get hot so he removed his garments, this place became Horahora. As he climbed up the hill night was approaching so he lit himself a torch and kept running through Takawaro then as he approached Tororoa he threw down his torch with set alight the whole valley, hence the name Takawaro. The poacher continued to run and came to some large wiwi which looked as though rats had been through it, this place was hence named Pakakiore

and continued to run until he came to a small hill where he was finally caught in the early hours of the morning this place was then named Utukaeo also known as Otukaiao.

The poacher's jaw was cut out and nailed to a stump, this place is now called Te Tumutumu. His body was then taken to a swamp and hung upside down, this place was named Waiwerewere. The gory sight of blood dripping from the mouth of the mutilated corpse was sufficient to deter any possible offenders of the day”. As recited by Tohe Ashby, 2020.

This story being told and retold over six generations has acted as a huge deterrent to any potential poachers. Until the arrival of Pākehā Western law or government policies to this land. Māori enacted Māori Lore or ture tikanga. However, Pakeha western and government law mean no one could be killed for taking from a reserve. This was the beginning of the undermining of Maori lore and the introduction of Pakeha western law re-enforced by government policy and actions.

While the death of a person is an extreme example of Maori lore or ture tikanga. History has shown that a combination of disrespect by Pakeha western law toward Māori lore, the impacts of colonisation, such as land clearing, draining wetlands, the introduction of weeds and pests, creating loss of habitat and competition for food has resulted in severe degradation of Maori indigenous biodiversity.

1.1.3 KO NGĀ TATAI HONONGA O NGĀ HAPŪ

Ko Hineāmaru te pou hei herenga, hei pupuri hoki i te tikanga o ngā uri a Hineāmaru, mō te whenua papatupu āpiti iho ko te whakakotāhitanga i ngā uri a Hineāmaru (Maihi Kawiti).

Ngāti Te Rino, Ngai Tai, Te Orewai, Ngāti Ngaherehere, Te Kauimua, Ngāti Kopaki, Ngāti Te Ara, Ngāti Te Tarawa connecting to allied hapu of Ngāti Manu, Te Kapotai, Te Uriroroi, Te Parawhau, Ngāti Kahu o Torongare and Ngāti Hau. (Ta Himi Henare, Motatau).


1.1.4 TE ROHE O NGĀTI HINE

I rohetia e Maihi I tenei takiwa hei Rohe Tangata mo Ngāti Hine i te tau 1878:

“Hikurangi titiro ki Pouerua, Pouerua titiro ki Rakaumangamanga, Rakaumangamanga titiro ki Manaia, Manaia titiro ki Whatitiri, Whatitiri titiro ki Tutamoe, Tutamoe titiro ki te Tarai o Rahiri, Te Tarai o Rahiri titiro ki Hikurangi, ki nga kiekie whawhanui a Uenuku.”

This area was identified by Maihi Kawiti as the ‘Te Porowini o Ngāti Hine’ or the ‘Province of Ngāti Hine’



+ recorded cemeteries
 recorded marae
 • recorded pā
 ~ river bodies

Ta Himi Henare later identified Te Rohe Whenua o Ngāti Hine or ‘the land area of Ngāti Hine as:

“Haere mai Opua ki Pouerua: i Pouerua ki Tautoro, te maunga Totaro i roto Kereru; i reira, Hikurangi; Hikurangi ki Mangakahia; i Mangakahia ka huri mai ki Moengawahine; whakawhiti tonu ki runga i te tihi o Motatau, ko Unuwahao; haere mai ki runga i tena kaweka kia tau ma/ ki Hukerenui; ka huri iho ki Akerama; na ki Taumarere. He rohe tino nui, na te mana o tenei wahine a Hineamaru.”

In terms of kaitiaki responsibilities Ngāti Hine recognise that others connect and claim an interest within our tribal areas and boundaries. Our whanaunga ties through whakapapa and shared interests provide opportunity for collaboration within and between hapū and iwi. Ngāti Hine acknowledges the tatau hono with whanaunga through the whenua and strives to work with all tangata whenua for the common good of our environment and to ensure hohou te rongopai.

1.1.5 NGĀTI HINE PUKEPUKE RAU - NGĀTI HINE OF A HUNDRED HILLS



Ngāti Hine rohe is characterised by its hilly terrain, formerly clad in native bush, now largely replaced with pinus radiata and pasture. Between the hills are the more fertile river valleys like Waiomio, Pipiwai, Motatau and Matawaia where Hineamaru grew kumara. Areas where early in the last century tupuna Kaka Porowini also grew crops. The highest peak in the rohe is Te Tarai o Rahiri (697 metres above sea level). Others stand high above their surroundings like Pouerua (270 metres above sea level).

Within the rohe are the many streams which form the catchment of Te Awa Tapu o Taumarere. There are still some extensive swamp areas, despite the large scale drainage that has been undertaken. Lake Owhareiti in the north at the foot of Pouerua is the largest single body of water. Owhareiti belongs to Ngāti Hine and is vested in a Trust. There are areas of Crown Land that are being contested through the Waitangi Tribunal processes around ownership and kaitiakitanga. The largest being the Motatau State Forest (325 ha) which was returned to Ngāti Hine to fulfil our obligations and responsibilities as kaitiaki. Our urban or town centres of Moerewa and Kawakawa have a combined population of just over 3000 (Statistics New Zealand, 2018). Most of the land in our rohe is in collective Maori ownership, either as individual farms, incorporations or trusts. Ngāti Hine Forestry Trust, on behalf of Ngāti Hine beneficiaries, manages the large Ngāti Hine pine and native tree plantations and other subsidiary businesses in the centre of our rohe.

1.2 HE WHAKAPUTANGA O TE RANGATIRATANGA O NU TIRENI (1835) ME TE TIRITI O WAITANGI (1840)



Ngāti Hine is the guardian of the constitutional document of the land - Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Māori language version) from 1840 and He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni from 1835. These kawenata or foundational documents define the relationship between Ngāti Hine as rangatira and the Crown. Ngāti Hine recognises as critical documents in any relevant planning under the Resource Management Act (1991), Local Government Act (2002) and other any other relevant government legislation.

More importantly Ngāti Hine have long held the view that our people and rangatira did not cede sovereignty to anyone to make laws over or against us. That ultimately any decision making in any ruling when concerning Ngāti Hine peoples, connected whenua and taonga belongs with Ngāti Hine as sovereigns.

The Waitangi Tribunal 2014 report He Whakaputanga me Te Tiriti - The Declaration and the Treaty: The report on stage 1 of the Te Paparahi o Te Raki inquiry affirmed Ngāti Hine's position around its tribal authority in all decision-making stating:

"We have concluded that in February 1840 the rangatira who signed te Tiriti did not cede their sovereignty. That is, they did not cede their authority to make and enforce law over their people or their territories. Rather, they agreed to share power and authority with the Governor. They agreed to a relationship: one in which they and Hobson were to be equal – equal while having different roles and different spheres of influence. In essence, rangatira retained their authority over their hapu and territories, while Hobson was given authority to control Pakeha" (Waitangi Tribunal, 2014, p.xxii).

1.3 TE MATA A KAWITI, 1846

E te whanau, i tu au ki te riri ki te atua o te po, a, kahore au i mate. Na reira, i tenei ra takahia te kino ki raro i o koutou waewae. Kei takahia e koutou nga papapounamu a koutou tupuna e takoto nei i te moana.

Tirohia atu nga tuatea o te moana. Hei poai pakeha koutou i muri nei. Kia mau kite whakapono. Waiho mate kakati o te namu ki te wharangi o te pukapuka, ka tahuri atu ai. Whai hoki, te tangata nana i tatai te kupenga, waiho mana ano a tuku, mana ano e kume.

My beloved people. I have stood before the God of Darkness, and I was not destroyed. Therefore, from this day, trample hatred under your feet. Do not dishonor your ancestors' peace memorials in greenstone that lie on many seas. Observe the white objects of the ocean. You shall be pakeha boys. Be firm to retain religion, turning only when the sandfly bites upon the page of the book. Also, whosoever weaves a net let him set it himself, and let him draw it in himself. (Kawiti, 1956, p.46)



³ <https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/treaty-of-waitangi/meaning-of-the-treaty/>



Te rangatira, Maihi Kawiti.

1.3.1 THE LEGACY OF MAIHI KAWITI

Ko matou ko nga rangatira o ngā iwi o Nu Tireni i raro mai o Hauraki ka oti nei te huihui ki Waitangi Tokerau i te 28 o nga ra Oketopa tau 1835. Ka whakaputa i te rangatiratanga o to matou whenua a ka meatia ka whakaputaina he whenua rangatira kia huaina ko re whakaminenga o nga hapu o Niu Tireni tuarua ko re kingitanga o te mana o te whenua o te whakaminenga o nga rangatira o Niu Tireni ka meatia nei kei nga tino rangatiraanake ito matou huihuinga ka mea hoki...

Since the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in 1840 and even earlier in 1835 with the signing of He Whakaputanga, Ngāti Hine leaders established a collective to deliberate and voice Ngāti Hine policy on Te Tiriti o Waitangi (1840) and constitutional matters. Today that voice is heard through Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine is the kaitiaki of claim Wai 682, a blanket claim over the Ngāti Hine rohe on behalf of the iwi of Ngāti Hine with the Waitangi Tribunal. Wai682 was filed in 1997 in the name of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine by Erima Henare, Pita Paraone and Kevin Prime.

There are various other claims within Ngāti Hine that have been filed with the Waitangi Tribunal such as Te Awa Tapu o Taumarere, Wai 49 and the Ballast Pit, Wai 327, Wai 462, 1040. Resolution of Tiriti claims is likely to have significant impact on management of resources within our rohe.

In the interim, the precautionary approach would strongly suggest that significant management decisions should not exacerbate existing claims. In any dispute as to which version of the Treaty has mana, Ngāti Hine policy is that the Māori version

has preference. Ngāti Hine understands this to be consistent with international protocol i.e. contra proferentum rule³, and its own mana i te whenua and kōrero tuku iho from tupuna.

It was Maihi Kawiti who first established Te Runanga o Ngāti Hine to provide political leadership for our iwi and today his descendents are restructuring that runanga in readiness for the 20th' century. All of the inter-related components that make up Te Tū o Ngāti Hine (An expression to describe the collective will of Ngāti Hine). This is essential to achieving of rangatiratanga and self determination as Ngāti Hine rangatira and sovereign.

1.3.2 TE ROOPU KAUMATUA

Te Roopu Kaumatua o Ngāti Hine is a recognised institution for advice and debate on all matters pertaining to Ngāti Hine for many years. It is a group that meets at times informally, open to any and all kaumatua and kuia of Ngāti Hine to participate in and bring their mātauranga, wisdom and thoughts to the discussion. The gifts of mātauranga brought to this roopu and Ngāti Hine are acknowledged. It is independent and separate from all other bodies, but often impacts on their business, as far as it affects the greater good of Ngāti Hine. Traditionally the rūnanga has given special heed and cognisance to advice and direction from Te Roopu Kaumatua.

1.3.3 NGA MARAE O NGĀTI HINE

Our marae, our papakainga and tupuna ancestral homes, are the embodiment of our tūpuna and are the axiological heart of our community. Over



Te Rangimārie, Mātawāia marae.

the years they have been the places where Te Tū o Ngāti Hine (collective will of Ngāti Hine) has been nurtured and maintained and where the manaakitanga of Ngāti Hine has been shown to all our manuhiri. They are our ukaipo, places where deaths have been mourned and acknowledged, lives celebrated, our mana motuhakanga, heritage and way of being is embraced, celebrated and remembered. Ultimately all issues facing our people are discussed in these places. In times of crisis or calamity our marae have been places of refuge and relief for all members of our community.

Today many of our marae are in need of renovation. Our papakainga, our ancestral villages, are the places our tupuna lived their daily lives. Once there were many and Ngāti Hine moved seasonally between our villages constructed close to the best gardening, birding and fishing areas.

Our ancestral wahitapu, our burial areas, are also found throughout our rohe. For Ngāti Hine these places are tapu. Ngāti Hine consider that tikanga (lore) is the only consideration when decisions over the management of these areas are main.

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It is imperative that the people of Ngāti Hine and connected whānau, hapū and marae are genuinely consulted over any development or management decisions by any external party affecting our marae, our kainga or our wahi tapu.

1.4 NGĀTI HINE ENTITIES

Since the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in 1840 and as a direct result of the varying changes in land tenure and legislation, Ngāti Hine has had to form varying legal structures and entities over time to combat the ever changing legislation which has more often than not been an instrument of colonisation and assimilation against Ngāti Hine as rangatira. In more recent history we have seen the creation of Ngāti Hine Forestry Trust and the Ngāti Hine Health Trust, these entities are forces in their respective fields of forestry, land development, kaitiakitanga, hauora, health, wellbeing and social services. These entities connect to Ngātiratāka and are part of the greater collective will of Te Tu o Ngāti Hine.

A brief overview of the connected entities includes:

1.4.1 TE MAARA A HINEĀMARU

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine (TRON) was established in 1876 by chief of Ngāti Hine Maihi Paraone Kawiti. The runanga was to provide political and operational leadership for Ngāti Hine. In 1989 Ngāti Hine registered the rūnanga under the Māori Community Act 1962 and created a Charitable Trust. Since then Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine have restructured to form Te Maara a Hineamaru that gathers every six weeks.

Te Maara a Hineamaru is considered the tribal council with representatives from over 10 marae and representatives from the commercial arms and entities connected to Ngāti Hine.

Its a place where marae and hapū ririki can report on what's happening on their marae so as to keep our whanau abreast of what is happening in their area. Kaumatua are part of these tribal hui and all descendants of Hineamaru are encouraged to attend when they can.

1.4.2 NGĀTIRAIRAKA O NGĀTI HINE

The name of our roopu came about during Te Maara a Hineamaru hui presentations regarding the potential for a Ngāti Hine environmental network. The idea that we are a network of kaitiaki across Ngāti Hine rather than sitting in an office in Moerewa or Kawakawa was supported. It was noted that the diagram presented looked like the tail of a tirairaka (fantail). It was also noted that that morning kaumatua who were in the bush had been followed by five fantails.

1.4.3 NGĀTI HINE HEALTH TRUST

The Ngāti Hine Health Trust (NHHT) has its origins in the Motatau Marae Komiti which, in 1987, formed a health sub-committee to address health needs of the Motatau community.

From 1990 to 1992 the Marae Komiti obtained funding from the Health Research Council to train Kaiāwhina and carry out a Ngāti Hine household health status survey. A second allocation of funding from Te Hotu Manawa Māori was secured to carry out a Rheumatic Fever prevention project. Together the trained Kaiāwhina, the household



Kaitiaki Pae Matire Tipene – Komene, Ahuriri Nihoniho and Wiremu Keretene in the ngahere.

survey and the Rheumatic Fever project provided the basis of submissions to the Regional Health Authority to establish Hauora Ngāti Hine as it was then, as a contracted service provider.

It was April 1992 when the Ngāti Hine Health Trust was officially formed. A special relationship with the Regional Health Authority, evidenced by a Treaty-based Memorandum of Understanding was signed in 1994, as a precursor to the Trust's entry into service delivery. The Trust's first service contract

was for provision of Mobile Community Nursing Services.

Having established itself in the delivery of a comprehensive range of mobile nursing, residential and community health services, and through the recognition of the underlying social determinants of health, over the following 24 years the Trust has expanded to encompass social, disability, education and media services (NHHT, 2020).

1.4.4 TE REO O NGĀTI HINE

Te Reo o Ngāti Hine was established in 2003 with the purpose of re-establishing the Ngāti Hine festival. The founding members/trustees were Joan (Pepi) Walker, Te Waihoroi (Wasi) Shortland, John (Haki) Cherrington and Pita Tipene. In 2010 it was reestablished with a focus on Te Reo and on projects that ensured the continuation of Ngāti Hine Reo. The objectives and purpose of the Trust deed are:

“Kia pūmau te reo o Ngāti Hine hei reo kōrero” through:

Promoting the relief of poverty in the Ngāti Hine communities.

Promoting the advancement of education in the Ngāti Hine communities.

Promoting the advancement of religion in the Ngāti Hine communities.

And any other charitable activities that may be for the benefit of the Ngāti Hine communities.

In 2017 Te Reo o Ngāti Hine released ‘Te Rautaki Reo o Ngāti Hine Strategy 2017-2022’. The purpose of the strategy was to ‘Whakakainga ano i te reo o Ngāti Hine kia rangona tona reka, kia tioro ano tona tangi ki waenga i nga pukepukerau. This was done by creating a strategy that identified key objectives with timeline and purposeful directions.



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1.4.5 NGĀTI HINE MAORI WARDENS

The Ngāti Hine Maori Wardens Association were set up in 1989. It was initially set up for to protect the wellbeing of our maori people under warrants that were issued under the New Zealand Maori Wardens Association. During the time of Wi Niha being Chairman, the Ngāti Hine Maori Wardens Association and the Taumarere Maori Wardens Association were brought together.

The Wardens perform their duties to keep the peace on many occasions including; Waitangi Day, Te Ahuareka o Ngāti Hine Festival at marae kaupapa and events or anywhere they are invited to attend and support, both regionally and nationally.

The New Zealand Maori Council is the governing body of the Maori Warden Associations with the Chairperson of Te Tai Tokerau Maori Wardens Association representing Te Tai Tokerau on the national body, the New Zealand Maori Wardens Association.

1.4.6 NGA TANGARIKI O NGĀTI HINE TRUST

The vision of Nga Tangariki o Ngāti Hine Trust concerns the Nga Tangariki Education Strategy and the whakaaro, “Kia tu kaha ai a tatou uri puta noa te ao – our learners will stand with confidence anywhere in the world”.

The objectives of the trust are: To establish, promote and enhance educational and training programmes within Ngāti Hine and surrounding areas; to establish, promote and enhance self-reliance and interdependence within Ngāti Hine and surrounding districts; and to promote, provide and support any activities which provide a general benefit to Ngāti Hine and surrounding districts.

1.4.7 NGĀTI HINE FORESTRY TRUST

The Ngāti Hine Forestry Trust is a large and rapidly expanding Maori land trust. The Trust lands of approximately 5,600 hectares are centred alongside the small rural towns of Moerewa and Kawakawa. The Trust has over 4,200 registered owners represented by seven trustees who govern the Trust under the authority of a Trust Order pursuant to Section 244 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.

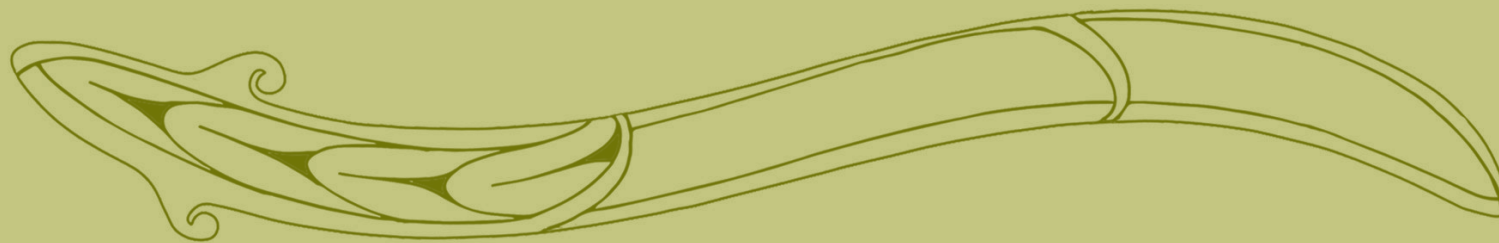
The Trust has substantial interests in two forest leases and owns five horticultural orchards in the Kerikeri area. Wealth creation through these and other interests has seen the Trust assets grow in value from \$500,000 in 1980 to \$28,000,000 today (NHFT, 2020).

The Trust continues to diversify its interests for both commercial and social reasons. The Trust is active in the preservation and enhancement of its indigenous forest areas and is from time to time involved with training programmes within the Ngāti Hine rohe. The Trust has its administrative Head Office in Whangarei with another satellite centre at Moerewa.

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TUĀRUA – PARA TUNA

Protecting nga taonga tuku iho o Ngāti Hine - Puhoro - Movement agility



The Para of the Tuna helps with breathing and protects the skin of the eel when it is out of the water.

In this section: The issues, objectives and policies pertaining to te taiao that are significant to Ngāti Hine while ensuring the protection of te taiao for future generations.

2.1 TUNA

Objectives

1. For Ngāti Hine to be able to hauhake, hopuhopu, hao and harvest tuna for sustenance and customary needs.
2. To ensure our tuna are protected and enhanced with effective integrated management of tuna habitat and ecosystems.
3. Ngāti Hine are kaitiaki of our tuna and their habitat and therefore should be recognised decision makers and managers of the tuna resource within our rohe.

Issues

- Decline in tuna stocks has significant adverse cultural, social and economic effects on Ngāti Hine.
- Our waterways cannot provide clean water and headwaters that Tuna require.

Policies

1. Restoring and maintaining our tuna resources in our awa, repo and moana.
2. Ngāti Hine to implement an integrated management plan for the restoration, protection and management of our current tuna stocks.
3. Ma Ngāti Hine anō a Ngāti Hine e kōrero. Ngāti Hine are kaitiaki of our tuna and their habitat.



Orauta stream from above Te Rere i Tiria.

2.2 WATER AND LAND – WAI ME TE WHENUA

Objectives

1. Water is a sacred resource and a taonga of special significance to Ngāti Hine and therefore requires our absolute protection.
2. The mauri of water is protected and enhanced in ways which enable Ngāti Hine to provide for our physical, social, economic and cultural wellbeing.
3. The protection and enhancement of water, soil and air, on an integrated catchment basis that considers all flow-on effects.
4. All mātaihai sites and reserves in our rohe are managed, monitored and enhanced by Ngāti Hine.
5. A set of water quality standards, especially for freshwater, that are acceptable to Ngāti Hine are developed and implemented.
6. Healthy riparian margins for all the water bodies.
7. Bio security risks are actively managed.
8. To protect areas or sites of customary value, as determined by Ngāti Hine by:
9. The effective identification and definition of areas and sites of customary value by Ngāti Hine.

10. The implementation of robust systems within Council and other external stakeholders, groups and entities to ensure ongoing protection is paramount.

Issues

- The allocation of water can have and has had negative impacts on water bodies and their ecosystems.
- Land uses can and have impacted negatively on water bodies within our rohe.
- Increasingly the seas are subject to pollution – from the bilge waters and contaminated hulls of passing ships, effluent and litter discharges by boat owners and, in particular, the discharges and sedimentation of poor land use practices and pollutants and contaminants flushed into the seas from our waterways.
- Sea temperatures and ocean acidification are increasing due to climate change.
- Movement of people and vessels between water bodies can spread pests and disease.
- The ongoing damage and destruction to areas or sites of customary value which contribute to or are a part of Ngāti Hine cultural land and seascapes.
- Areas or sites of customary value are often limited to western definitions, such as “archaeological”.
- Most agencies haven’t provided for Māori tangata whenua and cultural land and seascapes in their plans and policies.
- The commercialisation of water as a commodity and product being sold by external entities and groups without proper consultation or permission with and from Ngāti Hine.



Opua cycleway and the Taumarere inlet.

Policies

1. To ensure that no hierarchical values will be placed on water bodies within any external stakeholders, entities and groups planning documents in terms of protection.
2. The right of access to clean water is a basic human right and should be available to all members of our community.
3. All discharge of pollutants or contaminants into natural waterways within Ngāti Hine is to be avoided at all times.
4. All activities concerning or potentially affecting water bodies within a catchment will be managed on an integrated catchment basis.
5. All aquifers will be protected from contamination and over allocation.
6. All puna and repo will be protected from inappropriate use and development.
7. Management to reduce the amount of pollution going into our oceans.
8. Minimising any bio security threats to the health of that resource is of the highest priority to preserve the rights of ngā mokopuna me ngā uri whakaheke.
9. The recording, mapping and surveying of Ngāti Hine landscapes to be managed by Ngāti Hine in conjunction with any external stakeholders, entities and groups and supported by Councils.

10. Implement appropriate provisions for Ngāti Hine historic and cultural landscapes, including the development and implementation of cultural landscape strategies.
11. Councils are responsible for advocating and educating landowners and developers about areas or sites of historic and customary value by mandatory consultation with Ngāti Hine. Steering them to towards the latest version of the Ngāti Hine Iwi Environmental Plan.
12. Our historic and cultural landscape is afforded high priority as other landscape values when being considered as part of any process under the Resource Management Act (RMA), and any ongoing amendments to this act and other relevant legislation.
13. Monitoring of effects on historic and cultural landscapes within Ngāti Hine rohe is the responsibility of the ahi kaa and kaitiaki. This should be reflected in all relevant consent conditions. This function should be formally transferred to Ngāti Hine as tangata whenua and rangatira.
14. Councils and Ngāti Hine will jointly develop customary value, cultural landscape and or cultural heritage strategies.

2.3 SOILS AND MINERALS – NGA ONEONE ME NGA KOHUKE

Objectives

1. The mauri of mineral and geothermal resources is protected and enhanced in ways that enable Ngāti Hine to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing; and that of generations as yet unborn, ngā uri whakaheke.
2. The extraction of mineral and geothermal resources is to be managed to minimise adverse impacts upon the earth, whenua and kararehe.
3. To protect sites of significance from any threats of damage.

Issues

- The mauri of mineral and geothermal resources contained within the rohe of Ngāti Hine is being destroyed or lost and there is potential for detrimental environmental, cultural and social effects.
- The loss of productive soil use through the re-zoning of land without consultation with tangata whenua.
- As minerals and geothermal resources are finite, prospecting, exploration and mining activities continue to have adverse effects areas of significant to Ngāti Hine.
- Prospecting, exploration and mining activities have and can adversely affect areas significant to Ngāti Hine. Areas significant to us include wahi tapu, fresh waterways, mahinga kai and other places, as identified by Ngāti Hine.

Policies

1. Ngāti Hine shall not permit prospecting, exploration and mining activities under the Crown Minerals Act in areas significant to Ngāti Hine.
2. Ngāti Hine shall promote innovative, sustainable management practices concerning mining and quarrying, including restoration and rehabilitation programmes.
3. External stakeholders, external entities and groups shall ensure that earthworks provided for as a permitted activity in council plans must meet stringent environmental performance standards.
4. Ngāti Hine requires integrated earthworks management plans detailing how erosion, sediment control, possible archaeological or cultural and historical sites and revegetation are to be managed, and how risks will be identified and minimised are mandatory for any earthworks consent application.

2.4 INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY – KOIORA TAKETAKE

Objectives

1. The restoration, enhancement and management of indigenous flora and fauna, their habitats and ecosystems, in particular those species that are most at risk.
2. Indigenous ecosystems are protected and ecosystem functions are restored and maintained across the landscape.
3. Protection and restoration for all areas of high biodiversity value through collectively working towards prevention, suppression, and where possible the eradication, of invasive and introduced pest species.
4. Sacred trees are fully protected.
5. All indigenous trees over a certain height or trunk girth are protected from damage or destruction, except where those trees may have spread beyond their normal expected area or if they are required for Ngāti Hine customary tuturu tikanga purposes.
6. The permission of Ngāti Hine is first required before bio-prospecting is to take place within our rohe.

Issues

- Within the rohe of Ngāti Hine the life-supporting capacity of indigenous flora and fauna is being negatively impacted by farming, subdivision, forestry practices, development and introduced pest species, leading to biodiversity loss.

- Biosecurity risks such as kauri ora (dieback) and myrtle rust are becoming increasingly problematic.
- Several councils exercising functions within the Ngāti Hine rohe do not have a native tree management plan and therefore indigenous trees are continually damaged and destroyed.
- The Wai 262 Flora and Fauna claim with the Waitangi Tribunal provides more context to the issues⁴

Policies

1. A comprehensive inventory is to take place identifying indigenous flora and fauna within Ngāti Hine rohe.
2. All proposed land-based activities which result in the modification of existing indigenous flora, including permitted activities for which certificates of compliance have been applied for will be preceded by a comprehensive biological audit to identify indigenous species in that area.
3. Ngāti Hine requires that all external agencies will adhere to the 1992 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity⁵ adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and ratified by the New Zealand Government on 29 December 1993.
4. All statutory agencies will adhere to and implement the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy.

5. Only after appropriate effective engagement and adequate remediation or mitigation, or for safety or security reasons, will Ngāti Hine support any negative or destructive impacts on our indigenous flora and fauna.
6. Ngāti Hine requires that all external agencies shall seek their permission and an appropriate agreement be in place before any bio-prospecting activities are to take place.
7. Government regulation of bio-prospecting is to be reviewed and increased.
8. A healthy and plentiful fishery.
9. Ngāti Hine have exercised their customary fishing rights since time immemorial which includes the right to nourish, whangai and feed our extended whānau and families and our manuhiri from our tuturu and customary waters. Ngāti Hine have never permitted our customary fishing rights to be extinguished, and consequently retain those rights uncompromised. Ngāti Hine is not obliged to compromise the retention of those customary rights to meet Crown policies or objectives and assert our mana moana in terms of protected customary rights and customary marine title as outlined in the Marine and Coastal (Takutai Moana) Area Act 2011⁶
10. Ngāti Hine does not support placing hierarchical values on indigenous flora and fauna within any agency's planning documents in terms of protection.

⁴ <https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/news/ko-aotearoa-tenei-report-on-the-wai-262-claim-released/>

⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/youth/0003.shtml>

⁶ <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2011/0003/latest/DLM3213131.html>



Rongoa – Kumarahou.

2.5 TRADITIONAL AND CUSTOMARY MATERIALS - NGĀ TAONGA TŪTURU

Objectives

1. To ensure that there is an abundance of taonga and resources available for tūturu tikanga, cultural hauhake harvesting by present and future generations of Ngāti Hine.
2. The establishment of infrastructure for Ngāti Hine use and management of our customary resources.

Issues

- Ngāti Hine taonga and their natural environment are often being mismanaged by external stakeholders and groups and therefore tūturu customary resources and provisions sourced from the environment are negatively impacting the traditional and cultural diversity of Ngāti Hine.

Policies

1. Customary resources are the property of Ngāti Hine and therefore should remain under our kaitiakitanga and guardianship.
2. External stakeholders, entities and groups should prioritise the protection and enhancement of all sources of traditional materials and return or provide access to these by Ngāti Hine.
3. Management of customary resources when they are scarce or endangered will be determined by Ngāti Hine and their cultural use will be prioritised over other values and uses. This will be recognised and provided for by external stakeholders.

2.6 TANIWHA

Objectives

1. Taniwha are accorded their due respect by Ngāti Hine and by external stakeholders.

Issues

- The lack of understanding and the non-recognition of Ngāti Hine Taniwha and the consequent mismanagement of places over which Taniwha reside.

Policies

1. Relevant management mechanisms are provided over resources and areas which Taniwha reside.

2.7 CLIMATE CHANGE – TE PATANGA O NGĀ ĀHUA O NGĀ RANGI

Objectives

1. That Ngāti Hine is as informed as possible on climate change and constructively debates how the iwi can best respond.
2. Ngāti Hine will develop responses and strategies for adapting to being resilient to climate change.
3. Ngāti Hine to positively influence global climate change korero and initiatives through providing pragmatic leadership and leading by example.

Issues

- Climate change has not been adequately addressed to date in central and regional government policy.
- The effects of climate change continue to have a negative impact on all things within te taiao of Ngāti Hine.
- The impact of human behaviour and actions that are detrimental to te taiao.
- A lack of knowledge and understanding around the impacts of climate change.

Policies

1. A collaborative approach is required by all decision-makers in central Northland, Te Taitokerau as to how to ensure that we are prepared for the negative impacts of climate change.
2. Review and reprioritise effective catchment management solutions to recognise and respond to major changes in climatic conditions.



High River levels during a weather event in Moerewa.

3. Effective catchment management includes large scale ecological restoration of indigenous ecological systems.
4. Implement regular wananga and hui to inform Ngāti Hine of the impacts of climate change
5. To provide educational opportunities of local, regional and central regulations determined by the impacts of climate change.
6. Determine strategies for Ngāti Hine to contribute to reducing emissions and storing carbon.
7. Develop community resilience plans with a marae – centric approach.
8. Ngāti Hine continues to exercise matauranga to contribute to building community resilience.



Ranginui me Tāwhirimātea.

2.8 AIR – HAU

Objectives

1. The mauri of air is protected and enhanced in ways which enable Ngāti Hine to provide for our social, economic and cultural wellbeing.
2. The life supporting capacity of air enables optimum health and wellbeing for all Ngāti Hine, those we host within our rohe; our plants, kararehe, animals and other whanaunga, and our awa, water bodies and moana.

Issue

- The mauri of air within the rohe of Ngāti Hine is being destroyed or lost through ignorance, oversight, misuse, exploitation, contamination and abuse.
- Trees are considered our tuakana and are critical in ensuring the mauri of air is encouraged and these taonga are at constant risk due to development.

Policies

1. Air is a sacred resource to Ngāti Hine, to be given the highest level of protection.
2. Ngāti Hine promote innovative, protective and enhancing management practices which will enhance our air.

3. The discharge of contaminants into the air will be progressively reduced by the active promotion and adoption of environmentally friendly methods
4. All Regional Councils 'must' ensure 'ambient air quality' and laws surrounding their responsibilities are adhered to in alignment with the Resource Management Act (RMA) and National Environmental Standards (NES), regarding over exceedances of Particulate Matter under 10 microns in diameter (PM10), in dust, smoke, engine exhaust fumes.

2.9 GENETIC ENGINEERING AND MODIFICATION – RAWEKE IRA

Objectives

1. To keep abreast with all information pertaining to the potential impacts whether negative or positive that genetic diversity may have on tangata, whenua, flora and fauna, water bodies and their inhabitants.
2. That we take active steps towards protection and management of taonga tuku iho that we have been charged with taking care of like, tangata, whenua, flora and fauna, water bodies and their inhabitants.

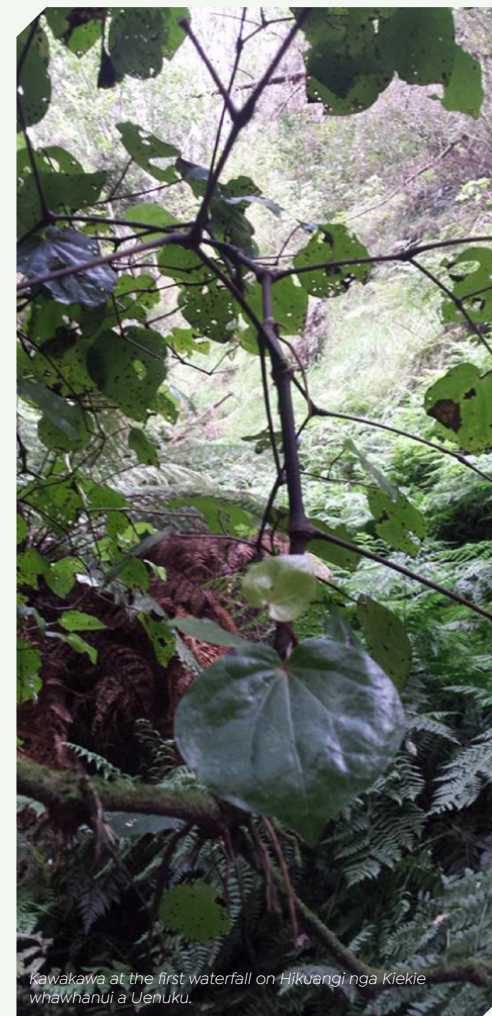
Issues

- This is a really complex issue and we need to find out more and wananga about the issue further. Our indigenous genetic diversity is another taonga given to us through whakapapa.
- Control of Genetically Engineered (GE) and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) and is often made through regional and national decisions largely from government policy and decision making with little to no consultation with Ngāti Hine.

Policies

1. Ngāti Hine opposes the introduction of genetically modified organisms, or products produced from such organisms, on the basis that it is contrary to whakapapa, it represents untested dangers.
2. Ngāti Hine supports a GE free rohe and the notions of Hua Parakore⁷.
3. Ngāti Hine considers that the control of GE is a local and central government issue where consultation and decision making should be made with Maori as Tiriti partners. Continual review of the national legislation is required to ensure that the release of GMOs are prohibited locally.
4. Any variation to national policy or practice which sees the introduction of genetically modified organisms or material within the rohe of Ngāti Hine, the responsible agency must engage with Ngāti Hine to adequately consider their proposal and be involved in the management of GE within the rohe.

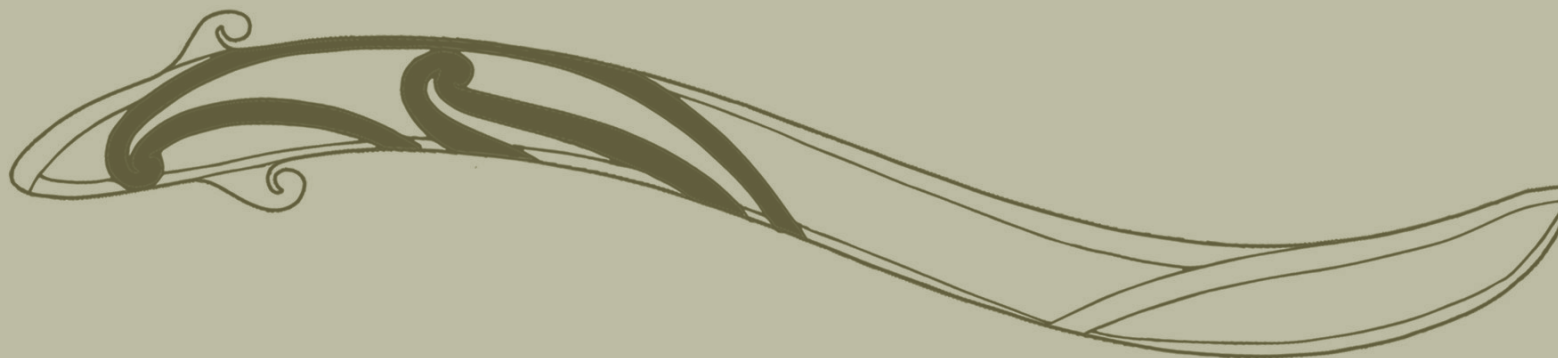
⁷ <http://www.journal.mai.ac.nz/sites/default/files/Pages%20131%20-%20145.pdf>



Kawakawa at the first waterfall on Hikuangi nga Kiekie whawhanui a Uenuku.

TUĀTORU - PARA HIAKO

*Looking through the eyes of Ngāti Hine whanau and hapū
Unaunahi - abundance and scales - armour*



**The Hiako is the sensitive skin of the eel
beneath the Para that enables the Tuna to “see”.**

In this section: Protecting te taiao from a tangata whenua worldview.

KARAKIA

Te pu

Te more

Te weu

Te aka

Te rea

Te waonui

Te kune

Te whe

Te kore

Te po

Ki nga tangata Maori na Rangi raua ko Papa

Ko tenei te timatanga o te Ao

The origin

The cause

The single fibre/strand

The long and thin roots of trees or plants/vine

Spring up, grow/multiply/murmur,

make a low sound

The great forest

Spring, grow/swell as pregnancy advances

The caterpillar and stick insects

The nothingness

The darkness

To the Maori people of Rangi and Papa

Creation of the world has begun



Tahu Keretene and Tawai Aperahama at Te Totara installing bait stations.

3.1 KAITIAKITANGA

Our history and whakapapa, the pa on the ridgelines and the very names our tupuna bestowed on all parts of the landscape are testimony of a time before western resource management, biodiversity protection programmes, global warming, fee simple land title, council rates and carbon sinks. A time when our kaitiakitanga was the preferred management system and the tools of rahui, tapu, manaaki and karakia were used in place of reserves, regulation and policy.

In those times, the failure to live sustainably and in harmony with the environment and the seasons had severe and drastic consequences for our people. Successful management was entirely reliant on the strength of the whanau and hapu to work together for the collective good. It was reliant on the relationships forged by whanaungatanga, manaakitanga and kotahitanga.

Since the advent of colonisation and the introduction of new cultures, species, values and processes, the management of our rohe and our



Taanuku Poto and Aumaarire Prime, planting kauri tupu at Te Waimahaeahae.

resources has taken on many new characteristics. For example, the sustainability of the resources and rohe for which we are kaitiaki depends, today, on far more complex relationships. Not only are there all the traditional relationships to honour and nurture and reinforce with whanau, hapu and iwi. There are our relationships with all the new communities that have arrived, and continue to arrive, not to mention all the various agencies of government – at local, regional and national levels.

As kaitiaki Ngāti Hine are answerable firstly to the relationships our tupuna forged with all the children of nga atua and to the relationship our mokopuna need to have with Te Ao Marama. We believe the values and methods of kaitiakitanga have much to offer, especially in a world that faces the effects of ever increasing developmental pressure from local and global forces.

For well over a century after the signing of Te Tiriti, no protection was offered to kaitiakitanga by statute. In fact Acts such as the Tohunga Suppression Act 1907 actively banned it. The loss of language and the huge rates of urban drift have further fragmented both the knowledge and advancement of kaitiakitanga.

Ngāti Hine believe that we, the tangata whenua and kaitiaki of this rohe, have a unique and essential role to play in the search for “sustainability” and that this is recognised in the various laws adopted by successive governments to meet the terms of the constitutional and foundational contract signed at Waitangi, Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Issues

- The inability of whanau, hapu and iwi to exercise kaitiakitanga due to restrictive barriers including; the capacity and capability of kaitiaki roopu, resourcing and legislation issues.
- The lack of direct and effective involvement, as the kaitiaki for Ngāti Hine in the sustainable management of our ancestral taonga. This includes water, soil, minerals, air, indigenous flora and fauna and our heritage.

Policies

1. As kaitiaki, Ngāti Hine will seek to protect those things of value to past, present and future generations.
2. Ngāti Hine will base all its relationships with all parties on values of utmost good faith.
3. The use of rahui instigated by tangata whenua is to be recognised, respected, accorded and enforced by all.



Jason Cooper, Tohe Ashby and Ahuriri Nihoniho with kauri at Manaia.

4. Ngāti Hine kaitiakitanga is to be recognised and provided for by external stakeholders who are responsible for the respective responsibilities of resource management.

3.2 MATAURANGA MAORI

The matauranga of Ngāti Hine and the cultural, genetic or biological resources and practices to which that knowledge relates, is the intellectual property of Ngāti Hine and must not be used in any way without prior written consent.

Our tupuna values and management systems valued taonga, understanding that some resources were limited. Our centuries of living in in this whenua Nu Tirenī, Aotearoa have seen the practice of kaitiakitanga adapted and enhanced to the unique conditions and resources of this whenua. It is the responsibility of this generation to see that mātauranga passed intact to our mokopuna.

The mātauranga and knowledge and learning passed down to this generation from ancestors is a taonga of Ngāti Hine. Often this knowledge must be explained or shared with agencies or developers in order for them to understand our position on various matters. Such sharing does not mean that we have given this knowledge to another party or that the information can be used without our permission.

Misappropriation refers to the wrongful taking or copying of cultural, genetic or biological resources and practices, and the matauranga Ngāti Hine has surrounding them. It also relates to the gaining of proprietary rights over such material. Misuse refers to the inappropriate use of cultural, genetic or biological resources and practices and the matauranga Ngāti Hine surrounding them, but does not imply that any proprietary rights have been gained by the person or entity using the resource. The sharing or explaining of Ngāti Hine matauranga, tikanga or kaupapa does not automatically lead to the recipient's rightful use or exploitation of that knowledge.

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Ngāti Hine support the Mataatua Declaration on Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights of Indigenous Peoples made in 1993 at Whakatane, Aotearoa New Zealand. The Mataatua Declaration preamble states that indigenous peoples of the world must be recognised as the exclusive owners of their cultural and intellectual property. Furthermore He Whakaputanga o Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirenī and Te Tiriti o Waitangi reinforces and protects the rights of tangata whenua and Ngāti Hine as sovereign rangatira and all taonga.

Issues

- The misappropriation or misuse of Ngāti Hine indigenous knowledge and the cultural, genetic or biological resources and practices to which that knowledge relates, without the prior informed consent of Ngāti Hine.

Policies

1. Maintaining our iwi matauranga of kaitiakitanga and the teaching of that knowledge to our mokopuna is a matter of the highest priority for Ngāti Hine.
2. Information obtained from Ngāti Hine by councils, government departments and other organisations is an intellectual property right of Ngāti Hine, and must not be deemed to be owned by anyone else but Ngāti Hine unless by prior authorisation.
3. No organisation or individual may access, use or retain the knowledge of Ngāti Hine without the express permission of Nga Tirairaka o Ngāti Hine, Te Maara a Hineamaru, Te Roopu Kaumatua me nga Kuia o Ngāti Hine i raro i Te Tiriti o Waitangi, or their nominated kaumatua as the kaitiaki of that knowledge.
4. Any information about Ngāti Hine matauranga, and the cultural, genetic or biological resources and practices to which that knowledge relates, obtained from Ngāti Hine by councils, government departments, other organisations and private individuals is an intellectual property right of Ngāti Hine, and must under no circumstances be alienated from Ngāti Hine.



Tohe Ashby and kauri at Manaia.

3.3 WHANAUNGATANGA

Ngāti Hine has maintained our relationships with other hapū and iwi over the many generations since the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and long before. While the whanau, hapū, iwi context continues to develop and unfold, for example many whanau live around the motu and world. Ngāti Hine as a people prides itself on whanaungatanga and maintaining our relationships positively as it is through quality relationships, we see the significant impact on the quality of our achievements.

Given our geographical location, Ngāti Hine is surrounded by other whanau, hapū and iwi. Ngāti Hine has always had strong and intertwined whakapapa linkages to all of these. While Ngāti Hine is considered both an iwi and a hapū. Maihi Paraone Kawiti in his declaration of the opening of Te Porowini in 1878 declared Ngāti Hine as an iwi. In 1997 the kaumatua and kuia of Ngāti Hine instructed that Ngāti Hine be accepted as an iwi for the purposes of receiving Fisheries assets from settlement. They emphasised that this decision to become an iwi did not mean Ngāti Hine whakapapa to Ngāpuhi was severed as the whakapapa is inextricably intertwined through Rahiri, as are other hapū and iwi like that are connected to Ngāpuhi through whakapapa like Te Rarawa, Ngāti Kahu, Ngāti Whātua and Te Aupouri.

Many of the environmental and resource management issues confronting Ngāti Hine are either generic or related to similar issues faced by our whanaunga and neighbours.



Nga whanau o Patuharekeke, Ngāti Hine me Ngātiwai at Takahiwai.

Ngāti Hine tautoko the kaitiakitanga of our whanaunga and neighbours. Protection of our natural heritage and sustainable futures for our environment and our mokopuna depend on our kotahitanga.

A strong network of hapū-based kaitiakitanga or ahi kaa business units well supported by both iwi and agencies is needed to give practical expression to kaitiakitanga in the twenty first century.

Issues

- The inability of whanau, hapū and iwi to connect due to restrictive barriers including; the capacity and capability of kaitiaki roopū, resourcing and legislation issues.

Policies

1. Ngāti Hine will wananga and work collaboratively with other tangata whenua to share skills, learning, knowledge, experiences and opportunities. Ngāti Hine reserves the right to speak on its own behalf on matters of significance to us. Ngāti Hine will consider invitations to participate in multi stakeholder working parties on a case-by-case basis.



A wetland ecosystem within a Ngāti Hine kawenata.

3.4 NGA KORERO TUKU IHO – NAMING OF AREAS

Our tupuna as tangata whenua lived in unison with the whenua. They knew our rohe intimately and in many instances named places and areas to acknowledge an event, incident or related to a person.

Whether it was a site of significance or wahi tapu, the site could include a range of experiences from battle sites to the cleaning of tupapaku and sacred matter as examples.

Most places were named by our tupuna and in naming them they tied those places to our whakapapa, culture and our heritage forever. Ingoa tuku iho are important to Ngāti Hine as they ensure the enduring nature of our korero and purakau. Therefore when there is a consideration of naming new places within our rohe, Ngāti Hine expects to be engaged and part of any final decision making process.

Issues

- Lack of consultation with Ngāti Hine prior to the naming of new places

- As tangata whenua and kaitiaki, Ngāti Hine wish to be a part of any debate over the naming of new places within our rohe.

Policies

1. Nga ingoa of Ngāti Hine links us to our whakapapa as tangata whenua and our tupuna and therefore it is those ingoa that are to be used in all maps, charts, plans and other records.
2. The advice and input of Ngāti Hine should be sought and adhered to by District and Regional council in the naming of any places or features within our rohe.

3.5 NGĀTI HINE WHENUA

Ngāti Hine are tangata whenua – literally the people of this land.

It is important to note that the alienation, raupatu and land confiscation from the Crown and government entities over several generations has resulted in various whanau of Ngāti Hine being left with minimal land often left in Maori title and of generally marginal quality. Much is landlocked, often the result of loss of land to the councils rating systems that continue to disadvantage and burden Maori. The restrictions placed on the communal holding of this land through the various successions of Maori land law, where first lists of owners were arbitrarily applied to different land parcels and later rules around succession and control of the land, have left us with difficult obstacles to face in seeking to now establish sustainable uses for this land.

However, in line with the findings of the Stage One Report released by the Waitangi Tribunal we affirm what our tupuna had always understood that “Ngāpuhi did not cede sovereignty to the British Crown”. We currently await the findings of the WAI 1040 Stage Two Report that will include the korero pertaining to the Ngāti Hine experience of land loss and all the associated social and economic costs to Ngāti Hine.

Economic development may see increases in population and consideration on the impacts and pressure on all resources including the whenua, water and the environment is a paramount concern of Ngāti Hine as rangatira and kaitiaki.



Nikau in Te Totara.

Issues

- Local and central government legislation such as the proposed Significant Natural Areas Act which further alienates whanau from exercising kaitiakitanga.
- Capacity and capability issues for whanau, hapu and iwi looking to establish sustainable uses of their whenua.

Policies

1. No further alienation of Maori land within the rohe. Long term sustainable use of remaining Maori lands should be adopted wherever this is economically viable to do so.
2. Further development of land resources within the rohe of Ngāti Hine should not be at the expense of the ancestral relationship of Ngāti Hine with that land, our culture and heritage.
3. Further development of land resources within the rohe of Ngāti Hine should not be at the expense of the environment.





Te āhua o Hineāmaru, Waro Lakes, Hikurangi.

3.6 MARAE, KAINGA AND WAHI TAPU

Our marae are the whatu manawa or cultural heart of our hapu. Our kainga, those that remain in Maori ownership, are sites of significance and essential for the re-establishment of Ngāti Hine communities. Our wahi tapu are tapu and are not always known by councils or other entities.

The authority of each marae as Maori reservations is determined by each marae, today that is often reflected by a board of trustees or founding whanau to each marae. Decision making is generally in consultation with each marae's whanau and other supporting entities such as Te Maara a Hineamaru, Te Runanga o Ngāti Hine and Maori Wardens.

Issues

- Our marae are the cultural heart of our hapu.
- Our kainga, those that remain in Maori ownership, are the obvious sites for the re-establishment of Ngāti Hine communities.
- Our wahi tapu are tapu.

Policies

1. Our marae are sites of significance that acknowledge Ngāti Hine whakapapa and heritage and should be given full financial and other support as other mainstream heritage sites are given.
2. Ngāti Hine will promote the right of the whanau and hapu of Ngāti Hine to develop their marae alongside those marae and supporting entities
3. Papakainga should be supported to facilitate the resettlement and re-association of tangata and whenua as rangatira, recognised in He Whakaputanga and Te Tiriti. . Council has no control of papakainga without the prior consent given by Ngāti Hine. However council may be consulted in the best interest of whanau, hapu and Iwi in relation to health and safety matters. Councils will not be given contributions of land in regards to the development of papakainga.
4. Our wahi tapu as identified by Ngāti Hine are not to be subject to any adverse effects as stipulated by Ngāti Hine of any development.
5. In response to climate change Ngāti Hine will develop papakainga to be self sufficient in terms of water supply, waste management and food production.

3.7 ACCESS – NAKU TE WHENUA, NAKU TE AWA

There has been significant public debate over issues of public access to water bodies and the coast in recent years, especially following the Foreshore and Seabed Act (2004) and more recently the Marine and Coastal Area (2011).

Ngāti Hine recognises the desire of most New Zealanders to be able to access our water bodies and coastline for a variety of reasons and uses.

Access has long been a significant issue for Ngāti Hine for three principle reasons:

1. Kaitiaki require access to all wahi tapu and sires of historic and cultural significance. With the raupatu, Crown and government land confiscation and alienation of many ancestral lands. From Maori title to either private or public land, many of these sites are now on either private or public lands.

There is public pressure to open up many areas for use by the general public. The ability of external stakeholders ensuring sites are protected and not violated or compromised in any processes of development, is of great concern to Ngāti Hine.

2. Constrained access to tuturu, customary fisheries and mahinga kai and customary resources. Many of these areas are only accessible across either public or private land which can raise issues for both Ngāti Hine whanau and landowners when accessing these customary areas.

It is also our experience that when sensitive coastal fishery areas are opened up for public access there is a dramatic decline in the fishery of that area.



Pou ki Opuā and kaitiaki Wiremu Keretene.

3. The current Crown policy of providing access for all to and along all parts of our waterways and coastline raises significant issues.

Ngāti Hine requires all councils and other entities and groups whether private or commercial to seek permission from Ngāti Hine for any preparation of any public access policies or plans relating to any waterways, rivers, foreshores, seabed and moana that Ngāti Hine is connected to by whakapapa by any agency from the outset of the planning process.

Issues

- There has been significant public debate over issues of public access to water bodies and the coast in recent years, especially following the Foreshore and Seabed Act. Ngāti Hine recognises the desire of most New Zealanders to be able to access our water bodies and coastline for a variety of reasons and uses.

Policies

1. Ngāti Hine rejects both The Foreshore and Seabed Act which was repealed in 2011 and replaced by the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 and will conduct all matters relating to these Acts under the premise of He Whakaputanga o te rangatiratanga o Nu Tirenī (1835) and Te Tiriti o Waitangi (1840). As rangatira, sovereign we do not see any need to seek permission from the Crown regarding these or any Acts implemented without proper consultation with Ngāti Hine.
2. All public access policies and plans prepared by statutory agencies must recognise the rights of access that Ngāti Hine have:
 - a. to all wahi tapu,
 - b. for the harvesting and collection of kaimoana and mahinga kai,
 - c. to our fisheries, and
 - d. to taonga prized for traditional, customary and cultural uses.

3.8 POPULATION GROWTH AND MOVEMENT

Over time Ngāti Hine has seen significant changes to our papakainga, whenua and home. These changes have resulted in major impacts on both our ability to control how our whenua is managed and on the quality of how and where we live as a people. Ngāti Hine oppose change which results in a degradation in quality. Growth to date has been opportunistic, sporadic and developer driven and has seen the necessary infrastructure always playing catch-up.

Issues

- This is our home.

Policies

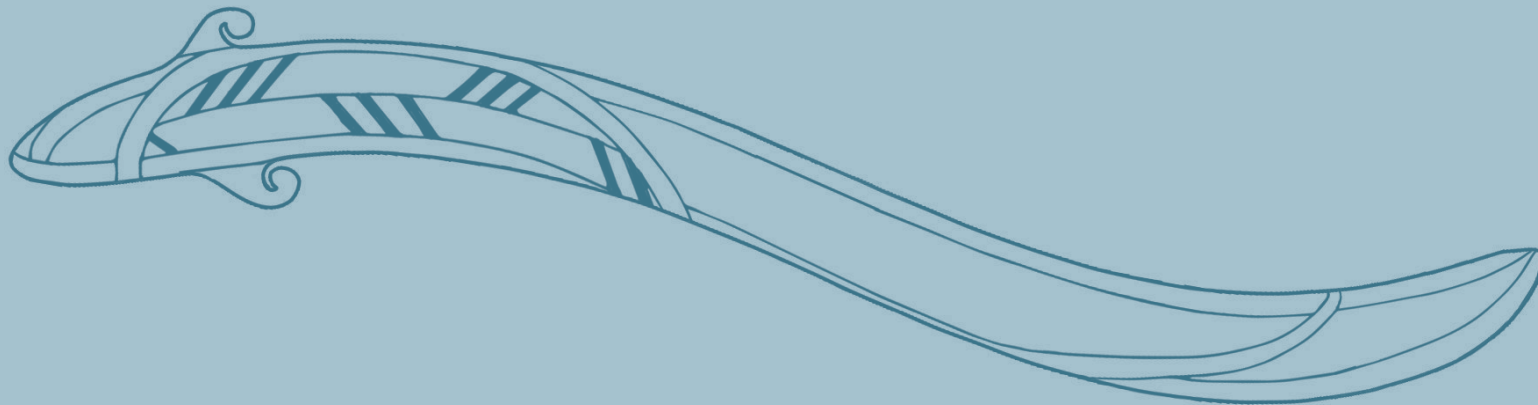
1. Ngāti Hine will continue to work collaboratively with decision makers and those who have an interest in the development of our rohe.
2. Decision makers of all external stakeholders fully recognise that this rohe is our home and that Ngāti Hine are ahikaa, rangatira and kaitiaki. No development will progress without prior consultation and meaningful engagement with Ngāti Hine.
3. Ngāti Hine supports planning initiatives which will ensure that development of urban centres is in a manner and at a rate which ensures adequate infrastructure is in place before development occurs. Ongoing meaningful discussion and consultation with Ngāti Hine from any groups, entities throughout any processes of development is a requirement Ngāti Hine has.

4. Ngāti Hine supports low impact design and innovative solutions which improve the quality of urban centres and our rohe generally. Where the landscape, taonga and resources are maintained as much as possible.
5. Ngāti Hine believes that urban centres should be designed around people and taonga and not profits or for example cars.
6. Ngāti Hine engages with external stakeholders to monitor and enforce any infrastructure development via the Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA), Strategic Planning Act (SPA) and Climate Change Adaptation Act (CAA), in relation to spatial planning requirements.
7. Ngāti Hine is to participate in spatial planning with District and Regional Councils to identify strategic areas for development i.e. impacts of climate change on coastal areas.

50 Ngāti Hine Environmental Plan, 2021

TUĀWHA - PARA MĀTENGA

*Monitoring and Review - Taki toru - sensors
communication and navigation.*



The head of the tuna has tubular nostrils which help in hunting. It also has sensors along the side of the head which are used for navigating. Assists in sensing danger, be careful, aware of issues that may come before us.

In this section: Relationships with community, developers and agencies.

4.1 NGA HONONGA - RELATIONSHIPS

There has been much debate in recent years of the relationship between the government, tangata whenua and the Crown when it comes to the management of our natural, physical and heritage

resources. We understand that our status as mana whenua/mana moana, kaitiaki and tangata whenua gives Ngāti Hine more of a right in decision-making and management over and above that of the general public. This is confirmed in numerous

pieces of legislation and government policy.

The following tables attempt to illustrate relationships with external stakeholders. They outline the respective policies for each relationship:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Relationships with the Community</p> <p>Ngāti Hine recognises that sustainable development will need the active participation of all stakeholders. This includes community groups, business associations, land care groups, environmental organisations and sector interests such as recreational fishing groups.</p> <p>Ngāti Hine seeks to actively participate in discussions over sustainable management of our resources which includes all affected and interested parties.</p> | <p>Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ngāti Hine positions itself as rangatira and sovereign. All multi-stakeholder processes involving the management and development of natural, physical and heritage resources within our rohe must recognize this position. Ngāti Hine will consider any requests to join multi-stakeholder processes on a case-by-case basis with careful consideration to our matapono and whakapapa. b. Ngāti Hine will continue to work collaboratively and positively with all community groups whose policies and initiatives contribute to the sustainable management and enhancement of resources within our rohe. c. Ngāti Hine will ensure that all significant projects or initiatives are presented back to the whanau, hapu, iwi ahikaa and hau kainga specifically affected, to debate on marae before any policy is developed on any individual proposal. |
| <p>2. Relationships with Developers</p> <p>If development will affect or potentially affect Ngāti Hine values or rohe then the developers should approach Ngāti Hine at the earliest opportunity for advice on the appropriate contacts within Ngāti Hine to discuss consultation/engagement. Such engagement should always include kanohi ki te kanohi contact.</p> <p>Ngāti Hine is adamant that the cost of future development must not be at the detriment to, or loss of, our heritage, our culture or our environment.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ngāti Hine will, to the best of our capacity, monitor all applications for development initiatives within our rohe. b. Ngāti Hine will direct developers to the appropriate point of contact within Ngāti Hine for their proposal. Ngāti Hine will enter into consultation with all developers to assist in ascertaining the actual or potential effects of the development proposals on Ngāti Hine, our values and our environment. Where any development initiative has the potential to impact on Ngāti Hine and our values or resources, Ngāti Hine will request that the developers bring their initiatives to the marae for the consideration of the ahika and hau kainga. c. Ngāti Hine will ensure that adequate measures are in place before any development begins to adequately avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects on Ngāti Hine, our values and our environment. d. Where development initiatives have actual or potential effects on Ngāti Hine, such as the potential to increase the rateable value of adjacent Māori land, Ngāti Hine will seek to ensure that the true costs of these over time will be borne by the developer. e. Ngāti Hine will, to the best of our capacity, monitor all developments once commenced to ensure that they do not result in adverse effects and that they are completed in accordance with the conditions of their consent. f. Ngāti Hine will seek the highest standards be adopted for development and will work with developers to ensure that best practice is adopted for all development initiatives. |

3. Relationships with Agencies

Agencies have statutory responsibilities for various roles in managing the natural, physical and heritage resources within our rohe.

They operate at local, regional and central government levels. We have listed the most significant agencies and their respective statutes below but a full list would include numerous bodies including the Ministry of Health and Health Boards, Ministry of Education, Maritime Safety Authority, the National Archives, Te Papa, Fish and Game, TRANSIT, Land Information NZ, the NZ Geographic Board and especially the Crown Research Institutes such as Land care Research and NIWA.

Ngāti Hine considers all these agencies to be components of the Crown and therefore, under Te Tiriti, partners with Ngāti Hine in the management of our rohe and the natural, physical and heritage resources within it. Where there is any confusion as to the status of this relationship on any issue, this should be addressed as early as possible through direct dialogue and negotiation.

- Ngāti Hine will promote and enhance relationships between Ngāti Hine, central government and its agencies, regional and district councils (or any agency with delegated authority deriving from any reform of current legislation). The relationships with Ngāti Hine need to be cognisant of our status as tangata whenua, kaitiaki and Treaty partner.
- Ngāti Hine will actively participate in the decision-making processes of all agencies where those decisions affect Ngāti Hine, our values or taonga. Ngāti Hine will consider requests to participate in such processes in a collective forum of other tangata whenua on a case-by-case basis.
- Ngāti Hine will actively participate in the management of our taonga - our involvement should be sought at the commencement of all management, planning and monitoring processes.
- Agencies and other parties should be cognisant of the lack of capacity and resources for Ngāti Hine to participate in modern planning and policy processes. All agencies should collaborate with other central government entities to ensure that capacity building initiatives are coordinated in a manner that avoids duplication. Where consultation or participation in agency processes involves a cost to Ngāti Hine, these should be borne by the relevant agency. Where consultation is undertaken by consultants or contractors on behalf of agencies, the contract for service should specify the need for the contractor to consult directly with Ngāti Hine on a professional basis.

Information

All agencies need to provide adequate and timely information on all activities and programmes affecting Ngāti Hine, our values and our taonga of Ngāti Hine and the relevant marae, and where appropriate, Ngāti Hine landholders. In particular, information should be supplied regarding:

- a. resource consents (notified and non-notified), permit and concession applications, including previous staff reports and monitoring/compliance records in the case of consent renewal applications;
- b. plan and policy preparation, monitoring and review, for example LTCCPs, District Plans, Regional Policy Statement and Plans, Conservation Management Strategies and Plans; and
- c. work plans and projected projects which affect Ngāti Hine, our heritage, culture and taonga at the commencement of the planning or business cycle.

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Ngāti Hine considers all these agencies to be components of the Crown and therefore, under Te Tiriti, partners with Ngāti Hine in the management of our rohe and the natural, physical and heritage resources within it. Where there is any confusion as to the status of this relationship on any issue, this should be addressed as early as possible through direct dialogue and negotiation.

Decision Making

- All agencies need to engage regularly with Ngāti Hine to ensure adequate and timely participation of Ngāti Hine in development and implementation of agencies decision-making and management processes. Agencies should actively consider developing Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding to umbrella their relationships with Ngāti Hine and to provide clarity and certainty for both partners.
- All agencies must avoid consulting or involving Ngāti Hine in decision-making processes that see Ngāti Hine identified as just a stakeholder and not a partner in any decision-making process where those decisions affect Ngāti Hine, our heritage, culture and taonga.
- All agencies must avoid consulting or involving Ngāti Hine in decision-making processes that see Ngāti Hine identified as just a stakeholder and not a partner in any decision-making process where those decisions affect Ngāti Hine, our heritage, culture and taonga.
- All Crown assets within the rohe of Ngāti Hine are subject to actual or potential Waitangi Tribunal claims. This is particularly relevant to the Crown Conservation Estate and Public Conservation land (PCL). All decisions over current acquisition, transfer, disposal and management of Crown asset must include Ngāti Hine from the outset of those processes.
- All decisions over current acquisition, transfer, disposal and management of other resources must include Ngāti Hine from the outset of those processes.

Joint Management

- The Department of Conservation is obliged by statute to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Ngāti Hine status as rangatira, and should do so when entering into binding memoranda with Ngāti Hine. These memoranda will include collaborative management agreements for specific localities within the Crown's conservation estate, as well as agreements whereby Ngāti Hine have effective input into all aspects of the Department's management processes that affect us, our values or our taonga.
- Currently local authorities have the ability to transfer powers and functions under the RMA and the ability under the RMA and the LGA to enter into joint management agreements with Ngāti Hine. Opportunities for either of these mechanisms should be identified and incrementally implemented. For example, management of Council owned reserves and similar areas, especially where these contain wāhi tapu or other sites of significance, or Mana Whakahono a Rohe; present a prime opportunity for this. Ngāti Hine will negotiate a schedule for developing joint management agreements over key reserves within Ngāti Hine that have high cultural value.

Capacity Building

- The ongoing ability of Ngāti Hine to be involved in the management of our whenua and moana and the future success of integrated management between Crown, Ngāti Hine and other parties requires the ongoing and continued capacity-building of our kaitiaki, whanau and hapū. Building this capacity is the responsibility of Ngāti Hine. Achieving this is in the best interests of all parties and will require the active support and input of all our partners.

3. Relationships with Agencies

Agencies have statutory responsibilities for various roles in managing the natural, physical and heritage resources within our rohe.

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Ngāti Hine considers all these agencies to be components of the Crown and therefore, under Te Tiriti, partners with Ngāti Hine in the management of our rohe and the natural, physical and heritage resources within it. Where there is any confusion as to the status of this relationship on any issue, this should be addressed as early as possible through direct dialogue and negotiation.

Scientific Research

Agencies supporting scientific research investigations within the rohe of Ngāti Hine should consult with Ngāti Hine to determine how the content of their programmes can best co-ordinate with the needs and priorities of Ngāti Hine. Most government departments, Crown Research Institutes and universities have specific obligations to undertake such consultation under their governing legislation and are expected to consult at the earliest possible opportunity as a matter of best practice:

- a. Contact with Te Runanga o Ngāti Hine should be made before any scientific research commences, or any applications for scientific research funding are initiated. If the work impacts on taonga of Ngāti Hine:
- b. Tikanga and protocols covering the activity must be formally agreed with the kaitiaki from the outset of the research and conditions for the work determined by Ngāti Hine must be respected. Such protocols must include agreed understanding of any indigenous intellectual property rights associated with any research. Ngāti Hine insists that best practice standards of indigenous research be promoted and adhered to when undertaking any research.
- c. Where Ngāti Hine kaumatua and kuia consider it appropriate, tikanga will be observed in the course of the research;
- d. Ngāti Hine should have the opportunity to work beside the researchers, in a paid capacity;
- e. With all publications arising from research involving Ngāti Hine and our taonga, Ngāti Hine should be invited to peer review such findings and be able to append our own comments to the published information and be appropriately acknowledged.

3. Relationships with Agencies

Agencies have statutory responsibilities for various roles in managing the natural, physical and heritage resources within our rohe.

They operate at local, regional and central government levels. We have listed the most significant agencies and their respective statutes below but a full list would include numerous bodies including the Ministry of Health and Health Boards, Ministry of Education, Maritime Safety Authority, the National Archives, Te Papa, Fish and Game, TRANSIT, Land Information NZ, the NZ Geographic Board and especially the Crown Research Institutes such as Land care Research and NIWA.

Ngāti Hine considers all these agencies to be components of the Crown and therefore, under Te Tiriti, partners with Ngāti Hine in the management of our rohe and the natural, physical and heritage resources within it. Where there is any confusion as to the status of this relationship on any issue, this should be addressed as early as possible through direct dialogue and negotiation.

Resource consents, permits and concessions

- Ngāti Hine request that the agencies:
 - a. requires all applicants for consents/concessions/permits to demonstrate that they have ascertained whether their proposal has any effects, major or minor, on Ngāti Hine values and resources prior to lodgment. Where effects, actual or potential, are evident applicants should be required to provide evidence that Ngāti Hine have been adequately consulted and engaged. Where such evidence is not supplied the application should be not be accepted;
 - b. place conditions on consents that provide for the avoidance of effects on matters of significance to Ngāti Hine and provide for the involvement of Ngāti Hine in the monitoring and review of resource consents. This should include development of agreed protocols governing any activity allowed by consent or permit that can affect wāhi tapu or other heritage matters;
 - c. include in all council reports on resource consent applications or policy development within the rohe of Ngāti Hine, the results of consultation or negotiations held with Ngāti Hine.
 - d. engages with Ngāti Hine to transfer powers/functions or joint management under s.33 and 36B of the RMA, as determined by Ngāti Hine.
 - e. hold hearings, pre-hearings and preliminary meetings on marae where Ngāti Hine taonga, values or heritage may suffer adverse effects from the proposal;
 - f. provide for Te Reo o Ngāti Hine me ona ahuatanga katoa at hearings where requested by Ngāti Hine;
 - g. not be involved in decisions pertaining to Ngāti Hine resources, values or heritage without full prior discussion with Ngāti Hine;
 - h. ensure that all staff involved in processing consents affecting Ngāti Hine taonga, values or heritage have adequate training in Te Tu o Ngāti Hine;
 - i. develop and implement appropriate processes for informing Ngāti Hine of all notified and non-notified applications for resource consents, permits, etc of interest to Ngāti Hine

3. Relationships with Agencies

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They operate at local, regional and central government levels. We have listed the most significant agencies and their respective statutes below but a full list would include numerous bodies including the Ministry of Health and Health Boards, Ministry of Education, Maritime Safety Authority, the National Archives, Te Papa, Fish and Game, TRANSIT, Land Information NZ, the NZ Geographic Board and especially the Crown Research Institutes such as Land care Research and NIWA.

Ngāti Hine considers all these agencies to be components of the Crown and therefore, under Te Tiriti, partners with Ngāti Hine in the management of our rohe and the natural, physical and heritage resources within it. Where there is any confusion as to the status of this relationship on any issue, this should be addressed as early as possible through direct dialogue and negotiation.

District and Regional Councils

- In addition to the above Far North District Council (FNDC), Kaipara District Council (KDC), Whangarei District Council (WDC) and Northland Regional Council (NRC) should:
 - a. allocate financial resources to increase capacity and capability of Ngāti Hine, and provide access to technical expertise to participate in the development, implementation, monitoring and review of all council plans and policies and all decision-making processes that affect us, our values and taonga;
 - b. recognises Ngāti Hine as an affected party to all plan and policy development;
 - c. recognises Ngāti Hine as an affected party to all resource consent and permit applications that impact or affect Ngāti Hine resources, culture and/or heritage;
 - d. takes into account this Iwi Environmental Management Plan in the preparation or review of all statutory and non-statutory instruments (strategies, policy statements and plans) that affect our rohe as the initial step in involving Ngāti Hine;
 - e. where, for whatever reason, there has not been Ngāti Hine input into statutory planning processes, such silence is not to be interpreted as agreement or acceptance of any such plan or policy;
 - f. ensures that an adequate pool of independent commissioners skilled in Te Tu o Ngāti Hine and approved by Te Runanga o Ngāti Hine is available for all relevant hearings (resource consent plan and policy development) where Ngāti Hine interests are involved and
 - g. ensures that all relevant staff (e.g. managers, resource consent planners, policy writers, monitoring and enforcement officers) have sufficient understanding of Te Tu o Ngāti Hine to make well-informed decisions where these affect Ngāti Hine taonga and interests.
 - h. Ngāti Hine will investigate use of Mana Whakahono a Rohe as means of formalising the arrangements with councils

4.2 WORK PLAN

The following table has been created from the “Methods” sections of the framework previously used. This approach was to develop a Work Plan for Nga Tirairaka o Ngāti Hine Trust as the current mandated environmental authority for Ngāti

Hine. It was developed to identify specific actions required by Ngāti Hine and external stakeholders to achieve their respective responsibilities in fulfilling the outcomes of the Ngāti Hine Environmental Management Plan (NHEMP). The inclusion of a Work Plan in the NHEMP was deliberate to ensure

that the NHEMP was a “working document”. It is planned that the NHEMP is reviewed every two years, and that the Work Plan will continue to evolve from the 2021 review of the NHEMP.

| Section | Area | Action | Responsibility | Timeframe |
|---------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------|
| 2.1 | Tuna (Biodiversity) | Develop Tuna Management Plan (Biodiversity plan???) | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Cultural Landscapes | Ensure that the cultural aspects of the landscape, alongside other values such as natural character and amenity values, are given full recognition within landscape assessments for resource consent applications and similar processes | External Stakeholder(s) | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Cultural Landscapes | The monitoring of effects on cultural landscapes within Ngāti Hine rohe is the responsibility of the ahi kaa and kaitiaki, and is to be reflected in all relevant consent conditions | External Stakeholder(s) | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Cultural Landscapes | Identify and define areas and sites of customary value | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Cultural Landscapes | Record sites of customary value as described and determined by Ngāti Hine | External Stakeholder(s) | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Cultural Landscapes | Develop and implement cultural landscape strategies | All | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Cultural Landscapes | Develop and advocate for educational plans for landowners and developers | All | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Cultural Landscapes | Develop and promote linkage mechanisms between the Building Act and the RMA | External Stakeholder(s) | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Cultural Landscapes | Ensure cultural landscape is elevated to “high priority” within all processes of RMA, CA and LGA | External Stakeholder(s) | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Develop a joint management agreement for the management and protection of all wetlands under s.36B of the RMA. | All | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Develop an integrated catchment management planning and implementation programme that includes all water bodies within the rohe of Ngāti Hine. | All | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Organise annual wananga for wai ora o Ngāti Hine to ensure protection of mauri. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Develop specific plans for mataitai and reserves. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |

| Section | Area | Action | Responsibility | Timeframe |
|---------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------|
| 2.2 | Water | Implement management and monitoring plans for water quality standards. | All | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Develop riparian margin plan, including all land owners. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Develop biosecurity plan. | All | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Plan for adequate infrastructure to cope with the rapid subdivision, use and development. | External Stakeholders | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Provide adequate infrastructure to cope with the rapid subdivision, use and development. | External Stakeholders | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Develop a set of water quality standards. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.2 | Water | Develop mechanisms for the allocation of water. | All | 2024 |
| 2.3 | Soils and Minerals | Develop and implement rehabilitation programmes, including cost recovery from permit holders | All | 2024 |
| 2.3 | Soils and Minerals | Develop Earthworks management plans. | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Fauna | Establish a system of mataitai and taiapure throughout our rohe moana to ensure sustainable fisheries are available to meet the customary fishing needs of Ngāti Hine for all time. | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Fauna | Completion of comprehensive biological audit prior to any modification. | External Stakeholder(s) | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Fauna | Implement the NZ Biodiversity Strategy. | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Fauna | Ensure capacity and capability is at level to review biological audit. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Fauna | Develop protection and enhancement plans of indigenous fauna to prevent losses to native species and decrease pests. | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Fauna | Ecosystem plan developed, including identification, maintenance, protection and restoration. | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Fauna | Develop a bio-prospecting risk management plan. | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Fauna | Develop a fishery management plan. | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Fauna | Develop a pest management plan . | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Flora | Completion of comprehensive biological audit prior to any modification | External Stakeholder(s) | 2024 |

| Section | Area | Action | Responsibility | Timeframe |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| 2.4 | Indigenous Flora | Implement the NZ Biodiversity Strategy. | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Flora | Ensure capacity and capability is at level to review biological audit. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Flora | Develop protection and enhancement plans of indigenous flora to prevent losses to native species and decrease pests. | All | 2024 |
| 2.4 | Indigenous Flora | Develop a bio-prospecting risk management plan. | All | 2024 |
| 2.5 | Traditional and Customary materials | Develop strategies for the restoration and regeneration of endangered resources, and the protection of resources that are more abundant | All | 2024 |
| 2.5 | Traditional and Customary materials | Identify means to store and protect resources | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.5 | Traditional and Customary materials | Identify and collate at risk, threatened and/or endangered resources | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.6 | Taniwha | Review environmental impact | All | Ongoing |
| 2.6 | Taniwha | Review legislative requirements of tangible and intangible beliefs relating to taniwha | All | 2024 |
| 2.6 | Taniwha | Advise external stakeholder of environment which taniwha resides. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.6 | Taniwha | Manage environmental impact within written approval of tangata whenua. | External Stakeholder(s) | Ongoing |
| 2.7 | Climate Change | Review Catchment Management Plans. | All | 2024 |
| 2.7 | Climate Change | Increase capacity and capability. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.7 | Climate Change | Participate in domestic and international forums. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.7 | Climate Change | Perform SWOT analysis. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.8 | Air Issues | Develop strategies to actively promote and adopt environmentally friendly methods of progressively reducing the discharge of contaminants into the air | All | 2024 |
| 2.8 | Air Issues | Develop innovative, protective and enhancing management plans | All | 2024 |
| 2.9 | Genetic Diversity | Increase capacity and capability. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.9 | Genetic Diversity | Determine national involvement e.g., Communications, Forum participation. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 2.9 | Genetic Diversity | Improve and distribute knowledge. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |

| Section | Area | Action | Responsibility | Timeframe |
|---------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| 2.9 | Genetic Diversity | Determine regional plan. | All | 2024 |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Engage pre-application with tangata whenua for consent of permit applications. | External Stakeholder(s) | Ongoing |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Complete and lodge approved tangata whenua Impact Assessment for consent of permit applications. | External Stakeholder(s) | Ongoing |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Enforcement of rahui tikanga/protocols. | All | Ongoing |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Provide copies of any infringement or abatement notices or details of Environment Court proceedings within the rohe of Ngāti Hine. | External Stakeholder(s) | Ongoing |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Creation of a Ngāti Hine Kaitiaki unit. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Identify capacity and capability for resource consent processing. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Wananga kaitiakitanga for Ngāti Hine. | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Wananga kaitiakitanga for external stakeholders. | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Develop and establish formal agreements with external stakeholders. | All | 2024 |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Provide mātauranga taiao (traditional environmental knowledge) narrative for strategies and plans. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Develop monitoring plans of external stakeholders' policies. | All | 2024 |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Develop rahui plans for tangata whenua. | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |
| 3.1 | Kaitiakitanga | Initiate as determined by kaumatua/kuia. | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |
| 3.2 | Mātauranga | Consult with kaumatua/kuia | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |
| 3.2 | Mātauranga | Identify strategies to ensure hapū mātauranga is protected both internally and externally | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.3 | Whanaungatanga | Coordinate wananga to share skills, learning, information, knowledge, experience and provide support for kaupapa to other hapū | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.3 | Whanaungatanga | Develop and implement communication strategy with other Te Taitokerau kaitiaki | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.3 | Whanaungatanga | Collaborate with Te Taitokerau hapū to prepare generic responses to central and local government policy initiatives | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |

| Section | Area | Action | Responsibility | Timeframe |
|---------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------|
| 3.3 | Whanaungatanga | Coordinate environmental monitoring that includes ahi kaa and hau kainga with other hapū of Te Taitokerau | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |
| 3.3 | Whanaungatanga | Develop GIS system e.g., Taunaha project | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.4 | Nga korero tuku iho | Identify names that require correction | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.4 | Nga korero tuku iho | Implement process to correct names with external stakeholders | All | 2024 |
| 3.5 | Ngāti Hine Whenua | Ensure Ngāti Hine engagement in development planning | All | 2024 |
| 3.5 | Ngāti Hine Whenua | Develop GIS mapping of Ngāti Hine lands | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.5 | Ngāti Hine Whenua | Develop land acquirement plan for Ngāti Hine | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.6 | Marae, kainga and waahi tapu | Advocate that all agencies recognise and provide for the policies in relation to our marae, kainga and waahi tapu | All | Ongoing |
| 3.6 | Marae, kainga and waahi tapu | Support and assist marae committees and papakainga to further develop their marae and kainga on a sustainable basis | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |
| 3.6 | Marae, kainga and waahi tapu | Collaborate with other Taitokerau iwi to work with councils and other agencies to develop policy for marae development zones that recognises the cultural and social importance of marae to tangata whenua and the wider community. | All | Ongoing |
| 3.6 | Marae, kainga and waahi tapu | Resist any development or other proposals that adversely impact our wahi tapu | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |
| 3.7 | Naku te whenua, naku te awa | Advocate that external stakeholder recognise and provide for the policies. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.7 | Naku te whenua, naku te awa | Work closely with all external stakeholders involved in public access policies and ensure Ngāti Hine participates fully in the decision-making processes | All | 2024 |
| 3.8 | Population Growth & Movement | Advocate for building control standards that optimise energy efficient designs, methods, and materials. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| 3.8 | Population Growth & Movement | Decision-makers consult with Ngāti Hine before any other party on proposals for development within our rohe | External Stakeholder(s) | 2024 |
| 3.8 | Population Growth & Movement | Identify and implement opportunities where living, working, and playing in a place can happen without relying on private vehicles. | All | 2024 |
| 3.8 | Population Growth & Movement | Any plans for town centres must focus on intensification of the existing town and not see further "urban sprawl" | External Stakeholder(s) | 2024 |

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| Section | Area | Action | Responsibility | Timeframe |
|-------------|------------|--|----------------|-----------|
| Nga Hononga | Community | Engage with all community groups involved in the sustainable management and enhancement of our rohe and its resources | All | Ongoing |
| Nga Hononga | Community | Enter into partnerships with community groups for specific projects or initiatives on a case-by-case basis | All | Ongoing |
| Nga Hononga | Community | Act as a facilitator between the community and the hapū, whanau and marae of Ngāti Hine where this is undertaken with positive intentions | All | Ongoing |
| Nga Hononga | Developers | Establish a professional kaitiaki business unit to work with developers and facilitate dialogue and engagement with marae, hapū and land owners. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| Nga Hononga | Developers | Advocate that all developers seek to enter into direct engagement with Ngāti Hine over their proposals at the earliest possible stage of the development. | All | Ongoing |
| Nga Hononga | Developers | Enter into agreements with developers to specify Ngāti Hine's involvement in the development process. | All | Ongoing |
| Nga Hononga | Developers | Insist that all reasonable costs to marae or hapū, are borne by the developer. | Ngāti Hine | Ongoing |
| Nga Hononga | Developers | Advocate that all development consultants, (including planners, engineers, surveyors, archaeologists and landscape architects) develop and adopt best practice standards with Ngāti Hine covering their professional interaction with us. | All | Ongoing |
| Nga Hononga | Developers | Direct its kaitiaki unit to develop protocols covering protection of all wahi tapu and other heritage sites and values from development initiatives, and seek to have these protocols adopted as standard consent conditions for all consents granted within our rohe. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| Nga Hononga | Agencies | Actively participate in planning and decision-making (including development of legislation), memorandums of understandings and/or management protocols with all parties | All | Ongoing |
| Nga Hononga | Agencies | Establish a kaitiakitanga unit to provide a professional consultation and advisory service to Ngāti Hine to assist building our relationship with the agencies. | Ngāti Hine | 2024 |
| Nga Hononga | Agencies | Work with all statutory agencies in investigating and initiating effective processes and monitoring of activities and developments to ensure compliance of the Conservation Act, RMA, LGA and all other associated Acts and/or Policies | All | Ongoing |
| Nga Hononga | Agencies | Work closely with other Taitokerau kaitiaki and where possible and pragmatic, use collective processes where the outcome affects more than just Ngāti Hine. | All | Ongoing |

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APPENDIX / ĀPITI HANGA

Appendix

The following appendices include environmental monitoring templates that are ready and easy to use for whanau, hapu and iwi to begin baseline monitoring on the whenua, in the ngahere and around our awa. We hope that these encourage and empower whanau, hapu and iwi to begin and to continue to exercise our kaitiakitanga.

The templates include environmental monitoring forms based on Mātauranga Māori and Western science methods. The two method types both offer different perspectives on science from Western and indigenous worldviews.

Appendix 1 – Marine Cultural Health (MCHI)

This MCHI was established by Shortland & Chetham, (2012) for use by whanau, hapu and iwi when monitoring our takutai moana and its resources. It is based upon Ngāti Hine cultural indicators.

Appendix 2 – Bird monitoring

The 5-minute bird count (5MBC) protocol was first established by Dawson & Bull, (1975)⁹. It is a bird monitoring method utilised generally for forest birds. The 5MBC method is an index measure.

Monitoring bird species allows whanau, hapu and iwi to assess the health of their ngahere especially when pest management initiatives have been established in the area.

Appendix 3 – Freshwater monitoring

Monitoring the health of our awa is important as it allows whanau, hapū and iwi to evaluate long-term trends in ecosystem health and identify any freshwater quality issues early.¹⁰

⁹ <https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/five-minute-bird-counts/>

¹⁰ <https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/biodiversity-inventory-and-monitoring/freshwater-ecology/>

APPENDIX 1 – MCHI

| Tohu/Indicators | Takutai Mate (Unhealthy/sick coastline/shoreline polluted) | Takutai Māori (Average/normal coastline/ shoreline) | | | Takutai Ora (Healthy coastline/shoreline) |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| What does the land look like next to the Takutai? | 1. Land very changed (i.e., roads, development, industry) No plants or trees. <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Still natural, plenty of plants, trees and other coastal plants. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Takutai condition | | | | | |
| What does the sand/shore look like? | 1. Covered by sediment/mud/sand/slime/litter. <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Clean sand and shells. No litter. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Wai tai | | | | | |
| What is the water quality like? | 1. Looks polluted (eg. foams/oil/slime). <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Clean, no visible pollution. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mahinga mataitai | | | | | |
| Any mahinga species present? | 1. No mahinga species present. <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Large numbers of mahinga species present. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mahinga mataitai | | | | | |
| Any mahinga species present? | 1. No mahinga species present. <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Large numbers of mahinga species present. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Size of species | 1. No adults or no babies present. <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Adult, juvenile and baby present. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Whakapapa | | | | | |
| Number of other species? | 1. Very limited number of other species seen. <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. A range of other species present and in good numbers. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Kaimoana | | | | | |
| Taste test. | 1. Kaimoana (taste test). <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Kai reka! <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Overall mauri at this site | 1. Takutai mate or Takutai kino = Very unhealthy. <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Takutai ora = Very healthy. <input type="checkbox"/> |

APPENDIX 2 – BIRD COUNT MONITORING FORM

| Kaitiaki | | Date | General Location | | Specific Location | |
|-------------|--|------|------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Site number | | | | | | |
| Start time | | | | | | |
| Temperature | | | | | | |
| Wind | | | | | | |
| Other noise | | | | | | |
| Rain | | | | | | |
| Rain value | | | | | | |

| Species | Seen | Heard | Seen | Heard | Seen | Heard | Seen | Heard | Seen | Heard |
|---------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Sun (0-5) Record approximate minutes that bright sun is overhead | | Seen and Heard. Birds that are heard first place under H even if seen later. Birds that are first seen are placed under S. Adding H and S will give total number of birds observed. | | | |
| Time (24-hour clock at the beginning of each count) | | Unbounded | | | |
| Temperature (Degrees Celcius) 1 Freezing <0 2 Cold 0-5 3 Cool 6-10 4 Mild 11-15 5 Warm 16-22 6 Hot >22 | Wind The average for each five-minute count 0 Leaves still 1 Leaves rustle 2 Leaves and branches move 3 Branches or trees sway | Other Noise i.e., other than wind the average for the five minutes 0 Not important 1 Moderate 2 Loud | Precipitation Type Average for each count N None M Mist H Rain R Hail S Snow | Precipitation Value 0 None 1 Dripping foliage 2 Drizzle 3 Light 4 Moderate 5 Heavy | |

APPENDIX 3 – FRESHWATER MONITORING FORM

| Stream habitat assessment – field sheet | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|--|---------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Location | | Stream Name | | Stream length | | | | | |
| Kaitiaki | | Altitude (m) | | Maramataka | | | | | |
| Date | | Time | | Photos | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | |

| Stream Characteristics | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|---------------------|--|
| Bank height (m) | | Steepness (angle) | | Width (m) | | Depth (m) | | Floodplain (m wide) | |
| % Pool | | % Riffle | | % Run | | | | Flow conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> High |

| Substrate characteristics (% tally) | | | | | | Organic detritus (% cover) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|------------------|--|----------------------------|--|----------|--|---------------|--|
| Bedrock | | SC (64-128 mm) | | SMG (8-16mm) | | Wood | | Logs | | Leaves | |
| B (>256mm) | | LG (32-64mm) | | SG (2-8 mm) | | | | Branches | | Fine detritus | |
| LC (128-256mm) | | MLG (16-32 mm) | | SS (<0.063-2 mm) | | | | | | | |

B = Boulder • LC = Large cobble • SC Small cobble • LG = Large gravel • MLG = medium large gravel • SMG = Small-medium gravel • SG = Small gravel • SS = Silt sand

| Water quality characteristics | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Temp | | pH | | Colour | |
| DO | | Conductivity | | Clarity (m) Tube/Disc | |

| Riparian characteristics | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Width (m) | | Bank vegetation (%) | | | | | | |
| Overhead cover (%) | % Open | % Partially shaded | % Heavily shaded | Stock damage | <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderater | <input type="checkbox"/> High |
| Vegetation type: Grasses/tussocks/ferns | | % Vegetation | | Dominant species | Vegetation type: Shrub (<2m/exotic/native) | | % Vegetation | |
| Veg. type: Sub canopy (2-5m)/exotic/native | | % Vegetation | | Dominant species | Veg. type: Canopy (>5m/exotic/native) | | % Vegetation | |
| | | | | | | | | Dominant species |

| Bank cover characteristics | | | | Bank stability | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bare soil | <input type="checkbox"/> Stony | <input type="checkbox"/> Grass | <input type="checkbox"/> Tussock | <input type="checkbox"/> Stable | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly stable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shrubs | <input type="checkbox"/> Trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial/concrete | | <input type="checkbox"/> Highly unstable | <input type="checkbox"/> Undercut |

APPENDIX 3 – FRESHWATER MONITORING FORM PART B

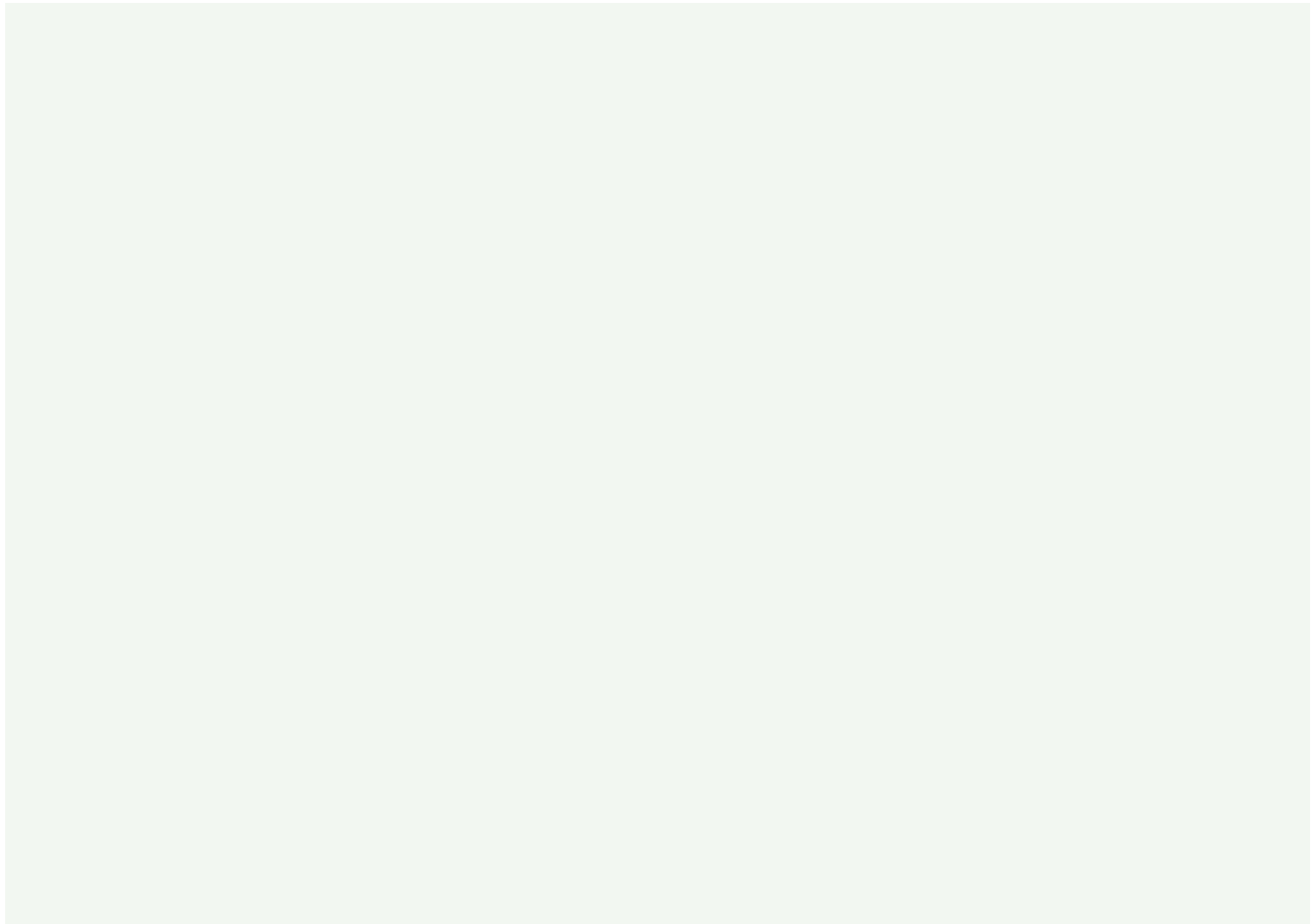
| Adjacent land use characteristics | | | Catchment land use characteristics | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Native forest | Horticulture | Horse | Native forest | Other |
| Exotic forest | Road | Crops | Exotic forest | |
| Mining | Stock | Grazed (short) | Mining | |
| Farming | Dairy | Grazed (long) | Farming | |
| Urban | Deer | | Urban | |

| Comments/Observations e.g., bank modification, artificial, smells, oil sheen | |
|--|--|
| | |

| Flora and fauna | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| What size and colour is the Pheriphyton? | | List Verterbrate species | List Invertebrate species |
| Thin | | | |
| Medium | | | |
| Thick | | | |

| Site diagram |
|--------------|
| |

NOTES





6 TE WĀHANGA TŪMATAITI / PUBLIC EXCLUDED**RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC****RECOMMENDATION**

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter 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 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 for the passing of this resolution |
|---|--|--|
| 6.1 - Briefing on Resource Consent Conditions - Kohukohu/Opononi | s7(2)(c)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest s7(2)(g) - the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege | s48(1)(a)(i) - 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 would exist under section 6 or section 7 |

7 KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA / CLOSING PRAYER

8 TE KAPINGA HUI / MEETING CLOSE